



Specific aspects of architecture

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Annotation: This scientific article deals with the mainly cites of the peculiarities of architecture and its types.

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One of the ancient and elegant areas of human activity is architecture. Let's look at the origin of the word awal, "architecture", without describing architecture. The word root "tektura" means construction art, and the suffix "Archie" means higher, higher. Hence, "architecture" means the upper stage of building Lish, that is, the higher level of construction. It is in this sense that "architect" stands close to the Uzbek word "architect". That is why the term architecture is widely used in relation to architecture. Architecture is a high level of construction art, but not every construction can be equated or likened to architecture. Because construction is a very comprehensive word and includes some areas that are not suitable for architecture. For example, the construction of Railways, underground pipes or shafts, etc.

So, not every construction can be architecture, but on the basis of any architecture, above all, construction lies. In order for the construction to become an architecture, it must be created in the style of a high-level art example or work. Architecture differs from other types of human practical activity, including construction, in that, in addition to utility issues, it also fulfills an ideological and artistic aesthetic function that meets the needs of a particular historical and socio-spiritual environment and period. The so far accepted definition of architecture is this: architecture is the art of creating a spatial environment for the activities of Man and society, the domestic life, labor of a person, his life as a whole. Here, when called "spatial", it refers not to space, but to the locations of objects that will be built above the Earth's level. Such a spatial environment can be closed or open. It is organized using delimiter, determinant (such as Wall, roof, fence, fence, Martingale-tree, stone) structures.



For example, the coffee house "blue domes" in Tashkent or the Tea Room buildings next to Lee were delimited from the environment using brick, concrete and glass, a fence-wall, a floor and a roof (the dome is also a type of roof), creating a closed spatial environment. In the alley here, a partially demarcated environment is also formed under the vine and Willow. In contrast to this, the sofa-beds in front of the tea room are arranged in an open environment in a horizontal plane. Hiking trails are also open environments. They are planned using trees, shrubs, lawns, slabs, stones, water pools, fawora, etc. Again, "architecture" is used in two senses in terms of its creation, firstly, in the sense of the sphere of human creative activity and, secondly, in the sense of the product of this activity. Goals and objectives of architecture. The formation of an organized space or environment, intended for the survival, functioning and relaxation of humanity, is the main task of architecture. However, its function is not limited to this. As you know, any environment affects the psyche of people, the formation of their consciousness. So, not every construction can be architecture, but on the basis of any architecture, above all, construction lies. In order for the construction to become an architecture, it must be created in the style of a high-level art example or work. Architecture differs from other types of human practical activity, including construction, in that, in addition to utility issues, it also fulfills an ideological and artistic aesthetic function that meets the needs of a particular historical and socio-spiritual environment and period. The so far accepted definition of architecture is this: architecture is the art of creating a spatial environment for the activities of Man and society, the domestic life, labor of a person, his life as a whole. Here, when called " spatial", it refers not to space, but to the locations of objects that will be built above the Earth's level. Such a spatial environment can be closed or open. It is organized using delimiter, determinant (such as Wall, roof, fence, fence, Martingale-tree, stone) structures. For example, the coffee house "blue domes" in Tashkent or the Tea Room buildings next to Lee were delimited from the environment using brick, concrete and glass, a fence-wall, a floor and a roof (the dome is also a type of roof), creating a closed spatial environment. In the alley here, a partially demarcated environment is also formed under the vine and Willow. In contrast to this, the sofa-beds in front of the tea room are arranged in an open environment in a horizontal plane. Hiking trails are also open



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There are three aspects of architecture that are intertwined with each other. These are robustness, usefulness and artistry. In other words, the following requirements are imposed on the work of architecture: firstly, the work of architecture should be comfortable for human use, fully fulfilling that purpose, whatever it is built for; secondly, the work should be able to bear self and the burden imposed on it, endure the influences of the external environment and nature, and, thirdly, the work should be impressive in appearance, These three aspects were originally understood by the architect and engineer of antiquity, Mark Vitruvius. In his interpretation, "everything (we are talking about a work of architecture) must be done with consistency, usefulness and beauty in mind". Where " strength "represents the constructive aspect," utility "represents the function, and" beauty " represents the aesthetic aspect. The relationship of these three aspects should be harmonious and



common enough that one does not compromise the other. For example, the constructive aspect of architecture should not contradict its function or aesthetics, etc.

The architecture itself has its own unique features. To understand this clearly, it is advisable to see it in comparison with other types of art. Architecture is not an art depicting being as concrete as painting and sculpture. Architecture is an expressive creative art. It expresses being in a generalized way. To some extent, it embodies the ideas of class, society or an entire era. Using line and paint, the artist creates a work in a plane with two coordinate dimensions — Width and height, expresses and depicts a theme of his choice in a graphic style or complex of colors. Some researchers also add another fourth, namely economics, to the three aspects mentioned, indeed economic demand is very important. But other researchers are fundamentally objecting to them, in our opinion. They believe that economic demand lies at the heart of those three demands. That is, redundancy should not be allowed in creating an environment so that an architectural work, for example, a building, perfectly fulfills its function. As long as the building is strong, its devices, for example, devomi, should not be thick in vain. For the purpose that the building should be beautiful, it is necessary to avoid excessive decoration, opacity, etc.

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