

FUTURISTIC THINKING ABOUT THE EMERGENCE OF NEW STYLES IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE EAST

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Abstract

Introduction and purpose: Universal for all epochs and independent of human will, styles still exist in the history. For example, the fact that no style lasts forever looks inevitable from the point of view of such a seemingly far-from-art scientific discipline as information theory. As long as the style is fresh, as long as it is not forgotten which forms have been replaced by innovative finds, creativity makes sense. But if you, as an architect, are going to follow the aesthetics that have prevailed for centuries, then you should not count on the conquest of the public and its delight. Another circumstance that unites all eras and styles is that the forms of works, regardless of what they mean or depict, live their own lives. Materials and methods: Indeed, in the art world, something always happens by itself, regardless of the will of people. For example, the craving for a spacious, uncovered surface of the wall, to which only decorative details are attached here and there, characteristic of Empire architecture, is replaced in just a few decades by an inexplicable horror of unfilled planes. The attractor (from Latin. attrahere – to attract) means a certain set of conditions under which the choice of paths of movement or evolution of different systems occurs along converging trajectories and, ultimately, is attracted to a single point. Spectacular drawings with an infinite number of so-called strange attractors turned out to be the most suitable. Results: In general, in the opinion of an inexperienced person, there are no strange attractors, but it is important for mathematicians to distinguish these latter from their simple counterparts. Primitively speaking, attractors demonstrate the final states to which, under certain conditions, self-organizing dynamical systems strive. Discussion and conclusion: Simple ones are predictable, strange ones are unpredictable, but they give the most spectacular results, forming beautiful spatial figures similar either to multi-dimensional caves, or clouds of intergalactic gases, or the insides of some

biological organisms seen through a powerful microscope. It was these graphs that led to the appearance of buildings of completely previously unthinkable shapes.

Keywords

Attractor; Spatial figures; intelligent technologies; Eastern architecture; Interactive architecture; Neo-vernacular architecture.

Introductions

It is important to note that these styles are not mutually exclusive, and architects often use elements from multiple styles in their designs. In general, the architecture of the East is in dynamic development, and new styles are constantly emerging. It is important to note that these styles are not mutually exclusive, and architects often use elements from multiple styles in their designs. In general, the architecture of the East is in dynamic development, and new styles are constantly emerging. In the context of Islamic architecture, new styles often combine traditional elements with modern approaches. Eastern architecture is a unique direction, distinguished by its rich history, characteristic elements and influence on modern construction; In the article we will look at the features of this style, its development and examples of famous buildings. Eastern architecture has a long and rich history that begins with the ancient civilizations of the East, such as Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China. Each of these cultures contributed to the development of architecture and created unique styles and techniques. In India, architecture was strongly associated with religion and philosophy. Temples appeared here, which were built in accordance with Vedic canons. They had complex architectural forms, sculptures and carvings. The Nagara and Draavid style temples are especially famous. In China, architecture developed in close connection with the philosophies of Confucianism and Taoism. Pagodas appeared here - multi-tiered towers that served as temples and places of meditation. They were built of wood or brick and had graceful roofs with curved edges. Eastern architecture has continued to evolve over the centuries, influencing modern construction and inspiring architects around the world.

Main part. Main styles and directions of oriental architecture. Eastern architecture includes various styles and directions, each of which has its own characteristics and characteristic elements. Let's look at some of them:

Architecture of Islam. Using calligraphy and geometric patterns in new materials and designs. Creation of mosques using energy-saving technologies. Integration of traditional elements into modern skyscrapers. While some people may view the new styles as contrary to Islamic principles, others believe that they

can help preserve Islamic architecture in the modern world. Buildings will perform new functions, such as vertical farms and smart cities. It is important to note that the future of Asian architecture will be determined by many factors, such as economic growth, technological innovation, climate change, and social change. However, it is clear that the architecture of Asia will play an increasingly important role in shaping the future of the world. Buildings will perform new functions, such as vertical farms and smart cities. It is important to note that the future of Asian architecture will be determined by many factors, such as economic growth, technological innovation, climate change, and social change. However, it is clear that the architecture of Asia will play an increasingly important role in shaping the future of the world.

Chinese architecture. Chinese architecture has a rich history and includes various styles such as traditional Chinese style, pagoda style and imperial palace style. Traditional Chinese style is characterized by the use of covered courtyards, curved roofs and decorative elements such as dragons and phoenixes. It is often found in temples, palaces and gardens.

The pagoda style features tiered towers with curved roofs. They serve as temples and places of meditation. The style of the imperial palaces is distinguished by majesty and luxury. It includes the use of the color red, gold jewelry, and symbols of power.

Japanese architecture. Japanese architecture is distinguished by its simplicity, harmony and closeness to nature. It includes styles such as traditional Japanese style, Shinto style and Zen style. Traditional Japanese style is characterized by the use of wooden structures, sliding doors and tatami - special mats for sitting and sleeping. It is often found in traditional Japanese homes and temples. The Shinto style includes the use of a sacred torii, a gate that symbolizes the entrance to a sacred space. It is often found in Shinto temples and shrines. Zen style is characterized by minimalism and the desire for harmony. It involves the use of gardens, rocks and water to create a meditative atmosphere.

Indian architecture. Indian architecture has its own unique characteristics and includes styles such as Nagara style and Draavid style. The Nagara style is characterized by the use of tall towers known as shikharas and elaborate carved decorations. It is often found in temples and palaces. The Draavid style is characterized by the use of flat roofs and stone pillars known as gopurams. It is often found in temples in south India. These are just some of the main styles and trends of eastern architecture. Each of them has its own uniqueness and contribution to the development of architecture in eastern countries.

Characteristic elements of oriental architecture.

Eastern architecture has its own unique characteristic elements that distinguish it from Western architecture. Here are some of them:

Decorations and ornaments. Eastern architecture is known for its rich decorations and patterns. They can be made in the form of carvings, reliefs, mosaics, ceramic tiles and other decorative elements. Decorations and designs can be geometric, floral or abstract, and they often symbolize religious or cultural meanings.

Arches and domes. Eastern architecture often uses arches and domes in its buildings. Arches can be semicircular, pointed or polygonal, and they create an effect of lightness and grace. Domes, in turn, can be smooth or decorated with carvings and mosaics, and they give buildings a majestic and impressive appearance.

Patios and gardens. Eastern architecture often includes courtyards and gardens that serve as places to relax and connect with nature. These courtyards and gardens can be designed as miniature landscapes with ponds, plants and rocks, and they create an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

Use of natural materials. Eastern architecture prefers to use natural materials such as wood, stone, clay and ceramics. These materials give buildings a natural and organic feel, and also provide good thermoregulation and protection from external influences.

Symbolic meaning. Eastern architecture often has symbolic meaning related to religion, culture or history. For example, certain shapes and patterns can symbolize wealth, happiness, longevity, or spirituality. This gives buildings a special meaning and helps convey certain values and ideals. These are just some of the characteristic elements of oriental architecture. Each of them contributes to the creation of a unique and beautiful appearance of oriental buildings.

The influence of oriental architecture on modern construction. Eastern architecture has a significant influence on modern construction. Its unique elements and principles inspire architects and designers around the world. Here are some of the main ways in which Eastern architecture influences modern construction:

Use of traditional forms and elements. Eastern architecture often includes unique shapes and elements such as curved roofs, towers, domes, arches and patterns. These elements can be used in modern buildings to give them a unique and attractive look. For example, many modern shopping centers and hotels incorporate elements of oriental architecture to attract attention and create a cozy atmosphere.

Use of traditional materials. Eastern architecture often uses traditional materials such as wood, stone, brick and ceramics. These materials give buildings a natural and organic aesthetic. Modern construction is also increasingly using these materials to create environmentally friendly and sustainable buildings.

Comparison table of oriental architecture

Subject	Definition	Peculiarities
Eastern architecture	An architectural style that developed in Eastern countries such as China, Japan, India and others.	- Use of traditional materials such as wood, stone and brick - Unique shapes and designs reflecting local culture and religious traditions - Emphasis on harmony and balance - Often includes gardens and water features - Use of covered galleries and palace complexes - Symbols and symbolic elements are often present
History of development	The beginning of the development of oriental architecture is associated with the ancient civilizations of the East, such as the Chinese Empire, India and Japan. Over the centuries, the style evolved and influenced other regions.	- Various periods and styles such as Chinese pagoda, Japanese Zen Buddhism and -- Muslim architecture - Influence of religious and philosophical teachings on architecture - Importance of preserving and passing on traditions and heritage
Basic styles	Chinese architecture, Japanese architecture, Indian architecture, Islamic architecture and others.	- Chinese architecture: the use of covered palace complexes, pagodas and traditional Chinese elements - Japanese architecture: simplicity and minimalism, the use of traditional materials such as wood and paper - Indian architecture: use of temples and cave structures, rich ornamentation and sculpture - Islamic architecture: the use of mosques, minarets and geometric patterns

Subject	Definition	Peculiarities
Characteristic elements	Unique elements of oriental architecture.	- Covered galleries and palace complexes - Use of traditional materials such as wood, stone and brick - Unique shapes and designs reflecting local culture and religious traditions - Water features such as fountains and ponds - Symbols and symbolic elements reflecting spiritual and religious beliefs
Impact on modern construction	Eastern architecture influences modern construction and design.	- Using elements of oriental architecture in modern buildings and structures - Incorporating the principles of harmony and balance into design - Influencing the use of traditional materials and techniques - Inspiring the creation of unique and original shapes and patterns
Examples of famous structures	Famous buildings reflecting oriental architecture.	- Chinese Wall-Forbidden City in Beijing-Kyoto - Temples in Japan-Taj Mahal in India-Sultan Mosque in Istanbul

NEW STYLES IN EASTERN ARCHITECTURE (Asian, Islamic, Indian, Chinese, Japanese):

1. **High-Tech:** Combines oriental aesthetics with modern technology.
Examples: Doha Islamic Art Museum, Qatar
2. **Parametric architecture:** Uses algorithms to create complex, organic shapes. Examples: Guangzhou Opera House, China
3. **Sustainable architecture:** Focuses on environmental friendliness and energy efficiency. Examples: Masdar City in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. King Abdullah University of Science and Technology in Tuvaik, Saudi Arabia
4. **Neo-vernacular architecture:** Reinterprets traditional architectural forms and techniques. Examples: Masjid al-Haram Village in Mecca, Saudi Arabia Arabia Jordan Museum in Amman, Jordan.
5. **Regionalism:** Highlights the unique features of each region. Examples: The Corniche in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Souk Madinat Jumeirah in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

6. **Futurism:** It represents a bold vision for the future of architecture.

Examples: Kingdom Center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Lotus Tower in Colombo, Sri Lanka

7. **Mixing styles:** Combines elements of different styles to create a unique design. Examples: The Gate Towers in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Marina Bay Sands Singapore.

8. **Interactive architecture:** Includes elements that respond to users and the environment. Examples: Museum of the Future in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Kinetic Rain Sculpture in Singapore.

9. **Biomimicry:** Imitates the forms and functions of nature. Examples: Eastgate Center in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Eden Project in Cornwall, England.

10. **Pneumatic architecture:** Uses inflatable structures. Examples: The Cloud in Seoul, South Korea. Taipei Dome in Taipei, Taiwan.

11. **Bionic architecture:** Inspired by the shapes and functions of nature. Examples: The Interlace in Singapore.

12. **Cybernetic architecture:** It differs by using adaptive and interactive systems. Examples: Taipei Dome in Taipei, Taiwan

13. **Futuristic architecture** is a style of architecture that seeks to represent the future. It is often characterized by the use of new materials, technologies, and shapes. Some common characteristics of futuristic architecture include:

- Using curved shapes and streamlined lines
- Use of glass, steel and other modern materials
- Use of large windows and skylights
- Enabling nature elements
- Use of energy-saving technologies

14. **Intelligent technologies:** Buildings will be equipped with intelligent technologies such as building management systems, automation and sensors. Examples: Ping An Finance Center in Shenzhen, China. Songdo International Business District in Incheon, South Korea

15. **Adaptability:** Buildings will be designed to adapt to changing needs and conditions. Examples: The Hive in Singapore. Vanke Cloud City in Shanghai, China.

16. **Virtual mirage architecture:** Virtual mirage architecture is a new direction in architecture that uses virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) to create architectural objects that do not exist in the physical world.

Main Features:

Immateriality: Virtual mirage architectural objects have no physical form and exist only in virtual space.

Interactivity: Users can interact with virtual mirage architectural objects in VR and AR.

Variability: Virtual mirage architectural objects can be easily modified and adapted to different needs and desires.

Scalability: Virtual mirage architectural objects can be created at any scale, from small objects to entire cities.

Examples:

VR sculptures: VR sculptures are three-dimensional objects that are created and viewed in a VR environment.

AR installations: AR installations are objects that are superimposed on the real world using AR technologies.

Virtual cities: Virtual cities are entire cities that are created and viewed in a VR environment.

Advantages:

Creative freedom: Virtual mirage architecture allows architects to create objects that are impossible in the physical world.

Availability: The virtual mirage architecture is available to anyone with a VR or AR device.

Eco-friendly: Virtual mirage architecture has no negative impact on the environment.

Disadvantages:

Technological dependence: Virtual mirage architecture depends on VR and AR technologies, which can be expensive and difficult to use.

Lack of physical fitness: Virtual mirage architectural objects do not have a physical shape, which may make them less attractive to some people.

The future: Virtual mirage architecture is a new and developing area that has great potential. In the future, the virtual mirage architecture can be used for:

Creating new art forms: Virtual mirage architecture can be used to create new art forms that are not possible in the physical world.

Developing new products: The virtual mirage architecture can be used to develop new products, such as VR games and AR applications.

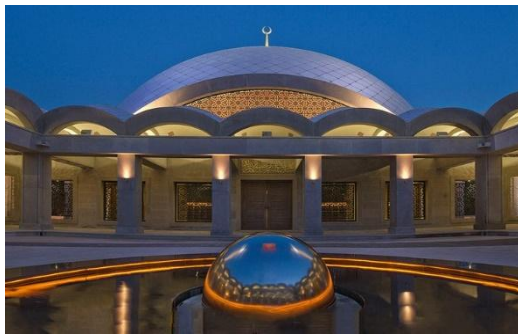
Facilitating construction: Virtual mirage architecture can be used to facilitate construction, for example, to create virtual prototypes of buildings.



Abu Dhabi, Capital Gate
Skyscraper



Abu Dhabi Leaning Tower, Circular



Shakirin Mosque in Istanbul
market



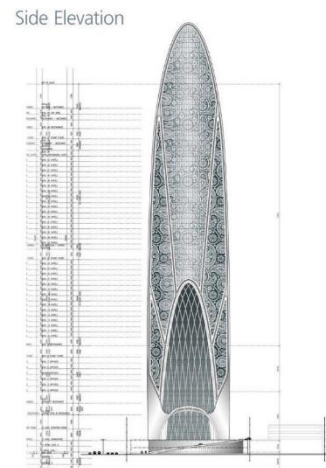
Abu Dhabi, central



Shakirin Mosque in Istanbul

Antilia skyscraper in Mumbai

Unrealized Namaste skyscraper project in Mumbai



Research results. The presented work for the first time collected and illustrated with specific examples some new and futuristic architectural styles and their subtypes in relation to Eastern architecture, including Islam and Chinese, Indian, Japanese architecture of the future. Definitions are given to architectural styles, directions and stylistic trends. The corresponding chronology of their occurrence is given. In the given chronology there are discrepancies with the similar chronology of the literature used, since different researchers accept different dates for the emergence of architectural styles depending on the date of construction of the first buildings, later assigned to a certain style, or on the date of description of the corresponding style recorded in publications, or based on their ideas about classifying a structure as a chosen architectural style.

Discussions. Eastern architecture is known for its convenience and functionality. Buildings are often designed with the needs and comfort of the people who will use them in mind. This principle is also applied in modern construction, where convenience and functionality occupy an important place in building design. Oriental architecture plays an important role in preserving the cultural heritage of various countries. Many historical buildings such as palaces, temples and mosques are important monuments and attract tourists from all over the world. Modern construction also seeks to preserve and restore historic buildings to preserve cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. Eastern architecture continues to inspire and influence modern construction. Its unique elements and principles help create beautiful and functional buildings that reflect cultural heritage and inspire admiration.

conclusions. Eastern architecture is a unique direction in the history of construction, which has its own characteristics and characteristic elements. It has developed over many centuries and has had a significant influence on modern construction. Eastern architecture includes various styles and directions, each of

which has its own uniqueness and beauty. Examples of famous buildings of oriental architecture are impressive in their scale and sophistication. Eastern architecture continues to inspire and delight people with its beauty and harmony. Each era in the architecture of the East is unique in compositional and typological terms. Much has been discovered and explored, but much more remains to be explored about the architecture of the region. One of the features of eastern architecture is the continuity of traditions, when a particular style arises as a continuation and development of the architectural traditions of previous centuries, changing and updating in form and content. Behind all architectural structures is an architect who sought to embody in his cities the best achievements of the architectural culture of his era, with his noble skill, creative individuality and human genius to convey the architectural idea of his time in monuments.

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