



Manifestation of the National Architectural Style on the Example of the Palace of International Forums in Tashkent City

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Annotation: Below is an article about the significance of the public style of architecture, its significance and significance at the height of the building of the Palace of International Forums in Tashkent. The building of the Cathedral of International Forums perfectly complements the image of the center of Tashkent, shows the folk-historical flavor, requires the memory of national culture in modern architecture. Also, this article discusses possible terms, namely "Regionalism", "National Building of Architecture", and also considered the architectural style and appearance of the building.

Keywords: national, architecture, traditions, stylistic solution.

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Introduction. Against the background of world globalization and the complication of various creative directions in modern architecture in the second half of the twentieth century, a unique national flavor of architecture manifests itself, which largely contributes to the preservation of the self-consciousness of different people. is of particular interest.

Until the 19th century, the general public had little interest in architecture and was exclusively the private affair of monarchs and the upper classes. But gradually it turned into a wider phenomenon. The most important issue that has arisen in society since the 19th century is the issue of national identity. In the new reality, architects had to find in architecture an expression of national characteristics.

Main part. The architecture of any country, first of all, is a symbol of material and spiritual reflection in the culture of the people and endows this person with architectural ingenuity. At the same time, this is characteristic of the architectural style of other countries and states, and in our country, architecture is a symbol of our independence, the preservation of cultural heritage, which contributes to international diversity.

Regionalism is a direction in which architects draw inspiration from the idea of state monopoly and the ingenuity of architecture, combine modernity, appeal to local features and traditions.

The term "Regionalism" in a broader context is often used to refer to various trends in the architecture of the twentieth century. It is characterized by a passion for regional, and it is better to explore them with regional architectural

Traditions and a desire to better understand their local environments.

In the literary material devoted to the problem of regional architecture, the term "regionalism" often denotes various concepts, such as:

- Design in a historical environment.
- ✓ use of national decor in modern architecture;
- ✓ stylization under ancient architecture;
- ✓ Design in historical style.

The appearance of these trends in many countries of the world gave rise to hopes for the revival of architectural originality and the enrichment of the modern architectural language. The theorist C. Jencks in his book *The Language of Postmodern Architecture* (1978) replaced the concept of "regional" with "folk" (i.e., the local style of a particular region), "architecture is the beginning of culture in its context of beginning."

In addition, the theorist C. Jenks and B. Goldstein, publisher of the journal *Art and Architecture*, argue that regionalism has always been an alternative to the dominant trends in modern architecture. Researcher Sh. Askarov points out in his article "Metamorphoses of Regionalism": "Regionalism is tenacious because it reflects deep cultural stereotypes, and at the same time it satisfies the changing goals and means of architecture in this century."

Check out the modern architecture of Tashkent, this multicultural and religious city. This is one of the most beautiful cities in Uzbekistan with a long history. Tashkent and its environs are full of interesting architectural, landscape and archaeological monuments, such as the "Palace of the International Forum" next to Amir Timor Square in the very center of the capital.

The above building was built in a monumental style, with massive columns around the perimeter and glass walls protruding from the plinth. At the top of the roof is a giant white dome adorned with gold, the top of which is decorated with storks. The roof is decorated with three nests of storks, which are a symbol of good luck and prosperity.

Along the perimeter of the building, the landscape architect designed a flagstone path, many benches, fountains and flower beds that bloom throughout the year, changing color and color at the foot of the palace forum. The white marble on the walls of the building adds grandeur.

The building is intended for holding business forums, meetings of world-class politicians. For the above events, the building has several rooms, one of the largest halls is designed for 2200 seats, two small halls are designed for 300 people. The walls are decorated with plaster and mother-of-pearl. Almost one and a half kilometers of Swarovski wallpapers were used. The floors were covered with ebony parquet, and a special lighting scheme visually expands the already high ceilings. A special sound-absorbing plaster was also used, thanks to which, during events, the sound will not be distorted, which counteracts the occurrence of unpleasant echoes.

The LED ceiling of the upper hall gives the impression of burning stars in the sky. A 23-meter chandelier stands out in the lobby. Its reflective details were assembled from one million Swarovski. German designers do a very good job, for which they have received many international prizes and awards.

Today you can meet a large number of people around the Palace of International Forums. Most of these people are young people sitting by the fountain and reading books. In addition, this place has become a favorite among wedding photographers. There is a park area next to the palace, where you can often see the wedding entourage. Foreign tourists love to walk along the alleys of the palace, admiring its tranquility and grandeur.

The uniqueness of the building is that it combines national traditions with the traditions of modern architecture. The interior is distinguished by luxury and harmony, so the ceremony here is held at the highest level.

"International Forum Palace" is unique in all respects and, of course, is an adornment of the architectural facade of Tashkent. The unity of form and semantic content is achieved through a thoughtful combination of interior and exterior design of the building in a single style that combines cultural identity and modern architectural solutions.

Conclusion. The expression of national traditions in architecture is relevant today. In the era of globalization, it is very important for modern cities to depersonalize and protect their identity and history. Protecting the traditions and richness of national cultures should be a priority for all countries. And architecture is one of the most important tools in this mission, reflecting the face of the times and preserving the memory for future generations.

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