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ON THE ARCHITECTURAL METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL RURAL AREAS OF USTRUSHNA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JIZZAKH OASIS)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the types, stages of development and methods of architectural construction of rural areas of the Jizzakh oasis in the V-VIII centuries (Pardakultepe, Kingirtepe, Almantepa I, II, Yakubbobotepa). The bricks are mostly laid. The 2 bricks in the lower rows of bricks were pressed from the upper half of the brick, and this “lock-key” rule, spoken in the language of the local masters, was followed in all cases. The cotton walls are raised in two different ways. The first method is to cut the cotton with a fork. The surface of the straw is cut and leveled with a sharp tool. This type of straw is 70 cm long and is cut horizontally at a distance of 80-100 cm (oven) and made of “blocks”. The rooms in the northern part are connected to the southern rooms by an open door from the narrow “bullet” corridor of the 8th room to the 2nd room. Also during this period, another house, 3 rooms, was built on the east side.

KEYWORDS: *Ustrushona, Jizzakh oasis, early Middle Ages, rural settlements, fortresses, Pardakultepe, Kingirtepe, Almantepa, Yakubbobotepa, “bullet corridor”, “comb corridor”, “Bypass”, “construction” walls.*

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