



Several Issues Of Organizing Compositional Connections In The Structure Of The City Of Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

The article describes some of the problems of volumetric spatial solutions of streets and public buildings in the system of urban planning.

KEYWORDS

Housing, neighborhoods, streets, urban planning, public buildings, urban environment.

INTRODUCTION

We have conducted a research on the current issue. As a result of the study conducted in Samarkand, the purpose of the analysis is to determine the patterns of perception of the panorama and shape of buildings in the center of the city when they are viewed from the outside. The most important means of

achieving the integrity of a composition is its hierarchical, proportionate, and communicative structure. However, the main criterion of the aesthetic qualities of the old urban environment should be the integrity that shapes the complex image of the city.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Various methods and materials have been used to define compositional structures of the historical monuments that are located at the heart of the current city. Research materials prepare a valid argument and explanation to the argument about the suggested claim on the compositional structure. For quick facts we use reference materials such as encyclopedias, almanacs, or dictionaries and historical data and archives in the following. Furthermore, survey, experiments and their results are used in the following

RESULTS

At the heart of this integrity lies the development and preservation of the formed system of targeting in urban space, along with its inherent contrasts, principles of accentuation, rhythms of visual attention. Accordingly, visual (panoramic view) analysis of the environment is of particular importance - reflecting the shape of the volume and developing methods for the sequence of visual impressions in the process of human movement in the old urban environment. This is especially important when restoring a single compositional situation.

The application of the most simplified methods of analytical assessment of the field of modern visual impact of architectural monuments shows that many of them undermine the usual, historically formed system of rhythm of space and the associated visual-emotional effects. In Samarkand - this is Chorsu Square, Registan area, which includes Registan Street, in Bukhara - around the Ark. The completion period of the city allows to compare the planned structure of the space with its modern condition, to assess the impact of high signs (towers, roofs, domes) in addition to the features of the direct appearance of the architectural monument, and at the same time to assess new dimensions. Therefore, the main

focus is on creating visual information about the nature and frequency of accents that surround the way from the residence to the "spectator" of the city, the dynamics of its image.

According to the historical plan of the cities of Uzbekistan I.I. Notkin and E. Bryukhovetskaya developed a specific direction of the visit to the city center. As a result of this work, the laws of formation of buildings and the degree of their manifestation were determined, and the system of identification and assessment of visual and emotional effects on the example of the city of Samarkand was developed by I.I. Notkin.

DISCUSSION

Consideration of the architectural environment of the city has its own colorful conditions and laws. Numerous studies have been devoted to their study, including the above-mentioned methodology for analyzing the appearance of Central Asian cities. In contrast, we conducted experiments on the modern plan of the city of Samarkand, based on existing principles for the study of only some important aspects of the architectural structure of buildings in space. The concept of "image of the city" is a reflection of the objective reality, and the image determines the result of the subjective perception of this reality in the human mind, and at the same time depends on the creative potential, ideological and artistic imagination and criteria of an individual. These concepts interact and have the status of aesthetic categories.

The formation of the image of the center takes place in the close interaction and development of the architectural environment of the city as a whole and its area of influence. In such an environment, the architectural form will have all the features of an integrated system. According to A.S. Kravts, a system is "an integral set of elements that are inherently

separated from the environment, interconnected by a set of internal connections or relationships". The methodology for analyzing the compactness and convenience of the city's internal communications was developed by I.N. Developed by Potayniy on the basis of the theory of K. Doksiadis. Doksiadis determined the density of the city's open spaces and the average walking distance to the agora or town hall on the example of ancient and medieval European cities.

The study of the conditions of observation of the city in the direction "from residence to the center" by Notkin is close to a number of works by G. Nishe. The concept of "structure" is characterized by the shape of the location of elements and the interaction of sides and properties. The integrity feature of the structure is important, it consists of the overall scope of all connections and relationships in the system. "The structure connects all the elements of the system into a single thread, demonstrating the integrity of the system."

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the patterns of perception of the panorama and shape of buildings in the center when viewed from the outside of the city.

The most important means of achieving the integrity of a composition is its hierarchical, proportionate, and communicative structure. However, the main criterion of the aesthetic qualities of the old urban environment should be the integrity that shapes the complex image of the city. At the heart of this integrity lies the development and preservation of the formed system of targeting in urban space, along with its inherent contrasts, principles of accentuation, rhythms of visual attention.

Accordingly, visual analysis of the environment is of particular importance - the development of methods for the visual representation of volume and the sequence of visual impressions in the process of human movement in the old urban environment. This is especially

important when restoring a single compositional situation.

Level I contains the core of the city center with a system of regions; the interrelationship between the volume-spatial composition of the urban complex and the location of the accents - public complexes, composition nodes, highways connecting the city with the main and peripheral areas.

Level II accounts for city-wide community centers at the planned areas, districts, entrances to the city. In this environment, the placement of urban accents that regulate traffic and pedestrian traffic. Separation of internal highways of the city into internal (closed areas) and external composite nodes, connecting urban areas with the central core and labor addresses.

Level III refers to community centers of residential areas of local importance; composite nodes, signal targeting features of the old urban environment, city and district highways providing communication of mahallas (neighborhood) with the central city-wide system; this plan reflects the character and frequency of the accent communication, the number of repetitions of pedestrian movements, i.e. the perception of the rhythm of exposure to the environment.

CONCLUSION

Elements of the planning structure related to level I have authority, while levels II and III have subordinate positions.

The integrity of any architectural form is relative, since it is always associated with the natural conditions that surround it.

The volume-spatial structure of the historical part of the city and its renewal strategy, status and dimensions, important urban planning laws, determine the prospects of urban development, and in each case a comparative analysis of options for urban change, on this

basis it is advisable to conduct project research.

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