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## **SCANDINAVIAN STYLE IN INTERIOR DESIGN**

The Scandinavian style is one of the most popular modern styles. Projects around the world can be found in this style, from Greece to Argentina. But most of all it is in demand, which is not surprising, in the countries of the northern climate.

The success of the Scandinavian style is due to the ingenious combination of national and international. Aesthetics of style does not follow from the culture and history of Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, but from the peculiarities of the climatic zone and geographical location.

The original Scandinavian interiors weren't assembled at one time, but they were filled with furniture and accessories for quite some time. First, the basic furniture was placed, and then for months, and sometimes for years, the rest of the elements added to it. Hence, the eclecticism of the style that mixes vintage furniture from the beginning and the middle of the twentieth century, objects of modern design and things as if they were found in a grandmothers closet.

The Scandinavian style connects all this with a single idea, color scheme and textures, and replaces the missing parts with natural forms - a stump instead of a bedside table, a branch as a hanger or sconce, driftwood covered with a glass top, instead of a coffee table. At the same time, the Scandinavian style completely denies the furniture of historical styles. If in Paris flea markets you can still find good classic furniture or Rococo furniture, then in Finland and Norway, where the Scandinavian style came from, it is easier to find a suitable stump and moose antlers than something from the past.

In addition to shaping the ways in which we create our rooms, Scandinavian design is known for its numerous contributions to furniture design, which may be his longest legacy. After all, few American homes are not complete without a trip to Ikea. The influence of Finnish designer Alvar Aalto's famous curved wood armchairs and Arne Jacobson's Egg, Drop, and Swan chairs continue to be felt to this day.

Alvar Aalto is a cult name in the architecture of modernism and the design of Scandinavian minimalism. He is a famous Finnish designer who created the most popular stool and pendant lights, and a lot of things for the Scandinavian design. Aalto's life and mission is the discovery of the principles of functionality, devotion to natural materials and minimalist beauty, which everyone has helped to characterize as Scandinavian design and from the 1920s continues to maintain its popularity to this day [1].

In 1958, Arne Jacobsen designed the famous soft chairs "Egg Chair" and "Swan Chair" for the SAS Royal Hotel in Copenhagen. After the hotel, both chairs are said to have gone into the series. When creating the Egg Chair, Arne Jacobsen first used a solid base made of fiberglass reinforced plastic, which was covered with furniture foam on top. Leather or fabric upholstery "Egg Chair" was sewn by hand. The assembled chair was mounted on metal legs, and the tilt adjustment lever allowed you to adjust the chair for better comfort [2].

The white color of the walls in Scandinavian style is also not accidental. It combines all parts of the interior into a single whole, hides inconsistencies and, most importantly, repeatedly reflects the sun's rays, filling the rooms with light that is so lacking in the northern countries.

Scandinavian style is impossible without large windows, on which often there are no curtains but sometimes hangs a translucent tulle or white cotton fabric.

The cold of the northern nature in Scandinavia is compensated by a large number of various textiles, from coarse wool to bright rugs and napkins. All these pillows and ottomans, the skin on the floor and the bedspread on the bed create a feeling of warmth

and comfort. Speaking of nature, Scandinavian winters are no joke, so creating a comfortable homestead is of the utmost importance. That's why you'll find warm, inviting textures (think: chunky knit blankets and faux fur accents) in so many Scandinavian designs.

The Scandinavian style is very popular all over the world because it is very humane; it is, first of all, for people, and not for image or status. It is really comfortable to live in it, and ideal results can be achieved without spending a lot of money, but by combining IKEA furniture, restored and brightly colored objects from a flea market, as well as driftwood, stumps and horns [3].

White walls, wood floors, modern furniture, and a lack of mess—all of these elements describe a room using the Scandinavian aesthetic. This type of design arose not only from the furniture that you buy from Ikea, it originated from the Nordic countries in the mid-1950s and remains one of the preeminent interior styles in the world [4].

Rooms designed in the Scandinavian style, as we recognize it today, tend to boast white walls to emphasize light, a neutral-heavy color palette with pops of color, natural textures such as wood and stone, a lack of window treatments and carpets, and simple, no-fuss layouts that emphasize an elegantly minimalist aesthetic. In a Scandinavian-designed room, you can expect bare wooden floors and white painted brick walls that add a rude texture while maximizing the light streaming in through large windows.

Scandinavian design is marked by a focus on clean, simple lines, minimalism, and functionality without sacrificing beauty. You won't find any extra items haunting Scandinavian-style rooms; instead, everything has a place and unnecessary tchotchkes are nowhere to be found.

So, Scandinavians also highly appreciated nature and spending time outdoors, something that is reflected in this style. Wood floors tend to remain uncovered and lighter wooden tones are frequently found in Scandinavian homes. And, of course, live plants are a popular choice when it comes to really bringing the outdoors in.

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