

RUHOBOD MAQBARASI QURILISH TARIXI VA ARXITEKTURASI

*Sa'dullayeva Nigora Bahrom qizi*¹

*Xalilova Mohinur Elmurd qizi*²

*Abdushukurova Sevinch Ilhomjon qizi*³

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola Ruhobod maqbarasiga asos solgan inson, qurilish tarixi, arxitekturasi, maqbarani qabrlarihaqida ma'lumot berib o'tadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ruhobod maqbarasi, sferokonik gumbaz, bezklar, Toshqo'rg'on, Burhoniddin Sog'arjiy, Temuriylar, Mirzo Ulug'bek, qubba.*

Ruhobod maqbarasi – majoziy nomi aslida alloma avliyo shayx Burhoniddin Sog'arjiy (Samarqand yaqinidagi qad.kent) maqbarasi Amir Temur saltanatining dastlabki davrida shahar arki (Ko'ksaroy, Bo'stonsaroy, Nuriddin Basir maqbarasi) tomonidan janubidagi Toshqo'rg'on - chaqar (Kichik Oqsaroy Muhammad Sulton me'moriy majmui, hozirgi Amir Temur maqbarasi) orasini bog'lovchi mashhur Shoxruxshoh ko'chani ochish va tartibga solish davomida yuzaga chiqqan. Sog'arji qabriga bog'lab mahobatli baland maqbara tiklangan.

Kirish eshigining (Buxoro amiri nomidan XIX asr o'rnatilgan) o'ymakor bezaklari orasida baliqlar shaklini kuzatish mumkin. Bu maqbaraning ichki qismida qanday qabr daxmalari mavjud. Ruhobod maqbarasi bir qancha muxim shaxslarning qabrini o'z ichiga olgani bilan mashhur, jumladan:

1. Shayx Burhoniddin Sog'arjiy: Maqbara birinchi navbatda, XIV asrda yashab o'tgan so'fiy tasavvufining mo'tabar allomasi, Shayx Burhoniddin Sog'arjiyga bag'ishlangan. Uning qabri maqbaraning markaziy diqqatga sazavor joyi bo'lib qolgan.

2. Mirzo Ulug'bek: mashhur astronom, matematik Temuriylar shaxzodasi Mirzo Ulug'bek ham Ruhobod maqbarasida dafn etilgan. U astronomiyaga qo'shgan hissasi va Samarqandda Ulug'bek rasadxonasi qurilishi bilan mashhur

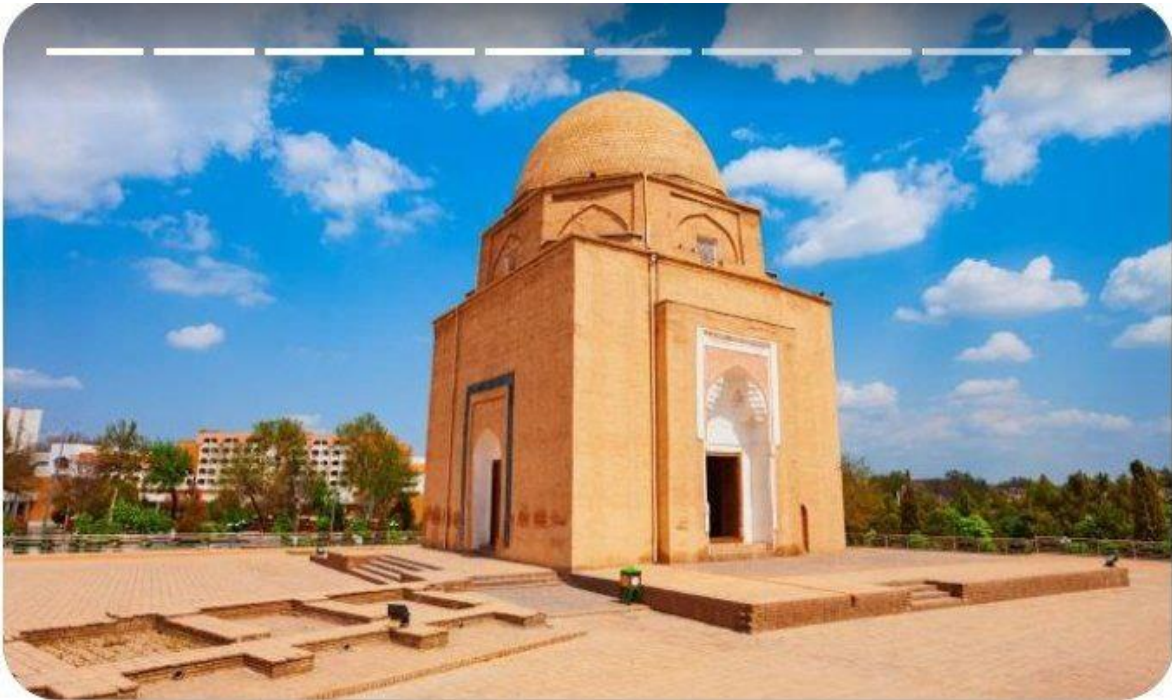
3. Shayboniylar: maqbarada XIV asrda mintaqada hukumronlik qilgan Shayboniylar sulolasining bir necha vakillarining qabri ham bor. Bu hukumdorlar O'rta Osiyo tarixida katta rol o'yanagan va mintaqa madaniy landshaftida o'z izini qoldirgan. Bu qabrlarning mavjudligi Ruhobod maqbarasining tarixiy va madaniy ahamiyatini oshirib, uning O'zbekiston o'tmishidagi bu muhim siymolar hayoti va me'rosi bilan qiziquvchi ziyoratchilar uchun ziyotgoh va tazim maskaniga aylantiradi.

¹ Samarqand Davlat Arxitektura Qurilish Unversiteti "Ma'daniy meros ob'ektlarini asrash" kafedراسi o'qituvchisi nigorasadullayeva21@gmail.com

² Samarqand Davlat Arxitektura Qurilish Unversiteti talabasi 101-MMOA guruh talabasi

³ Samarqand Davlat Arxitektura Qurilish Unversiteti talabasi 101-MMOA guruh talabasi



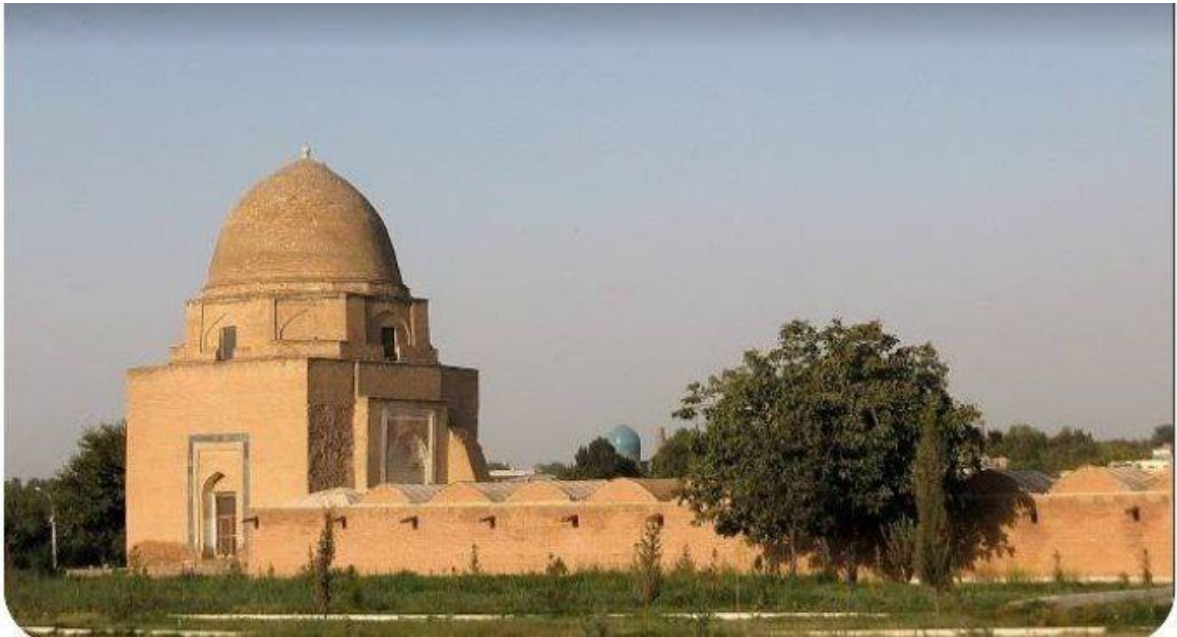


Amir Temur maqbara ta'minoti uchun maxsus vaqfnoma chiqargan .Undan ma'lum bo'lishicha, maqbara va yonidagi bog' yirik daromad manbai bo'lgan. Maqbara binosi hozirgi shahar markazi tomonidan ko'zga tashlanadi, galdagi rekantruksiya davomida maqbara atrofidagi keyingi davr binolari buzib tashlanadi, natijada maqbara qaddi-qomatini yaqqol ko'rsatdi. Maqbara chorsixona ustidagi sakkiz qirrali poy gumbaz va oddiy gumbazdan iborat.

O'zbekistonning Samarqand shahrida joylashgan Ruhobod maqbarasi XIV asrga oid tarixiy va me'moriy yodgorlik hisoblanadi. Maqbara mintaqasi katta hurmatga sazavor bo'lgan diniy rahnamo va olim Shayx Burhoniddin Sog'arjiyning so'nggi dam olish maskani hisoblanadi.

“Ruhobod” nomi fors tilidan tarjima qilinganda “ruh maskani” degan ma'noni anglatadi va bu saytning ma'naviy ahamiyatini aks ettiradi. Maqbara o'zining betakror me'moriy uslubi bilan mashhur bo'lib, unda Temuriylar me'morchiligiga xos bo'lgan murakkab ko'k rangli koshinlar va geometrik naqshlar bilan bezatilgan gumbaz mavjud. Ruhobod maqbarasining bezaklar va quron yozuvlari bilan jihozlangan qabr xonasini o'z ichiga olgan go'zal ichki makonni o'rganishlari mumkin. Ruhobod maqbarasi arxitekturasi sodda, ammo nafis dizayni bilan ajralib turadi. Binoning tashqi ko'rinishi silindrsimon baraban ustida joylashgan gumbazli kvadrat shaklidagi konstruksiyaga ega. Gumbaz tepasida qubba nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan uchli parda o'rnatilgan bo'lib, u maqbaraning umumiy ulug'vorligini yanada oshiradi. Maqbaraning jabhasi murakkab geometrik naqshlar va Qur'ondan yozilgan yozuvlar bilan bezatilgan bo'lib ularning barchasi feruza va kobalt ko'k koshinlarda sinchkovlik bilan ishlangan. Bu bezak elementlari nafaqat inshootning go'zlligini oshiribgina qolmay, balki o'sha davrda hududda hukmronlik qilgan Temuriylar sulolasining madaniy va badiiy tasirini ham aks ettiradi.





Ruhobod maqbarasinig ichki qismi ham huddi shunday ta'sirchan bo'lib markaziy xonada Shayx Burhoniddin qabri joylashgan. Palata murakkab shlyapa o'ymakorligi geometrik naqshlar va kaligrafik yozuvlar bilan bezatilgan bo'lib, ularning barchasi makonga ma'naviy muhit bag'ishlaydi.

Umuman olganda, Ruhobod maqbarasi Temuriylar davrining me'moriy va san'at yutuqlaridan dalolat berib, islom, fors va Markaziy Osiyo ta'sirining uzluksiz uyg'unligini namoyish etadi. Bu tarix, arxitektura va islom san'ati bilan qiziqqan har bir kishi tashrif buyurishlari mumkin.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Marjona, K., & Nigora, S. (2023). BASIC PRINCIPLES ADAPTATION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN. *Science and Innovation*, 2(11), 68-70.
2. Nigora, S. (2023). STUDY AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS USED IN CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 602-605.
3. Nigora, S., & Marjona, K. (2023). OZBEKISTON HUDUDIDAGI MADANIY MEROS OBYEKTLARIDA QOLLANILGAN ARXITEKTURAVIY ELEMENTI: SHARAF VA MUQARNASNING QOLLANILISH VA YASALISH BOSQICHLARI. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 42, 128-132.
4. Nayimovna, F. N., & Nigora, S. (2023). Researching Ways to Reconstruct the Areas of Historical Objects of Old Cities in Uzbekistan. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(2), 95-98.
5. Salimov, O. M., Gayratovna, I. D., & Nigora, S. (2022). Use of Local Building Materials in the Natural Climate of Central Asia. *Texas Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 8, 129-130.
6. Gayratovna, I. D., & Nigora, S. (2022). USE OF LOCAL RAW MATERIALS IN THE REPAIR OF PATTERNS AND DECORATIONS OF CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(2), 679-683.
7. Ruxshona, A., & Muxlisa, N. (2024). RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE IMAM AL-BUKHARI COMPLEX. *Excellencia: International Multi-disciplinary Journal of Education (2994-9521)*, 2(4), 89-97.



8. Azizbek, T., & Damirjon, A. (2024). Ancient Monument in our Country "Ishratxona". *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(3), 994-999.
9. Sa'dullayeva Nigora, X. S. (2024). Stages of Formation and Application of " Gothic" Architectural Style. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(2), 1004-1008.
10. Qaxramonovich, A. K. (2024). XONBANDI TO'G'ONI. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 45, 606-611.
11. Oybekovna, I. S. QASHQADARYO VILOYATI KO'K GUMBAZ MASJIDI.
12. Dilrabo, K. (2023). PROBLEMS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DECOR ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 633-637.
13. Jurayeva, E., & Kholdorova, D. (2023). Amir Temur And The Architectural Decorations Of The Timurid Era Of Central Asia And Their Characteristics. *American Journal of Engineering, Mechanics and Architecture (2993-2637)*, 1(9), 121-125.
14. Jurayeva, E., & Kholdorova, D. (2023). ESTABLISHING AN EXEMPLARY CULTURAL AND RECREATION PARK COMPLEX. *FAN, TA'LIM, MADANIYAT VA INNOVATSIYA JURNALI | JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND INNOVATION*, 2(11), 50-54.
15. Yuldasheva, M. K., & Kamilova, M. E. (2023). ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING HISTORICAL LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 147-152.
16. Ulugbek, T., & Marjona, K. (2024). Revitalizing Old Facades: Innovations in Facade System Installation and Preservation. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 25(1), 10-21070.
17. Marjona, K., & Iroda, S. I. (2023). THE ESSENCE OF THE IMAM AL-BUKHARI COMPLEX IN OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TODAY. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 662-665.
18. Тошев, И. И., & Ураков, О. Х. (2017). Трёхмерная графика. *Журнал "Интернаука"*, (3 (7)), 25.
19. Жураев, Т. Х., Хамраев, Н. Ш., Ураков, О. Х., Абдуманнонов, М., & Саидова, Г. К. (2020). РЕШЕНИЕ КРАЕВОЙ ЗАДАЧИ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ПЛОСКИХ СОПРЯЖЕНИЙ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКИМ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕМ ДЛЯ НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИХ ПОВЕРХНОСТЕЙ РАБОЧИХ ОРГАНОВ. In *Эффективность применения инновационных технологий и техники в сельском и водном хозяйстве* (pp. 346-348).
20. Тошев, И. И., & Ураков, О. Х. (2017). Резьба по дереву в Узбекистане. *Интернаука*, (2-1), 11-13.
21. Khayitboevich, U. O., & Gulnoza, U. (2023). THE HISTORY OF CERAMIC DECORATIONS APPLIED TO CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS. *American Journal of Engineering, Mechanics and Architecture (2993-2637)*, 1(10), 210-215.
22. Khayitboyevich, U. O., & Dilshoda, B. (2023). ENGINEERING CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 517-520.
23. Xayitboyevich, U. O. (2023). NUROTA VOHASINING TURAR JOYLARNING KOMPOZITSION VA REJAVIY-TARXIY YECHIMI. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 171-174.
24. Khayitboevich, U. O. (2023). Repair Works Carried Out In The Architectural Monuments Of The City Of Nurota. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(11), 56-61.
25. Khaitboevich, U. O. (2021). Ancient nurata karizs. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(8), 115-120.



26. Жураев, Т. Х., Волошинов, Д. В., & Ураков, О. Х. (2020). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ В РАЗРАБОТКЕ РАБОЧИХ ОРГАНОВ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ТЕХНИКИ. In Эффективность применения инновационных технологий и техники в сельском и водном хозяйстве (pp. 95-97).
27. Berdiyev, M. X., Jumaqulov, F. U., & Jalilov, Z. F. O. (2023, June). ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ФАОЛИЯТИ АСОСИДА САНОАТ ЗОНАЛАРИНИ МОДЕЛЛАШТИРИШ. In International Conference on Multidimensional Research and Innovative Technological Analyses (pp. 186-188).
28. UZOKOVICH, D. F. (2022). Features of Central Asian square-shaped building construction. "Development of Science and Technology: A Mechanism for Selecting and Implementing Priorities", 24-28.
29. Fozil Uzokovich, D. (2023). Finding a New Method of Geometric Harmonization Based on the Scientific Results of Scientists.
30. Abduazizovich, R. L. The Mausoleum of Humayun. International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, 5, 7.
31. Abduazizovich, R. L. Babur's Creativity From Central Asia To India.
32. Abduazizovich, R. L., & Kilichevich, L. D. (2022, November). DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ARCHITECTURE. In INTERDISCIPLINE INNOVATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 1-5).
33. Abduazizovich, R. L. (2022). ANALYZING THE TOMB OF BABUR IN KABUL. American Journal of Applied Science and Technology, 2(11), 01-05.
34. Rahimov Laziz Abduazizovich PhD, & Uralov Axtam Sindarovich. (2023). BABUR - THE PRINCE OF GARDENS. Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities, 2(10), 1–8. Retrieved from
35. Abduazizovich, R. L. (2022). ANALYSIS OF HUMAYUN'S QILA-I-KUHNA MOSQUE. European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 2(10), 269-275.
36. Abduazizovich, R. L. (2021). Din-panah The City Of Humayun. European Scholar Journal, 2(10), 52-54.
37. Rahimov, L. A. (2018). MOSQUES OF BABUR. In Сборник конференций (pp. 202-206).
38. Abduazizovich, R. L. (2021). THE ROLE OF BABUR IN ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE BABURIDS. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 3(10), 1-3.

