

FORMMEDIATORS IN ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract

Facilities, besides having to satisfy functional and constructive elementary needs, and to be economically reasonable, they must also enjoy the aesthetics. Architecture as science and art is related to many other sciences and recent technical-technological achievements, with the use of various materials and their processing. Architecture on the aesthetic side is the design of the building both in the interior and the exterior, as well as on the outside - in the exterior, as well as forms of entrepreneurs. When we are at the form mediator and the position of the construction, many scientists try to make these explanations in different ways. In contemporary terms is the body of the mannequin, where its skeleton is considered to be a bearing structure while its dressing is the building material.

Keywords: objects, mannequins, constructions, aesthetics

1. Introduction

When it comes to forming mediators and the position of the construction, many scientists try to make these explanations in different ways. In the contemporary sense, it is the body of the mannequin, where its skeleton is taken to be a holding structure and its garment to be the building material.

In the first order (1), the same motions are presented, models with the same jeans of different colors we form different shapes. The second-order (2) introduces jeans of different patterns while the mannequin is the same and the movements are the same. In the third (3) and fourth (4) order we have different patterns and movements. From all this, we can conclude that the structure has no meaning at all in the form of the object but the form has meaning or relates to the structure. We wouldn't have a picture at all unless it was the structure - the mannequin's body. So we go back to the definition that ideas without construction have no realization.

The construction itself consists of many constructive elements. As in biology, where the cell is the basic structural, building and functional measure of every living being, and by the fusion of cells the tissues are formed, and by the fusion of tissues the organs are formed, and by the fusion of organs, living organisms. The same is true for structures of objects: elements form constructive elements, constructive elements form plan constructions, whereas plan constructs form constructs in space, altogether, the structure of the object. In the organic world, there are single-celled organisms. The question arises of having a construct with a constructive element. Yes, such is the backbone that holds electrical wires, telephone or any telecommunication system.

In the photo below (2) we have the same mannequins with different dress patterns. In terms of mediation, the design is the same, the materials used and the way they are applied in formulating the shape, the appearances of the object vary. We have a case where the design is the same but the shape changes.

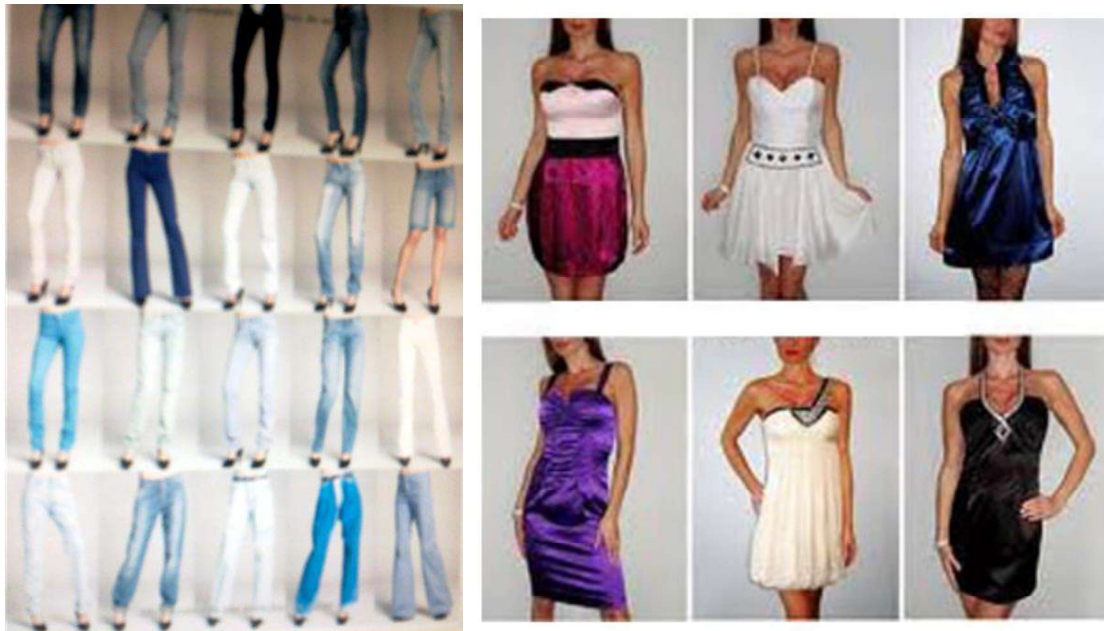


Figure 1 and 2. Movement presentation mannequin and dress presentation mannequin

2. Architecture, facilities and loads on facilities

Knowing that architecture is based on four basic conditions, namely:

1. Architectural, construction, environmental, urban, etc. function,
2. Construction, mechanical strength, resistance, stability, dynamics, etc.
3. Economics, cost of construction, various management during construction, etc.,
4. Aesthetics, style, proportion, symmetry, etc.

Each object is built for a specific function, eg: for housing, work, industrial production, teaching, healing, cure, sales, etc. This means that the object as a product, in the field of architectural action, must create practical conditions for fulfilling the basic function for which it is built.

In addition of being functional, the object must be stable. Facilities must be constructively well selected so that, by the standards and norms required by construction, they have a long life. The construction of an object is closely linked to building materials and the progress of construction technology. Today we are living in a time when building materials are different from each other and scientists are making new classifications such as smart materials, architectural final materials, architectural electro-materials, etc.

Architectural objects should maximally satisfy: function, have stable construction and be safe. Contemporary methods of construction, the way of prefabrication of buildings as well as series construction lead to great material savings, their rationalization and the practical simplification of object construction. All this reduces the cost of building facilities in general. One should never economize on object construction by shortening its basic function, or by undermining the basic comforts of the object. However, the objects must be economically justified.

Facilities, in addition to satisfying basic functional and constructive needs as well as being economically viable, must also satisfy aesthetics. Architecture as a science and art is related to many other sciences and the latest technical and technological achievements, with the use of different materials and their processing. Architecture on the aesthetic side is the shaping of the construction both on the interior - on the interior as well as on the exterior - on the exterior. Aesthetically, architecture represents the harmonization of the shaping of objects using: proportion, proportion, mass, rhythm, and so on.

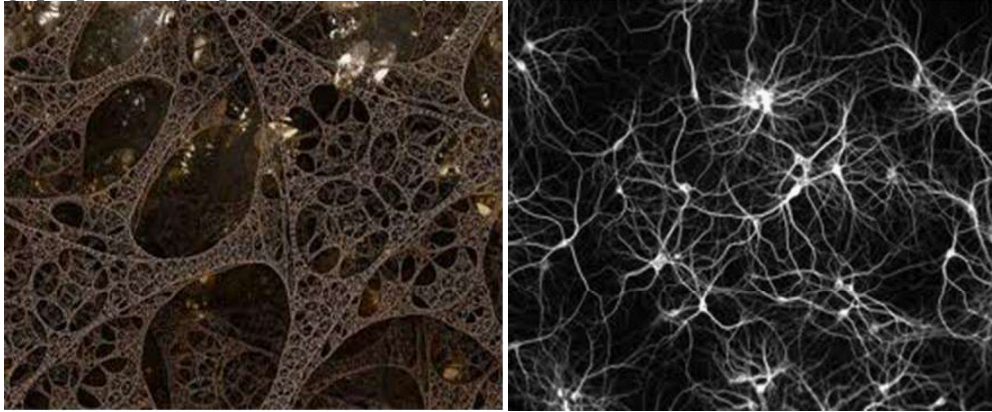


Figure 3. Shape Mediator - Lightning

3. Architectural spaces

The realization of a constructive system of a construction object is a "usurpation" of the natural space (meant for a specific purpose, in most human cases). The physical-physical space is three-dimensional (unless we take into account other dimensions of space, such as time). From this we can conclude that every constructive system is a part of space that represents certain materialization in the natural space and accordingly every constructive system is spatial ie. occupies designated outdoor space. However, when we talk about constructive systems in general, the notions are used: spatial systems, surface systems, linear systems, etc. The question arises why we do this when we know that constructive systems are bodies in space, respectively parts of space. In most cases, we do this as a result of their classification.

In space, each construction represents a certain form. To explain this we start with the elementary in the space-dots. Space is filled with many points, and now the translation of points leads us to the creation of the line-field, while the translation of the line-fields leads to the creation of volume-space, namely form. From all this, we form the triangle: load - construction - form.

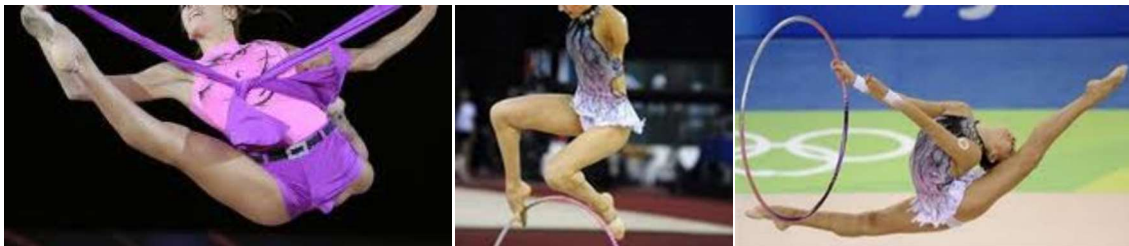


Figure 4. Form Mediator - man

4. Man as a mediator of the form

Man today is the main concept associated with the architecture of objects construction, today there is a need for man to move, coordinate the space where he lives and operates. By moving the lights on / off in the premises of the facility, or by deep breathing to activate the ventilation system, etc. Today architecture is more mechatronic (machinery and electrical) than the concept of art related to the aesthetics and the environment in which we operate.

One who has existed has known that the concepts and structures of object construction relate to the elements of the self. Asking logical questions about the function of the self has solved the problems of objects in both organizational, functional and constructive terms.

Our folk architecture has become so interwoven that our master without analyzing the concept and dimension has been able to find the balance and consistency of the object. The architectural analysis itself holds profound syntax from which we understand the morphology of the object. Inspiration has come from our popular waves, the environment and the environment in which it operated, the spirit, the landscape, and the like.



Figure 5. Form mediator, Maksim Mitrovgjorgji and Joli Maksim Mitrovgjorgji, Form Implementation and Architecture

In the concept of analytic, me with coworkers and students have analyzed many objects built by master I popular in the highlands of Reka e Eperme (Mavrovo Hanes). I have also analyzed other territories in our national literature sources, in principle the folk master had his formulas for growth and construction which means that he had principles and methodologies of construction.

His formulas, though without a mathematical account, correspond to the reality and dimensions of the Theory of Contemporary Constructions. They are clear and real and meaningful.

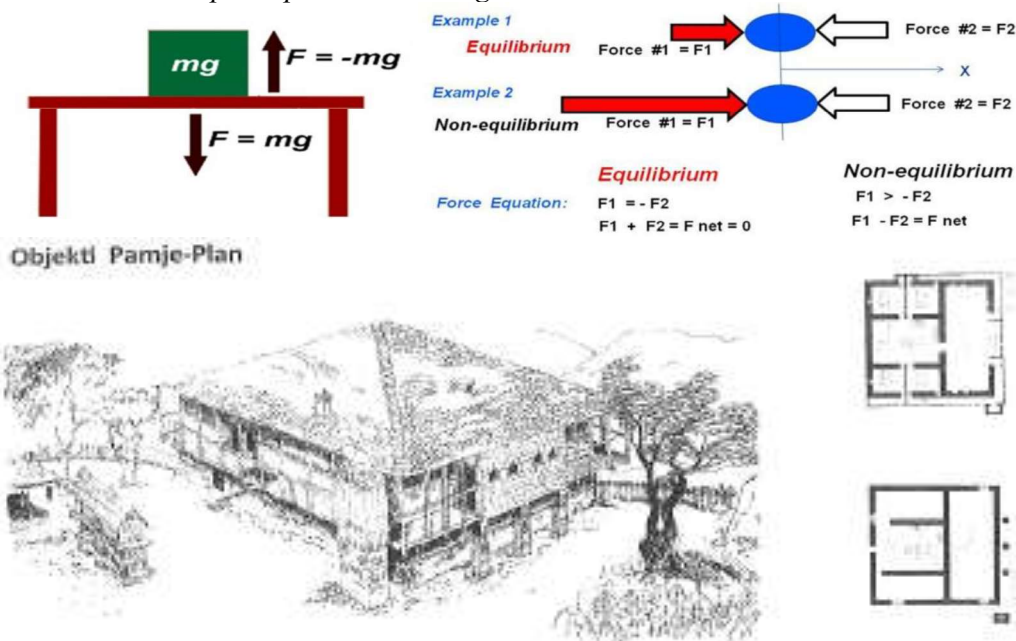
The material points at which a system of two or more forces operate will be in equilibrium if they remain calm if they do not move.

Applying Newton's second law we know that: Every moving material point gains acceleration/acceleration/ is a proportional force acting and it coincides in its direction.

The material point will be in equilibrium if the result of the forces acting on it is zero.

A material point acting on two forces will be in equilibrium if the forces are of the same intensity, direction but opposite direction.

*** Material item is a material body with small dimensions that can be retractable. Such points have neither volume nor form but only measure. And by the term material body, we mean the restrictive part upon which changes are observed.



Gjeometria

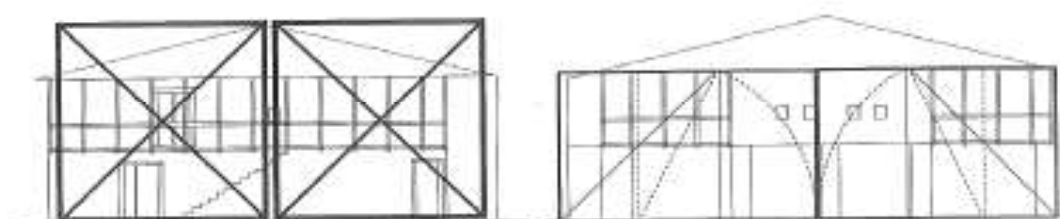


Figure 6. Condition for equilibrium

Table 1. Objects analyzed in *Reka e Epërme* in Gostivar, built after world war II.

	Village	The constructive system	Number of analyzed objects
1	Tanushe	Massive-bondruk	12
2	Rimnice	Massive-bondruk	10
3	Nivishte	Massive-bondruk	8

Table 2. Objektet e analizuar neper literatura dhe katalogje

	Village	The constructive system	Number of analyzed objects
1	North Macedonia	Massive-bondruk	4
2	Albania	Massive-bondruk	8
3	Kosovo	Massive-bondruk	4

5. Conclusions

- The inspiration for mediation in form is a broad and complex concept.
- Man as the most perfect creature in nature is often inspired that the shape and function of his organs as an organism, in general, is a concept for modeling architectural objects.
- The object in addition to the function must be stable, so form mediators are often constructing mediators.
- All this is done with building materials, architectural.
- Today the mediation of intelligent architectural materials and their application to objects/buildings have emerged from the concepts of human limb movement.
- Touch is one of the leading experiences in architecture because the skin senses are the mediators between personal feelings and the rest of the world.
- The sound is invisible but has the power to change the characteristics of the space we occupy.

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