



## Using Computer Graphics in the Educational Process, Training to Execute Projects on Construction Drawings

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**Annotation:** The art of gardening among the peoples of Central Asia dates back to the s. has experience and traditions. The original garden architecture consisted mainly of crude brick, thatch and elaborate buildings, which have deteriorated over time. In Uzbek epics, c. various heavenly gardens in miniature paintings, magnificent gardens, ponds and fountains between them. you can study the structure of gardens.

**Key words:** individual, composition, engineering, computer, communication, monitoring.

Landscape (German. Land - land, schaft - landscape) - 1) a generalizing concept of typological natural complexes: an area with a natural border and distinguished by the uniformity of its geological terrain, relief, climate, soil, flora, fauna, hydrological regime. In landscape science, there are 3 different concepts of Landscape: regional concept, in which Landscape is understood as a naturally limited small part of the earth's surface; is a typological unit, in which the term Landscape is applied to all classification units; a general concept, in this case the term Landscape can be applied to natural geographical complexes of various sizes. Liquid, tundra Landscape, steppe Landscape, mountain, etc. See again. Geographical landscape, Cultural landscape; 2) in architecture - the general appearance, scenery of places with gardens; 3) in visual arts - landscape genre.

The art of landscaping is the art of horticulture - the art of creating avenues, gardens, parks, ponds and other green areas. It has a special place in the architecture with its architectural plan, palaces, ponds, various trees, chamans. The combination of large trees, which are constantly changing their color, with nature and artistic creativity is a unique feature of the Art of Gardening. The local climate, bas-reliefs, sculptures, architecture of small forms and other important roles play an important role in the art of garden design, including planting and caring for flowerbeds, various structures, ponds, roads, avenues, and various flowers and plants. is the criterion. Colorful sculptures created in the art of gardening can be divided into 2 main types - regular and decorative (imitation of natural scenery) gardens. They were originally created as components of palaces, fortresses, and temples. Qad. Gardens in Egypt were distinguished by regularity; the main building, which is the center of the sculpture, is connected to the gate through a straight avenue, dividing the garden area (each with a pond) into two equal parts. Qad. Mesopotamia flourished in ornamental gardens (7th century BC) built on hills connected by stairs (the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis, one of the Seven Wonders of the World), and had large reserves for walking and hunting. Temples built in Greece are surrounded by symmetrically planted trees. As early as the 5th century BC, the establishment of regular gardens decorated with rows of columns and statues was commonplace. In such parks, sports competitions were held in memory of heroes who died in battles. Qad. The art of Roman gardening was surrounded by rows of columns, natural landscapes



and architectural forms were interconnected, artificial water bodies, fountains were built, as well as trees and shrubs, statues, small arbors and pergolas were created, terraced flower beds and gardens covered with plants played an important role.

The art of gardening among the peoples of Central Asia dates back to the s. has experience and traditions. The original garden architecture consisted mainly of crude brick, thatch and elaborate buildings, which have deteriorated over time. In Uzbek epics, c. various heavenly gardens in miniature paintings, magnificent gardens, ponds and fountains between them. you can study the structure of gardens.

Arab tourists were surprised to see that the cities of Central Asia are covered with gardens, and they even described the city of Samarkand as the most beautiful garden of the Arab caliphate. In "History of Bukhara" (10th-11th centuries) by Muhammad Narshahi, he left short information about the gardens of Bukhara during the time of Mansur ibn Nuh (961-976): "There was no better place and destination in Bukhara than the beautiful status of Joyi Mulian, reminiscent of paradise. the place was covered with palaces, gardens, flower-gardens, and bostons. It was provided with constant flowing waters. Its lawns were joined to each other, and canals ran between them and flowed in a thousand directions." Narshahi also writes that Malik Shamsulmulk (11th century) created a beautiful architectural complex of gardens and palaces called Shamsabad near the Ibrahim gate of Bukhara.

The structure of the gardens around Samarkand, established during the reign of Amir Temur, was unique. Gardens are built in two different ways. One type of garden is laid out according to a regular plan, and flowers and shrubs are planted in a precise order. Gardens of this type are built in the form of stairs on the hillside. The gardens of the second category are similar to nature reserves, natural trees are used, and the general area is partially landscaped (Jahannamo Park was one of these parks). The equilateral or square areas of the gardens were surrounded by high walls, the main entrance gate was arched and decorated with tiles. There were bouquets of flowers at the corners of the gate. The experience of the Timurid period is summarized in the treatise "Irshad Azziroa" (early 16th century, Herat) that has reached us. In one chapter of the brochure, the rules for establishing a garden consisting of four sections ("Planting saplings, flowers, trees, perennial herbs, giving order to the garden and observing consistency in its construction") are described. In it, the main building or palace of the garden. the need to build on the side is indicated. The general area of the equilateral or rectangular garden is surrounded by a wall, and a ditch is passed a little beyond the wall on the inside. A white poplar ("safidori samarkandi") is planted on the side of the wall along the ditch, and gulsafsar is planted on the side of the garden. A road will be built next to the ditch. Further inland, apricot seedlings are planted alternately with red-blooming peaches, and then the vineyards are restored. A large ditch was cut through the middle of the pond, and the water from it was poured into a large pond in front of the palace building. The surroundings of the pool are decorated with ornamental plants and flowers, such as boznoch, hollyhock, and gulira'no. Two side paths were taken along the big ditch, and the square fields on both sides were divided into lawns.

It was necessary to plant vines on the first lawn, quinces on the second, peaches on the third, and pears on the fourth. A shaped flower garden (lawn) is arranged in each chamanzor: violet, hollyhock, rose, daffodil, narcissus; to the second - garden and mountain tulips, ordinary and steppe safflower, airy jasmine, yellow sallagul, yellow violet; to the third, different kinds of roses; in the fourth - yellow and white jasmine, lily, pepper flower, yellow safflower, Chinese tulip, gulidovud (flower of ore) were planted. These flowers were selected in such a way that they bloomed at different times, alternating from early spring to autumn. Maple and quail trees are planted around the buildings, cherry trees and cherries are planted closer to the houses on the east side, and red salsify is planted in the middle of the front facing north. Special importance is



attached to water structures - ditches and ponds in architectural gardens. One of the ponds is large, the rest are of different size and shape - round, polygonal, round, often with a fountain in the middle, and terraced gardens have cascades. In most cases, during the construction of the garden, the areas that have been planted and improved in advance have been selected. Then they were arranged according to the plan (see also Amir Temur Gardens).

In the 15th and 16th centuries, during the reign of the Timurids, the art of gardening was found in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Turkey. developed further. Parks such as Jahanoro Park, Zogan Park, Nav Park, Zubayda Park, Babur Park, Dilorom Park, Kalon Park, Orom Park, and Safed Park were built.

In the 17th-19th centuries, in the khanates of Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokan, there were gardens outside the city (Flower Garden, Shamal Garden in Fathabad, Chorboghosa, Akrombek Garden, "Zulmabad" Palace, Rahmonqul Lashkarboshi Garden, Abdusattar Lashkarboshi Garden, Qazi Kalon Badriddin Garden, Barodbek Garden, Sitarai Mohi Qibla clean garden in Khosa, Khiva, Rofanik, etc.) were established.

Sharqsa The art of making a garden p. The Greeks called the Iranian gardens built on the basis of their traditions "paradise" (heaven). In the middle of these gardens was a pond where geese and swans swam. Water flowed from the ditch crossing the garden into ditches, and artificial waterfalls were created in some ditches. Trees and flowers are planted in order. In ancient times, the most wonderful and peaceful gardens were created by the Arabs. They used mountain water in Sierra Neva (Spain) to turn stony land into a garden. They planted cypress, boxwood, sada, and palm trees with deep shade. There are carved chairs around the pools. Some flowers and green plants are planted in large stone pots. The corridors were higher than the flower beds. The water in the ponds formed small waterfalls and fell into the ditches. At the bottom of the stream and ponds, patterns are made from tiles of different colors. Gardens such as AlHumro Palace and Generalif have been preserved.

In the Far East (China, Japan, Korea), ornamental gardens were a widespread phenomenon. In it, beautiful gardens are created with the help of natural landscapes, architecture of small forms, low bushes, round flat stones.

The art of gardening in Europe developed under the influence of Eastern traditions. During the Renaissance in Italy, statues, small forms of architecture, stairs, waterfalls, etc. were used in uneven places. The main building, which is the center of the sculpture, along with other regular gardens were established according to a clear plan (architects J. Viola, P. Ligorio, etc.). In the 17th and 18th centuries, landscaped gardens in France, England and other countries created regular garden ensembles (Versailles garden in France and others, architect A. Lenotre) according to a strictly geometric plan. In this case, the palace buildings are the center of the garden sculpture, a pool, canal and fountains, a statue, architecture of small forms, an avenue, a flower garden and tree groves are combined to create a whole architectural structure.

The Art of Gardening in Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries. rose. Especially the palace garden ensembles were widely developed: Yekaterina's garden in Letrodvoves, Sarskoye selo (Pushkin), ornamental gardens in Pavlovsk are among the best examples of the world garden art.

Since the 20th century, new types of gardening art have appeared (sports garden, recreational garden, exhibition garden, etc.). Urban parks were created for public recreation (Central Park in New York, Olympic Park in Munich, etc.); parks used for various purposes (children's, animal, plant, memorial complex park, etc.), parks in the forest (in the Holosiv forest in Kyiv, Vingis in Vilnius, Izmailov Park in Moscow, etc.), in artificial lakes and reservoirs ("Island of Youth" in Irkutsk, Dnieper hydropark in Kiev, etc.) established parks.



The first cultural and recreational park in Uzbekistan was established in 1882 in Tashkent (in later years, this park was transformed into a children's cultural and recreational park). Various exhibitions were held here: industrial, agricultural exhibition and scientific exhibition (1890), exhibition of Turkestan pictures (photography) (1899) and others. Botanic Gardens (1922) in the grounds of the former Governor General's Gardens. Babur Park (1932) was established by the initiative of the employees of the textile factory. The current Alisher Navoi Park in Andijan was built on the site of Roziokhunboy's private garden (1880). Cultural and recreation parks established in Uzbekistan in 1960-80 are mostly of the same pattern, long-lived ornamental trees, and public-political, cultural-household, physical education and health improvement activities were carried out in them. There was a summer cinema, theater, reading room, gaming machines, common dining rooms.

In 1991-96, cultural and recreation parks were specially designed according to the city's master plan. projects of reconstruction and creation of new ones were developed by institutions (Exhibition of National Economy Achievements in Tashkent, Independence Square, Navoi Park in Fergana, etc.). On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, taking into account the climate, scenery, urban development and economic conditions, plants, ornamental and fruit gardens, water construction facilities, artificial basins, canals, fountains, pools were built in the city centers of the country. is being built with the development of national traditions (see the National Park of Uzbekistan).

Interior (French *interieur* - interior) - 1) in architecture - the artistically decorated and equipped inner part of buildings and in-structures (residential, public and industrial). According to the task, it depends on the architectural solution of I. (appearance, size, shape, decoration, etc.), the characteristics of the equipment (furniture equipment, etc.), the purpose of the building, its creation in a mutually compatible structure (see SITO-rai Mahi Khosa, Navoi Theater, People's Friendship Palace, Oliy Mazklis Building I.).

2) genre of painting, developed in Dutch and Flemish painting in the 17th century and in Russia in the 19th century. In Uzbek painting, I. appears as an integral part of works in the domestic-historical genre.

Interior (fr. *in-térieur*, Latin *in-terior* — interior, antonym fr. *ex-térieur*, Latin *exterior* — exterior) — Interior exists as an independent genre in fine arts. The interior can also be used as a background in historical, domestic and contemporary art works.

Through the condition of the interior, we can draw conclusions about the taste of the owner of the apartment, or about the state of scientific progress depending on the equipment of the factory workshop.

We can find out to which period the house belongs by the shape of the doors and windows, the size of the walls and ceiling, the decoration of the floor and the decoration of the furniture.

The interior in the theater is aesthetically different from the factory shop with its comprehensive internal equipment.

Let's take a look at the metal sheeting shop of the factory.

In the genre of *interterre*, many artists created at different stages of their lives. Many such realistic works of art depict the rooms of writers, scientists and public figures.

Among the artists are A. Venetsianov's interior in "Portrait of A. Nekrasov", I. Kramskoy's "Room under the Arch", I. Rep's "L. We can mention the works described by Tolstoy at work.

The interior of I. Repi's painting "Kutmagan edilar" shows the typical lifestyle of advanced intellectuals of the 1980s.



All the laws of line and aerial perspective are observed in the interior compared to still life. This arranges the imager. The interior of the room differs from the still life in that many objects at different heights and distances are located on the horizontal floor and vertical walls (furniture, window, and picture). The composition of the interior is influenced by the reduction of the perspective of the construction of the room and the object. At the same time, training is carried out on hue and "contrast" color solutions depending on the light and shadow conditions.

The theme can be deeply expressed even without the presence of a human figure in the interior. For example, composition topics such as "School library", "Sports hall" can be. In addition, topics such as "Artist's workshop", "Grandmother's room", "Machine tuning workshop" can be given as a final task. In both cases, it is advisable to first carefully study the existing objects in the interior, make rough drawings, and create an interior composition.

### Conclusion

There are three main stylistic trends. Historical styles are styles that emerged in different eras and characterize one or another era, ethnic characteristics, individual culture and contemporary, which reflect new trends and tendencies of interior art. The 21st century is the time to combine trends in different areas of creativity. The stylistic directions in the design of interior design complement each other, enrich each other, take their own characteristics from each other, turning into a very colorful, but undoubtedly interesting picture. The main features of the modern style in interior design are functionality and constructiveness, characteristic of the rational type of thinking of a modern person. Modern styles in interior design include.

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