



TRADITIONS OF THE FORMATION OF PALACE ARCHITECTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Received	26 th December 2020	The article examines the traditions of the formation of the architecture of palace buildings in Central Asia in stages: in the XI - XII, XIV, XV, XVI - XVII, XVIII - XIX centuries. The architectural features and typology of these buildings are analyzed.
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1. INTRODUCTION.

Scientific materials on the architecture of the historical palaces of Central Asia have so far provided information about the palaces of a certain period or a separate historical palace. In this article, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the formation traditions of the architecture of Central Asian historical palaces from the XI century to the XVIII-XIX centuries on the example of palaces built on this basis, and on this basis to characterize the architecture of palaces built during this period.

Research method. The solution to the problem is to study the relevant literature on the subject and the historical palaces that have survived to the present day, written sources about them, and to compare the data obtained and summarize the results.

The main part. The XI-XII centuries are the period of development of culture and enlightenment, science in Central Asia. At the beginning of the 11th century, the Seljuks defeated the Ghaznavids in Central Asia (1040), established their rule in Bukhara, and ruled the Mediterranean until 1318. During this period, the Karakhanid Shams al-Mulk's prefabricated palace was built in Bukhara in the second half of the 11th century in the Shamsabad garden, located behind the southern walls of the city. The park will also have a special pasture for domestic horses and wildlife. However, the palace will be rebuilt in due course. After that, the heirs of Shams al-Mulk for half a century built wooden citadel palaces in the form of traditions of the Turkish nomads in the area of Rabad behind the walls of Bukhara [1, p.20]. Towards the end of the 11th century, Ahmad Khan of Karakhanid ordered the demolition of the palace built in the Juiborlar quarter near Bukhara and its relocation to the arch, which was adapted for a madrasah [1, p.20].

The 14th century can be considered as the period of recovery after the Mongol invasions in Central Asia. In 1318-1326, by order of Chigatay Khan Kebek, palaces similar to the prefabricated wooden palaces built by the Karakhanids near Bukhara were built 2.5 miles from Nasaf. The palace means "against" in Mongolian, and the complex of palaces built here is called Karshi [1, p.23]. During this period, a palace was built in the city of Urgench by Kutlug Temur. Ibn Battuta, who wrote about this palace, points out that "most of the palace houses were built of wood", which is similar to the architecture of the nomadic palace.

The fifteenth century was the peak of the development of Central Asian architecture, the Golden Age. There are two types of palaces in the time of Amir Temur: 1) the palace of the ruler, that is, the palace where he lived with his family. 2) the official reception of the ruler and the palace where the state events are held. The official palace is usually built inside the city. The ruler also had suburban gardens, sometimes two or three stories high, surrounded by walls, built in the center of a regular garden. Such palaces were sometimes in different colors, in the form of pavilions and lawns with a series of constructions. Such palaces were reached by a bridge built over a ditch full of water [1, p.30]. Such palaces with columnar structures, domes, buttresses and toothed external walls were built in the gardens, sometimes with large official palaces. For example, in the middle of the Oqsaroy in Shahrisabz there is a swimming pool and a garden. The length of the courtyard of this palace was 100 meters and it was connected to the paved and domed palace of Timur, where he received and held meetings [1, p.31]. The main front of the Oqsaroy is located about 80 meters from the city gates. Doctor of Architecture Askarov Sh.J. writes about such closeness between the front of the Oqsaroy and the city gate, noting that this relatively narrow distance is intended not only for the spectator to see the palace suddenly, but also to amaze him. In our opinion, this short distance is intended for the spectator to easily read the inscription on the front of the palace: "If you doubt our strength and power, look at the buildings we have built."

In addition, it should be noted that Timur wanted the love and design of his buildings to be in harmony with the power and capabilities of the kingdom. In addition to Temur's Oqsaroy, we cite Dor-us-Soadat in Shahrisabz, the Jome Mosque in Samarkand, and the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi in Yass.

The 16th and 17th centuries were the period of the Shaybanids, during which the palaces of the Khorezm rulers, Ubaidullah Khan and Abdullah Khan of Bukhara, were located outside the city and were surrounded by gardens. Such parks are accessible through the streets of the city. The layout of these gardens was based on the symmetrical regular composition "Chorbog", which continued the traditions of the Timurid gardens [2, p.54]. During the Shaybanid period, with the increasing influence of the Sufis on social life, the influence of the traditions of mysticism in determining the patterns and colors of architectural structures was strong. During this period, the spread of white interiors began, and from the second half of the XVI century began to darken the previously used colors: dark purple mosaics and black-and-white ornaments. Probably, the lack of technology for the production of ceramic ornaments and the decline in the quality of the finished ceramic tiles also contributed to this period.

For the Sufis, white symbolizes the appearance of light, purity and holiness, and black symbolizes the separation of identity in order to seek reunion with Allah [3, p. 48-49].

According to the Sufis, yellow is the most active symbol of air, spring, and youth, while green is the color of serenity, which means water, autumn, and maturity [4, p.327]. The blue color symbolizes winter and old age. Red and gold colors are used to give architectural accents to interior forms.

In the XVIII-XIX centuries the period of khanates began in Central Asia, during which palaces built on the outskirts of Bukhara, ie outside the city, were reconstructed and expanded by the middle of the XVIII century. They are not paved as before, but paved. Five hundred fairs and markets organized by officials and traders during the Navruz season occupy the area around the Shirbudun Palace, which was built in the park 4 km east of Bukhara [5, p.63]. At the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, the Emir's Garden, 4 km north of Bukhara, was reorganized and renamed Sitorai Mohi Khosa Palace. In the 19th century, 11 km east of Khiva, one of the Khiva tribes built a palace and a garden out of four-storeyed guvala sinch, resembling the Old Ark mansion in Khiva. On the first floor of the palace, now known as the Chadra Yard, there is a kitchen, living quarters, and a mud staircase leading up to the upper floors. The building slowly shrinks upwards. On the second and third floors, a single living room and a predominant veranda have been restored. On the fourth floor there were two porches separated by an internal curtain, and from it the whole garden area was visible.

The construction of the ancient arch north of the western gate of the Ichan Fortress in Khiva continued from 1686 to 1688 until the beginning of the twentieth century. Here you can see the whole city panorama from the arch pavilion, when the artillery arrived and it was included in the powder factory. Under the bastion, in the center of the Courtyard, a circle-shaped platform for grass will be built. To the south, it has two porches, and in the middle of it there is a hall with a throne.

There are winter and summer mosques near the eastern gate of the old arch, and the mosque faces the courtyard where the six-pillar mosque is minted. This complex ends with a haram courtyard on the north side, which in turn has four verandas facing south.

The old arch will be destroyed by Allahulikhon as a second palace. The first palace of this period was the Stone Yard, built in 1830-1838. Behind its strong high walls and bouquets are three courtyards: Arz courtyard, Ishrat courtyard and haram. The courtyards of Arz and Ishrat are connected with the harem through a straight corridor located in the center of the history of the palace complex. There is a door to the Arz courtyard from a smaller square on the west side of the palace, through which one can also enter the Haram and the Ishrat courtyard. These two parts of the palace can be accessed from the street to the south. The courtyards have high terraces facing south and two adjoining rooms. Four of the five porches of the Haram are dedicated to the khan's wives, and the fifth, to the less decorated walls, is dedicated to the khan himself.

Arz yard and Ishrat yard have one porch and in front of them there are round terraces for planting grass. In the courtyard of Arz, a sofa was built in front of the courtyard door. In it the khan received nomadic deputies. The sofa in the courtyard of Ishrat is adjacent to the porch, and on cold days the khan moved with his family from the northern houses to the pasture.

From 1863 to 1873, Khudoyorkhan worked on the construction of the Palace of the Earth in Kokand on a rectangular course (68x143 m) with a height of 5 meters. Khan's Kyrgyz mother, Hakim Ayin, will be set up in the courtyard of the palace. The main style of this palace, the walls of which are made of wooden slats and mud floors, is decorated with majolica patterns and arches, the entrance is decorated with a high pedestal, and the corners of the palace are decorated with flower towers. There is a 40-meter-long ramp (similar to the Bukhara Arkiniki) and a prison under it.

The palace consists of an administration, a khan's residence, a harem and a courtyard. Five of the courtyards are located in a two-story harem and are connected with the household courtyard. To the right of the entrance is a long courtyard, which includes the mosque-madrasah of the palace. There is a high bench in the yard and the surrounding garden is surrounded by a wall, and under the wall there is a circular ditch full of water.

During this period, a two-story Sitorai Mohi Khosa Palace was built in the vicinity of Bukhara. Muzaffarkhan's three-courtyard two-storey old palace (1892) is based on the traditions of Bukhara settlements. Ahad Khan's New Palace (1912) was built in a large garden, reflecting the traditional style of gardening and the tradition of building a European park. The palace's reception hall, main building, harem, zoo, warehouses and other buildings will be built

there. The tradition of abandoning closed palaces in Central Asia, that is, the style of building a palace in an open garden, is also reflected in the Nurillaboy Palace in Khiva (1906). Within the walls of the Nurillaboy Palace there is only a harem, and other buildings were built in the garden.

Thus, it can be concluded that the historical palaces of Central Asia can be divided into two types according to their constructive structure: rolling palaces - movable palaces and immovable palaces. Lined prefabricated palaces have a light wooden circle, square or rectangular, and immovable palaces are paved at first, with raw bricks, and later with brick walls, domed walls, and domed walls. The appearance of a series of prefabricated palaces is usually similar to the structures now called otov, sometimes in two-story style. It was possible to move them from one place to another depending on the seasons. Such palaces can be found in the neighboring republics of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan under the names "chadir", "yurt", "koruy".

2.CONCLUSIONS

Listed - mobile palaces are usually built in the form of gardens, green spaces, meadows or pavilions outside the city, while real palaces are built in the form of arches or outdoor gardens of the rulers within the city. In Central Asia, during the reign of the Timurids and khanates, the rulers also built real palaces in the gardens outside the city.

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