



Residential Architecture of Margilan City

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ABSTRACT

Residential architecture of Margilan city the relevance of the topic is that our homeland Our country, which has amazed many people with its high culture, science and architectural monuments, is turning into a modern tourist centre with the honour of independence. To repair historical monuments, sacred sites, mosques, madrasas, historical parks and other unique historical monuments in the territory of our republic without damaging their historical value, beautify them, introduce them to the world, give them a new and modern look with all conditions for the population. creation of residential projects, prevention of gross violations of the existing urban planning legislation, urban planning standards and regulations in the reconstruction and beautification of settlements, construction of production, and social and engineering-transport infrastructure facilities, is one of the important problems facing the construction industry.

Keywords:

Historical monuments, mosques, madrasas, historical parks, beautification, urban development, recreational areas, natural landscape areas.

Introduction

When we say Fergana, first of all, the beautiful land that is the jewel of our Motherland appears in our eyes. During the years of independence, this place became more beautiful. The celebration of the anniversaries of our scholars like Ahmad Farahani, and Burkhaniddin Margilani, as well as the jubilees of the city of Margilan on a world scale, increases the interest of foreigners in this land and serves to increase the tourism potential [1,2,3].

At the moment, tourist routes are being organized for guests visiting Fergana in the cities of Margilan, Kokan and Fergana, as well as in the Kuva district. New tourist destinations - Burkhaniddin Margilani, Said Ahmad Eshon

complexes in Margison, Pirsiddiq Hazrat chillkhana and mausoleum, Uvaisi House-Museum, craftsman's workshop, Orda palace in Koqan city and exploring the country where it is located Museum, Jome, Kamalqazi mosques, Norbotabiy complex, Dahmai Shahon and Madalikhan historical monuments, Fergana city and Ahmad Fergani complexes leave a great impression on tourists. The organization of the National Exhibition of Handicraft Products also opens the way to new opportunities [4,5,6].

Today, we know the relevance of this topic, and we know that there are many tourists who want to get to know, learn, and get to know the way of life of ancient peoples, customs, what they did in ancient times, and their architecture. Therefore, we must restore

(reconstruct) hundreds of such monuments in our country and introduce them to the world in order to closely introduce our historical traditions and monuments.

A number of laws and decrees are being issued by President Sh.M. Mirziyoev for this purpose, including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally improve the state management system in the construction sector" (No. PF-5392), Presidential Decree "On additional measures to provide housing to the population by allocating mortgage loans based on market principles" (PF-6186, 11.03.2021), "Presidential Decree "On measures to implement the program of construction and reconstruction of affordable multi-apartment housing in cities in 2017-2020" (PQ-2660, 22.11.2016), "Local executive authorities and Presidential Decree on measures to build service housing for heads of regional divisions of state bodies" (PQ-2693, 22.12.2016), "Updated model projects in rural areas in 2017-2021 on the program of construction of low-cost housing" (PQ-2639, 21.10.2016), "Construction of low-cost housing according to updated model projects in rural areas in 2017-2021 with the participation of the Asian Development Bank Presidential Decree "On additional measures to implement the program" (PQ-2812, 02.03.2017), orders and many other normative documents have been adopted, which, in turn, are the legal basis for large-scale work in the field and contribute to its development [7,8,9,10].

Margilan residential buildings were organically combined with religious buildings, very little of which has survived. Based on the above-mentioned ideas and considerations, in the city of Margilan ancient residence with interior and exterior courtyards, we can build places in a new and modern spirit.

Methodology

During the years of independence, a wide path was opened for our people to develop the culture of urban planning, which has been formed for centuries. Such a new model of urban planning was also established in the city of Margilan in the Fergana Valley.

Margilan is one of the oldest cities in the Fergana Valley. About its history first written information about Margilan dates back to the 10th century. At that time, the city was called "Marginon", and later both names were used. There is no exact information about the origin of the name Margilan. Some toponymists assume that "marg" is from "lawn", or "grass". There is also a local legend that Margilan is derived from the words "murgh" and "Greek". According to Ibrat's manuscript "History of Fergana", the city was founded in 883. Archaeological findings confirm that people have been living in the place of Margilan since the beginning of the millennium, that it was a large village in the 10th century, and that it became a city in the 11th-12th centuries. VVBartold "Turkestan during the Mongol invasion" In his work, he noted that even during the Karakhanid era, Margilan was considered the capital of the region. "Boburnoma" mentions the fact that Margilan is one of the 8 cities in Ferghana, the prosperity of the city, its sweet fruits, and praises its "donai kalon" pomegranate and "subhani" apricots. As a result of archaeological excavations conducted in the ancient part of the city, it was found that Margilan was founded 2 thousand years ago. On the Passage in Ancient Chinese Written Sources As a result of archaeological excavations conducted in the ancient part of the city, it was found that Margilan was founded 2 thousand years ago. On the Passage in Ancient Chinese Written Sources As a result of archaeological excavations conducted in the ancient part of the city, it was found that Margilan was founded 2 thousand years ago. On the Passage in Ancient Chinese Written Sources Largycity, in the scientific works of Chinese scientists, this city corresponds to the current city of Margilan and proves that this city has a history of 2700 years [4-11].

The scientific and practical significance of research results

The scientific significance of the research results is presented in the dissertation in the preparation of educational literature in the fields of "History of Architecture", and

"Fundamentals of Architectural Design" in higher education institutions, along with the formation and preservation of ancient settlements in the city of Fergana Valley, Margilan, and the expansion and enrichment of knowledge. creates wide opportunities for the development of scientific foundations and practical project proposals.

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founded 2 thousand years ago. On the Passage in Ancient Chinese Written Sources Largy city, in the scientific works of Chinese scientists, this city corresponds to the current city of Margilan and proves that this city has a history of 2700 years. Central Asian and European scientists have conducted much research on the rich history and historical monuments of our country [12-16].

Residence (other names: house, place, residence) refers to a structure where people or animals live. The house where the family lives, the environment of the family's domestic life. Dwellings have appeared along with cooking and dressing since primitive times. Residential architecture is the most common type of construction and has determined the formation and development of other types of construction in many ways.

We know that many tourists want to get to know the peoples of the world, get to know the way of life, customs, what they did in ancient times, and their architecture. That is why we must restore (reconstruct) hundreds of such monuments in our country and introduce them to the world in order to introduce our historical traditions and monuments.

Margilan residential buildings were organically combined with religious buildings, very little of which has survived. Based on the above-mentioned ideas and considerations, we can build the ancient inner and outer courtyard residences in the city of Margilan in a new and modern spirit.

This residential building was built by Valikhont Ora in the 18th century and has been preserved to this day, albeit incompletely. This courtyard house consists of two courtyards, i.e. inner and outer courtyards, which are used for different purposes. That is, in the outer courtyard there are houses with two separate doors, where mainly non-family members and guests are observed. In the inner yard, there are several houses where only family members live. Living rooms in the inner courtyard are made up of a farm, i.e. a tandoor, a hearth, and a small garden. The houses in the outer courtyard are designed for observing guests, and the foundation part is made of Shahimardan stones. Two rows of mixed mats are laid on it,

or bricks are placed on it. The bricks of the wall were hammered on the log. The wall thickness is 1 m. The interior environment of these houses is slightly elaborated. That is, the internal spatial environment is very wide. The height of the room is 6m. To moderate the internal climate of the room and provide it with light, 3 windows and windows are installed on 2 sides. The height of the entrance to the room was made lower, and this also had its wisdom. That is, it meant that the person who entered through the low door should involuntarily bow and enter. The height of the entrance to the room was made lower, and this also had its

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There are 2 beautiful, ornate columns in the outer courtyard. These columns were brought from Archatepa Hill of Shahimardan with some difficulty. Even the foundations of living rooms were used with these beams. Such multi-yard houses are very suitable for our mentality and the moral framework of our people.



Figure 1. Old view of the city of Margilan

In ancient Greek sources, the governor of Bactria was called the "owner of a thousand cities" and it is said that there were 70 large and small cities in Ferghana. Indeed, in many river oases in Central Asia, we see many urban ruins now lying as lifeless low hills.

It is also worth mentioning that among the ruins, which are considered to belong to the oldest cities, an interesting type has been identified. It is also a kind of residence, often rectangular and sometimes not rectangular, surrounded by walls. are cities. These include city ruins such as Qalaliqir and Kozaliqir. At that time, such towns were 40 x 40 x 10 cm. It

was determined that the city square was surrounded by a special wall, forming an area consisting of several rows of lanes made of large-sized raw bricks, built side by side in two or three rows, covered with an ellipse-shaped arch. At a certain distance, there are city defence towers.

In general, it is known that in the middle of the first millennium BC, there were countries such as Girgania (Gorgon), Parthia, Margyona, Bactria, and Sogd in Central Asia. According to the information given in the oral and written sources, the main parts of the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesta" were written in those times and

in these regions. It is known to all of us that there were many prosperous cities here until the Ahmonites conquered Central Asia in the 6th century BC.

Nowadays, the beautiful city of Margilan, one of our cities with such an ancient history, has preserved houses from the 18th century. Margilan residential buildings were organically combined with religious buildings, very little of which has survived. Based on the above-mentioned ideas and considerations, we can build the ancient inner and outer courtyard residences in the city of Margilan in a new and modern spirit. I found a residential building with an indoor and outdoor courtyard for my topic and went to get some information.

This residential building was built by Valikhont Ora in the 18th century and has been preserved to this day, albeit incompletely. This courtyard house consists of two courtyards, i.e. inner and outer courtyards, which are used for different purposes. That is, in the outer courtyard there are houses with two separate doors, where mainly non-family members and guests are observed. In the inner yard, there are several houses where only family members live. Living rooms in the inner courtyard are made up of a farm, i.e. a tandoor, a hearth, and a small garden. The houses in the outer courtyard are designed for observing guests, and the foundation part is made of Shahimardan stones. Two rows of mixed mats are laid on it, or bricks are placed on it. The bricks of the wall were hammered on the log. The wall thickness is 1 m. The interior environment of these houses is slightly elaborated. That is, the internal spatial environment is very wide. The height of the room is 6m. To moderate the internal climate of the room and provide it with light, 3 windows and windows are installed on 2 sides. The height of the entrance to the room was made lower, and this also had its wisdom. That is, it meant that the person who entered through the low door should involuntarily bow and enter. The height of the entrance to the room was made lower, and this also had its wisdom. That is, it meant that the person who entered through the low door should involuntarily bow and enter. The height of the

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