

# Architectural Evolution and Developmental Phases of Chayxana Teahouses

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**Abstract:** The article explores the significance of teahouses in Central Asia, focusing on their interior decoration and role in social life. It delves into the historical context of these teahouses, tracing their evolution to the modern era. The author provides a detailed analysis of contemporary teahouses, highlighting how they have adapted to present-day needs while preserving traditional elements. Special emphasis is placed on the incorporation of national identity in the interior design of teahouses, showcasing unique cultural aspects. The article draws scientific conclusions about the cultural and social importance of teahouses, underscoring their enduring relevance in Central Asian society. Through this examination, the author illuminates how teahouses serve not only as places for tea consumption but also as vital social hubs that reflect and maintain cultural heritage.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In a general sense, we can say that architecture is a material and spatial environment created artificially for the benefit of man, an environment that simultaneously opposes nature and connects man with nature. It is necessary to work seriously on the exterior appearance of the object being designed before the interior part. In this process, the harmony of interior and exterior is very important. The biggest mistake of these specialists is to think about the internal environment after building the architecture of the building.

Various complex requirements for architectural structures sometimes conflict with each other. The task of composition is to reconcile and unite these opposites. This means that the same building can be solved with different compositional techniques. The architect's skill is to find the best of them. It is the best composition that simultaneously meets functional, technical, economic, and aesthetic requirements and at the same time is distinguished by its harmony, beauty, organic unity, parts, and integrity in all connections and relationships.

One such difficult project is the Teahouse from public buildings. Historically, teahouses have been considered meeting places for men to gather and

share information, social interaction, friendship, and brotherhood. It is an invariable part of local traditions. Teahouses are usually built in cool, shady places along streams. Because the need for cool places was felt in teahouses for people to be free, restrained, and calm. Uzbek men gather around a low table on beds decorated with ancient carpets (souri) and enjoy delicious soup, shashlik, and green tea. Tea, of course, is the national drink of the Uzbek people, associated with national dishes. Since teahouse food is fatty and heavy, green tea must be consumed after it, which helps digestion.



Figure 1: Uzbek teahouses of the 20th century.

## 2 METHODS

Scientific work has also been done on teahouses. However, this subject, its interior kitchens, has not

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been fully scientifically studied. Teahouses are considered to be one of the most important places in history.

We observe a special appearance in the interior decoration of the teahouse. The walls of the teahouse are made of shelves, and the shelves are decorated with various dishes (bowls, beautifully decorated plates, teapots, and bowls) and these items are used (if necessary). Ordinary straw plaster was considered the main raw material of the interior. The decoration is very traditional - low tables are surrounded by the same low-covered carpets and sofas. When entering a house or a tea house, individuals should take off their shoes, because it is one of the most crucial traditions. You are always welcome here and whether you are a regular guest or a first-time visitor, you will always be treated with exceptional hospitality and respect.

The proportions of the rooms and their configuration are of great importance. Random protrusions and columns spoil the purity of the form, making it difficult to arrange the furniture.

The interior of a catering enterprise largely depends on the purpose of the enterprise. Self-service kitchens require free, open space for non-specialized cafeterias and fast food.

Open spaces are great for calling customers. The reason is that finding a comfortable and cool place to eat on hot days is often considered one of the problematic situations. Because in the conditions of Uzbekistan, almost no one likes to eat in closed kitchens during the hot day. That's why in ancient times, our ancestors did not set up teahouses on the banks of streams. But sometimes, if the interior environment is provided with beautiful conditions, customers will often go and eat in such places. In addition, the interior decoration of the kitchen must please the eyes of people.

The interior of these enterprises is characterized by naturalness, which includes lighting, low-cost natural and artificial finishing materials, strictness, and brevity of details. The interior of restaurants and cafes located in a beautiful area, close to architectural monuments or water bodies can be solved based on the principle of organic connection with the outdoor space, which is well observed from all parts of the hall.

The interior of teahouses can be insulated based on the principle of complete isolation from the environment. For example, if it is planned to hold some events in the teahouse, such teahouses will have a modern view. If the halls are intended for quiet rest and conversations, such methods as decorative fences, flowers, and bushes, and grouping of equipment from high and low floors are used to

separate such places from the general area. Since teahouses are a place of national public eating, their interiors will have a unique look.

Today, while redeveloping and improving all areas of our national culture and art, unceasingly mastering advanced common values, preserving the most effective national traditions of our identity, and being in harmony with the needs of the times in every area It is considered relevant.. One such area of our cultural heritage means that we strive to develop from traditional national crafts to modern tea-making in Uzbekistan.



Figure 2: R.D. Drawings taken from Asomov's dissertation on "Types of modern teahouses for the Central Asian Republics".

The most important element of the program for the development of socio-cultural services to the population in public catering establishments is the expansion and improvement of the network.

When studying the typology of teahouses, it became clear that the beautiful interior design of the teahouse also depends on how clearly and beautifully thought out its exterior is.

In public catering establishments, especially teahouses, elements of folk architecture are well suited to national cuisine, and arts and crafts or interior styles in the national spirit are widely used.



Figure 3: National modern tea house interiors in Uzbekistan.

## 2.1 An Artistic Solution to the Memory of Teahouses in the Countries of Central Asia

Indeed, teahouses are one of the informational and social centers of Central Asia. This is the peace breath of the East, an integral part of the market and the bustling atmosphere of quiet streets. Drinking tea,

chatting with friends, having short rest, one-hour meetings with hot tea are the most interesting cultural page in the history of the peoples of the East. Traditionally, tea has been consumed in teahouses since ancient times. The teahouse is a special place where you stop the time and talk about everything calmly and from the heart. The teahouse was a place to slowly discuss the latest news and plans with friends, talk with neighbors, and have serious negotiations. In Central Asia, after the mosque, the tea house is considered one of the most famous and most visited places. Currently, the culture of Central Asia is distinguished throughout the world. Today, teahouses can be found in many countries of the world. Teahouses have existed since ancient times among the Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Turkmens living in the center and south of this region.



Figure 4: The teahouse.

The soup made in teahouses in Tashkent is very popular in Asian countries. Teahouses have existed since ancient times among the Tadjiks, Uzbeks, and Turkmens who live mainly in the center and south of this region, and since those times, the way of life (urban and rural) that they lived until the beginning of the 20th century, compared to the Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and Karakalpaks, has become mainly nomadic, so there were no traditional teahouses for this area.

In the history of the Uzbek people over the centuries, folk decorative art has been diverse and distinguished from the art of other peoples by its uniqueness. The royal roots of this art go back to the primitive society. We can see that people's artistic processing of bodies began in ancient times, that is, from the Stone Age. As a result of the high attention paid to practical and visual art and philosophical approaches, the art of decoration based on symbolism began to develop. That is why, in Uzbek interiors, other types of practical art, such as carpentry, painting, goldsmithing, embroidery, pottery, and calligraphy, have been formed wonderfully and admirably in harmony with architecture. All types of applied and visual arts enrich people's spiritual world, form their artistic taste, and have a positive effect on universal education, scientific outlook, and mentality.

### 3 DISCUSSION

With the introduction of Islam to the territory of Uzbekistan, images of people, animals, and birds began to be replaced by Arabic inscriptions and geometric and unique plastic shapes. As a result, a style of writing titles with patterns (epigraphy) has appeared. Together with the patterns, the harmony of the Arabic script was achieved. Arabic writing also began to be used in decorations.

The painting art of the Middle Ages has been popular all over the world since ancient times. The magnificent buildings that our ancestors saw in the past have not lost their charm until this day. Patterns made with high taste amaze both us and foreigners.

Painting as a type of folk decorative art has been an important part of Uzbek culture since ancient times. Artistic painting is the art of creating beauty in color combinations and unique compositions. A master artist skillfully uses the natural luster of color, shape, and texture of material to achieve vivid expression in his work. From the form of copies of "Almond", and "Pepper", it is possible to create various unique patterns in folk art, such as painting, jewelry, pottery, embroidery, and goldsmithing.

In the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, painting is mainly used to decorate ceilings, pillars of palaces, public places such as mosques, schools, teahouses, houses of the rich, and wooden products. The rhythmic movement of branches, branches, and luxuriously depicted flowers in an elegant plant-geometric pattern, classical patterns of Uzbek masters, and girikh patterns are adapted to the shape of the ceilings. The pattern was used to decorate the interior of the bridge and covered porches.

The pattern compositions of each village and city are different from each other. Khorezm, Tashkent, and Fergana painting schools have their decorations and colors.

The project begins with the study of the planned construction site. In the process of research, its condition, climate, and soil samples are studied, taking into account the fact that the place is an open area, within the territory of the neighborhood.

Because Uzbekistan is located far from the ocean and the sea, it has a continental climate due to its location in the interior of the Eurasian continent. The characteristic features of the continental climate are as follows: The sky is clear and sunny; the temperature is extremely high, the amount of annual precipitation is sufficient, and evaporation is high; summer lasts for a long time up to +50°C, it is very hot, and winter is somehow cold for this geographical latitude, the difference in annual and daily

temperature is large. These features of the climate of Uzbekistan depend, first of all, on the factors that create the climate. Therefore, I think that we should create energy-saving projects in the climate of Uzbekistan because, in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, they can be widely used in the field of construction. The reason is that the sun and wind can be efficiently used.

### 3.1 Functional Composition Groups of Rooms

Before starting the teahouse project, the technological interconnection of the rooms and the functional composition of the groups of rooms are determined. Three main processes are characteristic of a teahouse: receiving and storing products, preparing flour and confectionery products and delivering them to customers, organizing customer service in the halls, and ensuring that all these processes are functionally interconnected. Functional interdependence is defined as an established interrelationship that requires that these interrelationships conform to the sequence of key processes.

Therefore, the rooms included in the Teahouse architectural solution are combined into the following functional groups:

For customers - vestibule, i.e. visiting area (including cloakroom, washroom, and toilets).

Production - room for hot and cold food stores, vegetables, and other products; kitchen and dining room dishwashing room, food distribution and transfer room.

For receiving and storing products - refrigerated chambers for storing meat products, fruits, vegetables, beverages, dairy products, and gourmet products; inventory, dishes - trays, storage rooms for dry products and vegetables.

Service and cultural-domestic rooms - administration room, staff room, staff wardrobe, bed linen, and rooms for shower and toilet.

Technical service rooms - ventilation chamber, room for electrical panels, rooms for cooling chambers.

This artistic and craft-oriented direction tries to combine all the factors listed above to create a harmonious project on the exterior and interior sides. A multi-dimensional approach in all aspects, the rational choice of thermal protection of environmental structures, the choice of engineering equipment, and the efficiency of using renewable energy sources were taken into account in the design of a teahouse building that meets the most sanitary

and hygienic requirements, and most importantly, it is environmentally friendly and energy efficient.

As a result of the research, conclusions, recommendations, and project proposals were developed for the comprehensive improvement of the structure of the construction of a modern neighborhood tea house.

In the external and internal design of buildings, solutions that take into account the directions of the sun and wind, natural materials, the location of innovative and information technology equipment, and comprehensive solutions for planting national traditions and values are designed.

As a result of the comprehensive application of the principles of "smart house" in ergonomics and new architecture, design styles in the interior of the building, the creation of microclimate, acoustics, audio, video, household, and other devices is achieved in harmony.

Preservation of national values and traditions and development of handicrafts are formed by achieving harmony of spatial, design (rooms, raven, porch, and courtyard) modern solutions, and artistic solutions.

Table 1: Composition and area of the chaykhana premises.

Premises for visitors		Area, m2
1	Main hall	90 m2
2	Entrance hall with dressing room	18 m2
3	Bathroom	5m2
4	Summer premises and structures	(aiwans, sofas from the main idea)
Active recreation area		
1	Area for playing billiards and table tennis.	20m2
Production area		
1	Hot shop	25m2
2	Tableware washing room	10 m2
3	Kitchen utensil washing room	10 m2
Administrative and economic zone		
1	Room for elders and mahalla leadership	20 m2
2	Warehouses	2x 18 m2
3	Staff room	10m2
4	Shower and toilet for staff	8m2

A creative architectural and design harmony solution is achieved by adopting a form that is favorable to the effects of the sun, wind, and precipitation. A combination of national values and modernity can be achieved in the exterior and interior solution due to the comprehensive approach to the comprehensive types of craftsmanship in achieving the architectural and design harmony solution.

In internal and external solutions, construction, finishing, energy-saving materials, innovative technologies, techniques, and equipment are designed in harmony, so environmental and technological safety is ensured in the surrounding and external environment.



Figure 5: "Suv Boyi" teahouse located in M.Ulugbek district, Tashkent city.



Figure 6: Interiors of the Suv Boyi tea house.

The atmosphere of 50-70 years ago has been preserved in the interiors of the "Suv Bo'yi" tea house. Shallow pools are made of plywood on the ceilings. Made of pressed wood chips (DSP). Although this raw material is considered natural, glue is used for it. The top layer of the walls is clay putty mixed with crushed straw. It is not painted with any paint, it is self-colored and consists of shelves. The other sides of the wall are decorated with hand-stitched Sozana patterns. Blankets, bedspreads, and pillows are spread on the floor. Although the chandelier and sofa in the interior are foreign to this place, they were used in some modern families at that time. The sofa is specially designed for elderly people (who have problems with bending their knees). Such interiors were seen in many ordinary Uzbek houses in their time.



Figure 7: Modern Uzbek tea house.

Currently, the construction of modern teahouses and their beautiful interior design is developing day by day. It has become a tradition to feel the air in interior decoration and to use every piece of equipment and decoration in its place. Some, inspired by wood carving, even use khontakhta and supa effectively in the interiors, while some have beautiful interior solutions from national fabrics and pottery samples.

As is seen in the photo, above photo papers can also be used in modern tea rooms. He brought the architecture of Samarkand into the interior through photographs.

In addition to teahouses, national-style interior projects are also being implemented in cafes, restaurants, and public dining places specially. As people's lifestyle changes, art and culture and other fields also adapt and get used to it.



Figure 8: Modern interpretation of the national style in cafes.

### 3.2 The Appearance of Uzbek Teahouses Abroad



Figure 9: Modern interpretation of the national style in cafes.

The opening of Uzbek teahouses in Arab countries is one of the things we are proud of. Look at the combination of the Arab direction and the Uzbek direction, giving a wonderful fairy-tale appearance. Such an interior with a harmony of colors and a mysterious appearance will fascinate any person.



Figure 10: "Aiva" tea house restaurant in Tolyatti.



Figure 11: Teahouse in Murmansk.

If any interior project is implemented on the same topic, it certainly depends on the region of the globe. Because the climate, culture, and lifestyle of that region have an impact on the compositional solution and color harmony of the project.



Figure 12: Oasis teahouse in America.



Figure 13: "Chaikhana Sato" restaurant in Riga.

A new restaurant of Uzbek cuisine "Chaikhana Sato" has been opened in the city of Riga, Blaumana Street, 5a. The three halls of the restaurant are decorated in a restrained European style, but Uzbek interior items are used for decoration. As we all know, Sato is an ancient musical instrument, and these musical instruments were specially brought from Uzbekistan. The photos on the walls of the restaurant were taken by the management of Restconsult (Aleksandr Slobin and Elena Kashina) during their cultural and gastronomic tour of Uzbekistan. In addition, a traditional clay "tandir" was brought to the restaurant "Chaikhona sato" from Tashkent.

## 4 CONCLUSION

As a result of the research, the teahouse in the Makhalla area served as a social center, being the most visited and widely used space. The community, as a group, is seen as a uniting place that shares national values and loves each other.

In ancient times, the artistic solution of memorization, and comprehensive examples of national craftsmanship found their place in harmony with each other in this complex.

Until now, it has been a place of "living heritage" that promotes the national values, culture, and art of Central Asia to residents, guests, and tourists. However, some shortcomings are observed in the neighborhood tea house, which operates in the life of modern society.

Teahouses mainly operate only as restaurants, not enough attention is drawn to oriental values, customs, and new traditions, and facilities are not created. There is no integrity in the national traditional handicrafts and arts in the interior and exterior.

Modern size-spatial, equipment principles and solution models are required to restore and develop national values in teahouse rooms, porches, and courtyards.

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