

## **MODERN DEFORMATIONS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN**

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More than 400 historical architectural monuments of Uzbekistan are included in the list of most important. The deformations of 55 architectural monuments are investigated. Between them are Registan and Gur-Emir in Samarkand, Arc and Ismail Samani in Bukhara. The oldest one is Namozgoh mosque (Bukhara) which was built in XII century and youngest one is medrese Amir Tura (Khiva)- in 1870. The foundations of 8 monuments – cracks with length from 0.3 m up to 8 m and width-from 1 up to 100mm, foundations itself were subsided 10-250mm. The walls of 13 monuments – cracks with width 2-30 mm and length 1-4 m. The arch's of 15 monuments with height 20m and span length up to 5m – cracks with width up to 30mm, length up to 4m. The cracks in Aksaray and Dorussaodat arch's in Shahrissabz are 200mm width and up to 40mm length. The domes of 13 monuments with diameter up to 12 m and height 10 m- cracks with width 5mm and length up to 5m. The minarets of 5 monuments with height 10-30m – inclination up to 10 0. The deformations are caused by uplifting of underground water level due to irrigation, closing of drainage systems, absence of regulated flowing of precipitation. The places and types of deformations are inherited mainly and may be cured during rehabilitation. They became very sensitive to local moistening and small irregular subsidence of foundation.