

**PEOPLE'S MASTER HONORED MEMBER OF THE
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UZBEKISTAN MASTER
YUSUFALI MUSAEV**

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Abstract: *The article covers the work of Master Yusufali Musaev, an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, who contributed to the work of creating timeless roofs suitable for the conditions of Central Asia and including Uzbekistan and saving scarce materials, and on its restoration, repair.*

Keywords: *Domed building, madrasa, mausoleum, monument, construction, Master, roof.*

Introduction: Musaev Yusufali (1869 - Andijan - 1947.6.12) - Architect, people's master. Yusufali Musaev was born in Shahrikhan in 1870. Otas was one of the mature architects of his time and took an active part in the construction of the Umar Khan Palace in Kokand. Introduction: Musaev Yusufali (1869 - Andijan - 1947.6.12) - Architect, people's master. Yusufali Musaev was born in Shahrikhan in 1870. Otas was one of the mature architects of his time and took an active part in the construction of the Umar Khan Palace in Kokand. The young Yusufali learned the art of building from his father and brother Muhammad Musa and brother

Isahan Musaev and built dozens of machites and baths in Marghilan, Fergana, Osh, Asaka and Andijan. In particular, Jomiy machiti in Andijan and its 36-meter-high giant tower were completed in 1902. A severe earthquake in Andijan in 1902 failed to injure the hand of Master Yusufali, Jomi machiti, and his tower. Our people, who have seen the art of the master since then, still remember his name.

Master Yusufali Musaev, like millions of zakhmatkhas, found his happiness in Caen from the Great October Revolution. The master is called to Toshkeit. Here the master is actively involved in the construction of the bignos of the musical drama theater named after the current Muqimi, the restoration of dozens of historical monuments in Samarkand. Master Yusufali Musaev, like millions of zakhmatkhas, found his happiness in Caen from the Great October Revolution. The master is called to Toshkeit. Here the master is actively involved in the construction of the bignos of the musical drama theater named after the current Muqimi, the restoration of dozens of historical monuments in Samarkand. Our government gave him a decent contribution to Labor, and in 1943 Musaev was elected an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, and the cocktail is awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the honorary decoration of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. The architect also demonstrates his art in the construction of the building of the State opera and Ballet Theater named after Alisher Navoi, which adds splendor to the splendor of the capital. Master Yusufali Musaev dies in Andijan in 1947 [5].

In the construction of the building, Musaev compacted walls 1-1.5 m thick, applied stairs instead of large and heavy beams. Musaev, along with the creation of various domed roofs, established a certain arrangement of the structure of domes, created some complex parts and

project of the building, and gained fame as a master of the dome. In the construction of the building, Musaev compacted walls 1-1.5 m thick, applied stairs instead of large and heavy beams. Musaev, along with the creation of various domed roofs, established a certain arrangement of the structure of domes, created some complex parts and project of the building, and gained fame as a master of the dome. The buildings built by Musaev differ in light, compact and opacity from those built by the Masters of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. About 40 baths in the Fergana Valley were built under his project and direction. The building of the muqimi theater is one of the largest buildings built under the leadership of Musaev in collaboration with his disciples master Eshonkhan, Ivan Minakov and Master Ergash khojis.

Qualified masters of construction of Khammam buildings in Uzbekistan Cup. One of the oldest skillful masters of this field was the master, Yusufali Musoev. In the following years, khammom buildings built with its mud can be found in the Fergana Valley.

In the first half of the last century, the master built about fifteen large khammom buildings. The project of the buildings of khammom, drawn by Ustu Yusufali, is the kurkam bulib, which gives great comfort in the use of some rooms. Some of the tamoils of binoculars featured tula in the clay he painted. The number of rooms in the new khammom buildings built by master Yusufali increased, and the project of the building was somehow improved. For the women's compartment, rooms are allocated in alodie first half of the last century, the master built about fifteen large khammom buildings. The project of the buildings of khammom, drawn by Ustu Yusufali, is the kurkam bulib, which gives great comfort in the use of some rooms. Some of the tamoils of binoculars featured tula in the clay he painted. The number of rooms in the new

khammom buildings built by master Yusufali increased, and the project of the building was somehow improved. For the women's compartment, rooms are allocated in alodi. The drawings were made by the master himself. The master's archive contains drawings of several buildings that he drew with his own slave. At the beginning of each new work, master Yusufali would engage with the young masters and listen carefully to their advice. Buildings created with his skillful slave can still be found in many cities of Uzbekistan [6].

It had been a painting to cover the roofs of large rooms built at the end of the 19th century in the early 20th century in a dome 1 – 1 ½ bricks (32-48 cm) thick. It was usually envisaged that the diameter of the domed sides would not exceed 8 gases (5.7 m).t had been a painting to cover the roofs of large rooms built at the end of the 19th century in the early 20th century in a dome 1 – 1 ½ bricks (32-48 cm) thick. It was usually envisaged that the diameter of the domed sides would not exceed 8 gases (5.7 m). If the dome was more than 8 gasses in diameter, the dome w.

In the following years, the method of covering the roofs of buildings built in half - brick (12 cm), even quarter-brick (6.5 cm) thickness was used (Master Yusufali Musaev 1869-1947) thin domed roofs of all kinds created by Master Yusufali: Charkhi Dome, Balkhi Dome, chortark dome and chorkunjak domes became a novelty in the art of brickmaking.n the following years, the method of covering the roofs of buildings built in half - brick (12 cm), even quarter-brick (6.5 cm) thickness was used (Master Yusufali Musaev 1869-1947) thin domed roofs of all kinds created by.

The master would build the number of ribs on the domed roofs with Joseph shells, usually four or eight. In some buildings, however, sesu (three edges) and reverse gajjak showed a way to cover the roofs as domes. Master Josephali, along with the creation of various domed roofs,

made a certain arrangement of the structure (construction) of domes and drew a scheme of some complex parts of the building. The master Yusufali lingaga (template) took the deviation of the domed roofs, which the folk Masters build with an eye-tip, especially by drawing with his own hands the scheme of the chorkunjak and the complex domed roof Linga with two deviations.

When building a master building, the dome was chosen according to the style and type of the building; for example: the roof of the rectangular buildings, which were tall and wide, was made by a hammer Dome, the height was longer than the width, and the roofs of the low building were covered by a bilkhi Dome.

A “Mirzai” Dome, when the height of the dome is more than half the width of the dome, is called; however, the master could close the height of this dome, usually even less than half the width.

Conclusion: The scarcity of wood, iron, and similar binoculars in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, was a factor in the progress of methods of covering roofs with bricks, i.e. domed, in place of wood.

In the printed and manuscript materials known before the present, information was provided mainly on one side of the creative experiments of the folk masters, namely the project of the building and its decoration, but insufficient verification work was carried out on certain structures inherent in the rules of technology when covering the roofs of domes and alleys, installing ravines.

The structure of the buildings created by folk Masters is built on certain rules. Because each piece of the building is taken in a certain ratio and a certain scale, and most copies are made on the basis of geometric shapes. Especially rhubarb, gajjak and borders installed on the base of the domed roof form a complex connection that is characteristic of space.

The dome and alley used historical monuments by master Yusufali Ring Masters compactly compacted brick roofs, added a lot to the work of creating timeless roofs suitable for the conditions of Central Asia and including Uzbekistan and saving scarce materials.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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