

## Historical Formation of Residential in Uzbekistan

Nurmuradova Yulduz Bazarovna<sup>1</sup>, Abdurakhmonova Parvina Dzhakhangirovna<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Teacher, <sup>2</sup>Student,

<sup>1,2</sup>Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The article highlights the typology, history of residential buildings, their general problems, issues of housing construction, types (classification) of housing, housing and its composition, as well as functional and technological dependence, which examines the development of society, climatic conditions, demography of the population, the functional problem of settlement, its solution, the impact on appearance shown. The article discusses the types and amenities of residential buildings on the example of Khiva, Ferghana, Bukhara and Samarkand. The customs of the people also affect the maintenance of the house. One of the main traditions of the Uzbek people is to spend more time outdoors. This custom stems from nature, the climatic conditions of our country, which dictate the inclusion of outdoor summer rooms, verandas and canopies in the interior of the apartment. Here residents are waiting for guests, resting and sleeping.

**KEYWORDS:** Dwelling, historical houses, porch, soup, climate, traditional, heritage, cultural heritage, water, population, architecture, art.

### INTRODUCTION

Housing construction has a long history on earth. Because, since the beginning of man, he built a house to protect himself from the external environment and influences: enemies, wild animals, cold and heat, and the house served as the main factor for a person to rest and work. Over time, the function and function of the house improved and expanded. The architecture of houses has adapted to the social conditions of the society, the spirit of the time and other conditions. It has turned from a simple cave or a cave into a modern residential place, that is, an improved object with modern facilities. In the early days, it was very difficult to reach residential areas due to the lack of labor and construction materials due to the poor economy.

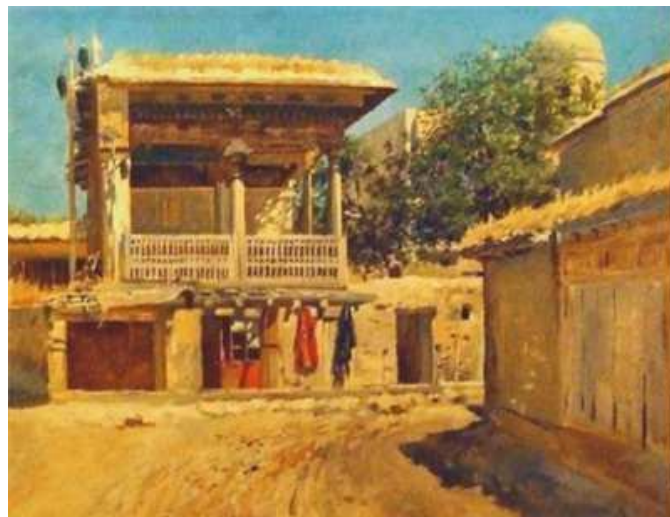


Figure 1 Old residential building

Therefore, at that time, issues of building communal (community-general) houses are raised. A feature of houses that use utilities is that it is achieved as a result of placing several families in rooms in one house. That is, through a corridor or corridor, each family is placed in one room. The kitchen and washroom and toilets are common use here. Of course the houses in this hill do not have what convenience Hecht has, but they had partially helped solve the housing problem during that challenge. That is, homeless families managed to move into such houses. After the Second World War, the houses in this hill became very accessible to the population, since as a result of the war, a huge number of houses were destroyed. After the restoration of the national economy, new types of housing were built. That is, Ways have been developed to place families not only in rooms, but also in apartments, apartments. Individual households began to be provided for each family. These rooms, unlike before, had separate toilets, a washroom (Ovens) and corridors. This has led to residents having substantial facilities compared to previous communal communal rooms. But the principle of room-to-room was applied. The formation of any residential area was certainly greatly influenced by the geographical environment. For example, homes built on the north side tried to keep the interior of the apartments cold from the outside environment, while on the south side the demand was the opposite, requiring homes to be kept from heat and overheating. It was also necessary to connect the inner part of the house with a hammock with an extraneous environment. Thus, on the basis of conflicting requirements, a structure (structure) of North and South houses appeared, completely dissimilar to each other.[1] National culture and Customs also influenced the structure and varieties of residential housing. While Southern households with one climate became more like one another, they varied according to the historical culture and customs of the indigenous people there.

Therefore, the traditional settlements of the Uzbek people have adapted to their climatic conditions, level of culture, traditions and artistic traditions. The construction of residential housing in Uzbekistan has its own historical tradition. he houses were built in two ways:national and European. These houses were mostly private courtyard houses. Each region of Uzbekistan has built houses adapted to the conditions of this particular region. These houses are divided into three types: those built in the Bukhara, Fergana and Khiva styles. Bukhara houses were very little developed during the feudal period, forming dense constructions, which were inverted to the street, that is, Rooms with a courtyard facing the side, separated from the street, were one or two stories, densely built around the courtyard, and thus in the courtyard a much better and cooler climatic conditions were formed than in the warm and dusty air of the street. Khiva houses are also built in the form of a closed spatial environment, that is, around a courtyard, the difference of

which is from Bukhara houses is that two different awnings are located in its tarkh. These porches were located opposite each other, and the porch, which was built towards the North, was higher, and it led to the formation of cool air into the courtyards during the summer season by directing the wind blowing from the north towards the courtyard.[2]

Fergana houses, on the other hand, appeared in the beautiful valleys of Fergana and lost their closed character. In his tarchian solution, he lost his inner court and was directed through the porch to the gardens. In the Fergana Valley, the porch served as the main room during the summer months. In the Fergana Valley and Tashkent region, the awnings were windowed, the awnings in this hill were called the outside method, and the inhabitants lived on this awning all year round. And the inhabitants who emigrated from Russia built houses in their own way, that is, in the Russian style. These were single-storey houses built individually. The climatic conditions of Uzbekistan forced the construction of large porches in the tarkh of these houses with a focus on the courtyard. The walls of such houses were 80-90 CM and were plucked from raw brick, causing the house to be cool in summer and hot in winter. The fact that these houses had low floors and courtyards caused the cities to grow in width. In the process of increasing the role of cities in the development of society due to the shortage of urban (residential) areas, non – elevator and multi-storey houses on the settlement of residents are becoming the main types of residential buildings.[3]

Their use in large numbers makes it possible to use residential areas and engineering communications effectively enough. This type of residential buildings is becoming more widespread in the regions of Central Asia with various architectural, volumetric – figurative and constructive solutions. They are economically beneficial and create normal sanitargenic and comfortable conditions for the survival of families of different numbers and demographics in complex climatic and seismic regions of our Republic (scores of 7 – 9) for certain periods of time. Therefore, future architects are required such projects that these new projects should be able to fully respond not only to our climatic conditions and, therefore, to our traditions, culture and history, which have been formed for thousands of years. The most important qualities of a dwelling are its comfort and splendor. They are provided with a more realistic architectural solution (a plan that harmonizes individual, sometimes dependent requirements, a complete opening of constructive and artistic qualities of building materials, etc.)

Decorations such as embroidery, etching are widely used in local residential areas. When choosing housing for each city, region, district and village, different numerical ratios are obtained depending on the demographic composition of the population living in them. What occupation the population is engaged in when choosing a settlement is also one of the most fundamental factors. Therefore, residential houses in the villages are provided with their own private land area, and the private roof must be conveniently connected to the House. In addition, the structure of the rural residential areas should include a summer cottage, a barn, a chicken coop, a sheep shed, straw sheds, as well as storage rooms for equipment needed for agriculture, and warehouses for storing agricultural products. Great attention is paid to

greening and water facilities in Uzbek uyjays. A garden is separated from part of the yard or from a separate place. In them, mainly fruit, partially ornamental trees are grown. On the stage of the courtyard, a flower garden is organized and planted on it, such as basil and shoigul. Previously, clean, drinking water flowed through the ditch of almost every house. In some of the current courtyards, a swimming pool (pool), fountains are being built.[5]

The neighborhood, which has been formed for centuries in Uzbek residential areas, is characterized by neighborhood euphoria: the owner of the house always focused the roof slope on his courtyard, when he intended to raise a device adjacent to the adjacent wall, made the height of the device with the consent of his neighbor. In addition to these, neighborhood relations were defined by customs such as "obraha", "haqraha", "shafiq". After Independence, new building criteria and rules were adopted in residential architecture. In addition to government-funded apartment buildings and cottage residences, it became common to build individual private homes, including luxury ("elite") homes. In the residential areas, national and "European" styles are harmoniously combined, new construction technology and finishing materials are widely used.

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