

National Culture of Banquet Hall Building Architecture and Principles of its Formation

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ABSTRACT

With the socio-cultural and material development of our society and the revival of our national customs and traditions, which have become modern national values, today's banquet hall have become the most prestigious public buildings in our cities and villages, occupying the position of an important architectural and urban planning object. In this regard, much attention is paid to the issue of their location in the structure of cities and villages, that is, from the point of view of urban planning, in which part of the settlement they should be correctly located and built.

KEYWORDS: Banquet hall, foundations, walls, curtain walls, national architect, modern architecture.

Due to the socio-cultural and material progress of our society, as well as the restoration of our national traditions and their transformation into modern national values, banquet halls have become the most prestigious public buildings of our cities and villages today, and have acquired important architectural and cultural significance. In this regard, great attention is being paid to the question of their placement in cities and villages, that is, in which part of the settlement from the point of view of urban planning, they should be located and built.

Our research and observations have shown that when placing banquet halls in urban areas, customers mainly tried to take into account and take into account the most important situations in the melody:

- placement of banquet halls as much as possible in the central part of microdistricts or residential areas, that is, in the most popular places where people's attention is concentrated;
- the proximity of the location of banquet halls to public transport and highways, highways;
- next to the place where the banquet hall is located, it is possible to organize the necessary space for personal transport and cars of guests, i.e. parking;
- maximum visibility of the banquet hall building from the main streets of the city, the presence of a large space in front of it, necessary for gathering people;

- the location of banquet halls should not be near large markets or industrial enterprises, utility buildings, railways and stations.

At the same time, through our field analysis, it became clear that some banquet halls, such as Astoria in Samarkand and Alpomish in Jizzakh, are located very close to the streets of the city, and wait in front of them until the banquet halls are open absence or lack of necessary space.

In other banquet halls, for example, "Bogyshamol", "Karvansaroy" in Samarkand, the area in front of the front facade of the banquet halls has turned into a parking lot for the cars of guests who came to the banquet.

To prevent such unpleasant situations, it is necessary to normalize the distance between the red line of the street and the building line of the main facade of banquet halls. Based on our observations, we propose to define this distance as a minimum of 12 meters and a maximum of 24 meters after the red line.

Thanks to our country, we live in such a time. Thanks to wise policies under the leadership of our wise President, we have reached happy days.

For this reason, the number of banquet performances of the Uzbek people is increasing. This is a sign of a prosperous life and well-being of the people.

Today, many banquets and celebrations are celebrated in our country. To an independent, peaceful and prosperous country. banquets are good. Therefore, we need to restore the spiritual heritage of our ancestors - banquets and celebrations, develop and consolidate it. In our country, there are few banquet halls for holding such banquets based on a certain nationality and architecture of the period of independence, and paying special attention to this is the call of the times.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the values of the people changed significantly and took on a more national character. National holidays: Independence Day, Day of Teachers and Trainers, days of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are Navruz fairs, sumalak fairs, flower fairs, boychechak fairs, chuchmoma fairs, mulberry fairs, spring fairs, apricot fairs, apple fairs, melon fairs, grape fairs and other fairs in the fall, all of which require fairgrounds. .

The architecture of Samarkand's modern public buildings is played an important role in shaping the architecture of banquet halls, newly built and under construction, because most of them are built with the main facade facing the street, and in most cases, they are two-story.

The architecture of such buildings can be divided into three groups according to their appearance:

- banquet halls built entirely on the basis of the traditions of our national architecture;
- banquet halls built on the basis of modern architectural principles (styles) (Fig. 1).
- banquet halls with mixed architecture.



Figure 1. Project of modern clubs. Main facade

Almost 70% of banquet halls have summer and winter banquet halls. Even the summer part of some banquet halls is slightly bigger than the winter hall.



Figure 2. Perspective of banquet halls.

We need to understand this as a correct situation, because most of our banquet halls are held during the summer, and usually more guests arrive in summer banquet halls than in winter (in winter, there are cases where distant brothers, that is, those from other cities, do not come due to road difficulties).



Figure 2. Interior of banquet halls. An example of a negative solution.

Regarding the architecture of banquet halls, we must say that the stylistic solution of the facade of some banquet halls does not correspond to its interior, that is, the style of the architecture of the main banquet hall. For example, this is the situation of "Toychi Baba" in Kaptar-khana district and "Visol" banquet halls built a little later on the right side of the street. In our opinion, this is a negative quality. Figure 2. We believe that the facade of the building should match its interior.



3. Side view of banquet halls.



Figure 3. General plan of the banquet hall.



Figure 4. The main facade of the banquet hall.

Our observations of the floor of the banquet hall buildings allowed us to determine the following.

- one-story and basement banquet halls;
- one or two-story banquet halls;
- two-story and basement banquet halls;
- banquet halls with the main hall on the second floor;

In addition to the indoor winter hall, most of the banquet halls surveyed have a summer hall with an open or semi-open view. The summer hall is surrounded by walls not less than one floor high or the walls of the banquet hall building and is built as a courtyard. Most of them have a shooting fountain in the middle.

Buildings or structures consist of construction structures and materials, small elements (bricks, small blocks), large elements (large block, large panel, volume-blocks), cast monolithic concrete, and structural elements made of wooden materials in mass construction.

Accordingly, buildings can have walls, frames, volumetric blocks and other structural solutions [4].

Constructive parts of buildings (building frame, roof, covering, foundation, etc.) consisting of structural elements interconnected during construction work and designed to perform various tasks are called construction structures.

Structural parts of buildings surrounded by walls include foundations, plinths, load-bearing external and internal walls, curtains, interfloor coverings, attic coverings, soffits, roof trusses, studs, columns, Mauerlet, beams above windows and doors, stairs.

Foundations serve to transfer loads from the building to the ground

The walls are divided into external and internal walls depending on their location in the building. External walls separate the internal artificially created environment in the building from the external environment and perform the main composition of the building style-facade and often the load-bearing function.

Curtain walls are thin, non-load-bearing, vertical interior partition structures used to divide building floors into rooms.

The inter-floor enclosure is a horizontal barrier structure that divides the internal space of buildings into floors and carries the load. Depending on the location in the building, coverings are divided into basement, semi-basement, plinth, attic and inter-floor coverings.

Roofs are the upper horizontal barrier structure of buildings. They also separate the internal environment from the external environment.

These requirements for buildings were later called the " Витрувий учлиги " in architectural science. Vitruvius also mentioned that these three requirements are equally strong, that is, the position of one is not greater than the other [4].

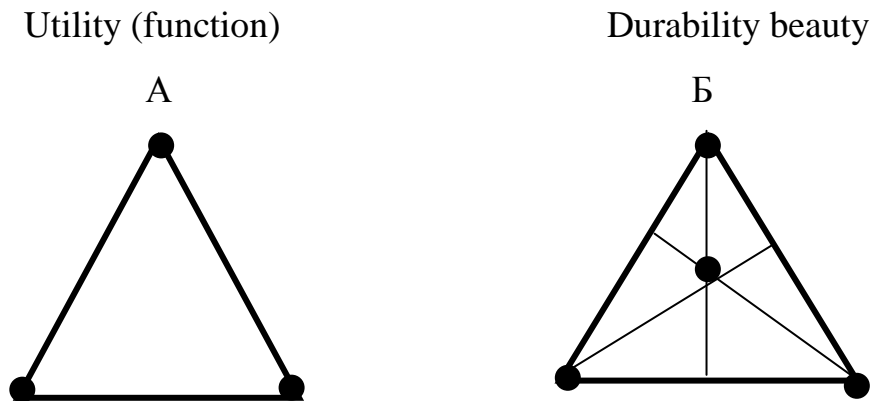


Figure 4. Vitruvius' triad (A) and the fourth requirement added to it - thrift (V)

Now let's try to logically depict the above Vitruvian triad in a diagram (Fig. 4). We take an equilateral triangle and draw equal circles on its vertices with a radius equal to half of the side of the triangle and name them according to the requirements of the Vitruvian triangle.

Conclusion.

1. With the socio-cultural and material progress of our society and the revival of our national customs and traditions, turning into modern national values, wedding halls have become the most prestigious public buildings of our cities and villages today, occupying the position of the head of our state. an important architectural and urban planning object.

2. It is difficult to imagine the architecture of modern public buildings of Samarkand without banquet halls, which are newly built and being built in the city today.

The architecture of such buildings can be divided into three groups according to their appearance:

- banquet halls built entirely on the basis of the traditions of our national architecture;
- banquet halls built on the basis of modern architectural principles (styles);
- banquet halls with mixed architecture;

Banquet halls belonging to the first group; its architecture is characterized by more national architectural forms and decorations, and the facade mainly has tile-curling patterns, glazed majolica and rivets, and blue dome shapes on the roof.

Banquet halls of the second group are mainly characterized by wide glazed facades, the entrance part - the embossing of the "threshold", the course, the body and the artistic completion of the building with special attention.

A combination of the above qualities can be seen in the architecture of wedding halls of the third group.

3. Almost 70% of banquet halls have summer and winter banquet halls, that is, halls. In some banquet halls, even the area of the summer part is slightly larger than the winter hall.

4. The architecture of the banquet halls was formed side by side with the architecture of the years of independence of our republic, and in terms of its content and form, it is precisely the interpretations of the national idea and the main concepts in the field of architecture: the

reflection of function in form and volume, that is, the harmony of function and form, their architectural image and on the basis of the aesthetic and architectural-artistic requirements for public-reputable buildings, the new era of the Independence years is being formed in accordance with the new worldviews and aesthetic needs of people.

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