

objects: environmental, urban, social, economic problems. In addition, in modern society there is a transition from mono-functionality to poly-functionality of buildings and structures, which is a natural phenomenon today. This transition occurs because of the compaction of the urban environment and the existence of a large number of functional flows in one place. The decisive stage in the development of the architectural-spatial model of such complexes is the construction of an architectural object as a continuous system of communication spaces.

It is important to emphasize that in any variant of functional construction of objects and in all the diversity of their spatial development, the communication system is the connecting link that provides the main structural functional connections of these objects with the urban environment.

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## **MODERN TRENDS IN THE FORMATION OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTS**

The latest socio-economic and architectural-urban conditions of large cities are characterized by extensive expansion of territories, high levels of urbanization, increasing the use of transport communications, increasing the pace of construction of buildings and structures. At the same time, there is a lack of complexity and balance of urban development, underdeveloped engineering and transport infrastructure, lagging behind in the development of peripheral areas.

That is why today such aspects as the maximum efficiency of use of the city territory, acceptance of innovative design decisions in the existing city environment are important. However, it should be said that today, in modern conditions, it is difficult to realize the investment potential of the city and create a modern urban environment for quality living and successful business activities.

Fundamentally new, modern conditions for the development of multifunctional facilities, determine the need to form the latest technological processes, to analyze the scientific and practical world experience in designing such facilities and identify conditions for development in the structure of large cities.

In this regard, there is a problem of development and formation of modern buildings of multifunctional complexes in the existing urban environment, where this problem will determine the guidelines for construction companies, investors and government agencies.

Multifunctional buildings and structures, as a new type of public facilities, were originated among public buildings, where each of these buildings was historically formed earlier. Here their own social and business functions were discovered and, as of today, they organically perceived, developed and modified the typological features of architecture that these buildings received from each of their predecessors.

Socio-cultural dynamics of business relations determined the gradual development of community centers. These centers developed from the primary structures, which combined all three components of functioning and life: housing component, social component and production component. Thus, business centers have evolved into universal multifunctional buildings.

Today, in a big city, people are in close contact with the modern urban environment every day, where there is a continuous flow of information. That is why the modern formation of the city environment should help in the process of human adaptation to these conditions.

It is impossible to understand the specific needs of people in the organization of the urban environment and solve the existing problem of forming multifunctional architectural objects without analyzing the system that considers the relationship and mutual influence of architecture and human behavior.

The whole complex and long period of evolution of the architectural formation of public institutions and public objects can be conditionally structured into the main types that have characteristic architectural solutions. These types arose inconsistently in different formations and civilizations; they have their own characteristics and their own nature of typological development. However, the steady growth of material and cultural standard of living is determined by modern requirements for the architectural content of such new public buildings. These are the requirements for individuality, imagery, manufacturability and functional comfort of buildings. Modern multifunctional architectural objects are represented by a wide range of structures, due to the diversity of business and cultural activities of society.

Multifunctional complexes are a new type of buildings; they are designed to implement such an important area as the formation of a fully developed person by involving him in various types of business activities. This complex, which combines the main functions of human activity, is the most important component of the urban structure, which contributes to the creation of a modern urban environment.

It is important to note that the formation of such multifunctional architectural objects in the structure of the existing urban environment is characterized by certain modern trends. These are the tendencies of formation of the developed spatial organization of the basic functional blocks, bright architectural and art image, and integration into the available natural environment, effective functional zoning, and the developed engineering and transport system and communication interrelations.

When creating an architectural image of any multifunctional object in the structure of the city, its planning organization and landscaping should be thought of as one. That is why the perception of such a public object becomes the goal and theme of the architectural and spatial organization of the project, which must fit into all the existing elements of the city.

This creates a single urban environment, where the actual public complex is understood as a functionally filled architectural object that can be integrated from the internal to the external environment. The most complete system of "architectural-spatial boundaries" is presented in modern architecture.

These issues are relevant today, taking into account the latest urban planning concepts. These concepts allow regulating urban spaces, improving the multifunctional structure of public buildings and complexes and providing for measures to preserve and restore the natural environment of the city.

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## **ЕСТЕТИЧНЕ ПІЗНАННЯ ЯК ОКРЕМА СТОРОНА МИСТЕЦТВА**

Мистецтво як дослідження не тотожне з науковим дослідженням за цілим рядом ознак, хоч вони можуть і збігатися саме у цих ознаках.

По-перше, одні й ті самі соціальні процеси, що є процесами художнього дослідження, можуть відрізнитися у часі. Формування світогляду, культурний розвиток людини, нагромадження знання, «швидкість» усвідомлення його смислу – все це в різних умовах відбувається в дійсності неоднаково. Митець за допомогою засобів виразності тим більше має змогу штучно їх загальмувати або прискорити. Він може створити враження уповільненості, подаючи слухачеві, читачеві, глядачеві безмежну різноманітність конкретних деталей, елементів, подробиць того чи іншого процесу, які в дійсності не лежать на поверхні соціальних явищ.

Митець спеціально звертає увагу на ці деталі, нібито розтягуючи у часі скороминущі феномени життя, тим самим – цілком у дусі дослідника – відкриваючи складність таких соціальних явищ.

Величезну роль у такому уповільненні дійсності, перенесеної в межі мистецтва, у своєрідну соціальну лабораторію митця, грає його вміння гостро сприймати **темп мислення** своєї епохи. Будь-який великий художник дуже тонко його відчуває.

По-друге, митець **керує** рухом пристрастей, настроїв, почуттів, розуму своїх героїв, незалежно від того, втілені вони у натуральному вигляді чи в умовно символічній формі. Він спроможний заштовхувати їх, розвивати, представляти в будь-якому вигляді: митець має змогу також