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CLASSIFICATION OF STYLE FEATURES OF THE GOTHIC STYLE

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Abstract. Gothic architecture, which developed in Europe from the 12th to the 16th centuries, is characterized by a number of unique features and principles that distinguish it from other architectural styles. Here is a brief history of the emergence of Gothic as an independent style and the reasons why it is still relevant.

Keywords: Gothic style, Gothic architecture, Gothic, verticalism, pointed arches, spires, towers, Gothicism.

Gothic is an artistic style that turned out to be the final stage in the development of the Middle Ages in the culture of Western Europe. The term "Gothic" was introduced in the Renaissance as a derogatory designation for all medieval art.

The Gothic style has deep artistic, philosophical and symbolic features that reflect the medieval worldview, the desire for spirituality and mysticism.

Characteristic features are urban, knightly and carnival motifs. Drapery appeared. Blue glass in wide windows. The impression of narrow streets ending with a cathedral directed to the sky. Characteristic colors are yellow, red, blue. Characteristic lines are pointed, forming a vault of two intersecting arcs, ribbed repeating lines. Characteristic shapes are rectangular in plan of the house; pointed arches, turning into columns. The Gothic style is distinguished by fine workmanship, intricate ornaments, and filigree detailing.

It is known that the Gothic artistic style was defined in its typical features during the development of Western European medieval artistic culture. Originating in the middle of the 12th century in the northern and central regions of France on the territory of Ile-de-France, it spread throughout Europe and went through a number of independent stages of evolution and national versions.

There are many so-called Gothic grotesques, which are an echo of folk fantasy. And although church figures looked with despair at this amateurism, they could not do

anything, because the element of collective folk art was at work here. Several generations of artisans built and decorated the cathedral, and as a result, you can see not only examples of the general stylistic decoration of the building, but also samples of the individual imagination of the masters.

Medieval masters preferred bright colors, this is evident from stained glass, miniatures and sculptures (Gothic was polychrome, so sculptures and walls were painted). Gothic cathedrals are large, picturesque, they are an echo of the real life of a medieval city.

The flourishing of medieval artistic culture arose on the basis of an intensive social movement of the broad masses of the people, which caused powerful ideological currents long before the formation of art. Artistic culture has its roots directly in the amateur practice of the social lower classes. Thus, the desire of the individual for attention to himself prepared the basis for the emergence of new forms and methods of self-expression in artistic culture.

Cathedrals and town halls were built by order of the city commune, but they all differed in their special theme or idea. This indicates that each building was completely subordinate to a certain plan or idea. It was in the Gothic period that the theorization of artistic techniques began. But the variety of images included those that had a completely remote relation to the general church or architectural concept.

Medieval masters did not leave their names to history, they simply worked on their craft. The laws of this craft and the laws of construction led to the use of certain forms in art, and the realization of the desire to change the form, style forced to change the design and invent new techniques in the processing of materials. Changes in design changed aesthetics, that is, the architectural style itself. It comes to mind that all this is a simultaneous process: aesthetics changes technology, and technology changes aesthetics.

Gothic, not directly related to any national conditions, was a supranational historical phenomenon and manifested itself precisely in that period of the Middle Ages, when national differences were mixed in the consciousness of religious and church unity, which encompassed the entire European society. Thus, Gothic as an

artistic style, in most of its manifestations, is rather the result of the creative efforts of the people than the bright idea of a genius; it is not so much individual creations as the work of an entire society; it is an artistic and historical heritage left behind by generations of medieval masters.

The Gothic style still does not lose its relevance because of its mystical mystery and sophisticated grace of Gothic fascinates and seduces connoisseurs of everything unusual, not leaving indifferent even those who consider it inappropriate for the interior of a modern apartment. Gothic captivates everyone because of its greatness, which is impossible to resist. The awareness of one's own insignificance next to Gothic architecture is impressive, which makes this style always relevant in any areas: level design, cinematography, animation, modern fashion, design and architecture.

Undoubtedly, the perception of beauty in all its varieties, but no one will deny the magical charm of the Gothic style. Let's analyze the Gothic style in detail and try to figure out what is the secret of its attractiveness.

Gothic in the interior has not only ancient historical roots, but also characteristic recognizable features. It can be easily distinguished from other styles by the following features: high ceilings and elongated pointed windows; ribbed vaults and a predominance of dark colors; sometimes the accent color is lilac, massive wooden furniture and bright light shades; pointed arches and a special mystical atmosphere; spiral staircases and slender columns; expressiveness of the decor and a pronounced vertical orientation of the interior space of the room.