

## TRADE BUILDINGS "TIM" DURING THE TIMURIDS AND KHANATES

Abdullayev Bahodir Allamurod o'g'li  
 SamDAQU 3-bosqich doktoranti  
 Gmail.ru: abdullayevbahodir33@gmail.com  
 Tel:+998993305494

### Abstract

This article describes the history of «Tim» markets and their current functions, the restoration of trade routes in the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the development of the later commercial buildings and activities of the Timurids and Khans.

**Keywords:** Markets, tim, suburban streets, rabot.

### Introduction

The Great Silk Road played a significant role in shaping the urban planning and architecture of Central Asia. The Great Silk Road played an important role in conveying together the religion, customs and culture of peoples and nations, as well as information about radical reforms in the countries. On the Great Silk Road, for the convenience of trade caravans, caravanserais and cisterns and trade buildings were built. It is assumed that commercial buildings originally came into our architecture from Iranian architecture. Depending on how the commercial buildings that came through Iranian architecture were placed on the street, Tim, Taq, and most of the districts were called Chorsu.

### The Main Part

Tim in Persian and Tajik means covered market, high roof, dome of a trading floor. Tims have long been located in convenient and close proximity to neighborhoods and residents, mostly in urban centers. It is covered with a huge dome and contains several craft shops and stalls. Tims were recognized as the center of cities. Jump to search See also[edit] This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Narshahai, Klavikho, E. Jackson and others. Unique architectural monuments such as Abdullakhon Timi, Ollokulikhon Caravanserai and Timi have not lost their significance as magnificent shopping centers included in the UNESCO important list, and today as local shopping centers. The historian at-Tarthusi reports that in some of the early medieval cities of Central Asia, in addition to the tsarsu, there were trading centers called "tim". The historian al-Muhammad used the word "tim" even to refer to caravanserais intended for merchants and foreign traders. During Temur's period, a special trading building "Timi





kuloch furushon" ("Team of Head Clothing Sellers") was built on the present Registon Square, which was intended to sell headdresses, except for a number of open trade stalls. Temur builds this facility in the name of his wife Tuman aka. The district is considered one of the most popular commercial facilities in Samarkand. See also[edit] Therefore, Temur gave orders for the construction of an enclosed shopping street that would cut through the tim in Registon[1]. [22] The Spanish ambassador Clavijo reported that in Temur's time there were markets in Samarkand that traded not only during the day but also at night[2]. Such markets are called "market shawls." It may have been surrounded by a number of caravan seraises built by civil officials, as well as workshops for potters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, bottlemakers, and papermakers, as well as shops with all the necessary conditions for trade[2].

Disambiguation pages with short descriptions From this we can see that we can assume that the Chorses were considered the center of the city in ancient times. Neighborhood centers can be said to be a small center of the city. The Battle of Samarkand[4] was marked by the formation of the first urban center in Afrosiyob in the 5th century. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Swahili. The following period can be seen through the continuation of the formation of the 15th-century city-wide center. This period is characterized by the development of local centers, main shopping streets, market (composite carcass), and the creation of neighborhood centers within a radius of 130-220 meters. This period coincided with the Amir Temur and Timurid urbanization, and one can find examples of architecture at the highest level. A good example of this is the District Aka, which is considered the center of the city. Jump to navigation "The city of Samarkand is an example of a city where the medieval tradition has been preserved. Jump to search Jump to search Jump to navigation Its geometric



center is conspicuous in history and is defined by the Chorsu building"[3]. We can say that the main streets began with a crossroads. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Disambiguation. This street is lined with political buildings. The streets leading to the Bibikhanim architectural group in the north and to Ghorī Amir in the south are also of great importance. The next route was completed from Chorsu to the Ark Fortress, and from the same place it marked the emergence of the center of the "New Town" in the 19th century and the beginning of the volumetric spatial development of urban composition in a citywide two-structure system.

An architectural monument built by Olloqulikhon, mid-19th century. It has a rectangular scale, with a bouquet of towers at the corners. The entrance to the caravanserai is through the north and south roofs. It has a large courtyard and 2 storey rooms around the courtyard are 105 units of the same size. Categories: They have 8 vaulted domes at each corner of which are illuminated by a ceiling grating above the gate. The roof is balkish-domed. The corridor leading to the courtyard is bounded on 2 sides by a roof on 2 sides. Inside the roof wings are a circular staircase that leads to the 2nd floor. The rooms below were used as a hotel. The exterior and internal structure of the caravanserai have distinctive features. The middle of the yard is convenient for loading goods on horse-drawn carts. Tim was built later than the caravanserai. The main style of the caravanserai was completely changed in the construction of the tim. Tim is illuminated by holes in the vaults inside. Tim has a sales stall.

The proceeds from the caravan palace and Tim were donated as a foundation to support the madrassas.

The construction of the caravanserais at the gate with tim is facilitated by the hot climate of Khiva. The hot and dry, dusty and dusty climate makes the market the busiest place in the city. It was built in a volumetric closed and sturdy, immoral cohesive style. The caravanserai of Ollokulikhon is entered by tim. Measuring 74 metres long and 26.5 metres wide, it is not only a covered commercial street, but also a dalon, which is covered with three rows of domes connecting Ichan Castle with the outer Dishan Castle[5]. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Caravanserai. Each side of the tin is finished with a roof. The interior of this complex has a constantly cool atmosphere in summer, and warm and light in winter. This place was built at the entrance to the castle, which was drunk by a gate, and a caravanserai was built, and it was the most crowded place. Disambiguation pages with short descriptions Jump to search The weather of Khiva was so hot in summer that even more than that, the outer walls or courses of street shops, caravanserais and madrassas took the form of rows and deep carved porches of covered porches.

**Abdullaxon timi**(Timi Abdullaxon)—Bukhara KhanateIt was one of the covered markets covered with a dome. It was created in 1577 during the reign of Bukhara Khan Shaibani Abdullakhan II. NowadaysNational list of objects of real estate of material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistanintroduced.

Bukharabiggest overhead berkTrade Rastasi.AbdullahonDuring the periodbuilt-in. (1577). AbdullaxonTimiasosi murabbaTarkhli(39X42m), 3 side berk, headStyle roofis accessed through.WallsOn the 2nd sideRavagine nichesis located in the Gulf of Mexico. The building is built of one storey. Loud With a dome BostirmaSurrounds Tim. & DateMiyonsaroyIt is covered





with a high dome (diameter —10 meters). Abdullahan Timi was also known as the Trading Dome. The word "Tim" means a closed place for public use, and that's where the market got its name. The vents under the dome were used for illumination of the building. The only difference between the commercial dome and the other markets is that it is completely closed and has a gate on the west side. The bazaar is built in the Persian style, so it resembles the traditional bazaar of ancient Iranian cities. In all weather it is cool, very attractive for the sun's rays to enter the shops only through the dome openings.

At the end of the 16th century, there was a Chokharsoyi Darun or Inner Store, which had about 30 shops for the sale of various goods[2].

Building cook Gisht from (22x27x3,5SM) built, Walls ganch Sukuqi, Naqshin Decorations Almost unsaved. Past here shoe, Wool-gassing and similar yarn was traded in cloths. Abdullahon team Bukhara In the city trading desks, Chor-su-odd It is the largest of the buildings and is much more complex and handsome in terms of shape and style. More than once Repaired Jump to navigation Jump to search From these tim shaybonians Bukhara Khanateruler Abdullaxon III It was built in 1577 for the purpose of selling gaskets. This section is located on the main commercial street and consists of 6 gates. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Disambiguation. For centuries, the Duke of Edinburgh has been selling the Qur'an. At the beginning of the 20th century, silk and other types of fabrics were sold in tim. Dressings were stored in special crates. In the late 16th century, there was a Chokharsoyi Darun, or Inner Store, which had about 30 shops for the sale of various goods[2]. There was also a shop selling four carpets and four boots. Merchants from abroad also traded in this covered market. Research Scientist Galina Pugachenkova According to the report, "Tim's Raven Hills formed 56 stores. Jump to navigation Jump to navigation [2] The Abdullakhan Timi is one of the most important architectural objects with many domes and many arches. Currently, there are carpet shops and a number of other trading stalls in Abdulakhan Tim.



## Conclusion

Medieval commercial buildings were built very anciently, and commercial buildings were considered to be the place where trade carried all the propaganda and propaganda use in society along with trade. Abdullakhan timi and Ollahkulkhan timi in Khiva are the most prominent examples of this in the Middle Ages. The markets were built at the intersection of crowded streets, which shows that commercial buildings were seen as an important part of cities. The bazaars also served as a place for recreational activities for the population. Commercial buildings and caravanserais contributed tremendously to the development of culture and economy.

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