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ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF VILLAGE AS UNIQUE PHENOMENON OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC SPACE OF UKRAINE

Kiuntzli R. Architectural environment of village as unique phenomenon of cultural and artistic space of Ukraine. Architectural scene of the Ukrainian village is a phenomenon of cultural and artistic environment in Ukraine, which is characterized by the harmony of functionality and aesthetics, expressed in compositional and spatial development of the village.

The hierarchy of spaces: hut, manse, village — reflect not only the structure of life, evolved due to climatic, geographical, historical conditions, but also development of the sacred world and world view of Ukrainian peasant.

Goal: To substantiate and prove that the revival of the traditional three-dimensional arrangement of rural settlements is the main condition for the preservation of cultural and artistic space of the village, which is the most favorable environment for development of Ukrainian identity. The study of development of rural traditions in unique architectural environment will push for creation of modern Ukrainian village architecture.

Keywords: architectural environment of the village, unique, traditional, national, cultural and artistic space.

Кюнцлі Р. В. Архітектурне середовище села як унікальний феномен культурно-мистецького простору України. Архітектурне середовище українського села — унікальне явище культурно-мистецького простору України, яке характеризується гармонією функціональності й естетичності, що виразилася у композиційно-просторовому розвитку села.

Ієрархія просторів: хата, садиба, село — відображають будову не лише способу життя, яке склалося внаслідок кліматичних, географічних, історичних умов, але й побудову сакрального світу українського селянина, його світобачення.

Мета роботи — обґрунтувати та довести, що відродження традиційної об'ємно-просторової композиції сільських поселень — головна умова збереження культурно-мистецького простору села, яке є найбільш сприятливим середовищем для розвитку та самоствердження українця, а вивчення творчобудівних традицій унікального сільського архітектурного середовища стане поштовхом для створення новітньої архітектури українського села.

Ключові слова: архітектурне середовище села, унікальне, традиційне, національне, культурно-мистецький простір.

Кюнцлі Р. В. Архитектурная среда села как уникальный феномен культурно-художественного пространства Украины. Архитектурная среда украинского села — уникальное явление культурно-художественного пространства Украины, которое характеризуется гармонией функциональности и эстетичности, которая выразилась в композиционно-пространственном развитии села. Иєрархия пространств: дом, усадьба, село — отражают устройство не только образа жизни, которое сложилось в результате климатических, географических, исторических условий, но и построение сакрального мира украинского крестьянина, его мировоззрения.

Цель работы — обосновать и доказать, что возрождение традиционной объемно-пространственной композиции сельских поселений — главное условие сохранения культурно-художественного пространства села, которое является наиболее благоприятной средой для развития и самостверждения украинца, а изучение творческих строительных традиций уникальной сельской архитектурной среды станет толчком для создания новой архитектуры украинского села.

Ключевые слова: архитектурная среда села, уникальное, традиционное, национальное, культурно-художественное пространство.

Formulation of the problem. Harmony between functionality and aesthetics of the Ukrainian village with its architectural environment reveals intuitive arrangement of structural elements of the village, where spatial parameters of the buildings are harmonised not only with the size of the person, but proportioned to overall villages landscape, vegetation and street network. Separate horizontal and vertical composition elements do not violate the general harmony created by nature itself.

Study, preservation and creative thinking about foundations of traditional rural architectural environment is the key to creation of harmonious environment of modern Ukrainian village.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The subject of the organization of architectural space, the influence of architectural environment on human behavior was researched by domestic and foreign experts: S. A. Shubovych, M. A. Ilyin, A. G. Rappaport, V. R. Aronov, V. I. Iovlev, J. K. Jones, S. Hesselhoren, I. Ohienko, O. M. Freydenberg, A. K. Bayburin, A. Danylyuk, H. Wolf and many others dedicated their study to architectural environment of Ukrainian village, its basic structural elements involved in different times.

Task. At present time architectural environment of the Ukrainian village undergoes changes due to new social and economic conditions, which in turn is a consequence of the agrarian reform and the reform in all areas of public life in the country.

New social and economic conditions favor the development and changes in structure planning as well as architectural environment of the village. The problems arising as a result of new changes are objective and expected under new conditions of independent Ukraine.

Therefore, the main task today is to overcome these problems by studying the historical experience in creating traditional Ukrainian village of architectural space and creating an optimal environment in harmony with architectural and spatial expression, rational planning and development, historical traditions and connection with the natural surroundings.

Presenting main material. The architectural environment of cultural and artistic space of Ukraine is a phenomenon presented by utilitarian and artistic works of nature that can meet not only the utilitarian needs of people, but also demonstrate the emotional outlook of its creator, his psychological state, practical skills, continually influence the emotions of the consumers and form sense of belonging to a community as well as facilitate identity in society.

The architectural space is a organized space of life and human activities. The main elements creating any space are area and volume, which in turn consist of a system of horizontal and vertical axes. The system of axes determines the structure of architectural space.

“The system of horizontal and vertical axes revealing the structure of the world, created structural frame ‘Grada’ [4: 66].

Uniqueness of architectural space of the village in the system of horizontal and vertical axes created by nature and mostly dictated by the landscape and to a lesser extent by the human factor.

The village — a spontaneously created development, which is caused by the need to ensure primary habitat conditions. Ukrainian architecture was born in the countryside.

Ukrainian architecture suffered minor impacts and foreign influence in the village and, therefore, was closer, more comfortable and understandable for Ukrainians. Ukrainian peasant migrated very little, and thus he was not influenced by foreign elements that could affect the formation of village architecture. Ukrainian city has always been cosmopolitan. Affiliation of different parts of Ukraine to different States also has made adjustments to the architectural space of the city.

Unlike village, the city is a planned formation that appears to provide not so much the necessary conditions for human living environment but planned to meet the needs of industrial production and society. Such artificial creation, was modeled after “heavenly city”.

“Heavenly City is a model inherent virtually in any settlement ... Spatial signs of ‘heavenly city’: the location in the center of the world and fixing the center by vertical axis; intersection of the horizontal axis; fencing walls that separate the ‘world’ from ‘chaos’ (cosmic from the chaotic, the sacred from the profane), the presence of the gate, oriented to the cardinal points, the prevalence of ‘solar axis’ running East-West” [4: 65].

When we talk about the architectural environment of the village, we must bear in mind the very existence of peasant in that architectural environment. The architectural space implements communication and influence of architecture on people, the environment creates relationship with architecture.

Rustic coziness and comfort of architectural environment represented by one story houses scaled proportionate to each other and in harmony with outbuildings. Urban dynamic created by the asymmetry in the proportions of urban structures.

Key elements that form the space — area and volume. The village buildings are perceived three-dimensional. In the city, with its continuous development of streets and squares, one can observe only facade planes that limit the full three-dimensional perception of panoramic development. The village in visual perception is available in the full three-dimensional form.

A number of factors taken into account when building towns and villages. For example, the urban development area was chosen mainly on the hills for reasons of defense and security, or on the banks of major rivers for navigation and commercial trade. The village, on the contrary, was built in secluded places among the mountains, near lakes and rivers for horticulture.

“Location and directions of the streets were dictated mainly by the nature of the terrain, form of the central square, existing group of trees, such as a small forest; pond; ravine (basin); form of local hill etc” [2: 4].

Maidan (central square) of village meets the needs of rural residents, it has purely practical function, which can be associated with church celebrations, folk festivals or Viche (public meeting). This square was often located near the church, which confirms the role of the priest as a public leader.

Special feature of architectural space of the village is a clear balance of useful and beautiful in a harmonious architectural environment.

The question of beauty and the beastliness in the art always interested philosophers, writers and artists. Harmony is the main feature of the beauty from the beginning of the worlds existence. The ancient Greeks, who discovered the concept of harmony closely linked harmony with its sense of proportion. “Nothing in Excess” — advised the ancient philosophers. The sense of proportion allowed to understand symmetry, proportion and rhythm. “The architecture maintains very strong relationship between useful and beautiful” [3: 4].

In the architecture of the urban environment such balance can be tipped. For example, the Eiffel Tower was built as a temporary structure and was used as a symbol and grand entrance to Paris World’s Exhibition. It has no practical function. On the contrary, modern buildings of Darnytsky district in Kyiv tip the balance toward useful and not beautiful.

The sense of proportions most clearly is manifested in architecture of Ukrainian village, where the main measure of all things is a man himself. The practical

nature of Ukrainian man, his frugality, creativity and lyrical nature allows to create the image of the Ukrainian village, which is perceived with the same unique meaning by Ukrainians and foreigners.

Intuitive feeling of beauty is revealed in the layout of peasant farms, where volume - spatial parameters of outbuildings are harmonised not only with the size of the person, but with overall silhouette of the village, its landscape, vegetation and street network.

Rural church towering over the village (households and commercial architectural developments) points its architectural concept to spiritual emphasis of the villagers, authority of the church as a rallying factor of the community. Rural church forms the main vertical architectural space of the village, but its size is not oppressive to architecture of the village, but rather puts the architectural emphasis on spiritual priorities of peasants. After all rural church is the epitome of Ukrainian traditions, skills and preferences of peasants, their belonging to a particular cultural community.

Visual silhouette of Ukrainian church in the surrounding development of the village was formed for centuries constantly improving its proportions, architectural and spatial solutions. The church was the strongest link that tied Ukrainian generation.

The dominating function of the spiritual center which includes church, manse and school is one of the main features of the Ukrainian village. The unifying function belongs to the central square with its market area and public buildings.

The urban church in Ukraine, especially in large cities, also served as a unifying factor for certain religious communities. Polish Roman catholic cathedrals in gothic style demanded Ukrainians to compete with such large structures by building large stone churches. In the village there was no such competition.

A significant impact on the system and the structure of rural settlement of the Ukrainian village had external factors such as Austrian colonization of Galicia. However, the establishment of these colonies did not destroy the architectural planning and structure of Ukrainian settlements. In most cases Austrian colonies and Ukrainian settlements coexisted well, conditioning the interpenetration of spatial forms and rural life.

The use of a local building material was characteristic in the development of the Ukrainian village and its architectural environment. Moderate climate of forest steppe zone, and the abundance of logging wood gave Ukrainian peasants excellent material for building. It is only natural that prevailing number of rural churches in Ukraine were originally wooden. Warmth of hardwood created cozy rural church interior, while urban church stone set the feeling of discomfort by its high walls and coldness.

The natural hierarchy of space responsible for the material and spiritual comfort of Ukrainian peasant is not compromised in rural architecture. Personal space begins with his own residential property, which

in turn also divided into industrial space (at the stove), sacral (pokuttya), intimate (resting space), family (at the table) [1].

Space of the farm in the structure of rural settlement, which includes farm buildings, farm structures is the first and fundamental in the hierarchy of spatial construction and farmer's evolution as a person in it. This space is particularly important to farmer because it establishes him as a master and gives him status in the village community. In an urban environment, this element is missing. Here, in the city that hierarchy of spaces characteristic to the village and which forms the character of the Ukrainian-owner is broken. Urban resident constantly stumbles on the vertical planes and enclosed spaces, looking for a way out.

This causes the urban dweller feelings of anxiety and discomfort. Village space is open for Ukrainian, it is not limited by vertical planes. Rural landscape is completed with a soft transition from residential area to the natural landscape, providing a sense of peace and tranquility.

Conclusion. The Ukrainian village is undergoing great changes both in social, political and economic developments as well as in the planning of spatial relationship. Such changes will bring a new system of material, social and spiritual goods for the needs of its residents. Therefore, the main objective for architects and builders to reach is the preservation of the traditional three-dimensional arrangement of rural settlements.

Architectural planning structure of the Ukrainian village, which was formed and composed under natural landscape conditions, characterized by pictorial free composition of rural development. The main focus was freedom of choice. Buildings in the village were always influenced by specific natural conditions. A characteristic sign of traditional Ukrainian rural settlements was "fusion" with the natural setting, at the material and the spiritual level, creating a unique architectural environment.

The study of traditional folk architecture, unique architectural creation of the rural environment, meaningful use of its practice in modern construction, will make Ukrainian architecture alive, original and unique. Renaissance of rural building traditions of unique architectural environment will push for the creation of modern architecture of the Ukrainian villages.

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