

THE ROLE OF INTERIOR DESIGN IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract: This research paper provides a scientific and practical analysis of interior design as an essential component of contemporary architectural practice. The study examines interior space formation through an integrated approach that includes functional planning, ergonomic principles, aesthetic criteria, environmental sustainability and psychological factors influencing human perception. In addition, modern global trends in interior design and their applicability within the context of Uzbekistan are explored through real-life and practical examples. The findings substantiate the position of interior design not merely as a decorative discipline, but as an independent and multidisciplinary field within architecture.

Keywords: Interior design, interior architecture, interior space, functionality, ergonomics, aesthetic environment, sustainable design, architecture of Uzbekistan.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada interyer dizayn zamonaviy arxitektura amaliyotining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ichki makonni shakllantirish jarayoni funksional rejalashtirish, ergonomik tamoyillar, estetik mezonlar, ekologik barqarorlik hamda inson idrokiga ta'sir etuvchi psixologik omillarni o'z ichiga olgan kompleks yondashuv asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, interyer dizayn sohasidagi zamonaviy global tendensiyalar va ularning O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llanish imkoniyatlari hayotiy va amaliy misollar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari interyer dizaynni faqat dekorativ yo'nalish sifatida emas, balki arxitektura doirasida mustaqil va ko'p tarmoqli soha sifatida qarash zarurligini asoslab beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Interyer dizayn, interior architecture, ichki makon, funktsionallik, ergonomika, estetik muhit, barqaror dizayn, O'zbekiston arxitekturasi.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье представлен научно-практический анализ интерьерного дизайна как неотъемлемой составляющей современной архитектурной практики. В исследовании процесс формирования внутреннего пространства рассматривается с комплексной точки зрения, включающей функциональное планирование, эргономические принципы, эстетические критерии, экологическую устойчивость, а также психологические факторы, влияющие на восприятие человеком окружающей среды. Кроме того, на основе жизненных и практических примеров анализируются современные мировые тенденции в области интерьерного дизайна и возможности их применения в условиях Узбекистана.

Полученные результаты подтверждают, что интерьерный дизайн следует рассматривать не только как декоративную дисциплину, но и как самостоятельную междисциплинарную область в рамках архитектуры.

Ключевые слова: Интерьерный дизайн, интерьерная архитектура, внутреннее пространство, функциональность, эргономика, эстетическая среда, устойчивый дизайн, архитектура Узбекистана.

Introduction

In contemporary society, a significant portion of human activity takes place within enclosed spaces. Residential buildings, offices, educational and healthcare facilities, as well as commercial and public buildings, all rely heavily on the quality of their interior environments. Consequently, interior design has evolved from a secondary architectural element into a strategic discipline that directly influences quality of life, productivity and social interaction.

The concept of Interior Architecture extends interior design beyond the selection of colors, furniture or decorative elements. It emphasizes the comprehensive shaping of interior space through structural systems, engineering solutions, spatial composition and human-centered design. In the context of Uzbekistan, where climatic conditions, cultural heritage and traditional lifestyles play a significant role, this approach becomes particularly relevant.

Main Part

The Role of Interior Design within the Architectural System

Interior design constitutes a logical continuation of architectural spatial planning. Elements such as walls, columns, ceiling structures, circulation paths, and engineering systems form the foundation of interior design concepts. Therefore, interior design should not be regarded as the final stage of architectural practice, but rather as an integral component developed from the initial conceptual phase.

For example, contemporary office buildings often employ open-plan layouts to enhance communication and collaboration among employees. However, such spaces may generate acoustic challenges. To address this issue, interior design solutions incorporate zoning strategies and sound-absorbing materials, demonstrating the technical and architectural nature of interior design decisions.

Fundamental Principles of Interior Design and Their Practical Application

Modern interior design is based on several core principles:

- **Functionality** – ensuring that each interior element serves a clear and efficient purpose. In compact residential units. For instance, multifunctional furniture and flexible zoning significantly enhance spatial efficiency.
- **Ergonomics** – adapting interior environments to human dimensions and movement patterns. Proper ergonomic planning in kitchens and sanitary spaces is essential for everyday comfort and safety.
- **Aesthetic integrity** – achieving harmony among colors, forms, textures and materials to create a visually balanced environment.
- **Lighting design** – maximizing natural daylight and strategically planning artificial lighting. Uzbekistan's high solar exposure offers significant opportunities for effective daylight integration.
- **Environmental sustainability** – utilizing natural, local and energy-efficient materials to promote healthy indoor environments.

Contemporary Interior Design Trends and the Uzbek Context

Current interior design practice is strongly influenced by minimalism, ecological design, biophilic design and smart interior concepts. Scientific research confirms that natural light, greenery and neutral color palettes positively affect human psychological well-being.

In Uzbekistan these global trends are increasingly interpreted through the lens of national architectural identity. In modern residential complexes in cities such as Tashkent and Samarkand, traditional ornamental motifs are incorporated in simplified and contemporary forms. The use of local wood, brick and natural stone not only enhances aesthetic value, but also responds effectively to regional climatic conditions.

Social and Psychological Significance of Interior Design

The organization of interior space has a direct impact on human behavior and emotional well-being. In educational facilities, well-lit, flexible and open interiors contribute to improved concentration and learning outcomes. In healthcare environments, calm color schemes and natural materials support emotional stability and recovery processes.

Within Uzbekistan, ongoing modernization of interior design in schools and higher education institutions demonstrates how spatial quality can positively influence educational standards and social environments.

Conclusion

The conducted analysis demonstrates that interior design represents a vital and multifaceted domain of contemporary architecture. Interior Architecture extends beyond aesthetic enhancement to encompass functional, ergonomic, environmental and psychological optimization of interior spaces. In the context of Uzbekistan, interior design is evolving through a balanced integration of national traditions, climatic considerations and global architectural trends.

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