



The Role Of Fine Arts In Interior Design

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Abstract: This article briefly examines the primary goal of an interior designer using the fine arts—to create interior designs that meet the client's needs and desires, and to simultaneously present them to the client through various drawing and painting techniques. To this end, recommendations are provided on how a designer, using their knowledge and experience, can develop harmonious and practical interior designs using the fine arts.

Keywords: Fine arts, interior design, integration, client, drawing, color, project, environmental concept, architecture, exterior, façade, functionality, education.

INTRODUCTION: One of the primary goals of the fine arts, particularly art education, is to provide students with sophisticated design skills. A sophisticated education is the cultivation of students' ability to fully appreciate design—that is, the beauty of life, nature, art, and society. Design and beauty, by influencing the mind, heart, and will of people, enrich their spiritual world and their environment. Historical experience and a modern understanding of the concept of ecology testify to the high significance and importance of the interior. The Roman historian Foxyllion rightly noted that the superiority of architecture over all other arts in the field of interior design lies not in the restriction of a specific space by enclosing it with walls, but in the creation of an inner world. As a holistic expression of a complex of social needs, a building's interior contains much more content than its external volumetric form. Interior (French: *entierour*, Latin: *inta*—inside, antonym—external)—in the theory of architectural composition, the interior appearance of an object, the external appearance of a building or structure, as opposed to the concept of exterior. Accordingly, a plan is a view from above, a ceiling is a view from below, a façade is a view from the front, back, and side (front, back, and side façades), and an angle is a view from an

angle. In a narrow sense, an interior is the composition of a building's interior space with elements of the building's spatial environment.

METHODS

Design (from the English word "design" meaning "project," "drawing," or "painting") is a term used to describe types of project activities aimed at shaping the aesthetic and functional qualities of the environment. Design activities encompass a wide range of consumer goods, machines, mechanisms, clothing, advertising and packaging materials, including, but not limited to, furnishings for public and residential buildings, furniture, etc. Design emerged in the early 20th century and emerged in the 1930s as a distinct field of activity in Western Europe and the United States. Since the second half of the 1980s, the scope of design activity has expanded. Designers draw on scientific disciplines (e.g., materials science, color science, etc.) along with artistic intuition and must possess knowledge of internal processes and conditions, sociology, and other fields. In the theory of architectural composition, interior refers to the internal space of an object, as opposed to exterior, which refers to the external appearance of a building or structure. Accordingly, a plan is a view from above, a ceiling is a view from below, a façade is a view from the front, back, and side (front, back, and side façades), and an angle is a view from an angle. In a narrow sense, an interior is an object—a composition of a building's interior space with elements of the spatial environment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is a growing need to design the interiors of any building in accordance with its functionality (function), needs, age, character, and the psychological and spiritual characteristics of its users. This means that the interior of a space used daily must correspond to its function. Of course, it is essential to ensure that the design of the space has a positive impact on the user's work and mood. The training of professional interior designers places a responsibility on educators who teach in this field. This demonstrates the relevance of this dissertation. While the breadth of the design field is well known, the role of fine art in building interior design is well-defined.

The development of a building's internal structure, linking its own spatial and structural elements (rooms), can continue externally through the active integration of organized open spaces (courtyards) into the natural landscape. This integration can be directly functional or simply visual, but should primarily be related to composition. A designer's project can begin at various stages: from the planning stage (for a residential building) or from the reconstruction of the existing

system and structure (for family homes or cottages). This process can take many months to properly restore the client's vision.

Interior designers may also specialize in the design of medical facilities, gerontological projects, various educational institutions, and other areas requiring specialized knowledge and higher education. Interior design development begins with the preparation of a design project—a set of documents outlining functional and structural solutions. This project includes drawings of the space and a description of all the details of the future interior, including finishing materials and utility layout. Since the designer must maximize the use of available space, many details depend on the structure of the building itself, so they coordinate this with a structural engineer. While working on a project, the designer often collaborates directly with builders, contractors, and architects, ensuring that all changes comply with building and sanitary regulations. The project includes a technical specification outlining all the client's requirements and wishes.

CONCLUSIONS

An interior designer creates a variety of design projects using fine art genres, including: planning interior spaces with a pencil, selecting and defining materials and furniture using a color scheme, quality control of the project using drawings, and adhering to fine art requirements.

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