

BASIC RULES FOR CREATING A JAPANESE TRADITIONAL GARDEN FOR THE TEA CEREMONY

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ABSTRACT: This article deeply analyzes the formation of the traditional Japanese tea ceremony and its features. The article also analyzes the basic elements of the tea ceremony garden and the rules for forming the garden.

KEYWORDS: Roji, tea house, wabi style. Momayama period, Japanese garden.

INTRODUCTION

Zen culture created another wonderful type of Japanese garden - the tea ceremony garden. This garden is new not in form, but in function. Such a garden can be part of the main large garden or completely occupy a small area. Gradually, the tea ceremony garden became an integral part of Japanese culture. In the 15th-16th centuries, the procedure for conducting the tea ceremony was improved, and tea gardens appeared .[1]

During the Momayama period, a special chashitsu (tea house) was built to hold the tea ceremony. Later, a special roji garden was formed next to Tianitsu, which was considered an integral part of the tea ceremony. The word Rodzi means "path to the tea house." Rodzi was not just a garden for walking or contemplation. It served as a kind of intermediate path between the world of the tea ceremony.[4]

Creating a tea ceremony garden required knowledge and skills. Gardeners with such specialized knowledge are awarded the title of Master. The most famous tea ceremony master of the Momayama period is Sen no Rikyu (1522-1591). The concept of the tea ceremony and the idea of the ceremony he created have survived to this day and form the basis of the ceremony. He invented the wabi style, which reflects the beauty of nature. The aesthetic style of wabi reflects the idea of Zen, creating an atmosphere of simplicity, simplicity, non-attachment to worldly wealth (material poverty and spiritual wealth) and far from luxury. Sen no Rikyu invented special ceremonial pottery, a tea house and a special rose garden. He was one of the first to receive the status of tea master, serving the commander Oda Nabun, daimyo and court officials. He taught many students.[2]

The main components of tea ceremony gardens include a path leading to the tea house, a meeting place (bench and gazebo), a special stone bowl for washing hands - tsukubai, stone lanterns. The

listed main elements are attributes of a tea garden. The garden consists of simple and natural elements, which creates an atmosphere of purity and tranquility during the ceremony. Brightly colored plants are not usually planted in tea gardens. Sometimes flowering trees or shrubs are used. In the garden, of course, mosses cover the surface of the earth and acquire a special quiet beauty. It is important to remember that mosses are an integral part of Kyoto's ecology and occur naturally on exposed land surfaces.[3]

Appears after 6 months. In Roji Park, the paths are immaculate and are mostly lined with stones. The tea garden has a gate which can be made from simple bamboo fences. When a person enters the garden through the gate, he forgets all worldly worries and finds himself in a quiet environment. Upon entering the gate, guests sit down on a bench, wash their hands in a tsukubai stone bowl after inviting the host to the tea ceremony, and walk along the corridor to the tea house. Rodzi is not a full-fledged garden, but an open path leading to a tea house. [2]

Tea House – Japanese master Joo Takeno, who lived in the 16th century, gave the tea house the appearance of a small peasant house with a thatched roof. The entrance to it was narrow and low (60x60cm). It has a deep philosophical meaning, and the low ceiling is curved in accordance with it. Bows indicate the equality of each participant before the creator. In addition, the low entrance prevented nobles who were soldiers from entering the tea house with weapons. The symbolic meaning of this is that all life's daily worries and problems should remain outside the tea house, and nothing should disturb the state of peace. They are typically placed relatively high to allow enough light into the room rather than peeking out. Sometimes guests open the windows to enjoy nature, and the house offers a charming view. But most of the time the windows of the tea house are closed. The interior decoration of the tea house was very simple - the walls were covered with gray clay. The light reflected from them did not disturb the state of calm. On a sunny day it was used as a cool place to protect from the bright rays of the sun [5]

Tea room with an area of 4.5 tatami, created by Takeno Joo (Records of Yamanoue Soji, 16th century)

1 - entrance; 2 - side extension; 3 - internal passage; 4 - bamboo flooring; 5 - small yard; 6 - tea room

CONCLUSION

The tea ceremony, considered classic, is based on the idea of the tea ceremony of ordinary peasants. Thanks to the tea ceremony, a unique type of Japanese garden appeared, which did not disappear in other gardens in the world, and subsequently had a strong influence on the development of Japanese garden art. The tea garden has always been a part of gardens in later times and has taken its place in Japanese culture.

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