

## TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN THE MODERN INTERIOR OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The article provides information about the architectural decor and traditional ornaments of Uzbekistan, including their significance for modern interiors. Also the illustrations depicting fragments of interiors are presented.*

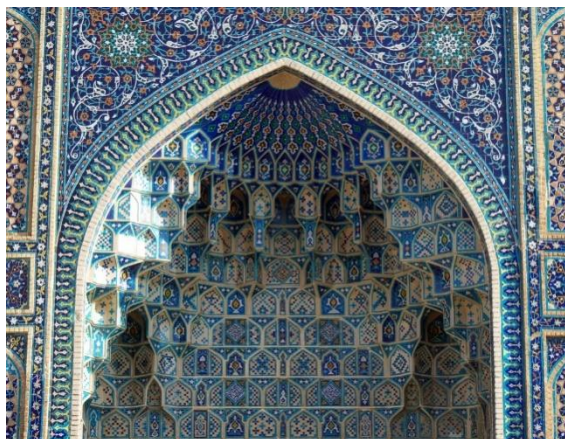
**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbekistan, architectural decor, interior design, ornaments, fabrics, ikat, abr, functionalism, comfort.*

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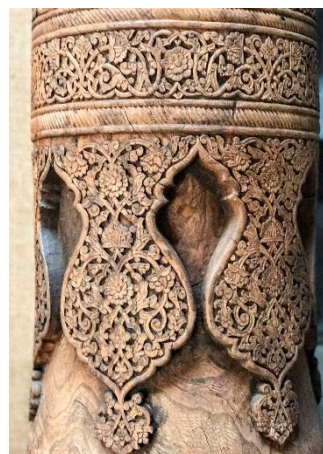
### INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is a country with a rich and ancient cultural heritage, where from ancient times various types of art developed over the centuries: architecture, wood carving, ceramics, pottery, carpet weaving, artistic textiles, and embroidery [8].

The decorative development of architectural monuments strikes the imagination with an endless variety of options, virtuosity of performance, ingenious solutions for the transition of ornamental ideas into architectural and constructive ones [2]. For many centuries, two main types of ornament have been used in decor: geometric (girihi) and floral (islami) [7].



***1-picture Gur - Emir (Samarkand)***



***2-picture Fragment of the Khiva column***

A lot of work is being done in Uzbekistan to multiply national values, preserve them for future generations, develop and popularize traditional crafts that have a long history. This trend contributes to the process of creating ethnic style interior design, where it becomes possible to

use and introduce ethnic motifs or traditional crafts into the architectural environment and, at the same time, organically combine and synthesize tradition and modernity.

In this regard, when the tasks of national cultural revival came to the fore, the designers of the republic are increasingly turning to the origins and traditions of the past. The process of development and flourishing of the culture of the nation is closely connected with the study of the historical and cultural heritage of the people. Interest in traditions is determined not only by considerations of a cognitive plan, it allows you to study the cultural heritage in order to identify the best creative principles with their further use in modern life. This, today, is one of the main problems facing modern designers.



***3-picture Interiors: Museum of the History of Timurids. Tashkent. 1996, State Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan, con. 19th century.***

And she was constantly in the center of attention of architects, designers, artists, who in various socio-historical periods tried to comprehend it in their own way and find different approaches. Historical styles in the interior are still of interest to many people. In each country, a separate period of history has its own distinctive features. Choosing a national style in interior design, we create in our own apartment or house a small island of a strange, unusual world, which is so unlike everything we are used to.

Why are ethnic styles in the interior attractive? The fact is that people are fed up with the cold laconicism of modern trends in design, and the luxury of "palace" premises is also not to everyone's taste. Therefore, ethno styles in the interior are experiencing a surge in their popularity. Their brightness and dynamism bring a joyful holiday atmosphere into our daily life. The selection of the most successful geometric and floral motifs from millions of patterns that existed in the world has been going on for centuries. With the help of patterns, you can radically transform the interior, and the competent use of textures will make it more expressive and sensual.

The modern interior is rarely replete with a variety of ornaments and patterns. Variegated wallpaper with symmetrical patterns, oriental carpets with real knitting from a small pattern somehow imperceptibly go out of fashion, giving way to plain painted walls, decorative plaster and plastic panels. Perhaps such an ascetic finish, lack of ornaments, bright patterns and meet the requirements of modernity, but sometimes it gets boring. Some variety in a monochromatic



finish will not interfere with any room. The main principle of these directions is that there should be few things, but they are all necessary. You can safely place accents with the help of bright "color spots", lighting effects, unexpected details. The result is a stylish, expressive, comfortable home.

Ornaments that are actively used in the decoration of modern interiors and pieces of furniture are not limited to simple stripes or squares. Many of them have not only an intricate shape, but also a rich history, while still remaining attractive in terms of design [16]. The ornament is not in vain compared by many with poetry - it is based on the same rhythm, orderliness and aesthetic appeal.

The significance of the ornament in the interior has long been felt by both designers and connoisseurs of the "live" atmosphere in the house - it saves any room from dullness, lifelessness and interior "silence". Ornaments are a very powerful tool in design, so they must be used carefully, as their unwise use can greatly harm your interior.

Traditional fabrics, being one of the ancient types of crafts in Uzbekistan, having undergone a number of changes, have survived to this day [8]. The traditions of obtaining abr fabrics (the word "abr" is translated as "cloud") have evolved over the centuries.



*4-picture National ornaments*

So, according to Makhkamova, "abr fabrics were known in the first centuries AD. e. and, widely produced until the twentieth century. in many cities and villages of Central Asia, turned out to be the most persistent, and we observe their intensive development in our days" [5]. Silk, made in Margilan, is one of the most famous along with khan-atlas and adras - national Uzbek fabrics. Artistic textiles are the oldest type of decorative and applied art in Uzbekistan. Its traditions, having undergone a number of changes, have survived to this day. Uzbek fabrics have a peculiar, unique pattern, consisting of iridescent colored stains (khan-atlas) or alternating colored stripes (bekasam).

Old Uzbek masters say that for the first time this pattern was made in imitation of floating clouds reflected in the water of the lake. The process of making such fabrics is very complicated.

Ikat is a pattern with a special technology of fabric dyeing and weaving, as a result of which a characteristic pattern with uneven edges is born. According to the coloring technology, it is a distant relative of batik. In Russia and sometimes in the West, ikats are considered an invention of Central Asia. But experts know that such an ornament was known in different parts of the

world - in India and Indonesia, the Philippines and Bali, as well as in pre-Columbian America - in Mexico, Brazil and Bolivia.

Magical significance was attributed to its intricate design, and given the complexity of its manufacture, ikat has always been considered a sign of wealth and prestige.

Although the ikat technique is also used by other peoples, the situation is different here: the fabrics of the Uzbek masters turn out to be especially bright. According to G.A. Pugachenkov, "love for intense color, for sonorous color, for pure, joyful colors lies in the blood of the peoples of the East" [10]. Therefore, fabrics made using this technique amaze with their bright colors and magnificent patterns, which include floral, geometric, zoomorphic and cosmological ornaments and represent a high level of stylization of ornamental motifs. As Fakhretdinova noted, the interpretation of the motifs of abr fabrics was extremely arbitrary, and the tones of colors were deep and soft, the pattern as a whole was picturesque and was perceived as a cheerful play of colored and sun spots [18].

Since the end of the 20th century, fashion designers with world-famous names have paid close attention to ikat: Gucci, Oscar de la Renta, Dries van Noten. At that moment, the ornament from the category of national passed into the elite and became a fashion trend for clothing and interior. By the way, ikat does not necessarily cause direct associations with the exotic. Modern drawings, stylized as ikat, are very worthily combined with both classic and laconic furniture. Such an ornament already looks like blurry spots or rhombuses, it is more restrained and, as a rule, includes 2 colors - main + light neutral.

The ikat ornament is not only the upholstery of upholstered furniture, carpets and curtains, it can be found anywhere: on the upholstery of sofas, armchairs and chairs, on decorative pillows, on pastel linen, on lampshades, panels, tablecloths, dishes, decorate a serving tray or make a spectacular American-style dresser cover, insert it into a small frame like a picture or create a large-scale panel - such a trifle, but what an effect![8]

The artistic design of fabrics occupies a special place among the remarkable traditions of Uzbek art, which originated in ancient times and today occupies one of the leading places in the modern national art of Uzbekistan and is gaining wide popularity abroad.

To create the interior of a modern home: it is important to correctly and functionally plan the space. No matter how beautiful the interior is, the space must be functional? Then, be sure - the "nodes" and details must be worked out in detail, because it is at the joints that the level of professionalism of the designer performing the interior is visible. And it is desirable to use high-quality, preferably natural material.



*5-pictur Alexandra Rakhimova – designer Cafe interior*

Ethnics in interiors should be relevant and appropriate. All kinds of creativity are the spirit of the times. At certain intervals, the style is the same in all directions. “Therefore, it doesn’t matter what a person does. Everything that will be implemented is in tune with the spirit of this time. A person should be comfortable in his space, which means that the interior from a simple environment becomes a “place of power”, a resource space for replenishing energy” [1].

Traditional ornaments and décor are also often featured in trendy restaurants and youth clubs. In the exterior and interior decoration of restaurants, materials and elements typical of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan are also often used. These are ganch carving, majolica mosaic, paintings on walls and ceilings, wood carving, decorative carved wooden columns-ustun, painting on natural leather, silk and suzani, graphic national ornaments from different regions of Uzbekistan, folklore antiques and household items, mosaic on glass, forging and along with - all this gives a unique flavor to the interior.

For many centuries, crafts have been developing in Uzbekistan, thus leaving priceless and unique products of unknown masters as a legacy, which amaze with the richness of artistic imagination and the irresistibility and perfection of forms. Respect for the heritage and cultural values of Uzbekistan, the revival of the traditions of handicraft production, is a natural process, due to the desire to preserve the national culture.

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