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AMIR TEMUR-OWNER OF CREATIVE WORKS

Annotation: In this article, the creative work carried out during the period of the great statesman Amir Temur and Timurids, the rise of issues of spirituality and culture are scientifically covered. Amir Temur and temuriyzadeh were also given information about the current value of the material and spiritual heritage created.

Key words: spirituality, culture, palace, "Temur tuzuklari", justice, creativity

It is very important to enjoy the rich and spiritual heritage left by our ancestors, which are the symbols of spiritual perfection in the moments when our people's spirituality is being paid more high attention. These deposits of durugavhars are more valuable, more unique, priceless and incomparable – deposits.

The spirituality of the Timurid period is a huge treasure inscribed in gilded letters in the history of our country. To study such spiritual heritage, to receive spiritual nourishment from their unparalleled meanings, to enjoy such spiritual nourishment for the younger generation and to contribute to the development of the people, nation, and society through this way – we are among the sacred duties of our generations.

Sahibqiran Amir Temur's words: "whatever I said, I followed him," we can see that he is a perfect person. Amir Temur achieved something good in the life, activity and Reign of our grandfather only and only because of this noble virtue in his behavior. Therefore, only after gaining the respect of the army and the people, he was able to follow them from behind.

Amir Temur created favorable conditions by providing all kinds of incentives to the people of science, culture and art, and contributed to realization of their creative work. During his many years of activity, Amir Temur appreciated the talents of the society and actively attracted them to large-scale creative work. It

attaches particular importance to the prosperity of Movarounnahr, especially the capital of Samarkand, which is the central part of the state of temurids for its glory. The power of the state of temurids was especially manifested in architecture. It was customary for sahibkiran to celebrate every triumphant event, a joyful event with the restoration of a magnificent architectural monument. To this end, among the hundreds of connoisseurs brought from India, Sheroz, Isfaqon and famous masters of Damascus, local Masters build a beautiful castle in the country-it structures. Amir Temur built a mosque in Tabriz, a palace in Sheroz, a madrasah in Baghdad, a mausoleum on the grave of the famous Akhmad Yassavi in Turkistan.

Amir Temur showed his health and generosity in the construction of high buildings in Shahrisabz and Samarkand. His mother-in-law Shahrisabz built a mausoleum on the grave of his father and son Jahongir. So it has built a large Jome mosque. In Shahrisabz raised the famous Oqsaroy Kadir who had gone to the world's fame. The cobblestone, arches and walls of this magnificent palace were decorated with mosaics of Arabic ornament of gold color, carved gildor rivets. Among the guldor patterns of the famous White House in Shahrisabz, the cobblestone and the riveting cobblestone, there is an inscription "look at our buildings if you do not believe in our strength and power". The same goal is envisaged in the construction of the Akhmad Yassavi mausoleum in the city of Turkistan. This mausoleum is the most unique among the architectural monuments of the Muslim East.

During the period of Amir Temur, the city of Samarkand, completely destroyed during the Mongol invasion, was rebuilt in a new way from head to toe, slightly south of its ancient place. The city was surrounded by a solid new fortress wall with six gates, bearing names such as Oxanin, Sheikhzadeh, Chorsu, Korizgokh, Suzgorun and Feruza. Amir Timur's residence in the city's arch was built in the foothills and Bostonsaroy. The poppy is four-storeyed, and since its domes and walls are covered with bluish mosaics, patterns and gildor rivets, it has gained fame with such a name. At the time of the ceremony of the transfer of the Khans to the royal throne in the kuksaroy, a throne course from a stone, which was

carried over them by a white swan, was laid – the Kuktosh. In addition to these, there were such monuments as the ark as a state devonhouse, a workshop and armory where weapons were made, a coin-cut engraving, a prison.

Amir Temur paid attention to the construction of palaces, mosques, madrasasahs and tombs in Samarkand. Outside the city, garden-rogs were restored. Klavikho Amir Temur, ambassador of Spain, who was in Samarkand in 1403-1404 years, was surprised by the creative work carried out. In the same period, a monument of architecture such as Shahizinda, "Bibikhonim" mosque was built. During this period, in Samarkand, in addition to new, beautiful and magnificent buildings, districts of artisans of various professions were increased. Amir Temur had created all conditions for craftsmen in these neighborhoods.

Created by Amir Temur, the owner of paradise, the gardens were a real reality in reality without fantasy. This thing is noted separately in the works created by historians about the horticultural industry of Temur. Master architect, experienced entrepreneurs with intelligence, hard work, skill restored Bogi Dilkusho, garden Chinor, Bogi Shamol, Bogi Bihisht, Bogi Baland, Bogi Nav, Bogi Jahonnamo, Bogi Maydon, such as the chorbogs and beautiful greens in them are examples of art of that period. According to the structure of the restored gardens are divided into 2 species. The first type of gardens are rectangular-shaped bunches, each side of which stretches for a distance of about 1 km. Gardens of the second type are not in geometrical form, but are restored in the bosom of natural woodlands and thickets. Such gardens are intended for shikor shikor. The flora and fauna of these types of gardens are incredibly rich. Amir Temur in the summer of 1402 year through special ambassadors to France and England send letters to the names of Karl VI and Henry IV. The ambassadors arrive in Paris in may 1403 year. The ambassadors propose to ensure that free trade relations lead to the merchants of the two countries, and if the king and geragh agree, this free trade will be strengthened by the relevant agreement or agreement. Therefore, the Sahib Amir Temur, in his letter to the French King Carl VI, emphasizes this: "after that, we would be very glad if the merchants of our country would benefit from the fact that you(the

people) went to our lands and our (the people) to your country in the time of our ancestors who passed by, applauding you and our name everywhere. It should be said that now the security of your traders will be ensured in our country."

The answer, which the French King Carl VI sent to Amir Temur on June 15, 1403, is known from the letter that the proposals of Amir Temur were welcomed by France.

Since the material and spiritual heritage created in the time of the Temur and temurids is of great importance in the development of the culture of the Central Asian awakening period, as well as in later periods, the preservation of such a huge heritage is a duty of us, as well as the future generation.

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