

## THE EMERGENCE OF MOSQUES

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**Abstract:**As in every religious doctrine, in the religion of Islam, a special temple was built for Muslims to worship. It is called a mosque. It describes how the mosque was built and the symbols used in it.

**Key words:** mosque, Islam religion, worship, prayer, Friday, Iftar, Eid, holy source, verses about, Hajj, Madrasa, history, BC, in the village of Qubo, blessed incident, content, value, spirit, square, cone, half month, pictorial, form, sign, instructions are based on Quran and hadith.

“And indeed, the mosques are for Allah.  
So do not call upon anyone other than Allah”  
(Al-Jinn, 18).

The first mosque in Islamic history was built by Muhammad in 622 in the village of Quba near the city of Medina. The base of the mosque was built of stones, and the upper part was made of raw bricks. There are about 2,000 mosques in Uzbekistan (2003). Mosques began to be built in their own style in the 7th-8th centuries, taking a leading place in the local architectural traditions of various Muslim countries. They were mainly murabba or rectangular in plan, with a central hall. 8-sided, domed roofs and many columns, with galleries, were luxuriously decorated with stone, wood, brick, and colorful tiles (Al-Masjid al-Aqsa, Al-Masjid al-Haram, Katta-Masjid, etc.). In city centers, they are widely known as Juma mosques and guzar mahalla mosques. The Qubo Mosque in Medina, Saudi Arabia, has been enlarged 10 times (Figure 1).



This was announced by Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. The project involves expanding the area of the mosque by 50,000 square meters, the mosque will be able to accommodate 66,000 worshippers. Tashkent region has taken 2nd place in the number of mosques in the Republic. The number of mosques in Uzbekistan has reached 2073. In my opinion, there is a star next to our mosques, a crescent moon, why this symbol is our symbol, where it came from, I have thought for a long time about it, and I found the answer to this question: it is a symbol that appeared thousands of years before Islam. A similar symbol was used by ancient peoples who worshiped idols, such as Ancient Greece, Byzantium, and others. A similar symbol is also found in Christianity. According to this theory, in the 4th century BC, the Macedonian army tried to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul). The attack ended in failure: on the night of the attack, a bright crescent moon flashed in the sky, revealing the Macedonians' movements. Having repelled the invaders, the Byzantines began to consider the moon a symbol of the country. By 1453, the Byzantine Empire was conquered by the Ottoman Turks. The victors preserved the traditions of the defeated country and began to widely use the symbol that had become popular there. According to another theory, the crescent moon became a symbol of Islam from 1299.



Compared to the Juma mosque and the guzar (neighborhood) mosques, its structure is solid. In Central Asia, the general structure of the J. m. is a murabba or rectangular khanaqoh, surrounded by an aiwan on one (front or side) side, two (south and east or north and east) or three sides. The roof of the khanaqoh is domed or with beams. The size of the aiwan and khanaqoh is determined by the number and row of beams, sometimes the khanaqoh has 1, 2, 4 domes, a row of columns around the aiwans, and a pool between the mezana and the courtyard. The first J. m. in Bukhara was commissioned by Qutayba ibn Muslim in 713. A local pagan temple was adapted for this mosque. In the 14th-15th centuries, J. m. Famous architects and engineers of the time were mobilized for its construction (see Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Masjid al-Haram, Masjidi Kalon, Bibi Khanum Mosque, Delhi Mosque).

The Masjid al-Haram is the largest and most sacred mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and the first mosque built for Muslims to worship. It is so named because bloodshed and other sinful acts are

forbidden in this mosque. The mosque has nine minarets (each 95 meters high), four main gates, and forty-one doors. Eleven staircases lead to the second and third floors of the mosque.

"Al-Aqsa Mosque" means "the far mosque" and was built in Jerusalem, on the side of Solomon. Before Islam, Arabs and then Muslims used it as the direction of prayer. In the second year of the Hijra, Muslims began to pray facing the Kaaba in Mecca as the direction of prayer, as dictated by the Quran. "Al-Masjid an-Nabawi" is located in Medina, Saudi Arabia. The Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) bought the site for ten dinars and personally participated in the construction of the mosque, leading his companions. The mosque is built of raw bricks, the ceiling is made of date palm branches, and the pillars are made of date palm wood.



The mosque's two 105-meter and four 75-meter minarets, more than 400 pillars, 6,800 chandeliers, and large retractable umbrellas that shield pilgrims from the scorching sun add to the beauty of the complex. During the day, the complex is the color of sand in the sunlight, and the dome of the chamber, where the tomb of our Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, is green.

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