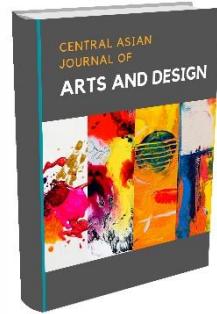




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The Integration of Modern Decorative Building Materials in Fergana-Style Interior Design

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Annotation

This article provides detailed information on the processes of integrating modern finishing building materials into interior design in the Fergana style and also details the origin, composition, styles of using some finishing building materials. Young designers, influenced by the Fergana School of Architecture, have been provided with sufficient information about the importance of local finishing building materials.

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Introduction

At a time when the design of the interior of private homes is becoming more and more interesting for designers and the need for people to live an environmentally friendly life, it is becoming a topical issue. The purpose of the study is to implement a design project of quality and aesthetic ideas for the organization of the interior of housing that meets modern standards, as well as the effective use of environmentally friendly, energy-saving materials and new technologies in housing construction in Uzbekistan. Man is a social being, so his whole life consists of three main factors - service, housing, and production vital processes. Most architectural structures serve to ensure the flow of these processes and contribute functionally (by nature) [1-11].

The main parts

In this study, we will consider the process of survival and consider it. In the interior of the dwelling, human activity takes place in three important aspects of the process - social, domestic and life support.

- Social aspect - implies personalization, relaxation, communication;
- Household aspect - washing, cooking, storage of personal belongings, cleaning, cleaning;
- Supportive aspect of life - personal hygiene, sleep, treatment, physical education, nutrition.

Depending on the similarity and function of these processes, each person can be divided into zones (territories) necessary for living, following their use during the day and night [12-23].

Any qualified designer should pay attention to the functional layout of the rooms based on the above aspects and adapt the elements of the interior (architectural segment, decor, lighting fixture or object, furniture, room flowers, curtains, etc.) to the tone of the interior. It is very important to be able to determine the mood.

Fergana School of Architecture has a long history, the combination of artistic elements, shapes and colours differ from other schools (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Tashkent), as well as the choice of decorative building materials used in artistic decoration. The architectural monuments of the Fergana School of Architecture and its style of interior decoration are unique. The role of masters of folk arts and crafts in enhancing the art of the interior is invaluable, and the handiwork of only the masters of ganch gives life to architectural samples.

Let's take a look at the researchers' descriptions of ganch and ganch masters. Ganch is a local building material that is blue or yellow in colour. Ganchturi is referred to by different names in different places. In the Caucasus it is called "gaja", Persian "gaj", Tajik "ganch", Turkish "urunak", Uzbek "ganch". Gypsum is a natural mixture of gypsum and soil, containing 40 to 70 per cent gypsum. There are two types of ganch: natural and artificial [22-29]. Natural gypsum is found in large boulders and is used for carving, carving, sculpture and decoration. Artificial gypsum is heated in special ovens and then crushed. In ancient times, ganch makers were known as ganch makers. Plasterers make a mixture of gypsum (glynogips) in several ways and emboss the pattern on the wall with the help of special plastering equipment. Gypsum raw material is one of the oldest local building materials and is widely used in exterior and interior decoration. It has been used as a lifelong building material without losing its character. But today, since the end of the twentieth century, the work of plasterers has been facilitated by the development of new building materials [31-35].



Figure 1. Ganch slab, made for the interior of Khudoyar Khan's Horde. XIX century.



Figure 2. An example of a Ganch used in the interior of a residential area around the city of Kokand. Gypsum -Ottocento, Venetian decorative finishing material

Nowadays, plasterers use gypsum instead of plaster. Gypsum is a white, colourless, transparent, dark or dark coloured mineral. It is very brittle and soluble in water. When heated to 80-90 °C, the water evaporates. If heated to 120-140 °C, it turns into alabaster. It is a building material; It is also used in the paper and cement industries, medicine and sculpture, and in carving and painting. Gypsum is water-resistant. To protect it from gypsum, the waterproof cover is painted with paste or paint. Gypsum is used to make drywall, barrier tiles, floor coverings, cornices, soundproofing materials, and fireproofing. [3,12,19]

Gypsum is also ancient building material. We can see that gypsum was used in the construction of the ancient Egyptian pyramids, as well as in the devices built from later times to the present day. After gypsum, alabaster is the raw material. Alabaster is a rougher type of plaster. It hardens quickly; its hardness does not lag behind gypsum and plaster. The grains are larger, white and blue. It is used for plastering and other purposes. To do this, the alabaster is sieved, mixed with water and mixed. When it is heated to 80-90 °C in the oven, the water begins to disappear. When the temperature reaches 120-140 °C, it ripens. Pure alabaster was sometimes used for carving. These local, decorative raw materials are processed in the production of building materials and used in modern and a wide range of construction works. For example, in recent years, decorative plasters have become popular instead of wallpaper for wall finishes.

Many building materials, such as natural materials, decorative 3D wall panels, night-light paints, vinyl tiles, inspire designers to create.

All materials used for the elements in the design of the interior (wood, granite, marble, etc.) can be natural and artificial materials are used conditionally. For example, metal and concrete are not natural materials in pure form. They are well processed by the human factor [29-38].

Also, the use of new materials with high thermal insulation, lightening of structural elements, has excellent decorative and artistic properties, allow you to feel comfortable in a modern interior. Due to the diversity of decorative and artistic features, the materials used for the elements evoke different emotional associations in a person: a feeling of cold or heat, a state of rest, and so on. For example, wood, natural moss (green root plant), fungus and granite, marble, metal - represent the cold

temperature, wood gives the interior warmth and softness, natural stone, marble, granite, brick and open concrete undelivered surface - represents a cool temperature. Also, some materials have the property of trapping noise, while others reflect it [2,8,14].

Here are some of the most widely used wall decoration materials for interior design today: Venetian decorative material - this material has come down to us from ancient Rome as a common decorative material that gives the appearance of marble [5,6,21,35]. Its composition includes residues from the processing of marble, as well as fragments and broken pieces.

With the help of modern techniques, researchers and designers have developed a type of Venetian decorative material as a result of the combination of natural components with marble. This invention is characterized by dust-retardant, light-reflecting, marble texture. A distinctive feature of the marble coating is its high level of preservation. Minor defects can be easily removed directly on the spot. The advantages of the Venetian decorative material for indoor use include:

- the durability of the material;
- abrasion resistance;
- odourless;
- ecologically clean;
- fire safety;
- gamma change;
- ability to paint in almost any colour;
- Ease of cleaning;
- moisture resistance;
- gives a marble texture.

Ottocento decorative upholstery - "Velvet fabric" and "silk" add a bright look to the interior with light rays. Ottocento is applied in one layer but can be applied in multiple layers when using a stencil drawing. This decorative plaster does not change its appearance for 10 years.

The main advantages of the material are its composition based on aqueous dispersions of resins and special metal pigments (paints), as a result of which the coating is gas-permeable, odourless, non-toxic (non-toxic), non-flammable, safe for your family and the environment [16-28].

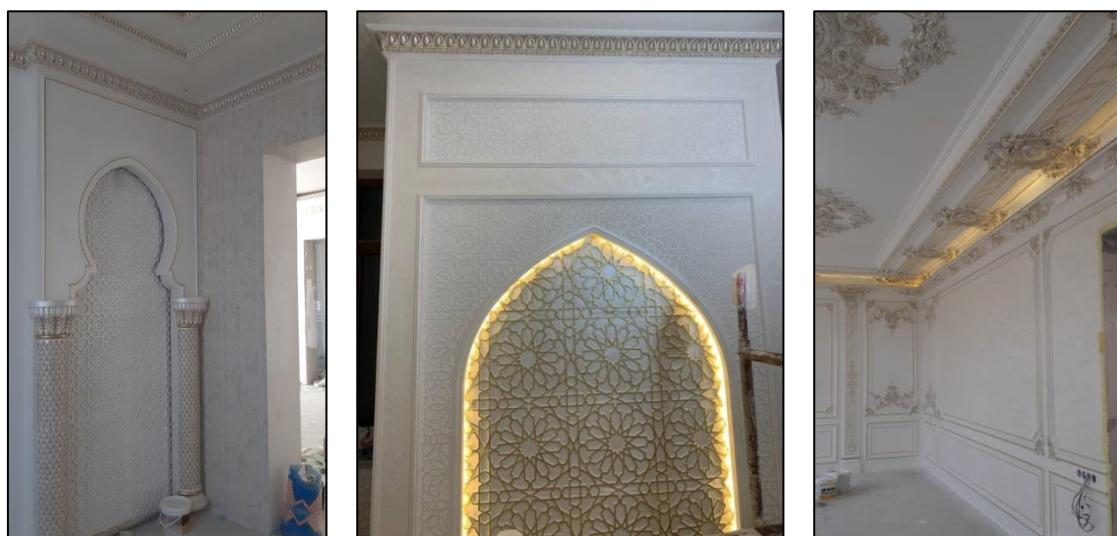


Figure 3. An example of a Ganch that was used in a residential interior around the city of Kokand.

Gypsum-Ottochento, Venetian decorative finishing material. The 2020 year.

It should not be forgotten that these aspects have a huge impact on the design industry, as each country has its national mentality, history, identity, national ornaments, appearance. In this regard, Uzbek designers face great challenges. Depending on the requirements of the customer, it requires a high degree of skill to combine modernity and nationality.

Conclusion

In the design of the interior of residential buildings, the use of modern decorative materials will be the task of designers, taking into account the climate, ethnic location, national traditions, worldview, material security of the population. Creating national-style designs in combination with the above wall decoration materials gives high effects.

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