

## INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENCES IN THE STYLE XIVA URGANC

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### ABSTRACT

The article presents proposals for future promising solutions of traditional residential development in the Khiva and Urgench styles. The article also presents the history of the development of residential buildings in Khiva.

We see the quality of the buildings, the high masterpieces of architecture, the fact that the first stone was laid in the city of Khiva, and the residential buildings of the old city of Khiva were high works of art of this century.

**Keywords:** Khiva and Urgench styles, Khiva dwelling, iwan, facade, square, architecture, climate, sand, tourism, ichan.

The dwelling of Khiva is very peculiar, spatial in form and, despite the one-sided decoration, which consists in carving the wooden parts of the facade, has an irresistible charm. The compositional basis of the Khiva house is a rectangular courtyard with a pair of counter iwans: a high, north-facing ulu-iwan, behind which is a summer room saroy, and next to other living quarters, and a low economic ters-iwan opposite (Fig. 1). Due to the crampedness of the areas of the central part of the city, the kala-open part of the yard is reduced to a narrow gap and even completely erased. There are no walls of a single-row frame and niches, even shelves are rarely made. The dwelling is heated, i.e. a fire is laid out on the floor of the room, which prevents the development of interior decoration. The walls are smoothly plastered with ganch, the beams of the ceiling are round timber and vasa. But the carving of doors and columns according to the originality of the ornament and the skill of execution can be put higher than anywhere else in Khorezm, and the simple but elegant pattern of the lattices of the upper openings perfectly decorates the surface of the wall. A slender column with a carved beam is the best decoration of the dwelling of Khiva.

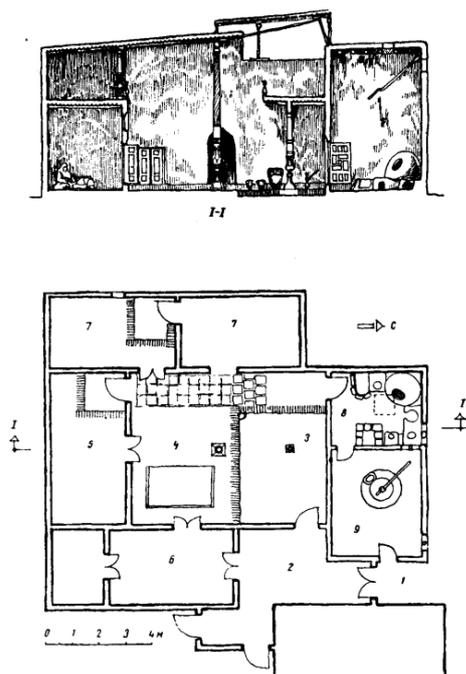


Fig.1. Yakubov's house in Khiva. The end of the XIX century.

1-entrance, 2 – dakhliz (dolon), 3- ters ivon, 4 – ulu-iwan, 5-saray, 6-pesh-uy; aka mihmankhona, 7- yambashi-uy, 8- ashkhona, 9- mill (kharaz)

Ivan – local terrace on columns

The lodges of Khiva houses are decorated with carved columns and consoles. In the second floor, there are arches for ventilation (Fig. 2).

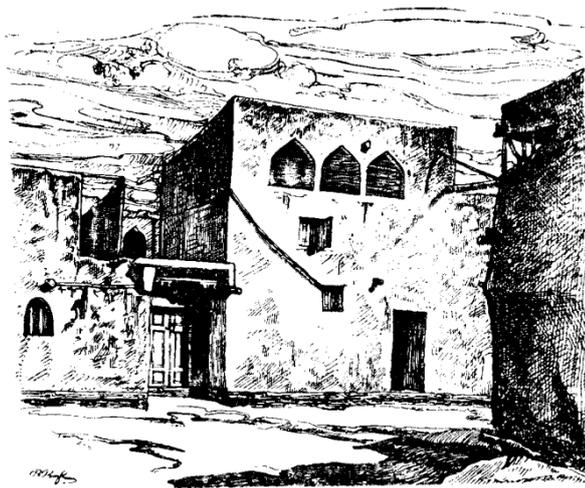


Fig. 2. Facade of the Khiva house

In the residential buildings of Khorezm, the yard is rarely divided for women and men. The low seismicity of this region made it possible to build houses with a single-row wooden frame - yakka-ish and the thickness of the enclosing structures were only 15-20 cm. On the steel shelves were arranged only in palaces. Of the many residential buildings surveyed by us, only in one house of Atabaev Madamin (2 plot, 15 elat), erected in 1905, we found in the interior of the living room ganch - tokcha.

The frame was filled with raw material. The ceilings were built beamed with semi-cylindrical wooden poles - vassa, which in Khorezm are called juft patik.

In the residential buildings, the Khorezmians decorated wooden elements with great masserism: gates, doors, shutters, columns and beams contain magnificent carved ornaments. The house of E. Otadzhanov was built in Khiva At the beginning of the twentieth century, this is a characteristic example of the urban dwelling of Khorezm. It occupies a rectangular plot of 26x12m, stretched from north to south. The composition is one-storey, one-yard. On the allocated area, the northern and southern parts are built up. Between them there is a courtyard with three terraces - iwans. The eastern side is free of buildings and fenced. The entrance to the house is arranged on the west side. It consists in the fact that in the yard on a single axis two single-column terraces are erected: Ong-iwan and against it ters-iwan, behind them there are living quarters. Ong iwan is usually twice as high as the ters-iwan and is opened to the north towards the cool winds. In the presented house behind the ong iwan there is a small hallway leading to three living rooms. In the western part of the house one row stretched out the kitchen of the third iwan covered entrance-dolon and toilet. Due to the low seismicity in Khorezm houses, the walls are built with a single-row frame yakka sinch, the filling is adobe. Since the thickness of the walls does not exceed 20 cm in the interiors there are no numerous niches, as in Fergana or Tashkent residential buildings. Groundwater in Khorezm is quite high, so the foundation and basement are usually built of burnt bricks. Under the wooden goizontal burden of the frame, a layer of reeds is laid, which acts as waterproofing. The ceilings are flat beamed with semi-cylindrical perches- juft patik.

Another house, built in Khiva at the end of the XIX century, belonged to the famous singer Kamiljan Otaniyazov. On the territory of the outer city of Dian Kala, it occupies a rectangular plot of 9x12 m stretched along the north-south axis. Here is a traditional block - a section: a courtyard and two opposing iwans with living quarters behind them. High Ong-aywan is oriented to the north. Behind it is a two-tiered building: a mehmonkhona with a hallway and on the second floor - a pantry with an entrance along an attached staircase. Ayvans are so close to each other, that the open space of the yard in the plan is a narrow rectangle 6x1. Such a volumetric solution of the house contributes to the effective aeration of the premises. On the western side of the plot are built in a row kitchen, dolon and toilet. Enclosing structures are raw - frame. The ceiling is beamed. Elegant carvings decorate the doors and columns. The sub-beams have a complex figured shape. Despite the fact that the plot is small in size, all the necessary elements of the dwelling are built in this house, the core of which is the toradiation block section. The houses of more stable owners have a large number of blocks - sections and auxiliary rooms, in the yard there may be a house and a well. Sometimes a fruit tree was planted in miniature courtyards.

The isolation of Khorezm from other cultural centers of Central Asia, the special climatic conditions of the region (the proximity of deserts) affected the forms of settlement, urban development and housing arrangement. Determining in the choice of settlements was the proximity to the irrigation system. There are frequent cases in the history of Khorezm when, in connection with a change in the riverbed, cities were moved, and feudal lords, owning the main canals, kept the population of irrigated lands in obedience.

Among the endless sands of the Kyzylkum desert lies the oasis of Khorezm, full of secrets and mysteries. Khorezm is called the "Country of a Thousand Castles" in the sources of the period of the Arab conquest. In this area, archaeologists have found many ancient settlements that

were once powerful fortresses and royal palaces. Hundreds of fortresses rise on the vast expanses of waterless steppes, like huge idols that keep the secrets of Ancient Khorezm. Even today, the splendor and scale of the ruins amaze with their grandeur and power.

It consists in placing planned houses in the old style with a high track record in a sandy area in 4 places on both sides and issuing orders for construction based on specific plans. Plans are put forward to use the completed houses as a guest house while maintaining the solution and structure of 4 different residential buildings of the previous period. At the same time, a group of rooms is formed, reflecting our Uzbek national customs and way of life in hot and cold weather in summer. The created opportunities for a better life, which were promoted by our ancestors in the past, will become an example for our future youth.