

BIBIXONIM JOME MASJIDI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Bibixonim masjidining tarixiy ahamiyati, rekontruksiya qilishda restavradorlar faoliyati, hamda sayyohlar tashrifi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *: Bibixonim jome masjidi, peshtoq, ravoq, muqarnas, qabr toshlari, Saroy Mulkxonim, temuriylar davri san'ati*

Bibixonim jome masjidi (Amir Temur jome masjidi)- Samarqanddagi me'moriy yodgorlik (1399-1404), masjidni qurgan ustalarning nomlari mavjud emas. Masjid hovlisining sahnasi 63,8-76 metr to'rt tomondan ravoq va peshtoqlar bilan o'ralgan. Masjid hovlisining umumiy sahnasi 168-109 metr, burchaklarida baland minoralar mavjud. Zilzila ta'sirida asta-sekin yemirilib vayron bo'lgan. Masjidning bir-biri bilan bog'langan 6 ta me'moriy bo'laklari saqlanib qolgan. Ustunlar 480 ta (oraliqlari 3,5 metr) bo'lib, tagkusli tanasi o'yma naqsh, tepasi katta naqshlar bilan bezalgan. Masjidning hovli sahnasiga marmar toxtachalar yotqazilgan. Hovli o'rtasida marmar toshdan yasalgan ulkan lavh bo'lib, u dastlab asosiy bino ichida turgan. (1875-yilda katta gumbazning qulashidan saflanib hovli o'rtasiga chiqarib qo'yilgan. Laxv Amir Temurning nabirasi Ulug'bek farmoni bilan qurilgan. XVI-asr o'rtalarida yasalgan. Lahvga "Sultoni azim, oliy hikmatli xoqon, diyonat xomiysi, xonafiya mazxabining posboni, aslzoda sulton, ibni sulton, amiri mo'minin Ulug'bek,"- deb bitilgan. Masjidga kiraverishdagi peshtoqning yuqori qismi 1897- yilgi zilzila paytida qulagan, qolgan qismining balandligi 33 metr kengligi 46 metr. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Agar osmon gumbazi bo'lmaganda masjid gumbazi olamda yagona bo'lar edi,"- degan mubolag'asi bejiz emas. Masjid qurilgan davrda juda hashamatli va mahobatli bo'lgan. Gumbazning doirali asosiga poygumbaz tutashtirilgan. Poygumbaz sirtiga Qur'on oyatlari bitilib, usti feruza koshinlar bilan pardozlangan. Masjiddagi ko'p qirrali yulduzlar, 3 qavatli xatlar o'yilgan, lavhalar muqarnaslar bilan bezatilgan. Maqbaraning ichi xuddi Go'ri Amir maqbarasidek ikki qavatli, pastda sag'ana, tepada esa ziyoratxona bo'lgan.

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Bibixonim jome masjidining hozirgi ko'rinishi 2024-yilidagi Shimoliy tokchadagi ikkinchi tosh tobutga dafn etilgan marxumni Bibixonimning onasiga tegishli ekanligi aytiladi . Barcha dalillar, taxminlar va ilmiy xulosalar jamlanib muhokama etilgach, tadqiqotchilar bu suyaklar Amir Temurning suyukli xotini Kattaxonim- Bibixonimniki, degan qarorga keldilar. Tarixchilarning yozishicha, Bibixonim XIV-asrning 40-yillarida Movaunnahrga xonlik qilgan CHig'atoy xonadoniga mansub Amir Qozonxonning qizi bo'lgan, Amir Qozonxon davlatda tortib o'rnatish yo'lida har xil qarshiliklarga uchrab 1346-yili bir guruh beklar tomonidan o'ldirilgan. Bu fojia yuz berganda Bibixonim 5-6 yoshlarda edi. Uni balog'at yoshiga yetgach Amir Qozonxonning nabirasi Husaynga turmushga beradilar. 1370-yili Amir Husayn Xultalon amiri Kayxusrav tomonidan o'ldirilgach, Bibixonimga Amir Temur uylanadi. Bibixonim maqbarasi qurilgan vaqtda juda hashamatli va ko'rkam bo'lgan. Uning devorlari rang-barang koshinlar bilan va naqshlar bilan , Qur'oni Karimdan keltirilgan oyatlar bitilgan. Bibixonim qayta tiklanmadi , nega? 1868-yilda podsho rasssiyasi qo'shinlari Samarqandni qamal qilganda Bibixonim masjidi tup o'qidan vayron bo'lgan. Vayrona xolda bo'lsa ham masjidning me'moriy shakllari serxashamligi, bezaklarning nafisligi bilan kishi diqqatini jalb qilib kelgan. Undagi rang-barang naqshlarda o'sha davr xalq ustalarining nozik didi va yuksak mahoratidan darak beradi. O'zbekistoin mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, O'zbekiston Respublikasi birinchi prezidenti Islom Karimov tashabbusi bilan o'tmishimizning boshqa me'moriy yodgorliklari qatori Bibixonim masjidini ham tiklashga alohida e'tibor berildi.

Bibixonim jome masjidi tarixi: XIV-XV-asrlarda Movaunnahrda , temuriylaer davrida obod poytaxtga ega bo'lgan, kuchli davlat yuzaga kelgan. Samarqandda yirik qurilish ishalari avj oldi. Unda Sharq xalqlarining me'morchilik tajribasi va xalq an'analari mujassamlashgan edi. Bibixonim jome masjidida, keyingi davrda ta'mir tiklash bobida, tub o'zgarishlar amalga oshirildi, juda katta hajmdagi ta'mirlash ishlari olib borildi. Masjidning old katta ravog'i, masjid binosini o'rab turgan baland devor, ikki kichik gumbaz va minoralari, ichki katta gumbazlar va katta ravoq tamirlandi va undagi barcha koshin naqsh-u koshinlar qayta tiklandi





Bibixonim jome masjidida bezaklarning qo'llanilishi. Unga respublikamizning barcha viloyatlaridan mohir ta'mirchi ustalar jalb qilindi. Ta'mir ishlari hali oxirigacha yetkazilgani yuq. Bibixonim madrasasi Amir Temur xotiniining onasi sharafiga qurilgan va bu buyuk hukmdor davrida Samarqand shahrida birinchilardan bo'lib qurilgan. Bu afsona ispan sayyohi Ruh Klavixonning kundaligidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, u Temur Klavixo Kano deb atalgan, Saroy Mulkxonim onasi sharafiga muhtasham inshoot qurishni buyurganini yozgan. Bu versiya mavjud bo'lish huquqiga ega, chunki "bibi" so'zi "ona" degan ma'noni ham anglatadi.

Bu muhtasham majmua qanday qurilgani hqaida yana bir afsona bor. Unda aytilishicha, buyuk Temurning suyukli rafiqasi Bibixonim erini navbatdagi harbiy yurishdan qaytishi uchun go'zal masjid qurib, hayratda qoldirmoqchi bo'lgan, bu bilan solishtirganda barcha masjidlarning go'zalligi va ulug'vorligi so'nib ketadi. U butun dunyodan eng yaxshi hunarmandlarni taklif qiladi, ular darxol ishga tushadilar. Masjid qurilishida, Ozarbayjon, Fors, Hindiston, Xuroson va boshqa mamlakatlardsan kelgan ikki yuzta toshbo'ron ustasi mehnat qilgan bo'lsa, tog'larda yana 500 kishi toshni qayta ishlab, Samarqandga yetkazishga tinimsiz mehnat qilgan. Ishni tezlashtirish uchun Hindistondan 99 ta fil keltirildi. Masjid o'sha davr uchun rekord darajada besh yil ichida qurilgan. 1968-yilda Bibixonim majmuasini restavratsiya qilish ishlari boshlandi, ammo Samarqand aholisi va mehmonxonalari deyarli to'liq tiklangan ma'lumotni 2003-yil sayyohlik mavsumi boshida ko'rish imkoniga ega bo'ldi.

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