

## BUXORODAGI SAROYLAR

Toshpo'latova Shaxnoza Shuhratovna

Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti

“Tarix va filologiya” kafedrası Tarix fani o'qituvchisi

[toshpulatovashaxnozashuhratovna@oxu.uz](mailto:toshpulatovashaxnozashuhratovna@oxu.uz)

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11206999>

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirlarining saroylari, ularning joylashgan o'ri. Dastlab Kogondagi saroy Buxoro shahrining ichkarisida qurilishi ko'zda tutilgani, ammo Buxoroning ko'zga ko'ringan diniy ulamolari bunga qat'iy qarshilik ko'rsatishgani haqida, buning sababi, diniy ulamolar g'ayridinlarning Buxoroga kirishlariga mone'lik qilishadi. Shundan so'ng saroy Buxorodan 12 km sharqiy qismdagi “Yangi Buxoro”, keyinchalik Kogon deb atala boshlangan shaharchada qurilishi to'g'risidagi yagona to'xtamga kelishganligi haqida ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Amir, Kogon saroyi, Mavritaniya uslubida barokko1, ampir va arab usullari, Benua.

## PALACES IN BUKHARA

**Abstract.** In this article, the palaces of Bukhara emirs, their location. It is said that initially the palace in Kogon was planned to be built inside the city of Bukhara, but prominent religious scholars of Bukhara strongly opposed it, because religious scholars prevent outsiders from entering Bukhara. After that, it was reported that they reached a single stop on the construction of the palace in the town of "New Bukhara", which was later called Kogon, 12 km east of Bukhara.

**Key words:** Amir, Kogon Palace, Moorish Baroque1, Empire and Arabic methods, Benoit.

## ДВОРЦЫ В БУХАРЕ

**Аннотация.** В данной статье дворцы бухарских эмиров, их расположение. Говорят, что изначально дворец в Когоне планировалось построить внутри города Бухары, однако видные богословы Бухары категорически против этого выступили, поскольку богословы не допускают в Бухару посторонних. После этого сообщалось, что они доехали до единой остановки на строительстве дворца в городе «Новая Бухара», который впоследствии стал называться Когоном, в 12 км к востоку от Бухары.

**Ключевые слова:** Амир, Когонский дворец, мавританское барокко1, ампири и арабские методы, Бенау.

Buxoro amirining Kogondagi saroyi haqida. Buxoro amirining Kogondagi saroyi XX asr boshlarida Turkistonga rossiyalik imperatorning tashrifi munosabati bilan Sayid Abd-ad-Axad buyrug'iga asosan, rus va buxorolik ustalar tomonidan tomonidan qurilgan.

1888-yil 26-fevralda birinchi poyezd Buxoro hududiga kirib keldi. Temir yo'lining kirib kelishi, avvalo, kiborlar toifasi uchun katta xursandchiliklarga sabab bo'ldi. Buxoro amiri Sayyid Bahodir Abdulahadxon 1885-1910-yillar mobaynida Peterburg, Moskva va Qrim shaharlariga o'z oilasi, amaldorlari bilan ko'p bor sayr-sayohat qildi. Amir Yalta, Kislovodsk, Pyatigorsk, Jelesnovodsk kabi kurort shaharlardagi eng bahavo, ma'danli suvlarga boy bo'lgan yerlardan joy olib, qarorgohlarini tiklay boshladi. Shu jumladan 1894-yilda Amir Abdulahadxon o'z hududida ham, chetdan keladigan mehmonlarni munosib tarzda kutib olish maqsadida qarorgoh qurdirishga

ahd qiladi. O'z qarorgohini qurdirish g'oyasi amir Abdulahadxonga 1892-yil yaqin kishilari bilan Rusiya shaharlari bo'ylab navbatdagi sayohatga chiqqan kezlarida tinchlik bermaydi. Kavkaz, Peterburg, Moskva, Kiyev, Yalta, Bog'chasaroy, Tbilis shaharlarida bo'lib, u yerdagi rus aslzodalari hashamatli hayoti bilan tanishgan amir barcha qulayliklarga ega bo'lgan milliy va yevropacha uslubidagi muxtasham bino barpo etishlariga farmon beradi.

Dastlab saroy Buxoro shahrining ichkarisida qurilishi ko'zda tutiladi, ammo Buxoroning ko'zga ko'ringan diniy ulamolari bunga qat'iy qarshilik ko'rsatishadi. Sababi, diniy ulamolar g'ayridinlarning Buxoroga kirishlariga mone'lik qilishadi. Shundan so'ng saroy Buxorodan 12 km sharqiy qismdagi "Yangi Buxoro", keyinchalik Kogon deb atala boshlangan shaharchada qurilishi to'g'risidagi yagona to'xtamga kelishadi. Saroy qurilishini Amir Abdulahadxon o'z davrining mohir me'mori Leontiy Nikolaevich Benuaga ishonib topshiradi. Oradan qariyb 2 yil vaqt o'tgach Benua saroy loyihasini ishlab chiqib amir Abdulahadxonga ko'rsatadi. Loyihada mehmonlarni kutib olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan barcha qulayliklar ko'zda tutilgan edi: mexmonxonalar, tamaddixonalar, dam olish xonalari, yotoqxonalar, vannaxona, hashamatli kutish zallari, 2-qavatda hordiq chiqarish uchun maxsus ayvonlar Benuaning loyihasida har tomonlama puxta o'ylangan edi. Turgan gapki, loyiha amirga ma'qul bo'ladi va saroy qurilishi boshlab yuboriladi.

Sitorai Mohi Xossa Buxoro amiri saroyi. Saroy qurilishi 1895-yilda boshlanadi va u Mavritaniya uslubida barokko1, ampir va arab usullari uyg'unlashgan holda buxorolik va rusiyalik mohir ustalar ishtirokida barpo qilinadi. Saroy bezaklarida asosan ganch ishlatilgan bo'lib, har bir xona o'ziga xos tarzda, yuqori mahorat bilan bezatilgan. Bino ichki va tashqi qismi bir xil, juda xam murakkab joylashuv va tuzilishga ega bo'lib, qurilish ishlarida mohir muhandis Dubrovin boshchilik qilgan. Behisob ustunlaru, katta gumbazlar va minoralar saroyini yanada ulug'vor hamda mahobatli qilib ko'rsatadi.

Saroy xonalarini ganchdan ishlangan Golland uslubida qurilgan pechlar yordamida isitishgan. Pechlar yagona sxemada ishlagan, ya'ni xona devorlari oralig'i "Barokko" italyanchadan "g'alati", "ortiqchalikka moyil" (nuqsonli marvarid) degan ma'nolarni anglatib, markazi Italiya bo'lgan XVII-XVIII asr Yevropa madaniyati xususiyati hisoblanadi. Barokko uslubi XVI asr oxiri XVII asr boshlarida so'nggi yangilanish davrida Italiyaning Rim, Mantuya Venetsiya, Florentsiya shaharlarida paydo bo'lgan. Barokko davri "g'arb sivilizatsiyasining" yuqori cho'qqisi sanalgan.

Ampir — imperiya usuli — arxitektura va amaliy san'atdagi so'nggi yuqori klassitsizm usuli. Ushbu usul Fransiyada imperator Napoleon I hukmronligi davrida paydo bo'lib, XIX asr dastlabki uch o'n yilligi davrida rivojlanib, ekletik oqimlar bilan almashgan bo'ylab havo bemalol aylanishi uchun ochiq yo'lakchalar sistemasi o'tkazilgan bo'lib, pechlardan chiqayotgan issiqlik hech qanday to'siqqa uchramay xona devorlaridagi mana shu yo'lakchalar orqali butun binoga tarqalib, xonalarni issiqlik bilan ta'minlagan. Xuddi shu devor orasidagi yo'lakchalar orqali yozgi mavsumda binoning 3 metr chuqurlikka ega yerto'la qismi tuynugi ochilib, yerto'ladagi salqin havo butun saroy xonalari bo'ylab yo'naltirilgan. Shunday qilib Benua loyihasining ushbu tahsinga sazovor qismi yordamida saroy xonalari qishda issiq va yozgi mavsumda salqin harorat bilan muntazam ravishda ta'minlanib turilgan.

Saroyning to'g'ri burchakli tarhida bo'ylama o'q bo'ylab cho'zilgan yirik zallarning biridan ikkinchisiga o'tiladi. Tarh markazida eng katta zal joylashgan. Amir davrida turli xildagi

katta yig'ilishlardan tortib, bazmlargacha mazkur zalda o'tkazilgan. Zalning devorlaridagi bo'rtma shakldagi bezaklari ganchdan mohirona qilib ishlangan. Yettita Golland pechlari xona husniga husn qo'shib, ko'rkamligini yanada oshirgan. Ushbu katta zalning pol va shift qismi almashtirilgan bo'lishiga qaramay, devordagi bo'rtma ganchkori bezaklari asl xolicha saqlangan. Har bir xona devorlaridagi anvoyi gulli bezaklardan sharqona ruh barq urib turibdi.

Binoning ikkinchi qavatiga ixcham aylanma zinapoya yordamida chiqiladi, xonalariga esa kungurador arkalar bilan bezatilgan ochiq ayvonchalar orqali o'tiladi. Ikkinchi qavatning ayvon qismida Qur'on kitobidan oyatlar arab alifbosida ganchkori bezaklar bilan gulkori qilib bitilgan. Xuddi shunday yozuvlarni binoning g'arbiy tomonidagi kirish eshigi ustida qurilgan ayvon ustunlarida xam, yog'och o'ymakorligi san'ati yordamida bezaklar berib yozilganligini ko'rish mumkin. Uchinchi qavatdan asosan zarur holatlarda xavfsizlik maqsadida foydalanilgan.

Saroyning g'arbiy eshigidan juda ham maftunkor milliy uslubdagi bezaklar bilan gulkori qilib bezatilgan xonaga kiriladi. Bu xona amirlik davrida qabulxona vazifasini bajargan bo'lib, mana bir asrdan ziyod vaqt o'tganligiga qaramay devorlardagi mohirona chizilgan naqshu nigorlar haligacha o'z jilosini yo'qotgani yo'q. Kishi ko'zini qamashtirgudek, xuddi kechagina chizilgani kabi barq urib turibdi. Xonaning sharqiy devorida Golland uslubida pech qurilgan, g'arbiy devori sal yoysimon bo'lib, ikki qavatli derazalar (vitraj) o'rnatilgan.

Saroyga jami uchta eshik orqali kirilgan bo'lib, uchalasi binoning uch tomonida joylashgan. Mohir me'mor Benua bino loyahasini shunaqa mahorat bilan ishlab chiqqanki, saroyga bir eshikdan kirgan kishi butun saroyini aylanib, mutlaqo boshqa eshik orqali chiqishi mumkin.

Keyinchalik ushbu saroydan Mang'itlar sulolasining so'nggi vakili, Abdulahadxonning o'g'li Amir Sayid Olimxon xam Buxoroga kelgan yuqori lavozimli mehmonlar uchun qarorgoh sifatida foydalangan.

## REFERENCES

1. Toshpo'latova, S., & Tursuntoshova, S. (2024). KHOJA ABDULKHOLIQ GIJDUVANI. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 87–93. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/30711>
2. Toshpo'latova, S. (2024). ETHNOLINGUISTICS OF ETHNOLOGIES OF BUKHARA. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 1004–1011. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29523>
3. Toshpo'latova, S. (2024). ETHNOLINGUISTICS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 500–507. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29386>
4. Toshpo'latova S., & Jo'rayeva M. (2024). HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF JONDOR DISTRICT. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 447–450. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/31046>
5. Toshpo'latova, S. (2024). RELIGIOUS ANTHROPOLOGY. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 504–510. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28281>

6. Shakhnoza Shuhratovna, T. (2023). M. S. ANDREYEV'S WAY OF LIFE. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(10), 655–659. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2280>
7. Shuhratovna, T. S. (2024). Linguistic Anthropology. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 432–437. Retrieved from <https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/2792>
8. Toshpolatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2023). ETHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL COSTUMES AND RITUALS OF TAJIKS IN THE WORKS OF M. S. ANDREYEV. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 42–47. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue12-08>
9. Toshpolatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2024). THE PALACES OF THE BUKHARA EMIR. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(5), 239–250. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11180855>
10. Toshpo'latova, S., & Xudoyqulov, S. (2024). HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY OF OLOT DISTRICT. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(5), 148–151. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/31951>
11. Toshpo'latova, S. (2023). M. S. ANDREYEV-SCIENTIFIC CAREER. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 801–807. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27191>
12. Sh.Sh.Toshpo'latova, & I.N.Naimov. (2023). M.S. ANDREYEV – O'RTA OSIYO XALQLARI ETNOGRAFIYASINING YIRIK OLIMI. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(8), 1214–1222. Retrieved from <https://humoscience.com/index.php/itse/article/view/698>
13. Toshpulatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2023). ETYMOLOGY OF TAJIK MARRIAGE CEREMONY. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(11), 17–23. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue11-05>
14. Toshpo'latova, S. S. (2023). TOJIKLAR MILLIY KIYIM-KECHAKLARI VA "BESHMORAK" MAROSIMINING ETNOLOGIK TAHLILI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 395–401. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/openscholar/article/view/5071>
15. Naimov, I. ., & Toshpo'latova, S. . (2023). MARRIAGE CEREMONY OF TAJIKS IN THE WORK OF MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH ANDREYEV "TADJIKI DOLINI KHUF". *International Journal of Intellectual Cultural Heritage*, 3(1), 12–16. Retrieved from <https://ihm.iscience.uz/index.php/ijich/article/view/205>
16. Toshpo'latova, S. (2023). ETHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CALENDRIAL CALCULATION AND LENGTH MEASUREMENTS OF KHUF VALLEY TAJIKS IN THE RESEARCHES OF M.S. ANDREYEV. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 291–299. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25092>
17. Toshpo'latova, S., & Ashurova, G. (2023). THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF M. S. ANDREYEV - "ARK BUKHARI". *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 404–409. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24229>

18. Toshpo'latova, S. . (2023). A STUDY OF THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF THE TAJIKS OF AFGHANISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 84–89. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/23903>
19. Toshpolatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2024). THE PRESENT IRANIANS. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(4), 453–462. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10969477>.
20. Gadayeva, M., & Hamroqulova, N. (2024). THE BASIS OF THE USE OF DEVELOPMENT-PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 684-689.
21. Gadayeva, M., & Ismoilova, Z. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE SCIENCE OF YOUTH PSYCHOLOGY IN IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVES. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 676-683.
22. Gadayeva, M. . (2024). ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE VEIL OR MEDIEVAL WOMEN'S DRESS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 1097–1103. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29537>
23. Universiteti, G. M. M. O. X. (2023). UCHINCHI RENESANS DAVRIDA AJDODLARIMIZ MEROSINI ORGANISH ORQALI INTEGRATSION TA'LIMNI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH TAMOYILLARI: ЧАСТЬ 1 ТОМ 1 ИЮЛЬ 2023 год. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 1(1), 11-16.
24. Gadayeva Mohigul Muxamedovna. (2023). HISTORY OF PATRIOTIC WOMEN. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 69–75. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue12-12>
25. Gadayeva, M. (2023). THE UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE OF MASTERING SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 459–464. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25292>
26. Gadayeva, M. (2024). EFFECTIVE WAYS TO USE THE "THOUGHTSTORM" METHOD ON THE THEME OF THE "EASTERN RENAISSANCE" ERA. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 1024–1027. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28631>
27. Gadayeva, M. (2024). ATTACK ACTION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 1028–1033. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28634>
28. Gadayeva M. (2023). ONE OF THE TIMURID QUEENS IS BIBIKHONIM. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 749–754. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27189>
29. Gadayeva Mohigul Muxamedovna. (2023). INNOVATSION TA'LIM-BUYUK KELAJAK POYDEVORI . *World Scientific Research Journal*, 17(1), 74–76. Retrieved from <http://www.wsjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2767>
30. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). Canada during the world economic crisis of 1929-1933. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 4(4), 48-54.

31. Srojeva, G. . (2024). ATTENTION PAID TO PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 258–266. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/30750>
32. Srojeva, G. (2024). THE CANADIAN ECONOMY DURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 57–63. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/30678>
33. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). Role of Preschool Educational Institutions in Education of a Perfect Person. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 208–214. Retrieved from <https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/2703>
34. Vahobovna, S. G. (2023). QUYI ZARAFSHON VOHASI TURIZM IMKONIYATLARI.
35. Srojeva, G. (2024). STRENGTHENING THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 673–681. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29450>
36. Srojeva, G. (2024). INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 1041–1050. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29547>
37. Srojeva , G. . (2024). SOLUTIONS, RESULTS AND PROBLEMS OF REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 782–788.
38. Srojeva, G. (2024). EFFECTIVE FORMS OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL WORK IN A PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 247–253. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29010>
39. Vahobovna, S. G. (2021). Khoja Abdulkhaliq Ghijduvani And Its Method. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(10), 39-40.
40. Srojeva Gulbahor. "CONTINUITY IN EDUCATION-CHIEF MEZON." *Modern Science and Research* 2.12 (2023): 834-839.
41. Srojeva, G. (2023). LOWER ZARAFSHAN OASIS TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 199–204.
42. Хасанова Шахноза Баходировна. (2024). ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ ПРИРОДА ЛИРИКИ И АННЕНСКОГО. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(5), 258–267. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11188698>
43. Хасанова Шахноза Баходировна. (2024). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЮ, ГРАММАТИКЕ, ЛЕКСИКЕ И ПЕРЕВОДУ. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(4), 431–440. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10968956>
44. Хасанова, Ш. (2024). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH*, 3(4), 128–133. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10936168>

45. Баходировна , Х. Ш. . (2024). Из Истории Изучения Пословиц И Поговорок. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 46, 513–520. Retrieved from <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/2892>
46. Хасанова, Ш. (2024). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10651477>. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(2), 425–435. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10651477>
47. Xasanova, S. (2024). DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROVERB AND SAYING. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(1), 140–147. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10467418>
48. Xasanova, S., & murodova, D. (2023). REPRESENTATION OF THE SYSTEMIC RELATIONS OF RUSSIAN VOCABULARY IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 276–280. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24346>
49. Xasanova, S. (2023). USING EXPRESSIVE VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 403–408. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25248>
50. Hasanova, S. (2023). SYSTEM RELATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE VOCABULARY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 72–74. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/23900>
51. Баходировна, Х. Ш. (2023). Гендерная Лексика В Русском Языке. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 2(11), 324–331. Retrieved from <http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/1505>
52. Хасанова Шахноза Баходировна. (2023). РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ СИСТЕМНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ РУССКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В ПОСЛОВИЦАХ И ПОГОВОРКАХ. *International journal of education, social science & humanities. finland academic research science publishers*, 11(4), 1220–1226. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7847968>
53. Xasanova, S. (2023). STRUCTURAL – SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 619–625. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27109>
54. Nigmatova Gulnoz Khamidovna, & Khasanova Shakhnoza Bakhodirovna. (2022). System Relations in the Vocabulary of the Russian Language. *Global Scientific Review*, 3, 44–48. Retrieved from <https://www.scienticreview.com/index.php/gsr/article/view/22>
55. Shaxnoza Baxadirovna, X. (2023). PROVERBS IN THE LEXICOGRAPHICAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 2(12), 429–437. Retrieved from <http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/1771>
56. Xasanova, S. (2024). DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROVERB AND SAYING. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 140–147. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27853>
57. Xasanova, S. (2024). NAMES OF PERSONS IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 425–435. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29049>
58. Хасанова, Ш. Б. (2023). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В РУССКИХ ПОСЛОВИЦАХ. *Modern Science and*

- Research*, 2(10), 403–408. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25248>
59. Bobohusenov Akmal. (2023). ANTIK VA ILK O'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI MOZOR-QO'RG'ONLARI MODDIY MADANIYATI . *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 35(3), 65–70. Retrieved from <https://www.newjournal.org/index.php/01/article/view/10037>
60. Tursunova, M., & Bobohusenov, A. (2023). QADIMGI VARAXSHA DEVORIY GANCH VA LOY BEZAKLARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 303–308. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10026873>
61. Bobohusenov Akmal. (2023). BUXORO VOHSINING ANTIK DAVRI SHISHA BUYUMLARI. *TADQIQOTLAR*, 25(2), 208–211. Retrieved from <http://tadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/new/article/view/307>
62. Bobohusenov Akmal Ashurovich. (2023). VARAKHSHA MURAL GANCH AND CLAY PAINTINGS. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 48–53. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue12-09>
63. Bobohusenov Akmal, & Naimov Ismat. (2023). BAQTRIYANING BRONZA DAVRI ARXEOLOGIYA YODGORLIKLARINING JOYLASHUVI VA MODDIY MADANIYATI. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(8), 73–80. Retrieved from <https://humoscience.com/index.php/itse/article/view/557>
64. Bobohusenov A. (2023). BUXORO VOHASINING ANTIK DAVRI YODGORLIKLARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 298–302. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/openscholar/article/view/5055>
65. Bobohusenov Akmal. (2023). BUXORO VOHASI QOYATOSH SURATLARINING DAVRIY TASNIFI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 29(1), 142–146. Retrieved from <https://newjournal.org/index.php/01/article/view/8667>