

You can't see
what you don't know

You can see
what you know

전남대학교 건축과 정금호



Design

- 설계 - 가장 먼저 할 일은 문제가 무엇인지 알아내는 것 - programming
 - 설계란 진실을 추구하는 작업이며, 복잡성에서 단순성을 얻어내는 과정임
 - 설계란 기능과 형태와 경제와 시간을 조정하는 것
 - 설계는 문제를 푸는 일이며, 창조성은 독창적인 해경을 가져오게 한다.
 - 사고의 전환 - 기술, 경제성, 생활양식의 변화가 사고 전환을 요구함
 - 1950-기능을 잘하면 보기도 좋다, 형태는 기능을 따른다
 - 1960 아름답기만 하면 사람들이 좋아한다- 보편적인 공간 Universal space
 - 1970 건축가들 다시 기능 강조
-
- 새로운 아이디어가 새로운 형태로 결과를 맺어 출현할 때 일반 대중은 흔히 충격을 받게 됨

chartGPT

디자인은 기능성과 시각적 매력을 둘 다 갖춘 물체, 시스템 또는 구조물을 생산하려는 의도로 어떤 것을 창조하거나 계획하는 과정이며, 이러한 과정에서 문제 해결, 창조성, 혁신성 등이 중요한 역할

디자인은 미적 감각과 기술적인 기술, 그리고 사용자의 필요와 요구사항을 고려하여 창조됨

디자인은 그래픽 디자인, 제품 디자인, 산업 디자인, 인테리어 디자인, 패션 디자인 등 다양한 분야에서 활용됨

문제 해결과 혁신성을 통해 사회 문제를 해결하거나 새로운 가치를 창출하는 등 사회적, 경제적인 측면에서도 중요한 역할을 함

디자인의 정의

1. 디자인은 무엇인가를 창조하거나 계획하는 과정으로
2. 기능적이면서도 미적으로 매력적인 물체, 시스템 또는 구조물을 생산하려는 의도가 있음

디자인과정

1. 사용자나 클라이언트의 요구사항을 파악
2. 프로젝트의 문맥과 제약 조건을 연구하여
3. 아이디어와 개념을 발전시키며,
4. 최종적으로 원하는 목표와 목적을 충족시키는 최종 디자인 솔루션을 생산하는 것

분야

디자인은 그래픽 디자인, 제품 디자인, 산업 디자인, 인테리어 디자인, 패션 디자인 등 다양한 분야에서 사용

효과적인 디자인은 기술적인 기술뿐만 아니라 인간의 행동, 미학, 그리고 디자인이 사용될 보다 넓은 문화적 및 사회적 문맥에 대한 이해가 필요

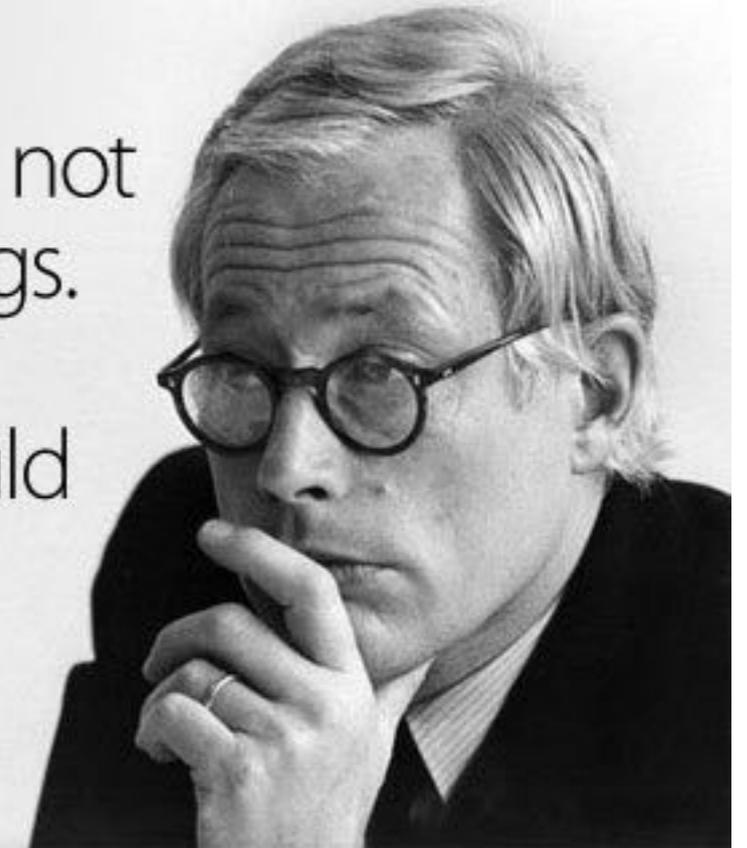


The late Steve Jobs once said,

“Design is a funny word. Some people think design means how it looks. But of course, if you dig deeper, it’s really how it works.”

“Design should not dominate things. Not dominate people. It should help people.”

—*Dieter Rams*



noun; general concept of the field verb; action or process noun; one idea or proposal

“Design is to design a design to produce a design.”

noun; some finished product, actual result

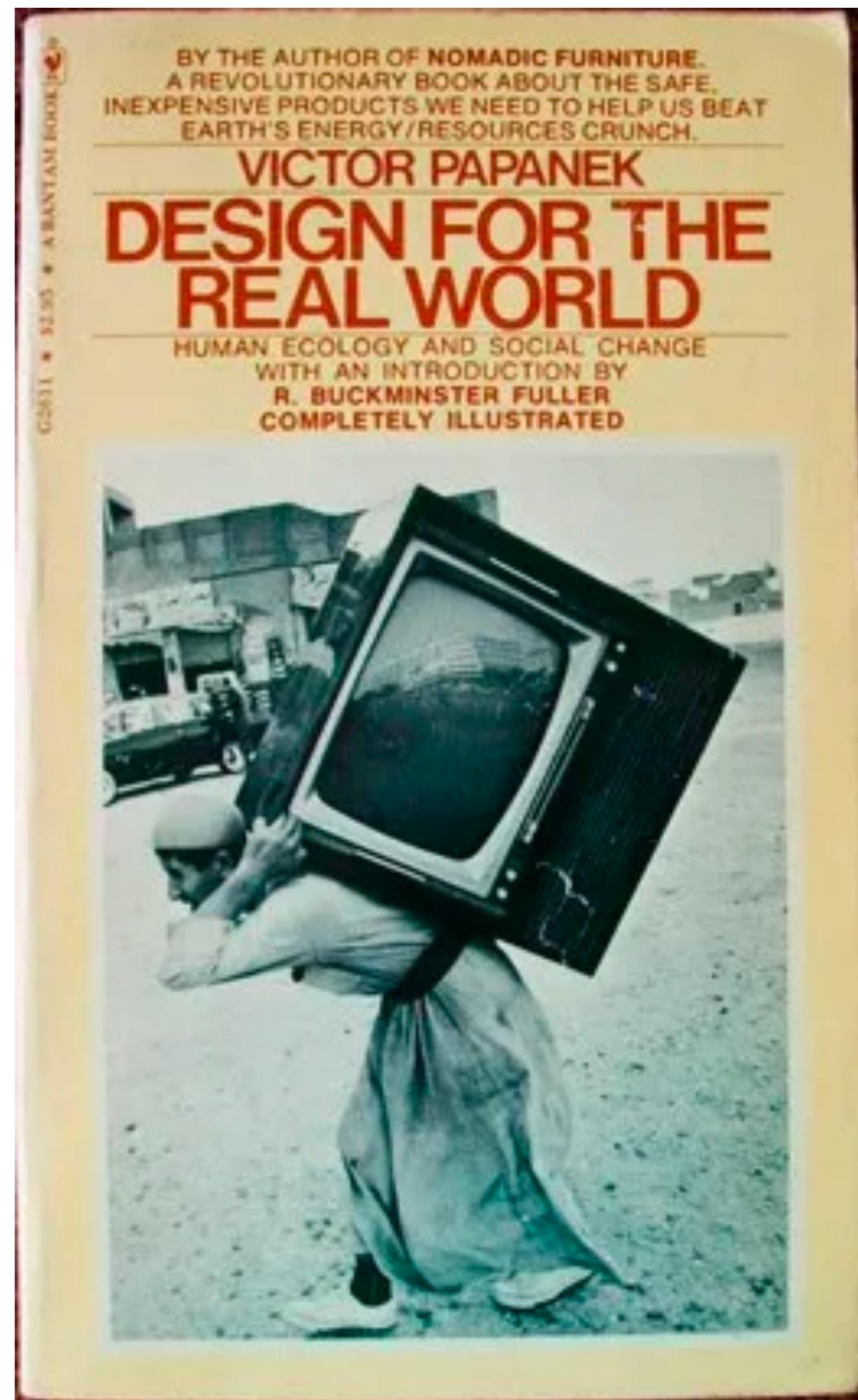
Design ?



Design ?

Design is the conscious effort to impose meaningful order. -Victor Papanek

디자인이란 의미있는 질서를 부여하기 위한 의식적인 노력이다.

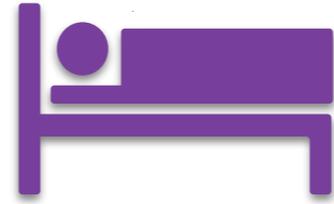




디자인

디자인의 조건

- 합목적성
- 독창성
- 심미성
 - 미의식: 시대성, 국제성, 민족성, 사회성, 개성 등이 좌우한다.
- 경제성
- 질서성



생각은 자유스럽게

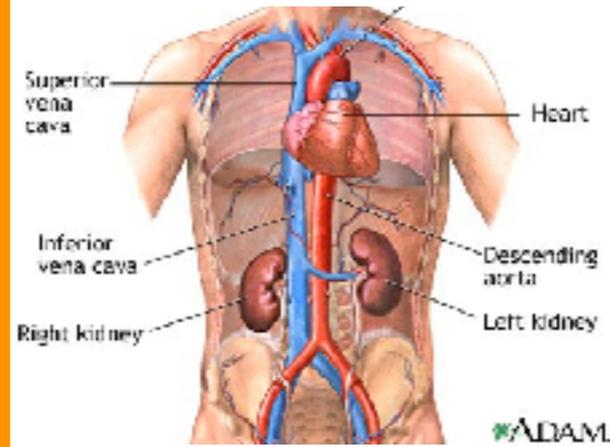


과정은 합리적으로



결과는 건축적으로

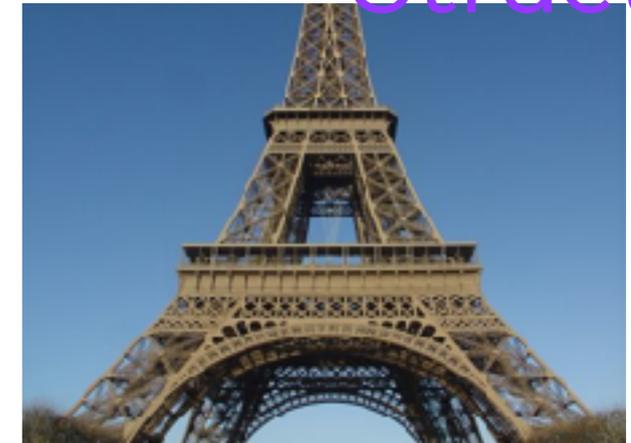
건축 3요소



Function



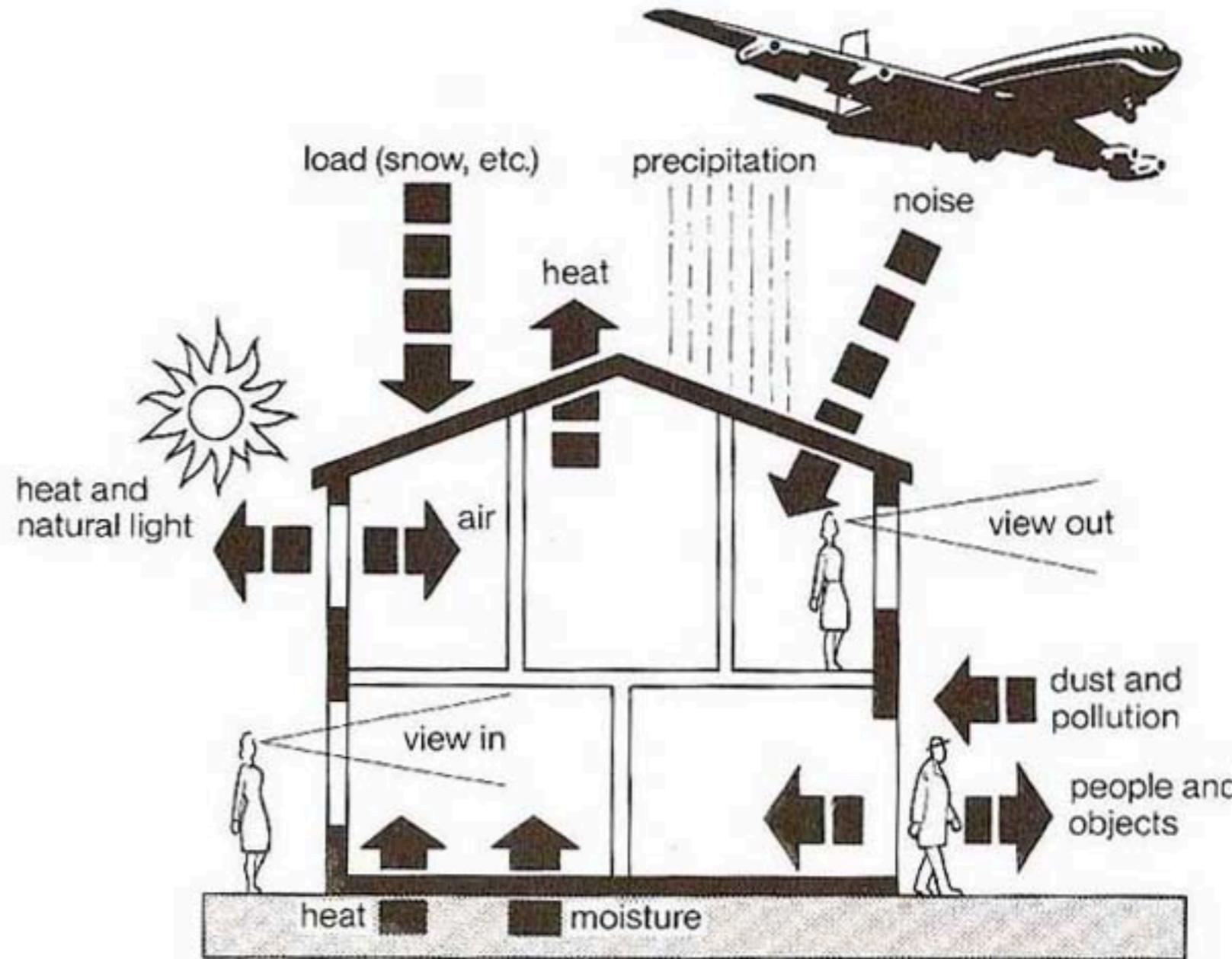
Structure



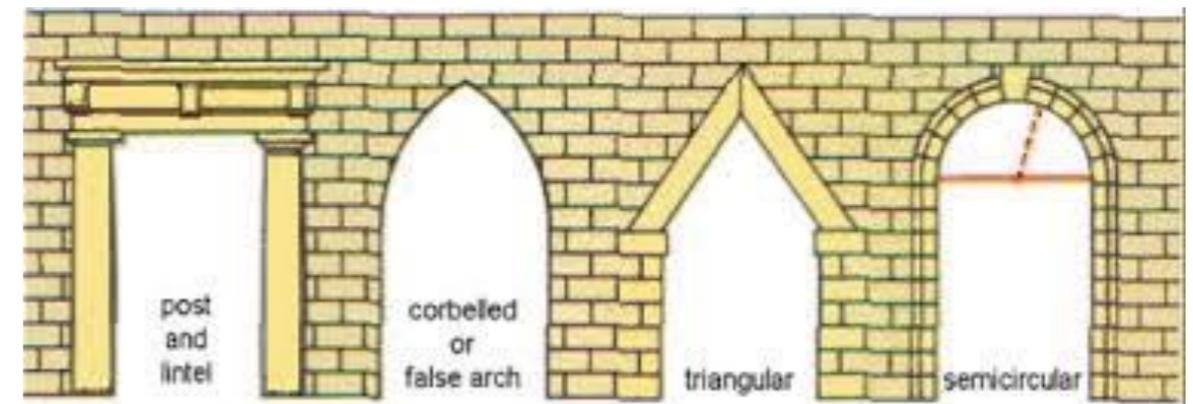
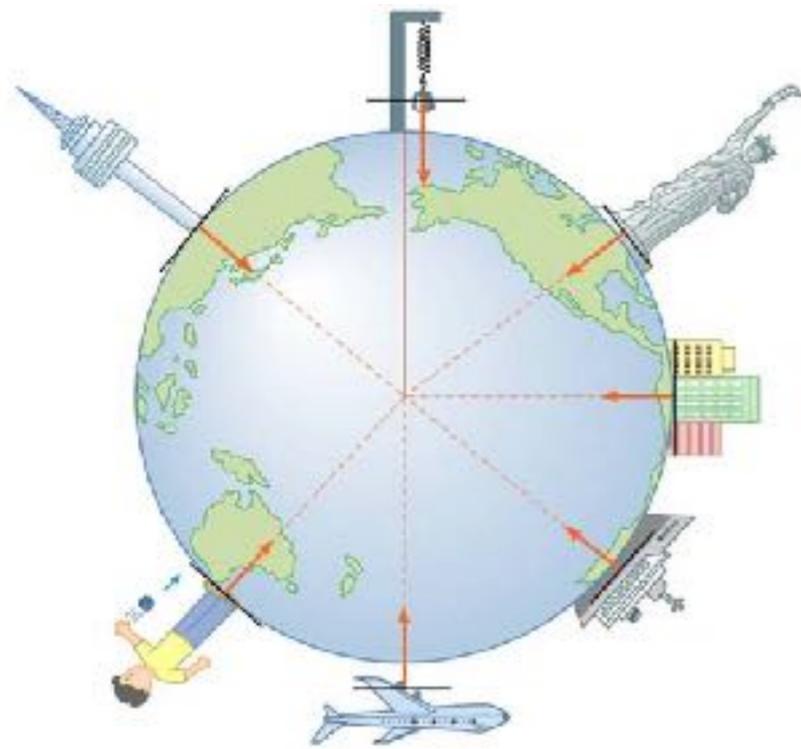
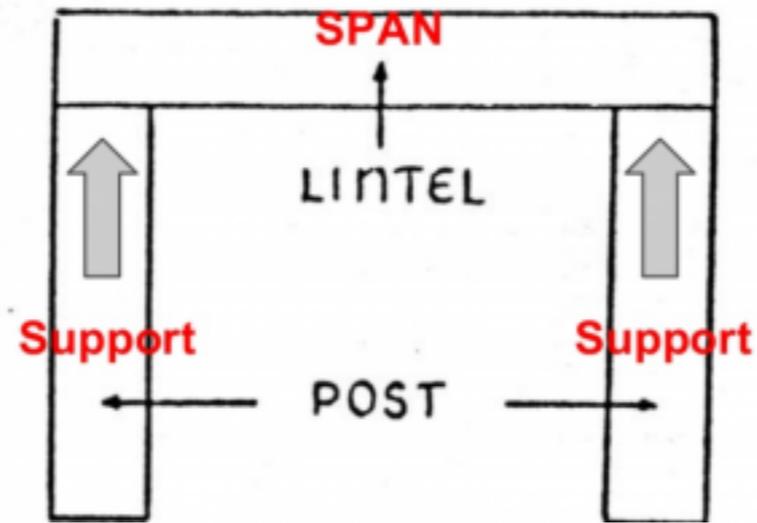
Aesthetic



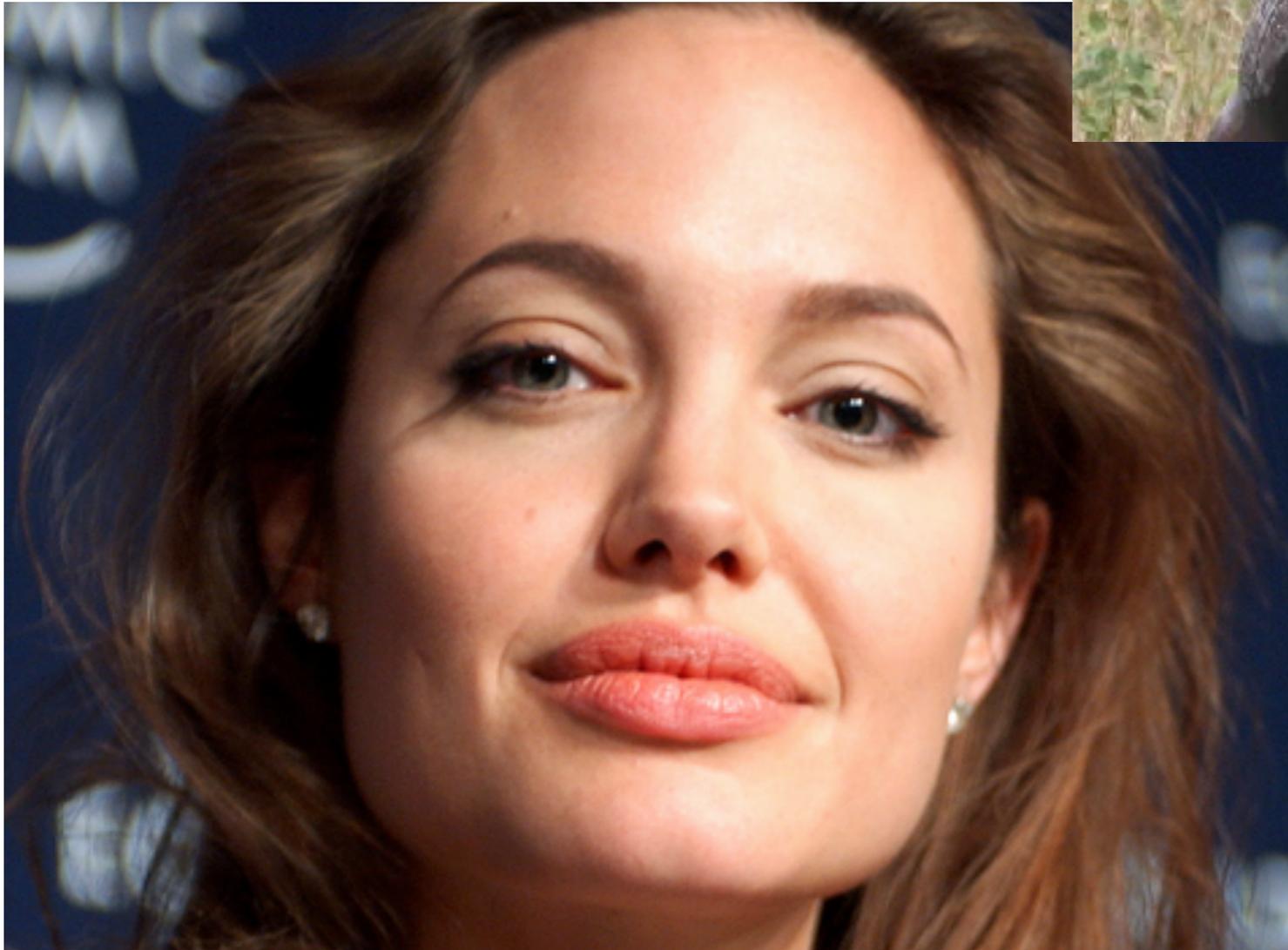
Function



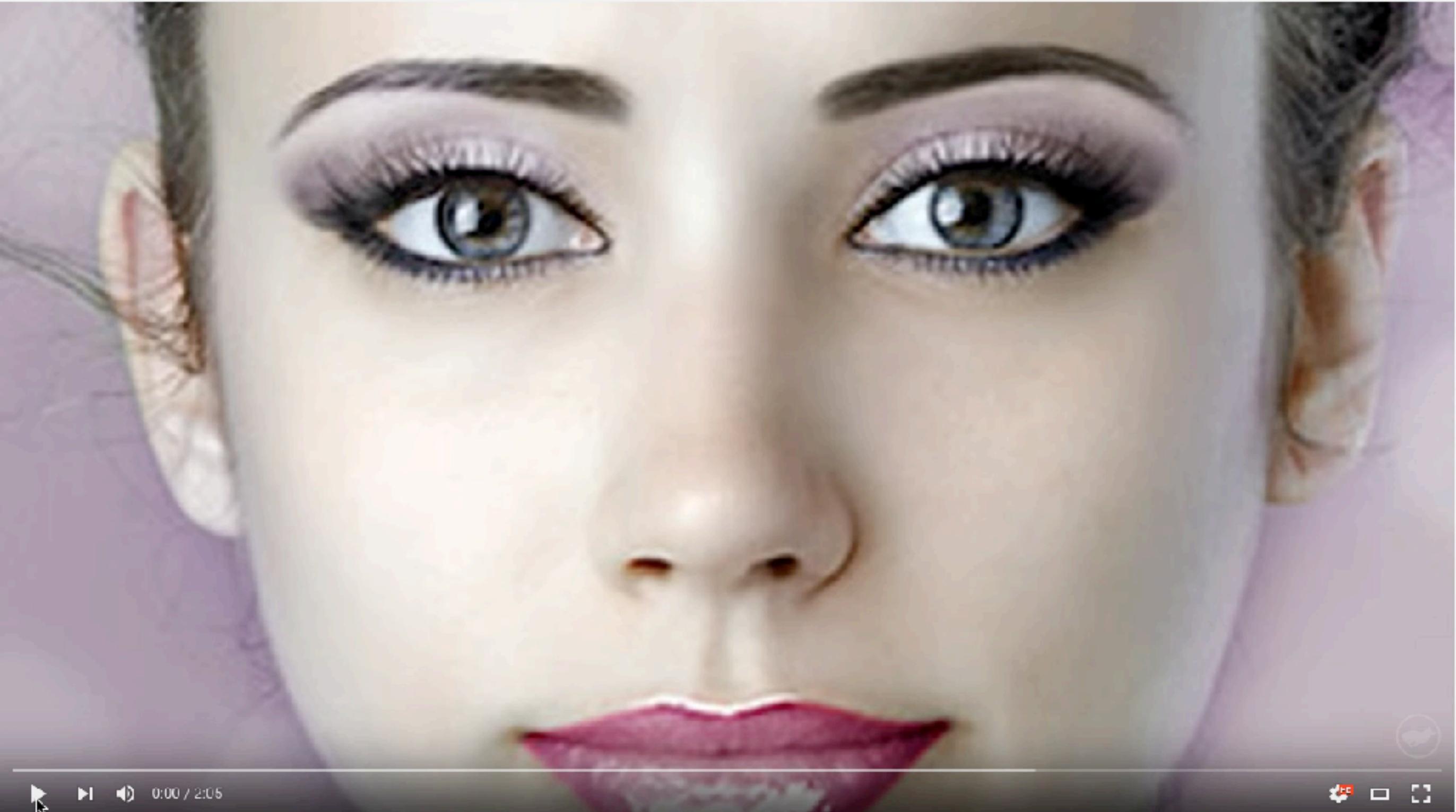
Structure

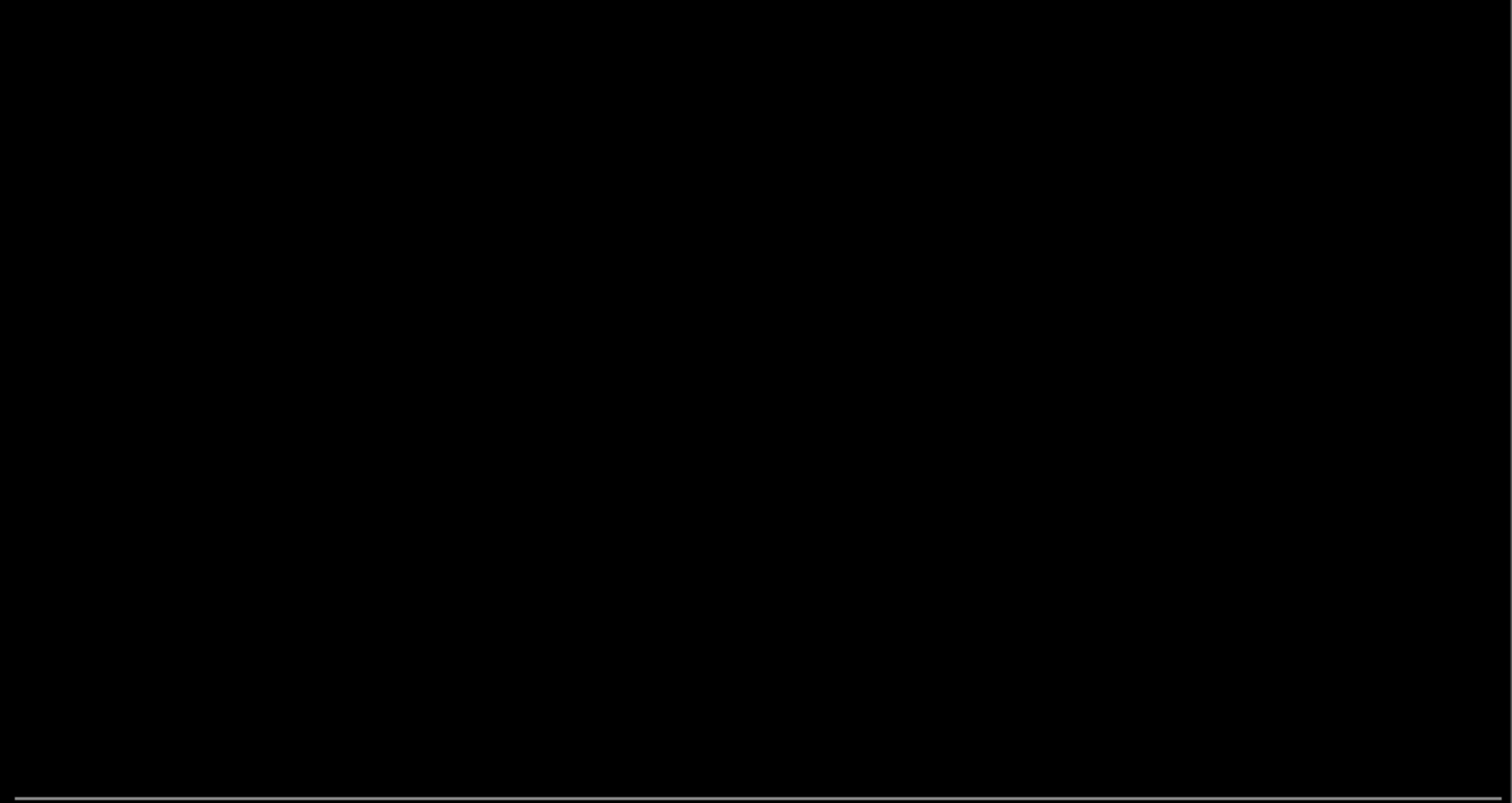


아름다움 ?



Adolf Loos-그 나라의 문화 정도가 낮을 수록 장식은 지나쳐진다.





Aesthetic ?

Beauty is a subjective experience that is characterized by the qualities of harmony, proportion, and aesthetic pleasure that we perceive in an object, person, or experience. It is a quality that elicits a positive emotional response, and it can be found in many forms, including nature, art, music, and even human behavior. Beauty is often associated with visual aesthetics, such as the symmetry of a face or the composition of an artwork, but it can also be related to other sensory experiences, such as the taste of food or the sound of a musical piece. While beauty is subjective and varies across cultures and individuals, it is often regarded as a universal human value, and it has been a source of inspiration and admiration throughout human history.

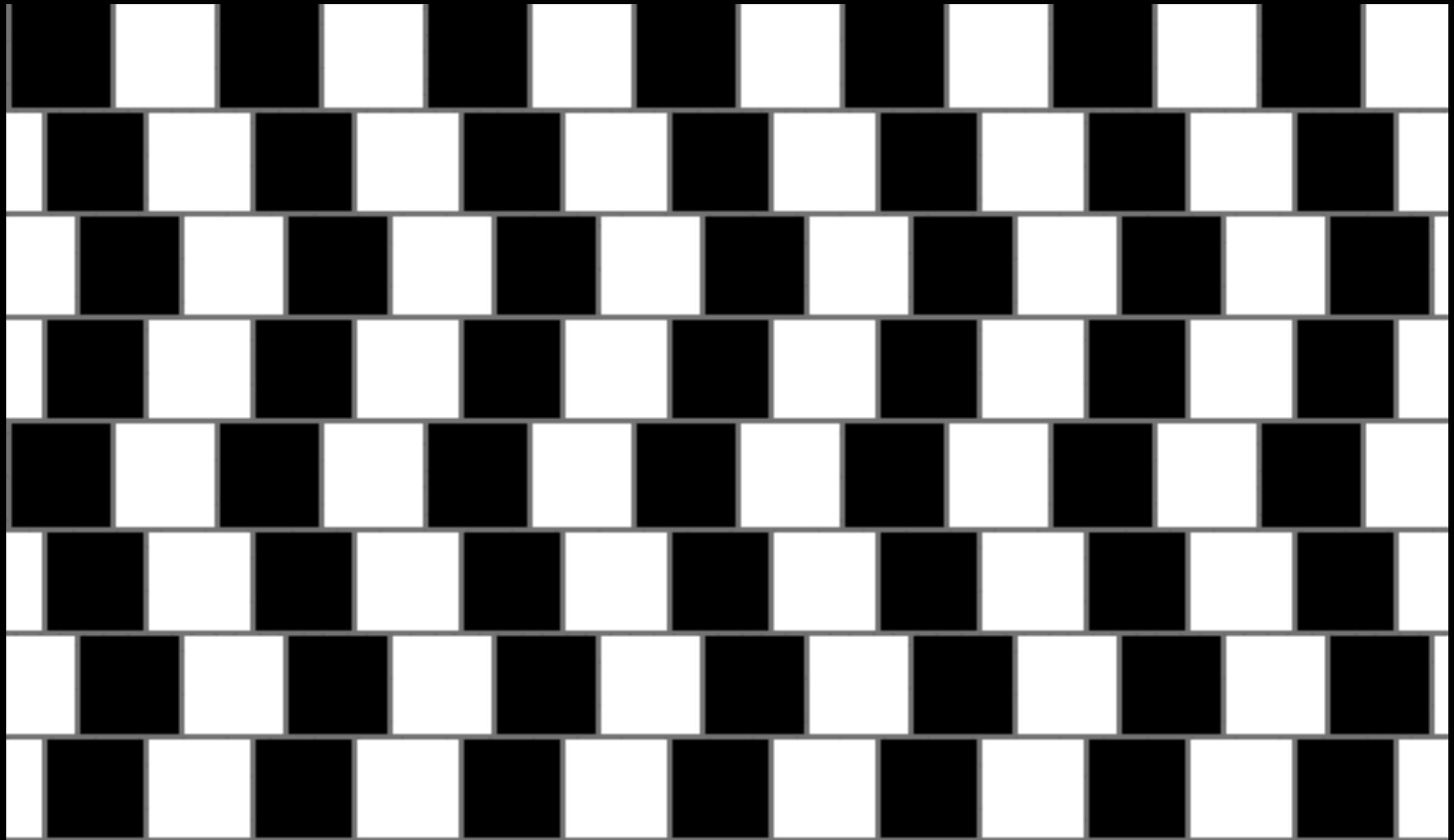
부석사 무량수전



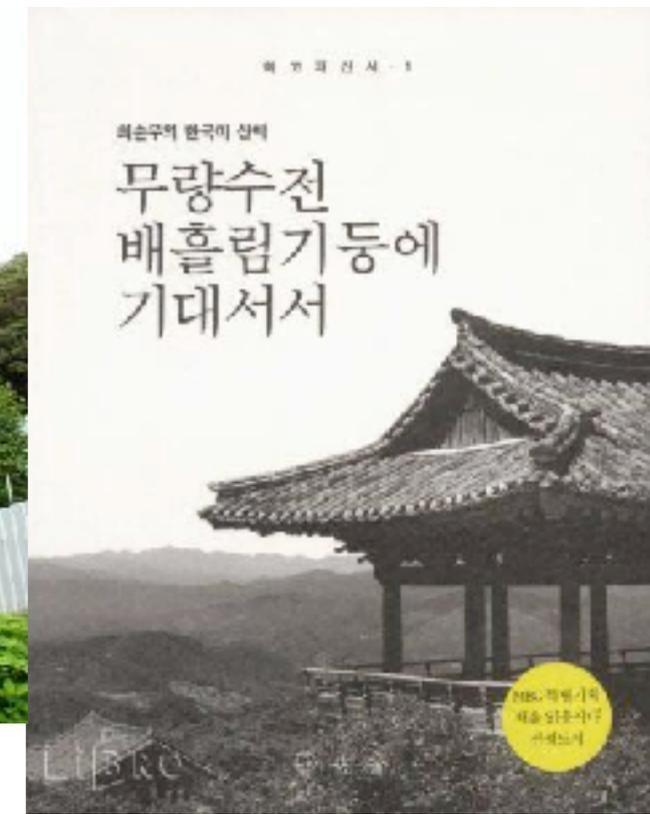
Parthenon



What you see is not always what you think!



浮石寺



경상북도 영주

신라 문무왕 16년(676년)에 의상이 왕명을 받아 세운 화엄종 사찰

의상을 "부석존자"라 하고, 그가 창시한 화엄종을 "부석종"이라 하는 것도 여기에서 유래

국보

- 부석사 무량수전 앞 석등 (제17호)
- 부석사 무량수전 (제18호)
- 부석사 조사당 (제19호)
- 부석사 소조여래좌상 (제45호)
- 부석사 조사당 벽화 (제46호)

보물

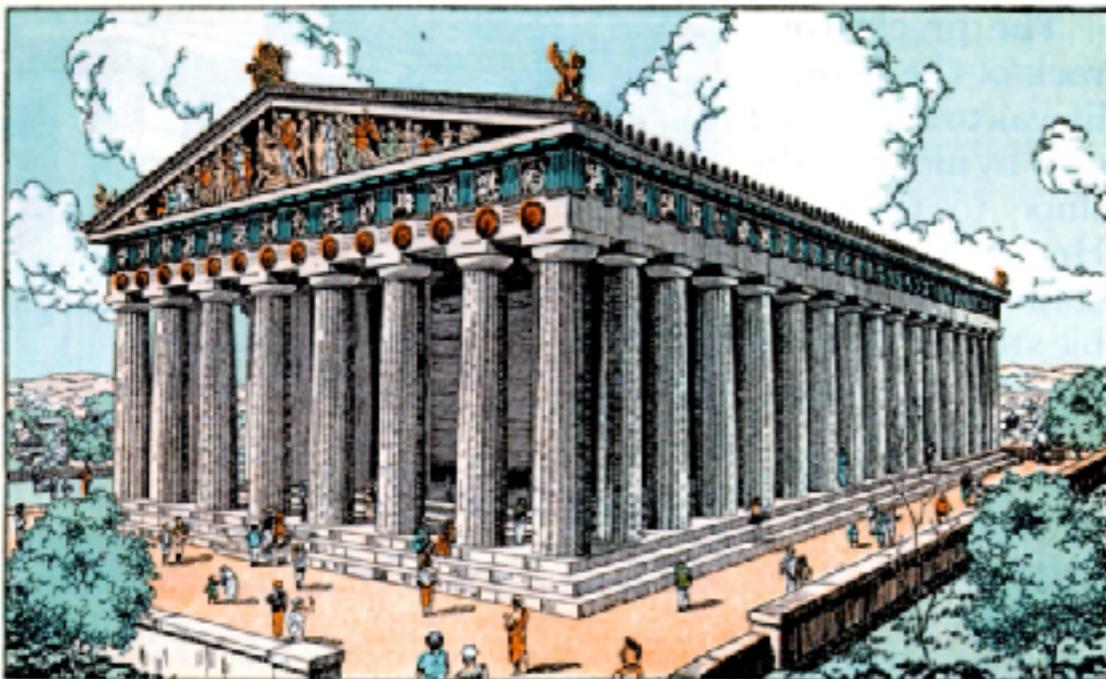
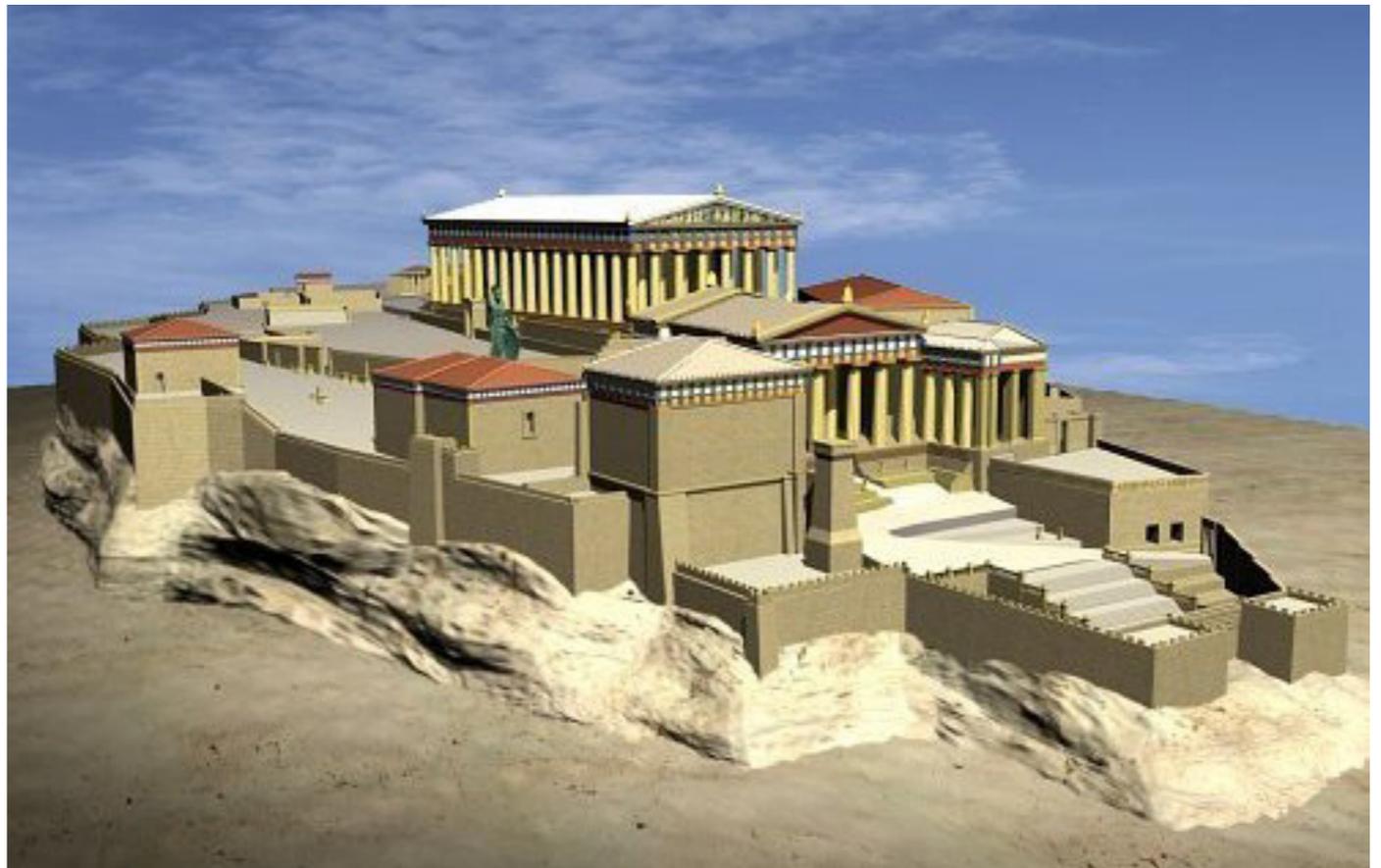
- 부석사 삼층석탑 (제249호)
- 부석사 당간지주 (제255호)
- 부석사 고려각판 (제735호)

예산 수덕사 대웅전, 안동 봉정사 극락전, 부석사 무량수전



Parthenon

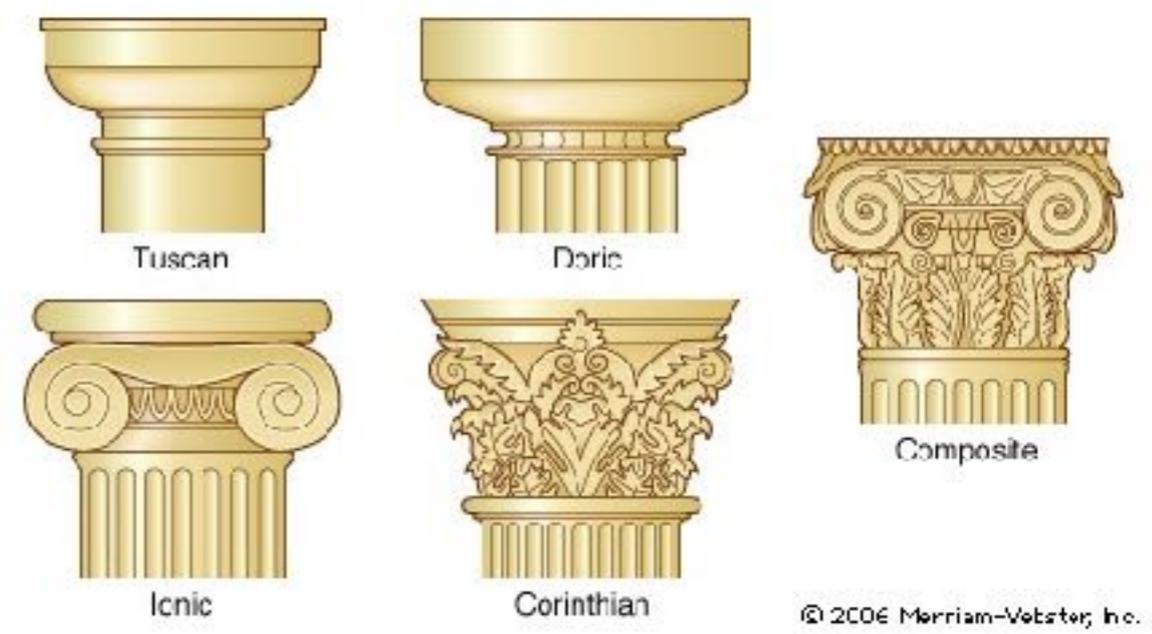
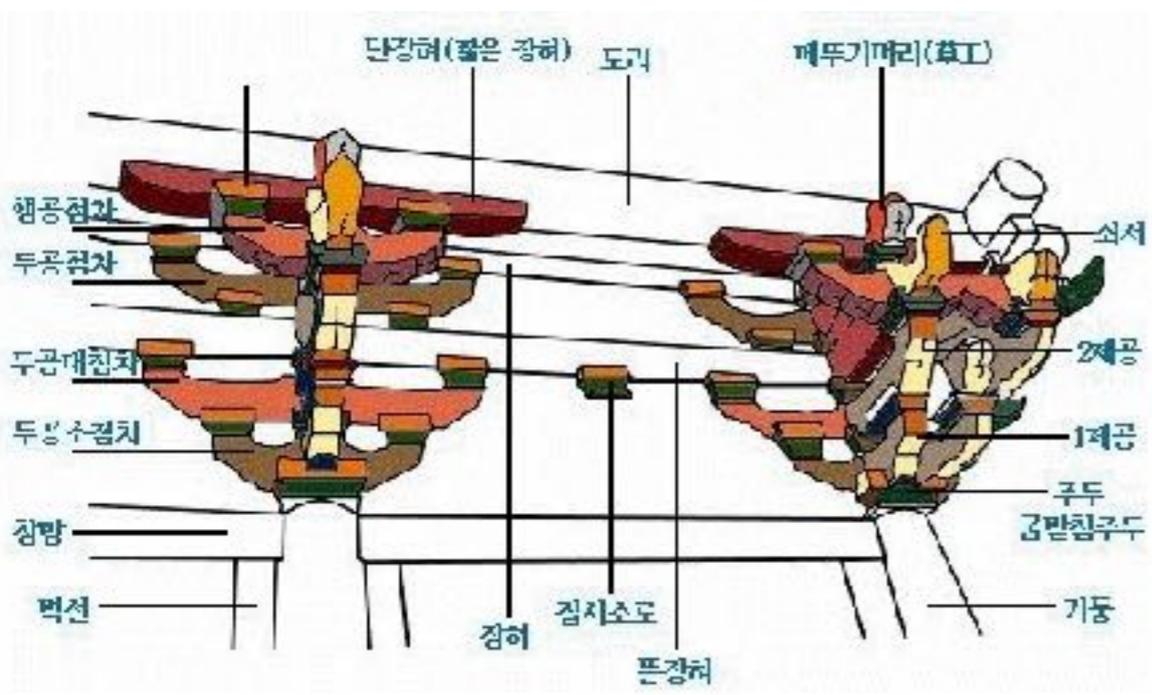
고대 아테나이의 수호자로 여겨지던 아테나 여신에 봉헌된 그리스 아테네의 신전
기원전 5세기에 아테네의 아크로폴리스에 건설



그 시대의 시각으로

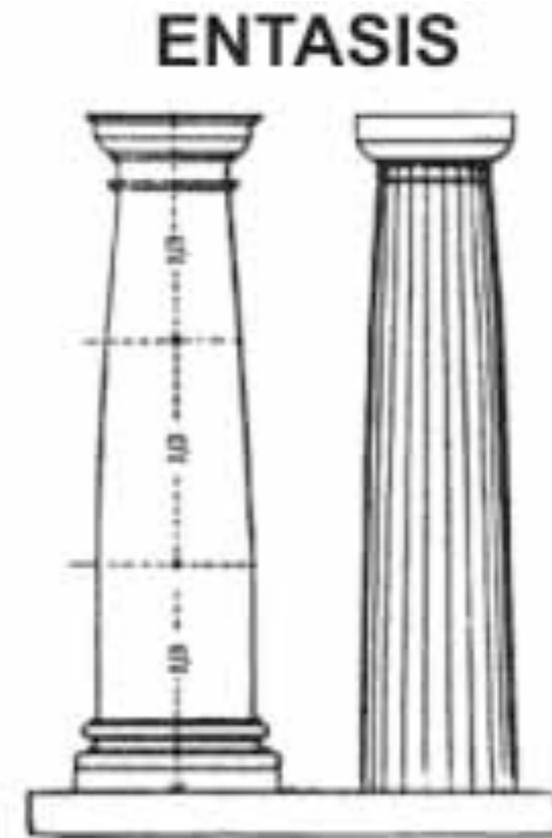
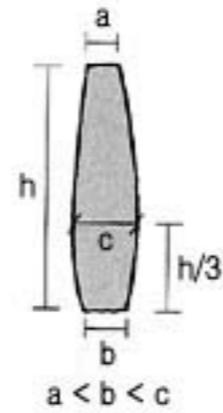
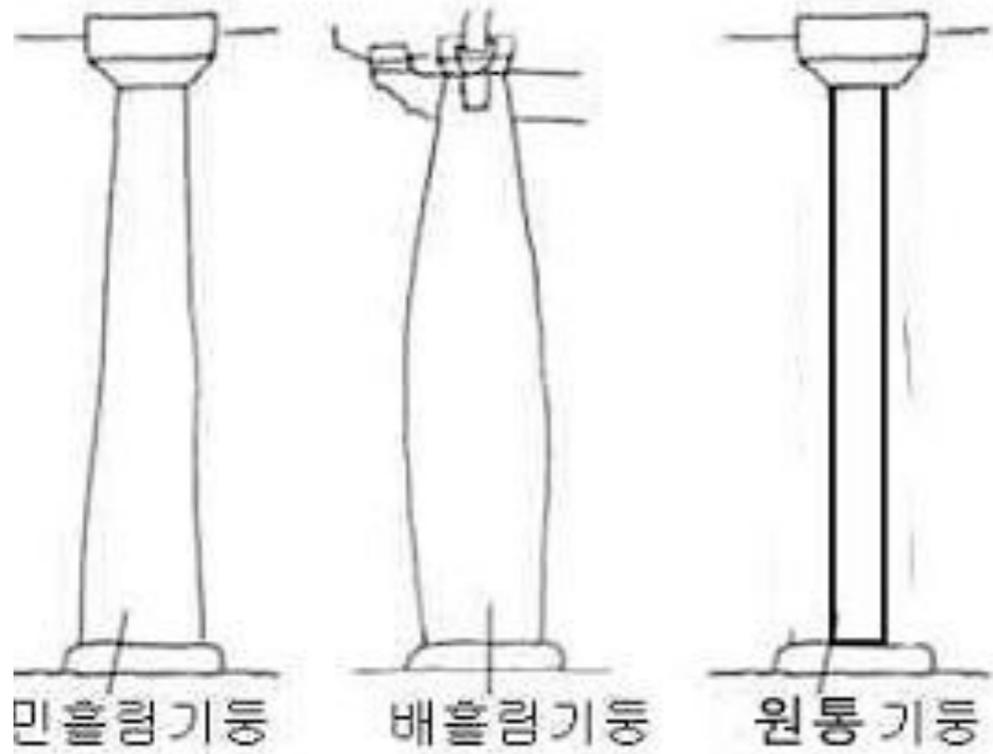
부석사 무량수전

Parthenon



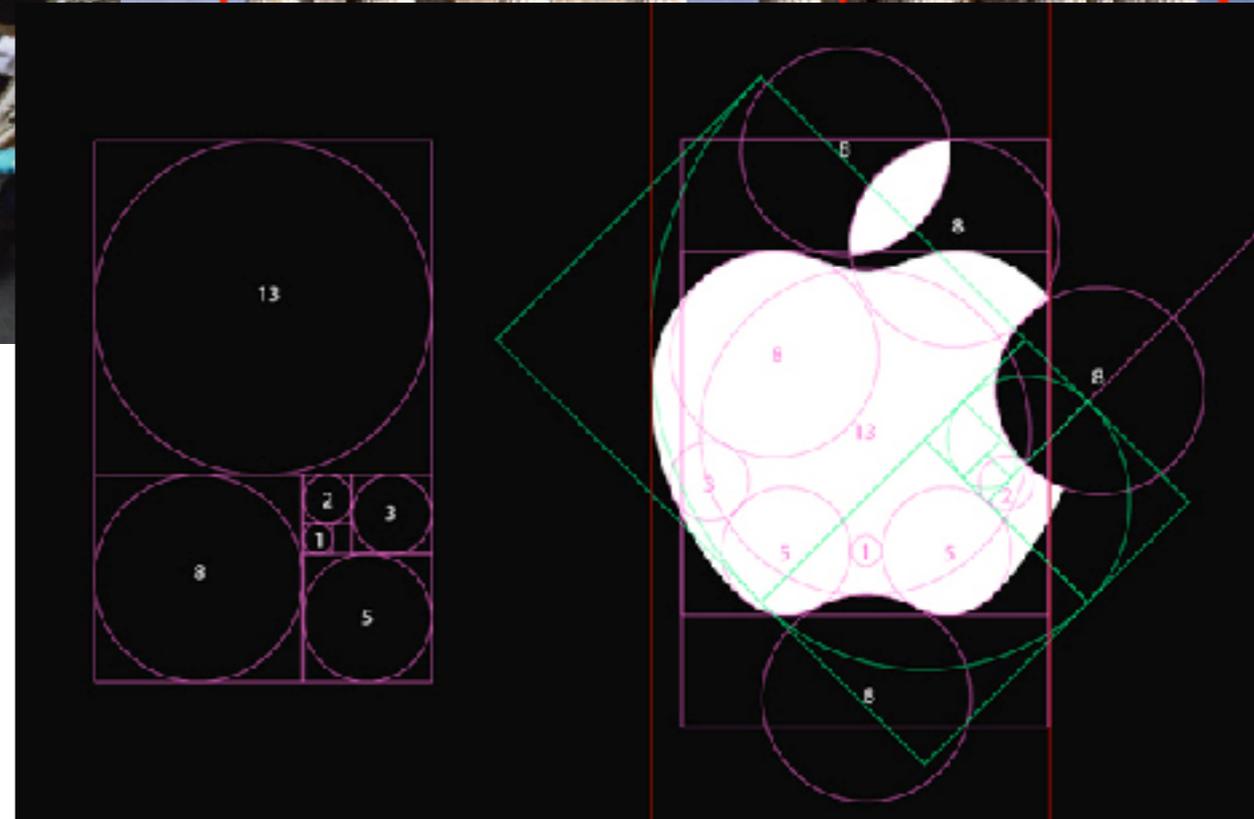
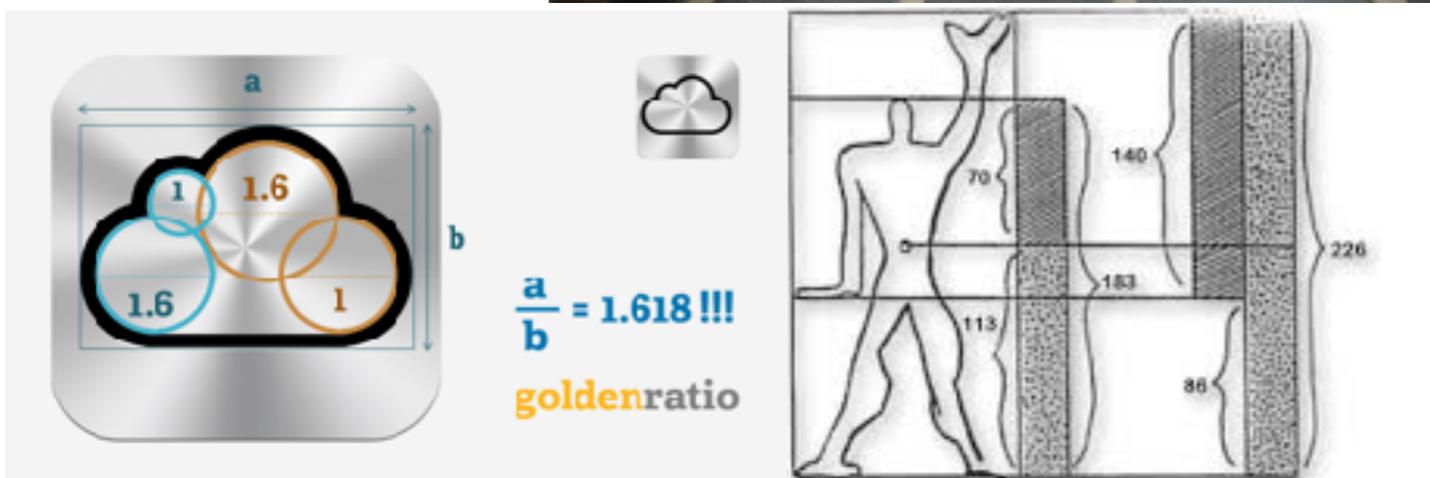
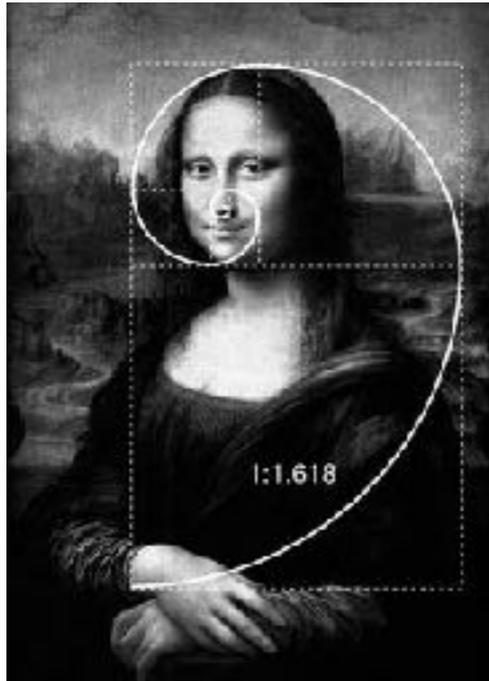
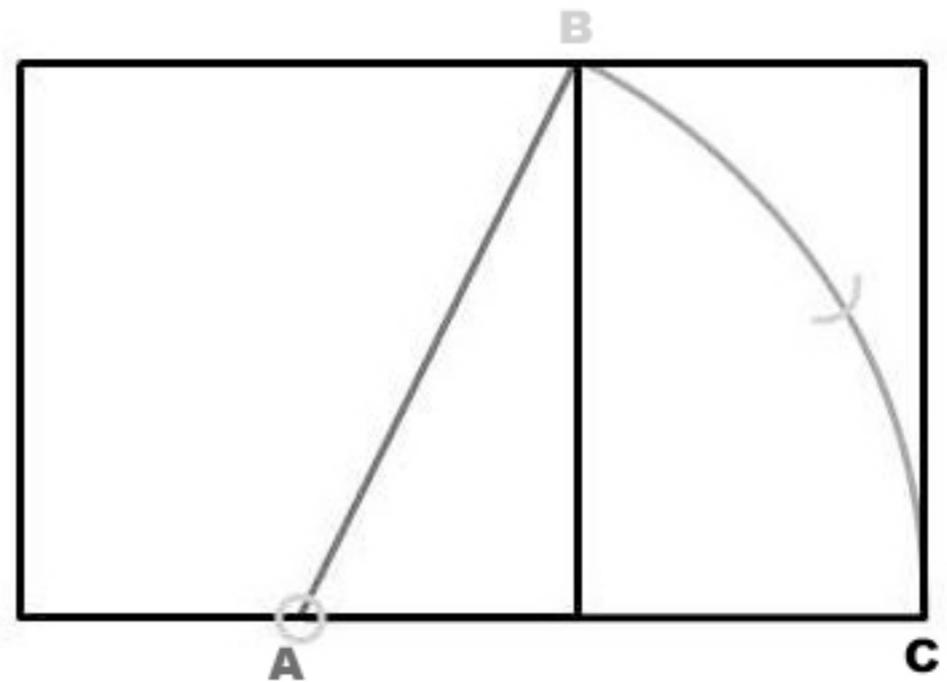
부석사 무량수전

Parthenon



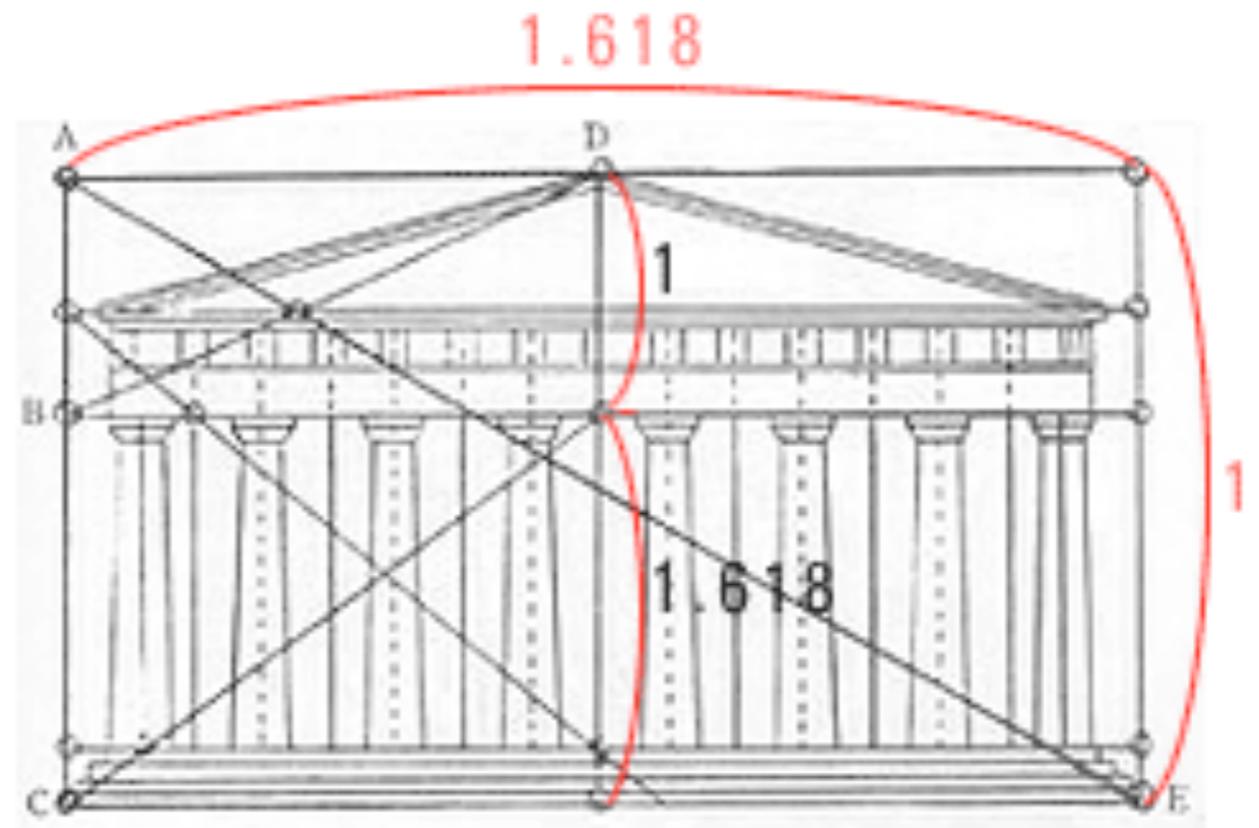
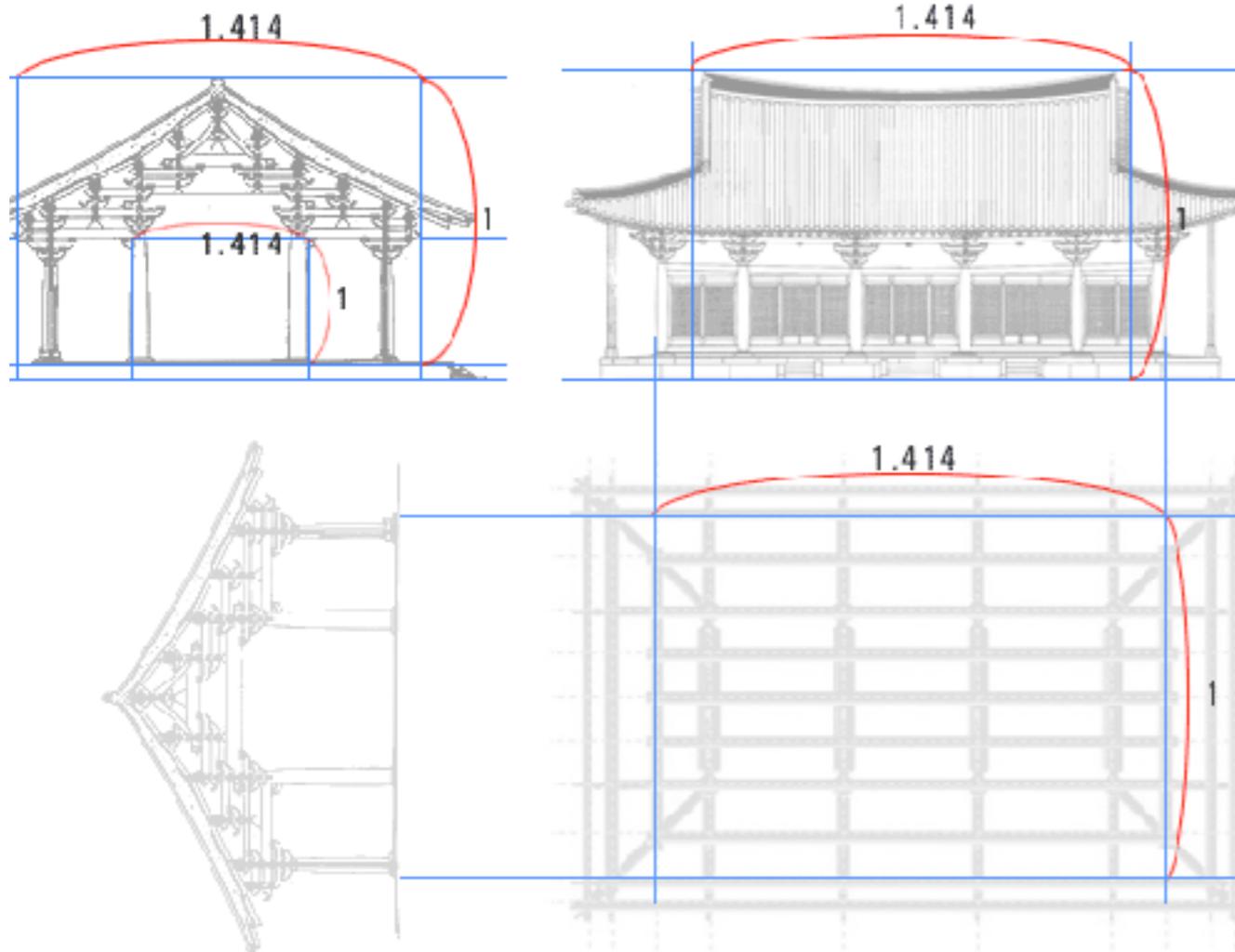
Golden Section

1.618

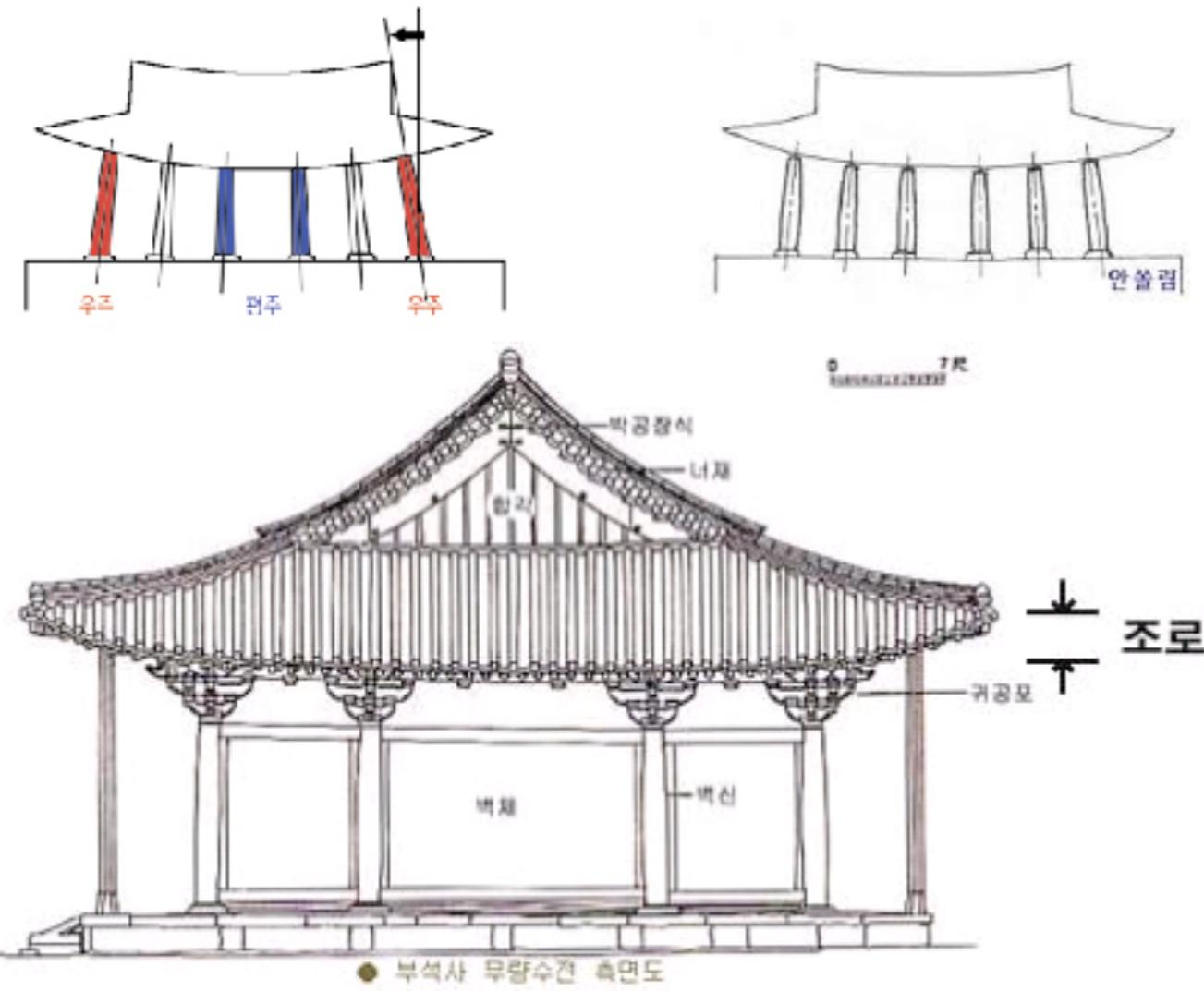


부석사 무량수전

Parthenon



부석사 무량수전



Parthenon

Diagram 1
The temple as it visually appears with correction



Diagram 2
The temple as it would appear without correction



Diagram 3
The temple as it is actually built with Correction



Optical Correction (Entasis) In Doric Temples

The Pritzker Architecture Prize

The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually "to honor a living architect or architects whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture."

Founded in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy, the award is funded by the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation and is considered to be one of the world's premier architecture prizes; it is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture.



Medal(designed by Louis H. Sullivan)

+

100,000 dollars

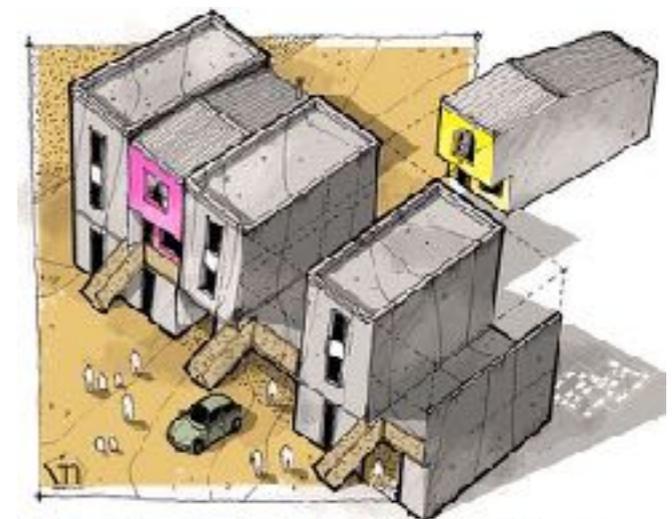
<https://www.pritzkerprize.com/>

2016

Alejandro Gastón Aravena Mori (born 22 June 1967) is a Chilean architect from Santiago. He is executive director of the firm Elemental S.A. He won the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2016. [1] He was the director and curator of the Architecture Section of the 2016 Venice Biennale



Alejandro Aravena

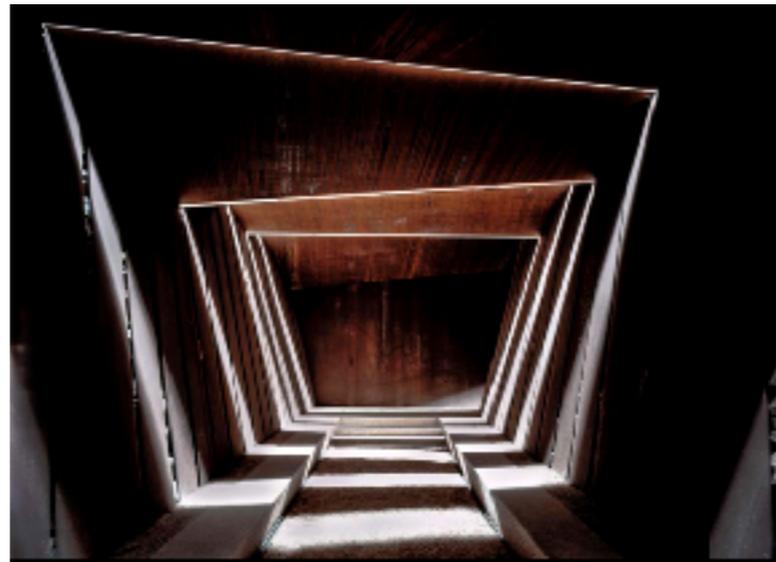


Rafael Aranda, Carme Pigem and Ramon Vilalta

2017

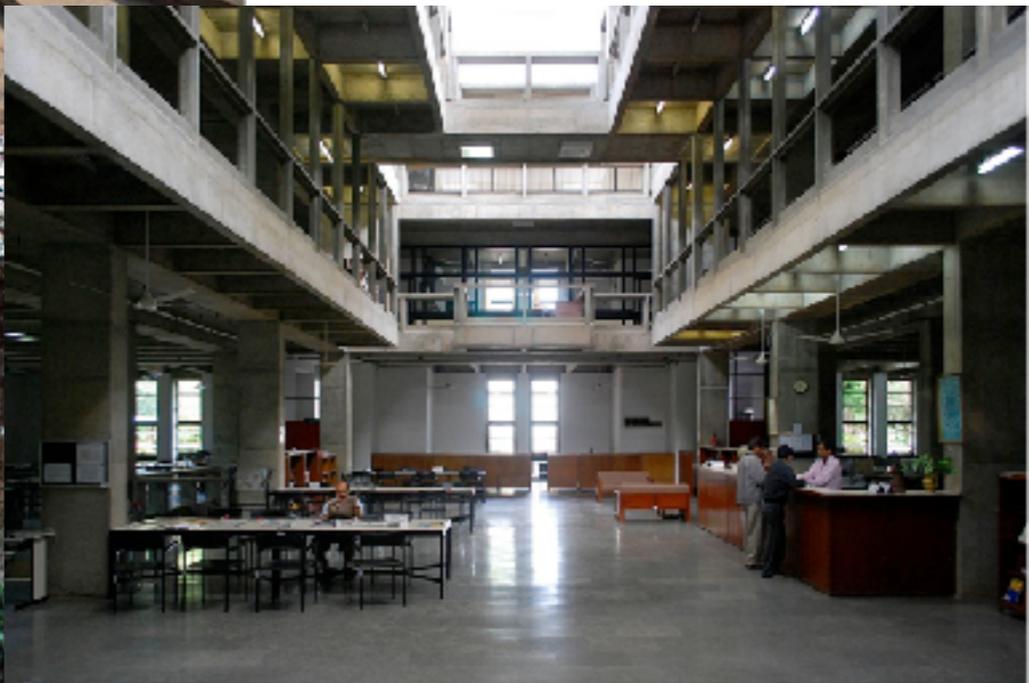
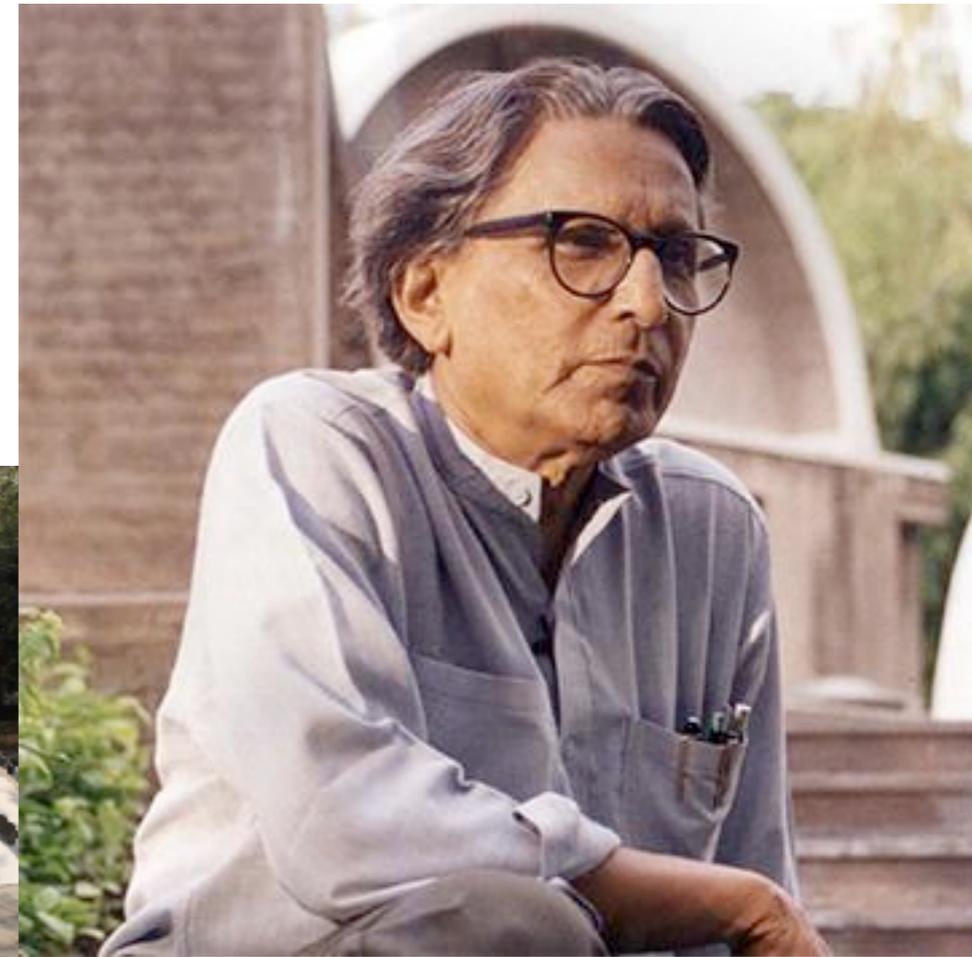


Rafael Aranda, Carme Pigem and Ramon Vilalta of Spanish studio RCR Arquitectes have been named as the 2017 laureates of the Pritzker Prize, architecture's most prestigious award. The three Catalan architects are the 39th recipients of the Pritzker Prize, and will receive a \$100,000 (£81,000) grant and bronze medallion at a ceremony held at the State Guest House in Tokyo on 20 May 2017. Aranda, Pigem and Vilalta founded their practice RCR Arquitectes in 1988. The studio, which came in at number 249 on the Dezeen Hot List, is based in Olot in Spain's Catalonia Region. This is the first time that three architects have been awarded the Pritzker Prize, and just the second time the award has gone to laureates from Spain – with the first being Rafael Moneo in 1996.



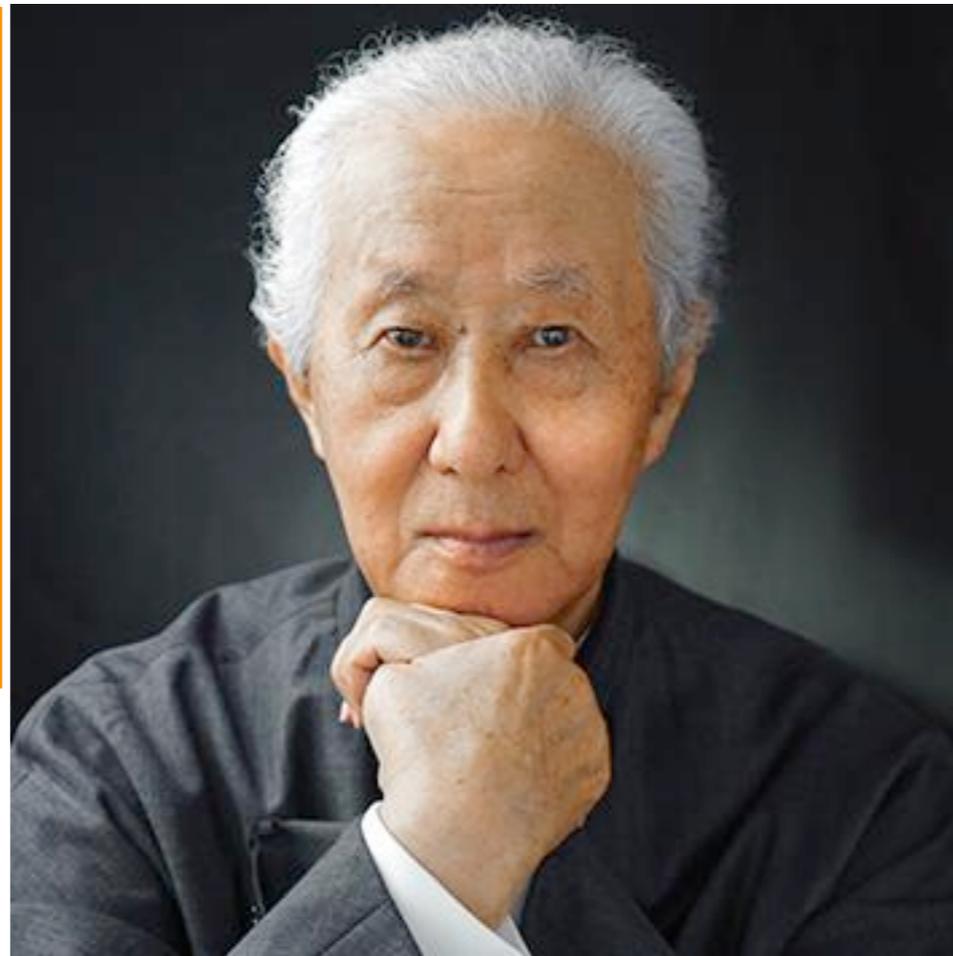
2018

Balkrishna Doshi was born in Pune, India on August 26, 1927, into an extended Hindu family that had been involved in the furniture industry for two generations. Displaying an aptitude for art and an understanding of proportion at a young age, he was exposed to architecture by a school teacher. He began his architecture studies in 1947, the year India gained independence, at the Sir J.J. School of Architecture Bombay (Mumbai), the oldest and one of the foremost institutions for architecture in India. Doshi's ambition and initiative guided many pivotal moments in his life—from boarding a ship from India to London, where he dreamed of joining the Royal Institute of British Architects; and moving to Paris—despite his inability to speak French—to work under Le Corbusier; to responding to the responsibility and opportunity of rebuilding his native country.

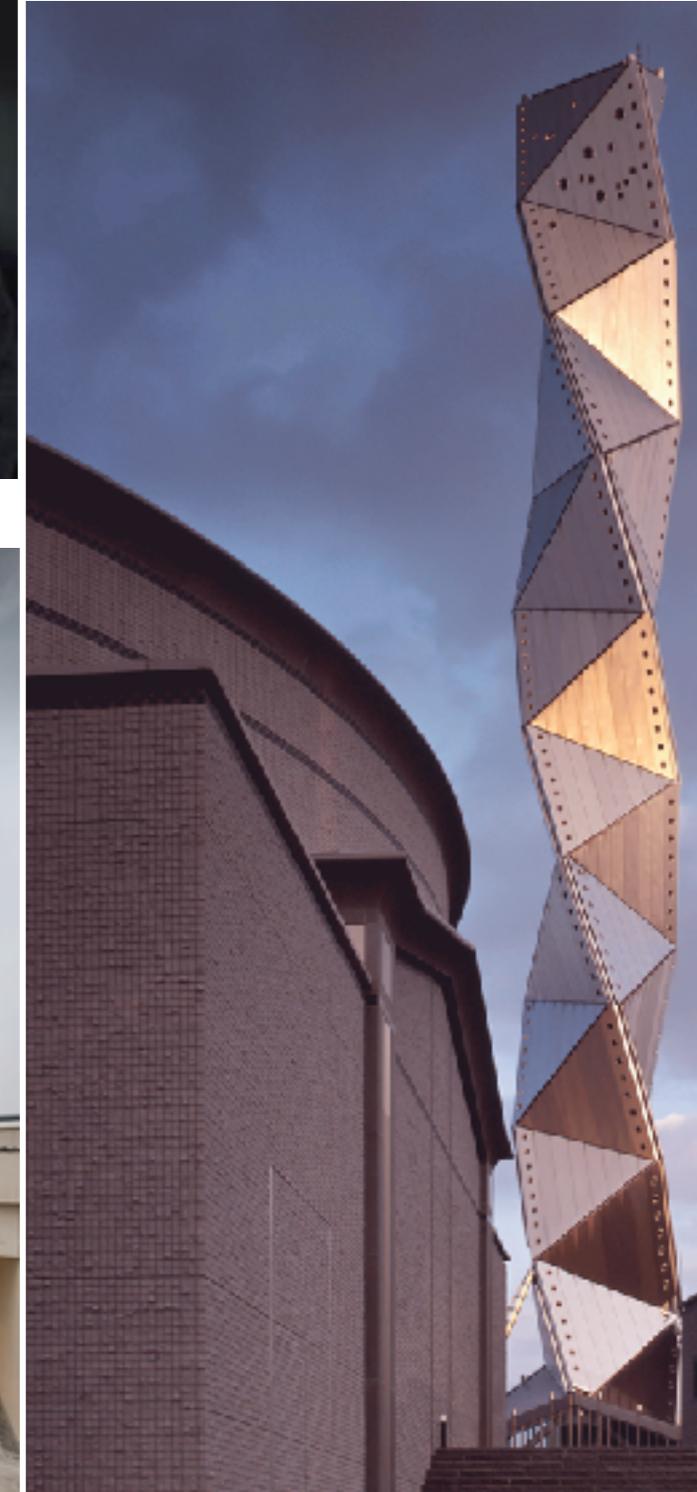


2019

2019 Laureate Arata Isozaki was born in Ōita, Island of Kyushu, Japan in 1931 prior to the onset of World War II. He was 14 years old when Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed, and builds with the theory that while buildings are transitory, they should please the senses of the users presently passing through and around them. "When I was old enough to begin an understanding of the world, my hometown was burned down. Across the shore, the Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, so I grew up near ground zero. It was in complete ruins, and there was no architecture, no buildings and not even a city. Only barracks and shelters surrounded me. So, my first experience of architecture was the void of architecture, and I began to consider how people might rebuild their homes and cities."



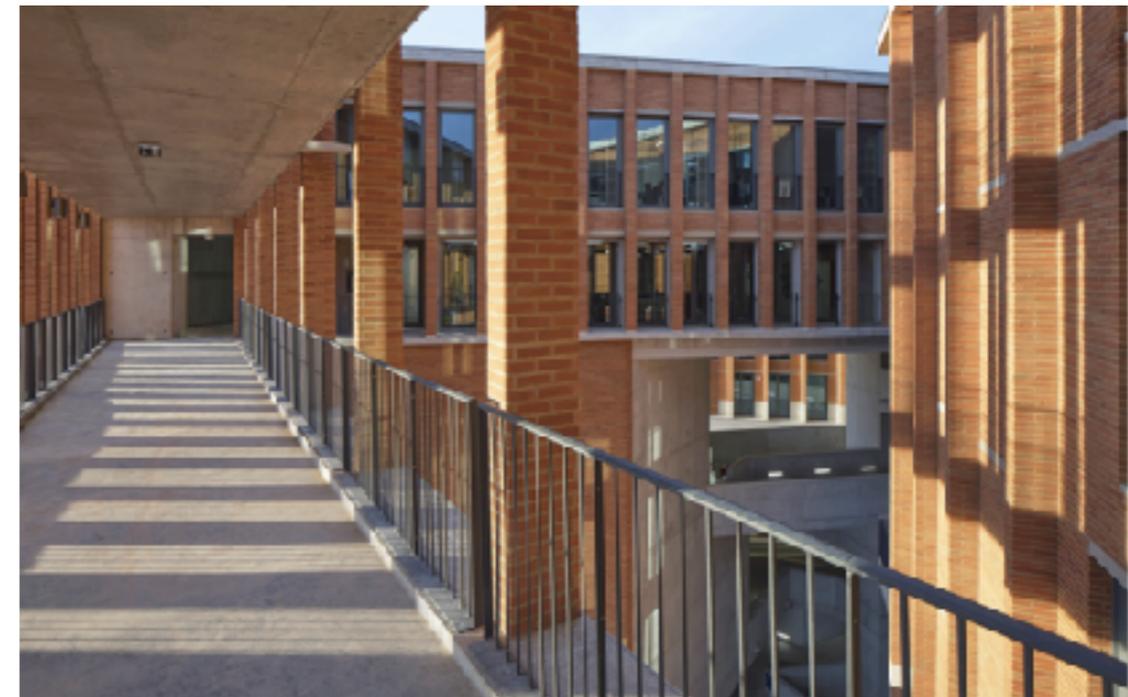
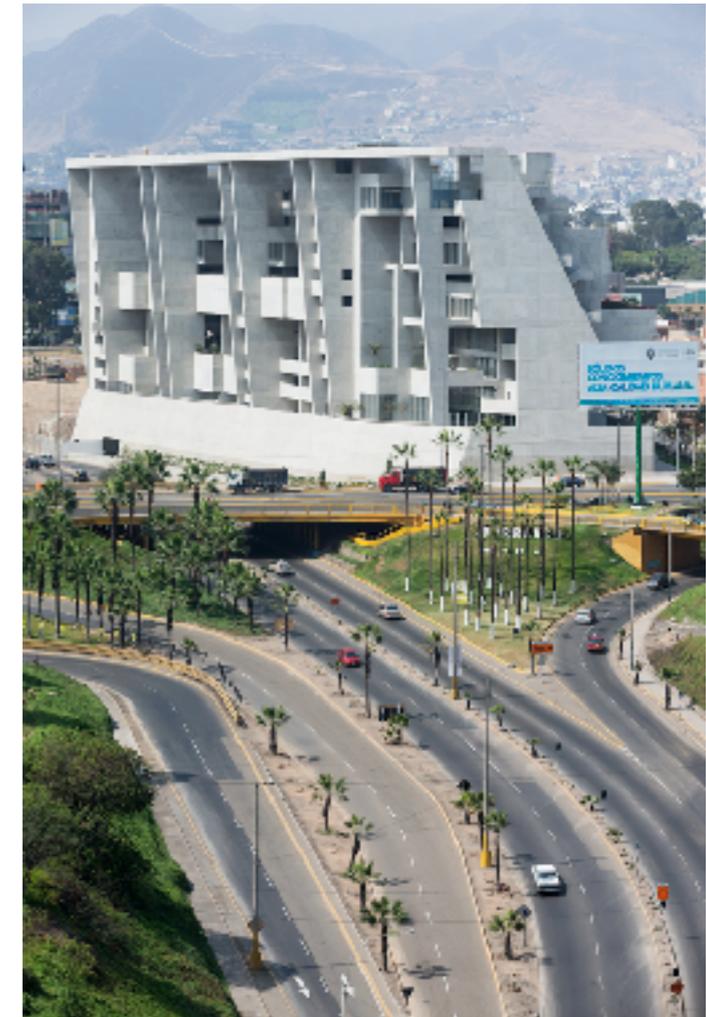
Arata Isozaki



Yvonne Farrell and Shelley McNamara

2020

met during their collegiate studies at the School of Architecture at University College Dublin (UCD).

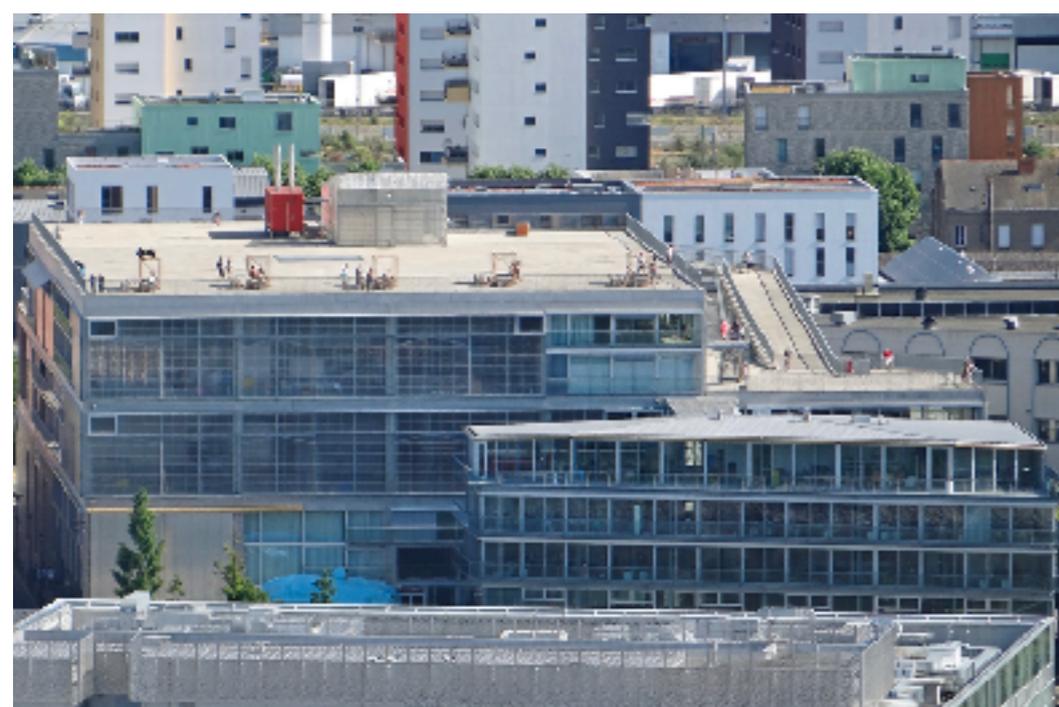


Lacaton & Vassal

2021



National School of Architecture in Nantes (2009)



2022

Diébédo Francis Kéré

Centre for Earth Architecture in [Mopti](#), Mali (2010)

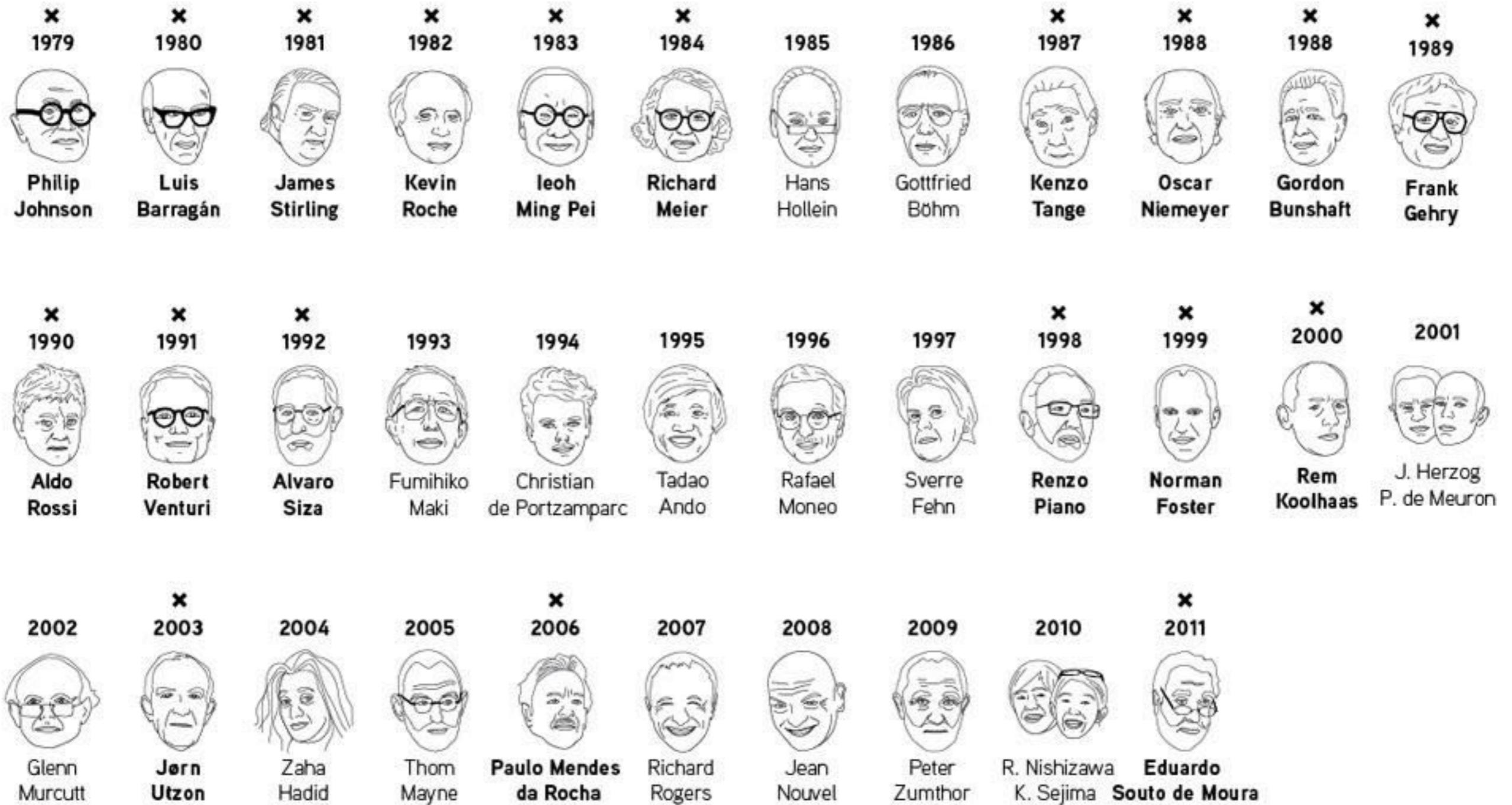


2023

David Chipperfield



Neues Museum Berlin (1997–2009)



Year	Recipient(s)	Nation
2017	RCA	Spain
2016	Alejandro Aravena	Chile
2015	Frei Otto	Germany
2014	Shigeru Ban	Japan
2013	Toyo Ito	Japan
2012	Wang Shu	China

Pritzker Architecture Prize winners

Year	Recipient(s)	Nation
2020	Yvonne Farrell and Shelley McNamar	Ireland
2019	Arata Isozaki	Japan
2018	Balkrishna Doshi	India
2017	RCA	Spain
2016	Alejandro Aravena	Chile
2015	Frei Otto	Germany
2014	Shigeru Ban	Japan
2013	Toyo Ito	Japan
2012	Wang Shu	China
2011	Eduardo Souto de Moura	Portugal
2010	Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa, partners in the firm Sanaa	Japan
2009	Peter Zumthor	Switzerland
2008	Jean Nouvel	France
2007	Richard Rogers	Great Britain
2006	Paulo Mendes da Rocha	Brazil
2005	Thom Mayne	United States
2004	Zaha Hadid	Great Britain
2003	Jørn Utzon	Denmark
2002	Glenn Murcutt	Australia
2001	Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron	Switzerland
2000	Rem Koolhaas	Netherlands

Year	Recipient(s)	Nation
1999	Norman Foster	Great Britain
1998	Renzo Piano	Italy
1997	Sverre Fehn	Norway
1996	Rafael Moneo	Spain
1995	Tadao Ando	Japan
1994	Christian de Portzamparc	France
1993	Fumihiko Maki	Japan
1992	Alvaro Siza	Portugal
1991	Robert Venturi	United States
1990	Aldo Rossi	Italy
1989	Frank Gehry	United States
1988	Gordon Bunshaft and Oscar Niemeyer Soares	United States; Brazil
1987	Kenzo Tange	Japan
1986	Gottfried Boehm	Germany
1985	Hans Hollein	Austria
1984	Richard Meier	United States
1983	I. M. Pei	United States
1982	Kevin Roche	United States
1981	James Stirling	Great Britain
1980	Louis Barragan	Mexico
1979	Philip Johnson	United States

If there is no culture and no country.

Pritzker Architecture Prize winners

Year	Recipient(s)	Nation
2021	Lacaton & Vassal	France
2022	Diébédo Francis Kéré	Burkina Faso / Germany
2023	David Chipperfield	United Kingdom

건축가
김석철

~~WWW~~

美

It takes a village to raise a child.

洞

감사합니다.

THE FUTURE
IS HERE

