

## ANNOTATION

**to the text of the thesis of Kabylov Daulet Blyaluly "Art features of the development of interior design of public buildings in Kazakhstan (chronological and typological aspects)", submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on a specialty 6D041600 – Arts**

### **Relevance of the research topic**

The program of “Rukhani zhangyru” is directly aimed at the General cultural development, where the national history, ethnic heritage, and in General everything that makes up the spiritual world, was in the focus of attention of society

The dynamic development of Kazakhstan over the years of independence is most clearly demonstrated by the construction and architecture. It is well known what role does President N. Nazarbayev give them. In a very short period on the map of the country there is not just a new capital, it is a new city.

Along with the architecture, even more rapid development (almost throughout the country) is experiencing interior design. And if in Astana active construction dictates a constant need for growth of interior design of public buildings, in Almaty this movement began in the nineties of the last century.

In connection with the above, the relevance of the research of the period of independence is directly related to the active development of modern interior design of public buildings in Kazakhstan. It is now necessary to collect all possible information on the status of this issue, which will certainly be in demand in its further study.

**Problem:** Modern interior design of Kazakhstan is one of the bright pages of the construction of a new cultural environment in which the concept of comfort is based on the synthesis of the principles of ergonomic and artistic design. This stage of development fully coincides with the new understanding of the environment, previously unusual for the Kazakh ethnic group.

**Hypothesis:** the dynamic development of the design of the architectural environment in Kazakhstan is largely associated with the process of regular active urbanization of two cities: Astana and Almaty, led to dramatic changes in the design of interiors of public buildings, and in the variety of stylistic directions of artistic solutions.

**The object** of the study is the General issues of interior design of public buildings in Kazakhstan over the past centuries, with a focus on the late Soviet period and the period of independence. And also in the field of attention are the global trends in the development of modern interior design of public types of buildings.

**Subject of research:** the main directions and chronology of interior design of iconic public buildings of Kazakhstan of the XX-XXI centuries.

### **Purpose of research:**

Identification of the most common stylistic and artistic principles in the formation and development of interior design of public buildings in Almaty and Astana of the Soviet and Post-Soviet periods.

### **Research problem:**

- to research the world experience in the development of architectural environment design as an independent type of artistic activity;
- to research the current trends in the development of the world architectural and design practice;
- to research the features of interior design of Soviet Kazakhstan;
- give a brief description of the interior design of the most important architectural objects of Soviet Kazakhstan;
- to consider the design of interiors of public buildings in Almaty and Astana from historical and art-historical positions, to identify the most significant features of the artistic solution;
- to give a comparative analysis of the Soviet and modern architectural and artistic heritage in the field of environmental design;
- consider the features of the artistic organization of the interiors of the iconic buildings of Post-Soviet time in Almaty and Astana;
- to give a general comparative analysis of the development of international experience and creative innovations in the Kazakh design of the architectural environment.

#### **Methodological framework**

In the study of the theme of the dissertation research used an interdisciplinary method, based mainly on the data of history and theory of architecture, history and theory of artistic culture.

The article applies historical and art history analysis of the modern design development of the architectural environment of Kazakhstan, applied comparative comparative analysis of international experience and architectural practice of domestic artists.

The research methodology includes a comprehensive full-scale study of the material, as well as the study of information data from domestic and foreign publications.

#### **Intended result:**

Coverage of the most common design issues of the architectural and spatial environment of Kazakhstan.

Identification of the main vectors of development of modern interior design of public buildings in Almaty and Astana.

#### **The boundaries of the study**

The chronological boundaries of the study are outlined mainly by the late Soviet period and the period of independence in the history of Kazakhstan. World experience in the development of interior design of public types of buildings is defined by the boundaries of the XX-XXI centuries.

Typological aspects of the forms of the architectural environment in our study cover iconic public types of buildings, as well as objects that actively influence the further development of the design environment in Astana and Almaty.

The boundaries of scientific research are outlined by the issues of artistic solution of the interiors of the studied public buildings in Almaty and Astana, and also cover general issues of artistic and figurative variations in interior design within the context of their temporary development.

**Scientific novelty of the research:**

- the main vectors of development of modern design of architectural and spatial environment of interiors are defined at the moment;

- the most serious factors affecting the world architectural and artistic practice are identified;

- the most general directions of development of design of the architectural and spatial environment of interiors of the Soviet Kazakhstan are revealed;

- regional signs of development of environmental design of the Soviet Kazakhstan are designated;

- material on the current state of design of the architectural environment in the cities of Astana and Almaty are collected;

- the general characteristics of the artistic design solutions of the architectural environment of Almaty and Astana during the independence period is given;

- the scientific circulation includes previously unpublished materials on the interiors of modern facilities.

In the field of humanitarian knowledge of Kazakhstan, this issue has not been raised and studied in its entirety from the point of view of art. Individual articles in different publications cannot meet the requirements of scientific data. The novelty of the topic is associated with the active development of architecture and interior design in Kazakhstan over the past twenty-five years, which are still poorly covered in the scientific literature from the standpoint of the analysis of their architectural and artistic merits.

**The scientific and practical significance** of the thesis work lies in the fact that the results can be used in the system of general and artistic education as a lecture material, as well as for further research in the field of art, architecture and design.

**To the presentation are taken out:**

- the industrial revolution, which became the basis for the development of design as a type of activity in the world practice of the nineteenth century, at the present stage of development led to yet another active transformation of the interior space of public buildings in the context of cultural and historical events and new technological possibilities of modern times;

- in the development of world architecture and design at the turn of the last two centuries, tendencies toward the maximum multifunctionality of the interior space of certain social types of structures appeared; first of all, these are shopping and entertainment and office facilities, however, many educational types of facilities also tend to be built with multi-functional use of the interior space;

- in the formation of the artistic image of the interior architecture, along with the function, one of the key positions is occupied by modern technological innovations;

With the help of technology, spatial types of illusions are created (foreshortening, natural phenomena, etc.);

- the design of the architectural environment of the interiors of public buildings in Kazakhstan of the Soviet period as a whole reflects the stylistic signs of constructivism, minimalism, functionalism; in the Late Soviet period, a synthesis of Eastern and European architectural traditions is observed;

- in modern urbanism there is no rigid system of typical design; the corridor-cabinet system for building space has been replaced by the most open space capable of subsequent transformations;

- in modern interior design in Kazakhstan, eclecticism inherent in postmodernism dominates as the main stylistic direction in the development of architecture and art of the country of the post-Soviet period; along with this, new futuristic ideas are gradually penetrating; in the design of the architectural environment, environmental issues and the increasing role of aesthetics are having an increasing influence; economic feasibility and aesthetic appeal, harmony - the main features that guide both the customer and the author of the project — the designer;

- a national school of masters of design of the architectural environment is being formed, which currently has its own recognizable features; among the modern types of structures, designed by domestic architects and designers mainly catering, education, office types of structures; but at the moment there is an expansion of the field of activity of Kazakh designers and in the development of design of iconic cultural objects; Mobility of forms and space - one of the signs of the development of the subject-spatial environment of modern interior design is relevant for many Kazakhstani authors.

**The practical significance of the work.** The main provisions of the work can be used in creative practice and teaching activities: the development of curricula and programs, methodologies for teaching artists and designers, in teaching theoretical and practical disciplines to architects, artists and designers.

#### **The degree of scientific development of the issue**

Research in the field of architecture, architectural and spatial tasks in architecture is one of the most significant in the general development of humanitarian knowledge since the times of deep antiquity. But the most consistently study of the problems of architecture and construction began in the twentieth century, and the issues of interior aesthetics received their independent place in scientific research in connection with the turbulent urbanization of the modern world.

The thesis provides a list of sources used relating to the topic of this dissertation work.

**The first section: "Interior design of public buildings of the XX-XXI centuries: development trends" consists of three subsections**

The first subsection: "The history of the development of interior design in the world", is devoted to the history of the development of design, starting with the industrial revolution in Western countries, the meaning of the terms "design" and "architectural design environment" is defined. The chapter provides brief information

on the factors of the formation of design in world practice, but the main emphasis is placed on the development of the scientific substantiation of this issue within Soviet history.

**The second subsection** of the chapter “Problems and factors of the development of architecture and design of the architectural environment of the interior” is devoted to contemporary issues of the development of world design. It is argued that the former **corridor-cabinet system** of organizing the space of many public types of structures in the present is in many cases obsolete. It is replaced by **open and transformable forms**. All these trends lead to new solutions for the interior design of public buildings as a whole. The text provides examples of the creation of new production spaces of office type, in which functional tasks are solved from the standpoint of contemporary artistic and aesthetic requirements.

The third subsection “The artistic image as a way of aesthetic expression of ideas in the design of the architectural environment” is devoted to the issues of aesthetics, artistic and figurative decision as one of the key factors for the expression of conceptual avant-garde ideas in world and domestic design.

Modern design practice is entirely related to the general direction of the development of artistic culture, in which the revolutionary ideas of modernism have not yet exhausted their significance, although they have been seriously rethought and transformed at the moment. Polystyrene, cultural alloys of various configurations - this is the sign of postmodernism.

The second section: **“Interior Design of Public Buildings of the Soviet Kazakhstan: Chronology of Formation and Development”** consists of two subsections devoted to the chronology of design development in Soviet Kazakhstan.

In the first subsection "The history of the development of interior design in Kazakhstan" provides a general and brief description of the development of interior design in the country. The section is abundantly supplied with examples from the history of the development of Kazakh Soviet design with preferential emphasis on the iconic structures of Almaty.

The second subsection: **“Regional factors in shaping the spatial and artistic environment of the interior in Kazakhstan”** is devoted to issues of local “features” of the development of architecture and design of the country, determined by two factors: climatic conditions and the specifics of artistic culture development, which are the basis of national identity. The text provides specific examples.

The third section: "Modern aspects of interior design of public buildings in Kazakhstan" consists of three subsections, briefly covering the issues of typology and classification of public buildings, directly affects the issues of innovation in the architecture of public buildings and especially the artistic organization of the interiors of the iconic structures of Almaty and Astana. And finally, the issues of modern author's concepts in solving architectural and artistic problems in the projects of public buildings of Astana and Almaty are covered.

The first subsection: "Issues of typology of public buildings and their classification" includes modern divisions of all types of architectural structures in the world practice.

The second subsection: "Innovations in the architecture of public buildings and features of the artistic organization of the interiors of the symbolic structures of Almaty and Astana", highlighting the issues of innovation, draws attention to the development of the entire restructuring of the spatial environment of public buildings in Astana and Almaty, from the 90s of the twentieth century to the present . Examples are given.

The third subsection of the last chapter "Modern author's concepts for solving architectural and artistic problems of interior design of public buildings in Astana and Almaty" is devoted to the analysis of design developments implemented at the moment. The subsection deals with a number of projects by foreign and domestic architects and designers. The text provides examples with a brief description of the solution for the design of interiors of iconic types of structures, the author's own concepts of design projects of a number of masters are highlighted.

At the end of each chapter are the main conclusions.  
The thesis work concludes, summarizing the key findings on all raised issues.