

**HISTORICAL FORMATION AND PRESENT SIGNIFICANCE OF SINGLE-STOREY
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN SAMARKAND CITY.**

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Abstract: In this article Samarkand history of the city, Samarkand Brief information is provided on the historical formation of the city's architecture and the history of single-story residential buildings, their current role and significance , and some recommendations, ideas and considerations for the comprehensive development of the city are outlined.

Key words: Geography, trading puti, sand, soil, natural stone, wood, cork, free living, construction.

Historical formation of single-storey residential buildings: Samarkand is one of the most ancient and cultural cities in Central Asia, famous for its rich history, architectural and educational monuments. Residential buildings are of great importance in the history of the city, reflecting not only the living conditions of their time, but also the economic and social development of Samarkand. Single-storey residential buildings also embody the unique features of traditional Samarkand architecture.

Scientists such as A.Yu.Yakubov , Sh.K.Dzhurayev , A.Munavvarov, Shukhrat Rakhimov, Oktam Rakhimov , Abdulla Turobov made a great contribution to the study of Samarkand architecture and the peculiarities of its residential areas . They are scientists who studied the architectural monuments of Samarkand and its surroundings , in particular, the shape and structure of residential buildings in architectural monuments .

In the ancient history of Samarkand, namely in the 7th-6th centuries BC, the settlements within the city were different, built mainly of stone. At that time, the city was protected by walls and strong fortresses, and these settlements were different from the rural areas, which required agricultural labor.

has a history of almost three thousand years , and the formation of settlements dates back mainly to ancient times. Due to its geographical location and location at the crossroads of trade routes, the city was formed by the fusion of different cultures and architectural styles . The settlements in Samarkand, especially during the Islamic period, were built in a unique style, combining local traditions and elements of oriental architecture.

In the ancient parts of Samarkand, single-story dwellings were built mainly of masonry materials (raw brick, fired brick , soil, sand). They were built using wood beams, and in some buildings, the layered laying technique was used . These dwellings were often located in narrow streets and are associated with social and economic processes that transformed the city .

Islamic Architecture Period: With the arrival of Islam in Samarkand (7th century), urban architecture reached a new level . During this period, the city underwent many cultural changes, as a result of which many mosques , madrasas , and baths were built. Single-story residential buildings were more simple , but they incorporated many factors into the modern urban structure . During this period, residential buildings usually had a unique design , and the use of alternative materials, including raw brick , baked brick , natural stone, wood, and other natural resources, was widely used.

The era of Amir Temur and the architecture of the Timurids: During the Timurid period, the urban planning and architecture of Samarkand underwent major changes. Although many large-scale constructions began in the city center, the formation of single-story residential buildings continued in the vicinity and surrounding areas. During this period, simpler but more practical dwellings were available for many citizens. Dwellings were usually built of raw brick, baked brick, natural stone, wood and other natural materials, and were decorated with large windows and terraces.

The era of Soviet architecture: By the 19th century, Samarkand had become part of the Russian Empire, and new approaches to urban planning had emerged. New single-story dwellings, streets, and parks were built within the city, improving the living conditions of the population. During this period, the modernization of the city intensified.

The era of independence architecture: The city of Samarkand during the period of independence, that is, after 1991, underwent significant changes in its architecture and urban planning. Mainly, new housing construction and reconstruction of existing buildings have begun. Many old buildings, including single-story dwellings, have been renovated, but single-story houses are still common, especially in areas outside the center.

The significance of single-storey residential buildings in Samarkand today: Today, the city of Samarkand is famous worldwide for its historical heritage and cultural monuments. Single-storey residential buildings preserve many historical monuments of architecture. Most of them differ from village houses in terms of their architecture and unique design, location and construction style.

Single-story residential buildings often serve as a place of residence for the population due to their simplicity and low cost. These dwellings are important mainly for low-income families and ordinary citizens. Also, these dwellings, due to their economy and modern infrastructure, create a comfortable living environment for many residents.

Urban planning and reconstruction: Currently, urban planning processes are ongoing in Samarkand, and single-story residential buildings are being reconstructed in many areas. These reconstruction works will serve not only to improve residential areas, but also to modernize the city, build new areas, and improve living conditions. In the process of preserving the city and renewing it for future generations, single-story residential buildings will not lose their historical significance.

One-story residential buildings of Samarkand city occupy a special place with their historical and cultural significance. They not only demonstrate the uniqueness of Samarkand architecture, but also reflect the living conditions, economic and social life of the city's population. Today, these residential buildings are of great importance in terms of urban planning, reconstruction and preservation of cultural heritage.

Since Samarkand is one of the ancient and historical cities, the location of single-story residential buildings and buildings in this area is of interest to foreign and local tourists visiting our country. The architecture of single-story residential buildings and the daily lifestyle, living conditions, economic, cultural and social life of the population living in these houses attract the attention of tourists. Taking this into account, the reconstruction of existing single-story residential buildings in the city and their preservation for future generations is one of the eternal goals and tasks of us architects. In recent years, the growth rate of the city's population has increased sharply, and the construction of multi-story residential buildings in the city is also increasing. As a result, the city's infrastructure has changed, and air pollution, ecological and geological, economic and social, mainly road and road transport problems are increasing. Of

course, today we are witnessing the fact that such problems concern many cities in the world. Considering these problems, we have developed the following recommendations.

First: Since Samarkand is a historical city, sharply restrict the construction of multi-storey buildings, as a result of which air pollution, ecological and geological, economic and social problems, mainly related to roads and road transport, will be prevented, and a safe and healthy lifestyle will be formed.

Secondly: Reconstructing the appearance of all buildings and structures in accordance with the standards of the historical city and constructing new ones, as a result of which the processes of visiting the city of Samarkand by tourists from all over the world and local regions and the impressions they form will be correctly formed.

Third: Rather than building luxury buildings in the city, build simple, traditional, one-story buildings, which will ensure that the infrastructure of roads and sidewalks is flat, smooth, and up to world standards, and prevent traffic congestion.

Conclusions In general, in this article we tried to cover the historical formation of the architecture of the ancient and young city of Samarkand, its current state, and the brief essence of the reforms being carried out, and as a result, we developed some recommendations for the comprehensive development of the city and we think that we have correctly stated them. In the course of our further scientific research, we will try to identify the shortcomings that cause serious problems in the city and write more complete articles. Dear readers, we hope that you enjoyed our article, and we apologize for any shortcomings. We wish everyone good luck in their scientific research and creative flights on the noble path, and always be healthy and well.

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