

THE EMERGENCE OF SOME MODERN PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE MODERN CONSTRUCTION OF ANCIENT CITIES RICH IN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND RELICS.

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Annotation: *It is natural that some modern problems in the field of architecture arise in the modern construction of ancient cities rich in historical monuments, monuments, ancient, historical buildings with roofs, porches, magnificent, plaster, wood carving, tile, built in a way rich in majolica patterns, it is clear that the restoration of a simple, pattern-free, concrete-clad building next to it is incompatible with modern urban culture. A new architectural solution has been found in the construction of historical and modern buildings in Kokand.*

Key words: *ganch, wood carving, tiling, majolica patterns, mosque and madrasa, khanaqah, rhythm, symmetry, copper carving, jewelry, coppersmithing, carpentry, weaving, carving, pottery.*

A great state is built by a healthy generation, a healthy nation. It is necessary to do great things in life in order to bring up a healthy generation and a healthy nation. The creative, reconstruction and creative work carried out in our country and in the city of Kokand through the efforts of the head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev is also aimed at this goal. It is known that half of the population of Kokand is young. That is why most of the new facilities being built in the city are science, culture, sports and art facilities that will help young people grow up as a healthy generation. One of them is the Children's Sports Complex. The complex was built at the expense of the Children's Sports Development Fund of Uzbekistan. The city also has a bowling alley, a chess school, a music school, a children's water park and playgrounds. All this shows that the city is creating great opportunities for young people. In recent years, attention has been paid to the construction of facilities in Kokand that will contribute to the development of science and education. Kokand embodies the best traditions of modern urban culture in the form of college buildings in the fields of medicine, transport, pedagogy, service and entrepreneurship, construction.

It is natural that some modern problems in the field of architecture arise in the modern construction of ancient cities rich in historical monuments. For example, if ancient, historical buildings are built with a roof, a porch, magnificent, rich in plaster, wood carving, tile, majolica patterns, the restoration of a simple, pattern-free, concrete-clad building next to it does not fit into modern urban culture clear A new architectural solution has been found in the construction of historical and modern buildings in Kokand.

It is known that the roofs of historical buildings in Kokand are majestic, decorated with colorful tiles, with open porches, carved and embossed columns, colorful ceilings and ceilings. These architectural styles are reflected in the modern look of new buildings. The arch in front of the Horde, the House of Ceremonies, the roofs and columns of the Palace of Culture are similar to the historical architectural traditions. The bowling alley, the porches of the chess school, and the wooden pillars are new forms of ancient architecture. Architecture is an important area of human social relations. The riches of architecture have been accumulated over the centuries, reworked and replenished by each generation and lived in public. The Uzbek people have the richest and most

ancient cultural heritage in Central Asia. Dozens of cultural and spiritual centers have left thousands of philosophical, literary, secular and scientific works as a legacy for the present generation. Prior to independence, our culture first developed in the spirit of analysis of Western culture under the pressure of the dominant ideology and oppressive regime. In the process of research on this dissertation, the main goal of the dissertation was the artistic, methodological and local specificity of the historical development of architectural decorations of the Kokand Khanate. The following conclusions were drawn from the results of this task:

First of all, Nodira, Dilshod, Zebuniso and other poets and poetesses emerged from the Kokand literary community, who constantly propagated the ideas of humanity and patriotism, and mourned the terrible oppressions of the time. Through their work, they instilled a sense of confidence that love, justice, and goodness would prevail. Our people today enjoy this literary heritage.

Second, in the 19th century, education in the Kokand khanate increased significantly. Religious primary schools and secondary and higher education madrassas were mainly attended by boys. Madrasa students studied in three stages.

Thirdly, in the cultural life, such forms of applied art as singing, dorboz, puppetry, acting, askiya, theatrical music and singing played an important role.

Fourth, calligraphy schools have developed in Kokand and Tashkent, and their role in cultural life is invaluable. The Kokand calligraphers had their own style and were different from any other calligrapher in the city.

Fifth, the Khanate paid special attention to architecture. Many mosques and madrasas, khanaqahs, qorihanas and schools have been built here. Some of them have survived. They are a masterpiece of khanate architecture. In the field of architecture, the decoration of madrassas is also unique.

Sixth, folk and applied arts such as wood and copper carving, weaving of various fabrics, jewelry, coppersmithing, carpentry, weaving, carving, pottery and other types also developed.

Seventh, the school of historiography, formed and developed in the literary environment of the Kokand Khanate, plays an important role in the spiritual life of the society living in these areas. In their works, Kokand historians have reflected the economic, social, political and cultural life of the people over the years. The spiritual and cultural life of the Kokand khanate was revived and valuable works were created. It was during this period that the first historical works were created in the literary environment of Kokand, and the traditional attitude to the science of history and historiography was revived and developed in new conditions.

As a general conclusion, under the influence of the literary environment created in the Kokand khanate, all aspects of the traditional cultural life of Central Asia experienced their growth over a period of time. Examples of spiritual and material culture created during this period as a result of the development of literature, architecture, historiography, folk arts and a number of other areas inherent in the culture of the peoples of Central Asia are still alive today. is a significant part of the invaluable spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people.

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