

THE ROLE AND OBJECTIVES OF EASTERN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF MODERN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS.

Raykhon Omonova Rahmatillayevna

TerSU teacher

E-mail: omonova@tersu.uz

Abstract: This article provides basic information on the design and reading of facade drawings of residential, school, educational institutions, enterprises and other similar buildings of the subject "Design of architectural elements" for future teachers of drawing. In the preparation of bachelors in horse and engineering graphics, students gain the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of design of architectural elements, as well as study the basics of designing architectural elements, as well as pedagogical aspects of the studied discipline. illuminated.

Keywords: design of architectural elements, drawing, construction drawing, creative potential, buildings, design, history of creation, practical activities.

Introduction. Thanks to independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of development. Our people have a rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. There are many opportunities not only to visit our millennial history of architecture and urban planning, and even architectural monuments that are forbidden to visit, but also to study and restore them. It is time to teach students the unique architectural monuments created in our country since ancient times, the history of urban planning, construction methods and rules. Today, more than 7,000 monuments, including 2,500 architectural monuments and more than 2,700 monumental works of art are under state protection in our country. In 1991, the monuments in the Ichonkala Nature Reserve in Khiva, in 1993 in the center of Bukhara, in 2000 in the center of Shakhrisabz were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Thousands of historical monuments have been erected in our country, which still attract people from all over the world. They embody the rich spiritual values of our people formed over the centuries, as well as the creative and creative potential of our ancestors. is inherited. These buildings go back a long way in the history of our country, the people of our country, the achievements of our ancestors in architecture, and many centuries ago were able to show the subtleties of art in their buildings beautifully and attractively. the image of a sweaty working people is clearly embodied. For a building to become an architecture, it must be created in the form of a high-level work of art or a work of art. Architecture differs from other types of human activities, including construction, in that, in addition to usefulness, it also performs ideological and artistic aesthetic functions that meet the needs of a particular historical and socio-spiritual environment and period. Objectives and tasks of designing architectural elements.

The main task of architecture is to create a space or environment that is organized for people to live, work and rest. However, his task is not limited to this. It is known that any environment affects the psyche of people, the formation of consciousness. Because the three-dimensional forms used in architecture, the material environment, have an attractive appearance or information that can have a positive or negative effect on people's tastes and minds. The task of designing architectural elements is not only to create a unique comfort and convenience for people in this environment, but also to meet the human need for beauty, the cultural life of the society in which he lives, popular national traditions and advanced aesthetic feelings. It also includes functions such as mirroring. The science of designing architectural elements is designed for specific tasks. buildings and small architectural

forms that do not have an environment, but serve to create an open environment (monuments, obelisks, figurative windows, bridges, roads, beaches, bridges) , traffic intersections, fountains, stairs, barriers, etc.). From this point of view, the science of designing architectural elements is a material that arises from the social, industrial and ideological needs of society. It is these needs that set the architects specific tasks.

The created architecture defines and reflects the material and spiritual culture of a society and a certain period of time. The science of designing architectural elements has its own characteristics. To understand this, it is useful to compare it with other types of art. Even in the science of designing architectural elements, art and sculpture are not art that depicts a being in a concrete way. Architecture is the art of expressive creativity. It expresses existence in a generalized way. To some extent, it reflects the ideas of a class, a society, or an entire era. Using lines and paint, the artist creates a work in a plane with two coordinate dimensions - width and height, expressing and depicting the chosen theme in a graphic style or color scheme. The culture of construction in our area dates back to ancient times. Based on the results of archeological excavations, we can see that a strong fortress, cities were built in BC, and high yields were obtained through irrigation through various canals. Today, on the basis of the construction culture inherited from our ancestors, strong and beautiful building standards have been established in accordance with unique world standards. A building is all the structures that are built. The structure is built to meet the material and cultural needs of the people. Before constructing each structure, it is carefully thought out and imagined, and then its layout, model, landscape design, or a clear drawing and sketch of the plane are made. In other words, the structure must be designed in accordance with today's design. Many factories and organizations are involved in the construction, such as design and research institutes, design offices, construction companies, construction and installation. The overall construction project begins with the construction site leveling project. It identifies the points of connection of underground facilities, ie sewerage, hot and cold water pipes, electricity and telephone networks to the main network. The plan, section and facade of the building, as well as the location of some elements are shown in the drawings. Architectural - construction and engineering structures are built on the basis of designs and estimates. The project includes drawings, explanatory notes and estimates of the construction. The drawing shows the work to be done, and the estimate shows the full cost of the construction. The estimate also indicates the amount of work to be performed, the number of construction materials and their number, the number of skilled workers and the number of machines used in construction. Project documents are prepared by separate project organizations and institutes. Various entries are made when drafting and placing projects. In addition to standard fonts, various architectural and industrial construction fonts are used in these records. The elements of any building are divided into two main groups according to their functional function: lifting and barrier groups. Due to the load on the buildings, all the loads considered during their design are taken into account. Barrier structures protect the building from atmospheric phenomena. Some structures serve as both a lift and a barrier. Each building will consist of the following basic structural elements: foundation, walls, columns, coverings, stairs, barriers, roof, windows, doors, etc. Natural and artificial materials are used in the construction of the building. Some natural materials are recycled and then used in construction, while others, such as sand, are used as such.



Figure 1

Rocks are irregularly shaped stones weighing 20-40 kg and 150-500 mm. Such stones are used in foundations and basement walls. Large boulders are boulders that are used on streets and slopes. Figure 1



Figure 2

Gravel is small stones with a size of 5-70 mm. Used in cement mixes and asphalt concretes. (Figure 2).



Figure 3

Sand is a rock consisting of fine grains 0.14-5 mm in size. Used in cement and concrete mixes (Figure 3).



Figure 4

Sawn slabs are made of granite, marble, alkali and volcanic tuff. Such tiles are used in painting decoration works (Fig. 4).



Figure 5

Concrete is an artificial stone made of a mixture of cement, water, sand and gravel. Reinforced concrete and reinforced concrete structures for buildings and structures are used in road pavements (Figure 5).



Figure 6

Building mixes are water, sand, and cement or soil that do not differ from concrete in that they do not contain gravel. They are used for bricklaying, filling reinforced concrete and plastering (Figure 6).



Figure 7

Reinforced concrete - concrete and steel rods - consists of reinforcement. They are used in columns, slabs and sheds, beams, crossbars, etc. The use of reinforced concrete accelerates construction and increases strength (Figure 7).



Figure 8

Blocked windows - Used for external and internal light barriers. They are also used to make showcases, window panes, pipes, doors, etc. (Figure 8).

Wood is widely used in construction. It is used on walls, windows, doors, floors, plinths with heavy weights (stropila, stropila farms, bridges) (Fig. 9).



Figure 9

Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, the volume of scientific knowledge, understanding, imagination and information is growing rapidly.

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