



## **THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HISTORICAL PALACES OF UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS OF USING THEM FOR MODERN PURPOSES.**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> August 13 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> September 11 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> October 12 <sup>th</sup> 2021	The article discusses the adaptation of historical palaces in the historical cities of Uzbekistan for social purposes, the typology of the architecture of historical palaces, their location in the urban system, palaces in a complex, that is, architectural and planning, ideological and semantic, functional, volumetric, spatial, artistic and decorative on the basis of architectural research, the patterns and methods of their architectural formation, architectural compositional solutions are determined.
<b>Keywords:</b> Palace complexes, arches and castles, palaces of the Islamic East, typology of palaces, laws and methods of architectural and functional formation of palaces.	

### **INTRODUCTION.**

Currently, the world community is interested in studying the architecture of historical palaces and palace complexes that were formed in the Middle Ages in the Middle East, including Uzbekistan, and reaching them in the form of tourist attractions.

After our country gained independence, first of all, much attention was paid to a deep study of history on the way to understanding our national identity. For this reason, much attention is paid to the restoration of cultural heritage sites and architectural monuments created by our ancestors in the past. In this regard, a number of laws have been adopted, and practical work is underway to restore historical monuments. An important task is to preserve the architecture of palaces in the historical cities of the country as a huge priceless spiritual and cultural heritage, created over the centuries, for their use for tourism purposes. "We still have many new tasks to preserve and restore historical sights, restore historical monuments created by our great ancestors" [1].

In the context of the rapidly developing new Renaissance of Uzbekistan, the practice of effective use of the architecture of historical palaces and their new architectural interpretation is becoming more widespread. After all, palace buildings reflect the most stable advanced traditions and artistic and aesthetic worldviews of that time in the field of engineering and construction, architecture, urban planning, folk crafts and crafts. In particular, the traditions of our historical palaces are reflected in the architecture of the Palace of Forums built in Tashkent and the Center for Islamic Civilization under construction. Therefore, during the

period of the third Renaissance in Uzbekistan, at a time when the need for tourism and historical values is growing, preserve the buildings of our historical palaces, use them for modern purposes, adapt them to social and tourist needs, the problem of determining their role and place in the emerging architecture of the new Renaissance, their scientific assessment is a particularly serious subject of scientific research and study. This research is aimed precisely at solving these problems.

### **Main part.**

Based on the study of the formation, evolution and architecture of the palaces of historical cities of Uzbekistan, it has been established that the architecture of palace buildings and complexes, occupying a leading position in human civilization, as an object of state administration subordinate to the general public, was able to reflect the high peaks of art, architecture, construction and folk art in space and time. That is why the architecture of the palaces is a reflection of the wealth of power and folk culture of the time in which they were created. That is why the architecture of the palaces has its own symbols of grandeur, luxury, power, wealth and justice [2].

Palace complexes, their architecture and the existence of palaces in general were some of the important attributes of the structural structure of historic cities. In addition, one of the most important aspects of the architectural qualities of palace complexes, arches and castles is the presence of an external wall and its surrounding protection. It should be noted that an arch or a castle is not the palace

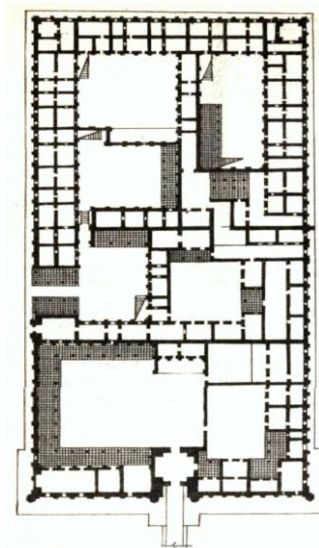
itself, the palace is the most important structure of the arched and castle structure.

In addition to the above, the formation of the *architecture of palaces* reflects the sustainability of the most stable architectural traditions, local natural and climatic conditions, religious, social and moral values, customs and traditions. For example, in the architecture of the palaces of Central Asia there is a paradise courtyard, closed and open courtyards and sheds, sheds, gazebos, pools, fountains, gardens, palaces, parks, flower beds, meadows, typical for the architecture of the Islamic eastern world with a hot and dry climate [3].

The typology of architecture of palace buildings is determined in accordance with their location and functional organization in the urban system as follows: 1) government headquarters (arched castles and hordes); 2) palaces of emirs and khans, kings - places of family residence and recreation; 3) palaces and gazebos in the summer gardens of the rulers; 4) courtyard palaces of ministers and nobles; 5) the courtyards of merchants and

nobility outside the city; 6) the reserves of kings and their palace tents [4].

According to the architectural and historical solution, the palaces consist of one, two, sometimes three and many (external, internal and economic) courtyards with a complex purpose, first in height (ancient and early Middle Ages), then two or four floors were built. The palaces included an archive, a reception hall, an exhibition hall, a mosque, a hotel, a dining room, lounges and living rooms, a library, a bathroom, utility rooms, a warehouse and a barn. Physical dimensions, planning parameters, grandeur, complexity, functional attractiveness, originality and variety of external and internal architectural and artistic decoration, beauty and landscape design of gardens in the courtyards of the palace, folk art of palace rooms and halls built by Amur Temur in Shakhrisabz, it can be argued that Oksaroy was the highest and most prestigious palace among the palaces built in the historical cities of Uzbekistan. [5] (figure 1).



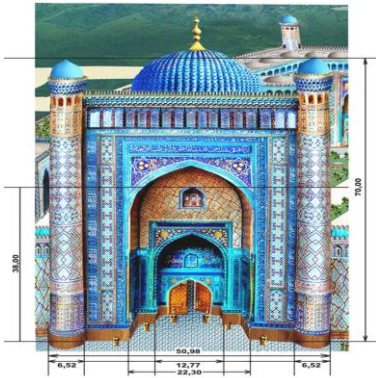
*Figure 1. Graphic reconstruction of the Oqsaroy building, built by Amir Temur in Shakhrisabz (after N. Gilmanova). On the left are the palace gates.*

On the basis of a comprehensive study of the palaces of historical cities of Uzbekistan, it turned out that the following laws and methods were used in the construction, that is, architectural planning, ideological and semantic, functional, volumetric, artistic, decorative and architectural, architectural and compositional solutions and their architectural education [6]:

- the history of the palaces was built in symmetrical compositions on the basis of a

- rectangular, one- and multi-palace, in some cases a compact square, longitudinal axis;

- the perimeter of palaces is usually surrounded by high defensive walls, and the main gate of the palace is decorated with a stately roof;



- the palace building is usually built on a high foundation (figure 2);

*figure 2. Қўқондаги Худоёрхон саройининг тарҳи ва умумий кўриниши.*

Closing the ceiling of the central part of the main hall of the palaces of ancient and early medieval palaces in the "Chorkhara" style;

- grandeur, sculpture and compositional integrity inherent in the exteriors of palaces;

- The interiors of medieval palaces are distinguished by solemnity, luxury and an abundance of majestic frescoes;

- interior wall decoration can be arranged in several rows (usually 2-3 tiers);

- improvement and landscaping of palaces and courtyards in the form of beautiful gardens, parks, squares;

- ensuring the harmony and scale of the water-shadow composition, the microclimate of the landscape, small architectural forms and the artifact environment in the palace buildings and their courtyard territory.

In order to effectively use the historical palaces that have survived in the cities of the republic, it was proposed to adapt them for the following social purposes [7].

- Administrative and managerial functions or cultural and educational institutions (museums, libraries, post offices, exhibition halls);

- Function of hotels for foreign tourists;

- Sanatoriums and recreation areas for the population.

If we look closely at the architecture of the palaces in the historical cities of Uzbekistan, we will feel that they have a unique wonderful patterned harmony and harmony of the environment, their innocence, a consistent regional architectural order, high examples of creativity and folk art. Unfortunately, the same high architectural qualities are lacking in the environment of some buildings and structures that we create today. We hope that the study of our material

and cultural values and the architectural heritage of our greats will enrich the thinking of our creative people with new possibilities in the future.

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