

THE ROLE OF WATER IN THE CULTURE OF ORIENTAL GARDENING

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Ushbu maqolada Sharq mamlakatlari bog'larida favvoralar, ariqlar, bog'dorchilikning dizayn xususiyatlari, suv va favvoralarining ahamiyati, ularning joylashuvi va tashkil etilishi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalitso'zlar: "aseki", suv o'tkazgichlari, "chorbog", "chadar", "chini-xona", "chabutra", ariqlarning tabiati, bezak elementi.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье обсуждаются фонтаны, каналы, конструктивные особенности садоводства, значение воды и фонтанов, их планировка и организация в садах восточных стран.

Ключевые слова: «асеки», акведуки, «чарбог», «чадар», «чини-хана», «чабутра», характер ручьев, декоративный элемент.

ANNOTATION

This article discusses fountains, ditches, design features of gardening, the importance of water and fountains, their layout and organization in gardens of Eastern countries.

Keywords: "aseki", aqueducts, "chorbog", "chadar", "chini-khana", "chabutra", the nature of streams, decorative element.

INTRODUCTION

In order for the garden to be a garden and bloom, first of all, the issue of water should be properly resolved. The gardens created in the past were irrigated by channels dug from rivers, special reservoirs, water from natural sources, lakes, large ditches. According to Babur, the south of Samarkand and its surrounding districts and gardens were fed by the water of the Dargom canal taken from the Kozak, i.e. the Zaravshan River [1].

The gardens located in the north and east of Samarkand (Balyand Garden, Maidan Garden, Nakshijahan Garden) are irrigated with water from the Obirahmat stream. The ditches drawn from the canals supplied water not only to the gardens, but also to the ponds in the gardens[2]. In addition to moats, ponds and moats, fountains decorated the gardens. The Spanish Ambassador Clavijo recorded that he saw and enjoyed such fountains in Bogi Delo in Samarkand and in the courtyard garden of the Aksaray complex in Shakhrisabz [3].

We see examples of such fountains in the paintings of "Boburnoma", miniatures of Alisher Navoi "Hamsa" and other historical works. The shapes and sizes of the fountains were different. Square, hexagonal and octagonal fountains are common. A stream of water burst out of the middle of the pool with a fountain. For this purpose, special engineering devices were used.

The main part. Fountains were usually built in front of the shah's pavilions and palaces, in courtyards, at the intersections of garden paths, adding beauty to the garden and contributing to improving the microclimate of the palace and garden.

In the Middle Ages, architectural and engineering solutions for plumbing and devices in gardens were constantly improved. An example of this is the complex water structures in the gardens of the Baburids in Northern India, the Arabs in Spain and the Persians in the cities of Iran.



Picture 1. Complex water structures in the gardens of the Baburids in Northern India

It is known that in the X-XIV centuries, the Arabs built powerful fortifications in the Spanish cities of Cordoba, Granada and Seville - castles and palaces, and near them - beautiful gardens. To do this, the melted snow waters of the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges were collected in huge underground pools, and the water flowed down through the system of large closed channels - "aseki" and aqueducts, towards gardens and palace courtyards, because in Spain, as in Arabia, water - the source of life and shade - served as a cool base.

The Generalife and Alhambra palaces in Granada were the summer residences (for housing and recreation) of the Arab emirs who ruled Spain. They were formed in Granada from the XII to the XV century. The level of the gardens of the Alhambra and Generalife palaces is generally no more than 100-150 sq.m. consisting of two-level gardens located on several levels connected to each other by stairs and water channels [5].

Most of the courtyard gardens of the Generalife and Alhambra palaces are decorated in the style of oriental classics "chorbag", divided into four symmetrical parts, in which the main place is occupied by a pool or fountain located in the center of the courtyard and streams full of clean running water flowing to them from all four sides. In this case, water flows from the central fountain into small fountains on the four sides of the courtyard garden, or vice versa, from small

fountains located on the four sides or corners of the garden into the central fountain. This is exactly the case in the "Courtyard of Lions" of the Alhambra, that is, water flows from four fountains at the corners of the courtyard to the "Fountain of Lions" in the center [4].

Courtyard gardens have a rectangular shape, and their architecture forms a compositional harmony of the shapes of walls, doors, windows of buildings surrounding the courtyard, the observed flat green borders and hedges, and, most importantly, the bizarre water structures - fountains and ponds among themselves, their proportionality to the "human scale" [5].

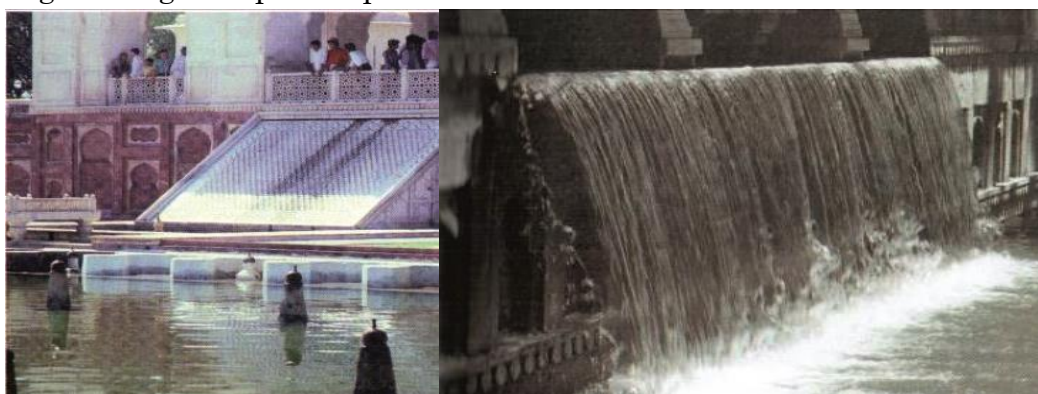
It is known that even in the classical architectural solution of Charbog, water flowing from a large pool or fountain located in the middle flows through four "paradise streams" directed to the four cardinal directions, and forms four "paradise gardens": "water flows from one channel, milk from the second, honey from the third, and from the fourth – wine"[6]. This garden, described in the Holy Quran, resembles "jannat al-firdaus" (garden of Paradise), a pond, a central pool and streams flowing from it in four directions.

In the gardens of warm eastern countries, where water is considered the source of life, it is preferable to observe the water itself than to cast a shadow on its surface. That is why the surface of reservoirs is wider, and trees are planted in rows not along their shores, but along their edges. On the contrary, they tried to make the grooves that supply water to the pools narrow.

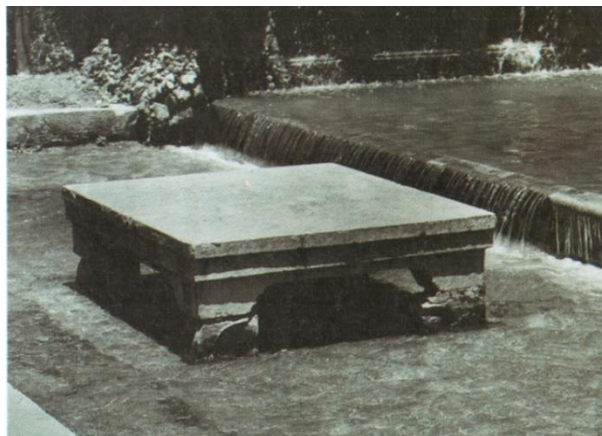
Traditionally, tennis trees were planted in a row of them. Gardeners and engineers of the East are able to raise water, build fountains and waterfalls, make water roar, curl it, bubble in a decorative way, create shiny fixed water windows and other water effects, and those who engaged in this activity were called "master-farang", so "master-As".

From simple ponds to huge channels or "chadars" that give the water a different shine, examples of this are "aqueducts" that carry water from deep ravines and slopes[6]. In this area, it is especially important to focus on the outlandish water structures built by the Arabs in the south of Spain — "aseki" and water structures in the multi-tiered Baburid gardens in Kashmir and Lahore — "chadar", "chini Khan" and "chabutra". These devices are designed not only to enjoy spectacular water shows, but also to create a comfortable microclimate in a hot climate.

"Chadar" is made of natural stone or marble, with a geometric carving on the surface, inclined, flat and wide plate. These delights depend on the carving and plasticity of the surface of the chador, and the water splashing from the slope resembles a waterfall, and the white splashes of the resulting water give a person pleasure.



In addition to the chardars, there are other unique waterfalls called "chinihana" in the stepped chorbags of Kashmir and Lahore. Chinihana is a series of shelves cut into the stones behind the waterfall, on which lit candles or oil lamps are placed at night. The curtain of water flowing in front of the flame on the shelves, that is, a waterfall, acquired a very strange color at night and filled the human heart with joy. During the day, potted flowers are placed on these squares [6].



Another garden device related to water effects is called "chabutra", it also belongs to Baburi Gardens in India. The surface of the chabutra is a flat stone or marble platform, or rather a unique stone platform built on water in the middle or on the edge of a flat pool with running water [6]. The sultan or emperor sitting in the chabutra felt himself in the water, in the image of his prisoner, as if water was flowing under him or as if he was swimming in it.

The sultan's relatives, who wanted to have fun sitting on the chabutra, passed by him barefoot. Walking barefoot on flat water was also nice. And the water shining in the sun created a beautiful and pleasant microclimate.

Conclusion. It should be noted that chadar, chinnihana and chabutras are only water designs typical of Islamic gardens created by the Baburids. The fact that the gardens of Kashmir and Lahore were developed in multi-stages on the slope created an excellent opportunity for the effective use and benefit of such water bodies. Such devices served as a kind of amulets and ornaments of stepped crucifixes created in Northern India. For the construction of such devices in the gardens, natural materials were used, which harmoniously combined with the aquatic world and the nature of the garden. Natural stones, marble, and burnt bricks were considered the main materials of oriental gardens [4].

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