

120 « -10:
- » -
= -
« -10:
120- . - 2014. - ., .2. - .306-308 »,

RESEARCHES IN THE HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEM OF THE KAZAKHSTAN INTERRELATIONS

Abdykarimova Sh.

Centralasian region – it is a territory with a historically existing community of the nations and states, which differ by unity of its domestic-economical, political and architectural traditions. At present consolidation of this unity, likewise an extension of new cooperation abilities is an important proposition of the region development and prosperity. A full-scaled entry into a system of the international relations, global economics, an ability to response to the external dares promptly and adequately become effective under the integrated efforts of the Centralasian states in overcoming any type of contradictions.

In the aspect of a cultural interference Kazakhstan represents a unique phenomenon. Through its territory from the anciency the migratory routes of multiple Centralasian tribes have passed.

In the issue of manifold contacts an active metabolism of material and intellectual values occurred. In the process of an interchange and interference the Kazakhstan architecture phenomenon has developed.

The historico-architectural interaction mechanism between allied regions of modern Kazakhstan includes some determining factors. For the antiquity period the migratory processes were the most important in the aspect of architectural interaction, during which powerful relational courses have developed, which were at the architecture origins of majority of modern nations on the observable space. In this respect the movement of sak tribes, turks and etc.

The feature of the latter stages of an architecture development is a political interaction, particularly a formation of the unified tribal and governmental initiations on the regions territory, which allied ethnos for some time and directing their development in one course. Political interaction occurred different ways: on basis of a voluntary association of the relational tribes and ethnos for a political strengthening, a conquest of the allied territories and stretching of their boundaries and political potential.

Sak-usun period(VIc. – I c. before Christ.).

Explicit bonds between the Kazakhstan territory and the Eurasian prairie world existed at the turn of the bronze and iron ages. It is a matter of the artifacts, having analogy in the range of the Eurasia prairie cultures and the Central Asia monuments. Numerous materials, showing the analogies of the Kazakhstan archaeological evidences to the Eurasia prairie culture, refer to the sac-usun period. In the X-IV century A.C. the sac tribes – the descendants of the prairie Androns subdued the

territory of Kazakhstan. An admitted and self-evident fact is a sac habitation on the Kazakhstan territory.

Ancient turk period (VcI.-VIIc.).

Turks take their background from the lategun tribes. The turk ethnogeny aligned with the Central Asia and South Siberia.

In the middle of VIc. major groupings of the ancient turk tribes joined new political formation, created by turk-ashina – first Turk kaganat (khanate) (551-630yr.). From this time the turk-language tribes keep on their historical way as a member of the states, appearing at large of the Central Asia, where one related tribe group dominates after another.

The Turk architecture is fixed by the interaction of the sak and turk architectures on the Kazakhstan territory. Ancient turk tribes created original and similar to all the tribal unions architecture.

Medieval period (IXc.-XIVc.).

Obviously the Central Asian regional features of an architecture is marked in the architectural constructions of the medieval period.

Conceptual differences in the design methods of a building decoration come from the Muslim religion. Narrative painting and sculpture painting, which ornate adorned the temples and palaces of the Premuslim period disappear absolutely.

The basic tool of a decorative arrangement was an ornament. The interior of a premise are adorned by an arabesque – compound designs of the geometric and stylized floret with the different canonized handwritten inscription inserts.

The Medieval architecture of Kazakhstan achieved high development in the Karakhanid period. The architectural constructions of the karakhanid period (XIc.), Aisha-bibi (XIc.-XIIc.), Alash-khan XIIIc.) and others let trace slow development of the architectural forms in the regions typical for this period: cupola-centric, with a progressive development of a portal design.

The period of Kazakh khanates (XIV-XVc.).

The architectural ear of Kazakhstan, the highest achievement of an architecture . The architectural ear of Kazakhstan, the greatest architectural advance of the Kazakh khanates, Timurid period is a structure of the Khodja–Akhmed mausoleum-mosque, which according to the researchers opinions, incarnated all the achievements of the civil engineering of the XIVc.-XVc..

The Timurid period was a visible incarnation of its social genesis. The fortress castles stood for the state power, palaces-brilliance for the power of the propertied classes, the cultic buildings – a festivity of the Muslim ideology, the market constructions – an occupation and trade role, an intense housing system - flesh and blood of the difficult city organism.

Survey methods.

There were used system, historico-architectural and comparatively-architectural and also retrospective reconstructions methods, which allowed to trace the development history of the architectural constructions in the definite chronological period. The methodological basis of the survey were historicism, objectivity, national and panhuman values unity principles and the dialectic approach in a historico-architectural processes study.

Survey results are determined, that newly, a history and the Kazakhstan memorials are inspected in the aspect of the Central Asian historico-architectural interaction

An elected aspect assists the conception of common roots, interactions between Central Asia people, and also has a significant importance at the Kazakhstan national concept formation as a basis of a sustained development in the polyethnic state.

The fundamental principles definitely contribute to the elaboration of new approaches in the architectural science of Kazakhstan, which are expressed as an integral historico-architectural space investigating the Central Asia region, where since the old days an interaction mechanism, forming the basis of a central-asian civilization phenomenon formation.

In conclusion there were viewed a survey display of the interaction compound mechanism between the countries and nations of the Central Asian regions. Kazakhstan from the antiquity period was a historico-architectural region, where in a close interaction, the architecture of the Central Asia nations was formed under the influence of the powerful processes of an interaction and mutual influence.

The architecture of the Central Asia nations contains a great number of analogies, that allow to identify the presence of a unified Central Asian civilization, where each of its component, in spite of the originality, clearly display the presence both of its common roots and traces of the late architectural mutual influence.

As an example of an architecture, the architecture development succession is demonstrated and a fact of a gradual architectural traditions formation, accumulation of knowledge and skills, which enabled their formation, was established. The comparative analysis of available information allows confirming that the architectural traditions were formed over a long period.

Taking into account a historical and architectural cooperation, it is possible to recover the picture of the architectural history of Kazakhstan, the decisions of new slants on a lot of many problems of a rethinking architecture of a historical forming process of the objective historical thinking are needed.