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National identity in the contemporary architecture of Western Kazakhstan

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Abstract. The article examines the influence of cultural and ethnic factors on the formation of modern architecture in the cities of Western Kazakhstan. Particular attention is paid to the architectural appearance of such cities as Atyrau, Uralsk, Aktau and Aktobe, which analyze how traditions that have developed at the junction of many cultures are reflected in architectural forms. The importance of preserving ethnic heritage, which contributes to the creation of an urban environment that harmoniously combines historical values and modern requirements, is emphasized. Particular attention is paid to issues related to urbanization and globalization, which often lead to the loss of local identity. Examples from practice show how the use of ethnic ornaments and characteristic forms can become the basis for the formation of architectural objects that emphasize the cultural uniqueness of the region. At the same time, the study emphasizes the need to consider historical and cultural features when creating new buildings and infrastructure. The article raises problems associated with the lack of attention to national heritage in modern projects, as well as the lack of a systematic approach to the popularization of ethnic architecture. Recommendations include the introduction of cultural and ethnic factors into architectural design, the development of educational initiatives for professionals, and the involvement of local residents in the process of creating an urban environment. The article concludes by emphasizing the importance of considering cultural and ethnic characteristics when designing architectural objects, which allows for the creation of a harmonious and culturally valuable urban environment. The modern architecture of Western Kazakhstan reflects a unique combination of traditions and modern approaches, highlighting it as an important element within the framework of global architectural processes.

Keywords: *Western Kazakhstan, historical heritage, cultural traditions, heritage, architectural trends, identity.*

1. Introduction

Western Kazakhstan, including the cities of Atyrau, Uralsk, Aktau and Aktobe, is a region with a rich cultural and historical heritage, formed under the influence of many ethnic groups. For centuries, this territory has been a crossroads of cultural interactions, which has significantly influenced the formation of the architectural landscape of the region. In recent decades, against the backdrop of globalization processes, interest in preserving ethnic heritage in architecture has increased.

The modern architecture of Western Kazakhstan is a harmonious combination of traditional motifs and modern architectural solutions, where cultural heritage organically interacts with innovation. Various ethnic groups, including Kazakhs, Russians, Tatars and others, play an important role in shaping the architectural appearance of the region, which gives the space diversity and uniqueness. Traditional forms, ethnic elements and cultural symbols are reflected in modern projects, emphasizing the historical continuity and significance of the cultural heritage of the region. The study examines the main areas in which ethnic diversity and cultural heritage are reflected in architectural solutions. Particular attention is paid to how these factors contribute to the creation of a unique and harmonious appearance of cities, ensuring the preservation of their cultural and historical significance in the context of urbanization and globalization.

The purpose of the article is to study the influence of cultural and ethnic factors on the modern architecture of Western Kazakhstan and to determine the ways of integrating traditional motifs into modern architectural projects. This work will examine the main aspects in which cultural and ethnic diversity is reflected in architectural forms and solutions. Particular attention will be paid to how traditional heritage is integrated with current architectural styles, contributing to the creation of a holistic and culturally significant urban environment.

Specific examples of modern architectural projects that reflect the influence of cultural and ethnic factors were analyzed. These projects were studied in the context of their historical significance, cultural identity and innovative approach to architectural design. The relevance of the study is due to the need to preserve cultural heritage in the context of intensive urban development and improve the architectural quality of the environment. Analysis of architectural projects in Western Kazakhstan allows us to trace how traditional motifs are adapted to modern requirements and form a unique image of the region. Cultural and ethnic factors are a set of historical, social, religious, artistic and traditional features characteristic of the population of a particular region, which influence architectural solutions. In the case of Western Kazakhstan, these factors form a unique regional identity reflecting the richness of the cultural and ethnic heritage of the steppe zone. Cultural factors are associated with historically established norms,

traditions, art and way of life of the people. For example, the architectural traditions of the Golden Horde, the Kazakh Khanate, the period of the Russian Empire and the Soviet era. Also, ornaments used in applied art (carpet weaving, jewelry), which are reflected in architectural details. Ethnic factors include features associated with the national composition of the region and the diversity of cultures of the ethnic groups living in Western Kazakhstan. For example: architectural influences of other nations (Russians, Tatars, Ukrainians, Germans), forming ethnocultural diversity.

This article focuses on three aspects: firstly, the study of historical and cultural prerequisites for the development of architecture in the region; secondly, the analysis of modern architectural objects in Western Kazakhstan; thirdly, the development of recommendations for the integration of national elements into modern architectural design.

1.1. Subsection

At present, the theory of architecture in Kazakhstan requires fundamental scientific research aimed at studying contemporary architecture and its symbolic meaning, with a special focus on the aesthetic heritage of the Kazakh people. A review of this topic helps systematize knowledge about the role of cultural and ethnic factors in shaping modern architecture in Western Kazakhstan. In recent years, researchers and practicing architects have paid particular attention to preserving national identity in architecture [1].

E.T. Danibekova's research focuses on form-generation processes and architectural typology, with special attention to methods of integrating ethnic motifs into contemporary architecture [2]. Her works provide a detailed analysis of how local materials, such as natural shell limestone, are used in modern architectural projects. The application of such materials not only highlights the cultural and ethnic identity of the region but also demonstrates an environmentally conscious approach. This methodological perspective contributes not only to the preservation of national architectural heritage but also to strengthening sustainability principles in architectural practice.

E.M. Baytenov, in his studies on the historical evolution of architecture, emphasizes the importance of preserving traditional architectural forms as an essential part of cultural heritage [3]. Traditional elements of Kazakh architecture, such as yurts and decorative ornaments, are increasingly incorporated into the design of modern buildings, ensuring a synthesis of cultural-historical motifs with innovative architectural solutions. This approach not only supports the continuity of cultural values but also facilitates their transmission to future generations while aligning with contemporary architectural standards and practices.

G.S. Abdrassilova conducts a detailed analysis of various aspects of architectural typology in mass housing and public buildings, highlighting the importance of incorporating cultural and ethnic factors into the design process [4]. Amid growing globalization and urbanization, preserving the cultural identity of the region has become particularly significant. This can be achieved through the deliberate integration of ethnic motifs and symbols into modern architectural solutions.

During the research process, key challenges hindering a deeper examination of this topic were identified. These include the loss of distinctive features of traditional architecture and insufficient attention to cultural traditions in design practices [5]. One of the primary contributions of this study lies in con-

ducting a systematic analysis of the interaction between cultural factors and the architectural practice of the region.

Unlike previous studies, which predominantly focused on historical contexts, this research emphasizes the influence of cultural and ethnic factors on contemporary architectural processes, revealing their significance in shaping the region's current architectural landscape [6]. The literature review demonstrates that cultural and ethnic factors play a crucial role in shaping modern architecture in Western Kazakhstan. Successful architectural projects confirm the possibility of harmoniously integrating traditions and innovations. However, for further development, efforts are needed in state support, professional training, and the promotion of ethnocultural values in architecture.

2. Materials and methods

The study aims to identify key architectural solutions that reflect national identity and to determine the relationship between the region's cultural heritage and its modern urban development. An integrative approach was applied, allowing for a comprehensive examination of the influence of cultural and ethnic factors on contemporary architecture in Western Kazakhstan. This approach enabled the exploration of various aspects of the topic within the context of regional identity:

- field research – a study of architectural objects in the region, including photography, visual analysis, and documentation of architectural features. This helped capture the specifics of the relationship between architecture and cultural and ethnic traditions.
- architectural and artistic analysis – a detailed examination of decorative elements, structural solutions, and material choices that demonstrate the adaptation of ethnic motifs in modern buildings in the region.
- historical and cultural analysis – an investigation into the evolution of architectural forms, artistic techniques, and decorative elements that reflect the historical heritage and cultural uniqueness of Western Kazakhstan.
- analysis of scientific and project literature – a review of a wide range of publications, project documentation, and analytical materials covering aspects of contemporary architectural design in the regional context.
- comparative method – a comparison of modern architectural solutions in Western Kazakhstan with examples from other regions, which allowed for the identification of unique features shaped by cultural and ethnic diversity.
- identification of stable patterns – analyzing trends and key principles of integrating ethnic and cultural symbols into design, contributing to the creation of a harmonious architectural environment.

By applying a comprehensive set of methods, this study not only delves into the essence of cultural and ethnic influences on regional architecture but also proposes strategic recommendations aimed at preserving cultural identity amid modern urbanization.

3. Results and discussion

Western Kazakhstan, including such regions as Atyrau, Mangistau, West Kazakhstan and Aktobe, has a unique multi-thousand-year history, rich cultural heritage and diverse traditions. This region plays a significant role in shaping the architectural appearance of the country. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the preservation and revival

of ethnic heritage in architecture, which indicates the desire to preserve the historical and cultural identity of the region. Architectural projects in Western Kazakhstan, embodying national identity, play a key role in preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the region. They not only reflect the rich history and traditions, but also integrate these elements into modern architectural forms and functions. Cultural and ethnic factors are a combination of historical, social, religious, artistic and traditional features characteristic of the population of a particular region, which influence architectural solutions. In the case of Western Kazakhstan, these factors form a unique regional identity that reflects the richness of the cultural and ethnic heritage of the steppe zone. Cultural factors are broader phenomena associated with historical traditions, religious beliefs, lifestyle and social norms of society. And ethnic factors are associated with the construction features inherent in the various nationalities living in the region [7].

Aktobe is one of the largest cities in Western Kazakhstan, which is distinguished by its dynamic development and rich cultural heritage. In the city, between the streets of G. Zhubanov and M. Mametov, a park ensemble with several cultural and religious sites has been formed. Along Abilkair Khan Avenue, there are buildings of a mosque with the symbolic name «Nur-Gasyr», and across the park «Astana» - two palaces: the wedding «Neke Saray» and the artistic «Oner Saray». The water-green boulevard is located in the center between the Orthodox St. Nicholas Cathedral and the regional mosque «Nur Gasyr», personifying a tolerant attitude towards different faiths and ethnic groups, as well as the unity of all the peoples of Kazakhstan. The composition of the boulevard includes a memorial rotunda, an amphitheater for 170 seats, a monument «Shanyrak», signifying the unity of the citizens of the country (Figure 1). Also, there is a color music fountain called «Bowl of Abundance», which has become a symbol of the hospitality and generosity of the inhabitants of Kazakhstan.

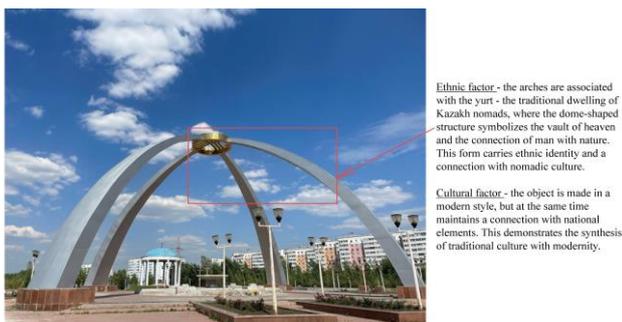


Figure 1. Memorial rotunda in Aktobe. Note – compiled by the author

While the mosque has a traditional centric-domed structure, the facades of the other two buildings, the wedding Neke Sarayı and the artistic Oner Sarayı, also reflect the arched-domed theme typical of architectural monuments. For example, the central place on the Neke Sarayı facade is occupied by a translucent dome in a symmetrical composition (Figure 2). The facade of the wedding palace is supported by a powerful arcade, creating a kind of entrance to the park area of the complex. The Palace of Arts also adheres to the arched composition, but in a flatter version, hinting at the general theme of the composition.



Figure 2. «Neke Sarayı» in Aktobe. Note – compiled by the author

All three objects are connected by a vertical symbolic stele dedicated to the Independence of Kazakhstan, which is the central axis of the entire composition (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Symbolic stele in Aktobe. Note – compiled by the author

Aktobe Regional Philharmonic named after Gaziza Zhubanova or «Oner Sarayı» - this philharmonic becomes a place for holding various cultural events, festivals and educational programs. Its architecture embodies elements of traditional Kazakh architecture, such as domes, arched structures and decorative ornaments, which makes the building unique and nationally colored (Figure 4). The interior decoration of the center is also distinguished by the use of national carpets, textiles and works of art, creating an atmosphere of authentic Kazakh culture. The center provides a wide range of opportunities, including concert halls, exhibition areas, classrooms and workshops, which contributes to the organization of various cultural and educational events. The spaces of the center are adapted for various types of activities, which allows for the active participation of both local residents and tourists in the cultural life of the region.

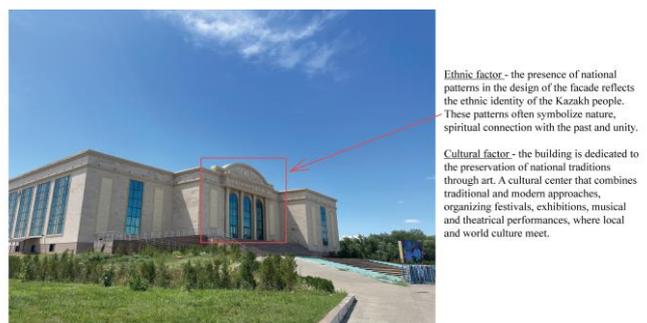


Figure 4. Aktobe Regional Philharmonic named after Gaziza Zhubanova in Aktobe. Note – compiled by the author

An important trend in the modern architecture of Western Kazakhstan is the creation of buildings that reflect the national and cultural characteristics of the region. For example, some administrative buildings and public spaces in the city center were designed using elements of traditional Kazakh architecture. This is reflected in the design of the facades, where national ornaments and symbols reflecting the ethnic identity of the region are often found. One striking example is the new restaurant «Rakhat» in Aktobe, which combines elements of traditional Kazakh architecture. The facade of the building is decorated with ornaments characteristic of Kazakh culture, and the interior uses motifs associated with national art and crafts (Figure 5).



Ethnic factor - the building's facade is decorated with ornaments characteristic of Kazakh culture, and the interior uses motifs associated with national art and crafts.
Cultural factor - the building is dedicated to preserving traditions through national dishes.

Figure 5. Restaurant «Rakhat» in Aktobe. Note – compiled by the author

Atyrau, located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, is an important cultural and economic center of Western Kazakhstan. Atyrau is located on the Ural River, and the conventional border between Europe and Asia runs along this river, dividing the city into two parts - European and Asian. This is reflected in the appearance of the city, its ancient and modern attractions. The city, with its rich history and multi-national population, is a unique example of how cultural and ethnic factors can influence the development of modern architecture. Atyrau has a predominantly regular grid of streets that run from north to south and from west to east. Significant areas of the left-bank part of the city are occupied by industrial enterprises. The main highways of the city along the east-west axis are: Beibarys Avenue, Satpayev / Abay, Gumarov / Auezov, Abay Kunanbayev Streets; along the north-south axis: Bigeldinov/Kurmangazy/Zhastar Avenue, which runs almost through the entire territory of the city and parallel to the Ural River, and Isatay Avenue, which ends at Satpayev Street. The main centers of the city, key objects and the most interesting compositional solutions of administrative and public centers, as well as the residential sector, are concentrated at the intersection of these streets.

The Qazaqstan Hotel in Atyrau is an example of modern urban architecture adapted to the cultural and ethnic context of the Western Kazakhstan region. The rounded corners of the facade create a softness of perception, and the horizontal stripes on the facade enhance the dynamics and give the building elegance (Figure 6). This approach to design refers to the ideas of symmetry and balance, characteristic of traditional Kazakh architecture. There is no obvious ethnic ornament on the facade, which emphasizes the modern character of the architecture. However, smooth lines and soft forms can be reminiscent of the traditional aesthetics of yurts or the curves of the steppe landscape. The hotel demonstrates Atyrau's desire to integrate traditions into a modern format.

The absence of pronounced ethnic elements emphasizes the building's versatility for receiving international guests, which is important for a region with a developing oil and gas industry.



Ethnic factor - there is no obvious ethnic ornament on the facade, which emphasizes the modern character of the architecture. However, smooth lines and soft shapes can remind of the traditional aesthetics of yurts or the curves of the steppe landscape.
Cultural factor - demonstrates the city's desire to integrate traditions into a modern format, while maintaining cultural identity.

Figure 6. Restaurant «Qazaqstan» in Atyrau. Note – compiled by the author

The building of the Academic Kazakh Drama Theatre named after Makhambet Utemisov is an example of the synthesis of classical architecture and cultural features of the Western Kazakhstan region. The building is made in the classical style, with characteristic columns and a triangular pediment, which refers to the architectural traditions of antiquity (Figure 7). This style emphasizes the importance of the theater as a cultural and public object. The main decorative part of the facade is the colonnade, which emphasizes the monumentality and solemnity of the building. Snow-white columns create an impression of lightness and harmony, symbolizing cultural heritage and stability. The design of the facade contains elements of national aesthetics: soft lines and symmetry of the composition. White fences and stairs in front of the entrance emphasize the solemnity of the building. The theater is named after Makhambet Utemisov, a Kazakh poet, composer and freedom fighter. This emphasizes the connection of the object with national history and culture. The building itself becomes a symbol of the preservation and popularization of Kazakh culture through art. The Drama Theatre is a place where the stories, traditions and philosophy of the Kazakh people are revealed through performances. The architecture of the building supports this concept, creating a solemn and inspiring atmosphere.



Ethnic factor - the design of the facade contains elements of national aesthetics: soft lines and symmetrical composition.
Cultural factor - the theater is named after Makhambet Utemisov - a Kazakh poet, composer and freedom fighter. This emphasizes the connection of the object with national history and culture. The building itself becomes a symbol of the preservation and popularization of Kazakh culture through art.

Figure 7. Academic Kazakh Drama Theater named after Makhambet Utemisov in Atyrau. Note – compiled by the author

And the Kurmangazy Palace of Culture, built in a style that combines elements of oriental architecture and national Kazakh architecture. This building is an example of how cultural and ethnic factors are reflected in the architecture of the region (Figure 8). The facade of the building features arched openings, which are a characteristic feature of oriental

architecture. The arches add softness and harmony to the appearance of the building, creating a sense of monumentality and grace. The use of light material in the cladding of the building emphasizes its connection with the local nature and climatic features of the region. Light stone reflects the sun, which visually lightens the massiveness of the building. In front of the building there is a sculpture that symbolizes certain cultural and historical aspects. It adds an additional accent to the space in front of the building and emphasizes the importance of the object. And the arches and turrets refer to oriental architecture, which emphasizes the geographical location of the region, located at the junction of Europe and Asia. This combination forms a unique identity of the building.



Ethnic factor - the building is made in a style that combines elements of oriental architecture and national Kazakh architecture. The facade of the building features arched openings, which are a characteristic feature of oriental architecture.

Cultural factor - the building serves as a center for preserving national traditions through art. The Palace of Culture organizes festivals, exhibitions, musical and theatrical performances, creating a space for interaction between local and world culture.

Figure 8. Kurmangazy Palace of Culture in Atyrau. Note – compiled by the author

Uralsk, a historic city in western Kazakhstan, is famous for its rich cultural heritage and unique architecture that reflects centuries of interaction between different ethnic groups. The architectural appearance of Uralsk has been shaped by many factors, including cultural and ethnic characteristics, which is reflected in the city's modern buildings. The city is actively developing beyond its historical center, mainly in the northern and western directions. A microzoning system is used in new areas. Unlike the old part of the city, residential buildings in the northern microdistricts, such as Samal, Kunayeva, 9th microdistrict and Zhana-Orda, are distinguished by increased number of storeys. Modern Uralsk is an oasis city, where planning zones are separated by significant distances, spatial gaps and elements of the natural landscape. The Atameken Creativity Center has distinct features of classical architecture: symmetry, colonnade, triangular pediment with decorative ornament (Figure 9). This emphasizes its status as an important public or cultural site. The triangular pediment above the colonnade is decorated with an ornament that includes elements of Kazakh national symbols and reflects the ethnic identity of the region. This building demonstrates how ethnic and cultural features can be integrated into modern architecture, maintaining a balance between classical and national traditions. It emphasizes how architecture can become a link between the past and the present.



Ethnic factor - the triangular pediment above the colonnade and the facade are decorated with an ornament that includes elements of Kazakh national symbols and reflects the ethnic identity of the region.

Cultural factor - the building demonstrates how ethnic and cultural features can be integrated into modern architecture, maintaining a balance between classical and national traditions. It emphasizes how architecture can become a link between the past and the present.

Figure 9. The Atameken Creativity Center in Uralsk. Note – compiled by the author

The Friendship House building also demonstrates how modern architectural forms can include elements of national symbols, creating harmony between tradition and modernity (Figure 10). The arched forms and symmetry of the facade reflect the influence of traditional Eastern architecture, which indicates the desire to preserve national motifs in modern buildings. The balustrades and decorative elements of the facade add solemnity and elegance, and also emphasize the cultural identity of the building. As a public and cultural facility, the Friendship House symbolizes interethnic unity and friendship of peoples, which is especially important in multinational Western Kazakhstan.



Ethnic factor - the arched forms and symmetry of the facade reflect the influence of traditional Eastern architecture, which indicates the desire to preserve national motifs in modern buildings.

Cultural factor - as a public and cultural object, the House of Friendship symbolizes interethnic unity and friendship of peoples.

Figure 10. House of Friendship in Uralsk. Note – compiled by the author

Uralsk is one of the oldest cities in Kazakhstan, which preserves many architectural monuments built in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings were erected under the influence of Russian architecture, but they also feature elements typical of Kazakh and Tatar architecture. Modern architects of Uralsk actively use these historical motifs when creating new buildings.

Aktau is located on the shores of the Caspian Sea, which has a significant impact on the architectural solutions in the city. The Caspian Sea is the main natural city-forming source of the city's development. In accordance with this, the main highways were laid parallel to the coastline; they were crossed by transverse streets dividing the city into approximately equal-sized quarters. At the same time, several spatial nodes were laid, open to the sea to varying degrees. The complex terrain influenced the spatial development of the city: the difference in altitude predetermined the observation platforms opening from the intersections closest to the coast. The modern architecture of Aktau is a unique combination of tradition and innovation. The influence of cultural and ethnic factors plays a key role in shaping the architectural appearance of the city, which allows it to preserve its unique identity in the context of globalization. Aktau architects continue to seek a balance between preserving cultural heritage, creating a harmonious and sustainable urban environment that reflects the richness of the cultural and ethnic diversity of the region [8].



Ethnic factor - architectural solutions such as the dome and arched elements visually convey the idea of unification and harmony.

Cultural factor - as a public and cultural object, the House of Friendship symbolizes interethnic unity and friendship of peoples.

Figure 11. «House of Friendship», Aktau. Note – compiled by the author

An example is the building that is the House of Friendship in the city of Aktau (Figure 11). This public building is of great importance for the cultural and ethnic life of the region. The House of Friendship is a center where work is carried out to strengthen interethnic harmony. It symbolizes the peaceful coexistence of various nationalities in the region. Events aimed at popularizing the traditions, culture and language of various ethnic groups are held here. The building is made in a symmetrical form with a pronounced central entrance, which is accentuated by high columns and arched windows, which emphasizes the solemnity and significance of the building. The central dome symbolizes harmony and unity, which corresponds to the concept of the House of Friendship - a place where different ethnic and cultural communities unite. The House of Friendship becomes not only a cultural, but also a symbolic center of the city, emphasizing the unity and harmony in a multinational society. The combination of classical architecture with modern functions highlights how cultural and ethnic aspects are integrated into the architecture of public buildings.

4. Conclusions

The modern architecture of Western Kazakhstan is the result of a complex and multifaceted interaction of cultural and ethnic factors. The process of preserving and transforming traditional forms, meaningful use of ethnic motifs and integration of cultural heritage symbols form the distinctive architectural appearance of the region [9].

Today, modern buildings in Western Kazakhstan often include elements of national design, such as decorative ornaments and color schemes that reflect Kazakh culture. Architects strive to create comfortable and functional spaces, considering the climatic conditions and cultural characteristics of the region. Architectural projects with national identity in Western Kazakhstan play an important role in preserving and developing the cultural heritage of the region. They contribute to strengthening national identity, popularizing cultural traditions and creating a comfortable and sustainable urban environment.

The factors of cultural and ethnic characteristics of Western Kazakhstan, formed under the influence of history and diversity of peoples, are reflected in:

- the use of national ornaments on the facades of buildings.
- the formation of architectural elements inspired by yurts, domes and arches, symbolizing unity and harmony.
- the use of local natural materials such as shell rock, limestone and light stone, which emphasizes the ecological and cultural connection with the territory.

For further development of this area, it is important to initiate fundamental research focusing on the analysis of modern architectural language and its symbolic content in the context of the cultural traditions of the Kazakh people. Such research can not only ensure the preservation of the unique features of the architectural heritage, but also adapt them to modern needs, contributing to the creation of a balanced, sustainable and culturally rich architectural space:

- research and rethinking of traditional motifs: firstly, this can be the organization of interdisciplinary research for an in-depth study of traditional architecture and its adaptation to modern conditions. Secondly, the creation of digital archives

and databases containing information on national elements, their symbolism and application options.

- application of sustainable design principles. That is, this is the integration of natural materials and traditional construction technologies to improve the environmental friendliness of projects. Also, the development of projects that consider the climatic and natural conditions of the region, which contributes to increased energy efficiency.

- popularization of the national style: this includes holding architectural competitions and exhibitions focused on the integration of national elements. And also, the development of tourist routes that include objects with pronounced national motifs.

The architecture of Western Kazakhstan is a tool for visually representing national identity, influencing the perception of the region both among local residents and in the international arena. The integration of national elements into modern architectural design is not only a way to preserve cultural heritage, but also an opportunity to create a unique and sustainable environment that meets the demands of the time [10]. Further research on this topic requires a comprehensive approach based on the interaction of architects, scientists, public and government agencies. Only through such cooperation is it possible to achieve sustainable development of the region, preserve its cultural heritage and adapt to the challenges of modernity and globalization.

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Батыс Қазақстанның қазіргі сәулетіндегі ұлттық түрлілік

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Андатпа. Мақалада Батыс Қазақстан қалаларының заманауи сәулет өнерінің қалыптасуына мәдени және этникалық факторлардың әсері қарастырылған. Атырау, Орал, Ақтау, Ақтөбе сияқты қалалардың сәулеттік келбетіне ерекше назар аударылып, онда көптеген мәдениеттердің тоғысқан жерінде қалыптасқан дәстүрлердің сәулеттік формаларда қалай көрініс тапқаны сараланады. Тарихи құндылықтар мен заманауи талаптарды үйлесімді үйлестіретін қалалық ортаны құруға ықпал ететін этникалық мұраны сақтаудың маңыздылығы атап өтілді. Көбінесе жергілікті бірегейлікті жоғалтуға әкелетін урбанизация мен жаһандануға қатысты мәселелерге ерекше назар аударылады. Тәжірибеден алынған мысалдар этникалық ою-өрнектер мен сипаттамалық формаларды пайдалану аймақтың мәдени ерекшелігін көрсететін сәулет нысандарын қалыптастыруға негіз бола алатынын көрсетеді. Сонымен бірге, зерттеу жұмысында жаңа ғимараттар мен инфрақұрылымдарды құру кезінде тарихи-мәдени ерекшеліктерді ескеру қажеттілігіне баса назар аударылады. Мақалада заманауи жобаларда ұлттық мұраға көңіл бөлінбеуімен, сонымен қатар этникалық сәулет өнерін дәріптеуге жүйелі көзқарастың жоқтығымен байланысты мәселелер көтерілген. Ұсынымдар архитектуралық дизайнға мәдени және этникалық факторларды енгізу, кәсіби мамандар үшін білім беру бастамаларын дамыту және қалалық ортаны құру процесіне жергілікті тұрғындарды тартуды қамтиды. Қорытындылай келе, мақалада үйлесімді және мәдени құнды қалалық ортаны құруға мүмкіндік беретін сәулет нысандарын жобалау кезінде мәдени және этникалық ерекшеліктерді ескерудің маңыздылығы атап өтіледі. Батыс Қазақстанның заманауи сәулеті дәстүрлер мен заманауи тәсілдердің бірегей үйлесімін көрсетеді, оны жаһандық сәулет процестерінің маңызды элементі ретінде көрсетеді.

Негізгі сөздер: Батыс Қазақстан, тарихи мұра, мәдени дәстүр, мұра, сәулет ағымдары, тұлға.

Национальная идентичность в современной архитектуре Западного Казахстана

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается влияние культурных и этнических факторов на формирование современной архитектуры городов Западного Казахстана. Особое внимание уделяется архитектурному облику таких городов, как Атырау, Уральск, Ақтау и Ақтөбе, в которых анализируются, как традиции, сложившиеся на стыке множества культур, находят отражение в архитектурных формах. Подчеркивается важность сохранения этнического наследия, которое способствует созданию городской среды, гармонично сочетающей исторические ценности и современные требования. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам, связанным с урбанизацией и глобализацией, которые часто приводят к утрате локальной идентичности. Примеры из практики показывают, как применение этнических орнаментов и харак-

терных форм может стать основой для формирования архитектурных объектов, подчёркивающих культурную уникальность региона. При этом исследование акцентирует внимание на необходимости учитывать исторические и культурные особенности при создании новых зданий и инфраструктуры. В статье поднимаются проблемы, связанные с недостатком внимания к национальному наследию в современных проектах, а также отсутствием системного подхода к популяризации этнической архитектуры. Рекомендации включают внедрение культурных и этнических факторов в архитектурное проектирование, развитие образовательных инициатив для специалистов и привлечение местных жителей к процессу создания городской среды. В заключении статьи акцентируется значимость учета культурных и этнических особенностей при проектировании архитектурных объектов, что позволяет создавать гармоничную и культурно ценную городскую среду. Современная архитектура Западного Казахстана отражает уникальное сочетание традиций и современных подходов, выделяя её как важный элемент в рамках глобальных архитектурных процессов.

Ключевые слова: *Западный Казахстан, историческое наследие, культурные традиции, наследие, архитектурные тенденции, идентичность.*

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