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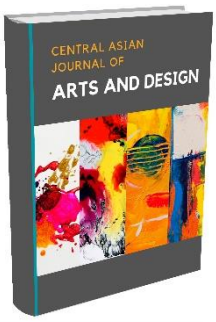

The Role of Architecture in Human Life

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Annotation

This article discusses the problems of architecture and its role in human life. In the architectural heritage of our country, ancient towers and tower-like structures have a special place in the architectural system of various cities and towns of our region.

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Introduction

When considering a very complex phenomenon in the life of society, such as architecture, in the context of sometimes unfounded, harsh criticism, it is more important than ever to make an important analysis, to properly address the problems facing it. required. Architecture seems to be to blame for mistakes in drafting concepts, often administrative or financial pressures that are resisted. Of course, it must be acknowledged that architecture has sometimes “lowered the barrier” of its social significance, which is unacceptable [1,2,3,4]. The traditional but logical consideration of the essence of architecture is made based on the social need for it, taking into account the peculiarities of its activity. It is difficult to regard the emergence of a need for architecture as an immediate, rapid movement. It’s as if society and people suddenly realize something is missing. And they clearly understood that this was a clear architectural need. It was to be assumed that the process of its formation took place over a long period, which the process of human development was interrelated with his emotional and intellectual abilities, his creativity, activity, cognitive ability, the process of development of society [3-7].

Materials and methods

Undoubtedly, this need was initially addressed in many other needs: saving lives, ensuring the health of themselves and their loved ones, conserving much-needed heat in harsh climates. All of these needs had to be met with the use of the maximum or minimum amount of funds we currently turn to for

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construction and architectural resources. The same applies to the limited and diverse forms used at the same time, and we may be more or less concerned with construction and architecture.

In defining this need, it is not in vain that we have combined construction and architecture, for we think that it originally included the feature of the need to do something, to build, to create. However, the need cannot be described as a mere need for activity. The modern, activity-based approach often confuses the notion of the need for activity, activity, and sees it as a means of satisfying this or that need. Based on the cultural approach, architecture is considered in terms of the cultural conditionality of its origin and development, while architectural forms are considered as cultural forms of expressing the ideal wealth of a society. Architecture is seen here as an organic addition to the system of national cultures as a universal culture [8-14].

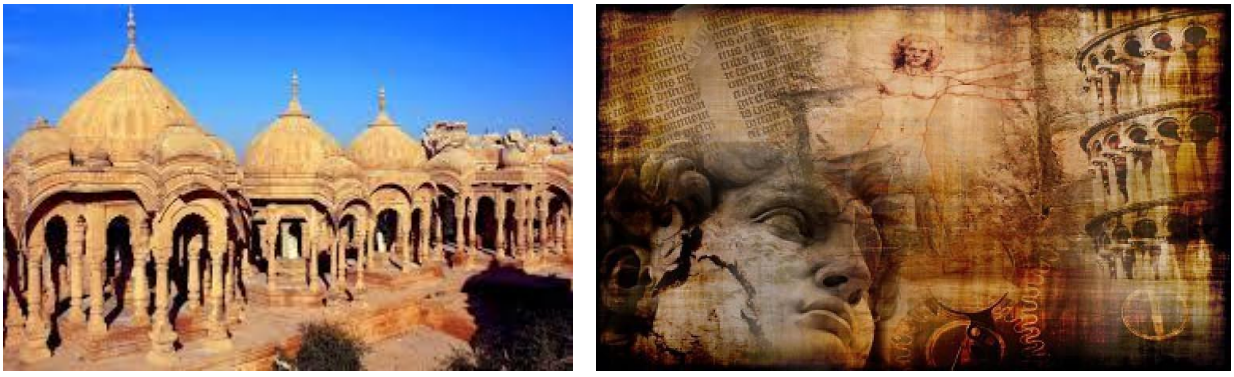

Figure 1. A semiotic approach to the study of architecture.

The uniqueness of the aesthetic approach allows the architecture to be considered by revealing its artistic and aesthetic significance. The formation in it is analyzed in terms of determining the perfect shape, the laws of beauty. Architecture is seen as a form of art, sometimes distinguished by an aphorism ("architecture is frozen music"). The comparative architectural approach allows the analysis of architecture, the identification of general and specific features in its stylistic change, the combination of creative features by contrasting features. The semiotic approach examines architecture in terms of character-linguistic peculiarities (Fig. 1).

The information approach seeks to analyze architecture as an information system, using the effective development of classical and non-classical information theories. When considering architecture, it is important to distinguish the effectiveness of different approaches (and there are no restrictions here: psychological, aesthetic, semiotic, informational, model and constructive, etc.) from the fundamental explanation: how it arises. What kind of need or what needs does he satisfy and satisfy? That is, the main problem is to describe an architectural phenomenon that is of interest to the researcher, as well as to know its essence.

In defining the essence of architecture, it is necessary to move from its analysis to concepts (terms, words, beautiful phrases, debts, etc.), and not vice versa. Only when the object of study is clearly defined, its differences from similar objects, when the relationship between the elements of this object is found, analysed and established, and the formation, operation, structure, change of these relationships and the development process is determined. Only then can it acquire an identifier, a definition, and an understanding. Defining an architectural object as different from a construction object is the most important problem. In our opinion, the main difference is in the difference between the need for architecture and the need for construction activities. These differences stem from the internal unity of these two types of activity, highlighted by the Vitruvius formula. In short, the difference between these needs can be shaped as the difference in architectural and construction

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objects. In this case, by an object we mean what the subject's activity is focused on. However, it is an object of architectural and construction design [15-19].

Although we will immediately back up because we have used the term “architectural object” to some extent by convention. These objects are "material-ideal", "subjective-objective", "explicit-implicit", "explicit-implicit", "utilitarian- NAD utilitarian", "formal-informal" and others. traditionally divided into to us the features of the manifestation of the peculiarities of the object of construction of these opposite parties. Hence, the peculiarity of this object is manifested in the domination of one of the opposing parties subordinate to the other: "ideal - material", "unstable - stable", "aesthetic - utilitarian" and so on. That, in turn, would be wrong. , to consider the appearance of these objects without the participation of the architect [20-27].

Although this is often subject to financial or administrative influences. Architectural objects are important as conditions for expressing our life, living, existence, strengthening it. At the same time, they are necessary as indicators of everything: past and present, local and many, limited and infinite. In addition, the transformation of an architectural object in relation to both others and recipients is important in that it affects the preservation, improvement, and development of the human world. Features and relationships really exist. The relationships defined by architecture are no less than the material things created as a result of construction activities. Moreover, this relationship serves as a real solution to many contradictions, resulting in the elimination of the accuracy, uniformity, limited information content, limited reality of the material substrate of the object. To win, but not to break it [28-24]. The diversity of architecture allows man to exist in different realities as a way out of their traditional limitations. But this “exit” is also not infinite, as architecture organizes and directs people’s activities by influencing their world.

The organizational aspect of architecture is one of the important things. But what exactly constitutes architecture? A space was taken in a geographical sense? But construction activities do the same. The interaction of material and ideal processes and situations can be seen as a concrete form of space in architecture as an event characterized by the union of their coexistence, dimensions, consciousness and objective world [25-31]. But architecture is sustainability. Sustainability is an important criterion for the stability, dynamics, variability of relationships, interactions and relationships. Hence the reproducibility in architecture, the reproducibility of its forms. Dynamic stability is higher than static. So in architecture, it is possible to talk about measurement, degree, order of stability, to measure it [32-39]. Sustainability analysis, its role and factors are one of the areas of architectural research. The pattern is based on stability. Static is the aspiration to realize the “conquered”, the moment of motion, the reflection of the architecture itself. Architecture is always about eternity, always relevant, realized, modelling, improving and developing the human, society, the world of humanity. Sustainability is provided by an architecture that creates stable directions of human interaction that are not random, stochastic. While arbitrariness is often seen in the construction of architectural objects, the apparent cause and effect is unconditional [40-45]. But in any case, the construction must comply with the requirements of optimization and expediency, especially in general. It is always aimed at creating a new, more perfect one of social significance because the main vector of architecture is creativity.

Results and discussion

Architecture is universal as an organization of the human world because it combines real and unreal, explicit and implicit, material and ideal, simple and complex, utilitarian and super utilitarian, stable and unstable. Homogeneity and multi-format, understandable and sensible, etc. architecture suddenly, according to the majority, "all", immediately embraces many worlds of people, forming a union as a very complex system of connections and interactions, their many secular nature. Truth can be reduced

to a limited number of traditional forms of truth. And this is naturally predetermined by the logic of daily life. The effectiveness of architecture lies in its versatility, its ability to shape. This is also logical proof of its social effectiveness. The diversity of architecture and design serves the function of realizing the most important social need. This social need is clearly unconscious. Hence, the ambiguity of architectural definitions, the variability of many, and sometimes the impossibility of expressing its essence reasonably conceptually.

Only the visual ability to express the real relationships of people, the real interactions of the object in its sexual form, means it as a definite concept, as a definition. This explains the predominance of empirical research in both Russian and foreign architectural theory, filled with colourful epithets, phrases, neologisms, and terms describing events in one's mind. Architecture serves the function of modelling the world, establishing a whole system of relationships, human interactions, new forms. Architecture influences the organization, modelling, improvement and development of the human and social world, understands it, feels it, models it, doubles it, and at the same time forces it to be defined by its objectivity in creating interactions and relationships. To engage in architecture is also to understand this world, its self-awareness, its existence, its creative essence. There is no doubt that creative idea plays an important role in architecture.

The idea is multifaceted and multifaceted, and it is viewed as a scheme, as a theory, as an interpretation of reality. The essence of the idea, in general, is that relationships are united in interactions, but do not have an emotional, perceived form of existence. Modelling works as an important characteristic of architecture. Moreover, modelling is not only a formality but also a means of understanding.

The model is both a cognitive technology, a method of proof, and a means of understanding and explaining. Consequently, the results of the implementation, construction, creation of architectural and urban activities are the organization, improvement, modelling and development of the human world through exposure to the objective environment, ideally embodied in the image and expressed subjectively. Objectivity with different qualities and characteristics that have both benefits and nad utilitarianism. Architecture is the activity of organizing, modelling, improving and developing the world of man and society by influencing an object created by an architect with different qualities and characteristics: utilitarian and aesthetic, emotional and material clarity and ideal variability.

Conclusion

A certain difficulty arises when we analyze the general, specific, and singular aspects of phenomena such as architecture and urban planning. Architecture and urban planning should be compared to the specific nature of this activity. In architecture and architectural urban planning, construction is manifested in the creation, "creation," organization of the world of architecture. It is to give stability to the objective world, which is accomplished through the peculiarities of architectural construction. At the same time, the architectural nature of urban planning is the constant overcoming of stability, inertia, the temporary stagnation of the created objective world as the organization, modelling, improvement and development of the human world.

Therefore, architecture is an ideal and stable, changing, new and obsolete, where contradictions and beings are constantly created and constantly resolved. At the same time, it is necessary to constantly overcome this relativity, to give architectural forms the material stability that has existed for centuries or to quickly and objectively destroy them, or at someone's will. The rich architectural traditions of Uzbekistan include all stages of the development of world cultural heritage, a variety of rare architectural works, as well as the architecture of unique buildings such as towers.

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