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Modern Architectural and Artistic Look of the City of Tashkent

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Abstract

The article analyzes the modern appearance of the architectural solutions of the city of Tashkent after Uzbekistan gained independence.

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Introduction. Today, the spirit of nationalism is significantly reflected in some new buildings under construction in our country. In a short period of time, our country has acquired a completely new look. During the years of independence, our country has undergone significant changes in the field of architecture and construction.

On the basis of the Town Planning Code, a number of normative and legal documents aimed at further improvement of urban planning have been adopted. 1991 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Uzbekistan and its capital, Tashkent. For 29 years of independence, the face of the country and its capital has changed beyond recognition. Magnificent modern buildings, flat and wide streets, bridges, prosperous quarters, attractive fountains, huge shopping centers have added to the beauty of our capital.

The main part. Many beautiful, majestic buildings and structures were built in accordance with national architectural traditions and modern architecture, urban planning requirements. Creative work in the capital is aimed primarily at creating convenience for the population, in the interests of future generations, taking into account the climate of the region.

Thus, the image of the city takes on a modern look, without losing the historical form inherited from our ancestors. We all know that large-scale work is underway in our country to improve the standard of living of the population, to build an unsurpassed lifestyle [1]. Attention is drawn to the

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national ornaments used in the buildings and their modern interpretation. It should be noted that the modern look of traditional decorative graphic elements, whether in the building or in the interior, adds beauty to our buildings.

Such buildings include;

- Palace of International Forums
- Center for Youth Creativity
- "Humo Arena"
- Sports complex "Bunyodkor".
- "Tashkent City"
- -Xumo Arena

The Palace of International Forums "Uzbekistan" was erected on August 28, 2009 in the center of Tashkent.



Pic №1 Palace of International Forums "Uzbekistan"

The Palace of International Forums "Uzbekistan" combines national and modern architectural styles. The palace, which has become a masterpiece of the architectural ensemble of Amir Temur Avenue, added beauty to the city of Tashkent with its grandeur, grandeur, unique history and modern landscape design.

This magnificent palace combines national and modern architectural styles. Majestic patterns on the walls of the palace, majestic marble columns and a dome with a diameter of 53 meters testify to the continuity of the centuries-old traditions of our ancestors in the field of architecture. The height of the Palace of International Conferences is 48 meters. It has a reception hall with 300 seats and a conference hall with 1800 seats.

Despite the fact that the exterior of the building is made in a traditional style, its interior is very modern. The modern glass facade is combined with national patterns and ornaments. The interior is

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decorated with precious metals and crystals. The main lobby features a 23-meter Swarovski chandelier with 1.1 million crystals. Among the above buildings, the Palace of International Forums is undoubtedly one of the most majestic and striking manifestations of the creative work carried out in Tashkent [2].

The elements of the building's cornice were enlarged and acquired a characteristic shape. At the intersection of Afrosiab and Beshyogoch streets in Tashkent, a multifunctional ice palace Humo Arena was built. In the design of the Ice Palace, modern building solutions and advanced technologies are combined with elements of national culture, including the Humo bird, a symbol of love, happiness and happiness from the architectural idea of the building. The Ice Palace consists of 7 floors with a total area of 82,000 square meters. The complex is designed for 12,000 spectators. There is also a car park with 1600 space

Tashkent City The project, which is being built on an 80-hectare site in the old part of the capital, will be divided into eight sections at the site of the Okchi Almazor mahallas. There are business centers, shopping centers, hotels, offices, Congress Hall, exhibition halls, Broadway streets, residential buildings, social facilities, with an area of about 20 hectares. A garden is being built on the site, and an artificial lake with an area of two hectares and fountains are being built inside.

The Tashkent City projects, known as the City within the City, are being implemented by Uzbek businessmen in cooperation with investors from Germany, South Korea and the UK [3].

Conclusion. In a word, all these magnificent buildings are built in the form of modern architecture. natural materials and raw materials suitable for our region are used. Although all of our buildings are based on modern design, our national patterns are created from handicrafts combined with ornaments to create a unified image. The preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Tashkent is a priority for all of us. In this way, we will be able to increase the number of tourists in our developing country. The set of measures was approved by a resolution on the further development of architecture and urban planning in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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