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INTERIOR DESIGN

Interior design is a branch of design aimed at interior layout in order to provide convenience and aesthetically pleasing interaction between the environment and people. Interior design combines artistic and industrialdesign. Designer optimizes working in the room, improves navigation in large rooms, develops the design of specialized rooms (for example, studios of recording, film editing, photography, aquaparks) according to customer requirements. The designer manages the entire interior design process, starting with the layout of the room, lighting, ventilation systems, acoustics, wall decoration and ending with the placing of furniture and the installation of navigation signs [1]. For me to understand what interior design is, you need to know its history.

The occupation of interior designer has been a consequence of the development of society and the complicated architecture that has arisen as a result of the development of industrial processes. Striving for efficient use of space, user convenience and functional design has fueled the development of the modern occupation of interior designer [2].

The term is less widespread in the UK, where the interior design occupation is still unregulated and, therefore, strictly speaking, is not yet officially a profession.

The occupation of an interior designer is separate and distinct from the role of an interior decorator, a term commonly used in the United States.

In ancient India, architects worked as interior designers. This is evident from the references to the architect Vishvakarma, one of the gods in Indian mythology. In addition, sculptures depicting ancient texts and events can be seen in palaces built in 17th century [3].

In Ancient Egypt «houses of souls» or model of houses were located in tombs as capacities for gifts.Based on this, it is possible to distinguish details of interior design of various residences in different Egyptian dynasties, such as changes in ventilation, porticoes, columns, loggias, windows and doors. Architects also employ masters or handicraftsmen for end of interior design of the buildings [4]. It is very important to understand that interior design is not only beauty inside the house and not outside.

There is a set of various styles in interior design as regarding architecture which were generated during historical epoch. The same premise, for example, a conference hall, can be issued in different styles: hi-tech, romanian, modernism, renaissance, baroque and so on. The list of interior styles is wider, than architectural [5].

Historical styles:Avant guard, antique style, empire style, art-deco, baroque, Victorian style, gothic style, classicism, constructivism, modernist style, neoclassicism, renaissance, rococo, romance style, eclecticism, expressionism.

Ethnic styles of an interior. Style is presented in the form of separately taken elements or completely registered motive of this or thatethnic. Depending on clientswishes at interior with different frequency there can be stylized subjects or original products of this or that country. The most popular ethnic styles: English, Japanese, East, Egyptian, Chinese, Russian, American, African, Scandinavian, Provence.

The Japanese style with its impeccable color combinations and concise forms is one of the most popular ethnic styles. It is a decorative <u>minimalism style</u>, in which the main principle of designing is usage of a small amount of furniture and decorations. Thus, there is no attention overload; the space is structured calmly and clearly. The peculiarities of the Japanese house are characters, which decorate almost every element of the house (from furniture in the hallway to special-ordered built-in wardrobes for the living rooms).

Loft is an American style, which originated in factory buildings, warehouses and workshops. The idea of using of such abandoned manufactories as living and working quarters appeared in the 40th in the manufacturing district of Manhattan. Those vacated spaces were willingly occupied by art people who were attracted by the functional characteristics of dwellings (high ceilings, nice lightning). Lofts rose from the workshops to the stylish rooms and became really popular in the 1950s. Many painters opened their galleries and studious in such lofts. Andy Warhol's "Fabric" was a good textbook example. A short time later, that original dwelling got the elite status.

It was too expensive for young painters to rent buildings with huge areas in the historic city centre, which have almost become the architectural monuments because of their age. Therefore, successful lawyers and financiers took their place.

There were many details (beams, pipes, concrete and bricks) Modern popular kinds of interior design: bungalow, country, kitsch, contemporary, minimalism, pop art, postmodernism, techno, fusion, hi-tech, shabby-glamour, eco style, chalet[5].

So there are many different styles that came to us from another century and now they are popular. Each person will find their own style in the interior, depending on their preferences.

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