



THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF KONIGIL HILL AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE TOURIST ENVIRONMENT

Abdusamatova Lola Xudaynazarovna

JizPI Assestenti

Annotatsiya

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda yozilishicha, Konigil qishlog'i Afrosiyob va Samarqand axolisi uchun dam olish maskani bo'lgan. Koenigii qishlog'idan o'tadigan asosiy yo'l "ohang" (A. Temur) darvozasiga olib boradi. Bu esa o'z-o'zidan uning Buyuk Ipak yo'lida joylashganligini ko'rsatadi. Hozirgi kunda Konigil tepaligi Samarqand tumanida joylashgan. Tepalik maydonining bir kismida talab va standartlarga javob bermaydigan turar joylar qurilgan. Qurilgan maskanlarning konstruktiv jihatdan mukammal ishlanmaganligi har bir binoning darz ketgan joylarini tasdiqlaydi. Muxit sug'orish tizimini landshaft rejalashtirish yo'laklar va yo'llarni shakllantirish belgilangan talablarga zid ekanligi va umumiy muhit noto'g'ri ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi.

Annotation

According to scientific literature, the village of Konigil was a resort for Afrosiyob and Samarkand akholisi. The main road passing through the village of Konigil is "tone" (A. Temur) leads to the gate. And this in itself indicates that it is located on the Great Silk Road.

At present, Konigil Hill is located in Samarkand district. In one Kismi of the Hill area, residential areas were built that did not meet the requirements and standards. The fact that the built dwellings are not perfectly worked out constructively confirms the cracked areas of each building. Landscape planning of the mukhit irrigation system it is seen that the formation of corridors and paths is contrary to the established requirements, and the general environment is unsanitary.

Аннотация

В научной литературе приводится, что село конигиль было местом отдыха Афросияба и жителей Самарканда. Главная дорога, проходящая через деревню конигил, называется "тон" (А. Тимур) ведет к воротам. Это само по себе указывает на то, что он находится на Великом шелковом пути.

В настоящее время конигильский холм находится в Самаркандском районе. Площадь холма застроена жилыми домами, не отвечающими требованиям и стандартам. О том, что построенные жилые дома не были конструктивно идеально спроектированы, свидетельствуют трещины в каждом здании. Ландшафтное планирование среды ирригационная система видно, что формирование дорожек и дорожек идет вразрез с установленными требованиями, а общая среда антисанитарная.

Kalit so'zlari: Самарканд, конигил тепалиги, самарканд когози, Афросиёб, туристик зона.

Ключевые слова: Самарканд, холм конигил, Самарканд когози, Афросиаб, туристическая зона.

Keywords: Samarkand, konigil Hill, Samarkand kogozi, Afrosiob, tourist zone.



Being one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, Samarkand is among the largest cities not only in Central Asia, but throughout the East. It grew up in the center of a huge cultural settlement between the largest rivers of Central Asia Oguz and Yaksart – Amudarya and Syrdarya – along the banks of the Zarafshan, the so-called “ZAR scattering River”, and on the road adjacent to the most important trading networks of Eurasia. The remains of an ancient campfire were kept in a large settlement of primitive hunters and fishermen, found along the banks of the Siobcha Arrowhead, the heart of present-day Samarkand. Here, returning from hunting, people made new stone knives, novteshas and other hunting turkeys from lightning stones in the light of a campfire. On the south side along the ditch, several more settlements of Stone Age hunters were identified, in which, too, the bones of Labor tools, primitive animals – Swans, bugu, camels, horses-were found, which were used by ancient people.

As you can see from these data, people around Samarkand and Samarkand began to live much years ago.

Major tributaries of the Zarafshan river surrounding the city in the 1st millennium BC – Dargham and Bulungur time

over time, taking on the appearance of large canals, the lands around them turned into flowering valleys. Under such conditions, Samarkand, the ancient city, the capital of Sughd, was raised, which was glorified in the Holy praises of Avesto and is located in the central part of present-day Uzbekistan.

Konigil Hill is located on the north-east side of Samarkand City, and in the south-eastern part of Mount Pasponota, Konigil Hill appeared due to the destruction of Mount Pasponota for millions of years under the influence of rain, snow, wind and the use of mankind as raw materials for building materials.

Konigil Hill is located in the lower part of Chaponota mountain, this hill is bordered to the north by Chaponota mountain, to the East by tukayzor, to the South By Siyab Ari low hills, and to the West by Kukhak Hill to Samarkand City.

The term conigil originated from the words” mine “and” clay“, which means” field of fertile soils”. The clay of conigil Hill was also widely used in crafts, pottery, urban planning construction and other industries. Although conigil Hill is considered as a field of fertile soils, we can say that this place has a unique, unique air, nature, natural location and landscape.

It is assumed that a grassy population lived from the millennia BC, due to the fact that Konigil was a pre-mountain area and a hill. Central Asian cities have been described as large centers that promote production, trade, and develop science in different periods of their time. In particular, Samarkand is among the largest cities not only in Central Asia, but throughout the East. New areas of crafts were founded. Farming developed and it became possible to build cities. These findings suggest that a high agricultural culture was also composed in the Sogdiana area, where an urban planning culture was formed. These factors led to the fact that it was in this oasis in the bosom of Zarafshan that the Central Asian city of Samarkand was formed, the center of Agriculture and trade between the two rivers.

Finding as a result of the research of archaeologists, it is within such valuable finds that we can see a highly developed craft industry in the city of Afrosiob, if we dwell precisely on sapol



objects. Ceramic products, dishes made in craft workshops were made. Gilmoya soil was brought from Conigil Hill to make these.

Because around Konigil Hill there were favorable conditions for farming and livestock. Due to the fact that the village of Konigil is located around the city of Samarkand (formerly Afrosiob), residents celebrated wedding ceremonies on the village's Blue Hill. At that time, Ham mine, traditions were studied and assimilated from the nearby Athenian morality. For public worship, the hilly part of the village was converted into a place for ceremonies.

Since the soil of the indigenous Acholi Conigil Hill was clayey, they began to apply various ceramic pots for their needs. This in turn led to the development of crafts.

Land. Avv. In the 2000s, Conigil Hill north of Mount Pasponota was two sides east of the thick orange Zarafshan River from the south, and the west side from the flat Hill and plains consisted of the city of Afrosiob and the adjacent Stone Hill.

The area around conigil Hill is inhabited by nomadic inhabitants, mainly for the purpose of farming to the southern part.

Land.Avv. In the 5th and 4th centuries, due to the fact that Konigil Hill is close to the city of Afrosiob, the production of sapol items from gilmoya is established due to the abundance of water and soil. The production of Sapol items was first carried out by the people of the city of gilmoya, and later the village of Konigil, where the conditions of KHAM Kham some began to master crafts instead of farming.

The Great Silk Road has passed through the village of Konigil along the Siyob canal. Therefore, in the village of Konigil, sovdogars, tourists and other people who came to the city of Afrasiyab from abroad found a landing. That is why Ham built palaces, houses of domestic service, all kinds of master rooms, tea houses, shops, baths for the purpose of serving these brides.

In addition, in order to create production infrastructure along the Siyob canal, water mills, water-bearing structures, Objuvozes will be built, which will later become paper-making enterprises, poorer ones, confectionery and other Mukhim structures. And the loaves of Konigil (Samarkand), famous for the world, were founded especially at that time. The technology of covering Samarkand's bread and the flours used in it were produced here, and wheat was grown by Konigil farmers. Bread baking pans are made of ham Konigil gilmoya.

This is based on the places of buildings and structures found in the old age, where Leveling Works were carried out in the 60s of the last century, as well as the remains of sapol objects of different appearance. This was stated by the old people of the here population.

Depending on the location of conigil Hill, the resting destination of the eastern part is the entrance gate through the Silk Road from the south of rest it.n horses climbing up the gate were kept on the front plane b.B stables are set in the refectory. The ascent to the top was a stone-dialed staircase. Upper recreation building front facade part south facing B.through the porch with a b roof, the Inner House is entered into the rooms. Auxiliary cells are placed on the right side of the building. At the eastern end of the hill is the ham Gate b.B chilly through the same gate to the hunt. The resort was viewed and viewed by the bourbon and servants.

The building is made of a chamfered wall with a thickness of 1-1.05 m . Wall three-blunt chamfer b.a Reed was placed in the range of a rising stream, which worked against zil-Zila.



The width of the sokol kismi of the building is 0.5-0.6 m with a thickness of 1.2-1.25 m. The inner wall is made of pure lime brass and straw clay b.n plastered. Wet b.in places of N suffocation, gypsum Clay was used. Pali straw clay B.the n-layer clay is plastered. Paul satxi sokol upper satxi b.in the kitchen and washing rooms with n equal, a flat river stone is dialed, which is laid out with a mixture of waterproof ganch.

Bibliography

1. Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.
2. Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 79-81.
3. Abdullayev, A. (2022). Formation of Landshut Territories in the Interior. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY*, 2(2), 1-4.
4. Abdullayev, A. (2022). Kindergarten Territory Landscape Design. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY*, 2(2), 5-8.
5. Tolqinovich, O. J. (2022). IT Has Not Been Saved to US in Bukhara" Madrasah's Cure". *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY*, 2(2), 9-13.
6. O'Sarov, J. T. L. (2022). TURARJOY BINOLARINI QAYTA TIKLASH VA SHAKLLANTIRISH MUAMMOLARI. *Scientific progress*, 3(2), 96-101.
7. Esirgapovich, J. A. (2022). Main Trends in Landscape Art in a Sustainable Development. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630)*, 13, 77-81.
8. Жонузаков, А. Э., & Миразимова, Г. У. (2020). Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 78-81.
9. Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.
10. Sharipova, Y. O., & Abdusamatova, L. X. (2020). ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND COMPOSITIONAL SOLUTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES BUILT AROUND SAMARKAND AND BUKHARA. In *Colloquium-journal* (No. 24-1, pp. 4-5). Голопристанський міськрайонний центр зайнятості= Голопристанский районный центр занятости.
11. Qizi, S. Y. O., & Xudoynazarovna, A. L. (2020). Analysis of architectural and compositional solutions of the original buildings and structures built around Samarkand and Bukhara. In *Colloquium-journal* (No. 24 (76), pp. 5-6). Голопристанський міськрайонний центр зайнятості.
13. XUDOYNAZAROVNA, A. L. Analysis of Architectural and Town-planning Features of Samarkand That Have a Historical Background. *JournalNX*, 6(09), 217-220.
12. Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.