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Oitek concept of great steppe architecture

Annotation: *The article considers the history of caravan-sarays on the Great Silk Road, which is one of the signs of high development of art of the period. In this sense, the typology of caravan-sarays is crucial, caravan-sarays can be in Muslim countries of Near and Middle East and Northern Africa along the prior trade caravan ways.*

Key words: *The Great Silk Road, caravanserai, architecture, typology, the Middle East, caravan routes.*

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The XXI century - the style of state architecture of the developed countries of the world. It is clear that each country depends on the development of the economy and political society. However, states are developing rapidly, some are stagnant, and the development of the architecture of the capitalist system, of course, depends on capital. The technology of internal and external functions of architecture is also formed money - architecture - money system (A + A + A). However, the field of architecture also has its own laws. It is a long-established direction of academic classics. It was highly developed in Greece, Italy and France, and the epoch formed a

large center of architectural culture: Renaissance, Modern, Postmodern, Gothic, Baroque. In the twentieth century, metal and glass building materials were developed at production facilities. In Europe, too, the "avant-garde" in the first half of the XXI century presented a project of a new rational architecture "postmodern". Chicago, New York, Hong Kong and others. The international banking system was formed in the cities, and "skyscraper" skyscrapers made of reinforced concrete, steel and glass building materials took the field. Columns - columns, perceived the exterior decoration as an "excess" and exposed the architecture. In it, the coryphaeus leaders of the famous architecture Le Corbusier, Alvar Aalto, Miss Van der Roe, Oscar Niemeyer, Kanzo Tange formed the style of their architectural schools. While Le Corbusier supported the direction of "functional" architecture, Miss Van der Rohe, an American architect, formed the school of "organic" architecture. Finnish architect Alvar Aalto and a prominent Japanese architect created wonderful examples of national architecture. He was a genius in the field of architecture, who contributed to the development of architecture in the twentieth century. Finnish architect Alvar Aalto and a prominent Japanese architect created wonderful examples of national architecture. He was a genius in the field of architecture, who contributed to the development of architecture in the twentieth century. Due to the peculiarities of Japanese nature, architecture has paid much attention to the field of "bionics". Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer has created a new direction in the structure of the city in the master plan of the capital of the Brazilian state, Brazil. Kisho Kurokawa, who graduated from their school, made a master plan for the new city of Astana. At the current stage of development of the capital of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan, the sketch project, led by Kisho Kurokawa, proved to be correct. The alley from east to west, starting from the Baiterek monument, defined the functional zones of the city in the plan,

which started south of EXPO-2017. The system of "market economy" in the development of society is large - the desired buildings of large companies are located in the city. The Highvill Quarter, the Paris Quarter, the Northern Lights, the Azure Quarter, and a whole neighborhood were formed. Architect Norman Foster was born in the Pyramid, Khan Shatyr, Menelas Kazakhstan Concert Hall and the Opera and Ballet Theater. A residential complex "Triumph Astana", a great figure of the Lomonosov Moscow University, was created. It has become an example of architecture of different styles. Baiterek building, designed by NA Nazarbayev, has its first appearance in the field of "national" architecture. The formation of Astana influenced the formation of the architecture of other regional centers of Kazakhstan. We will talk about the internal and external infrastructure of Astana in the next report.

We know that Kazakhstan, from its earliest stages of development, has developed a unique culture of the great steppe. BC IV-V centuries. In the Saka period, the "animal style" was introduced in BC. In the I-III centuries AD during the Hun era, the expression of the horse in the VII-VIII centuries AD. During the Kultegin period, the Orkhon-Yenisei Turkic symbols were formed in the IX-XII Oguz-Kipchak epochs. Al-Farabi, Ahmet Yassawi, Balasaguni developed a system of scientific education. The era of unity formed the school of wisdom of Tole bi, Kazybek bi, Aiteke bi, the consciousness of being a country, a state, peace. Undoubtedly, some conflicts in the development of society, Oirat, Dzungar, Kalmyk and foreign forces have a negative impact on the cultural growth of society.

Nevertheless, the spirit of the Kazakh people, who did not migrate from the Great Steppe, did not disappear, developed a deep historical, archeological language, oral literature. Along with the nature of the Great Steppe, a unique tradition was formed - the rituals of settlement, the worldview. Ancient archeological complexes, Akyrtas, Syganak, Sauran,

Saraishyk, Tugisken and many mausoleums are the product of the great architecture of the Karakhanid period "Aisha Bibi, Babaja Khatun, Blue Mausoleum". Therefore, Kazakhstan has a culture of deep history of local architecture due to its natural features. Today, thanks to the popular cities of Central Asia, Pakistan, the Arab states, India and Japan, the peoples of Europe, which were not affected by any war, have their own national architecture. For example, in the Caucasus, the Baltics, Europe.

It raises the question of how the Kazakh people, who occupy the land from the Altai to the Volga, solve their social situation without their own architecture. Ru, being a tribal group and the whole Kazakh people, laid the monumental foundation of the architecture of small yurts in the climatic climate of the vast land and the remote wintering grounds. The first is an example of a dome system. Its constructive architecture is convenient to move. Prone to winter, summer, spring and autumn, it is quickly collected and formed. It is a model of mobile architecture.

The architectural, proportional scale and decor of the yurt are perfected by professional solutions of signature art. In the khanate era, thanks to the yurt, the concepts of "Horde", "White Horde", "Blue Horde", "Golden Horde" were formed. The great Chinese poet Bo Tsoi wrote a poem about a yurt. "Like a blue dome, it fights with the blue sky. When he gets up, I sweat again, he is holding a carpet and felt. Even if he saw the curtain of the orchid, he would not leave the Blue Horde, even if he died.

At the time, both Tauke khan and Abulkhair khan presented the yurt with a gold-plated yurt, decorated with silver and ivory horns, presented to the Russian emperor Elizabeth, Nicholas. Samples of these yurts are stored in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

The Kazakh yurt, built over the centuries and developed with the taste of the nation, reflects the social status of each owner of the shanyrak, his prestige among the people, his standard of living. For Kazakhs, the yurt is a small culture connected with nature and space - the spiritual world. Yurt is a nest of moral traditions for Kazakhs. Inside the yurt there is a national identity of the Kazakh people: a school of respect, morality, hospitality, peace.

Our people have their own culture of worldview in the ancient philosophy of customs. The basis of the culture of the great steppe is the Kazakh national code. It means the modernization of the school of nobility, respect and unity left to us by our ancestors, the formation of a continuity of culture, art, education, customs and traditions of the Great Steppe. Normative documents of the last century do not meet the requirements of the development of today's independent state.

As for the concept of "Oitek", the Kazakh word "Oi" - thinking, reason, reason, the measure of consciousness, "only" - means generosity. The Kazakh people are a nation. Methodical methods of architecture "Oitek" in the Great Steppe, the art and justification of the ornamental signature. They promote the principles of generosity left by the ancestors of the school of life, the school of respect. Oitek architecture is a set of national values, ie fire, hearth, homeland, head of the family, grandparents, elders, wisdom, reducing the possible causes of divorce in the family, the destruction of the elderly, orphans, quality change, prudence, wisdom "wisdom".

As for the concept of "Oitek", the Kazakh "Thought" - a measure of thinking, intellect, reason, consciousness, "only" - a symbol of nobility. The Kazakh people are a nation. Methodical methods of architecture "Oitek" in the Great Steppe, the origin and justification of the art of ornamental signature. They glorify the principles of nobility left by the ancestors of the school of life, the school of respect. Oitek architecture is a set of national

values, ie fire, hearth, homeland, father, grandparents, elders, wisdom, reducing the possible causes of divorce in the family, the destruction of old people's homes, orphanages, quality change, prudence, "wisdom".

Formation of a home function for three generations. Transition to the system of elders. The process of dynastic settlement, evolutionary growth, culture of renaissance. Contribute to global culture. Cultivation of newly educated intelligentsia, young people in the national tradition in the educational, social spheres of the Great Steppe School. Development of the conceptual system of labor-educational-labor (E + B + E) school of wisdom.

Areas of research, preservation of the typological function "Oitek", the environment for the formation of a culture of friendship "Oitek", the organic integrity of international architecture, the national genesis. Introduction of Oitek style in a single functional and rational model of interior (interior) and exterior (exterior)

"Oitek" glorifies our nobility, great scholars, geniuses, dancers, zhyraus, heroes, handicrafts - ornaments, yurts, the sacred culture of the great steppe. He believes that the dawn of independence must constantly show its values to the world.

Typological concept of «Oitek» architecture. "Oitek" - preservation and development of features of national genesis. Philosophy of mind, reason, consciousness and intelligence. Great steppe culture. Continuity of schools of pedagogy, logic and wisdom. Archeology, topology, historical monuments and the system of restoration. Generative and functional bases of the Kazakh house, typological concept (concept, system of views) for three generations. Rational and irrational solutions of national architecture and international architecture. Architectural - a tool of design, sculpture and plastic architecture.

It is a function of architecture, ornamentation, customs and traditions. The system of urban and rural settlements in urban planning. Oral literature, folk songs, music, status, history, traditions. Fundamentals of the nobility of architecture. Continuity of the school of hunting style in "organic", "functional" architecture. A new cultural symbol (symbol) of independence, openness, friendship, peace and hospitality.

It is the force that forms the international "basic" architecture of the multinational "One Country - One Motherland". The core of the school of ancient wisdom, climatology, astronomy and mathematical measurements and secular values. The system of local customs and traditions of cultural features and character, cult buildings.

Oitek (style) is a school that forms a culture of evolutionary change and renaissance (modern, renaissance). The basis of the architecture of "Oitek" is determined mainly by the peculiarities of the steppe. The Kazakh land, settlement and geography cannot be compared with any other country.

The people of Kazakh origin, the philosophical basis of Oitek architecture National consciousness - reason - develops from the mind. Determines the nobility of the owner of the country and the land. The humanistic mind of our people in Oitek architecture - thought, freedom, liberty, hospitality, openness, perseverance, courage, perseverance - are signs of ethnogenesis from the Saka era.

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Ұлы дала сәулет өнерінің Ойтек концепциясы

Аннотация: Мақалада Ұлы Жібек жолындағы керуен сарайдың пайда болу тарихы қарастырылған, бұл сол дәуірдегі сәулет өнерінің жоғары дамуының бір белгісі. Бұл тұрғыда типология Таяу және Орта Шығыстың бүкіл мұсылман елдерінде және Солтүстік Африкада негізгі сауда керуен жолдары бойында кездесетін керуен сарайлар типологиясы болып табылады.

Кілт сөздер: Ұлы Жібек жолы, керуен сарайы, сәулет өнері, типология, Таяу Шығыс, Орта Шығыс, керуен жолдары.

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Ойтек концепция великой степной архитектуры

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается история возникновения караван сарая в Великом Шёлковом пути,

являющейся-одним из признаков высокого развития зодчества эпохи. Характерна в этом отношении типология караван-сараяв, которые встречаются повсюду в мусульманских странах Ближнего и Среднего Востока и в Северной Африки вдоль главных торговых караванных путей.

Ключевые слова: Великий шелковый путь, караван-сарай, архитектура, типология, Ближний Восток, караванные пути.

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