The event and the inevitability of change in the design of interior spaces

Muntaha Abdel-Nabi Hassan

Email: muntahaaabdelnaby@gmail.com

Prof. Faten Abbas Lafta

Email: Faten.lafta@cofarts.uobaghdad.edu.iq

University of Baghdad-College of Fine Arts University of Baghdad-College of Fine Arts

Abstract

The problem of change in the field of interior space design is at an important place in the literature of interior design and architecture, with its axes related to flexibility, expansion and change in the systems of interior spaces and at several levels whose effects range according to approaches that explain this act as an imperative in the performance of the design system and its direction, which can explain the nature of the internal space as it is a tight system of relationships that explain the role of change in those systems, which represents one of the most important basic tasks that we seek by the designer and resulting from his knowledge of the nature of hospital spaces and their employment in framing their functional character by translating their space requirements and employing the possibilities and various techniques and methods in a different way from what we find in most other spaces to move towards the concept of functional projections, using visions and ideas to move towards a concept that translates the health buildings of our country, which has become an important requirement on which the need for change has been based to keep pace with the requirements of the current event.

Keywords

event, change, design, space, interior, system, function, hospitals.

chapter one

(defining framework)

1- Research problem:

The event is one of the concepts that has received wide attention since the oldest civilizations. It is not possible to isolate the space phenomenon as a physical event that we exchange news of and document its details, without understanding it as an expressive event with generating strategic cultural values. The change is an effect of all the mechanism, condition and characteristics of the change that is in accordance with a system and a goal, because the event is a framing of one of the stages of change, not all of it, and this framing determines the way in which the change and organization of space takes place, which moves away or approaches its actual reality. And what happened to change the structure of space, so we find hospital spaces lost many of their human meanings and became distorted features and functional dimensions, due to the lack of clarity of vision in the separation between the constants and variables that control the structure of the functional and physical system of the internal space.

Hence the question arises, "What are the inevitable changes in the interior spaces of hospitals".

2- The importance of the research:

1-   Benefit from a scientific material that keeps pace with the current event.
2-   Studying the subject of the event and its role in re-and changing the structure of the design system for sanitary isolation spaces.
3-   The research has provided the subject matter of libraries with an academic and philosophical study that is added to other studies in the field of specialization.

3_Research objective:

Diagnose the constants that contribute to the formulation of the structure of the general system of sanitary isolation spaces, and anticipate the variables imposed by the event on the interior space systems.

4- Limits of the research:

A - Objective limits: a study of the event and the inevitability of change in the design of the interior spaces of hospitals.
B - Spatial limits: a study of hospital systems that have created spaces for health isolation in Baghdad, near Al-Rusafa.
C- Time limits: 2020-2021 AD

5- Research community:

The descriptive approach was adopted for the purpose of analysis.

Terms definition:

A- The event: The event was defined idiomatically as: it is the formula or the form, or the thing begins with it, but the form is not the important thing: it is not the image that emerges, for what happens basically clings to its reality. Everything that happens takes place in time, and it becomes more apparent than what is yet to come, but it was. (Al-Safadi, 1996, p. 223). The famous French philosopher Gaston Bachelard defined the event as: an intellectual or physical event that occurs at a certain time, affects what comes after it, and requires a reaction in its direction, and thus events follow without stopping of all kinds. Each event has its causes, the duration of its impact, the way it spreads, and the treatments for its effects, and they depend on the way the context deals with the event. (Al-Askari, 2015, pg. 2).

Procedural definition:

event: It is a phenomenon that occurs at a time that directly or indirectly affects the society, which requires taking actions and changes in the system structure of the internal space.

b- change: The change is defined idiomatically: it is the being of a thing in a state that it did not have before, or the transfer of a thing from one state to another, and some of it affects the essence or appearance, or the place, or time (Saliba, 1982, page 311).

The procedural definition

Change: It is the transformation from one state to a different state as a result of an event that requires the transformation of one or more elements that exist within a particular system, and the change can be gradual so that it represents part of the system for the existing event.

Chapter Two

(Theoretical framework)

The first topic: the concept of the event, its causes and mechanisms
1- Philosophers' opinions about the event
History was concerned with a timetable that it was obligated to adopt the event and give it importance and give it the place it deserves and put it within a specific timeline of a specific social system according to changes, as for philosophy, it was on the contrary to apply the concept of event to everything that happens and justify this by the fact that everything that happens has a certain importance

in relation to the course of the event, the course of ideas, and the process of history, which is often subjected to repetition and lose value and cause boredom if you do not witness the emergence of new events and the advent of different things and the occurrence of strange and unfamiliar phenomena and the emergence of unknown actors on the stage of life (Les, 1990, p907). The phenomenological school showed that time can be perceived through conscious experience, the succession, simultaneity and presence of events in relation to the individual at the same time and place in relation to self-awareness and within a shared experience with the other. Therefore, the concept of the event in contemporary thought was subjected to a variety of approaches and was taken up by philosophy, science, logic, history and economics. It has come to the point of conflict and dissonance in the curricula and perceptions and in the results and objectives. Accordingly, three types of thinking about the event can be distinguished (Alain, 2010, p20):

1-   The event ,socially, which is the subjection of the event to the power of action and meta-action, especially within society.

2-   The event, phenomenologicaly: it means the insertion of the event from the transcendent or a call and an invitation that comes from the separate field and demands the subjectivity to listen to it and respond to it, given that it is responsible to others weakness and fixed and does not move except by responding to the event.

3-   The event geographically: The event is within a geographical framework by inserting the event into the patterns, arrangements and organizations according to the variables and constants of the patterns. John Dewey pointed out a pragmatic approach that records the event within the meta-action and places it in action and meaning and includes it within the experience as a fact that requires monitoring, identification and understanding (Emmanuel, 1990, p112-113). And by tracing the philosophical thought of events, we find a picture of a specific phenomenon that the individual realizes when it occurs, contemplating the time of its occurrence and living the moment of its emergence, birth and decay (Alain, 2010, p20).

4-   The event in the literature: The event exists in the story in the form of a group of events controlled by a kind of coherence and sequence. (Al-Saeedi, 2014, p. 91). The real value of the event, although it is temporary, takes on a holistic, comprehensive and abstract status when placed in a philosophical framework. Philosophy, in its basic disciplines, does not deal with temporal cases (Safadi, 1990, p. 237). The link between the narration and the event was exposed to several challenges and embarrassments related to the conflict between memory and forgetting, and between the past and the present, and re-started thinking about the issue of identity and privacy and comparing it with the cosmic and global. And if we test the matter in the philosophy of (Paul Ricoeur), a first, apparent and hasty look at his literary texts denies the possibility of him taking care of the issue of

the event. However, closer examination and scrutiny illuminate the way for us to approach the historical event from a narrative angle in the trilogy of time and narration. In more detail, an article appears in six pages entitled "Returning to the Event," written in 1992. Ricoeur is a philosopher of the event and his works can be useful in analyzing and interpreting the war event, because his systematic exercise focused on the events and his theoretical questions are influenced by literary research and historical narrative (Ricour, 2006).

3- The event (its causes, its time and place)

The definition of the event in the various dictionaries was given as the occurrence, as the linguistic concept of the event refers to its connection with two main factors, namely time and place, where the emergence and realization of the event occurs through them and by several mechanisms related to them. Moreover, when a particular phenomenon occurs in a period of space-time, it produces the event, and the succession of these phenomena one by one leads to the survival and continuity of events, through this careful tracking of the development of this concept through time.(Bonta) stated that our ability to deal with our environment stems mainly from our ability to classify and respond to different events depending on the category to which they belong, not on their uniqueness. (Bonta, 1979, p139) There are two types of events:

Announced events: These same events are described as "computer processors," which can appear to be unpredictable and uncontrollable phenomena. We may see this for international exhibitions as in the "Crystal Palace" and these events can be used as occasions to show their design, industrial and technical ingenuity.

Unexpected events: they mean unplanned events such as natural phenomena (earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, and the spread of epidemics), the function of the accident contributes to creating an unconscious shock, but it is implicit, and at this level the social and cultural influence of the course of the event intervenes (Ismail, 2013, p. 148- 151). Just as the event cannot be just a hypothesis of possibility or just a feeling that we perceive, it is located in a specific place and time and that determining the place and time includes the study of all those relationships that bring together the event with other beings. Accordingly, the event is the actual verification that takes place through the limits of (time and place), as things can only be perceived biased in place and successive in time (Benkrad, 2005, p. 63). The famous French philosopher Gaston Bachelard says about the event that it is an intellectual or physical event that occurs at a certain time, affects its aftermath, and requires a reaction in its direction, and thus events follow without stopping of all kinds. Each event has its causes, the duration of its impact, the way it spreads, and the treatments for its effects, and they depend on the way the context deals with the event. The event is either intentional or emergency, and it either comes from the individual, the group, the states,

organizations, etc. (Al-Askari, 2015, pg. 2). And the event is either new to the context or it is a product of its products, and the event may have an effect that does not appear until after a long time, and some of its effect is greater, such as throwing a stone in the water, as its circle expands gradually, and some events may affect more aspects of life (Benkrad, 2005, p. 63). That the event is related to the reasons for its occurrence, and those causes result in completely new events, or an event from the context of interactions. As for its manufacture, it takes place either through an act or event made of reality, authority or conscience, and the event is related to time and may be an eternal event or a renewed event or intermittent or turbulent continuously, or an event that grows in circles and becomes smaller in circles, as the event relates to the place and its effects, it may be an event in a private or public place, or it may be an event at the level of the whole world, and it occurs within a system that is sometimes an apparent or hidden system, or through the systems of the self or society, or through the systems of the thing and the systems of thought, These are the same causes that control the response as an event. That is, the concept of the event is related to the reasons for its occurrence in the context, what makes it, how it relates to time, the place of the event, its effects, its system and its type (Al-Askari, 2015, pp. 364-370). Considering the event, according to Louis Kahn, as an institution will open the way to read it with various strategies for interpreting and deconstructing the event, and it also opens the way for the interior designer to define specific responses to those events for the purpose of renewing or repairing them (Louis, 2013, p45).

Therefore, the event generates facts to the extent that it calls for a new form of thinking, from here it changes with each event the system of public space, as much as there is a change in the nature of the activity of space, and the changes it has led to in its internal systems, in which relations with space and time change (Ali, 1997; Poma, Al Shawwa, & Rau, 2021; Wismiarsi et al., 2020).

The event is a phenomenon or a fact in the various fields of life, whether it is physical or intellectual, and not only that. This phenomenon may be technical or social by which the designer of the interior space is affected. It may be imposed on him or it may be of his full will and conviction through his influence on that event, so the designer takes a position in the design process of the interior space in which he expresses that influence, and the event is not just a feeling, but it is a reality that takes place in a specific place and time (Ibrahim, p. 4). That is, the effect of the event here does not necessarily have to be by conviction and acceptance.

The impact may be reverse, such as the events that led to the emergence of modernity, which included all decisive changes of rapid pace that produced a real leap in social, economic and cultural development, according to which the forces of science, technology and production developed extensively. Likewise, the two world wars created a rupture between man and his past and made him the master and owner of nature through a rational scientific control of his actions (Sheikh, 2008; Pandya & Al Janahi, 2021).

The second topic: The inevitability of changing the internal space system

1-   The inevitability of change:

Change is one of the dynamic aspects that reflect the nature of human life. The design system has become reflects an implicit state in the image of space to achieve those human requirements, where its parts are linked in a relationship within the whole according to special laws controlled by a series of changes working to achieve a state of comprehensive balance within its ability to self-control. (Al-Wasiti, 2001).

The fixed organizational structures in light of all these changes that occur in intellectual, social and other concepts, as one must affect the other, as they are external influences that impose their presence on changes to the previous system of space. (Al-Asadi, 2017, pg. 63). Among the most important reasons for change is the inability of previous organizations to meet the requirements imposed by the new influences, which arise and gradually transform, as a result of their response and organized influence with external influences and finding appropriate solutions to the new requirements, so this transformation is in order to adapt to the surrounding changes, which impose new cognitive problems on them. (Kuhn,1970,p224)

The change from the old system is through a process of gradual, incomplete changes. The new system must preserve some of the data of the old system, but by placing it in a more exclusive and specific framework, one of the most important reasons that lead the concept of (event) when reaching the necessity of bringing about change in any previously dominant traditional system. Reaching the point of crisis within the data of a particular system means reaching a stage in which it becomes unable to explain and solve cognitive problems, that appear and increase, and which, by accumulating them, reach a point where it becomes difficult to change, and the society is affected by them. (Bassem, Iman, 2019, p. 211).

And that the change in the old system is either partially that includes adapting or modifying its own assumptions to suit the new facts, or that the change is at the level of the whole through changing all the basic assumptions of the old system. (Kuhn, 1970, p224). Rossi pointed out that space is defined by time, as there may be more than one change in a specific time, and the changes may be consecutive, as there appear periods of time in which the changes are faster, and then those changes seem strange and unexpected, And they are of a large scale, while when the change takes a longer time, they are changes of a smaller scale and affect the parts more than the whole (physical and visual determinants and furniture). In addition, rapid changes of a large scale occur as a result of emergency or sudden influences, or because the system has reached an unstable state of inappropriateness to new variables and events, as it imposes new space requirements, standards, dynamic correlations, and new formal relationships compared to those activities and functions that were related strongly with their

original patterns, Here is a reference to the primacy of influence between changes in function and form. Changes may take place at the level of functions and lead to formal changes according to their requirements, and vice versa, new forms may be imposed through their characteristics and organizations of a new functions (Rossi,1982,p247).

Accordingly, we find that changes take several methods in the system, which are as follows:

1- Amplification: Amplification today is almost a present condition, and as a design principle that cannot be avoided. Amplification in interior spaces is a design act that the designer adopts in his designs in a deliberate manner by enhancing the design vision for change, and amplification is one of the important trends in design, and it is effective through all operations, Whether it is at the level of function and performance activities, or in relation to the shape and phenotypic qualities of the elements (colors, lighting and texture) (Stollitz, 1974, p. 253).

2- Reduction: It is the totality of the operations of deletion, reduction, abbreviation, dispensation and simplification of some elements (furniture) in the interior space, to meet the necessity and design needs, easily and the ability to maintain the effect for a long time, and the effectiveness inherent in the resulting topics, it is important to achieve a specific function, without Violation of the meanings and connotations of the function of space (Al-Asadi, 2017, p. 55).

3-Merger: by merging means introducing an element or a group of new elements into an existing space, provided that consistency is ensured between them, and there are two types of merging. The first: functional integration: by which we mean the merging of more than one function in one space, so that integration and overlapping between them can be found in the same field, and thus two functions are mixed in one space, and this leads to the space on the functional division. And the second type: spatial integration: by which we mean a set of procedures by which you can ensure spatial continuity, so that we do not notice any disconnection between the old and the updated space (Rassam, 2004).

4-The discontinuity: The discontinuity appeared at the level of philosophical discourse since the various trends emerged in the design, as it represents an intellectual product whose form and meanings are subject to the changes that occur in thought, and the methods adopted in the interior design. The interruption at the levels of interior space design represents the participation and juxtaposition of two different spaces, the traditional and the contemporary (the old and the new), which leads to the contemporary space gaining more importance than the traditional space, which leads to the demise of the traditional space. Or the interruption is at the level of the interior space and is on three levels, namely the scale, the whole and the part, in other words, spatial cut-off events within the same space by placing

moving or fixed partitions to form separate spaces from each other within the same space (Choay, 1997, p22).

The interior design of a good building takes into account the nature of the activities, the requirements of the space shape, the scale, the area and proportions, and the relationships of the interior spaces with each other and with the elements and furniture they contain. And the existing space from what is re-designed internally for new uses other than the ones that existed in the first place, different from the architecturally integrated project in terms of architectural design and interior design, in the first case the events must fit the requirements of the shape of the space as well as the conditions of change in the sense of development.

Changing the shape of the space according to the use efficiency may not be possible if the space is not subject to flexibility or change, which means the idea of expansion or flipping into multi-use. The varying ease in adapting these spaces to new functions must be seen through the development taking place, but this adaptation does not mean that the spaces must be neutral in their form, as their presence must stimulate creativity (Al-Askari, 2015, pg. 3). As if the change in the relationships is the least possible and the change is positive. The designer also has information about the specific effectiveness in terms of requirements and needs, and the interior design references have classified many sources that help the designer to know the needs of each activity itself, Thus, linking these needs with the possibility of the interior spaces of the building to accommodate the job, knowing that each specialized space has its own design condition (Al-Askari, 2015, pg. 3).

There is no doubt that the most extensive field and subject to change is the interior design, architecture and parts of that design and what it deals with in its formation, and this is a natural matter since the interior space and architecture in particular, being the internal environment surrounding the human being, is the mirror in which the images of events are reflected and what is embodied in them or what is reduced to symbols at the level of interior space or architecture. (Pan, 2021).

The talk here moves on the reason why the space designed by the interior designer is the mirror that is constantly affected by the event, since in order to keep pace with development, man transfers what is in the external environment into the space in which he lives or uses it and embodies what happens outside the space of impactful events, and therefore the interior designer employs it in the designs of his spaces through ideas, shapes and symbols (Dora, 2013, p. 26).

2- The design direction of the contemporary hospital space

Since the eighteenth century, the hospital building became functionally independent, and began to think more deeply about the functional aspect in terms of how to separate its various main elements with a study of natural factors and their impact on design. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, the academic trend appeared in the design of hospital buildings, as theories emerged that determined the specifications and design determinants of hospital buildings in terms of the quantities of lighting and natural ventilation necessary and the design

of the network of paths inside the hospital (Hassan, 2001, p. 9). As for the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, the functional trend of design crystallized and began to take its place and affect the design approach, as this era was characterized by a clear network of movement paths, a limitation of the number of beds inside the different halls, and the emergence of theories of separation between patients of different departments, and then this was reflected in the design methods of hospital buildings in the West, Where positive movements emerged as a result of scientific discoveries and medical and technological development, and the hospital became an extensional formula instead of introversion, and it had branches that extend to the heart of the community and provide a health service, and it became more important to the community and the treatment in it start to be more necessary.

After the Second World War and the massive and continuous medical scientific revolution, especially after the sixties, the modern hospital became comprising nursing units along with different departments, which necessitated the existence of deeper studies in an attempt to separate the different functions, and then modern architectural trends emerged for the design of hospital buildings such as the trend to assemble the hospital and the organic trend that designed its different sections in one building (Hassan, 2001, p. 10). Therefore, the definition of the hospital came as "an essential part of a social and medical organization, whose function is to provide complete health care to individuals, whether curative or preventive, and its outpatient services extend to the family in its home environment, and the hospital is also a center for training health workers and for conducting socio-biological research (report series, 1975, p. 4). Then came the World Health Organization's definition of hospitals in developing countries as an institution that guarantees the inpatient a shelter in which he receives medical and nursing care (WHO, 1980, pp. 6-7). Any building that serves health purposes is considered a hospital, and it has an extension personality instead of the introverted personality, and it has branches that extend to the heart of society and provide it with basic treatment services that are no longer indispensable. For this reason, the hospital has transformed from a sanctuary in which the society receives its diseases and patients into a health institution that serves all people in all fields.

Chapter Three

(description and analysis)

Description: The total building area of the hospital is (27,617) m2, the hospital is distinguished by its old building, with three floors. The entire third floor was designated for sanitary isolation to receive those infected with the virus (Covid 19).

The isolation space contains a number of halls, each hall contains four square-shaped rooms, with follow-up space and sanitary facilities, each room receives from 4 to 6 patients, the walls were painted white in some rooms, and others were painted in a beige color, the floor was covered with plain dotted kashi, and secondary ceilings were adopted.. Some rooms have an annex of health

facilities, while others depend on the main facilities in the hallway. Fluorescent lighting was adopted in the lighting of the space. Most of the rooms have wide windows on three sides overlooking the hospital yard and gardens.

Analysis: Hospital spaces (sanitary isolation) are among the spaces that require a major role in the possibility of change in response to any sudden event, such as increasing the number of injured, and this requires reorganization in a way that is commensurate with its space boundaries, with partial changes in the organization of the interior space elements (furniture, devices), which was characterized by functional amplification, as a result of merging functions in the same space. The existence of a spatial interconnection between the sanitary isolation spaces and other hospital spaces as a result of the relationship and interdependence of its physical elements (walls, entrances, corridors, stairs, elevators), and thus the lack of privacy or complete isolation of these spaces despite the allocation of the third floor of the hospital building to sanitary isolation spaces, and It is shown in Figure (6,13). The space containment of the sanitary isolation space within the general structure did not achieve the privacy of the sanitary isolation space as a result of its participation with the public space with physical space relationships (doors, entrances, corridors), as in Figure (3,15).

The organizational diversity of isolation spaces according to the number of sleepers and their health status, find two types of space organization, single lobbies with bathroom space containing two beds, or common lobbies containing four or six beds, as in Figures (1,9). The systems of physical isolation spaces (ceiling, floor, and walls) were characterized by diversity, both structural and secondary, as shown in Figure (4,10). As for the ceiling, it achieved the functional and aesthetic aspect of the sanitary space, as shown in Figure (2,4). As for the walls and partitions in the sanitary isolation space, they have a role in achieving physical isolation from the rest of the hospital spaces, in addition to the role of aluminum partitions in achieving isolation and space division that can change in the future, as in Figures (10,12).

The visual elements have played a major role in the perception of space, as well as their physiological impact on the user of space, Especially in healthy spaces, so we find that artificial lighting has achieved its function relatively in the isolation space due to the adoption of direct lighting, as in Figures (2,4), in contrast to natural lighting that achieved a psychological comfort for the injured, as in Figures (2,16).

Color and texture play a major role in the space of sanitary isolation, especially when they mix with lighting to have an effect on the patient, And its physiological effect on the patient, in addition to the adoption of white color in the walls and ceiling, which causes the reflection of light rays, which causes fatigue to the eye. As for the floor (Al-Kashi) it did not achieve its functional and aesthetic function in some isolation spaces, unlike other spaces that were covered with a layer of green rubber that was suitable for it because of its psychological and comfortable effect on the patient, as in Figures (12,4).

A hospital has complex spaces, which depend in the distribution of its spaces on movement corridors that are considered as road maps.Therefore, the movement corridors were characterized by their long and narrow extensions, which caused impeding movement, as in Figure (13,6,3). The elevators had a role in facilitating the movement of patients and workers to move vertically in the hospital without exerting muscular effort, as in Figure (11). As for the environmental control systems (cooling, heating and ventilation), they are the other necessities of the interior spaces of all kinds, especially the hospital spaces, because they provide the requirements for physical, psychological and environmental comfort for the isolation spaces. Therefore, we find it achieved for the sanitary isolation space through the use of central and separate adaptation devices, as in Figures (12,8,2).
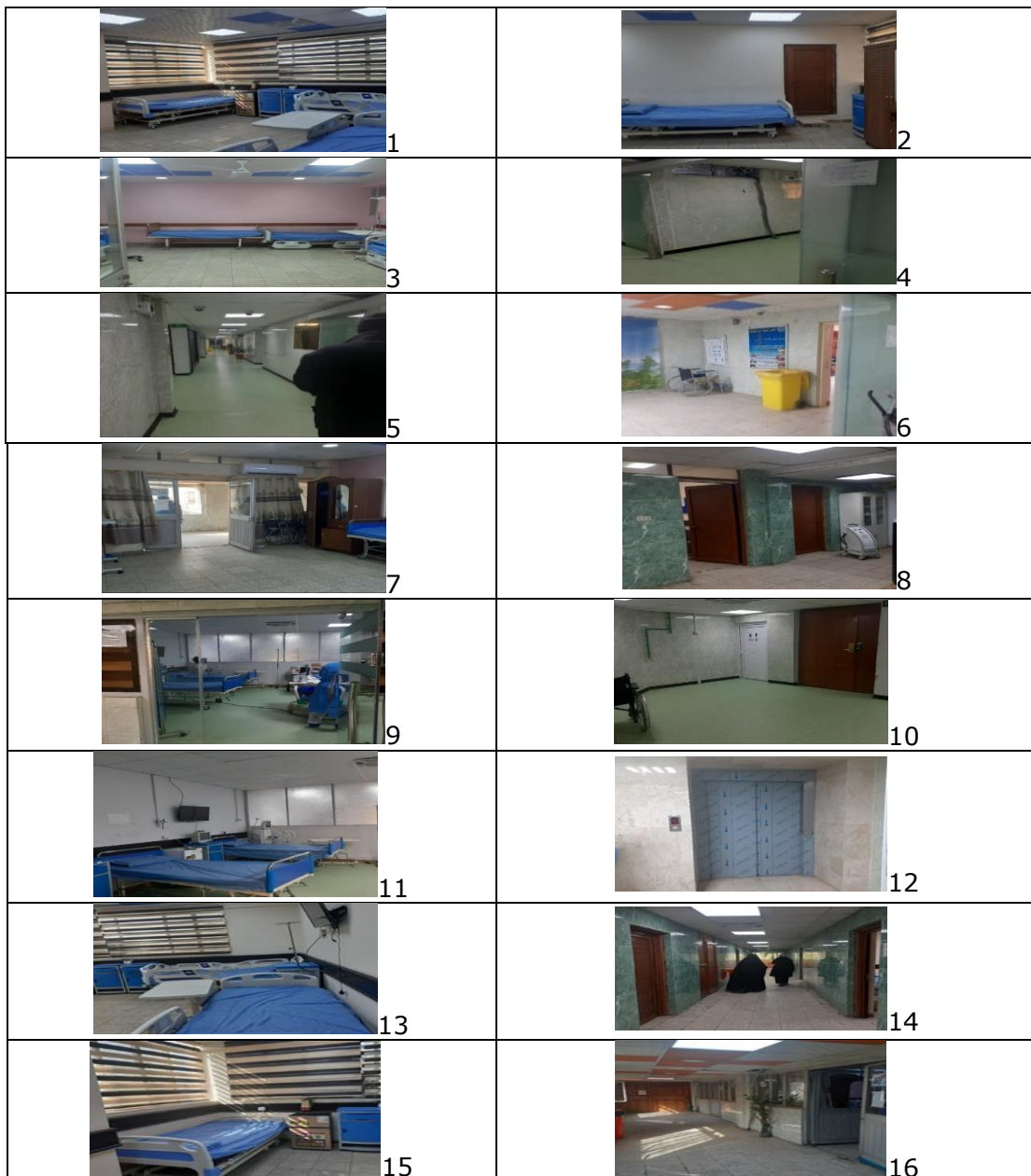
Pictures of the isolation spaces of Ibn Al-Khatib Hospital (photo by the researcher)

Chapter Four

(Results and conclusions)

1- Results:

A- Partial changes in the organizational nature of the hospital spaces contributed to the consolidation of the functional aspect of the internal spaces.

B - Achieving an amplification of the function of the sanitary isolation spaces to exploit the largest area in the space, for the functional and spatial integration of the isolation space with the rest of the hospital spaces.

C - Loss of privacy due to the interrelationship of the elements of the isolation space with the hospital spaces.

D- Space containment of isolation rooms within the general structure, as a result of the overlap relationship with the rest of the hospital spaces.

E- The organizational diversity contributed to achieving the appropriate spatial organization for the isolation spaces.

F- The physical isolation space systems were characterized by diversity, which led to a relative achievement in their functional performance.

G - The visual elements were characterized by color and texture in a variety of colors, which led to confusion for the recipient.

H- Organizing the furniture, its quality and technology, achieves the patient's privacy and physical comfort.

I-The movement corridors with their narrow longitudinal extensions led to the lack of ease of movement in them, and caused confusion in the movement of medical staff and patients.

J - The presence of elevators helped to achieve ease of vertical movement. K- Signs and banners have contributed to achieving their functions well as a result of their availability at the entrances to the corridors.

2- Conclusions:

A - The spatial organization in the hospital spaces leads to several things related to determining the specificity of the private space in relation to the public space of the hospital in movement, and thus distinguishing the boundaries between public and private for the user of the space.

B - The separation relationship of the sanitary isolation space from the rest of the hospital spaces provides a comfortable internal environment to achieve the functional requirements and needs.

C- The space relations contribute to creating the physical and visual continuity of the sanitary isolation space with the adjacent spaces or between the outer space, which leads to achieving harmony and compatibility as a result.

D- Show the functional performance of the horizontal determinants through the ceilings and secondary floors, as well as the aesthetic aspect in terms of

color according to their functional requirements and what is commensurate with the nature of the space.

E - Adopting the walls and internal partitions to divide the hospital space due to its flexibility of the future change of the space after the demise of the existing event.

F- High-efficiency, high-tech doors contribute to cases of entry and exit to and from the sanitary isolation spaces, taking into account their size and in proportion to the nature of the effectiveness of the space.

G- The types of windows used in sanitary isolation spaces were mainly based on large windows, as they achieve control over sunlight, and this feature can be used in a manner commensurate with its functional objectives, such as obtaining lighting or viewing the outside views...etc.

H- Lighting, color and texture are one of the necessary components in hospital spaces, as they affect not only the understanding of space, but also affect the health and feelings of patients, and their psychological state.

I - The interior space acquires its functional nature through the thoughtful organization of the furniture according to the nature of the activity performed   in   it.
J- Environmental control systems in the inner space of the sanitary isolation (cooling, heating and ventilation) contribute to the rejuvenation of the inner space and the preservation of the patient's health.

K- Natural and artificial ventilation and air movement in the interior spaces are of great importance in controlling the specifications of the internal environmental conditions, as they contribute to providing thermal, psychological and health comfort to the patient, as well as exchanging the indoor air with fresh outdoor air.

3- Recommendations:

A-Choosing sites for isolation spaces independent and separate from the hospital building, due to their design preference in terms of prevention, safety and security ... and others.

B - Free from the old traditional methods of designing interior spaces, searching for all technical and modern in materials, and keeping pace with modern designs   and   developments.
C - Employing secondary floors and ceilings with scientific and technical specifications that would raise the functional level of horizontal and vertical determinants in space.

D- Adoption of modern technologies in lighting such as the optical sensor, whose design must be agreed upon from the beginning of the design process to design a highly efficient indoor environment whose level of illumination and sensitivity to the presence of the patient can be controlled, as well as its homogeneity with natural lighting in space.

Arabic sources:

- Jerome Stollitz, "Art Criticism - A Philosophical Aesthetic Study", 2nd Edition, translated by Fouad Zakaria, the Egyptian General Book Organization, 1981.
- Ibrahim Jawad Kazem, "The Problem of Reception about the Designer and the Receiver in Architecture", Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, University of Technology.
- Ismail Dorra, "Thinking about architecture is a risk in modernity", T: Muhammad bin Murad, 2013 AD.
- Al-Asadi, Faten Abbas Lafta, "interior Space and Adaptation Mechanisms", Al-Fath Office for Printing and Distribution, Baghdad, 2017.
- Al-Asadi, Faten Abbas Lafta, "Concepts in Design Structures", Al-Fath Office for Printing and Distribution, Baghdad, 2017.
- Al-Wasiti, Khalil Ibrahim, "Gestalt and its Applications in Design", a research published in the Academic Journal, No. (13), Volume 9, the ninth year, 2001.
- Ban Ahmed Ibrahim, "Symbolic values and their aesthetics in the design of interior spaces", research published in Al-Akady magazine, (100), year, 2021.
- Benkrad, Said, "The Semiotics of Advertising Images", Arab Cultural Center, Beirut, Lebanon 2005.
- Bassem Qassem Al-Ghabban, Iman Taha Yassin, "Theories in the Philosophy of Beauty and Design", Al-Thakira for Publishing and Distribution, Baghdad, 2019.
- Hassan Abdel-Wahab Mahmoud, "The Effect of Shape on Energy Saving, Cairo University", Faculty of Engineering, 2001.
- Painter Muhannad George, "The Impact of Addition and Its Original Presence on the Urban Landscape", Master's Thesis, Architecture, University of Baghdad, 2004.
- Stolitz, Jerome, "Art Criticism - A Philosophical Aesthetic Study", T: Fouad Zakaria, Cairo, Ain Shams Press, 1974.
- WHO Technical Report Series, 1975, No. 122.
- Al-Safadi Mutawa, "Criticism of the Western Mind - Postmodern Modernity", the National Development Center, Beirut, 1990.
- Saliba, Jamil, "The Philosophical Dictionary", part 2, Lebanese Book House, Beirut, 1982.
- Al-Askari, Abdul-Hussein Abdul-Ali Marei, "The Impact of the Event on the Context and the Response of the Architectural Action", The Iraqi Journal of Architecture, Iraq. Baghdad, issue (4). 2015.
- Ali Harb, "The Thought and the Event - Dialogues and Themes", 1st Edition, Dar Al-Kunuz Lit

Foreign sources:

- Alain Badiou, avec F.Tardy," la philosophie de l'événement", Meaux, Germina, 2010.
- Bonta, J, "Architecture and it's interpretation", N.Y. 1979.
- Emmanuel Levinas," Humanisme de l'autre homme", Edition le livre de poche

Paris,1990.

- Les notions philosophiques, événement, Editions PUF, Paris, 1990.

- Gelernter, Marrck," Sources of Architectural form ,A Critical history of Western design theory",Manchester University, 1996.

- Kuhn , Thomas ," The structure of scientific revolution", the University of Chicago press , 1970.

- Rossi , Aldo ," A Scientific Autobiography",oppositions books,the MIT press , Cambridge Massachusetts ,and London , 1982.

- Louis Khan. "Light and Shadow in Architecture design", Interior disgn posted by michad onAug.2013.

- Choay , francoise," The rule and the model", le seuil,1980,English translation Massachusetts institute otechnology,1997.

- Pandya, B., & Al Janahi, M. M. (2021). The intervention of artificial intelligence in the recruitment function in UAE's hospitality industry. *Transnational Marketing Journal, 9*(1), 89–105. https://doi.org/10.33182/tmj.v9i1.1033

- Poma, L., Al Shawwa, H., & Rau, C. (2021). Industry 4.0 and Internal Knowledge Management The case of Corporate Academies in Emilia-Romagna region. *Transnational Marketing Journal, 9*(1), 33–54. https://doi.org/10.33182/tmj.v9i1.1014

- Wismiarsi, T., Shihab, M. S., Hatta, H., & Tjandra, N. (2020). Startup Branding: A Case Study of Pegipegi. *Transnational Marketing Journal, 8*(1), 27-50. https://doi.org/10.33182/tmj.v8i1.721