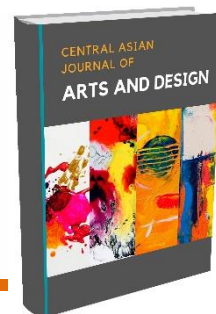




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HISTORY OF GARDEN ART AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Annotatsiya: Uzoq vaqt davomida bog'-park san'ati faoliyatini hududlarni obodonlashtirish deyilar edi. Odatda, bu ish bilan zarur kasbiy tayyorgarligi bo'lmagan yoki eng yaxshi holda ko'kalamzorlashtiruvchilar shug'ullanishgan va hozir ham shug'ullanib kelishmoqda. Biroq turli xil davrlarda shahar ochiq fazolar yaratish ishi bilan yirik arxitektorlar va shahar quruvchilari ham shug'ullanishgan. Masalan, landshaft arxitektura asoslariga: agoralar, forumlar va antik davrdagi piyodalar yuradigan ko'chalar, shuningdek uyg'o-nish, barokko va klassitsizm davrlaridagi haykallar hamda favvo-ralar bo'lgan maydonlarni kiritish mumkin. Qadimdan bu san'at turi bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanib kelmoqda. Biz hozirda yangicha ko'rinishlarini yaratib, ekologiyani sofligicha saqlab qolishda ishlatamiz.

Аннотация: долгое время деятельность садово-паркового искусства называлась благоустройством территорий. Обычно этой работой занимались и продолжают заниматься ландшафтные дизайнеры, не имеющие необходимой профессиональной подготовки или, в лучшем случае, не имеющие. Однако в разное время работой по созданию городских открытых пространств занимались также крупные архитекторы и градостроители. Например, к основам ландшафтной архитектуры можно отнести: Агоры, форумы и пешеходные улицы античности, а также площади со скульптурами и фонтанами эпохи Возрождения, барокко и классицизма. С незапамятных времен этот вид искусства развивался поэтапно. *kelmoqda.* Biz в настоящее время мы используем его для сохранения экологии в первозданном виде.

Abstract: For a long time, the activity of park art was called the beautification of areas. Usually, this work was and still is done by landscapers without the necessary professional training, or at best. However, major architects and urban builders were also engaged in the creation of urban open spaces in different periods. For example, the basics of landscape architecture can include: agoras, forums and pedestrian streets of antiquity, as well as squares with sculptures and fountains from the Renaissance, Baroque and Classicism periods. *is developing.* We are currently creating new views and using it to preserve ecology.

Kalit so'zlar: *Bog'-park, landshaft, Bobil "osma" bog'lari, tarh, o'simliklar, terrasalar, osma zinalar.*

Ключевые слова: *сад-парк, пейзаж, вавилонские "висячие" сады, Тарх, растения, террасы, подвесные лестницы.*

Key words: *Park, landscape, "hanging" gardens of Babylon, landscape, plants, terraces, hanging stairs.*

Introduction: The beginnings of landscaping are closely related to the use of plants for domestic and medicinal purposes and the development of vegetable growing, which by the time of antiquity grew into decorative landscape gardening, and in the Middle Ages - reached the level of park art. At the borders of the XIX and XX centuries, the activities of architectural planning and aesthetic organization with the means of beautification and greening of large urban and non-urban areas began to be called landscape architecture. Compared to the natural environment, this activity is a man-made environment. However, it is worth noting that the environment created by architects can be qualitatively different. First of all, it is an environment of artificially created areas, which are more or less isolated from the environment. This environment consists of a wide variety of buildings and structures, including underground, mobile, etc. may consist of structures. All these spaces enclosed by walls and fences within buildings and structures belong to architecture. Another type of environment formed by means of architecture is open spaces that are not enclosed by blocking structures. These include parks, gardens and squares, streets, avenues (boulevards), public parks, waterfronts, quarter (gorgeous) interior spaces, historical landscapes, and others.

The bright and unique feature of landscape architecture and its most important branch, park art, is the use of special, natural building materials: plants, water, land, topography of the place, taking into account the topography. It is these materials that are the main working tools of landscape architecture in creating the environment of open spaces. Although conventional building materials also have value, they are only an addition to the environment in which they are being created.

A distinctive feature of landscape architecture when compared with the generally accepted architectural practice is the leading importance of the aesthetic and ecological humanitarian basis. Functional and technical aspects of the created environment take a subordinate place despite their importance. This quality became the basis for the understanding of landscape architecture as a kind of art, namely garden and park art. Over the next hundred years, the field of landscape architecture has expanded considerably. Now it includes even wider areas. For example, in relation to a separate area of the city, the whole area of the city is combined with the concept of urban construction landscape. However, the organization of its landscape on the scale of covering the city area goes beyond the scope of landscape architecture, this activity can now be called landscape urban construction.

In the modern understanding, it can be said that landscape architects are the mediators of the relationship between man and nature. Despite the fact that the development of landscape architecture in different countries is not the same, its future is clear - the more people use nature, the more the field of activity for landscape architecture expands.

The history of garden art spans thousands of years and goes back to ancient times. The first gardens appeared in hot countries, where protection from intense burning rays of the sun was required: Egypt,

Assyria, Babylon and Middle Asia-Iran. Most of these gardens had a utilitarian character. In ancient Egypt, terraced gardens were established at heights where the floods of the Nile could not reach. Irrigation and soil nutrition were artificial. Since ancient times, the tree was considered sacred for the Egyptians, and every temple had its own sacred tree. Vineyards are planted side by side with each garden.



Some dome-shaped pergolas have been built for grapes. In the New Kingdom, the lack of forests was filled by a large number of sacred groves. A vision of ancient Egyptian gardens is known on the tombstone of one of the generals of Pharaoh Amenophis III in Thebes. He describes the entire history of the garden as if it were a bird's eye view. It is a square area of land surrounded by a high wall. The house, located symmetrically in the main part of the garden, is shaded by avenues of various trees and these trees are planted: palm, pomegranate,

fig, eben, lemon. According to the imagination of the Egyptians, palm trees brought joy to the owner, figs - wealth and hidden knowledge, ebony tree - wealth and happiness. According to the imagination of the Egyptians, palm trees brought joy to the owner, figs - wealth and hidden knowledge, ebony tree - wealth and happiness. These trees were considered sacred to the Egyptians. The garden is divided into four parts. The open spaces of the garden had a pond surrounded by low plants. The middle part of the garden is occupied by a vineyard. Analyzing the beautiful, symmetrical plot, looking at the carefully thought-out alternation of different trees, the delicate forms of the ponds, it is necessary to recognize that at the threshold of the history of garden art at that time, a rationally planned garden was highly developed. possible Requirements such as symmetry, harmony of beauty and utilitarianism, which were later used in garden art, were successfully used in Egyptian gardens at that time. Egyptian gardens were considered plain gardens, in which building architecture played a secondary role. But due to the natural climatic conditions in the gardens, viewing of ponds and canals took the leading place. The solution of the landscape of the urban environment can be cited as an example in the 15th century BC. Several kilometers of palm trees are planted on both sides of the main streets of Akheton. The composition method of such ancient avenues was taken as a model and developed more widely in the future. Babylon was a huge city on the banks of the Euphrates, between the Tigris and the Euphrates. According to the excavations of 1925, Babylon, which is 90 km from the capital of Iraq, Baghdad, means "the door of God". It covered an area of 490 km² and was 3 times larger than present-day London. On the banks of the Euphrates there is a palace, which was especially decorated by King Nebuchadnezzar, and near the palace there are "hanging gardens" (Fig. 2). "Hanging gardens" consisted of 20 terraces one above the other. The sides of the lower terrace were located on a square base of 120 m. The terraces were made of stone slabs 1.5 m thick and 5 m wide, supported by massive pillars. The terraces taper upwards like a pyramid. The highest terrace is 25 m high. All devices are unlocked. Inside the galleries formed by the columns are grottos

decorated with colored tiles and frescoes. The terraces are connected by hanging stairs. Pipes were hidden inside the columns, from which water was brought from the Euphrates River to the uppermost terrace of the hanging garden. The terrace slabs were cast with lead, reeds soaked in tar were laid, and two rows of bricks were laid with lime, and soil was placed on top of it, thick enough for large trees to grow. The plants in the garden are located in the same way as in the mountains. The vegetation of the plains is on the lower terrace, and the mountain vegetation is on the upper terrace. A cascade of ditches flowed from the upper terrace. Among the plants were fountains that cleaned the air. Enlivened by fountains of plants and flowers, the huge pyramid seems to be suspended in the air.

In short, landscape architects mainly work with the natural environment. In some cases, it interferes with the natural environment as little as possible, in other cases, it creates "artificial nature", that is, it forms a completely new environment of open spaces that arise as a result of architectural creativity. These two traditions, in their various combinations, are manifested throughout the history of the development of landscape architecture. At the same time, it would be wrong to limit the field of landscape architecture only to the art of the garden, which was done by specialists, especially in comparison to the previous periods. Until recently, this work was considered an addition to architectural creativity based on the need to improve the environment of buildings and structures. Among the great works of landscape architecture of the previous period, it is possible to include the Capitoline Square in Rome, its steps, cobbled streets, the banks and bridges of Petersburg with the sculptures created by the great Michelangelo, the works of the great local historian Felton and the works of a number of other architects.

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