

History of Karakalpakstan Accommodation

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the history of the formation of the traditions of the settlement in the Karakalpakstan region from ancient times to the present day, along with the specificity of the ancient customs of the people in terms of environmental measures that distinguish them from other regions.

KEYWORDS: *Archaeology, architectural monuments, address, geneological, ethnological, massogets, kerege, Yurt, Archaic period.*

The settlement of ancient times begins about 40 thousand years ago BC (Upper Paleolithic "Homo sapiens", the era of the intelligent man) from the cave along the southern island. Ancient caves were found in the Ustyurt flat mountain, Sul-tonuyizdag and Kizilkum. The same goes for people in small caves, in deep-penetrated caves, where they settled in front of the entrance and were engaged in hunting and collecting various objects for Living. They had enough of a canopy (the slope of caves) to protect their burning flames from rain and cold winds themselves.

The first settlement of man in the territory of Karakalpakstan was in the last period of the Paleolithic. In the V-II millennium BC, people lived mainly in the Amudarya network and in the deserts along the Aral and Caspian seas. In the VII-VI centuries BC, the Centers of states began to appear. In the IV century BC, the country of Khorezm arose, separated from the Achomonids Kingdom. On the territory of Karakalpakstan in the form of ruins of castles and mansions, many architectural monuments belonging to this period were preserved. Archaeologist opened and studied by scientists, architects Johnboskala, Kuykirlgankala, Tuprokkala, Berkutgala, Dingilje.Jompikkala, Aybuyrikkala, Kabatkala, Ayozkala, Kirkkiz,Guldursin, Kerder, Mizdaxkan addresses are such monuments of ancient civilization.

237 architectural and historical monuments belonging to antiquity, middle Ages and New periods were recorded by the researchers. Of these, 147 are archaeological, 25 are architectural and 67 are magnificent monuments. Currently, the territory of Karakalpakstan is divided into 14 districts. Several addresses were found in each district, but more than 50 addresses were found in Ellikkala, more than 10 of them were studied.

According to written, historical sources, according to archaeological and ethnographic information, karakalpakas have been characterized by a semi-nomadic way of life from ancient times and aeksex farm that combines farming, livestock and fishery. The presence of a herd of cattle and the need for them to feed, as well as the constant flooding and change of tributaries in the lower reaches of Sirdarya and Amudarya, where Karakalpak live, often forced them to change their habitat and move to the army, non-flooded areas.

The type of farm and semi-nomadic way of life together with the main dwelling in the Karakalpakstan - transitions, which differ in the methods of planning, building materials and maintenance, caused the formation of various types of temporary and permanent residence. The characteristics of these habitats are dependent on local natural-economic conditions.

In ancient times, Sak-massagets lived in the slopes of Amudarya. The Sak-massagets (distributors of ancient Scythian traditions), along with other nomadic tribes (Oguz and Kipchaks of the Middle Ages), had a light, collected herbivorous settlement. About this the ancient Greek historian Herodotus (V century BC) and Arab Ibn Fadlan (922 y.) those who wrote. Ibn Fadlan in 922 year in Ustyurt, when the kezgan (the current territory of Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan) is closed by the Oghuz, speaks of domed fireplaces and a similar-shaped burial structure. According to genealogical and ethnological materials, the Oghuz founded the ethnic history of Karakalpak along with the pichenegs (the ancient Turkic tribes that inhabited the east-south of Europe in the VIII-XII centuries).

In folk architecture, various settlements appeared on the slopes of Amudarya, including on the territory of Karakalpakstan, which differ in construction, as well as general composition in each historical period. Including:

1-round. Kaltaminor culture (IV-III millennium BC, Jonboskala). It is a sinewy dwelling in the form of a garland was built of wooden rafters, beams. With a thick layer of Reed over it or with the addition of a stem of shrub vegetation to them is covered.

2-round. Tozabagyab culture (the middle of the II millennium BC). It has one-bedroom and two-bedroom half-basements, a column construction in the upper part. Access to accommodation is provided throughout the pandus. The roof was made of wood, thin stems of reeds and shrubs were used. Over 0,1-0,3 m. in the thickness, the soil is pulled by a curvature.

3-round. Wood from local timber ishlangan "kerege" (I millennium BC), which has elements of woodwork, living - lattice sinch. In the South Aral Sea region in ancient times lived sak-massagets. Sak-massagets ("distributors of ancient Scythian traditions"), along with other nomadic tribes (medieval oghuzs and tributaries), had a light, collected herbivorous settlement. Plana Bridge (1242 y.) noted that the settlers of the desert "used the yurt in the XIII century" and "transplanted the grass without dividing it into pieces"

4-round. Amirabad culture (VIII - VII centuries BC). Walled houses appeared, in which the number of rooms with different functions increased. Including, the area and height of the living rooms were increased, which contributed to the emergence of strongholds and residential neighborhoods.

Antiquity (VI century BC-V century BC) is divided into the following periods:

- 1) Archaic period (VI – V centuries BC);
- 2) Kangyuy period (IV century BC - I century BC);
- 3) Kushon (II - III centuries of our era);
- 4) Kushan – a frigid period (III - V centuries of our era).

On the territory of Karakalpakstan, the Centers of civilization were studied: ancient castles, capital cities, urbanistic (a stream that believes that large cities should be built, consisting of large buildings). The mined and well-studied capital cities are Okshakhonqala, Topraqqala, Kuykirilgankala, great Ayubuyikala fortifications, climbing, Ayozkala Guldursin, Yakka-Parson, Mizdakhkon and others are such monuments of ancient civilization. With an area of 40 hectares, Akshakhonkala (III-II Centuries BC) is considered the ancient capital of Khorezm. On the territory of these monuments dozens of residences and neighborhoods were opened, except for the architecture of worship, fortification facilities. At the addresses of Canakkale and Ayozgala, some

houses have courtyards, which mean their economic activity-livestock. Accommodation includes living rooms, hotel and farm-premises, as well as production rooms. It is observed that in the ayozgala house, a field connecting the yard with a pitcher is used. At the beginning of our era, a field (corridor with a balcony) appeared. The emergence of the field is explained by the severe climatic conditions of the place. The presence of a Dalon helps to keep warm in the winter in the rooms, cool air in the summer, as well as a compact location of the living rooms.

The fortress-cities are divided into two equal parts by the trunk embankment, each of which is divided into neighborhoods. Each house-neighborhood consists of a number of similar rooms with a holistic massive view with small courtyards.

The entrance to the settlement is in the eastern part, which corresponds to natural climatic conditions, as well as the religious beliefs of the religion of Zoroastrianism.

The characteristic features of ancient permanent settlements of the antiquity in the territory of Karakalpakstan can be attributed to the following:

a) an increase in the area and height of the rooms, which contributed to an increase in the number of rooms with different functions in the accommodation. Specially,

1) bedroom Zone; 2) Hotel Zone; 3) kitchen zone;

4) craftsmanship labor Zone; 5) Common Room Zone;

6) library. b) the settlement of the lead type appeared (has an area of 300-3500m²).

C) fireplace, oven, shelves, tashnau - pipe appeared in the interior of the dwelling.

By the first centuries of our era, the number of types of rural settlements increases compared to the previous centuries, which indicates the complexity of the social structure of society. It should be noted, but the existing typology still remains conditional.

From a constructive point of view, it is possible to emphasize the following: domed roofs, the emergence of a wooden-sinched construction, the use of columns as a base for wooden, loy, flat roofs. The foundation, as an erosti construction, has not been used in modern content, on the basis of accommodation. Instead, in the construction of light residences inside the city walls, they used soil levelling and levelling soil on the basis of buildings. Such a method of using saved the building from excessive moisture, the influence of soil salts or horizontal dynamic forces of seismic vibrations.

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