

MAUSOLEUM ARAB ATA

Jurayeva Sarvinoz G'afur qizi

Teacher of Tashkent

Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Annotation. In this article, you can find answers to such questions as single-arch structures in the early medieval architecture of Central Asia, a geometric analysis of the entrance portal of the mausoleum, when stalactites were first used, etc.

Key words: Muqarnas, single-arch structure, portal, shoulder forms, vertical frame.

Introduction.

Founded in the early tenth century, such an innovation, which includes huge architectural solutions, has a position as an integral part of itself.

What still amazes people today are the historical monuments built of raw bricks in the early Middle Ages. In addition, during this period there were many changes in the structure of the building. Whereas buildings were originally built of raw bricks, they have undergone extensive renovations towards eternity, which prolongs the life of buildings with the possibilities of the period [1].

The surviving Arab mausoleum in the Nurabad district of Samarkand region belongs to the type of buildings that were converted from raw bricks to baked bricks in the 10th century. The transition from clay to baked brick has gone through its own complex stages. In ancient times, all buildings were built of clay. Although clay bricks are formed from a mixture of dry soil and water, it is also a process that requires special attention and labor.

The "Arab Father's Mausoleum" was built in 367 AH and 977-78 AD. It is a brick building with a clear historical construction date in Central Asia, and it is a miracle that it has survived to this day. The building is located on a slope and therefore in preparation for construction, a large stone was laid on the west side of its foundation. Shuruf (well-like depth), placed from the northeast corner of the mausoleum, defined its foundation structure. At a depth (3 meters from the beginning of the construction of the wall), sixty centimeters of clay soil was placed under the foundation. The foundation is neat, level, and 2.4 meters high, with brick walls. During the repair, the crumbling part of the lower wall and the upper part of the foundation were covered with coarse fine gravel; the level of coverage is separated by a layer of flooded mud (up to 60 cm below the beginning of the wall).

The main corner of the mausoleum is oriented towards the light with a slight deviation (up to 200). The façade (front) faces north-northeast. The mausoleum contains only one rectangular room (5.60 x 5.60 m):

The building material (raw material) was served by a square baked brick measuring 23x23.5x4cm, the bricks were made of gypsum (gypsum) mixture.

In the ganch, the naturally arranged wood is given a slight yellow tint and blends perfectly with the brick. The step patterns on the wall are made by tying a pair of bricks, with wide dividing vertical borders. Such practical simple and acceptable methods in the decorative decoration of the building are a key element in the textural processing of bricklaying. In the process of removing and shaping, the bricks are divided into four pieces and scraped into a square or semicircular size. The methods of passing the barriers in the mausoleum are sufficiently diverse. The set of gates (portals) is laid in a vertical "cut" with the side of the brick, that is, a separate thick layer of gypsum mixture, stretched rows of cross-laid bricks. In the interior, the arched arches are arranged in a triangular shape. The roof of the

mausoleum is domed. When the surface of the wall passes into an octagon, a small three-winged arch-point, the main center of which, and, accordingly, the various shoulders which block the corners in appearance, lie in the dome-like structure. According to the type of shoulders, it has a two-shoulder construction: at the bottom - four parts of a pair and half of the dome, and at the top - an arrow-shaped (indicator) shelf at the very end of them [4].

At the boundary of the corner of the main upper part of the octagon is a decorative column console with a wide raised capital brick dial. This constructive detail masks the transition to a hexagon, i.e. the columnar dome seems to have been significantly added here. The column is made of circular rows, the upper third of which is ceremonially stacked with a series of bricks and leveled diagonally. The appearance of the dome has a slight edge, which has changed shape for some time, and, except for the large column of the flattened tower, it looks as if it had not been rebuilt.

The external composition of the mausoleum defines an arched column of cubic size and rising to the arch on the main facade. In column columns, a quarter of the building corners are protected by an octagonal side (except for the south-west side, where the wall is on the reworked side and the column is not preserved). The decor of the mausoleum is organically combined with its constructive tiles, a brick pattern with gypsum thread. In particular, its back façade is simple: the ancient building preserved here, the southeastern corner, allows the entire and horizontal edges of the brick to be leveled and replaced with wide-framed, ganch. Along the ganch on the side of the façade, stepped lines reflecting a pair of bricks are drawn, and S-shaped shapes are drawn on the wide vertical borders. A similar method is drawn in the columnar corners of the arch (portal), where, in the set of patterns, double almond figures are drawn, which is difficult [5].

In conclusion, we can see that the mausoleum of the Arab father is still preserved, built by the great architects of his time.

References

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