

FORMATION OF INTERIOR DESIGN OF EARLY MEDIEVAL MOSQUES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article examines the interior of the first mosques built on the territory of medieval Uzbekistan, Magoki Attori (Mokh) in Bukhara, Deggaron in the village of Khazara, Chorsutun in Termez. He emphasizes the elements that make up the interior of mosques, the decorations that complement them, and their features.

Keywords: Zoroastrianism, arch, portal, dome, enamel coatings, interior, altar, ornament, panels, concept, girih, composition, sail, monochrome, islam.

Introduction: We can see that the architecture of mosques in Uzbekistan has gone through several stages. At the same time, they are not only constructive, but also change the environment of exterior and interior design, the monochrome of the colors used, the increasing durability of building materials.

In particular, the first mosque in Central Asia was built in 713 year by the Arab commander Qutayba ibn Muslim on the site of the Zoroastrian temple in Bukhara, and in Samarkand on the site of the present-day Hazrati Hizr mosque. Since then, the construction of mosques in these areas has begun to flourish. ”[1]

Materials and methods: Central Asia is also the most widespread religion in the territory of Uzbekistan before the Arab invasion, Zoroastrianism. Therefore, the temples were built and decorated according to Zoroastrian religious traditions. After the advent of Islam, some temples were demolished by the Arabs and some were turned into mosques. For this

reason, elements of Zoroastrianism have been preserved in the interiors of mosques.

“In ancient times, mosques were historically rectangular in structure. Their tops are covered with domes using arches mounted on thick brick columns. The number of columns was four, six and more. In most cases, the dome between the columns is wider and taller than the rest.”[2]

Four-pillar mosques such as Magoki Attori (Moh) in Bukhara, Deggaron in the village of Khazora, and Chorsutun in Termez play a special role in the formation of the first mosques. The Moh Mosque was created as a result of the adaptation of the Moh Temple during the fire-worshipping period. There are four columns in the middle of the building. They give centrality to the interior of the mosque. In the 11th century, the entrance to the mosque was reconstructed. Over the past period, the area around the mosque has grown significantly due to the cultural layer. Nowadays, the mosque is called Magoki Attery. Renovations were also made in the 16th century. Enamel coatings appeared at that time [3]

The peculiarity of the architectural environment of this mosque in Bukhara, known as Magoki Attoriy, is that the interiors and exteriors of the building are in perfect harmony. As a result of the adaptation to the mosque, there were some changes in the interior. In place of the elements of fire worship placed elements specific to Islam (altar, etc.).

The ornaments at the entrance to the mosque also have a complex schematic structure. In this regard, M. S Bulatov in his research substantiated the mathematical laws in the decoration of the mosque through drawings.

The ornament entrance pillar is created by means of 3: lower, middle and upper panels filled with carved plaster of the brick relief. According to M. S Bulatov, the concept that "... medieval architects were

not mathematicians and they did not need to study mathematics in depth" is a bit wrong. Because they did not have enough knowledge and skills passed down from generation to generation to create such forms. The architects of this period were the most advanced thinkers of their time, and held a high position in the country[4]

Deggaron Mosque is also one of the first medieval mosques in Bukhara. The mosque was built in the 11th century and the interior of the mosque is richly decorated. In terms of composition and color balance, the color of the brick made of clay creates a coherent work with the desert environment. The domes of the mosque are reminiscent of sand dunes.

The small arches of the northern and southern middle sections of the Deggaron Mosque, and the brick stacks reminiscent of honor at the top, shorten the gap. They consist of two-tiered shelves: the top is like a swallow's tail, consisting of separate brick shapes. The middle compartments are covered with a balkhi dome. The northern and southern domes had two holes. In the upper corners of the two corner compartments to the west of the building are simple but beautiful brick muqarnas gajaks (sails), the shapes of which differ slightly in sections.

These compartments are also finished with a deep dome. The previous, original forms of the east side have not been preserved after the repair. The middle compartment is covered with a rare edged dome, while the adjacent ones are covered in a different way [3]

The four large pillars of the interior of the Deggaron mosque are of the large volume typical of that period, and the domes and ceiling of the building rest on these pillars. The columns have an aesthetically pleasing appearance as a result of the bricks being stacked in a horizontal and vertical position. We also see the dividing elements in the central arches that connect the columns to the inside of the dome. The additional arches

on the sides are not so decorated. During this period, no colorful interior elements were used, and the interior of the building was decorated with monochrome bricks in a unique way, forming different stepped planes. The elements are separated by light and shadow.

According to the representatives of Islam, the interior of mosques should not distract the worshiper with its luxury, but should invite people to prayer with its simplicity and convenience. Deggaron is a practical example of this.

The appearance of the mosque in the original construction has been renovated several times as it has been in a state of disrepair for some time. In the early twentieth century, a columnar awning was added to the east and south sides.

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In the IX-X centuries, the art of painting developed rapidly in Turan. In architecture, bricklaying was highly developed. The tradition of using plaster and wood carvings on the interiors of buildings has improved [5]

Results: For early medieval architects, the main task was to design the exterior and interior of the building together. The interior bricks were also picked up for this reason, trying to form shapes and dial smoothly. In this case, the building materials served not only constructive, but also decorative function.

The interior of the Chorsutun mosque is similar to the previous two mosques. The four columns holding the central dome are connected by arched arches. The Moh Mosque was closed in the same way. The interior

is enriched by slightly decorating the structural elements. After the bricks were assembled in a special way, they were not covered with any other material.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the interior decoration of these mosques is an example of the first decorating processes of the Middle Ages. At the same time, a unique interior architectural environment was created using clay bricks. The colors are also monochrome, using the natural color of the brick. The use of enamel coatings, colored objects used in modern decoration, was carried out later in the XVI century and beyond.

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