

NATIONAL AND MODERN TRADITIONS IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF PUBLIC CATERING BUILDINGS

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Abstract: *This article provides partial information on the development and formation of the architecture of catering establishments - wedding halls, teahouses and restaurants, and their creation in artistic-national-modern styles, as well as architectural-design solutions.*

Keywords: *Teahouse, national, modern, architecture, catering establishments, design, artistry*

Public catering establishments are one of the largest sectors of the national economy and are of particular importance in improving the health and well-being of the population, providing trade and household services to the population. It is known that the work organized at a high level in public catering establishments leads to a high level of saving of human labor and creates convenience for the population, and leads to the liberation of many people from housework. Public catering establishments create conditions for the organization of public recreation. This is a single vacation, family events, meetings with friends, etc. Here, it is necessary to take into account various entertainment (music, dance, variety shows), high-level service, more diverse and high-quality food assortment, sanitary-hygienic conditions, and demonstration of cooking skills. From year to year, due to the shortage of free space in the city centers, it is becoming a problem to locate service facilities, including catering establishments, within the city. That is why it seems appropriate to use the existing institutions effectively. The architecture, design, shape and aesthetic appearance of catering establishments established in Uzbekistan have been designed in various styles over time. The objects created during the former union represented the unique character of each region. For example, among such buildings, such buildings as "Moviy Gumbazlar" cafe-club in Tashkent, "Zarafshon" restaurant, and "Yubileynyy" restaurant in Samarkand can be added to the list of notable unique structures of their time. Unfortunately, the "Yubileynyy" restaurant in Samarkand was demolished, the "Zarafshon" restaurant in Tashkent underwent many changes and, along with the change in appearance, lost its functionality and essence. It is worth saying that while analyzing the buildings and structures mentioned above, we feel that their architectural appearance is unique.

In the architecture of these buildings, we can see that the play of light and shadow, which is typical of southern architecture, and at the same time, the use of sun-blocking grills, arches, muqarnas, ornate elements, which are national decorative elements that are often found in the architectural structures of Uzbekistan, have formed a unique image of these

buildings. In addition, these are the first manifestations of modernism created during that period throughout the countries of Central Asia.

These buildings are also unique with their perfect volume-spatial solutions. One of these buildings is not at all like the other, each has its own unique appearance. At the same time, the strength level of these buildings is very high. The buildings built in those times were built for certain famous dates, they were extremely well thought out, their architectural and structural solutions were built in perfect condition. The authors of these buildings were considered mature architects of our Republic.

In Uzbekistan, it can be concluded that the interior and exterior decoration of catering buildings, especially restaurants, has moved to new creative directions, and it is one of the most important aesthetic problems of our time. Therefore, compared to the current development, it is being formed in a stable manner. We believe that it is necessary to carry out deep scientific research for further study, research, and rapid development of this field. We can say that the use of modern experiences, especially the more use of laws based on traditional folk customs, is the main factor in the development of external and internal decorations in the national spirit.

Improving the living conditions of the population and providing services to them, perfecting the conditions in recreation and entertainment and wedding halls and catering establishments is becoming an important task of the nation today. The environment in which a person lives and rests is directly related to interior art and must meet advanced aesthetic, technical and functional requirements.

Today, it is difficult to imagine the architecture of modern public buildings of different regions of Uzbekistan without the newly built and under construction catering buildings in the city. They play an important role in the formation of street architecture, because most of them are built with the main facade facing the street, and in most cases, they are built with two floors. The architecture of such buildings can be divided into three groups according to their appearance:

1. Objects built on the basis of the traditions of our national architecture;
2. Objects built on the basis of modern architectural styles;
3. Institutions with mixed architecture.

The architecture of institutions belonging to the first group is characterized by more national architectural forms and decorations, mainly national motifs on the facade, and blue dome shapes on the roof.

Institutions of the second group are mainly characterized by wide transparent (mirrored) facades, embossing of the entrance, special attention to interior design.

And in the third group, we can see a combination of the above qualities.

Teahouses are another type of public catering establishments. In Central Asian teahouses, unlike teahouses in other countries, you can easily eat and fill your stomach. For example, only green tea and sweets are served in an Azerbaijani tea house. Sweetness and hospitality, national dishes - breads, sweets - were always provided in teahouses. People who

wanted to eat rice here. In the old teahouses, there are national musical instruments such as dutor, gijjak, and flute, and folk songs, especially mashshaks, singers, who perform classical songs, bring spiritual and aesthetic pleasure to people. Partridges and quails were incessantly flying in the nets.

In this sense, the tea house was also considered a place of cultural recreation and recreation. Because before the revolution, there were no clubs either in the cities or in the villages. The teahouse was a very common picture among the peoples of Central Asia, especially the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The teakeepers immediately brought hot bread, sugar, raisins and tea to each guest who stepped into the teahouse. This good habit has become a strict rule. Most of the teahouses have a special place at the top for the enlightened elderly, which is kept very clean and tidy. Young people never sat in the seats reserved for the elderly.

Over time, teahouses are being built combining their national traditional style with a modern look.

Since the 1970s, model teahouses have started operating in the regions of the republic, such as "Salom" in Tashkent, "Samarkand", the above-mentioned "Blue Dome", and "Otarlar teahouses" in the district centers. In particular, several tea house buildings in Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan and Kokon were created in harmony with the environment and well equipped. In such teahouses, one can see the unique taste, nature, hospitality, politeness of the city residents.

A teahouse is not only a place where you can eat and drink tea, but also a comfortable place to relax, meet with relatives and friends. We know that teahouses are usually only visited by men. They eat delicious food over a cup of tea and have a hearty conversation.

In conclusion, it should be said that it is difficult to develop the good customs of our people related to the tea house with subjective views without knowing well the national traditions and the laws of development of social life. The time itself demands the need to pay great attention to teahouses with educational value.

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