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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT "QIRQQIZ" CASTLE LOCATED IN TERMIZ DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This article provides general information about the " Qirqqiz " fortress, an architectural monument of ancient urban planning, which was built in the past in the territory of Termiz district of Surkhondarya region and a part of it has been preserved until today. The origin of the term "Qirqqiz", legends and historical sources about the " Qirqqiz " fortress monument are explained.

Providing information about the ancient architectural monument, interested in the field, students, researchers, building and construction architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture, design and construction of highways, design and construction of water structures, tourism, oriental studies, archeology and history, etc. increases the interest of students and representatives of peoples of the whole world in architectural monuments. I wish success to students and young professionals who are hungry for knowledge, in their quest to study history and create the architecture of the future!

KEYWORDS

Ancient architecture - the name of the architecture of the ancient times in the architectural literature of the present time. **Monumental memorials** - figurines, carved and embossed elements. **Castle walls** - In ancient times, suburban walls surrounded by straw or brick protected the inhabitants from various external dangers. **Memorial** - It represents the event that brings to mind, the past in general. **Osori atika** - this word embodies the meaning of ancient antique works (buildings). **Protection area** - a historical area around a monument of special value, which provides a full perception of it. **Shahristan** (the names Hisor, Medina are also used) is the main part that occupies most of the city. **Rabad** is the part of the city where the devices are sparser. **Surdikat** - Fields with dozens of devices around Rabod.

INTRODUCTION

We will talk about some ancient architectural structures built in ancient times in the Termiz area, which have been preserved until now, and some of them have been preserved, as well as material practical arts such as pottery and tiling. In addition, we will talk about the elements of ancient architecture, their role in ancient and modern architecture and urban planning.

In the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia, the establishment of cities has had an important place since ancient times. Cities are one of the benchmarks that reflect the traditions of statehood and the way of life of the local population, which have been formed and developed over several thousand years. Since ancient times, the walls of the city have been important in protecting the population from various external threats, managing the socio-economic life in the city, and keeping it in order.

It is found in many sources that the monuments of Termiz have always been the center of attention of ancient authors, early medieval Chinese tourists and historians of the Muslim era due to their non-repetition. The first archaeological excavations in the Kyrgyz fortress were carried out in 1927 under the leadership of archaeologist Zasipkin in the central part of the fortress. Archaeologist Zasipkin wrote in his 1928 report that the monument did not have a dome and was not preserved. It is said that the house was built during the 8th-9th centuries. Termiz, which became one of the largest cities of its time, combined the advanced trends of the ancient Eastern culture.

Information about the internal structure of Termiz in ancient times is very limited. The reason is that the buildings built at that time were later leveled or buried several meters deep.

A Chinese tourist named Xuan-Xian, who came to Termiz in 630 through Movarounnakh, said that the territory of the ancient city of Termiz was 20 li (10 km).

Termiz was one of the cities under the control of Bukhara Khanate. The 16th century historian Hafiz Tanish Bukhari described the city wall as "very powerful", while the 17th century author Mahmud bin Wali noted that "the city is surrounded by a strong wall". Many other large and small cities of the Bukhara Khanate were also surrounded by mud walls. Similarly, according to the impressions of Kornilo Suvorov, who returned from captivity in Bukhara in the middle of the 19th century, "Kattakurgan, Ziyovuddin, Karmana, Yangikurgan, Kerki, Karshi, Jizzakh were also "covered in mud".

The walls of the fortress were mostly made of straw and raw bricks, and the thickness became thinner towards the top. Usually, the upper level of the walls was such that a knight, sometimes even two horsemen, could walk side by side on it. On the outside of the wall there were kunguras. The constellations protruding from the surface of the wall were both functional - shooting at the enemy who had come under the wall, and artistic - plastic of the architectural wall plane.

The city walls served to ensure the socio-economic development of the states in Central Asia. Customs houses are often placed in front of the city walls.

Qirqqiz castle. It is an architectural monument in Termiz district of Surkhandarya region, which was preserved in ruins. There is no clear information about what purpose it was built for (castle, palace, house, caravanserai, madrasa).

Qirqqiz castle



Taking into account its location outside the city of Termiz in the Middle Ages, historical sources say that the castle served as a fortress outside the city. It is built according to the aspects of the world. The castle is rectangular in shape (53.3x54.4 m), 1-story, only the corridors are 2-story in total height, and is built of raw bricks (30x30x5-5.5 cm).

Bricks of the same size were also used in the arches and arches. It is surrounded by a thick wall (thickness of the outer wall is 2-2.1 m), holes are made that do not repeat in the same way. Corridors and rooms are lit through holes in the wall.



All rooms of the castle and the central stage are connected by corridors. The central stage is thought to have been a courtyard or a domed hall. The porch and corridors divide the building into 4 parts. These are: 2 equally structured north-west and north-east and 2 south-west and south-east parts. In the construction of the Kyrgyz castle, balkhi and cross-shaped domes, other types of domes, arches and arches were used. Currently, archaeologist scientist T. Annaev and his students are conducting scientific work and research.

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