vowel durations, nasality and producing a sharp and crisp /t/ sound -- explosive /t/ -- in all cases.

Broad Australian Engllish. As if in response against this new British-based Cultivated Australian, a diametrically opposed form of Australian English developed in the first part of the twentieth century. This form moved the Australian vowels and diphthongs even further away from what was now the British standard of pronunciation, and emphasized nasality, flatness of intonation, and the elision of syllables. While it is true that when non-Australians hear any Australian say 'mate' or 'race' they are likely to mistake the words for 'mite' and 'rice', the mishearing is most likely to occur with speakers of Br. Australian. This strong Australian accent is characterized by slower speech, a more nasal tone, and longer diphthongs. While Br. Australian English is the accent that is most familiar to people outside of Australia, this accent is not the most common accent in Australia. The majority of speakers of this accent live in rural, remote areas of the country.

The majority of Australians continued to speak with the accent that had been established in the first fifty years of settlement, and this form of speech came to be known as **General Australians**, which is the most common accent in Australia (80%). You will hear this accent in most suburban areas of the country. Additionally, G. A. English is the standard accent for most Australian media, television, and film. This accent is not as strong as Broad Australian, though it can still be characterized by nasality and distinct pronunciations.

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ATRIUM IN THE STRUCTURE OF HEALTHCARE INSTITUTION

ALISA BONDARENKO, PhD student
OLENA ILIENKO, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser
O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

In modern architecture, atrium is the central, as a rule, light-transmitting space of a public building, illuminated by natural light that penetrates through a transparent ceiling. Atriums are widely used in public places and are a recreational area with plenty of space, light and air. That is why it is appropriate to consider it as a component of modern medical institutions and as an element of health architecture.

Atrium space is a large recreational and communicative space of a public building, developed to its full height and covered with a light-transmitting roof. Features of atrium spaces are revealed in the compositional organization of a number of spaces of the past times. These are atriums, theaters, temples,

prognosis projects of Claude Nicolas Ledoux, halls of industrial exhibitions of the late eighteenth century, greenhouses, winter gardens, glazed yards and arcades in the interiors of buildings. These historical prototypes, which had different combinations of core features, became the basis for the formation of the first atrium spaces in the middle of XIXth century.

The atrium appeared in a climate where there was no need for home heating, and open unclosed space flooded with natural light was suitable for everyday life without additional insulation measures regardless of the season. The possibility of building large spaces with comfortable temperature and creating the effect of being outdoors made the atriums relevant for less appropriate climatic zones. Today the Atrium is an architecture not only of the Mediterranean, but also of Europe, Scandinavia and North America. With the development of technologies, glazing systems have emerged and allowed to build transparent constructions over such yards, so they have gained new functional qualities [1].

Latest technologies in modern construction enable architects and designers to work with grand open spaces of atriums filled with sunlight and with comfortable microclimate inside. Usually different elements of landscape architecture are used such as waterfalls, huge aquariums, fountains, etc. Such space gives a person a sense of integrity with nature, air, light, promotes relaxation of the nervous system. The vast space of the atrium, a translucent construction, can be organized in many ways. For example, in such an amazing atrium a seating area, a very welcoming lounge and a winter garden can be perfectly placed, and all of these things can be combined at once. But no doubt, most large translucent protective constructions take the opportunity to have large and cozy landscaped gardens in their interiors. After all, each evergreen flowering garden gives a chance for daily real communication with living nature: both in hot summer months and long rainy days of autumn, and in snowy and cold months of winter [2].

The best way to evaluate the impact of atrium as an element of architecture, is becoming possible if using it in medical institutions – the places where people come because of poor state of health. None wants to leave everyday life and to be enclosed within four walls, that is why the task of specialists is to create conditions under which space around will not put pressure on a person. The environment around is healing, and this is repeatedly confirmed by various studies of foreign experts. For example, there is a study about the impact of visual and physical contact of patients with plants what causes rapid recovery. Therefore, simple concrete boxes in the asphalt area will not help patients feel better. The presence of loving people close to the patient reduces stress - this should not be forgotten while designing medical centers.

It should be mentioned that the atmosphere and conditions in healthcare institutions often have negative impact on patients, placing strain on them even greater. Such trend suggests rethinking the design experience and organizing space in medical institutions. It is necessary to approach the issue not only

taking into account productivity, functionality, capacity and hygiene requirements, which are the key issues for modern medical institutions, but also the atmosphere of the health institution, which consists of the architecture effect of the building itself, planned purposes and functionality of the premises, all interior spaces for increasing the efficiency of patients' staying there.

Nowadays, all around the world new architecture solutions are used for designing modern healthcare institutions, and these solutions take into account new level of technical capabilities and aesthetic views of society.

Modern architecture of medical establishments with large glazed areas or atriums, which let in a lot of light – are the sources of life, which demonstrate even higher level of technologies by means of architecture planning and spatial solutions, moreover if it is equipped with the latest medical achievements of equipment and knowledge of specialists – all these factors should give a visitor a feeling of security and confidence in the effectiveness of the assistance provided, and create a positive sense of composure and comfort.

The ability of a patient to navigate easily around the hospital – it is awareness that a person can successfully move around the clinic doing that only with the help of signs and relative marks – reduces stress level and increases confidence [2].

Interior designs of medical establishments should be done at a high aesthetic level. It is necessary to use natural materials, daylight; realistic imitation of home atmosphere is also welcomed. Views from windows, lots of fresh flowers, objects of art – paintings, photographs, sculpture, etc., used in design of rooms, help to adjust a patient to positive thoughts, distracting from the reason of staying in hospital – all these aspects have positive effect on a patient's condition, contributing to the fast recovery.

Reducing the negative noise background is an important task for architects and designers working with construction and renovation of healthcare facilities. The sound background of the modern urban environment, filled with the constant noise of man-made nature, causes uncomfortable feelings and can be a source of stress. The opportunity to have a special relaxing sound background is essential for patients who are vulnerable to external irritants and who need special treatment. Moreover, such patients should not hear the sounds of opening and closing doors, the noise of equipment and the rumble of voices [4].

A color solution in a medical establishment has to bring about several functions at once. First of all, it helps in orientation within the hospital, dividing and marking the functional areas of the hospital inner space. It is also stated that color can affect person's mental state and mood and is able to alleviate one's painful feelings and physical discomfort. Some healthcare professionals suggest placing patients with high-temperature into the rooms in blue-violet coloring, while others whose illness does not cause fever should be placing into the rooms where walls have warm shades.

Expansion of premises of a healthcare establishment may be done due to advent of previously extrinsic spaces for hospitals such as reading zones, greenhouses, small tea or coffee rooms, areas for comfortable communication with visitors – relatives, friends; chapels, prayer rooms, etc [3].

Creation of an architectural space for medical activity is a complex process, and designers must take into account that it is primarily a social space of medicine.

In Europe, a new scientific direction called "architecture of health" is under development, which envisages the steps of improving the quality of treatment and satisfaction of a patient, preserving one's dignity, realized with the help of a new architecture with therapeutic functions.

The Erasmus University Medical Center in Rotterdam can serve as an example having modern medical architecture and the environment. The complex includes various institutions including the McDonald's Center. The main wings are built in a modernist style.

Hospitals of the past have been associated with confined environment having little daylight and narrow corridors. The experience of foreign architects and designers of public buildings shows that hospitals should be psychologically comfortable.

Modern architecture of healthcare institutions with large glass areas or atriums that let in a lot of light, being a source of life, demonstrates a high level of technology by architectural and space-spatial solutions. Moreover, hospitals are equipped with the latest medical achievements – equipment and knowledge of specialists; so a visitor of such hospital should feel secure and confident in the efficiency of the care provided, and a positive sense of peace and comfort should also be evoked.

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