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The proceedings are the papers of researchers, doctoral students, undergraduates and students on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities also the results of scientific research in the field of ethnoarchitecture and general problems in architecture and construction.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук, а также результаты научных исследований в области этноархитектуры и общих проблем архитектуры и строительства.

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### **ETHNIC STYLES IN ARCHITECTURE**

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Ethnic style is the national characteristics of a region, which developed over a long time during the life of several generations. It combines the way of life of residents, the peculiarities of their culture. As a rule, this is greatly influenced by the geographical location and climate conditions.

Modern architecture is becoming increasingly "international," under the influence of globalization, ethnic styles often lose their identity and spread throughout the world. For example, the chalet style has undergone a similar transformation - having appeared in the Alps, today we often hear this term in different countries, applies to the architecture of a residential building. The same can be said of the "Scandinavian style." Despite the ethnic roots of these areas, they are now usually used in the form of collective images [1].

Consider styles that have more pronounced distinctive features and require more attention to detail.

The popular English style is used mainly in interior design. Often, homeowners choose between the classical and English style, choosing an image for the interior. The English style requires smaller attachments. Moreover, the difference is not so significant. Some call the English style "English classics" and its distinctive features are the abundance of expensive wood, the presence of massive furniture and solid textiles.

It is believed that the English style owes popularity and success to William Morris, a famous English designer who managed to give a new life to medieval motifs of the aristocratic English interior, popularizing them in society at the end of the 19th century.

Residential architecture in the English style is conservative. One of the characteristic images of such a house is red brick walls, a tiled roof with a large slope, white classical elements on the facade: a powerful cornice, plat bands, balusters, etc.

The desire of our compatriots for a warm climate, which is explained by a long winter, may have caused the Mediterranean style to be especially popular.

The style incorporated many architectural motifs of various states adjacent to each other on the Mediterranean coast: Italy, Greece, France, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria. This style can be considered as eclectic, it does not have strict rules, which corresponds to the idea of a resort holiday and provides great opportunities for architectural improvisation, but within the framework of a general theme [2].

Currently, entire elite villages in the Mediterranean style have been built. As a rule, these are large houses with columns, terraces and a tile roof. But the philosophy of recreation does not depend on the number of square meters, so we believe that this style can be successfully applied in a cottage of any size, as well as combined with other modern styles.

Oriental style is a conditional concept that combines the motives and tendencies that came to Europe from the East. On the threshold of the 21st century, simultaneously with the advent of many sushi restaurants in different countries, the Japanese style became widespread. Harmoniously combining the ancient oriental traditions and principles of minimalism, the Japanese style entered the interiors of many residential buildings, creating an atmosphere of domestic tranquility and unity with nature, asceticism.

Its characteristic features are the absence of everything superfluous, the use of wooden sliding partitions, natural materials, wall paintings based on Japanese motifs. The laconicism of the interiors is emphasized by the presence of ikebana in the interior - traditional Japanese compositions made of plants. Often the interior is decorated with a branch of flowering Sakura.

The history of Eastern philosophy is millennial, of great interest to Western civilization. The beginning of the 21st century was also marked by an unprecedented economic recovery in China, which influenced the interest in the culture of this country throughout the world. The expression fen-Shui, which denotes the oldest Chinese philosophical doctrine of organizing space and seeking harmony with the world, was included in everyday life.

Japanese and Chinese styles are also classified as "Asian styles."

Recently, Turkish baths have become popular everywhere - "hammams" and "hookah." For their design, the "Arabic" style is used. Its distinctive feature is the abundance of highly detailed ornament, which can cover the entire free space of walls, ceilings and floors. This is explained by the laws of Islam prohibiting images of people and animals. Therefore, the Arabic style uses mainly geometric and plant ornament. The interiors are dominated by gold, mosaics, silk and other attributes of Arab culture.

The greatest influence on residential architecture, from the eastern directions, was perhaps exotic Japanese style, combining traditions, modernity and philosophy, which interested many customers.

The huge popularity of Japanese motifs in interiors and the modern principles of organizing space and unity with nature, characteristic of this style, influenced the architecture of suburban housing. Eastern philosophy has evolved for millennia and is reflected in design and architecture, where the main thing is the content that needs to be felt in order to design a high-quality oriental house.

The ethno-style, although it meets the country style, is itself a narrower concept, since it uses paints and objects typical of the area and nation under which stylization is made. At the same time, the ethno-style is more exotic, as it displays the decoration of dwellings, including various Eastern and Asian peoples.

Styles such as Mexican, Moroccan, African, Japanese, Chinese, etc. in pure form are quite distinctive and therefore complex together.

The embodiment of ethno-styles in the interior should be very careful. Either this is the creation of an ethno-style of a certain people (for example, the Japanese style or the style of the Russian hut), or the introduction of only some elements of any ethno-style into the modern interior, or the mixing of objects from different countries in such a way that this mixing gives rise to another style - colonial.

For a long time at the peak of fame was the African style, considered the most exotic: all the materials used in it to create the interior are natural resources of nature. The African ethno style of can be called the most exotic. To reflect the mood of free Africa in the interior with all possible fullness, it is simply necessary to exclude the presence of wallpaper, and paint the walls in any shade of ocher, warm and sunny shades of gold, yellow, sand. Place a natural wool carpet on the floor with a traditional African pattern, or skins or imitation under the skins of wild animals. In the interior you can use colorful furniture: carved wooden, woven from rotang or iron forged.

Objects of original art are mandatory: stone dishes, masks of African gods, decorative pillows depicting African animals on pillowcases, various sculptures, handmade lamps with forging elements, bright color accents in the form of hand-made vases. You can choose a gentle version of stylization "for Africa" and shade the classic interior with several objects. On a coffee table or dresser, a stone dish for fruits or a wooden vase will be very appropriate; casually throw an imitation of zebra skin on the sofa, place an elegant sculpture of black metal in the corner: create a feeling of isolation from civilization - this is the goal of the ethno-style.

Japanese style is often chosen by residents of megacities, tired of the dynamism of the city and the bright colors of the windows. Strict, restrained design, noble materials and direct forms - nothing overloads attention here. Therefore, interiors designed in this style consist of white and dark colors: white walls, white upholstery of furniture, light gray, almost white floor and on all this snow background - black furniture of simple shapes made of natural wood. Leaving a minimum of items, this style favors natural materials and concise forms. Modern television and audio equipment fit into such interiors without problems. Typical interior details are sliding partitions instead of room doors, tiny bamboo furniture, floor mats-tatami from reeds on the floor. Special attention is paid to accessories: on low rectangular tables you can place small porcelain plates, candlesticks, ikebana or a mini waterfall made of natural stone. Light fixtures made of rice paper with hieroglyphs, kimono (like decoration on a wall), Sakura branches, a pot with bonsai, paintings in the style of a Japanese art school, fan are easily recognizable.

Over the past few years, there has been a strong fascination of many people with India and, accordingly, with the Indian style of housing design. The main role here is played by bright colors: turquoise, raspberry, orange. Motley, lively interior with obligatory silk curtains and coverings. The furniture is low, made of teak, with chic openwork carving, indicating the special passion of Hindus for decor. In addition, furniture can be transformed. So, a chair can serve as a table, a wooden chest - a chair or a sunbed. In the interior, made in the Indian ethno-style, it will be appropriate to look bright, saturated colors, such as raspberry, orange, turquoise. India is a country of colors.

The Egyptian Ethnic style is distinguished by its rigor and refinement at the same time. The Egyptian Ethnic style is clear repetitive patterns and ornaments, columns and paintings on the walls. In the interior of the Egyptian style there are ivory products. Furniture, as a rule, is decorated with geometric patterns of bright shades and semi-precious stones. Hieroglyphs, frescoes and faience inserts in the interior, all this conveys the spirit of ancient Egypt.

Lovers of non-standard solutions in the interior turn to northern motifs and choose the Scandinavian style. Typical details of the Swedish dwelling: a wooden beam under the ceiling, conditionally dividing the room into two equal parts (in the old days clothes or round bread for drying were hung on it), floors and walls made of light wood, simple wooden furniture dressed in linen covers. Decoration is hardly used. Only embroidered wall tablecloths of tender green with beige, blue with white color will be appropriate.

The Mediterranean style attracts with its cheerfulness. The walls are painted in bright tones, on the floor there is a drawing of marble or colored ceramic tiles. You can equip a light living room with a painted wooden cabinet, a forged couch and hang curtains long to the floor. The colors inherent in the Mediterranean Ethnic style: all shades of green, including the color of the sea wave, sky blue, gold, yellow and white. They can be used both in the design of walls and in the choice of textiles. The Mediterranean Ethnic style is a buffoon of exotic plants in an apartment: palm trees, dracaenas, focuses. Braided lightweight furniture, rough uneven walls, mat on the floor.

Moroccan Ethnic style is a mixture of African and European Ethnic styles in the interior. Moroccan style is characterized using exquisite expensive textiles in the interior. The finest carving adorns wooden furniture. Moroccan Ethnic style is a luxury and an abundance of handmade carpets. The main colors corresponding to and transmitting the mood of Morocco are white, blue, red, golden and blue, yellow and orange. In the Moroccan Ethnic interior, stucco is usually present in abundance on the walls and ceiling, and mosaic tiles and patterns from it adorn the bathroom and living room. Furniture for this e Ethnic style is usually selected European style, comfortable and luxurious.

The Chinese ethno-style is characterized by minimalism and missing sharp angles in furniture. Furniture in this interior is used mainly bamboo with multilayer lacquer coating. In the Chinese ethno-style, only natural materials are used: bamboo, mat. An indispensable attribute of any Chinese dwelling is the images of the dragon present on furniture, lamps. The colors used in the Chinese ethno-interior are mainly beige, brown, red, black and gently pink. One of the main advantages of ethno-style is the use of environmentally friendly, natural materials, which, often, store the heat of the master's hands. Furniture and decor items made from materials such as wood palisander and sandal, mahogany, clay, bamboo and rotang (a special type of tropical liana used for weaving furniture) give the interior an unusual splendor, charge it with energy and nature, contribute to good rest and mood.

As a possible option - wallpaper stylized as papyrus, or special bamboo wallpaper. Floor coverings are diverse - from mats, associatively sending to the countries of the east, to carpets with a high pile. The main thing is to avoid everything that could remind of the modernity of recent days, for example, plastic. The use of glass is also best minimized. In the ethnic interior, even such incredible materials as ivory, horn, shell turtles, shells, feathers of exotic birds will not be unexpected. If ethnic motives are used only as interior elements, then these materials are well combined with skin, glass, metal and fabric, so popular in our century.

The main advantage of any ethnic style in the interior is the use of natural, environmentally friendly materials in decoration and furniture. Furniture made of materials such as mahogany, palisander and sandal will give any interior an unusual splendor, charge it with the power of nature

and energy, this will contribute to a good rest and mood. An acceptable option in the modern interior is the use of wallpaper stylized as papyrus or bamboo panels. Floor coverings can also be varied from mats sent to eastern countries to carpets with high pile. When developing a project, it is important to remember that the use of modern building materials (for example, plastic) can negatively affect the appearance of the room. The use of glass is also recommended to be minimized. The ethnic interior may include elements such as ivory, seashells or feathers of exotic birds. If ethnic motifs are used as additions to the existing interior, they will be well combined with skin, metal and fabric.

The most important elements of ethno-interiors will be such objects as:

- ritual masks;
- candlesticks and candles;
- stone and wooden vases;
- ethnic musical instruments;
- paintings.

In a special group, it is worth highlighting lighting objects that can differ from each other in color scheme, attachment method and material. Lighting allows you to give the interior completeness and unique color, with the help of it you can focus on certain details inside the room.

The art of Central Asia makes a great contribution to the history of architecture of the entire Muslim world. Thus, the architecture of Uzbekistan begins its history in the II millennium BC, and the heyday of the urban planning industry - at the beginning of the XV century AD. During the reign of the Timurid dynasty, monumental architecture was concentrated in cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Shahrissabz. At this time, magnificent structures with outstanding architectural forms were built. Here found a combination of the creative forces of Central Asia and Iran, as well as Azerbaijan and Syria.

The pride of the city of Samarkand was the cathedral mosque, which was intended for thousands of prayers. It was called Bibi-Hanym.

The construction of the mosque was completed in 1404, in its original appearance it represented a complex architectural ensemble, which included several minarets, portal-domed buildings, as well as several grandiose entrance portals. The main structure of this complex was a mosque with a large arch crowned with a turquoise dome.

The process of urbanization in Central Asia proceeded based on a systematic settlement of people. For example, in the center of Registan, as a rule, families of scientists and clergy settled, neighborhoods of artisans began a little further, further - merchants, etc. Similar cultural and ethnic settlements were characteristic of other cities in Central Asia [3].

People tend to appreciate the memory of the life of their ancestors. From generation to generation, national traditions, family relics are transferred. Of course, this is reflected in many things, even in the interior.

Ethnic style can represent a wide variety of ancient peoples and modern states. When traveling to another country or even another area, you can often notice that local housing buildings and household arrangements differ significantly. This is the style that is inherent in the locals in this settlement.

Thus, in each settlement, the region has its own differences, characteristic of local climate, geographical location, the presence of a large reservoir or vice versa, desert. Ethnic styles reflect the characteristics of a state, culture, nation or historical period. This is an inexhaustible source of new topics for architects and designers.

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## **THE ARCHITECTURE OF ASTANA AS THE EXAMPLE OF CONTEMPORARY CITY CREATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

There are urban structures in the world that have existed ceaselessly for centuries. An example would be the Syrian city of Damascus, or Greek Athens. The formation of cities is a continuous process in the process of civilization development. New ones are appearing in various parts of the globe. They are usually small and have an evolutionary way of building its urban potential ahead of them. The exceptions are big metropolises resulting from favourable socio-economic and political conditions. Due to its rarity and experimental nature, which consists in a complementary plan to build a complex urban organism, they appear to be unusual phenomenon. The well-known examples of the construction of new cities from scratch, embracing the symbolic elements and philosophy of the concept, composition issues, as well as ecological, demographic, and economic references, are each time experimental polygons where theory collides with reality. Such an example would be Brasilia according to Lucio Costa's urban concept and Oscar Niemeyer's architectural one. Modern experiments, such as Abu Dhabi and Masdar City - UAE, Almere - the Netherlands, Marne-la-Vallée - France, Halle-Neustadt - Germany and new cities in China and South Korea are also good examples. The youngest and also particularly important one is the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana [1]- the concept of a large city with a complex political, economic and social significance, the concept bridging the philosophical and aesthetic systems of Eastern and Western civilisations, appraising the two worlds in a specific way [2,3,4,5,6,7].

### **STRUCTURAL MODEL OF RESEARCH**

The subject of the architecture in Astana was born during the "Expedition to the heart of Asia 2012" in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Sabina Kuc and Wawrzyniec Kuc continued their research on "Techno-creation in architecture and landscape architecture" as part of this project [8]. Astana - the capital of Kazakhstan turned out to be the best object for the research [9].

The analysis from different points of view, including urban, architecture and energy planning aspects is presented in the paper. Thus, it is possible to receive the complex solution of spectacular tendencies in the development of such a special city as Astana. The structural model of research is provided below (Fig. 1).

Some issues referring to this problem were addressed in the papers presented during recent academic science conferences: 1<sup>st</sup> World Multi-Conference on Intelligent Building Technologies & Multimedia Management, 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference New Building Technologies and