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## Residential Yurts Of The Ancient Nomads Of Central Asia And The Use Of Yurts In Tourism

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the types of yurts of the peoples of Central Asia as well as the construction of houses and their use in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan.

### KEYWORDS

Shanyrak, safari tourism, based, exotic, oise, designs, landscapes.

### INTRODUCTION

In order to increase the level of foreign citizens entering the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025 and increase domestic tourism: State Committee of Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the creation of a tourist transport corridor from Andijan region to the city of Muynak of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Development of roadside

infrastructure and organization of tourist services along highways. By order of the President on the development of external tourism, persons providing travel services for organizing camping and safari tourism in remote remote areas at least 10 kilometers from settlements and highways are exempt from tax. This has aroused great interest

among cattle breeders, shepherds, campers and entrepreneurs engaged in the production of houses for safari tourism in the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The yurt is one of the ancient forms of dwellings of the nomads, peoples of Central Asia, and therefore the yurt is an apora and protected from the unpleasant weather

conditions of our climate. It seems there is nothing more pleasant than in the steppe in summer, how to enter a semi-dark, clean and spacious yurt in the heat. And learn how the ancient nomads lived in yurts, creating a tiplo and comfort for themselves. How great Genghis Khan lived in the Khan's yurt and his Army of regiments during their campaigns along the Middle Azyya [1].



Fig.1

Despite the appearance of the yurt for many centuries, it remains to this day the most reliable and comfortable dwelling; it has no analogues for those who, due to the working conditions of animal husbandry, often have to

change places of temporary parking for pazbish and atars, these are shepherds, including camping tourists geologists and archaeologists who study and research the ruins of ancient cities in Central Asia [2].



Fig. 3

Travelers and scientific researchers described the yurt with interest. A magnificent



Fig. 2

description of the yurt has been preserved in the folk epic: "Oguz name", "Kitabi Korkut" is

a 15th century manuscript kept in the National Library of France. The Khiva Khan Abulgazi created the so-called Muslim version of the epic – “The Mother of God” (XVII century), Fig [3]. According to their purpose, yurts were divided into 3 main types: 1) yurt dwelling; 2) ceremonial yurts; 3) camping yurts. In addition to these basic types, there were yurts for cooking (warehouse yurts). During the campaigns, on the way during the migrations, temporary yurts, small in size, were set up. Yurt - kiyz uy - refers to the Kypchak type of collapsible lattice-felt buildings, “which from the point of view of constructiveness is not surpassed by any of the nomadic peoples and is the most perfect of portable dwellings” In the distant past, from two to eight people could live in one yurt. This is a husband, wife, and also their minor children. Parents set up a separate “nest” for their married sons. It is

noteworthy that wealthy nomads, if they so desired, could increase the square meters of their housing.

This was possible thanks to the “kerege” - lattice folding walls. The construction of the inner sides of the yurts consists of wood are divided into several parts; the piles have the name and purpose for construction and are insulated with wool, warp (kiyz), the outer sides for insulation from weather and climatic conditions. Kiiz uy consists of beautifully curved folding lattice walls - kerege, vaulted poles - uyks, an upper hoop - shanyrak. All this is tied with ropes and carpet paths, covered on the sides with four tuyrlyks, on top of them - with two uzuki and a tunduk, which make up the walls and roof of the dwelling, reliably protecting from the weather Fig [4].

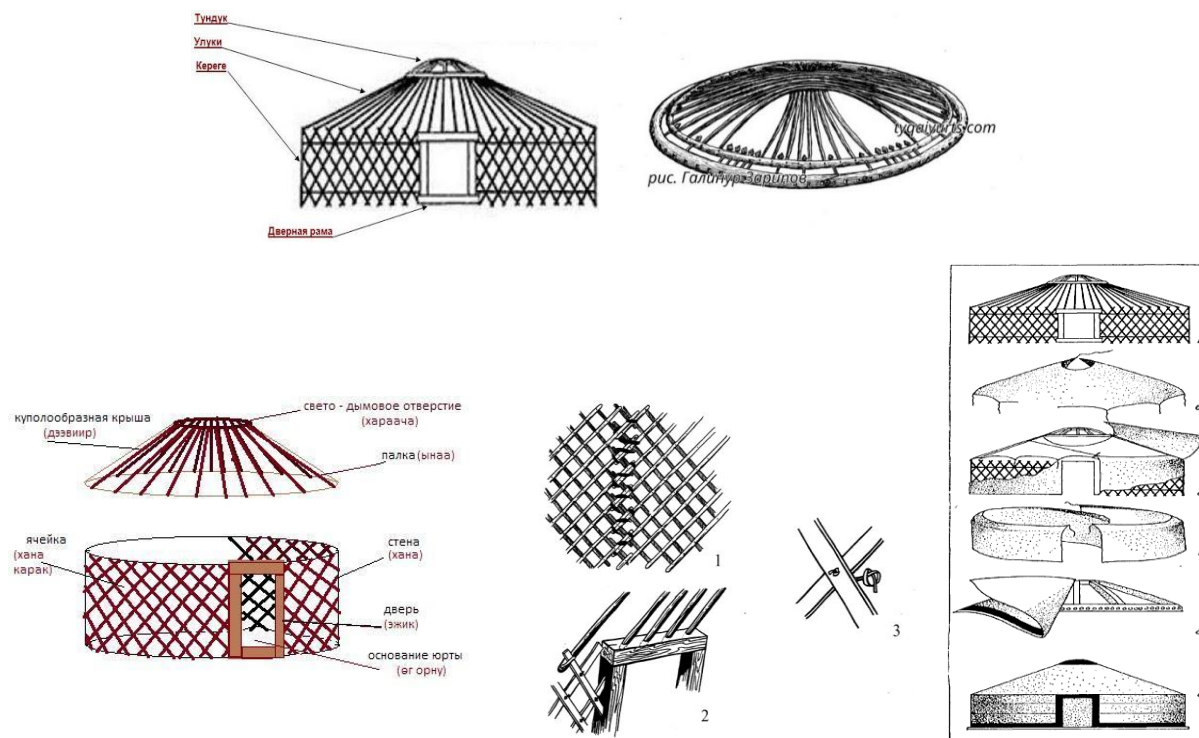
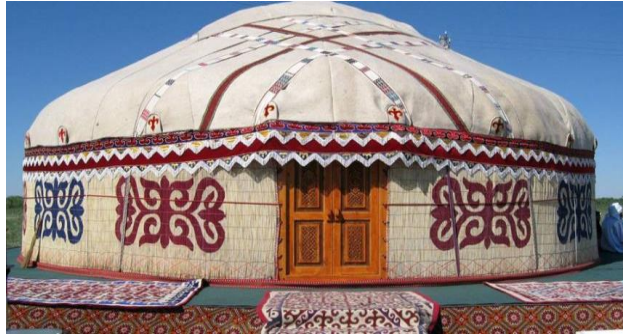


Fig.4



Compared to the Kazakh yurt Fig [5] with Mongolian Fig [6] it has a taller domed roofline to withstand hurricane winds, rain and snow.



Kazakh yurts, Fig 5



Mongolian yurt, Fig. 6

Since ancient times, the Kazakhs held in high esteem the white yurt - aq uy, which was considered a symbol of prosperity and prosperity Fig. [7]. She had 6-8 kerege, often 12, 140-150 uyks, twice as many as in the usual one



Fig.7

dark yurt -ara uy. Aq uy was covered with white felt, covered with mats in its cylindrical part, and at the top, where uyks were attached to it, with a wide carpet strip - basqur. [8].



Fig.8

The invariable accessories of the yurt were all kinds of ties and hanging decorations - tanysh, shanyrak-bau, arkan, uykbau, zhelbau, ayakbau. The doors of the yurt - sagyrlauyk - were decorated with fine carvings, bone inlay or painting, covered with a felt curtain. Small yurts otau uy were set up for newlyweds.

The camping yurt - zhol uy, or ablaisha, was a small wagon of three or four, with short uyks

and a miniature shanyrak. Kos - the dwelling of shepherds, in contrast to the usual common yurt, had a cone-shaped shape due to straight poles-uk, stuck into the ground and tied at the top with a hair rope threaded through the holes at their ends. The poles in this case also served as a lattice wall - a kerege and a vault. The size and interior of the yurt could

determine the degree of the property status of its inhabitants [9].



Fig. 9

The poor, for example, had small, cramped sometimes even without shanyrak, three- or four-winged yurts. The interior of the yurt was based on the best folk traditions, various items made of felt, woven products, patterned mats, wall carpets, embroidery, household utensils

made with woodcarving, bone inlay, painting preserved the production cycles of ancient masters and the foundations of national pattern making. On the edges of it, over the chests, there are heaps of blankets and pillows [10].



Fig.10

Entering a rich yurt, a person usually found himself in a unique world of ornament. The floor was covered with carpets, tekemets, kurpeshe - wadded blankets designed for sitting, on which zherzhasty were thrown -

hard pillows, and when the most honored guests came - also "uszasty", kupshik - soft pillows stuffed with feathers. Colorful carpets were hung on the wall. A table was usually placed in the center of the yurt. In the modern



world in Central Asia, yurts are widely rewarded in the field of tourism in exotic places [11]. If you fall asleep under a shanyrak - a round lattice in the dome of a nomad's yurt - in the steppe expanses after a smoke-smelling dinner under the peach-sized stars. Therefore, more and more guests of the country are taking advantage of the opportunity to stay for several nights in family guest houses, to live in

a yurt. The design of the yurt has not changed since a thousand years. The yurt gives coolness in the heat and warmth in the cold and makes it possible to immerse yourself in the life, culture and worldview of nomads, to study in detail the work of artisans, to participate in the process of cooking national dishes.



Fig. 11

## CONCLUSION

A yurt is a mobile architecture, so it is convenient for living and moving around off-road places in the desert, far from the modern world. The yurt gives many opportunities to dive into the national colors of the peoples of Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, yurts are used for livestock breeders, geologists and tourist recreation on safari as mobile homes. Experience has convincingly confirmed that the yurt is the best nomadic home for shepherds on the outskirts. It is cool in hot summer, in cold weather - warm and dry on rainy days. It is resistant to wind. When moving, it can be easily disassembled and

reassembled in another place. Currently, modern architects are studying yurts to use its mobility and make a modern “yurt hotel” for the tourism industry. This will be a big step for the development of external and internal tourism in Uzbekistan, the state budget will increase and new places will be opened on the side.

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