
THE PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DESIGN AND ITS TYPES

Sanjar Khudoykulovich Mardov

Senior Lecturer, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

Zilolaxon Xikmat kizi Farxatova

Student, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan

Annotation: This article provides information on design and design types. There is also a focus on the types of design that are currently popular. Information is given on what interior design is and its stages.

Key words: design, interior design, design types, classic, haytek, gothic, renaissance, still.

Design is a voluminous concept, and this circumstance creates difficulties when trying to give it an unambiguous definition, therefore, the word “design” usually means a design method. In a word, design is a kind of human activity aimed at satisfying needs and requirements through exchange. To explain this definition, the following concepts are considered: need, needs, requests, goods, exchange, transaction and market. Thus, the initial idea underlying design is the idea of utility, beauty and the necessity of human needs, i.e., simply speaking, design is beauty and utility. And you can also say that design is fun.

Interior design is a special kind of art. By the style in which the interior is designed, it is possible to determine not only the taste, type of activity, status, image, hobbies of the residents, but also the character, mentality, nationality, as well as the number of people living in the house. Just as the face of each person is different from others, albeit similar faces, even a typical interior has its own face. To create your own face of the interior, its style, color, spirit - this is the main task of the designer.

We perceive the interior, as well as “architecture, with open eyes, turning our heads and moving from one place to another. Architecture is not a phenomenon immediately perceived; it is created from a series of images successively superimposed on one another in time and space, like music... Human eyes are located at an average height of 1.6 meters from the ground. This is the tool we have for perceiving architecture. The field of view of a person is very limited in size; to an even greater extent it is limited by consciousness, which, following the visual apparatus, perceives, evaluates and measures only what it has enough time for.” This is how the experimental designer and innovative architect Le Corbusier described the perception of architecture.

Interior Design

Style-forming. A new direction in architecture arises at a time when one style has already “worked out” itself, and another has not yet appeared eclecticism - borrowing individual elements of previous styles. Bad taste is not always obtained from this architectural vinaigrette; more often, a multi-styled, but “tasty” work is still born. It is possible to solve a personal interior in a mixed style, but eclecticism (a mixture of styles) is very different from the kitsch style (bad taste, anti-art), and the border between them runs along the same taste boundary. So, it’s better to know and understand the basics of architectural trends, or styles, before deciding to create a new or redevelopment of an old interior.

Ancient Egypt. The style, which existed for 4000 years, based its core on the worship of eternity. During its existence almost did not change. The vegetable type of stylization was widely used. 3 types of columns were used in the architect's places of worship - lotus-shaped (capital in the form of a lotus flower or bud), papyrus-shaped (capital in the form of a bunch of papyrus) and gatoric (capital with the image of the head of a goddess (the author is a woman with a dog's head). Over time, the style became more democratic, the funerary scenes were replaced by the depiction of sentimental scenes of life. Since the discovery of Egypt by Europeans, the culture of ancient civilization has so strongly excited the imagination that, having reworked its basic principles, an imperial style called Empire appeared.

Interior styles

Antiquity. Antiquity is commonly understood as the art of Ancient Rome and Greece. This style is the standard of harmony and beauty. The art of this style developed in parallel with the art and canons of Ancient Egypt, but, despite the connection between the peoples of Greece and Egypt, it developed independently.

Subsequently, the same harmonious later trends as the Renaissance, Classicism, Neoclassicism were repelled from Antiquity as from the canon. Unlike the Egyptians, the Greeks and Romans had a life-affirming outlook on life. All architecture and interior arrangement of dwellings were realistic canons and proportions. In this, such an exact science as geometry played its role, thanks to which "ideal" forms and proportions appeared in architecture and art. In the combination of the exact sciences and art, a system of artistic design in architecture was born: post-and-beam structures - orders and columns, which are still used today. Moreover, the role of supports was performed not only by cylindrical columns, "borrowed" from nature (tree trunks), but also, as a hymn to man, columns in the form of figures of gods - caryatids.

Baroque. Michelangelo is considered both the last born and the creator of the Baroque style, because it was he who realized the style-forming element - the plasticity of the wall. The crown of his creation - St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome - is already considered to be in the Baroque style.

Rococo. A fashionable trend in the decoration of noble mansions of the late 19th century. The luxury of living rooms, replete with expensive art collections. The owner himself with a room to his liking. Congestion with decor, the number of meters and, as a result, the isolation of space - typical of the style crisis of this time.

Classicism. The name speaks for itself. At the heart of the style is collected from the types of previous styles. Trying to create the perfect style

Byzantium. This type is characterized by powerful walls cut through by small windows and arches. The interior space is richly decorated with colorful carpets.

Gothic (XII-XV centuries). The Gothic style is characterized by elongated proportions, spacious, overly elongated rooms, where a person would feel like an insignificantly small creature.

France in the XII century. In contrast to the worthlessness of the flesh, the "stone lace" of thin-walled buildings flourished in lush color. Gothic - the time of birth of colored stained-glass windows in the form of lancet arches This constructive system made it possible to achieve an unprecedented height of vaults thanks to large windows and excellent illumination.

Renaissance (Renaissance). The greatest master of this era was Michelangelo Buonarrotti, who was more of a sculptor than an architect. From this point of view, he created architecture as a kind of winning background for his sculptures. In particular, he doubles columns and pilasters, changes their rhythm

Byzantine is stylish for the century, but forever. The idea was reborn from time to time and became relevant again. Until now, the principle is considered universal: "you don't know how, make" Classicism ". The use of elements of ancient architecture in the design of rooms and facades, the development of the so-called "order" organization of decor.

Romanticism. Natural forms of decor. Wild stone, forging, gothic elements. Romantic dinner. It is considered characteristic of poetic natures.

Neomodern. The use of Art-Nouveau plastic forms for the architectural design of premises on a modern technological basis. Almost complete absence of ornaments.

Art-Deco. Paris has repeatedly set style and fashion. Between the first and second world wars. The lightness and elegance of decor, trying to perceive the speed and pressure of the coming age of machines, gave rise to a style of decorative art called "Art-Deco".

Modernism. The creation of Cubism and the German school of design "Bauhaus". The search for rational aesthetics, revealing the technological and utilitarian essence of things.

Minimalism. Neglecting decor for the sake of finding ideal proportions and color relationships in basic forms.

Techno-Art. Selection of load-bearing structures and communications. Paris again. End of XX century. Center J. Pompidou.

Art Nouveau (art nouveau). A style that developed in architecture, art and design in Europe at the end of the 19th century, as opposed to Neo-Gothic. It is characterized by sinuous, smooth outlines with a clear

tendency to asymmetry. The furniture decor contains natural and plant motifs. The decoration in the Art Nouveau style is characterized by the image of female figures with flowing streams of hair. In Russia, this style went down in history under the name Modern. The symbol of this style is the elements of vegetation, irises and orchids were especially revered. Characterized by "exquisite poetry of lines."

Industrial style (industrial). Closely adjacent to Minimalism. Industrial style - with open sterile spaces, as if from a science fiction movie. Metal objects resembling fantastic appliances and equipment. The industrial style in interior design is characterized by the presence of unhidden communications (pipes, valves, wires), building forms are visible in the interior. Often use metal tables, cast iron plates on the floor. To many, the style seems "inhuman", wild, non-residential, but sometimes it is used not only in office space, but also in residential. This style is a kind of game in the industry.

Hi-tech. Originated in Britain in the 70s of the XX century (Eng. Higttech - high technology). Style and theory of design, based on the application of the latest advances in technology. A distinctive feature is the presence of protruding structural elements and engineering equipment. Chrome-plated pipes, metal surfaces, polished connection lintels, bolts - everything that testifies to reflection and modern concepts of spacecraft. All attributes are in demand in the interior of "high technologies". Fashion for "Hi-tech" emerges in waves, with the advent of either new structural and finishing materials, or from the demand for certain technologies. So, for example, plastic, popular in the 60s of the last century, is again in demand in the furniture industry, decor; hybrid materials appeared, combining plastic and cotton fiber - a kind of "high-tech" canvas.

Stretch acrylic ceilings are also an element of "Higttech".

Neoclassicism (Neoclassic). The neoclassicism of the 20th century goes back to the neoclassicism of the 17th-18th centuries with its appeal to the ancient Greek and Roman styles. Modern use of classical motifs includes both strict antique and more magnificent and whimsical forms inherent in Empire and Rococo. Neoclassical decor is characterized by images of acanthus leaves, shells, and architectural fragments.

Post-modernism (post modern). Develops at the end of the 20th century in architecture and art as opposed to modernist radicalism. Postmodernists use a fusion of various styles of the past, for example. Classicism and Baroque, often with ironic effect. The specificity of the style is hyperbole as a tool for creating a vivid theatrical image of the environment.

Kitsch (kitch). The combined name of some currents of Postmodernism, such as Memphis, using the potential for bad taste and the charms of sentimental crafts of mass demand. This is a game of anti-design that emerged as a protest trend in interior fashion for those who are ready to take their environment not too seriously.

Traditional (Traditional). It is customary to include respectable interiors that embody the bourgeois order of life. This is a solid, solid furniture in the style of past eras, an interior consisting of objects that always have a historical affiliation.

Exotic. The interiors, furnished and decorated, are stylized with authentic items of ethnic cultures in their most common manifestations with echoes of a distant and unknown life. It is clear that for each country, culture, the term "exotic" is independent. As the saying goes, "What is good for a Russian is death for a German."

Antique style (Flea). The concept of Antiquarian style is very blurry in terms of time. What is modern today and has no historical value, in 40 years belongs to the concept of "antiques". More recently, elephants were in fashion, and their location on oval-shaped TVs and radios was an indispensable attribute of Soviet families. Nowadays, these porcelain amulets are rarities, and fit perfectly into the concept of the Antiquarian style.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the design and its types are a wonderful example of art.

References:

1. Mardov S. X. Modern Electronic Methods of Controlling Students' Knowledge in the Field of Construction Drawing //" ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM. – 2021. – C. 18-26.
2. Xudoykulovich M. S., Saidaxatovna R. F., Xasanboy o'g'li N. A. Evristic teaching technology and its practical application which in theaching of draftsmanship //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021.

– T. 12. – C. 458-462.

3. Xudoykulovich, Mardov Sanjar. "THE STATUS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT" CONSTRUCTION DRAWING" IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS." Archive of Conferences. 2021.

4. Xudoykulovich, Mardov Sanjar, and Farkhatova Zilolahon Hikmat Qizi. "Methods of using graphic programs in the field of construction drawing." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.10 (2021): 1297-1306.

5. Mardov S. X. Current Status of Developing Students' Space Imagination in the Use of Graphic Software in Teaching Architectural Drawings.

6. Мардов С. Qurilish chizmachiligi fanini o 'qitishda grafik dasturlardan foydalanishda talabalarning fazoviy tasavvurini rivojlantirishning bugungi holati va muammolari //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 12/5. – С. 146-154.

7. Khudoykulovich M. S. et al. Content of the Science of Architecture Construction and Its Current Status of Teaching //International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 106-114.

8. Mardov, S. K., & kizi Farxatova, Z. X. (2022). Methodology of Development On The Basis Of Graphic Programs in Increasing Student Space Imagination and Graphic Literacy in Teaching Construction Drawing. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 2(2), 312-319.

9. Mardov S. X., Rasulova F. S., qizi Galimova S. H. The Importance of Graphic Programs in Developing Student Space Imagination in Teaching Construction Drawing //EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 320-325.

10. MARDOV S. X. THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF GRAPHIC PROGRAMS AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT SPACE IMAGINATION IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWING //THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука. – 2021. – №. 12. – С. 680-684.