

**АРХИТЕКТУРА - ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ
ИНТЕРЬЕРА И ЭКСТЕРЬЕРА**

**ARCHITECTURE - THE INTERACTION
OF THE INSIDE AND THE OUTSIDE**

Д. Левингер

D. Levinger

Белорусский государственный университет

Минск, Беларусь

Belarus State University

Minsk, Belarus-Israel

E-mail: dedi.levi)iger(a)gmail com

There are many ways to look at the architectural world: from the artistic point of view, the economic one, the historical, technological, landscape planning, philosophical ones, or functionalist (what is the building for?) one.

When I think about design, I try to see the building through the eyes of the beholder. What does he feel as he sees the building? When you take this point of view, you think about the experience, about the process of getting in and out the building, which bring us to think about the building as a way of connecting the inside to the outside.

I would like to show some examples (with explanations). But before I want divide it to three categories:

Buildings which ignores the environment. Most of the indoor shopping centers are closed with sealed walls. The same shopping Center can be built in various places with no change in its internal structure.

Buildings whose outside face is connected to the environment. This is done by the external architectural style, the harmony between the building's overall shape and its surrounding, an appropriate size etc.

Buildings that they are part of the environment, not only in its external shape, but in the way one goes in and out of it, its harmonizing of the inside with the outside, and the building's purpose.

This last group to my mind is more interesting because it takes an account of our feeling. Every building affects our feeling, but building which change gradually from the outside to the inside, change our feeling gradually and harmoniously.

In the old Greek temples, there were very often, stairs, columns, and yard, that prepared the people emotionally to enter the sacred place, the temple itself. Even in the temple itself, we see lines of columns that leads you gradually to the holiest place in the temple, usually the altar or the statue of the god or goddess.

The Japanese architecture is very much connected to the environment, as well. It has deep roots in the history, culture, and religion of Japan. It also used to be built with wood as a raw material, a natural "outside" material, and used to have the gardens within the house. There is no dividing line between inside and outside: a Japanese house is part of the environment, of nature. The semi-transparent paper walls can be moved and open to the outside world. Nevertheless, it has a hierarchy: there is a difference between the private room, which opens to the balcony, and the open garden. The house has more and less private areas; it is not the same as a public square. But the change from the inside to the outside is gradual and harmonious.

One of the ideas of the modernism is to connect between the outside and the inside. No more close walls. Modernism arose when technology has developed, especially the ability to create large glass sheets, that allowed a connection between the outside and inside on a greater scale than the traditional window: the entire wall becomes one, connecting the inside with

the outside. By the way, since then, glass technology has developed more than any other technology for using building materials.

Glass allows transparency and light come in to the house. The international style is about building with glass; today we can see many glass wall buildings. The architect who took it to extremes is Mies van der Rohe, who built the first glass house, and the first glass tower.

In most public buildings, there is a square, or main hall, and entrance hall. The aim of the square is to get those entering together in one stop, so that they will be impressed by the building. The entrance hall is the place where people arrive before they reach the main hall. The same idea is seen in medieval cathedrals, but without the entrance hall: they don't want that the people slowly will get used to the place, they want a dramatic pass from the outside, the street, into the special place, the cathedral's hall.

Pompidou center is an interesting project that creates a special connection between "in" and "out". In other museums, only the ticket counter separates the outside from the inside. Here they took a different approach: they raised the museum proper to the second floor. The first floor of the building is open to the public, a mix between the inside and the outside. Also, elements from the outside of the building are reflected and seen inside the building, and the other way around: elements from inside can be seen when in the building's public square.