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Annotatsiya; *Maqolada O'rta osiyo Davlatlarida eramizdan avvalgi 6-8 asrdan boshlab, eramizning16-asrining ikkinchi yarimigacha bo'lgan davrni o'z ichuga oladi va bu davrda bu xududlardagi tarixiy voqealar Davlatlarni oddiy xalqni xayoti kechirishi shaxarlardagi qurilishlar, Makedoniyalik Iskadarni O'rta Osiyoistilosi-va buni oqibatida yerli madaniyatga Yunon madaniyatinikirib kelishi va ta'siri, mudofaa inshootlari arxitektura inshooatlarni qurilishi, rivojlanishi va tanazzuli xaqidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

Tayanch” so‘z va iboralar: *Akant yaproqlari, Minoralar, Madrasalar, loy g‘isht, gum bazlar peshtoqlar. Dekorativ pardozlash, koshinkorlik; Tiyrandoz; qo’rg’onlar Ellini zm, grek- makedon Korinf, Arab Xalifaligi, Shaxriston, Koshinkorlik,Ganchkorlik, Me’ moriy obidalar, me’moriy ansanbllar.*

Eramizdan avvalgi VI-VIII asrlarda Baqtriya (uning bir qismi Surxondaryo viloyatini o‘z ichiga olgan).Sug‘d (qashqadaryo-zarafshon-sirdaryo xav zalari oralig‘i), Xorazmiya (Amudaryo va Sirdaryoning quyi oqimi), Parkana (Fargona vodiysi) - bular qadimgi O‘rta Osiyossivilizatsiyasining shakillangan viloyatlari bo‘lgan. Eramizgacha bo‘lgan 1-ming yillikda Baktriya, Sug‘d, Xorazm kabi haqiqiy shaharlar vujudga kela boshladi. Ular yarim doira minoralari va devor ichi yo‘llari, tiyrandoz, o‘qchilar uchun mo‘ljallangan ko‘pgina tuyniklari bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri burchak li yoki doira tarzidagi shakliga ega, kahla devorlari bilan mustahkamlangan (Qizil tepa, Bandixon, Talashgan-hammasi Surxondaryo viloyatida); bu shaharlarning ham masida qo‘rg‘on va alohida ma’muriy xukumat kompleksi, devor ortida esa xavfli har biy harakatlar kunlarida shahar aholisini boshpana va himoya bilan ta’minlash mum kin bo‘lgan. Qishloqlarda a’lohida qo‘rg‘onlar joylashgan. Eramizgacha bo‘lgan IV asrda Makedoniyalik Iskandar qo‘shinlari shunday shaharlarga duch kelgan va hujum bilan olgan. Ellenizmning arxitekturadagi ta’siri baktriyada nisbatan yaqqolroq namo yon bo‘ladi – boshqa viloyatlarda esa unchalik ko‘zga tashlanmaydi. Elinizm roli - bu yerda Yunoncha – Ion va Korinor ustunlari (biroq tadrijiy ravishda tubdan qayta ish lash bilan) tadbiq qilishda, ustunlar optik bazalarining, akant yaproqlari, palgmintalar, cheti naqishlangan cheripitsa antefikslar singari unsurlarning qo‘llanishida aks etadi.

Qadimgi me’morchilik san’atining yuksak namunalaridan uch minorali Xorazm xo qonlarining saroyi ko‘pincha katta zallari va xonalari bilan ajralib turadi. Afrosiyob, Variksha (Buxoro mintaqasi), Panjikentdagi (Tojikiston erlarida) qazish ishlari turar joy qurilishlarining aralash-quralash ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Uylarda 2-3 qavatli, ularni bezashda boy devoriy tasvir va tasviriy hamda naqshinkor usuldagi yog‘och o’yma korligi qo‘llanilgan, yashash

turmushga mo‘ljallangan qismi va qabulxona, mehmon xona qismi alohida ajralib turadi.

Arab xalifaligi bosib olgan erlarida o‘z madaniyatini singdira boshladi. Shu davrlar Markaziy Osiyo madaniyati va me’morchiligi ma’lum bir vaqtgacha tushkunlikka uchradi. IX-X asrlarda Samoniylar sulolasi davrida feodal shaharda boshqa davlatlar bilan madaniy va savdo munosabatlari hunarmandchilik hamda me’morchi lik rivoj lana boshladi. Arab askarlari O‘rta Osiyo shaharlarini bosib olgandan so‘ng shahar markazidagi kalxa va uning old qismida istikomat qilishgan erli xalqlar shaharning arablar yo‘q erda joylashib o‘z kasb korlarini davom ettirish natijasida shaharning shu qismi tezlik bilan rivojlandi va SHahriston deb yuritila boshladi, hamma shaharning, hamda shaharning bu qismi ham kalha devorlari bilan o‘rala boshladi. Bu davrda shaharlar standart shahar rejasiga ega bo‘lmagan. SHahar rejasi shu erning sharoitiga qarab rivojlana boshlagan, shuning uchun Buxoro, Samarqand, Toshkent va boshqa Markaziy Osiyo shaharlarining rejasi bir-biriga o‘xshamaydi, shaharlarda saroy ma’ muriy binolar markaziy maydonlarda (Registon) bunyod etilgan. Shaharning marka ziy ko‘chalari shahar darvozalaridan bozorgacha kelgan. Ko‘chalar hunarmandlar joylashgan kasb nomi bilan yuritilgan. YAngi savdo binolari (timlar, toklar,chorsular) karvonsaroylar, omborxonalar paydo bo‘la boshladi. Shahar tashqarisiga rovotlarda boy va hukumdorlarning bog‘-rog‘ va saroylari joylashgan.

Markaziy Osiyoda Islom dinining qabul qildirilishi va uning yerli xalqlari uchun e’tiqodga aylanishi har bir shahar va qishloqlarda masjid va madrasalarning qurilishi rivojlantirdi. Katta va kichik shaharlarning o‘z jomiy masjidi bo‘lgan va u shaharning markaziy qismida minoralar qurilgan. Me’morchilikda turar joy binolarida sinchli konstruksiya ishlatiladi. Binodagi yog‘och elementlar-ustun, eshik, shiftlar, o‘ymakor lik yoki sir berish yo‘li bilan pardozlangan. Monumental me’morchilikda avval xom g‘ishtlardan keyinchalik kuydirilgan g‘ishtlardan katta-katta binolar qurila boshladi Binoda gumbaz, ravoq va peshtoqlar qo‘llanila boshlaydi. Buxorodagi Somoniylar maqbarasi kuydirilgan g‘ishtdan qurilgan birinchi binolardan biriga kirib, uning me’ moriy kompozitsiyasi qilib yechilgan.

XI asrda g‘isht ko‘pincha loy bilan terilgan XII asrga kelib esa ganch bilan terila boshlanganligi sababli binoni mustahkamligi ancha oshgan, bino konstruksiyalari mukammalashtirildi yoki yangi konstruktiv elementlar ishlatildi. Buxorodagi jamoa masjidining “Kalon” minorasi avvaliga ikki marotaba qulagandan so‘ng uchunchi marotaba 1127 yilda qayta tiklandi. Fundamentni 10 metr chuqurlikda joylashtirilishi natijasida minoraning zilzilaga chidamliligi oshdi. Devorlarning qalinligi 80-90 sm. ni tashkil qildi, burchaklarda, peshtob, ravoqlarda ya’ni gumbaz va ravoqlardan tushayotgan yukni ko‘tarayotgan devorlar monolit holda terilgan. Ravoq va gumbazlar o‘lchamlari kattalasha boshladi. XII-XIII asrlarda me’morchilikda koshinkorlik o‘z o‘rnini topa boshlaydi. Koshinkorlik me’morchilikda bino ko‘rinishini keskin ravishda go‘zallashtirib, atrof muhit bilan uyg‘unlashib namgarchilikka chidamli bo‘lganligi uchun binoni umrini o‘zaytirdi. Maqbaralar qurish yanada rivojlandi bu bilan ayrim hukumdor odamlar ulug‘langan. Bunga Samarqandagi Shoxi–Zinda maqbaralar ansambli, Termiz shahridagi katta bo‘lmagan gumbazli kvadrat shaklidagi Xakim-Al–Termiziy maqbarasi yoki Karmana shahridagi Sayid Baxrom maqbarasi misol bo‘la oladi. O‘zbekiston yeridagi o‘rta asr me’morchiligida bir nechta alohida me’morchiligida bir nechta alohida me’morchilik maktablari mavjud bo‘lgan: Muvoraunaxr, Farg‘ona va Xorazm. 1219-1224 yillari mug‘illar istilosi natijasida gullab yashnagan shahar va qishloqlar er bilan yakson qilindi. Markaziy Osiyoda 10 yillardan keyin yirik shaharlar sekin qayta “jonlana” boshladi, shuning uchun bu davrdagi me’moriy yodgorliklar bizgacha etib kelgan. Me’morchilikda katta monumental binolar qurishda yangidan-yangi katta qurilish masalalarini echish qurilish texnikasini rivojlanishiga olib keldi. Binolarning ostki qismi (fundamenti) er ostiga 4-5 m.gacha xarsang toshlardan qurila boshladi, bu toshlarni terishda namlikka chidamli qorishma bilan terilgan. Ravoq, gumbaz va pesh toqlar o‘lchami kattalasha bordi, Bibixonim madrasasini peshtoqining o‘lchami 19 m. Shahrisabzdagi oq saroyning gumbazi diametri 22 m. Samarqanddagi Ulugbek Xona qoxining gumbazi Sharqda eng katta gumbazlar qatoriga kirgan edi. Me’morchilikda Temuriylar davrining ikkinchi yarmida qo‘ sh gumbazlar ishlatish odat tusiga kirib qoladi. XV asrlarda me’morchilikda

dekorativ pardozlashda yangi pog‘onaga ko‘tari ladi. Pardoz terokat g‘ishtlari, poshinni silliqlangan g‘ishtlar bilan birga teriladi. Mar mar toshlariga o‘yma bezak berib, bino fasadlariga pardoz berish natijasida binoning go‘zalligi yanada oshdi. Binoning ichki qismida quyma bezaklar, marmar taxtalarga gul o‘yilib, ayrim hollarda tilla suvi yuritilgan bezaklar ham paydo bo‘ldi. XV asrni ng ikkinchi yarmida dekorativ pardozlashda yangi texnik pardozlash (kundal) paydo bo‘ldi, bu pardozlashda changli sopol yoki chinni rel’efli bezakka tilla suvi yuritiladi. Monumental me’morchilikda binolarning rejasi murakkablasha boshladi. Markaziy xonalarda katta gumbazlar o‘rnatiladi va ularning balandligi ko‘tariladi. Temuriylar davridagi saroy va maqbaralar shular jumlasiga kiradi. Maqbaralardan Shahrisabz dagi Dor-us-Saodat maqbarasi, Samarqandagi Ishratxona maqbarasi markaziy gum baz ostida asosiy xona bo‘lib, uning tevaragida esa bir qancha yerda xonalar bo‘lgan. Go‘r-Amir maqbarasi yoki Shoxi Zinda maqbaralari bir qancha binolar bilan birgalik da ansamblь ko‘rinishini tashkil etgan. Xovlili rejaviy echim masjid, madrasa, karvo nsaroy qasrlar kompozitsiyasi ko‘plab qo‘llanila boshladi. Binolar kompozitsiyasida bir asosiy o‘q bo‘yicha peshtoqlar, markaziy xona o‘zining gumbazi bilan joylashgan. XV asr me’morlari binoning tashqi ko‘rinishiga ulug‘vorlik berish uchun ko‘pgina pardoz ishlari ishlatila boshladi. Masalan: odamlarni nomozga chaqiruvchi minoralar binoda dekorativ rol o‘ynab va uning kompozitsion bo‘lagiga aylandi. Bezakli mino ralar bino yoki kompleksning chetki burchaklariga o‘rnatila boshladi. Markaziy Osi yo yer qimirlaydigan zonada joylashgani uchun bu minoralarni kallak qismi yer qimir laganda qulab tusha boshladi, shu tariqa gumbazlarga ham zarar etkazgan.

Amir Temur davrida peshtoqlarning ikki yonboshida minoralar o‘rnatila boshladi, keyinchalik bu minoralar yo‘qotildi va peshtoqqa proporsionallik berildi. XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmida me’morchilikda ko‘plab binolar qurildi. Banolar va inshootlarni qurishda muxandis echimlari yanada yuqori pog‘onaga ko‘tarildi. Buxorodagi savdo binolari “Tim”, “Toqa”, “Chorsu” bu me’moriy jihatdan ratsional bo‘lib va ularga bezak berilmasa ham salobati, ichki qulayligi bilan ajralib turadi. Zarafshondagi suv taqsimlovchi injenerlik inshootlarida ravoq

ishlatilganligi tufayli bu atrofdagi tabiat bilan uyg‘unlashib ketgan. Muxandislik echimlaridan gumbazga yorug‘lik tushishi uchun o‘rnatilgan qurilmalar bino ichini yoritishda va mikroiqlimni me’yorga keltirishga katta rol o‘ynagan. Bunday qurilmalar Mir Arab Abdulloxon madrasasi va boshqa binolarda ishlatilgan. 1652 yili Buxoroda Abdulazizxon madrasasi qurildi. Bu bino feodal tuzum davriga monumentalь me’morchilik namunalarining oxirgilaridan bo‘lib, unda ilgarigi uslub bezak ishlatilgan, biror bir yangilik kiritilmagan. Markaziy Osiyoda XVIII asrga kelib me’morchilik faoliyati sezilarli darajada to‘xtab qoladi. XIX asr boshlarida siyosiy jihatdan mustahkamlanib Markaziy Osiyo erlarida uch xonlik-Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonligi vujudga keladi. SHu davrdan boshlab monumentalь va yalpi qurilishlar yangi pog‘onaga ko‘tariladi. Xivada so‘ngi feodal davrining namunaviy shahar qurilishida katta memorchilik ansambllarida saroy madrasa masjidlar quriladi. Me’morchilikdagi yangi tipdagi binolardan biri-Buxorodagi Chor-Minordir. U o‘zining ko‘rkam to‘rt minorasi va gumbazi bilan inshootlardan ajralib turadi. Xavadagi Tosh-Xovli, Qo‘qondagi Xudoyorxon o‘rdasi, Samarqanddagi Amir saro ylari qurilish uslubiga ko‘ra o‘zi xos binolardir. Saroylarda turar joy binolaridagi o‘ymakorlik ustunlari, chang bezaklari sirlangan shiftlar, xonalar ichida o‘yma qilib ishlangan tokchalar ishlatilgan. Markaziy Osiyoda qurilgan binolar shu erning tabiatiga moslab qurilgan. Shuning uchun har bir mintaqaning turar-joy binolari hajmiy-rejaviy echimlari bir-biridan farq qilgan. Xiva uylarining markaziy o‘zagi xovli bo‘lib va unga ikki ayvon chiqib turadi ulardan biri baland va yozgi xonalardan iborat bo‘lgan old ayvon va uning qarshisida bir qavatlik qishki xona lardan iborat bo‘lgan ters ayvonlardan iborat. Buxoro turar joy binolari uning bir muncha turlari bilan farq qiladi. Ularning yer maydoni kichik bo‘lib, binolar ko‘pincha ikki qavatli ko‘cha tomonidan fasadi quruq devordan tashkil topadi, ichki tomoni qulay qilib qurilgan. Xovli ichidagi uylar qishgi va yozgi xonalarga bo‘lingan. Ikki qavatli binoning ikkala qavatida ham ayvonlar qilingan. Shunisi etiborga loyiq-ki, Buxoro uylarining intererida uymakorlik bilan bajarilgan tokchalar, ganj, uymakor panjaralar diqqatga sazovordir.Toshkent turar joy binolarini xovlilari katta bo‘lib uning atrofiga uylar qurishgan, uylar orasida bir ustunli

ayvon, yarim berk bolaxonalar qurishgan. Fargona vodiysini shahar uylari bog‘ bilan birgalik da qurilgan. Binoning ichki fasadi ko‘pincha bog‘ tomonga qaragan. Fargona turar joy binolarining “Qashqarcha” turdagi binosi sharqiy Xitoyning Qashqar viloyatidan o‘tgan. Bu uyning o‘rta qismida tepa tomonidan yorug‘lik tushushi uchun vertikal derazalar qo‘yiladi, ya’ni shiypon tarzda ko‘tariladi,bunday uyda yorug‘lik mikroiq lim normal holatda bo‘ladi. Fargona vodiysida barcha uylarda ayvon bo‘lib, bu ayvon lar janub tomonga qaragan bo‘ladi. So‘ngi davrlarda turar joy me’morchiligida bino ning tashkiliy qismlari asoslangan ravishda qurilib qolmay, balki ularga dekorativ bezash san’atini ishlatishgan. Milliy amaliy san’at turar joy binolariga va mahalla masjidlariga, hammom va boshqa turdagi binolarga o‘tadi.

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