

поліпшені продукти і послуги. У той же час, технологічні інноваційні процеси можуть бути застосовані в процесах управління та організації. Таким чином, інноваційна діяльність спрямована на поліпшення результатів інтелектуальної діяльності в суспільстві.

*Ключові слова:* Азербайджан, Гейдар Алієв, бібліотека, бібліотека інновацій, бібліотечні роботи.

**Нармина Абдуллаева**

### **БИБЛИОТЕКА ИННОВАЦИИ КАК НОВАЯ ТЕМА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ**

*Есть много исследований и работ, отражающие развитие библиотечной работы в соответствии с современными требованиями. Впервые в 2012 г. были начаты исследования, связанные с инновациями в работе библиотеки. В результате инновационного процесса, предлагались новые или улучшенные продукты и услуги. В то же время, технологические инновационные процессы могут быть применены в процессах управления и организации. Таким образом, инновационная деятельность направлена на улучшение результатов интеллектуальной деятельности в обществе*

*Ключевые слова:* Азербайджан, Гейдар Алиев, библиотека, библиотека инноваций, библиотечные работы.

**УДК 728.93/94**

**Aysel Huseynova**

### **UNIQUE FEATURES OF NAKHICHEVAN ARCHITECTURE IMPACT ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE EAST**

*Azerbaijan covered with amazing prints of the mysterious and secret past. To become familiar with them it have necessary to investigate every inch of it, visiting historical places, various terms learning to read. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is an example of the architecture that never lost its actuality. Historical and architectural monuments of Nakhchivan shows and proves how local people loyal to their history. Decorative and finishing styles Nakhchevan school of architecture influenced the mausoleums built both in Azerbaijan and in other countries.*

*Key word:* Naxchivan, tomb, history, mausoleum.

Azerbaijan, came out of the most difficult tests of ancient history on all sides is covered with mysterious, secret and awesome tracks.

Azerbaijan Architecture – building complex structures on the territory of modern Azerbaijan, representing the architectural and historical significance. Azerbaijan Architecture includes peoples living and residing in the territory of the country. According to the variety of materials used in construction architectural structures of Azerbaijan can be divided into two groups: a group of buildings constructed of stone – in Baku, Shamakhi and their surroundings, and the second group – in Nakhchivan, Ganja, Barda and other regions, where the majority of used bricks.

Megalithic and cyclopean structures in the foothills of the Lesser Caucasus and on the territory of Nakhichevan, the remnants of a prehistoric dwelling (the prototype of the national home – Karadam) describe the construction of the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age on the territory of Azerbaijan.

The architectural heritage of Caucasian Albania presented structures, preserved in the northern regions of modern Azerbaijan, among which the church in the village of Kish (VI or XII century) in Shaki, the remains of buildings of the fortress Chirag Gala (VI century) in the city of Gabala, The Basilica church in the village of Kum Kakhi region, round temple in the village Lekit (V–VI century, cobbled stone, limestone, Burnt bricks) and the ruins of the temple complex in Mingachevir (VII century, raw brick). The earliest surviving structures in Azerbaijan are the churches in the villages of Qom and Lekit and osnovaniyaDevichey tower in Baku [5]. The architecture of the early feudal period in the territory of Azerbaijan is characterized by huge fortifications: beshbermaksie, Gilgilchai (see also Chirag-gala.) And Zagatala. The oldest Islamic buildings can be called a mosque in the VIII century and Agsu Juma mosque in Shamakhi. After the Arab conquest in the VII century and the spread of Islam began to develop Muslim culture – to build mosques, minarets, madrasahs and mausoleums.

In IX–X centuries, with the weakening of the Arab Caliphate in the territory of Azerbaijan appeared numerous small states, cities which (Barda, Shamakhi, Baylakan, Ganja, Nakhchivan) were formed local architectural and art schools, among them – Nakhichevan, characterized by the magnificence of the

ceramic decoration of buildings, Shirvan -apsheronskaya, wherein the contrast surface of the stone walls and plastic design of architectural elements. Outstanding works of art of Azerbaijan XII-XIII centuries. – Momina Khatun mausoleums, Yusuf ibn Kuseyr and mausoleum in Julfa (Nakhichevan), Maiden Tower in Baku, locks the XIII century. in Mardakan and Nardaran and on Khanega Pirsagat river. In the XIV-XVI centuries. with the growth of cities in developing brick and stone architecture, one of which samples of Shirvanshahs Palace in Baku. The traditions of local schools were continued in the tower mausoleums of the XIV century. Barda and c. Karabaglyar in 12-sided tent-Khachin-Turbatli Mausoleum (1314 Shahenzi architect), in the land of the castle architecture of XIV century. in the village of Ramana. Interesting bunk domed tomb Diri Baba Maraza in the city (1402, architect – the son of Ustad Haji).

In the XVII-XVIII centuries, during the Iran-Turkish wars and civil strife, a monumental construction significantly reduced; It is completed Imamzade Cultural Complex in Ganja, in the XVIII century. decorated with paintings in Sheki Khans Palace was built. The folk architecture is also preserved architectural traditions. To become acquainted with them more closely, it is necessary to visit these places, to explore and investigate. Architecture of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is an architectural example not lost their relevance. Historical architectural monuments of Nakhichevan, proves how much people are committed to their stories.

A prominent representative of the architecture of the twelfth century, the founder of the Nakhchivan architectural school Yusuf ibn Kyuseir (1162), Momina Khatun (1186), as well as the author is not present, the existing religious buildings Ajami Nakhchivan and then successors Amiraddin Masood Nakhchivani Ahmed Nakhichevan, Bakir Mohammed Nakhchivan, Abu Nakhchivani Mansoor Ahmed ibn al Eyub Nakhchivan Hafiz. Nakhchivan shkola architecture has always managed to attract attention. As an example we can say about the Mausoleum of Momina Khatun tomb of the son of Yusif Guseyr, Garabaglar i.t.g. Momina Khatun Mausoleum has always been considered a symbol of Nakhchivan. But for many years I wanted to destroy the monument. But they could not.

Nakhichevan – determine the characteristics of the architectural style of the school Maragha and the growing influence of the rise in the cultural life of Azerbaijan, strengthening of local authorities, improving the economic situation of the cities in the development of literature and philosophy, he played a very important role in the dissemination of ideas of humanism.

These buildings have signs of similarity, as well as a completely unique features. A two-layer structure of the memorial buildings (underground burial and aerial tower), the upper part of the tomb was in the form of a cylinder, cube or prism (extant since Ajami Nakhichevan 2 tombs in the form of a prism, Ahmed ibn Eyub al and Hafiz Nakhichevan) is described as covered with double-layer dome, built of baked brick building. The underground part of the mausoleum is the traditional tomb and the aboveground part of the memorial bears the monumental character. Buildings being the copyright of the Nakhichevan architectural school (grodnitsa Yusif oglu Kuseir, the Mausoleum of Momina Khatun Mausoleum Barda Mausoleum Gyumbyad Red, Blue Gyumbyad Mausoleum and others.) Are characterized by their structure refinement details, playful ornament.

Distinguished by its unusual style of architecture, and later influenced the development of the art of ceramic tiles monuments of the Tabriz school of architecture, characterized by ornaments of multicolored slabs, monumental image is proportional to the composition and tenderness of decor, using rational design and playful ornament. Decorative and finishing styles of Nakhchivan school of architecture influenced the construction of mausoleums in Azerbaijan and in other countries. Examples can be under the influence of the Nakhichevan architectural school on the coast of the river Alincha mausoleum in the village Hanakay mausoleum «Blue Gyuzbyad» in Maradage (1194, architect Ahmed Mohammed oglu), the oldest extant mausoleum «Red Dome» (1148, architect Bakir Mohammed ), the tomb built in Urmia «Three domes» (1985, Abu Mansur Musa oglu), a mausoleum with a minaret made of bricks in Barda architect Ahmad ibn Eyyub al-Hafiz (1322) and Baba mausoleum (14th century), tomb Akhsatan (14th century) Barda Ahmed ibn Eyub al – Hafiz Nahichivani tomb Bard Ahmed ibn Eyub al – Hafiz Albannai al (1322), in Urmia (1184), the tomb of Pir Huseyn and Jafarabad in Zyngibazare, circular mausoleum Gyubmyad in the city of Maragha, southern Azerbaijan (1167) Dusan mausoleum (early 13th century), Harragan mausoleum (1067).

Mausoleum Blue Gyunbyad – in 1196, the year in the southern city of Maragha, Azerbaijan, one of the most interesting examples of architecture, known as the mother's grave Hyulaku Khan, built as a result of the influence of Momina Khatun tomb. Unlike Momina Khatun tomb, in the tomb of Blue Gyunbyad preference for decorative and artistic density, upper inscription more decorative type.



Figure 1. Blue Tomb Gyunbyad. 1. The system pattern on the facade 2. Overview of the tomb.

He who has an octagonal plan of the mausoleum, octagonal prism angles of the outside of the fixed uprights in the form of a cylinder, a tower similar to the tower Mausoleum Harragan (figure 1).

The peculiarity of the architectural units in terms of the total volume of the surface structure was inspired by the Mausoleum of Momina Khatun (figure 2).



Figure 2. Mausoleum Blue Gyunbyad

Akhsatan Baba mausoleum (XIV-XV century) – similar style like the mausoleum of the Bard, is located 50 meters east of the mausoleum Nushaba, built by Ahmed ibn Eyubom (figure 3).

1920 – in the early years of the Socialist regime, during the invasion of the Bolsheviks, Dashnaks, on the orders of Armenian mausoleum was completely destroyed, emerged from the destruction of bricks and tombstones in the cemeteries were fused and transformed into lime for the construction of buildings in Barda «Old Hotel».

He who has a rounded dome, then under the name of restoration in 1957–1958, the years in the dome of the tomb was built multi-ton conical tower thereby caused great harm to his appearance.

- In the southern city of Maragha, Azerbaijan, was built in 1167, the year is rounded on the outside and inside of decagonal, seats are lined with large stone slabs, cylindrical body rounded dome built of brick, from the outside as well as other mausoleums double layer. In Urmia in 1184, the inside covered with quadrangular dome interior plan completely different, though similar to the circular mausoleum in Maradage.



Figure 3. Ahsadan Baba Mausoleum. The plan and facade.



Figure 4. Mausoleum Bard

Thus, the stages of development of the Nakhchivan architectural school in Azerbaijan can be seen more clearly. The architects who created the historical monuments, is an indicator of high culture, in those days could not tell us about this now looking at the historical architectural monuments, we can understand what they are.

#### *Literature*

1. Расим Э. Искусства Азербайджана / Э. Расим. – 2001. – № 5. – С. 49.
2. Агамаммедов Т. Карабахские памятники / Т. Агамаммедов. – Баку, 1998
3. В. В. Бартольд. Сочинения. Том 2/1, с.703.
4. Diakonoff I. The Paths of History / I. Diakonoff. – Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 100 p.
5. Minorsky V. Encyclopaedia of Islam. Edited by: P.Bearman, Th. Bianquis, C.E. Bosworth, E. van Donzel and W.P. Heinrichs / V. Minorsky. – Brill, 2007.
6. Дадашев С. А. Очерки по истории архитектуры народов СССР. Архитектура Азербайджана / С. А. Дадашев, М. А. Усейнов. – М.: Изд. Академии Архитектуры СССР, 1948.
7. Архитектура Азербайджана, Большая советская энциклопедия: [в 30 т.] / гл. ред. А. М. Прохоров. 3-е изд. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1978.
8. Storfjell J. V. The Church in Kish / J. Bjornar Storfjell, Ph.D. // Carbon Dating Reveals its True Age. – Azerbaijan International, 2003.
9. Bloom J. M., Blair Sh. The Grove Encyclopedia of Islamic Art and Architecture / Jonathan M. Bloom, Sheila Blair. – Oxford University Press, 2009. Т. 2. – 513 p.
10. Саламзаде А. В. Народы Азербайджанской Советской Социалистической Республики. Архитектура / Под редакцией Б.А.Гарданова, А. Н.Гулиева, С.Т.Еремяна, Л.И.Лаврова, Г.А.Нерсесова, Г.С.Читая / А. В. Саламзаде // Народы Кавказа: Этнографические очерки: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1962. – Т. 2. – С. 175.
11. Популярная художественная энциклопедия / Под ред. Полевого В. М. – М.: Издательство «Советская энциклопедия», 1986.

**Айсель Гусейнова**

**УНІКАЛЬНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ НАХИЧЕВАНСЬКОЇ АРХІТЕКТУРИ  
ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА СХІДНУ АРХІТЕКТУРУ**

*Азербайджан покритий дивовижними пам'ятками минулого. Для того, щоб ознайомитися з ними необхідно їх досліджувати, відвідувати історичні місця тощо. Нахичеванська Автономна Республіка є прикладом архітектури, який ніколи не втрачав своєї актуальності. Історичні і архітектурні пам'ятки Нахичевані свідчать про це. Декоративні та оздоблювальні стилі нахичеванської школи архітектури впливали на мавзолеї, побудовані як в Азербайджані, так і в інших країнах.*

*Ключові слова: Нахичевань, могила, історія, мавзолей.*

**Айсел Гусейнова**

**УНИКАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАХИЧЕВАНСКОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРЫ  
И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ВОСТОЧНУЮ АРХИТЕКТУРУ**

*Азербайджан покрыт удивительными памятниками прошлого. Для того, чтобы ознакомиться с ними необходимо их исследовать, посещать исторические места. Нахичеванская Автономная Республика является примером архитектуры, который никогда не терял своей актуальности. Исторические и архитектурные памятники Нахичевани свидетельствуют об этом. Декоративные и отделочные стили нахичеванской школы архитектуры влияли на мавзолеи, построенные как в Азербайджане, так и в других странах.*

*Ключевые слова: Нахичевань, могила, история, мавзолей.*