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ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

The article discusses the content of the concepts “human environment”, “social environment”, “space” as a component of the architectural platform. It analyzes the understanding of space from the point of view of philosophy, physics and mathematics, describes an approach to the consideration of the content of the psychological space of a person. A model of the psychological space of a person as a mental space, a space of stay and a space of action is considered. It is noted that the urban environment is the middle between a person and his physical environment, between the inner world, human consciousness and the world of things and objects, while a person in the environment is under the influence of a semantic field, and the environment acts as a means of identifying a person with its place stay and livelihood, has semantics. It is noted that the house is the main living environment of a person, determines his personality, social interaction and life success. Architecture meets not only the utilitarian needs of society, but also solves ideological, social and aesthetic tasks. Architecture is a

frozen past, present and future, it is a reflection of social ideals, historical events and the culture of the time that is constantly present with a person at any time in his life. A person, as it were, breathes life into his created creation with the help of matter, space and design, reviving. Paul Goldberger describes that architecture is capable of exerting an emotional and intellectual effect on a person, - "there are no two people in the world, who can react equally to this or that architectural space. According to Jeffrey Scott, an architect sculpts from space, like a sculptor from clay. He works on space, as on a work of art, that is, he seeks to use it to create a certain mood for someone who enters there. The influence of architectural space on a person is great - this is a "powerful language" that expresses the social structure of all times and peoples, creates a certain background for the main life events of a person, his basic feelings, sometimes being the reason for their motivation. It is noted that architecture for man is a long process, and we would compare it with the process of human development with its various abilities, abilities, and skills to adapt in society. According to Paul Goldberger, - the quality of architectural space is never accidental - space is shaped. An analysis of this article says that the most complex system of being is architecture, having the social, psychological, spiritual needs of a person, and in modern times we consider it as a means of satisfying a particular need, in our opinion it is regarded as the frozen harmony of our cultural heritage, it is a combination of material and spiritual values created by mankind during its history, having historically acquired rules, knowledge and experience in the middle of society for its preservation and harmonization.

Key words: space, human environment, impact, living environment, dynamic system;

У статті розглядається зміст використовуваних понять «навколишнє середовище людини», «соціальне середовище», «простір» як складова архітектурної платформи. Аналізуються розуміння простору з точки зору філософії, фізики та математики, описується підхід до розгляду змісту психологічного простору людини. Розглядається модель психологічного простору людини як ментального простору, простору перебування і простору дії. Відзначається, що міське середовище - це середина між людиною і його фізичним оточенням, між внутрішнім світом, свідомістю людини і світом речей і об'єктів,

здатна надавати емоційний та інтелектуальний вплив на людину. Проведено аналіз факторів буття архітектури. Відзначено про багатофункціональність архітектури і про те, як вона створює певне тло головних життєвих подій людини, його основних почуттів і про те, що якість архітектурного простору ніколи не буває випадковим - простір формують.

Ключові слова: простір, навколишнє середовище людини, вплив, життєве середовище, динамічна система;

В статье рассматривается содержание используемых понятий «окружающая среда человека», «социальная среда», «пространство» как составляющая архитектурной платформы. Анализируются понимание пространства с точки зрения философии, физики и математики, описывается подход к рассмотрению содержания психологического пространства человека. Рассматривается модель психологического пространства человека как ментального пространства, пространства пребывания и пространства действия. Отмечается, что городская среда - это середина между человеком и его физическим окружением, между внутренним миром, сознанием человека и миром вещей и объектов, способна оказывать эмоциональное и интеллектуальное воздействие на человека. Проведен анализ факторов бытия архитектуры. Отмечено об многофункциональности архитектуры и о том, как она создает определенный фон главных жизненных событий человека, его основных чувств и о том, что качество архитектурного пространства никогда не бывает случайным - пространство формируют.

Ключевые слова: пространство, окружающая среда человека, воздействие, жизненная среда, динамическая система;

Formulation of the problem. The development of the architectural environment was and is an urgent problem of our society. Within the framework of the national architecture, the analysis and research of different sides of the architectural space were actively carried out. Modern conditions of life of mankind, the use of new technologies is changing new ideas about architecture as a cultural heritage.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Many studies have been devoted to the nature of architectural space and its significance in human life, such as A. Vyrva, J. Gibson, and Le Corbusier. I. Nekrasov, E. Yusupov, V. Panov, O. Fasenko, etc.

The purpose and objectives of the article. The architectural space of people as a collection of material and spiritual values remains a mystery to this day. Therefore, the need to define the essence of architecture as a cultural and social space of our modern life is the purpose of our study.

Presenting the main material. Architectural space is a complex dynamic system consisting of many elements, and its formation is a complex process. This process requires conditions and approaches that reflect the view (image) of the organization of space due to the shape of objects.

Architectural space is an integral part of human life and our nation. Human environment is a generalized concept of the environment, characterizing the natural conditions of the terrain and its ecological state, which interacts with the living organism (human, animal, etc.), including objects of living and non-living nature.

In the psychology we can find the different concepts of “space” such as: of “living space” (K. Levin), “transsubjective space” (D.N. Uznadze), “semantic space” (V.P. Petrenko), “mental space” (V. E. Klochko) [8].

The researcher Mungalov V.N. emphasizes three types of psychological spaces that “solve their tasks, have their own language of description and their logic of operations on objects. However, they coexist at the same time, but knowing the specificity of the work of consciousness are realized at different moments in life. [9]. The first type is “the space of residence”; it is based on physical and psychophysiological grounds and is an ecological space (as opposed to physical) in the understanding of J. Gibson [5]. The second type is the “mental space”, has grounds in the development of cultural signs and affect the location and able to transform its psychophysiological foundations. [8]. The third type is the “space of action” arising from the instrumental requirements of the activity: the method of execution, the elements of the situation, the normativity of the course of the activity process [7, 9].

Space in physics is called the “arena of action”, which unfolds physical processes and phenomena and which we subjectively feel as “the repository of objects” [9]. The properties of physical space (dimension, unboundedness, etc.) in most physics sections are in no way dependent on the presence or absence of material bodies [14].

Space in mathematics is understood as a collection of objects with their scale and operations on these objects. In mathematical space, they are described by the problem of n -dimensionality, and the space $n-1$ is considered as a plane in comparison with the n -dimensional space [9]. The philosophical idea of the concept of “prosperity” divides into two concepts of relations of space and time: relational and substantive. In substance space and time were treated as independent entities. In a relational concept, space and time are understood as systems of relations of

material objects that exist only within this system. The property of space and time depends on the nature of the interaction of material systems [1, 9].

According to V. Panov, “the space around the person acts as a psychological reality, as the properties of the environment, which are already reflected and separated by consciousness from all the diversity around. It can be open or closed depending on the degree of personalization of the environment, its structure by the person (Panov, 2006) [12]. People choose the environment according to his personality, and then changes it, leaving a footprint, which can determine its psychological characteristics [3, 16].

Exploring the urban environment of A. Vyrva, A. Vysokovsky noted that the urban environment is a middle ground between people and their physical environment, between the inner world, the consciousness of man and the world of things and objects [3, 4].

Continuing research, some scholars believe that architectural structures are the basic units of the urban environment and are a fundamental component of the imagined ideas about the city [3].

The person who is in the environment, according to A. Vyrva, is under the influence of the semantic field, and the environment acts as a means of identification of the person with his place of life and activity, possesses semantics [1, 3].

We agree with S.F. Nartova-Bochaver the house is the main human living environment that defines its identity, social interaction and life success [11].

Architecture responds not only to the utilitarian demands of society, but also solves ideological, social and aesthetic tasks. Being part of material culture, the architectural structure is at the same time a work of monumental art, in the forms of which the public consciousness is expressed. Architecture is part of the triad of major arts painting, sculpture and architecture. (Glossary of Architectural Terms. Yusupov E.S., 1994)

We agree with the statements of many scientists and argue that architecture is a frozen past, present and future that is constantly present with man at all times of his life as a means of “life-building” and a means of development in society. A person breathes life into his created child through matter, space and project, enlivening, humanizing it [5, 10,13].

The book “Why Architecture Needs” by American architectural critic, Pulitzer Prize-winner Paul Goldberger describes that, not only does architecture provide a place for shelter and shelter from bad weather; it is a reflection of social ideals, historical events and the culture of the time. In addition, architecture, according to the author, is able to have an emotional and intellectual impact on humans [17].

According to Jeffrey Scott, space is “nothing” - a mere negation of matter. That is why we often do not notice it. But even when we do not give ourselves advice in its presence, space influences us and is able to determine our state of

mind. <...> An architect sculpts from space, as a sculptor - from clay. He works on space, as a work of art, that is, with his help, to create a certain mood in the one who enters there. (Jeffrey Scott. *The Architecture of Humanism*). [17]

Paul Goldberger argued: "There are no two people in the world capable of responding equally to an architectural space. In the midst of the vast expanse of admiration, another feels lost, like in an endless ocean. A tiny room that gives comfort to one will cause an attack of claustrophobia in others." [17]

According to many researchers thoughts about architecture, many factors must be adhered to: beauty, durability and utility (convenience) (Vitruvii, 2006); adequacy, attractiveness, rationality, persuasiveness and delusion, informativeness for the person (Bellentine, 2009); unity of form and content, simultaneous perception of one another (Le Corbusier, 1991); expressiveness of the form and its correspondence to the content, idea and functional orientation (Tyukhtin, 1984) and as I.A. Nekrasov writes (Nekrasov, 1994) - content in architecture is the sum of all psychic experiences, not function, theme or idea. [3]

Such statements prompt us to believe that the power of the influence of architectural space on man is enormous, it is a "powerful language" that expresses the social order of all times and peoples (Melnikov, 1985), carrying in its structure the images and culture of the modern historical epoch and deciding nation-states, tasks taking into account available logistical resources. (Gutnov, 1985; Iconnikov, 1985). [3]

It is worth noting D. Fasenko's statement about the multifunctionality of "multi-stranded" architecture; he emphasizes its polyvalence, synthetic and all-sensible nature, which conceals its superiority and credibility, social demand and value (Fasenko, 2011). [3]

"Architecture creates a certain background of major human life events, its basic feelings, sometimes being and the cause of their motivation. It is presented to man in the trinity of morphology (the way of construction and presentation of the building), symbolism (meaning, meaning and value ascribed to the morphological form) and phenomenology (personal meanings that arise in the individual consciousness)," A.Vyrva. [3]

According to Paul Goldberger, the quality of architectural space is never accidental space is shaped. Many architects, for a start, formulate for themselves what kind of space they want to create, and only then create a structure that will allow it to be realized. [17]

A.Vyrva, referring to Revzin, states that as a space, architecture does not represent anything, it simply is, it is simply the world. This world broadcasts ideas and an ideology, talks about something, is a picture of something. From this we can conclude that architecture becomes a picture of the human world (Revzin, 2002). And then there is what Le Corbusier vividly states, saying that the walls of

the dwelling begin to reflect the soul of the one who lives in it (Corbusier, 1991). [3]

Thus, in our opinion, the importance of architecture for people is the most powerful where the nature of the formation of «high-quality» architectural space is a process long enough and we would compare it with the process of human development with its different abilities, skills, and adaptations in society.

Conclusions. So, a complex system of being architecture, having social, psychological, spiritual human needs, and in modern times we see it as a means of satisfying one or another need, in our view, is seen as a frozen harmony of our cultural heritage, it is supposedly a set of material and spiritual values created by mankind throughout its history, having historically acquired rules, knowledge and experience in the middle of society for its ego preservation and harmonization.

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