

ARCHITECTURAL TRENDS OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE PERIOD 1932-1990

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Annotation: The article examines the influence of European styles on the architecture of Uzbekistan in the formation of new trends in the architecture of residential and public buildings. The use of national traditions and decorative elements is considered in detail. The analysis of the period under consideration is carried out, conditionally dividing it into two stages from 1932 to 1956 and 1960 to 1990. Each stage has been studied, which sharply differ in their architectural trends and styles. Attention is paid to solutions focused on the "restoration of historical heritage", exaggerated eclecticism, antique jewelry. The objects where the ideas are embodied have been studied in detail конструктивистов и функциональный рационализм современной архитектуры.

Keywords: Architectural styles, constructivism, Soviet avant-garde, eclecticism, modern modernism, national traditions, functional rationalism.

АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА В ПЕРИОД 1932-1990 ГГ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается влияние европейских стилей на архитектуру Узбекистана в формировании новых тенденций в архитектуре жилых и общественных зданий. Подробно рассматривается использование национальных традиций и декоративных элементов. Проводится анализ рассматриваемого периода, условно разделив его на два этапа с 1932 по 1956 год и с 1960 по 1990 год. Изучен каждый этап, которые резко отличаются по своим архитектурным тенденциям и стилям. Уделено внимание решениям, ориентированным на «реставрацию исторического наследия», преувеличенной эклектике, старинным украшениям. Подробно изучены объекты, в которых воплощены идеи конструктивистов и функциональный рационализм современной архитектуры.

Ключевые слова: Архитектурные стили, конструктивизм, советский авангард, эклектика, современный модернизм, национальные традиции, функциональный рационализм.

The study of the influence of European styles in the architecture of Central Asia dates back to 1868 to 1824. With the formation of the Union of Soviet Republics, the influence of the style called "Soviet avant-garde" is increasing, where modern constructivism is actively used. In 1932, Stalin banned constructivism in modern architecture. Instead of modern architecture focused on the fulfillment of functional tasks, a separate trend from Western architecture based on historical images is being formed. The Soviet government attached little importance to functional tasks, dimensions and planning solutions of architecture. It mainly attaches importance to facades facing the main streets, to the view from afar, to the main streets. Attention is paid to solutions focused on the "restoration of historical heritage", exaggerated eclecticism, antique jewelry. Since that time, the connection with European architecture has been

severed. Architectural life is controlled by the authorities. The Union of Architects of the USSR and associations of architects in the republics were established. Under their leadership, the same planning schemes and integrated solutions will appear for all republics [5].

In the Soviet republics, government and theater buildings occupy an important place in architecture. The power and administrative buildings are built in the form of luxurious, symmetrical, monumental ensembles.

In the 1930s and 1950s, many administrative buildings, educational institutions and cultural palaces were built according to this scheme. The architecture of buildings and structures built in Uzbekistan pays attention to national traditions. The facades of the buildings include elements of national decoration.

The core of the Pedagogical Institute building, built in 1938 according to the project of architects A.Djmuida and E.Djmuida, is a four-storey building. The entrance part of the main facade is built in an eclectic style. A wide staircase leads to the entrance porch, on which there is a group of magnificent columns and statues. The monumental building of the Institute, built in the traditional architecture of the 1930s, occupied an area in the form of a semicircle.

In the 1920s, the construction of theaters in capitals and large cities began. The A.Navoi Theater in Tashkent was built in 1934 and completed in 1947 by architect Shchusev. At first, the project was decided in the neoclassical style with semicircular arches and statues. Then the arches turn into axial ones and oriental motifs are introduced. The interiors of the halls are decorated by folk craftsmen of Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand, Ferghana using unique decorative elements of each school.

Art historians of the Soviet era called it "national in form and socialist in content" 1-2 -photo.

In 1950 – 1989, from the point of view of the history of architecture, Soviet architecture returned to the idea of Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius or L. Hilbersheimer and Ernst Mayr. The ideas of constructivists and the functional rationalism of modern architecture are being revived. 1- photo. Opera and Ballet Theatre. Tashkent. The 1935 project.

In the 1960s, the ideas of constructivists, functional rationalism, which is considered the leading style of the era in the history of modern architecture, were revived. During Stalin's time, the task was to master the "historical heritage", and now the task is to find rational ways of construction. Architect A.A. Balaev Opera and Ballet Theatre in Samarkand, built in 1964, is clearly visible. The spatial composition of the building is designed in this style. Concrete and glass are widely used in the rectangular building. The portal at the



entrance is a portico supported by straight vertical columns laid in rhythm. It is in this rhythm that the side facades are made on a flat surface 4- photo.

2- photo. Theatre. Tashkent. 1940-1947. Architect A. Shusev.





Rational design and standard construction will become the architectural and construction program of the twentieth century.

The motto of this period is focused on "Eliminating redundancy in design and construction." Their geometric shape and glazed facades demonstrate the openness of architecture, and the buildings are stark. 2- photo. Theatre. Tashkent. 1940-1947. Architect A. Shusev. they contrast with the previous architecture.

3- photo. Samarkand Opera and Ballet Theatre. 1964. Architect Balaev A.A.

4 - photo. The television tower in Tashkent. 1976-1984 years.

In 1976-1984, a 375-meter-high TV tower was built in Tashkent, resembling a space rocket 16 - photo. Functional style is becoming a trend that shows a new way of life in Uzbekistan [2]. The combination of folk art from various series and places of the Soviet era provides unique solutions for the construction of residential and public buildings. A special role protecting from the sun is called among experts the "hanging second facade". It was widely used at the factory to manufacture elements of national ornament using molds and was used in the architecture of Uzbekistan until the late 1980s as an element of facades in the architecture of residential and public buildings. Expressive fences built in 1974 at the Uzbekistan Hotel in Tashkent protect the hotel rooms located behind it from the sun [5].

National ornaments are widely used in the compositional solution and facades of both buildings. These architectural elements, in addition to forming a unique appearance of the building, protect the premises from the sun and are suitable for the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan. These buildings are part of a large-scale administrative public centers of the city (photos 5-6-7).



5- photo. Lenin Museum, Tashkent. 1970. Architect E. Rozanov. Photos from the Internet

6- photo. Hotel Uzbekistan. 1974 architect I. Merport et al. Photos from the



Internet

7- photo. The Palace of Friendship. Tashkent, 1982. E. Rozanov.

During this period, urban planning focused on the urban landscape was strongly developed in all republics. Inspired by the master plan of Brazilian cities, where large territories with architectural accents are being formed, they become mandatory elements of urban integrated planning.

Urban ensembles will consist of large spaces emphasizing the theatricality of public spaces reflecting the life of a socialist society. With an eye to the future, the division of transport streets and the organization of pedestrian zones will be developed. This trend is being implemented in all major cities and capitals. The territory of the central government in Uzbekistan is also formed on the basis of these traditions [6]



8-photo. From left to right: the building of the National Congress of Brazil; The Yucelin Kubitschek Bridge; The Monumental Arrow; The Alvarado Palace; the Cathedral with the Cathedral; Architect O. Niemeyer. 1960. Taken from the Internet. 9-photo. Aerial view of Independence Square. Taken from the Internet. фото - 10. The painting. View of the administrative complex in Tashkent from the western side. Architect Tursunov F.Y. archive. Retrieved from the Internet

The debate. In the early stages, until the 1950s, the architectural traditions of Central Asia were preserved mainly in private low-rise residential buildings and buildings that were artistically not controlled by the state. Since the 1950s, urban ensembles have made up large spaces, emphasizing the theatricality of the life of a socialist society. This trend is being implemented in all major cities of the republic and the capital.

In the 1960s, the ideas of constructivists and the functional rationalism of modern architecture were revived. Their geometric shape and glazed facades show the openness of architecture, and the buildings are solved in tension with the previous architecture. During this period, fences formed from national ornaments adapted to the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan became widespread

in the architecture of residential buildings and public buildings until the end of the 1980s. The constant development of new construction technologies and artistic solutions for structural structures are important in the formation of three-dimensional, compositional representations of the architecture of large public buildings being erected in our republic in the future.

One of the main principles of the development of architecture in our republic is the creation of new directions for the use of forms and decorative elements of national traditions in the tectonic structure of structural solutions of buildings and structures, spatial solutions of interiors.

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