



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### THE IMPORTANCE OF DRAWING IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND CREATIVE TRAINING OF FUTURE ARCHITECTS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS

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#### ABSTRACT

The article contains a theoretical study, reflecting the importance of drawing for future architects and interior designers in their professional career, a key to success. The analysis of our research and observations proves that a good architect or an interior designer is also an excellent draftsman to convince his beneficiaries through the proposed concept ideas. The study carried out demonstrates with certainty the importance of the study of drawing and the impact on the development of the imagination and creativity of future specialists: architects and interior designers, by developing the skills of perceiving proportions and forms in closed and open spaces, etc. The findings of this study demonstrate the positive impact of drawing in the professional training of future architects and interior designers to observe, research the environment, perceive, to possess principles and methods of representation of the volumes of the surrounding world through various artistic means and graphic techniques of rapid representation of a sketch drawing to the beneficiary's conviction.

#### INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the art and history of drawing. Drawing plays an important role in the formation of the future architect, and interior designer. Since the beginning of human civilization, our ancestors through cave drawings have left us very precious evidence of the flora and fauna that have disappeared forever (1). With a long time to use writing, the human drew compositions with everyday scenes, graphic representations with charcoal, burnt stone, and messages of past civilizations, Figure 1 (2). The naïve drawing on the walls of caves in time is complemented with magical signs, hieroglyphs, forms of built architecture, and landscapes. The character of the drawing will develop in the following historical periods, becoming a professional one through the graphic methods and techniques of representation (3). The study of the drawing aims to help the future architect, and interior designer to observe, research the environment, perceive, and possess principles of reflecting the volumes of the surrounding world. That is everything that surrounds us: interior spaces with furniture, houses and architectural complexes, people and trees, car parts and the urban environment, complex shapes that can be simplified and incorporated into simple geometric shapes easier to represent by the process from simple to compound (4).

#### METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a set of principles, methods, procedures, and means with which the author operates in the

research, in order to obtain results on the observed and studied reality on the study of drawing in the professional training of future architects and interior designers. The author resorts to the methodology of the investigation, a set of norms, rules, and means, identified in the form of principles, techniques, and methods of practice. Between them, there is a close interdependence and all of them are indispensable, each having its importance and its well-defined role in the learning and training of specialists by practicing graphic drawing techniques.

#### RESULTS

##### SPATIAL AND TRANSPARENT ARTISTIC DRAWING

A key concern in achieving a transparent artistic drawing in which spaces and volumes are read, intersecting planes require a lot of work. The architect is the professional who makes the world revolve around him, the one who moves the thinking of society. And the training of an architect, and interior designer is based on innovative and complex techniques and teaching methods, as they are in the School of Architecture of the Republic of Moldova, Figure 5 (9). Thus, the process of studies in the workshop focuses on comparisons such as the study of geometric shapes, household objects, and architectural forms: capitals, pilasters, rosettes, ancient vases, etc. The study theme includes both geometric bodies, architectural elements, and the human figure, ideal unity in measurements, demonstrated by the great masters, philosophers, and researchers during the development of human society (10).

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Treatises on the proportion of the human figure used as an ideal unit of measurement are described in different historical periods, for example, the "Vitruvian man", the ideal unit of measure in architecture. We discover this in the work "On Architecture" by the ancient architect Marcus Vitruvius, the manuscript was found at the Monte Casino monastery only at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

In the Great Renaissance, the illustrious genius, Leonardo da Vinci leaves to mankind research on various fields with graphic drawings and described in treaties, which mentions that "man is the measure of all things", theories described by Giorgio Vasari in his work "The Lives of the Most Outstanding Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" (11). Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), through his encyclopedic activity and work, transformed the principle of mental organization of the world through his research of establishing relations in the incomprehensible universe of the human body through a mathematical calculation that led you to the golden section (Divine Proportion) (12) and the spiral of Fibonacci (13). Therefore, for the professional training of the future architect, the drawing consists of architectural edifices, human figures, and technique, but also a lot of research, observation, and perseverance, starting from multiple drawings to architectural concepts. The drawings from the workshop work process represent special objects or compositions executed in graphic techniques with soft materials. The finality of the drawing includes stages of research of the form, of the proportion by comparison with a composition of the drawing on the support of the well-paged and balanced drawing in format, Figure 5 (14). The individual study through short-term sketches of the future architect, and interior designers, on the surrounding world moves to the environment of the city where the architectural philosophy dominates over a special sector of observation and creative meditation. Architectural drawings from urban or rural areas are the most relevant for future specialists, through direct contact with the creative results of great architects from different periods and stylistic trends and complementing the urban landscape Figure 6. (15). Architectural drawing focuses on stylistic dominance: historical, ethnic, contemporary architecture, etc., starting from a frontal, angular, or rotating plane by elaborating a complex composition.



Figure 1. 15,000-year-old cave paintings, Lascaux, France

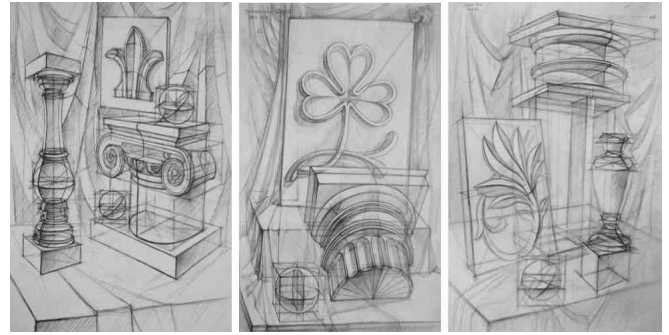


Figure 2. Drawing with architectural elements household



Figure 3. Architectural representations in various tidal and working techniques

Constructive artistic drawing as divided as possible develops imagination in space, so necessary for an architect, or interior designer. The processing and shaping of volumes are covered with partial, transparent tone by hash lines of a pencil, pen, pastel, or other working materials and techniques.

The architect fulfills drawings with a detailed construction that allows us to visualize all the drawings in the work, overlapping surfaces, and agglomeration of volumes and interior spaces with architectural elements, Figure 4 (7, 8).

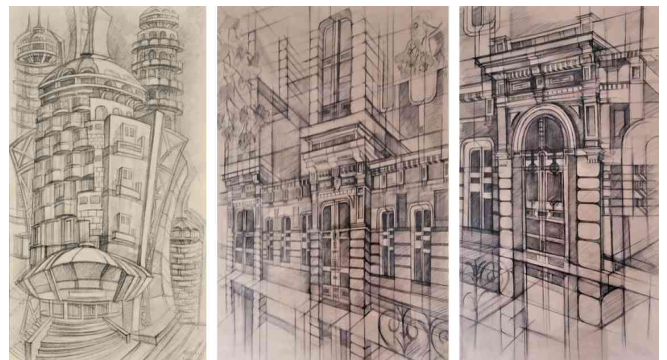


Figure 4. Compositions with architectural images



Figure 5. Drawing - traditional architecture



## DISCUSSION

### THE IMPACT OF DRAWING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Studying in the natural environment is welcome because it is very good to research and observe the linear and spatial perspective in long-term work (16). The student architect creates a personal composition from the existing architectural constructions located in an area, intervening by balancing or completing with vertical and horizontal dominants. The drawing represents large geometrized shapes of the buildings – parallelepipeds and other shapes for each construction. In the process of work some existing constructions can move in the composition of the drawing, or repeat several times, sometimes the composition is completed with some non-existent, but welcome for the harmonization of the work (17). This process of study by elaborating a graphic drawing according to nature, in urban or rural areas allows one to develop in students some skills both for architectural drawing, as well as to be useful in the elaboration of sketches-idea in architectural design through a multispectral and interdisciplinary vision with the creative-academic or abstract representation of the elaborated architectural concept model. The graphic tools of drawing creatively transform architectural ideas into practical solutions, Figure 7 (18).

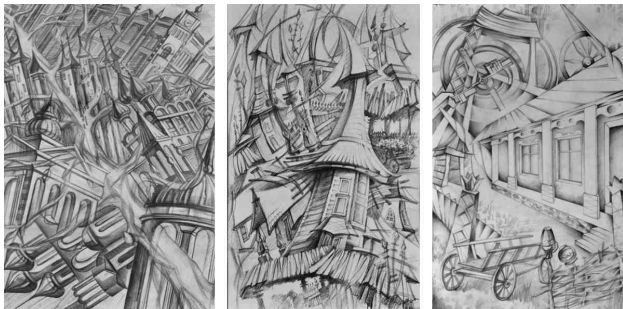


Figure 6. Creative drawing - transformed architecture



Figure 7. Architectural drawing

The study of an artistic and architectural drawing for a future architect, and interior designer is the key to success. A good architect is a good draughtsman, which is why a complex study from the simple to the composite is required. And the course of the artistic, architectural drawing will focus on the development of the imagination through constructive spatial and dynamic drawing where large shapes and small details meet, followed by construction and tonal modeling of the final image, Figure 2, 3 (5). Graphic drawing, artistic drawing through architectonic treatment aims to help the future architect to observe, research, and analyze the forms of the environment, to perceive and possess principles and graphic techniques of reflecting and elaborating the volumes of the surrounding world.

Drawing plays an important role in the training of the future architect, and interior designer and graphic drawing classes contribute to obtaining practical skills in illustration and conception of three-dimensional shapes on a two-dimensional support (6). The drawing of an architect is a detailed one through a very branched and transparent construction present in the volumes of the representations in space that are kept until the end of the drawing (Figure 2, 3).

## CONCLUSION

### Declarations

**Ethical approval and consent to participate:** The study procedure and design were accepted and validated by the board of the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture, Technical University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova. Informed consent was given by the author.

**Consent for publication:** The author has given their consent for the use of the data in the publication.

**Availability of data and materials:** All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

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