

VOLUME-SPATIAL AND COMPOSITION SOLUTIONS OF MARGILAN TRADITIONAL HOUSES

Salimov Arifdjan Muslimovich

Scientific Supervisor: Arch. Science. Doc., Prof. - TAKI Department of Architecture;

Kurganov Uktamjon,

Kurganova Zulayho

Graduate Students: FarPI M 23-21 BIA Group Graduate Students

zulayxoermatova62@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Each of the residential buildings established in the centers of the historical cities of Uzbekistan is a separate object with its own characteristics. However, they have similarities and common features. One of these features is their spatial and architectural isolation. Another common feature of the settlements formed in the historical urban centers of Uzbekistan is that the settlement is divided into outer and inner courtyards. In residential buildings located in the centers of historical cities of Uzbekistan, it is mainly indicated that the owner of the residential building belongs to one or another social level. The higher the status of the owner of the house, the more attention is paid to protecting the women in his house from outsiders.

Keywords: Margylan, inner and outer courtyard, traditional folk houses, open courtyard, neighborhood, residence.

INTRODUCTION

Margilan is one of the oldest cities in the Fergana Valley. The first written information about its history dates back to the 10th century. At that time, the city was called "Marginon", and later both names were used. There is no exact information about the origin of the name Margilan. Some toponymists assume that "margh" is from "lawn", "grass". There is also a local legend that says that Margilan is derived from the words "chicken" and "Greek". According to Ibrat's manuscript "History of Fergana", the city was founded in 883. Archaeological findings confirm that people have been living in the place of Margilan since the beginning of the millennium, that it was a large village in the 10th century, and that it became a city in the 11th-12th centuries. V. V. Bartold in his work "Turkestan during the Mongol invasion" noted that even during the Karakhanids, Margilan was considered the capital of the region.

In the traditional residences of Margilan, the rooms are arranged in a "G" shape in relation to the yard. Regardless of whether the residence is one- or two-story, all rooms face the courtyard. The outer walls of the residence are exposed to the street environment with closed walls. At the same time, the walls of the neighboring houses were closed to the outside, so the exterior style of the residential buildings was almost non-existent. Only the residences facing the street have an external style, and the style of the residences facing the street is almost never observed. Elements of the style were observed on the first and second floors of the Margilan residences. The number of rooms was not large due to the climate being adapted to living in the summer season.[1]

A traditional residential building is mainly a 2-story box, the outer walls of which are plastered with straw mud, and the wall surface is mostly flat. Since the residence was surrounded by buildings, it was not possible to clearly see its style from the outside, and the residence formed a closed volume. The entrance is distinguished by carved doors. The beams of the first and second floor covering were visible. This look gives the same rhythm to the flat, simple style. Another important factor in the volume-spatial composition of dwellings is the direction of the sun. Local craftsmen have made good use of solar energy for heating and cooling rooms. Which side of each room looks at the sun has created the volume-spatial solution of the residence. The construction methods of local masters are not limited to structural solutions, wall and roofing devices. Constructive solutions fulfilled the technical task of realizing the artistic ideas of architects. It is difficult to imagine an artistic idea without spatial boundaries, dimensions of rooms and their mutual proportions that meet the requirements of beauty. Mathematical proportions by themselves cannot determine the artistic solution of a volume-space, for example, a room, but the proportion of sizes and shapes is an architectural law that forms the volume of a building. The wall construction of the residences is mainly done carefully. Residential courtyards are decorated with ganchkhok, and rich houses are decorated with colored plaster. Carvings made of ganch and paint were used only in the inner rooms and verandas. There are many ways to decorate rooms, and their quality depends on the uniqueness of each master's work. In addition, the methods differed from each other depending on the style of decoration. [1,2]

The size-spatial and compositional solutions of traditional houses of historical cities of Uzbekistan, the organization of entrepreneurship, economy and production in their system are also reflected in Margilan residences. Margilan residences are mainly two-yarded, and the houses of the craftsman class of the people - weavers, potters, blacksmiths, carters, etc., are two-yarded, and in the outer yard, near the gatehouse, there are 1-2 looms of a master weaver. farm and production rooms are located on the right side of the looms. A hotel, bedrooms, kitchen, and in some cases utility rooms are located in the inner yard. In some types of houses, the main rooms are located in the inner yard, and in the outer yard, production workshops, weaving machines, etc. are located in a special workshop, not in the veranda. A hotel is located opposite the workshop. The layout of the rooms in the inner courtyard is of the first type. Production conditions, the appearance of workshops, the habit of receiving guests in the warehouse of products, all of these set special requirements for the planning of the outdoor yard. [1] In the courtyard houses of the rich craftsmen of the people, the courtyards and rooms are combined in such a way that production does not destroy the family lifestyle and they complement each other. The people of Margilan were not only engaged in handicrafts, but also engaged in animal husbandry in their dwellings. In this case, the outer courtyard is made of two floors, and the rooms are placed along the street. However, on the first floor of the outer yard, there are stables, sheds, etc., and production workshops and a hotel are located on the second floor. The courtyard is distinguished from other houses by its planning and artistic composition. The houses of the rich, merchants and industrialists stood out from others in the Margilon settlements. A large stable and workshops are located in the outer yard, and the inner yard has the function of connecting the complex environment and ensuring their special commonality. In addition to the inner and outer courtyards, there is also a third courtyard, mainly a stable. In the third yard,

depending on the types of production, customers were welcomed. Similarly, summer and winter rooms are arranged in the yard. It was planned in such a way that the processes taking place in the outer and inner yard did not destroy each other. The yard area is larger than other species. In the outer courtyard, the kitchen, workshop, and hotels were placed in such a way that they were combined with the system of courtyards and led to unity. [1,2]

We can see that the size-spatial and compositional solutions of Margylan traditional folk houses are divided into specific types, and each type embodies traditional production and entrepreneurship. When we consider the aspects of residential areas related to national traditions, it can be seen that the architecture of residential areas developed under the influence of the socio-economic and natural-climatic conditions of the people, and they were formed over centuries and reached us with improvements. In the dissertation, there are also ponds and platforms, gates, kindergartens, courtyards, thresholds, oshtikunat (narrow, dead ends), gutters, sandal, mihrab, interior, kitoba, kosamon, takhman, window, cradle, race, peshgoh, tashnov. and architectural elements related to other traditions were also studied. As a result of the research, it was found out that such elements of the settlements, which have been formed for centuries, performed not only architectural, but also spiritual, cultural and educational functions. [1,3]

Modernization of historically formed traditional residential buildings does not mean their complete reconstruction, giving them the appearance of modern new houses, but repairing and repairing their old, broken and damaged places and parts as original, and introducing modern engineering communications into their structure. adaptation of houses to the requirements of the times is understood. It also means that this residential building can be converted to other modern needs that match its function, for example, a folk art, a craft workshop or a home hotel. In any case, the modernized residential building must not lose its historical value and national architectural quality. The following must be taken into account when modernizing historically formed traditional residential buildings:

- taking into account the way of life of the population, family relations in the marriage of parents and children, three-generation family, mentor-disciple phenomenon;
- taking into account the historically formed social institution of the neighborhood, the practical and spiritual help of the population to each other, the traditions of brotherhood, neighborliness, and hashar in the reconstruction of traditional settlements;
- in the reconstruction of traditional folk houses, taking into account the structural structure such as the gatehouse, corridor, open yard, yard-garden, chorpoya, workshop, porch, porch, hall and rooms;
- not to forget that the phenomenon of the perimeter closed yard plays the role of "initial embryo" in the formation of traditional settlements;
- during the reconstruction of traditional residences, to preserve their unique interior and exterior decorations and their architecture, not to damage them;
- giving the landscape of traditional inner courtyards the symbol of a "paradise garden", passing a ditch through the yard and installing a chorpoya on it, thus reviving the tradition of creating the symbol of a "garden with a river under it" in the yard restoration;
- organizing the planting of traditional fruit trees, flowering bushes and fragrant plants in the yard. [4]

Regeneration, repair, restoration of the damaged part of the historically preserved residences, and reconstruction of completely damaged residences based on the results of research and traditions are among the important tasks facing the residential architecture of today. In order to modernize residential areas, the "smart house" project allows to control the work and other processes carried out inside the building and yard-garden through innovative and information technologies, as a result of which productivity and safety are ensured, as well as convenience is created for residents, guests and tourists. . [5] As a result of preservation and restoration of historical residential buildings, their sustainable development, it was determined to achieve the following:

- residents will have a comfortable, cozy and modernized traditional house;
- household members are provided with jobs to restore the tradition of national crafts at home
- to provide services to hosts, guests and tourists (guides, translators, small hotel staff, cooks, cleaners, drivers, etc.);
- household service systems are established and improved;
- preservation of building and finishing materials and improvement of traditional materials that meet modern requirements;
- a rich cultural heritage is carefully delivered to the next generation; the lifestyle of the population will improve, the owners of the house will earn economic income;
- national neighborhood institute, management system will be improved;
- rich national, traditional values and traditions will be restored, an ecologically clean urban environment will be created for the population, the historical territory of the city will become part of the ecotourism system rich in tangible and intangible traditions.[6]

REFERENCES

1. Fayzullayeva N.N. O'zbekiston tarixiy shaxr markazlarida turar joylarni saqlash va qayta tiklash usullari. Avtoreferat. 2021 yil.
2. Aymatov A.A. Samarqand shaxri tarixiy turar joylarini saqlash va qayta tiklash yo'llarini takomillashtirish. Avtoreferat. 2020 yil.
3. Giedion, S. (2009). Space, time and architecture: the growth of a new tradition. Harvard University Press.
4. Мирзакаримова Г. М. Қ. Муродилов ХТЎ Понятие о бонитировки балла почв и её главное предназначение //Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS). – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 223-229.
5. Toshmatov U. Q., Murodilov K. T. CREATING MAPS OF AGRICULTURE AND CLUSTERS BY USING GEOINFORMATION SYSTEMS //Innovative Development in Educational Activities. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 6. – С. 464-470.
6. Ganiyev Y. Y., Qosimov L. M., Murodilov K. T. CREATING AGRICULTURAL MAPS USING GEO-INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS AN EXAMPLE OF BANDIKHAN DISTRICT //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1132-1140.