

# SHAHRISABZDAGI OQSAROY ME'MORIY YODGORLIGI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola Shahrisabz shahrida joylashgan Amir Temur tomonidan bunyod ettirilgan Oqsaroy me'moriy yodgorligi haqida. Maqolada Oqsaroyning qurilishi va undagi naqshlar, ustalar haqida ma'lumot berib o'tilgan. Hamda muhofazaga olinganligi va qisman konservatsiya qilinib, UNESCO ro'yxatiga kiritilgani keltirib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Xorazm, Eron va boshqa ko'plab mamlakatdagi ustalar, gumbazli ark, tosh kesuvchi usta Muhammad Yusuf Tabriziy, peshtoq, minora, sirkor

Oqsaroy- Qashqadaryo viloyati Shahrisabz shahrida joylashgan me'moriy yodgorlik. Mazkur majmua 1380-1404-yillarda Amir Temur tomonidan qurib bitkazilgan.

Oqsaroyning qurilishi 1380-yilda boshlangan, hamda 1386-yilda o'z nihoyasiga yetgan. Ammo bezaklash ishlari 1404-yilga qadar cho'zilgan. Saroy Amir Temurning onasi Takina Xotun xotirasiga bag'ishlab bunyod etilgan. Saroyni barpo etish davomida Xorazm, Eron va boshqa ko'plab mamlakatlardan keltirilgan hunarmand ustalar hamda yollanib ishlovchilar-mardikorlar ishtiroy etgan. Jumladan, gumbazli arkni yasash va bezashda tosh kesuvchi usta Muhammad Yusuf Tabriziyning ishtiroyi bo'lganligi gumbaz yozuvlarida saqlangan.



**1-rasm. Oqsaroyning umumiy ko'rinishi.**

Inshoot avvaliga 73 metrlik bo'lishi kerak edi. Uning tom qismida kichik suv havzasi joylashtirilgan, undan quvurchalar orqali o'tgan suv sharshara hosil qilgan. Saroy poydevorini bunyod etishda oltin qum ishlatilgan. Bino poydevori ancha chuqur qilib qurilgan.

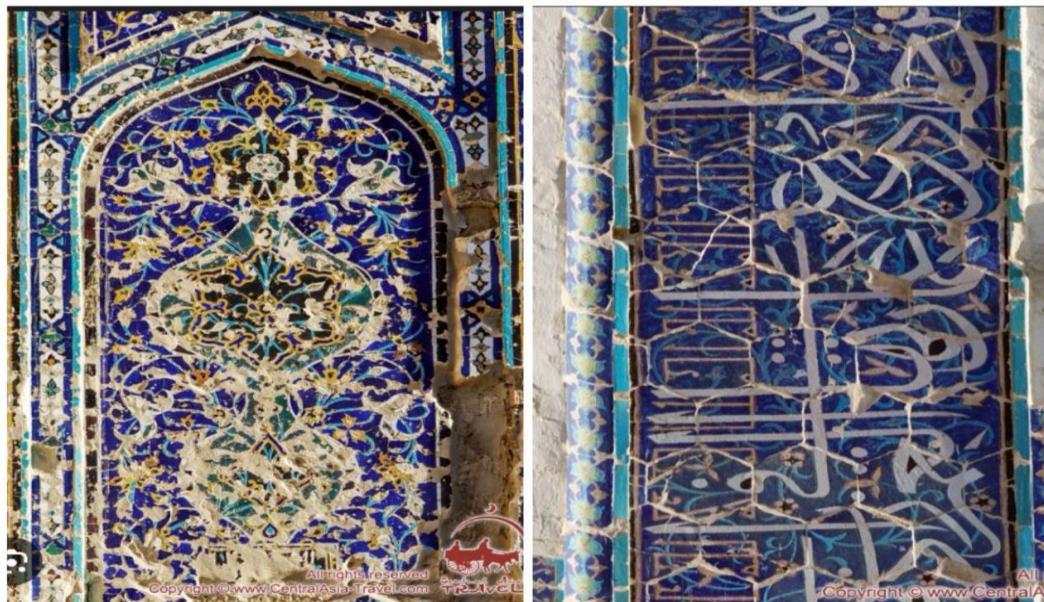
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Oqsaroyning o'tmishdoshi unga juda ham o'xshash inshoat saroy bo'lib, u 11-12 asrlar oxirida Termiz hukmdorlarining saroyi vazifasini o'tagan. Mazkur inshoat Oqsaroy bilan shaklan o'xshash, saroy tipida buniyod etilgan. Uning darvozaxona qismi ulkan peshtoq bilan bezatilgan, hovlining markazida qabulxonasi (ko'rinish xonasi), yon tomonlarida esa boshqa qo'shimcha inshoot va binolar qurilgan.

Oqsaroy shaharning shimoli-sharqiy qismidagi bosh maydonda joylashgan bo'lib, oz davrida muhtasham, xashamatli bo'lган bu saroyning bizgacha yetib kelgan qismi yemirilib, haroba holga kelib qolgan. Saroyning faqatgina ulkan peshtog'i, ikki chekkasidagi minora, saroy poydevorining bir qismigina saqlanib qoltingan. Oqsaroyning hozirgi ko'rinishi ham salobatli va go'zaldir. Salobatlilik va go'zallikka g'ishtlarning yaxlit bo'lib ko'rinishini ta'minlash-old va shimoliy devor yuzasini sirkor parchinlar bilan bir tekisda ishslash tufayli erishilgan. Peshtoq ravog'ining eni 22,5 metr balandligi 40 metr, umumiy balandligi 50 metrdan oshiqroqni tashkil etadi. Peshtoq minorasi ichidagi aylanma zinalar orqali yuqoriga chiqarilgan. Saroy qabulxonasi arkining kirish qismida sher va quyosh, shu bilan birgalikda Temur davlatining ramzi bo'lmish 3 ta xalqa shakli tasvirlangan. Ichki va tashqi devorlar kufiy yozuvlar, ziynatlari bezaklar, girih uslubidagi islomiy naqshlar mavjud.



2-rasm. Oqsaroy majmuasida qo'llanilgan islimiy va kufiy naqshlar.



*3-rasm. Oqsaroyning hozirgi kunda saqlanib qolgan ko'rinishi.*

Oqsaroyning avvalgi holati to'g'risida faqat yozma manbalarga qarab fikr yuritish mumkin. 20yil davomida qurilgan bu bino to'g'risida Abdurazzoq Samarqandiy quyidagicha ma'lumot beradi:

“Temur ishga yaroqli bo'lganlarning hammasini Xorazmdan  
Movarounnahrga ko'chirish uchun buyruq berdi  
Xorazmlik ustalar baland va salobatli saroy qurishdi, hozir u  
“Oqsaroy” nomi bilan mashhur”.

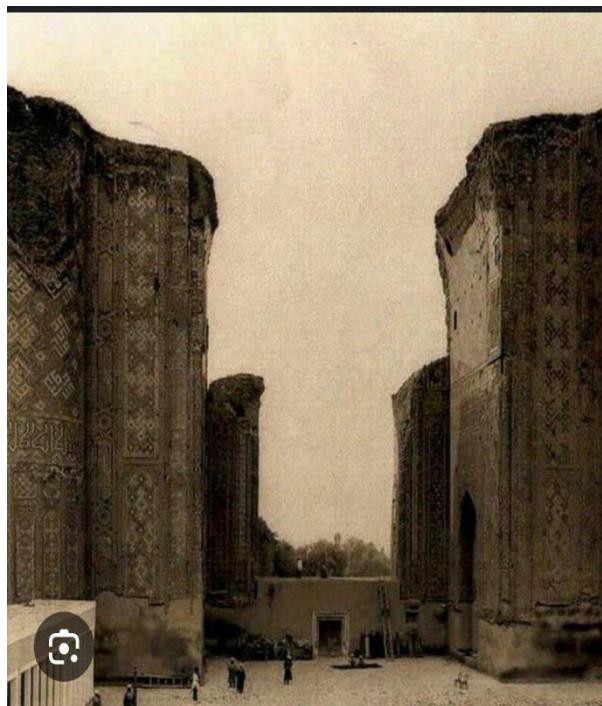
Klavixo saroyni ko'zdan kechirgandan (1404-yil 29-avgust) u hamon qurib bitkazilmagan, ba'zi joylarining koshinli naqshlari tugallanmagan edi. Shunga qaramay, juda hayratlanganligini, uning nihoyatda go'zalligini yozadi. Saroy qurilishida Xorazmlik ustalar qatori, mahalliy va boshqa davlatlardan kelgan ustalar ham qatnashgan. Peshtog'idiagi yozuvlar orasida eronlik Muhammad Yusuf Tabriziy nomi 2 marta takrorlangan. Yozma manbalarga ko'ra, Oqsaroy turar joy va jamoat binosi sifatida qurilib, xonalari hovli atrofida joylashgan. Bobur ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, hovli o'rtasida hovuz, to'rida gumbazli katta xona – devonxona, yonlarida maslahatchilar uchun kichik xona, hashamatli ravoqli bostirmalar, ichki tomonida haram va amirning xonasi joylashgan. Devonxona peshtog'ida arslon va quyosh tasviri hamda Temur davlatining 3 halqa shaklidagi nishoni bo'lgan. Gumbaz ichi va yonlariga, burchaklardagi minoralarga koshin – g'ishtlardan qalqon shaklidagi girih naqshlar ishlangan. Bu naqshlar silliqlangan g'isht va feruza rangli sirkor parchindan yozilgan kufiy xatlar zamini yo'g'on ko'k belboqqa o'xshash mujassamotni tashkil etgan. Oqsaroy devorlaridagi ranglar jilosi, tarixiy, falsafiy va diniy mavzudagi kufiy, suls yozuvlari, koshinkori bezaklar, islamiy, girih naqshlarining o'zaro uyg'unligi binoga ajoyib va sehrli mazmun bag'ishlagan. Ranglarning oy yorug'ida jilolanib, oqarib ko'rinishidan bino Oqsaroy deb nomlangan.



**4-rasm. Oqsaroyning kechki osmon ostida jilolanib ko'rinishi.**

Saroyning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri – tom tepasiga ishlangan hovuzdir. Hovuzga suv Taxtaqoracha dovonidan qo'rg'oshin quvurlar orqali oqip kelib, undan sharshara hosil qilib, pastga tushirilgan.

1707-yilda Buxoro xoni Ubaydullaxon Oqsaroy peshtog'I ostida toj kiyib, taxtga o'tirganligi peshtoqning o'sha paytda butun ekanligidan darak beradi.



**5-rasm. Oqsaroyning eski ko'rinishlaridan biri.**

1973-1975-yillarda arxeologik tadqiqotlar, 1994- 1996- yillarda konservatsiya ishlari olib borilgan. Ashtarxoniyalar hukmronlik davrida Oqsaroy kenagas beklari uchun ham qarorgoh vazifasini bajargan. Arxeolog X. Sultonov rahbarligi ostida 1970-1980- yillarda bir qator qazishmalar olib borilgan. Natijada poldagi mozaik to'shamanining bir qismi va hovlining ma'lum hududi aniqlangan. 1994-1996- yillarda esa Amir Temur tavalludining 660 yilligi munosabati bilan saroyda konservatsiya ishlari amalga oshirilgan.

2002 –yili Shahrisabz shahrining 2700 yillik bayrami vaqtida UNESCO hamkorligida saroy qisman qayta ta'mirlangan.



**6-rasm. Oqsaroyning ta'mirdan keyingi va hozirgi kundagi ko'rinishi.**

Xulosa o'rnida shunin aytish joizki, Oqsaroy me'moriy yodgorligi hozirgi kunda UNESCO ro'yxatida turuvchi obyektlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu me'moriy yodgorlik qadim tarixga ega bo'lib, o'zida ajib bir nafislik, bejirimlilik, salobatli hamda mahobatli ko'rinishni aks ettiradi. Oqsaroy majmuasi hozirgi kunda Davlat himoyasiga olingan. Yurtimizga keluvchi chet ellik mehmonlarni o'ziga rom etadi. Shu sababli ham Yurtboshimiz tomonidan katta e'tibor berilmoqda hamda biz yoshlarda Oqsaroy kabi boshqa ko'plab me'moriy yodgorliklarni asrab avaylash talab etilmoqda.

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