

**ORNAMENTED INHERITANCES IN UZBEKISTAN AND
EXPLANATION TO SOME OF THEIR PARTS**

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***Abstract** : In this article it has been given information about the historical inheritances of Uzbekistan as well as their parts. It is true that learning this view is not easy, but searching and knowing these historical words meaning is necessary for everyone.*

In Uzbekistan, there are lots of memorial inheritances and historical buildings such as Bukhara, Registan, Gòri-Amir mausoleum, and Shohi Zinda mausoleum.

Abdulaziz Khan madrasah, one of the architectural monuments in Bukhara, was built by the order of Abdulaziz Khan, the first representative of Ashtar Khan. It belongs to the Middle Ages and was built in front of the Uluğbek mausoleum in Bukhara.

Khan of Bukhara, Abdulaziz Khan (1614–1681), who sponsored its construction, was the eldest son of Nadir Muhammad Khan. From 1626, he was governor of Khottalon, and from 1630, he was governor of the western districts of Bukhara.

The structure of the madrasa is simple, and the rooms have two floors. The large facade is decorated with elegant patterns. Among the Islamic motifs there are images of mythical animals. Madrasa rooms, especially the South, are decorated with various patterns.

Patterns are drawn mainly with black paint. Today, national music and folklore shows are performed for tourists in the courtyard area of the madrasa. An exhibition of Bukhara wood carving samples has been organized in the north-eastern concert. As for the attention given by the government of Uzbekistan, 1997, in connection with the

2500th anniversary of the city of Bukhara, the Abdulaziz Khan madrasa was renovated. (MakhbaSomoniyon), on the monument of early medieval architecture located in the historic center of Bukhara, in the park broken on the place of the ancient cemetery.

The mausoleum was under construction in the 9th century (between 892 and 943). It was found and restored in the 20th century. It is one of the architectural masterpieces of Central Asia and a pearl of world architecture? In the mausoleum, there are three burials, one of which belongs to Ahmad ibn Ismail, Ismail Samani's son. There is no grave of Ismail, the builder of the mausoleum and the founder of the Samanid dynasty, perhaps, in the mausoleum. Till the 20th century, the mausoleum was an unknown master-built structure almost completely closed by an occupation layer. This monument marks the beginning of a new era of development.

Central Architecture revived after the Arab gain. Having very small sizes, the mausoleum makes an exclusively strong impression on the viewer. The classical form, fault proportions, and openwork ligature and decorative bricklaying created the masterpiece. The people of various countries and cultures admire already for several centuries.

Here is given some explanations to parts of these constructions. A dome is a roof with a large spatial volume. The design is circular, square, rectangular, or regular polygonal.

Pattern (Arabic—image, flower)—decoration (flower) consisting of stylized images of plants, birds, and animals.

-Girih (Persian: problem, knot, tangle) is a complex geometric pattern widely used in architecture and artistic crafts.

-A dome is a roof with a large spatial volume. The design is circular, square, rectangular, or regular polygonal.

-Pattern (Arabic—image, flower)—decoration (flower) consisting of stylized images of plants, birds, and animals.

-Girih The most complex type of pattern consists of geometric shapes and lines. Islamic widespread plant-like pattern.

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