



ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC ORGANIZATION OF FACADES OF MODERN BUILDINGS IN HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN (AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 05 th 2023 Accepted: December 04 th 2023 Published: January 05 th 2023	The article is aimed at researching the principles of architectural and artistic organization of the facades of new buildings in the historical part of Samarkand, developing the facades of buildings that reflect traditionality and modernity in our architecture, and analyzing and harmonizing the principles of the built ones.

Keywords: Facade, artistic means, Residence, Historical city, quarters, Historical architectural environment.

It is known that the historical cities of Uzbekistan have been developed since ancient times, and one of these cities is the city of Samarkand. This city is unique with its antiquity and architecture. In the architectural-artistic organization of the facades of modern buildings in the historical city, the residential construction of the city streets, the two sides of the architectural-artistic image of the street, that is, the external image that participates in the formation of the general image of the city, and the one that directly surrounds the person the interior can be shown separately. For example: residential buildings facing the main wide and narrow streets should be connected with the surroundings. Because, in the inner image that surrounds directly, it is envisaged that all the comforts created for a person will be connected with

the environment[1]. Observations showed that in the historical part of the city of Samarkand, as a result of inappropriate use of modern materials: plasterboard, plasterboard, metal tiles, and other materials, various Euro-Gothic pointed roofs and tower-like forms appear. This is contrary to the traditions of our national architecture. It is of great importance to qualitatively solve the issues of residential and cultural-household construction in improving the architectural and artistic appearance of the city. Resolving these issues requires reconstruction of existing buildings, construction of new residential and public buildings. When constructing these buildings, it is necessary to pay great attention to their facade, because the appearance is very important for people to feel the historical city.



It will be necessary to organize the facade of these buildings in accordance with our national architecture. Facades should use widely used artistic

tools in our national architecture. In this way, we can harmonize the new buildings with our national buildings, for this, we need to give the spirit of



nationalism to the facades of the buildings, using local building materials, flat roofs, dalkan, children's houses, carved patterned bars and fences, pillars.

This does not mean that a full return to our national architecture does not mean repeating it, but it is certainly appropriate to take certain directions from them, to stylize and use their elements in modernity. There may be individual dwellings with a workshop, including multi-constructed dwellings, public buildings and cultural and household services. Entrepreneurs can conduct private production or creative activities in these buildings. In the conditions of the current market economy, such buildings are being built at the expense of citizens' and entrepreneurs' own funds and preferential loans from banks, and reflect the individuality of each entrepreneur. The architectural-artistic appearance of historical cities is formed by solving various socio-economic and architectural urban planning tasks. In solving these tasks, it is necessary to take into account the natural-climatic, architectural-urban planning conditions, the national customs of the people, and the architectural traditions of the oasis.



Placement of public centers, main roads, entrances to residential complexes, and high buildings that allow to expressively show the landscape characteristics of areas is important in forming the appearance of residential construction.



Changes are being made to the artistic image of the city while paying attention to the aesthetic aspects in solving the problems, preserving the integrity [].

In this field, the great achievements of our forefathers have been studied, and in order for us to reach and develop the heights achieved by them, the opportunity has been created to do great things in the field of creativity, especially in the field of architecture and urban planning. Only we can properly direct these opportunities, organize our funds and efforts in these areas on the most effective and most promising basis, find advanced architectural and construction methods and forms, and apply them in practice.

For the development and prospective future of the architecture of Samarkand cities, the work done in this field so far should be analyzed, summarized and appropriate conclusions drawn. Although there is still not much time left for the years of independence, it is necessary to identify, analyze and objectively evaluate the achievements achieved during this period, the advanced directions of the art of architecture and the shortcomings. It is true that in this short period of time, it is difficult to develop extraordinary advanced trends and artistic styles in architecture. However, during this period, the foundation stone of such trends and traditions was laid, and sufficient evidence must have been collected for their scientific justification, analysis and study.



Architecture as one of the art forms has an artistic expression. Unlike fine art, music, theater, architecture serves to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of a person. Therefore, as the material and spiritual development of human society develops, architecture also develops and changes accordingly. The specific material and spiritual needs and opportunities of each period are reflected in the architecture of that period.



These changes are often continuous. However, in the past, due to reform or other reasons, the development of architecture can be realized through drastic changes. In artistic creation, the feature of art reflecting the material and spiritual needs and possibilities of each period is called style. Due to historical development, some artistic tools created in the past cannot be replaced by new ones, and as a result, the old ones are forgotten.



However, many works of architecture and urban planning are passed down from generation to generation due to their historical, artistic or other significance. It is protected, due to the historical process, the need to improve its physical condition and artistic appearance arises. These works are carried out by architectural repair and restoration activities. However, restoration of the environment requires an individual approach based on high knowledge in each period and region.

In order to preserve the environment, we need to repair and reconstruct the facades of buildings, and in new constructions, it is necessary to develop the facades on the basis of national traditions.

It is necessary to reconstruct, restore and modernize the traditional type of low-rise residential areas of the old city, to give them a modern touch, to establish principles that take into account the information about the architectural-artistic, functional-technical historical-cultural value of these residential areas. Determination of the integrity of historical and cultural monuments and the environment surrounding them, the orientation of the historically formed system of the street in the old city environment, the

reconstruction of the street leading to separate monuments separated from the historical core of modern buildings and the sign device indicating the location of the street- it is necessary to provide by restoration.

It is necessary to harmonize old and new buildings, especially in the formation of their general silhouette, and to organize special scientific and design works. It is necessary to establish protective zones, in which differentiated calculated urban development requirements are imposed on areas with separate reconstruction, including restrictions on the construction of tall new buildings.



In the projects of restoration of historical regions, it is necessary to live as one of the forms of the economy of the city and to coordinate public buildings from the old fund, separate architectural monuments for hotels, service facilities, as well as to attract the local population to the trade and crafts development. it is necessary to focus.

The structure of the streets with architectural ensembles, porches, loggias, pediments reflecting the historical street, wooden pillars made with home-made decoration show the glorious history of the street. Registon ensemble, Bibikhanim mosque, Shahi Zinda ensemble, Guri Amir mausoleum, individual structures are considered to be the vertical silhouette of the city. It is worth noting that residential quarters located in historical parts of the city, as well as residential areas located in the historical part of the city, the composition of streets, and the streets with architectural ensembles provide a pleasant atmosphere.

The restoration of the historical architectural environment, the use of neglected monuments for modern purposes, and the regeneration of the traditional residential environment are among the most important problems facing the historical region of Samarkand today.



"We must never forget that the protection of historic cities and neighborhoods is primarily about the people who live there." Therefore, until today, the scientists of our Republic have developed methods and principles of preserving and restoring the architectural monuments of our historical cities, using them for modern purposes. However, where, how and in what kind of architectural environment the people living in the old city of historical cities will live in the future is an area that is little studied in the architecture of Uzbekistan. Therefore, in the protection of the territory of historical cities, it is necessary first of all to preserve, repair, restore, "revitalize" the residential environment. So that the people living in the old cities live in harmony with modern life while preserving their nationality and values.

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