

IMAGE AND HISTORY OF GOD

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ANNOTATION

Scientific information is given about the history of the construction of the hordes of the Kokan Khanate, craftsmanship, painting, jewelry, the composition of patterns, and the decorations and books of the Khudayarhon horde.

Keywords: Orda, hankhkorlik, , pattern, book, warm colors, cold colors.

In Uzbek literature, there are many works of art that provide information about the Koqan khanate and its history. In particular, in the works of poets such as Dilshod Barno, Uvaisiy, Anbar Otin, the scenes of the social and political life of that time were perfectly described in artistic paints. In particular, the author of the novels of Abdulla Qadiri, the founder of the Uzbek novel, "Otgan Kunlar" (1926), "Mehrobdan Chayan" (1924), defines the image of the Kokan khanate as "the dirtiest, darkest days of the history of the later khans."

Past Days is a historical-social novel, which includes the events of the years 1264-1277 AH, 1848-1861 according to the current date. The events of the novel reflect the period of the last representative of the Kokan Khanate, Khudoyor Khan, and the "crisis" of the management system associated with it.

"The Scorpion Novel from the Altar" is, in a certain sense, a logical-historical continuation of "The Past Days", and it is famous as a historical novel based on the life of Khudoyor Khan and his followers. According to the writer himself, "Khudoyor Khan, the next representative of the feudal lords of Turkestan, sacrificed the peasant family and the small class of artisans for the sake of his desire...disposing his wives and daughters to whoever he wanted, mercilessly punishing those who opposed it" was the main theme of the novel. It is also intended to describe the image, purpose, morals and life of the madrasa and family of the scholars and munshis who held the foundation of Khudoyar Khan's kingdom as much as the content can contain.

However, until today, we have explained the negative aspects of Khudoyor Khan to the younger generation in black colors and instilled them in the new world view. However, we did not cover the fearlessness, courage, willpower, creativity and other qualities in his image with fair transparency.

In particular, the Khanate of Kokan was established in 1709. The Khanate reigned until 1876. In these years, 7 palaces were built by different ruling khans. Hordas were built no less than the palaces in Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhad and Shirin" with their magnificence, beauty, unique styles of patterns. For example, on the book on the right side of the Horde are written the following Persian words:

Behzod song from Tarozan,
Chu orost bar lavhi koshi taroz.
Maro Guft Tarikh Naksam Nagu,
The decree of Sayyid Khudoyar gu.

Translation:

Behzad decorated it with a pattern,
Koshin-la oro gave the plate light
He said, never tell the history of patterns,
If it is from Sayyid Khudoyar, say it

The fortress was built in 1709-1710 by the son of Shahrukhbiy Ashirquli Ataliq, the representative of the first khan thousand clan, in the place of the ancient fortress called Eshkikurgan in the territory of Kok Tonli Ota. In order to determine the capital of the khanate, the residence of the khan, and the place of madrasas, customs related to various totemistic concepts were implemented in history. For example, in the epic "Golden Cradle", the elder of the clan of thousands, Temir tash Otalik, invites a goose to fly according to custom, the bird lands on the ruins of "Koktonlik Ota" and the people give the name "Kasri Amora" (castle of the one who commands) to this place.

The second place was built by Abdurahimboy in 1723 in the territory of Tepakorgan. Because it was built on a hill, it is called "Kal'ai Raimbiy". Serves as a fortress.

The third horde. Abdulkarimbi Horde. It was built around Charsu in 1740 during the Abdurahimbi Khanate.

The fourth Horde of Norbotabi was built in 1767 on the bank of the stream in the territory of the naked father. This Horde building was built simply without decoration. Because the khan was pious and did not like decorations.

The fifth Umar Khan Horde was built in 1812, beautiful, magnificent, ornate.

The sixth Horde "Jahon Oro" was built by Muhammad Ali Khan in 1825-1827.

The seventh Horde of Khudayar Khan was built in 1870, and the construction of the Horde was carried out under the leadership of master Muhammad Turdi Ali and Mir Ubaidillo Muhandis. Many scientists and researchers provide information about the construction of Horde and its history in their works. Among them, historian Muhammad Salih Khoja Tashkandi, Nalivkin, Nabiev, H. Bobobekov, Muhammad Yahyahon Khoqandi, B. Ibragimov and others provide scientific information. These studies complement each other. Muhammad Turdi Ali, a master craftsman and painter, was appointed the head of the Horde's construction work. He is a connoisseur of his work and prepares a drawing and model of the army. According to the construction custom, the letter begins with the Qur'an. Stones are brought to the foundation of the Horde, the underground is strengthened, and construction works begin. It is written in historical books as follows: "Tile works: Master Abdullah Roshidoni, brothers Master Jalil and Master Jamil, Master Zakir;

Bricklaying works: Azamat Domullo, Mullo Saidqul and Mullo Suyarqul, Master Solihoja. Isavoy Mahzum, Mulla Ahmed Domullo, Master Sofi Yoldosh, Master Hakimjon, Master Marasul; Ganchch and Naqsh (mystery) and calligraphy works: Mulla Turdali, poet Muhammad Olim; Wood and wood carving works: Usta Muhammadniyaz Panhaziy and his sons Usta Meliboy, Usta Mahsumkhoja and other masters carried out"¹

The Orda building is 8 hectares in size and was built on the basis of Eastern architecture.

¹ -“худаёрхон Ўрдаси” М.Я.Хўқандий.Наманган.2016

Poets and historians have written many works about the beauty of Khudayar Khan's Horde. In particular, the poet Zoiri writes the following poem:

"There must have been a building with a dome and a gilded roof
Shamu-Halab and Khorezm must be seen
May God help you in the land of Kashgar, Ofok
It's always good, Mrs. Boori alal itlaq..."

A special composition with different patterns was created in the decoration of the roof of the Horde. On the right side of the gate, masters creatively used warm colors: yellow, orange, brown, and on the left side, cold colors: blue, blue, blue. Uzbek paintings should be recognized as national art. In particular, the right side is decorated with warm colors and the left side is decorated with cold colors.... History and verses of the Holy Qur'an are written on the front of the gate. The following verse is written on the book on the top of the gate:

Limani ul mulk ul yawm lillahul wahidul Qahhor.

Content: Who owns these properties? The only and all-powerful belongs to Allah. In the inscription next to it, it is written that the palace was built by "Arki Oliy Sayyid Muhammad Khudoyar Khan, date 1287". So it corresponds to 1870. The inscriptions "Allah"- "Muhammad" are printed on the straps between the patterns.

So, the scientific study of the historical sources related to the history of the Khudoyar Khan period and the construction, decoration, and pattern art of the khan's army will form the basis of our research work in the future.

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