

# Building A House In The 1st Neighborhood Of The Mizdakhkan Monument

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**Abstract:** *In this article, we have analyzed the Mizdakhkan mausoleum using various methods. During the study, we used a variety of scientific methods, such as literature analysis, comparison, and systematic analysis. As a result of these methods, we have a number of innovations. We hope that this news will be astonishing to the world about the Mizdakhkan mausoleum in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.*

**Keywords:** Mizdakhkan, monument, history of Karakalpakstan, neighborhood

**Introduction.** Historically, the old name of this fortress was "Mizdakhkan" (Mardadjkan) and it is found in the works of medieval Arab-Persian historians. This term is found in the works of Ibn Ruste in 903-913, Istakhri in 961, and al-Balkhi in 919-920. For example, in 985, al-Maqdisi wrote, "Mizdakhkan is a great fortress, surrounded by 12,000 fortresses and great peoples." The rest of the fortresses (except Gurgandj and Kyat) are the peoples, and Mizdakhkan is the largest of the fortresses. He came close to Djurjani from the front of the square and his circle was surrounded by a diyal. "

The famous archeologist and academician Ya.G. Gulyamov connected the history of Mizdakhkan-Khojeyli with the history of Mizdakhkan-Khojeyli: the first deputy governor of the Arabs was in Mizdakh, and then he moved to Gurganj expressing opinions about the fortress.

There are very few records of the historical and cultural heritage of the South Aral Sea region, and in the latter case the monuments of the Mizdakhkan Complex. It is known that medieval Arabic-Persian inscriptions are known as Mizdakhkan (Mardadjkan).

One of the fifty who visited Khojeyli in 1874, N.N.Karazin, highly appreciated the importance of the fortress and called Khojeli "Venice of Central Asia" due to its geographical location. He was impressed by the view of the castle, the waterways that led to the castle, the boats that floated on it, the trade places along the river, and the view of the markets.

**Materials and methods.** We have used many literatures in the study of this historical monument. We also used methods of comparison, systematic analysis, observation, archaeological analysis, and literature analysis.

The history of the Mizdakhkan Complex dates back more than eighty years, and the first scientific research began in the late twenties of the last century.

In 1928-1929, A.Yu. Yakubovsky, a professor at St. Petersburg University, conducted a short archeological survey in Mizdakhkan and obtained a topographic plan of the fortress, as well as a chronology of the monument on the basis of archeological materials. Mazlumkhan-slu and Khalifa-Erejep studied from the architectural monuments of Mizdakhkan. The most important of his works was the practical confirmation of the opinion of academician VV Bartold that the monument of Mizdakhkan in Arabic-Persian sources is in practice (Yakubovsky A.Yu.Gorodishche Mizdakhkan, 1930. ZKV, t. In the same way, A.Yu. Yakubovsky studied the tomb in the memory of Nazlymkhan Sulu and deciphered the inscriptions on it. These writings were read by AA Nekrasov.

In 1946, the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition under the leadership of Professor SP Tolstova met Mizdakhkan (Vakturskaya N.N, Vorobeva.M.G Chronicle of the Khorezm Expedition AN USSR. TXAE, vol. 1, 1952, p. 630). .

In 1947, V.I.Pilyavsky worked on the architectural objects of Mizdakhkan. Nazlymkhan, who studied the memory of Sulu, determined that it belonged to the XIII century.

In 1959 and 1966, the architect M.Filimonov studied the history of the project on the restoration of Mazlumkhan sulu. Ashgabat, 1958, 186-187b, Stroitelnye materialy mavzoleev Mizdakhkana. Arhitekturnoe nasledie Uzbekistana. Tashkent, 1960.).

Architect V.MFilimonov, who conducted research in 1959 and 1960 in the course of preparing a project for the restoration of the Nazlymkhan River, came to the conclusion that the monument should be of an early age.

In 1962, 1964-1966 in Mizdakhkan scientists of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the direction of V.N.Yagodin conducted stationary archeological excavations. As a result, there was a lot of news about the topography of Mizdakhkan.

**Results and discussions.** In 1985-1987, the field practice of students of the historical richness of Karakalpak State University was played with the parts of the Mizdakhkan monument, the houses of the № 1 block in the Golden Horde period, which are still preserved. (Turebekov, Bijanov 1987; 1993; Turebekov, 2006). The area of his death was 1300 sq.m. It consists of a few stubborn people of all sizes.

In the eastern part of the neighborhood there is a house of a large farm. Its area is 270 sq.m. The door of the house is on the south side, and a large corridor is marked on the entrance door. Its area is 5.7 x 4.1 m. On the west side of the entrance door, the ceiling was 1.3 x 1 m and 0.34 m high. There is a candle holder on the right side of the entrance.

There is a treasury on the side of the corridor. Its size is 5.3x4 m. On the reverse side of the stalk is a stalk where the other people are standing. In his work, the G-shaped sypasi is located on both the back and the back. There is a drop of blood in Sypa's inner horn. The flames and smoke that came out of it rose above the back of the neck of the mannequin. It is marked with thirst on the left side of the entrance. The door of the room is in the color section of the western wall. The size of the room is 4.2x4 m.

On the back of these two stalks are two stalks that form a semicircle on the mountain. One of them is considered to be a permanent residence of the treasury and the people behind it. There is a place to keep it in the back-west corner, and there is a sip on the back-west side. There is a drop of blood on his inner neck. There are two corners on the west side of the corridor. There was a drop of blood on his chest in the dining room. On the opposite side of the door, the place where thirst is kept is learned. The size of the hole is 5.7x4.1 m. On the back of this stubborn is the second stubble. His batys were also rubbed on the back. At the back of the sypan is the oshagy. In the posterior western corner of the uterus, the spleen is buried softly. He served in a thermos.

On the back of the stalks there is a G-shaped haul. Its area is 97 sq.m.

The houses of another household, consisting of five houses and two houses, were built. It has a dome. In the back room, there is a stem that makes a semia. His back was swollen on both sides. There is a drop of blood on the inside. Where you enter through the door, there is a thirsty sign on the right. It has two holes in the middle section, carved out of talc, and has a round thirst. The size of the house is 118 sq.m. The doors of the house are in the afternoon and in the back.

The second five-story house is located in the backwestern part of the large residential neighborhood. The hull is built into its rear section. The area is 82 sq.m. There are five ura, two sypa, and a tandyr built on a slope. It is located in the middle part of the human body. Its door is located at the back of the wal. In the western part of the uterus there is a P-shaped sypa, blood and its oshagy. On the south side of the sink, there is also a paste from the floor of the ura where the water used by it flows. Its height from the floor is 80 sm. The construction is 204 sm long and 35 sm wide. Gypsum was used in the dry season. In the rest of the country, people were unstable during the winter months.

Houses III and VIII, with four rows, were built. In each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. "

In the back-west part of the neighborhood there is a three-story house. Its door is from the back. There is a huge room at the entrance. Its size is 36 sq.m. m. It is known for its stubbornness in the west. The size of the room is 4.2x3.4 sq.m. The towel is mounted on both sides of the batys. It has a blood clot in its inner-western mucus. This house is located on the south side of the house. Its size is 3.4x3.1 m. Its door is on the west side. The following is a list of our most popular pages. In the north-eastern corner of the room there is a flat 58 cm wide and 60 cm deep at a height of 0.7 m from the floor.

In the middle part of the neighborhood there is a three-storied house with a door facing west. In the affected area, a №22 south and a sypasy are established on the posterior side. He has a blood clot in his chest. The size of the stem is 4.5x4.3m. He went from stubborn to stubborn. On the right side of the room there is a P-shaped plan. It has two corners on the side. His sigh is a drop of blood.

**Conclusion.** The stalks are planted 0.4-0.5 m thick with cotton wool. They found sybao' menen sybalg'an. The diyals in the middle of each house were used for ulyoma. The doors of the houses were covered with wood. The windows are made of plaster. The inner sipany, poldy, tashnao'dy of the ojirs were used for drying blood, as well as gerbishs (20-22x20-23x4-5 cm). The upper bouts featured two cutaways, for easier access to the higher frets. There are streets on all four sides of the neighborhood.

By the way, the №1 neighborhood of the castle is surrounded by streets on all four sides. The backs of the ten-story buildings are connected with the western and western streets.

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