

## CLASSICAL INTERIOR: HARMONY OF TRADITION AND MODERNITY

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**Abstract:** This scientific article analyzes the historical formation of classical interior design, its main aesthetic and functional principles, and the processes of its integration with modern design. The study also examines, from a scientific perspective, new design solutions created by combining traditional interior elements with modern technologies and innovative materials.

**Keywords:** classical interior, design, aesthetics, composition, tradition, modernity, decorative elements, color harmony, architecture, interior design

Classical interior design represents a complex system that has evolved based on aesthetic views, cultural values, and artistic traditions formed throughout different stages of human history. It originated from the architectural traditions of Ancient Greece and Rome and was later refined through the Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo styles in Europe. The fundamental characteristics of classical interiors include symmetry, balance, proportion, and harmony. These principles are important not only aesthetically but also for creating an environment that positively influences human psychology by fostering a sense of order and stability.

Architectural elements such as columns, pilasters, cornices, and friezes used in classical interior design give a space a sense of grandeur and solemnity. At the same time, the use of natural materials - such as marble, wood, bronze, and textiles - ensures durability and high quality. The natural textures of these materials enhance warmth and authenticity in the space, strengthening harmony between humans and their environment. Alongside aesthetic criteria, philosophical ideas have also played an important role in shaping classical interiors, particularly concepts of beauty and perfection developed by thinkers of antiquity.

**Modern Interpretation of Classical Interiors.** In the modern era, classical interiors are enriched with new technologies and design approaches while preserving their traditional appearance. Today, designers combine classical elements with principles of minimalism and functionalism to create new interior solutions. This process is characterized by the simplification of classical forms, reduction of decorative elements, and neutralization of color palettes. As a result, classical interiors adapt to modern lifestyles without losing their aesthetic value; rather, they become more universal.

Modern classical interiors often feature light color palettes, including white, beige, gray, and pastel tones. These colors visually expand space and maximize light reflection. At the same time, modern materials such as composite panels, glass, and metal are combined with classical forms to create an innovative appearance.

**Lighting in Classical Interiors.** Lighting plays an essential role in classical interiors, serving both functional and decorative purposes. Traditionally, chandeliers, candlesticks, and wall sconces were used. In modern interpretations, LED technologies, hidden lighting systems, and smart control systems are widely applied. These innovations not only improve energy efficiency but also enhance the visual appeal of the interior. Proper light distribution can visually alter the perception of space and highlight the depth of classical elements.



Figure 1. Interior design of a living room in a classical style.

Lighting design is now considered an integral part of interiors, allowing designers to create different moods. For example, warm lighting creates a relaxing atmosphere, while cool lighting is suitable for work environments.



Figure 2. Interior in a modern classical harmonious style.

**Furniture and Decorative Elements.** In classical interiors, furniture often includes carved wooden pieces, upholstered sofas, and armchairs. In modern approaches, such furniture is redesigned according to ergonomic requirements, improving both aesthetics and comfort. Although forms may be simplified, the overall spirit and compositional harmony are preserved.

Decorative elements - such as paintings, sculptures, carpets, and curtains - are essential components of classical interiors. In modern interiors, their quantity is reduced while greater emphasis is placed on quality and conceptual significance. This approach avoids excessive ornamentation and enhances functionality.

While classical interiors emphasize layered compositions, modern interpretations prioritize open and flexible spaces, increasing freedom of movement and expanding functional possibilities.



Figure 3. Classic style furniture design.

**Cultural Identity and Sustainability.** The integration of classical interiors with modern design also involves the issue of cultural identity. Each region interprets classical interiors based on its national traditions and aesthetic values, ensuring the preservation of local characteristics despite global design trends.

In Uzbekistan, classical interiors can be enriched with national patterns, ganch carving, and traditional color schemes, adding uniqueness and cultural depth. Ecological factors also play an important role in shaping modern classical interiors. Today, sustainable design principles - such as the use of eco-friendly materials, energy-efficient technologies, and resource conservation - are highly relevant. The predominance of natural materials in classical interiors provides great opportunities for sustainability.

The application of biophilic design elements - such as plants, natural lighting, and organic forms - enhances human psychological and physical well-being.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, classical interiors are evolving to a new level through the harmonious integration of tradition and modernity. While preserving their historical roots, they are enriched with modern technologies and design approaches, ensuring their relevance in contemporary and future contexts. Classical interiors not only satisfy aesthetic needs but also positively influence human psychological well-being and improve the quality of living environments. Therefore, they should be considered not only as a field of design but also as an important component of social and cultural development.

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