



# The Significance of the National Architectural Style in the Development of Design-Code Rules for the Historical Centers of the City of Bukhara

**Jurat Tajibaev**

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**Samidullo Elmurodov**

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**Zafarbek Matniyazov**

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**Zafar Sattorov**

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**Nurseid Rahimboyev**

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

## ABSTRACT

In the development of the design-code of the historical regions of Bukhara, the analysis of the architectural style of the city and the national elements of the building facades are discussed. The state of the hotel business and its construction processes, the processes of combining national style and modernity in hotels, and the formation of the new "Bukhara style" are discussed. In addition, there is information about the research to identify local materials in the development of city design code rules.

## Keywords:

Historical city, national architectural style, new "Bukhara style", colonial style objects, design code rules, hotels, "Muslim brick", building facades, advertising elements, visual noise.

## Introduction

Currently, most developed countries have developed design codes for their cities. The concept of design-code is not a new concept, it may have been called differently in history, but it was formed within the norms of architecture and urban planning. Now this concept is known to the world and every city is trying to create its own design code. The rules of the design code not only regulate the facades and spaces of city buildings, but also help to develop all business sectors there.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, several laws and decisions have been introduced on design code rules. Including the decree of the President of

the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 27, 2020 "Development and implementation of the territorial "design code" taking into account the purpose of the elements of the urban environment, traditional architecture and culture, as well as the natural and climatic conditions of the place by July 1, 2022." Decree No. PF-6119 and the scientific project being carried out based on it also envisage the development of the Design Code rules of the historical centers of Bukhara and Samarkand cities.

### The main part

Design-code rules can be developed for the whole city or for its different regions separately. But there are cities that are divided into historical and modern parts. If the historical part of the city is considered its center, as a result of the expansion of the city, new, modern and completely different style

cities will appear around it [1,2,3,4]. The city of Bukhara, one of our historical cities, also has its own rich history. In addition to its national architecture, Bukhara also includes monuments of colonial architecture [5,6,7,8,9]. That is, two main styles dominate in the historical part of Bukhara (Fig. 1, 2).



**Figure 1. Ulugbek madrasa, Bukhara**



**Figure 2. Colonial architecture, now Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts, Bukhara**

Of course, the architectural monuments of the colonial period are relatively small, but this style should also be taken into account when

developing design code proposals for these areas (Fig. 3, 4).



**Figure 3. The historical center of Bukhara is the historical center of Bukhara.**



**Figure 4. Objects of colonial architectural style in the historical center of Bukhara.**

We visited the historical areas of Bukhara with our scientific team and studied the condition of the streets there in order to develop the rules of the design code. Here, it can be clearly seen that the variety of design-code objects and their different styles lead to the visual disturbance of the environment. But

architecturally, the construction works being carried out in order not to lose the national style are noteworthy. This can be clearly seen in the hotel business. Our opinion is in terms of architectural style, but advertising objects and street elements are excluded [10-15]. You can see it in the following images (Figure 5,6).



**Figure 5. Hotels trying to reflect the national style**



**Figure 6. Street elements that destroy the historicity of the area and spread visual noise**

In recent years, the business of hotels in Bukhara has developed a lot, entrepreneurs have realized that tourists pay more for nationality than for modernity. But this is not enough, only the nationalization of the appearance of the object is insufficient, it is also necessary to regulate its surroundings, external facades, and entrance areas. Although the buildings do not exactly repeat the national style of Bukhara, they continue the coloristic solutions of the environment and the architectural style. At the same time, this style is very compatible with the style of Islam architecture and reproduces the modern context. In the style, you can feel the skillful use of national elements, which seems to be a

mixture of Islamic schools of architecture, but reflects the modern, unique style of the new Bukhara architectural style. Observing the objects being built in the historical centers of Bukhara, we were convinced that the interest in our national architecture and the process of adapting it to the modern one is at a very high level. In the conversation with the master builders, the building owners said that they are also finding the same old building materials for the object. This material is called "Muslim brick" in the local language, it is not produced today, and the minimum age of such bricks is 120-150 years [16,17]. Of course, it is not possible to find a lot of bricks for this kind of construction, so they are used only for the



construction of the entrance portals of the building or part of the decorations in the entrance spaces. It should be said that this material was a popular construction material not only in Bukhara, but also in many cities and

villages of the entire republic. Therefore, it can be assumed that this material is brought from the dismantling of old, useless buildings in neighboring districts and villages (Fig. 7).



**Figure 7. National style construction processes in the city**

In researching the city of Bukhara, our team conducted many researches and studied the scientific researches of several authors. In the research of these authors, more complete information about Islamic architecture and style is presented [18-20]. In addition, the scientific works of other researchers who were looking for the development of design-code rules were also effectively used.

### Conclusion

It is necessary to find a solution to the problems such as improper placement of advertising objects, improper placement of commercial objects, and improper distribution of the territory in the space and facades of the historical monument. The new appearance of the national style indicates the formation of a new Bukhara architectural style. The main three elements used in it are: the use of ancient "Muslim brick", wood and thatched wall or mud plaster, the wide use of brick or wooden fences as a decorative element is a unique accent of this style turned around.

### References:

1. Tajibaev, J. K. (2022). Use of Small Architectural Forms in Greening Public Places of Historical Cities (On the Example of Khiva). *Eurasian Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 4, 107-114.
2. Ugli, E. S. S., Erkinovich, M. Z., Rasul-Ulmasovna, Z. L., & Khamroevich, T. J. (2021). Development trends of non-stationary trade facilities. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 495-503.
3. Reyimbaev, S., Adilov, Z., & Matniyozov, Z. (2021). Role of the design code in improving the quality of the urban environment. *ACADEMICIA: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(1), 1805-1812.
4. Amriddinovich, A. D., Ziyodullayevna, S. U., Bahromovna, G. S., & Abduhabirovna, S. D. (2021). Architecture of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 443-445.
5. Rasul-Zade, L. U., Salimugli, E. S., Amriddinovich, A. D., & Khamroevich, T. J. (2021). About scale, proportion and image

- in architecture on the example of the order system. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(11), 284-293.
6. Erkinovich, M. Z. (2020). Cultural and cognitive aspect and factors influencing the organization of the architectural environment of the aralsea region tourist routes. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(6), 8139-8153.
  7. Zokirova, L. A., & Matniyazov, Z. E. (2022). Some Aspects of the Organization of "Corridors of Health" in the Historical Centers of the Cities of Uzbekistan. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 16, 105-112.
  8. Voronina, V. L. (1969). *Архитектурные памятники Средней Азии: Бухара, Самарканд.* (Автор текста и составитель альбома В. Воронина.).
  9. Веймарн, Б. В., Каптерева, Т. П., & Подольский, А. Г. (1960). *Искусство арабских народов: (средневековый период)*. Искусство.
  10. Sattorov, Z. M., & Mamatov, V. S. (2022). Research on phosphogips waste utilization in the building materials industry. In *Инвестиции, градостроительство, недвижимость как драйверы социально-экономического развития территории и повышения качества жизни населения* (pp. 80-91).
  11. Adilov, Z. H., Mirjalolov, D. T., Komiljonov, M. S., Mirjalolov, N. T., & Tadjibaev, J. H. Effective Organization Of Landscaping In The Republic Of Karakalpakstan. Volume 6, ISSUE 11, November 2019. pp. 11930-11932.
  12. Erkinovich, M. Z. (2021). The Principles of Formation of a GYM in Modern Multi-Storey Residential Buildings. *International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology*, 1(7), 115-119.
  13. kizi Salomova, F. L., Matniyazov, Z. E., & Mannopova, N. R. (2022). Methods of Using Ethnographic Elements in Furniture Design. *European journal of innovation in nonformal education*, 2(5), 166-170.
  14. Oglu, E. S. S., Shamilevich, S. T., Qizi, K. D. I., & Ziyodullayevna, S. U. (2021). Methods of Improving Green Walls on the Territory of Uzbekistan. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 1253-1260.
  15. Taqi, S. U. Z., Taqi, G. S. B., Taqi, A. D. A., & Abduhabirovna, S. D. (2021). Problems in tourism in uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(11), 256-258.
  16. Adilov, Z., Matniyozov, Z., Vetlugina, A., & Xudoyarova, D. (2020). Educational buildings solutions for typical landscape design. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 9(4), 2825-2828.
  17. Matniyazov, Z. E., & Buronov, N. S. (2022). Why Does A Project Organization Need Bim Technologies?. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 13, 17-20.
  18. Omonov, D. A. O. G. L. (2022). Ranglarning insoniyat bilan uzviy bog'liqligi. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(10-2), 97-100.
  19. Sobirovich, B. N. (2021). Prospects for development of bim technologies in Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 804-808.
  20. qizi Tajibayeva, D. M. (2022). Importance and Relevance of Focusing and Improving Sidewalk Design. *Eurasian Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 5, 13-16.