

WHOSE NAME IS THE MAUSOLEUM OF ARAB ATA

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Annotation. This article discusses the unique name of the village in Central Asia, the history of the study, archaeological research, the members of the expedition and the unique architecture of the mausoleum.

Key words: Tim ata, constructive, archaeological pits, Nesev and Kesef.

As an introductory part, we can see that with the rich past of the treasures of Central Asian architecture, there are incomparably unique stages of our time. There are many places in the history of Central Asian architecture with such a chronological solution. Archaeological advances have often allowed us to describe and explore the architecture of civilizations that have long since disappeared. At the same time, it leads to the restoration of the underground ruins of the surveyed districts, its unaltered decor and composition of the first built period. In the Central Asian region, the following, the second, small, numerous group of structures on such a list was discovered after the war, at the initiative of a particularly important research expedition. The following monuments can be cited as the basis of the idea: the ensemble of Langar ota and Khoja Alimkhan in Uzbekistan, the caravanserai of Akcha kala in Turkmenistan, the mausoleum of Khudoyazaravliya Abdulla ibn Bureid, the mausoleum of Sayat village in southern Tajikistan and others [1].

Scientific practice shows that in some cases, the concrete facts — architectural monuments — seem to be too weighty facts for the architect, violating the irrefutable logic formed in the imagination. If the structure alone fills, the chimney of some chronological gaps is also filled by uniting the evolutionary chain group, and the process of development of architectural ideas and the appearance of the whole are presented. Among such important monuments is the mausoleum in the village of Tim, which is preserved mainly in the Narpay (now Nurabad) district of the USSR. The building was recorded by a geological team led by H.M. Abdullayev in a ravzdeka in the area after the 1950s. However, the monument was left untouched because it did not attract the attention of experts. Only in 1958 prof. NI Leonov conducted a geographical survey of the region, photographed the building and presented it to the Samarkand Museum and the Samarkand Archaeological Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR [2].

But, the significance of the unveiling of this monument has grown tremendously, prof. M.E. Masson found and read the time of this construction on the inscription portal at the end of the image - 367, 977/8 AD The mausoleum in Tim stood in a certain chronological order [3]. It was also valued at the site of the oldest monument found to date specific periods of Central Asian architecture. Information about the mausoleum in Tim appeared in the press, and in the same year a small article by NI Leonov was published in the journal "Soviet Archeology" [4]. And in March 1960, the Institute of Art History of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR sent Tim a small expedition group: in addition to the author, who found the monuments in this group, a graduate student-architect P.Sh. Zahidov and photographer EN Yuditsky from the Committee for the Protection of Culture and Monuments of the Uzbek SSR.

Measurements, site sketches were made and photographs of Tim's mausoleum near the mosque, as well as inspections of architectural structures in the Astana-Ata area, were conducted. In 1961, in order to obtain some additional constructive and stratigraphic

information, an archeological excavation (well depth) was placed in the north-eastern corner of the mausoleum by B. Turgunov, an employee of the institute.

Archaeological remains around Tim testify that it was found that there were insignificant villages in the Middle Ages, such as Neseif and Kesef, which could not be ranked in terms of size and economic prestige and the political importance of the settlements.

The mausoleum is named after the Arabian tomb from the roof of the Tim residence. Whether this is a myth or not, people don't know the exact details of what kind of person he was. In Tim, the man who took care of the poor was not an Arab father, but a man named Tim (Tim father). But inside the barrier, there is no bulge in the grave.

In short, such a magnificent building may have been built on the tomb thousands of years ago, during the period of the consolidation of Islam throughout Central Asia, by Arab warriors, whose mausoleum is barely preserved in the memory of the people. Unfortunately, the name of the person buried here does not have an Arabic inscription on the portal, which is surrounded on all sides of the preserved plot, and although the inscription may have flown over the centuries.

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