

**Summary of the doctoral dissertation: „Expressionist trend in architecture of contemporary public utility buildings”.**

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The dissertation contains following issues:

1. The expressionist trend and the genesis of its development.
2. The contemporary discourse about the form with focus on the expressionist trend.
3. Own research.

The aim of the dissertation is to prove the assumed theses. Despite the variety of creative searches, it is possible to distinguish, in the contemporary architecture, forms which refer to expressionism of beginning of the 20th century.

1. The characteristic feature of the expressionist buildings is the desire to arouse emotions and amaze the recipient. The forms are characterised by the geometry that clearly deviates from the rules of the right angle.
2. It is possible to distinguish specific directions of shaping the form among the contemporary expressionist trend.

Methods used in the research:

- Literature research.
- *In situ* research.
- Surveys among the students of the Journalism and Social Communication and Architecture.
- Tabular summaries.

Development of expressionism was divided into three periods:

1. 1910 - 1939 - expressionism,
2. 1945 - 1990 - expressionist trend after World War II,
3. 1990 - 2022 - contemporary expressionist trend.

**Chapter 1.** The dissertation begins with the description of the Philharmonie de Paris building which is important for the trend, the justification of the chosen topic, theses, methods and scope of the dissertation and the literature review.

**Chapter 2.** The second chapter describes two time periods (1910 - 1939 and 1945 - 1990). The most important factors in the first time period are: socio-cultural conditions and the influence of the expressionist painting. Two separate geometric trends were distinguished among the expressionism. The first one, geometric trend, relates to the geometry of acute and obtuse angles. Whereas, the second one, the organic trend, is identified with curvilinear geometry. The dissertation describes the buildings of both trends on the basis of examples from Germany and the Netherlands, where expressionism developed most dynamically. There are also some additional examples from other countries.

The most important factors for the second time period are: the situation after World War II, the development of civil engineering technology, opposition to rationalism and the influence of the late works of Le Corbusier. The buildings of the trend in the second period could be found in European countries as well as the United States, Asia and Australia.

The chapter was supplemented with considerations on the issue of the architectural form in historical terms. The problem of form was divided into rational and emotional thought. Basing on this, it can be concluded that one of the most important features of expressionist architecture - the desire to arouse emotions, is a permanent feature of architecture.

**Chapter 3.** The next chapter presents the third period of the development - the contemporary times. Since the 1990, there has been a dynamic development of computer software, which is used by architects to design complex architectural forms deviating from the principles of the right angle. In the described period, more and more buildings of the described trend can be found, and the territorial range of thought covers almost the entire world. Additional factors that influenced the expansion of thought are: the influence of marketing, the development of the Internet and the problem of iconicity. Moreover, at the turn of the century, many architects, whose some projects can be classified as expressionist, were honoured with the most important award in architecture - the Pritzker Prize.

The chapter was supplemented with the subject of the contemporary discourse on form. The historical analysis presented in the previous chapter showed that creativity in history could be divided into rational and emotional thought. Currently, the phenomenon of the synthesis of both thoughts can be noticed.

**Chapter 4.** The next chapter describes the conditions of the architectural form. Every building consists of form and structure. The form can be divided into its archetypal elements: the floor, walls and roof. The structure can be divided into the served and servant space. The chapter explores how each part of the form can evoke different emotions, depending on the geometry. The chapter provides a theoretical basis for the detailed analysis of contemporary objects presented in the next chapter.

**Chapter 5.** The own research is presented in chapter five. It consists of two parts: questionnaire surveys and tabular summaries. The surveys conducted among students with different knowledge of the field of architecture showed that forms with geometry identified with the expressionist trend most often evoke emotions. Tabular summaries allowed distinguishing specific directions of creating the form in the expressionist trend,

**Chapter 6.** The last chapter is the summary in which the assumed theses were confirmed. The author has also described the possibilities of the further research basing on the issue of the dissertation.