

The Decor of the Architectural Monuments of Samarkand is a Means of Attracting Tourists

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Abstract: The problem of studying architectural decor of Central Asia in the history of development of architecture from ancient times to the present acquires a special urgency in the light of scientific substantiation of application of architectural decor elements on facades, in interiors of buildings and constructions, and ways of formation of its structure, tendencies of creation of certain art images influencing psyche of people on their consciousness.

Keywords: National architectural decor, applied and fine arts, artistic and cultural heritage, the image of cities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Samarkand and Central Asia in general are rich in cultural heritage monuments, most of which are of paramount importance as monuments of history, science, architecture and artistic creation. Among them, we often see remarkable ornamental creations that bear the features of their era. All this heritage is not yet fully described, dated and defined its place in the history of world culture. This allows us to pay attention to well-known and little-known creations of masters, which are the expression of culture and way of life of their culture.

The transition to new economic relations in the region accelerates the process of awareness of the cultural identity of peoples, which is greatly facilitated by the revival of interest in the architecture of Central Asia and its artistic values.

II. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

In the works of local masters, a characteristic feature is not only the knowledge of traditions that have reached us from antiquity, but also artistic fantasy, which from the depths of the centuries of culture raises alive images and plastics in our modernity. The continuity of traditions is the connection of the new with the old in the process of development. It preserves true values and shapes the artistic culture of the people, supports the professionalism of national craftsmanship. The issues of artistic heritage, traditions and innovation, further development of national form in architectural decoration are very relevant and of interest for scientific research.

Architects and artists are now unfortunately turning to the national decor superficially, without taking into account the traditional style, colour, symmetrical and compositional construction of the ornament and pattern.

The need for a comprehensive study of decoration in Central Asian architecture is caused by the

fact that each of the stages of architectural and artistic activity on the organization of the spatial environment is updated by active creative research. The results of these searches were significant achievements of the work with the use of plastic elements and structures in buildings and structures. The research is devoted to revealing the interaction of traditions and innovation in architectural decoration of Central Asia on the basis of the study of the general theory of heritage in architectural science as a basis for the development of modern architecture.

The relevance of the study is determined by the lack of study and influence of decor in the architecture of the region. Available publications do not fully reflect the development and mutual influence of decoration in the modern architecture of Central Asia. Improvement of architectural planning and volume solutions is impossible without taking into account the influence of national specifics, color, place and role of the decor, as well as identifying ways and means of its formation in architecture. Require the theoretical development of methods of complex organization of the environment, as well as the use of decor in the architectural and spatial environment. A review of literature related to Central Asian architecture shows the modernity of these studies. Extremely limited information and research on the problems and development of decoration in architecture, showing the beauty and plasticity of their compositional solutions for buildings.

In the article the analysis of formation and interrelation of a decor in the conditions of social transformations in the republics of the given region by features of building construction, with search of use of national forms and traditions is conducted. Architectural monuments in the republics of the given region testify to a variety of methods of construction, architectural ornament, paintings, fine plasticity and other kinds of art creativity.

Taking into account the complexity of the problem under study, based on the analysis of sources, archival materials and visual observations, the continuity of traditions was studied and the search for a new in the development of decoration and the influence of monumental art on the modern architecture of the Central Asian republics was carried out.

Consequently, this problem, which requires practical analysis, determined the choice of this theme. In the article, an attempt was made to identify the origins and roots of the application of decoration in architecture, to analyze the experience gained.

As a whole, working out of questions and the analysis of development of a decor in architecture of Central Asia was an actual problem and represents to some extent new aspect of research of an important problem of an architectural science.

The study of this problem. The analysis of the literature devoted to the development and formation of decoration in modern architecture in this region shows that this topic is still insufficiently researched. In this article, an attempt is made to identify the origins of the development of decoration in architecture.

The study of decor in architecture are devoted to the works of scientists-researchers A.M. Belenitsky, B. Voronina, D. Wilber and JI Golombeck, B. Dennika, V. Manakova, L. Mankovskaya, Henri De Moran, V. Nielsen, G. Pugachenkova, L. Repel and others.

The study of décor and monumental art in architectural monuments, as well as the art of Central Asian peoples, is of great scientific and practical importance, as it allows to determine the trends in the development of architecture and the influence of monumental, applied and fine arts.

Natural surveys and scientific research carried out by scientists reveal the topography and structure of early medieval towns, the layout and composition of town houses, palaces, temples and other buildings where the material and spiritual culture of the people was used to some extent.

Architectural monuments testify to the diversity of construction skills, decoration, architectural

ornamentation, paintings, fine plastics and other forms of artistic creation, which is the subject of study by historians, archaeologists, architects and art historians.

On the basis of the stated goal the following tasks of the research are specified: analysis and generalization of domestic and foreign practice, as well as the search for a decor in architecture and construction to determine the ways of development of architectural decoration in Central Asia from the early Middle Ages to the present day, as well as to identify features of the formation of decorative elements and its role in the methods of development of heritage in the modern architecture of Central Asia to identify the connection and interaction between the decor and monumental art in architecture.

The subject of the study is:

- Stages of development of architectural décor with peculiarities of influence of continuity of traditions on formation of residential and public buildings;
- complex study of architectural decor, elements of artistic organization of the spatial environment of residential and public buildings of the Central Asian region;
- development of a decor in modern architectural and construction practice of this region in conditions of mass civil construction.

The research method was based on a complex systematic study of architectural and construction practice, application of architectural decor from the early Middle Ages to the present day, study and analysis of scientific literature, archival materials, as well as field surveys (mosques, residential buildings), photofixing, measurements.

The method of theoretical generalization is based on the commonality of historical and cultural processes, occurring and considered periods (V-XX centuries), which allows to reveal the decor in the architectural practice of different epochs.

The scientific novelty of the results is as follows:

- systematization of architectural and construction methods of decor formation;
- in revealing the stages of development of the decor of historical and modern architecture of the Central Asian region;
- in revealing of features of interaction of traditions and innovations in architecture development;
- in using progressive traditions of decor in modern architectural practice.

The practical significance lies in the following:

- the analysis and generalization of the theory and practice of decoration in architecture and the development of traditions, the search for new in the originality of modern architecture;
- the development of proposals for the introduction of architectural décor elements in the modern architectural and construction practice of the Central Asian republics.

The received conclusions and recommendations can find practical application in educational process at designing of civil buildings, on lectures and theoretical lessons on disciplines: "Sculpture and urban design", "Architectural coloristics", "Painting" and others.

Practical research is of fundamental importance in the history of development of décor in modern architecture of Central Asia. The study also reveals the novelty of decoration application in architecture, place, preservation and promotion of architectural heritage.

Inference:

The architecture of Central Asia, its development and formation have a long history. Although this period was marked by ups, downs and stagnation, folk architecture and artistic and cultural heritage in general had a progressive tendency.

The same can be said of the decor, which is an integral part of the architectural appearance of residential, administrative and public buildings built at different times in the history of the Tajik people. To reveal the originality of the decoration in Tajik architecture, to trace its development in a fairly long period of time (from the V to XX centuries), to determine the true specificity, regionality and modernity of the events taking place in Central Asia in the Middle Ages, during the formation of nations and states, their writing and culture.

The considered stage (V-XX centuries) of development of a decor and monumental art can be characterized, as a stage of development of national culture, traditions and new stylistic images in it.

The greatest blossoming in the field of decor occurs in the early Middle Ages (V-XX centuries), where the planning structure and organization of the spatial environment of residential and religious premises, castles and palaces of Shahristan, Penjikent, Varakhshi, Afrasiab are quite characteristic.

A certain artistic expression of the external and internal decoration of these buildings were decorative and mural art (wood carving and ganch, decorative brickwork, glazed tiles and monumental painting).

Throughout the XI-XVIII centuries. architecture, and with it the fine arts are experiencing the ups and downs, as a result, all this was reflected in the construction and decoration of buildings for various purposes, which are essential for the study of this art by future generations. Thanks to progress and improvement of modern science and technology, taking into account the continuity of traditions, we have inherited many famous architectural monuments of world art, such as the Samanid mausoleum in Bukhara, Registan ensembles, Shahi-Zinda in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mausoleums of Muhammad Bosharo, Khoja Mashad, Khoja Nakhshron in Tajikistan and many others, in which elements of architectural décor and monumental art are widely used.

The objects of national architectural décor and monumental art have occupied a significant place in construction practice.

In each region of Central Asia, the décor has its own stylistic features that distinguish the works by the composition of the drawing, ornamental principle and color flavor, which have been worked out by the centuries-old tradition and passed to modern architecture.

The development of architecture is largely due to the deep historical and theoretical exploration of cultural heritage, including folk architecture and art, which for many years has developed its own traditions and techniques;

Modern folk masters in their creative works use the best traditions of ancient art, borrow some elements of ancient national forms and decor, while taking into account modern requirements to artistic methods in architecture;

Improving the quality of architecture and construction, beautification of cities and rural settlements of Central Asia, further improvement of plastic and composite openings of residential and public buildings are the main tasks of architectural creativity. The desire to reveal all the features of the environment in unity with local traditions and stylistic peculiarities contributes to deepening the ideological and artistic content of architecture.

At the present stage, the search for stylistic originality of decor in architecture is focused on the use of new building materials and advanced technologies.

As a result of the conducted research it has been revealed that over the last decade the search is actively conducted in architecture, monumental art, where the decor takes a worthy place in the construction practice.

The creative potential and efforts of specialists and folk masters are aimed at searching for the expressive national and architectural appearance of Central Asian cities and rural settlements,

at forming ensembles and public centers, at creating stylistic peculiarities in the architectural and spatial environment, using decor and monumental art in the architecture of buildings and urban development. It may be noted that the architectural and artistic content of residential and civil buildings and individual structures is conditioned by the folk tradition. These traditional techniques, outlined in modern architecture, are successfully developed by local architects.

The purpose of application of architectural decor and monumental art in the exterior and interior of residential and public buildings (works of wood, ceramics, glass, metal) is to solve the problems of complex organization of space stylistics, in the mutual influence and search for a new, revealing the functional features of the decor and monumental art.

Important and most relevant today is an attempt to combine the continuity of traditions and modernity and organically collect architecture and decor to promote the emergence and accelerated formation of new, transforming the appearance of the established cities of Central Asia.

Conclusion:

1. Studies of residential and public buildings provide an opportunity to reveal the wealth of artistic and compositional opportunities in architecture, where more attention is paid to the application of decor in architecture;
2. The search for new architectural images, combined with the traditions of architecture of the past, taking into account the mutual influence of architectural and decorative techniques of the Central Asian and Eastern Republics;
3. Formation of a decor in the architectural and spatial environment of modern buildings in Central Asia requires the use of decorative plastic, landscaping, small forms, new finishing building materials;
4. At the moment, new methods of decoration, mobile and stationary devices, color and drawing, mosaic, painting, carving, etc. are appearing in architecture that meet the directions of modern architecture;
5. Nowadays in the Central Asian region individual residential buildings with various architectural and planning techniques, elements of improvement and improvement of decoration, artistic design of details are increasingly being erected.
6. The possibilities of creating compositional techniques of national traditions in the development of rural architecture are expanding. Composite techniques and searches for stylistic originality of the decor are also being developed in the architectural and spatial environment of the district. The deep tendencies of complex organization of modern living environment and the growing craving for higher imagery of solutions are revealed.
7. Search of new in a decor of constructions of the resulted examples of architecture of adjacent and foreign countries develops in various and various ways.
8. Ways of development of architectural decoration different from the way of other types of art includes such an objective pattern, as the influence of material (technical and functional) factors in the originality of the approach of synthesis of arts. Folk masters in a modern work revives forgotten traditions, while applying modern techniques - give strength to the search for artistic discoveries.

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