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## HISTORY OF DJARKURGAN TOWER

**Tashimov Bahodir Bahriddin oqli**

2nd year student of Termiz Economic Service University, Faculty of Pedagogy and Social and Humanities, Department of History

**Allamuratov Shukhrat Ashurovich,**

Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD), Scientific supervisor.

It is important to study the history of the country, analyze the events of the past life of our ancestors, rely on our achievements today and create suitable conditions for the future generations. The Surkhan oasis, which is the southern region of Uzbekistan, has been making a worthy contribution to world development with its unique culture, art, and invaluable social lifestyle. Having a special influence in the Surkhan oasis, Djarkurgan developed as a major economic and political military center of Chaganiyan in the Middle Ages, a convenient base for trade and commerce with Termiz, connected to caravan routes. During this period, the Minor architectural ensemble, which is of special importance in world architecture, was built in the territory of Djarkurgan, and the cultural development grew even more. Djarkurgan Tower The pamphlet "Djarkurgan Tower" published by famous scientist Z.A.Arshavskaya in 1984 in the publishing house "Uzbekistan" has attracted special scientific researches in the world material culture. tried to provide the reader with information about the Djarkurgan tower, which testifies to its history. In the rapid growth of cities, the XI-XII centuries stand out from the history of Central Asia. During this period, the cities of Termiz and Chaganiyan, which are large handicraft and trade centers in the territory of the present Surkhandarya region, are of great importance. Construction, especially the construction of magnificent structures, will be in full swing. A unique school of architecture begins to emerge here. The rare monuments of the Surkhandarya oasis, which enriched the priceless treasure of the architecture of Central Asia, are the early tombs of the Sultan-Saodat ensemble, the mosque near the Hakim al-Tirmizi mosque, the mausoleum of the Khoja-Isa mosque, as well as the luxurious carvings of the governors of Termiz. palace was built at the same time. Unfortunately, this palace has not reached us.

At the beginning of the 20th century, researchers noted that the cylindrical tower of Djarkurgan, which has reached us, is the oldest of the unique structures built in Central Asia (423 Hijri - 1032 AD). Therefore, the tower of Djarkurgan (in the Middle Ages, the village of Charmangan was located here ) is one of the only

monuments preserved in the Surkhandarya oasis. Despite the fact that the upper part of the tower has been destroyed, it still seems to have not lost its architectural integrity, it fascinates with its magical appearance. Today, in the place of a cozy courtyard with pomegranate trees surrounding the minaret, there were once brick buildings, among which was considered the largest multi-domed mosque building. Although the minaret apparently belonged to this mosque, it did not approach it, but rose further away. This is evidenced by the fact that its entrance corridor was built almost at the ground level, not at the height of the roof of the adjacent building, as observed in other towers of Central Asia. Some historical evidence or information can be found only in some of the architectural monuments. In this regard, it is particularly important that historical records are kept in the Djarkurgan tower. According to M.E.Masson, the date 503 Hijri (1109-1110 years) on the course part of the minaret confirms the design of this device. The titles of Sanjar, governor of Khorasan, are recorded. The tower was built by order of Sultan Sanjar. According to V.A.Shishkin, the tower was built in 502 AH (1108-1109). On one of the sides of the middle part of the minaret, a vertical panel with the name of master Ali ibn Muhammad al-Sirahvi is carved. Among the monuments of this type of Central Asia, the Djarkurgan tower stands out with its unprecedented body, sixteen connected semi-columns. These pillars have a convex (rib) shape, and such a surface resembles a flower with many leaves in a horizontal section. As you go down, the bumps seem to spread out. In the upper part, they are directly glued with a chain of arches and a wide epigraphic border. The windows and the frame, in turn, pass the basement of the next section of the minaret. This part of the building is also made in a convex shape, and it is assumed that the top of it is also decorated with an epigraphic border. Like all known minarets, the tip (peak) of the Djarkurgan minaret probably ended with a muezzinkhana with a hole. Of the tower is difficult to determine, but it is estimated to have been about 50 meters high, as the preserved part is 21.6 meters. Due to the narrowing of the upper side of the tower's body and the elegant decoration, its appearance increases in strength and beauty.

The creator of the Djarkurgan tower faced a very difficult task of decorating the surface of a complex shape in the wave style of bricklaying. In order to achieve this, it was necessary to pay special attention to the graceful section of decorative proportions in the circular section, taking into account the increasingly narrow upper part of the tower body. Especially placing the floral letters of the "Kufian" letter in the circular border required great responsibility and accuracy. Effectively solving this complex task testifies to the extremely high skill of the architects. At the top of the tower, the proportions of the decorations are solved in a unique way.

Between the arches and the decorative border are sixteen low arched chains connecting them. The space between the windows is slightly deepened to the inside, and the bricks are laid in a simple style. In this case, the contrasting landscape created due to the shadowing of the deepening area between the archways, which is convex towards the surface (well lit), gives the appearance of the tower more beauty and elegance. The superficial triangular shapes formed between the scrolls and the epigraphic border are decorated in a checkerboard pattern with brick-cut buttons and butterfly motifs. A verse from the Qur'an was inscribed on the flat surface of the epigraphic border by picking up pieces of brick. Plant-like decorative elements are placed between the upper part of the alif letters. The lower and upper parts of the border are finished with a narrow chain made of brickwork buttons, triangles, and interlocking half rings. In the center of each edge there are graceful arched projections. Only one of these takhmans, the takhman dahka on the southern edge, leads to the circular staircase in the inner part of the minaret. The secrets of the edges were once decorated with uncomplicated geometric (gyrix) patterns. But unfortunately, before the repair work started, the lower part of the chair was badly damaged. Therefore, the geometric decoration was only partially restored. The upper part of the chair is almost completely preserved. Here, the upper part of the tahman is a special inscription made of terracotta fragments in a square frame, which records the time of construction of the minaret and the name of the person who ordered the construction of this structure.

In 1938, the tower was first explored by the Termiz archaeological expedition. In doing so, the foundation of the building was opened and the danger of its being buried in the ground was put to an end. In 1948, as a result of the repair works under the leadership of the architect V.P.Petrov, the original appearance of the Djarkurgan tower was almost restored. Currently, the Djarkurgan tower is under state protection and is considered an important historical and cultural object.

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