

ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ★ GRADUATE SCHOOL

**CONTEXTUALIZING “CONTEXT” IN ARCHITECTURAL THEORY VIA A
CONCEPTUAL MODEL**



M.Sc. THESIS

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Department of Architecture

Architectural Design Programme

JUNE 2023

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Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Yüksel DEMİR

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İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ ★ LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM ENSTİTÜSÜ

**MİMARLIK KURAMINDA BİR KAVRAMSAL MODEL İLE BAĞLAMI
BAĞLAMSALLAŞTIRMAK**

YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ

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To my family,



FOREWORD

The problem of the thesis is with me long before my master's. Throughout the last seven years, I have been wandering in and around Taşkışla, many architectural discussions that I came across and were involved in, countless conversations with friends, and especially in the Fall 2018 Semester Architectural Project 6/7 Studio, led by my future advisor, Yüksel Demir, influenced on the evolution of confusion to become a question and progress towards a thesis. I would like to thank my advisor, Yüksel Demir, for all the great lectures, support, and valuable critiques on the study.

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ABBREVIATIONS

F.O.A.	: Foreign Office Architects
O.M.A.	: Office for Metropolitan Architecture
MOMA	: The Museum of The Modern Art
S, M, L, XL	: Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large
U.S.A.	: United States of America





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CONTEXTUALIZING “CONTEXT” IN ARCHITECTURAL THEORY VIA A DATA MAPPING MODEL

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The context in architecture has been defined variously, widely referred to, discussed in terms of its scope, importance, and impact, and undergoes a semantic change under the influence of time and architectural criticism. It can be claimed that there is no consensus on a certain definition, scope, or criteria that would contribute to the context discussion on common ground in architectural criticism. The indeterminacy of the context causes an absence of its characteristics as a concept and causes concerns in context discussion, such as the development of contextual approaches, their association with one another, and their distinctions. The dynamic process is essential for the context in architecture research regarding the changing character of the concept and the architectural theory.

1.1 Goals & Problems

The main research goal is to evaluate research problems, determine the components, scope, evolution, and evolution criteria of context in architectural theory, and map the relationships between context, architecture, and time in architectural theory through a conceptual model attempt. Accordingly, the research goals are:

- 1.1. Determining the dimensions of the relationships between context, architecture, and time
- 1.2. Modeling the data of the context in architecture to filter the scope, criteria, change, correlations, and impact of the context from architectural discourse.
- 1.3. Demonstrating the components that comprise the context's present meaning
- 1.4. Forming an object-oriented, open-source, and participatory platform in favor of context researchers, students, and design practitioners
- 1.5. Listing no longer relevant, changing, and likely to remain determinants, the vocabulary of context and factors affecting the common context discourse

The research questions are:

1. What are the determinants of context, time, and architecture relationships in architectural theory?
 - 1.1. How does a conceptual model of context in architectural theory benefit acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the context, criticizing context, and developing a context-oriented attitude as an architect/designer?
 - 1.2. What are the determinants of mainstream context discourse?
 - 1.3. What types of contextual relationships and criteria become apparent regarding the context in architectural theory?

- 1.4. Which context-related concepts, architects, and works of architecture are on the agenda of contemporary architecture?
- 1.5. Are there any correlation between the frequency of the contextual references of architectural theory and the prominent references in the context in architecture literature reviews?

1.2 Hypotheses

1. The context in architecture is changing under the influence of time, architects, architectural works, and architectural movements.
 - 1.1. Context in architecture is discussed within the framework of certain criteria in architectural discourse.
 - 1.2. Unchronological context analysis in architecture highlights the unclear dimensions of the architecture-context-time relations.
 - 1.3. Context in architecture is discussed implicitly in other contemporary architectural debates.

1.1 Theoretical Background

The analytic and data-driven approaches are the basis of the whole study. The research and model are holistic in contextualizing the context in architectural theory. The structural and object-oriented methods are used to identify the meaning, scope, change, effectiveness, and ambiguity of the context in architecture. The structural approach is used to analyze what patterns and correlations of the context are indicated and how the concept is grounded in architectural discourse. The object-oriented approach is used to filter the concept of context from architectural theory as an object; and to map the context correlations of contextual perspectives to determine the context, architecture, time, and other relationships. The chronological relationships and historical causality of context are included in the model.

1.2 Method

In Phase 1, the context keyword is searched in chronological anthologies of architectural theory to identify texts, architects, concepts, movements, and works of architecture that reference the concept of context, the evolution of the concept of context in terms of architectural exchanges; historical, cultural, and social phenomena that result in temporary and permanent changes in the meaning of the context. It also reveals the focus and the general direction of context discussion through written work regarding architectural history.

In Phase 2, the study is extended by repeating the same process and applying discourse analysis to the references reverse chronologically to determine the debates involving context, assuming that the criteria forming the context discussion are currently discussed in architectural discourse with different words. Reverse chronological analysis reveals the new perspectives that are implicitly influencing/influenced by the context in architecture and point out the connections between the contemporary architecture agenda and the context discussion in terms of significant figures, movements, concepts, and related works of architecture. Phase 1 & 2 data is transferred and gathered in the model in Phase 3.

In Phase 3, the data and connections are categorized and tagged according to the information of date, architect/theorist name, work name, keywords, highlighted quotes, page numbers, and notes. The frequency, comparison, chronologic analyses, and cross readings are applied in the model to illuminate the contemporary architecture, context and time relationship, and other context correlations.

1.3 Scope & Limitations

The first phase of the study is limited to the scope of the chronological anthologies of architectural theory. The second phase is conducted within the architectural theory history and criticism texts referencing context and context relations and published by a university or an architectural institution. The research and sources are limited to English to avoid mistranslations. The context model data is gathered from digital, written sources accessible from the libraries of universities, museums, and cultural institutions.

1.4 Originality

The research is original in three aspects. The methodology of a dynamic, crowdsourced, rhizomatic, object-oriented, participatory system suggested; open access to the context in architectural discourse and the research process; and formed a platform open to the contributions and collaborations of multicultural architectural researchers, critics, and students.

2. Context In Architectural Discourse

In architectural literature, the existence of a common ground in which the context is discussed; the meaning, definition, scope, and change of the context; the factors that lead to the distinction; and the figures, texts, events, movements, and concepts that are at the forefront are questioned.

3. Phase 1: Context In Anthologies of Architectural Theory

As a starting point, chronological anthologies of architectural theory are analyzed to get a general overview of context literature, identify historical correlations and various perspectives, and comprehensively examine the research questions.

4. Phase 2: Extending Research

The study scope is extended by applying the discourse analysis to the reference text, architect, philosopher, and movements from Phase 1, reverse chronologically to determine the philosophical background, historical impacts, contemporary discussions on context, and context-architect(ure) correlations.

5. Phase 3: Context In Architecture Model

All the data obtained from the Phase 1 and 2 processes are modeled in Phase 3. In addition, the relationships of the data, quotes, and information are added to the model, data transfer is checked, the analyses are carried out in the model through the data set, and the results are achieved.

6. Results & Proposals

As a result, a multi-layered, holistic, inclusive, adaptable, crowdsource context model is suggested for learning, examining, and criticizing context and contextual relations. The model is identified as a successful alternative to the limited chronological and literal analysis methods of context in architecture literature. However, the modeled data defines a starting point, and there will be a constant need for researchers' support to gather more data and keep the model useful, participatory, and up-to-date.

The study reveals the architecture, time, and context correlation, the vocabulary inclusive in current context discourse, vague factors that affect discussing the context in common ground, and problems of context conceptualization via analyses applied in the model. Certain texts, figures, movements, and concepts in the context in architecture literature are discovered to stand out, whereas no correlation between philosophers and architectural works is found as well.



MİMARLIK KURAMINDA BAĞLAMI BİR KAVRAMSAL MODEL İLE BAĞLAMSALLAŞTIRMAK

ÖZET

1. GİRİŞ

Bağlam kavramı mimarlık eleştirisinde çeşitli şekillerde tariflenmekte, yaygın olarak tartışılmakta; kapsam, önem, etki ve etkilenme boyutlarıyla tartışılmakta, zaman ve mimari eleştiri etkisiyle semantik bir değişim geçirmektedir. Mimarlık eleştirisinde ortak paydada bağlam tartışmasına katkı sağlayabilecek belirli bir tanım, kapsam veya ölçüt üzerinde yaygın bir fikir birliğinin olmadığı söylenebilir. Bağlamın anlamsal muğlaklığı terimin kavramsal özelliklerinin yitirilmesine; bağlam tartışmasında yaklaşımların gelişiminde, yaklaşımlar arası ilişkilerin ve farkların belirlenmesinde sorunlar ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Mimarlık teorisinde bağlamın anlam, değişimin ve sorunlarının incelenmesinde parçadan bütüne bir yaklaşım benimsenebilir, bağlam kavramından yola çıkarak mimarlık teorisinde bağlam olgusu bütününe bakılabilir. Kavramın ve mimarlık teorisinin değişen karakteri dikkate alındığında, bağlamın anlam, değişim ve belirtilen sorunlarının araştırılmasında geçerli bulguların elde edilebilmesi için dinamik bir sürecin izlenmesi önem kazanır.

1.1 Sorular ve Amaçlar

Araştırmanın amacı, mimarlık teorisinde bağlam, mimarlık ve zaman arasındaki ilişkilerin haritalandırıldığı kavramsal bir model denemesi yoluyla araştırma sorularının irdelenmesi; mimarlık kuramında bağlamın bileşenlerinin, kapsamının, gelişiminin ve gelişim kriterlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın hedefleri:

1. Bağlam, mimarlık ve zaman ilişkisinin boyutlarının belirlenmesi
 - 1.1. Bağlamın kapsam, ölçüt, değişim, ilişki ve etkilerinin ayrıştırılabileceği bir mimarlıkta bağlam modelinin oluşturulması
 - 1.2. Bağlamın güncel anlamını oluşturan parçaların belirlenmesi
 - 1.3. Modelin bağlam araştırmacılarına, öğrencilere ve tasarım alanından kişilere yarar sağlayan, nesne-yönelimli, açık kaynak, katılımcı bir platform haline gelmesi
 - 1.4. Bağlam sözlüğünü oluşturan ve bağlam tartışmalarında etkin olan ölçütlerin artık kullanılmayan, güncel olan, geleceğe taşınan olmak üzere listelenmesi

Araştırma soruları:

1. Mimarlık teorisinde bağlam, zaman ve mimarlık ilişkisinde belirleyici etkenler nelerdir?
 - 1.1. Mimarlık teorisinde bağlamın kavramsal modeli; bağlamın kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılması, bağlamın eleştirilmesi ve bir mimar/tasarımcı olarak bağlam odaklı bir tutum geliştirilmesi amaçlarına nasıl katkı sağlayabilir?
 - 1.2. Yaygın bağlam literatürünün belirleyici etkenler nelerdir?
 - 1.3. Mimarlık teorisinde hangi tip bağlamsal ilişkiler ve ölçütler ön plana çıkmaktadır?
 - 1.4. Çağdaş mimarlığın gündeminde bağlamla ilişkili hangi kavramlar, mimarlar ve işler tartışılmaktadır?

- 1.5. Mimarlık teorisinde bağlamsal referansların sıklığı ile mimarlık literatür taramalarında öne çıkan referanslar arasında herhangi bir ilişki var mı?

1.2 Hipotezler

1. Mimarlık literatüründe mimarlık, bağlam ve zaman arasındaki ilişki net bir şekilde tanımlanmamıştır.
 - 1.5. Mimarlıkta bağlam kavramı zaman, mimarlar, mimarlık işleri ve mimarlık akımları etkisinde değişmektedir.
 - 1.6. Mimarlık literatüründe bağlam, belirli ölçütlerin sınırları içinde tartışılmaktadır.
 - 1.7. Mimarlık, bağlam, zaman ilişkisinin belirlenemeyen boyutları, kronolojik olmayan analiz ile belirlenebilir.
 - 1.8. Mimarlıkta bağlam, güncel mimarlık tartışmalarında örtük olarak gündeme gelmektedir.

1.3 Teorik Yaklaşım

Çalışmanın temelini analitik ve veriye dayalı yaklaşımlar oluşturur. Çalışma ve model, bağlamın mimarlık teorisi içerisinde bağlamsallaştırılması yönü ile bütüncüdür. Mimarlıkta bağlamın anlamını, kapsamını, değişimi, etkinliğini ve muğlaklığını tanımlamak için yapısalci ve nesne-yönelimli yaklaşımlar kullanılır. Yapısalci yaklaşım, bağlamın hangi örüntüler ve ilişkiler ile ifade edildiğini ve mimari tartışmalarda nasıl temellendirildiğini analiz etmek için kullanılır. Çalışmada bağlam olgusunun ortaya çıkması ile başlayan tarihsel süreci değil, bağlamı karakterize eden fikrin ve sözcüklerin kavramsallaşma süreci üzerinde durulur.

Nesne yönelimli yaklaşım, bağlamı bir nesne olarak mimari teoriden ayırtmak ve bağlamsal yaklaşımlarda bağlamsal ilişkileri haritalandırarak mimarlık, zaman ve diğer kavramlar arası ilişkileri belirlemek için kullanılır. Kavramlar ve referanslar, bağlamla ilişkileri nedeniyle anlamsal/semiyotik olarak bağlantılıdır. Çalışmada nesne yönelimli ontolojinin aksine, incelenen kavramların önceden tanımlandığı veya anlamları üzerinde yaygın olarak ortaklaşıldığı varsayılmaz. Bunun yerine, model hem bağlantılar hem de anlamların tanımlanabileceği açık bir platform olarak organize edilir. Rizomatik ilişkilendirme sistemi, kavramların ve teorik perspektiflerin yanlış hiyerarşik düzenlerde bağlantılar ile temsil edilmesinden kaçınmak için ve modelin kapsamını bu çalışma ile sınırlı tutmak yerine tüm mimarlık teorisini kapsayacak ölçüde genişletmek için kullanılır. Modelde kronolojik bağlamsal ilişkiler ve bağlamın tarihsel nedenselliği yer alır; ancak model haritalama hiyerarşisi bu çalışma sürecine dayanır. Bağlantıların rizomatik haritası, bağlamda teorik perspektifleri aynı anda temsil eder, benzerliklerini ve farklılıklarını gösterir ve mimari teorisinde bağlam çerçevesini serbestçe oluşturur.

1.4 Yöntem

Çalışmanın ilk fazında, bağlam ile ilgili metin, mimar/müellif, filozof, iş, akım ve kavramların belirlenmesi için kronolojik antolojik metinlerde bağlam anahtar kelimesi aratılır ve söylem analizi yapılır. Kronolojik antolojilerin kronolojik incelemesi ile bağlamın mimari tarih yazınında hangi boyutları ile, nasıl temellendirildiği; mimarlık tarihi ve eleştirisinde hangi mimari, tarihsel kültürel, sosyal etkilerle dönüşüm geçirdiği sorgulanır. Belirlenen bağlamsal veriler ve ilişkiler, Faz 1 tablosunda listelenir.

Çalışmanın ikinci fazında, ilk fazda izlenen süreç ve yöntem, Faz 1 referanslarına uygulanarak araştırma genişletilir. İkinci fazda bağlamın güncel

mimarlık tartışmalarında örtük olarak tartışıldığı hipotezi üzerinde durulur. Bu aşamada kronolojik inceleme güncelden geçmişe olmak üzere ters uygulanır. Ters kronolojik analiz ile mimarlıkta bağlamın güncel mimarlık tartışmalarında hangi kavramlar, isimler, akımlar ile tartışıldığı, hangi tartışmalar ile ilişkilendirildiği ve bağlama yönelik yeni yaklaşımları ortaya çıkarılır. Belirlenen bağlamsal veriler ve ilişkiler, Faz 2 tablosunda listelenir. Çalışmanın üçüncü fazında, Faz 1 ve Faz 2 tablosundaki veriler ve ilişkiler modele aktarılarak mimarlıkta bağlam modeli oluşturulur. Veriler ve ilişkiler veri tarihi, mimar/müellif ve teorisyen adı, işin adı, anahtar kelimeler, ilgili alıntılar, alıntı bilgilerine göre sınıflandırılır, detaylandırılır ve etiketlenir. Tablolardan aktarılan verilerin, alıntıların ve detayların modelde doğru haritalandırıldığı süreç içinde düzenli aralıklar ile kontrol edilir. Mimarlık, bağlam zaman ilişkisinin ve diğer ilişkilerin belirlenmesi için modelde frekans, karşılaştırma, kronolojik analizler ve çapraz okumalar uygulanır.

1.5 Kapsam ve Sınırlar

Çalışmanın ilk aşaması kronolojik mimarlık kuramı antolojileri kapsamı ile sınırlıyken, ikinci aşaması bağlam ve bağlam ilişkilerini konu alan ve bir üniversite ya da mimarlık kurumu tarafından yayınlanan mimarlık kuramı tarih ve eleştiri metinleri kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Yanlış çevirileri önlemek için araştırma ve kaynaklar İngilizce ile sınırlıdır. Bağlam modeli verileri, üniversitelerin, müzelerin ve kültür kurumlarının kütüphanelerinden erişilebilen dijital, yazılı kaynaklar incelenerek elde edilmiştir.

1.6 Özgünlük

Çalışma üç yönden özgündür. Öncelikle çalışma metodoloji olarak dinamik, kitle kaynaklı, rizomatik, nesne yönelimli, katılımcı bir sistem önerisi getirir. Araştırma sürecini, bulgularını ve mimarlıkta bağlam literatürünü açık erişimli halde sunar. Son olarak model ile farklı kültürlerden ve dillerden bağlam çalışmalarının modele eklenmesinin, bağlam araştırmacılarının birbirlerinden haberdar olmasının ve işbirliği yapmalarının teşvik edildiği bir platform oluşturur.

2. Mimarlık Literatüründe Bağlam

Bağlam literatürü yaygın olarak Batı merkezli görüşler odağında ve kavramın İngilizce karşılığı “context” ile ele alınır. Çalışmada literatürün kısıtlı birkaç dil aracılığıyla bütün bir mimarlık teorisi için geçerli sonuçlara varması eleştirilir. Ancak literatürde daha önce karşılaşılan çeviri hatalarının çalışmada tekrarlanmaması için bu tezde de bağlam İngilizce karşılığı olan “context” kavramı ile incelenir. Mimarlık literatüründe bağlamın tartışılacağı ortak bir zeminin varlığı; bağlamın anlam, tanım, kapsam ve değişimi; kavramla ilgili muğlaklığa yol açan etkenler ve bağlamın tarihsel yazımında ön plana çıkan kişi, metin, olay, akım ve kavramlar sorgulanır.

3. Faz 1: Mimarlık Antolojilerinde Bağlam

Çalışmada ilk olarak bağlamın tanımı, açıklanması, kapsamı, değişimi ve yaklaşımlar arasındaki farklılıkların belirlenmesi önemli bulunmuştur. Belirlenen soruların kapsamlı olarak ele alınabilmesi ve tarihsel olarak önem kazanan durumların tespit edilmesi için mimarlık teorisinde kronolojik çalışmalara, çeşitli görüşlerin yönelimlerinin gözlemlenebilmesi ve çalışmanın başlangıcında yaklaşımların tüm incelikleriyle incelenmesi yerine daha genel bir izlenim edinilmesi tercih edildiği için de çok yazarlı çalışmalara yönelinmiş, çalışmanın çıkış noktası olarak mimarlık antolojileri seçilmiştir.

4. Faz 2: Çalışma Kapsamının Genişletilmesi

Çalışma, Faz 1 tablosundaki referans metin, mimar/müellif, filozof ve akımlara Faz 1de uygulanan söylem analizinin uygulanarak araştırma kapsamı genişletilir. Faz 1 tablosundaki referans metinlerinde bağlam anahtar kelimesi aratılırken referans mimarların analizinde söz konusu mimarların yayınları ve mimarlara yönelik mimarlık teorisi yayınlarında mimar ismi ve bağlam anahtar kelimeleri ayrı ayrı aratılarak bağlam-mimar ilişkileri belirlenir. Referans filozofların mimarlık üzerine çalışmalarında bağlam kavramı, mimarlık teorisi metinlerinde hem filozof ismi hem de bağlam kavramı aratılarak bağlamın mimarlık teorisindeki varlığının felsefi altyapısı incelenir. Referans akımların mimarlık tarihi ve eleştirisinde ele alındığı yayınlarda da akım ismi ve bağlam kavramı anahtar kelimeler olarak aratılarak bağlamın dönüşümünde akımları yönlendiren fikirlerin ilişkisi sorgulanır.

5. Faz 3: Mimarlıkta Bağlam Modeli

Çalışmanın üçüncü aşaması, süreç olarak Faz 1 de, modelin oluşturulması ve Faz 1 de tanımlanan referansların modele eklenmesi ile başlar. Süreçler geçirendir. Çalışma kapsamında modele tüm Faz 1 tablosu verilerinin ve Faz 2 sürecinde tamamlanabildiği kadarıyla Faz 2 tablosundaki verilerin eklenmesi, verilerin ilişkilerinin, alıntılarının ve bilgilerin modele eklenmesi, derlenecek veri seti üzerinden modelde analizlerin yapılması ve sonuçlara varılması hedeflenir.

6. Sonuç ve Öneriler

Sonuç olarak, çalışma mimarlıkta bağlamın evriminin, güncel mimarlık tartışmalarındaki ve gelecekteki etkisinin bütünsel bir şekilde analiz edilebileceği, bağlam tartışması için ortak zemini sağlayabilecek kapsayıcı, erişilebilir, rizomatik bir veri diyagram modeli önerir. Çalışmada belirlenen araştırma soruları modeldeki veriler analiz edilerek cevaplandırılır. Ancak elde edilen sonuçların bugünkü verileri yansıttığı unutulmamalıdır. Kavramın anlamsal ve tartışmalar etkisiyle sürekli dönüşümü söz konusudur. Bağlamın anlamsal ve tartışmalar etkisinde değişiminde zaman da bir faktördür. Mimarlıkta bağlama yönelik belirlenen araştırma soruları, modelde farklı zamanlarda araştırıldığında farklı sonuçlar ortaya çıkabilir. Bu nedenlerle araştırma soruları, mimarlıkta bağlam tartışması olduğu sürece tekrar tekrar sorulmalıdır. Modelin, sorulara cevap vermekten ziyade, olabilecek en kapsamlı bakış açısını sunması hedeflenir. Böylece model aracılığı ile bağlamsal muğlaklığın, eksik/yanlış bağlam literatür analizinin ve araştırma tekrarlarının önüne geçilebilir.

Model, mimarlık literatüründe yaygın olarak kullanılan verilerin sıralanması yöntemini eleştirir. Özellikle bağlam konusunda literatürde çok sayıda veri olduğu dikkate alındığında verilerin sıralanması yöntemi, araştırmada hata yapma riskinin artması beklenir. Çalışmada bağlamın kronolojik olmayan incelemesi ile araştırma sorularına yönelik bulgu elde edilmesi öngörülür ve modelin kronolojik analiz için kullanılması hedeflenmez. Ancak çalışmada modelin kronolojik analizde de başarılı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada bağlam çalışmalarında kavramın ilk ortaya atıldığı ve ilk kullanıldığı tarihlerin hatalı tespit edildiği belirlenmiştir. Bu bulgu ile bağlamın anlaşılmasında kronolojik analizin de etkili olabileceği ortaya çıkmış ve çalışma başlangıcında belirlenen mimarlık, bağlam, zaman ilişkisinin belirlenemeyen boyutları, kronolojik olmayan analiz ile belirlenebilir hipotezi çürütülmüştür.

Mimarlık literatüründe bağlam tartışmasında hangi metin, mimar/müellif, filozof, mimarlık işi, akım, doğrudan ve dolaylı kavramlara odaklanıldığı sıklık

analizi ile sorgulanmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarında metin, mimar/müellif, akım, doğrudan ve dolaylı kavramlarda sıklık aralığının geniş, filozof ve mimarlık işlerinde ise dar olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Modelin nesne yönelimli, rizomatik yapısı, zamanla yapılacak eklemelerle bağlam kavramı dışında kavramların da veri haritalarını oluşturmaya başlayacak şekilde detaylanması hedeflenir. Bağlam konusunun haritalandırılması yönünden modele bir sınır tanımlı değildir ve modelin bağlam öncelikli olmak üzere mimarlık teorisinin tüm ilişkilerini haritalaması teşvik edilir. Modelin tüm mimarlık teorisini kapsayacak ölçüde geliştirilmesi ve bu amaç için yapılacak çalışmalar, mimarlık teorisindeki tüm yaklaşımları da görünür kılar ve modelin eğitici olma özelliğini geliştirir. Modelin gelecekte her kavram ile ilişkilenecek kadar kapsamlı haritalanması, mimarlık alanının dışına çıkılması, kavramın anlaşılabilirliğinin ve modelin kullanışlılığının azalması tehlikelerini getirebilir. Modele eklenen verilerin düzenli kontrol edilmesi ile bu tehlikelerin önüne geçilmesi hedeflenir. Güvenlik için belirlenen uygunluk kriteri, eklenen verilerin mimarlıkta bağlam ile ilişkili olduğunun sağlamasını yapar ve model kapsamını mimarlık teorisi ile sınırlandırır.

Model hedeflerinin gerçekleştirilmesi ve modelin bağlam konusunda güncelliğinin sürdürülebilmesi için araştırmacılarının devamlı desteğine ihtiyaç duyulur. Modeldeki veriler, yaygın olarak bilinen mimarlık derlemelerin ve mimarlık ortamından tanınmış kişilerin referanslarıyla bağlam konusuna dair bir başlangıç noktasını oluşturur. Mimarlık birikiminin birçok analiz ile sistematikleştirildiği kaynaklarda verilere ulaşmak, süregelen çalışmaları tespit etmekten daha kolaydır. Araştırmacıların desteği ile modeldeki ilişkilerin detaylandırılması ve güncel çalışmaların modele eklenmesi teşvik edilir. Bağlam araştırmacılarının modelde aktif rol üstlenmeleri ile tanınırlık kazanmaları, modeli bir mimarlıkta bağlam gazetesi gibi güncel verilere ulaşmak için kullanmaları, birbirleri ile tanışmaları ve işbirliği yapmaları mümkündür. Belirtilen olanakların bağlam ile ilgili araştırmacıların modeli kullanmalarında motivasyon sağlayacağı öngörülür.



1. INTRODUCTION

Context is a widely referred term in architectural theory. Throughout history, several architecture historians, theoreticians, and practitioners discussed the definition, scope, importance, and impact of context; and the architecture context relationship. For many architects, context is a personalized issue that is considered an element determining the design method, process, approach, criteria, and style, a subject that architect would state their words on (Chipperfield, Levene, Cecilia, 1998; Rossi, 1982; Tawa, 2010; Tzonis, 1990; Zaero-Polo, 2001). Some architects' context approaches are distinguished in architectural theory by the name of the architect(s), works of architecture associated with the context, and quotes from the text(s) in which the concept is discussed, such as Rowe & Koetters' *Collage City* (1978), and Rem Koolhaas "fuck context" phase (Office for Metropolitan Architecture, Koolhaas, Mau, 1995).

Context also emerges through the contextualism movement, which derives from the concept of "context" as an effective word in modernism; and in discussions that have long been on the agenda of architecture criticism, such as autonomy, function, time, form, and tectonics in architectural theory (Eisenman & Iturbe, 2020; Forty, 2000; Jencks, 2012; Pallasmaa, 2017; Schumacher, 1971; Tawa, 2010; Till, 2009; Tschumi, 1994).

Contextual approaches differ in the defined scope of nature and culture. For instance, natural parameters would be listed as site, light, climate, topography, sun, local vegetation, etc. Natural parameters are reduced to one in some discussions, whereas all or a combination are discussed in others. Demir discusses two basic types of associations with architecture: natural and cultural. All levels of existence are classified as natural, while the psychical and spiritual levels fall under the cultural category. The culture' may be identified as an outcome of the interaction between nature and humans (2016). (Figure 1.1) To define nature, culture, and human interactions in architectural theory and to fully consider natural, cultural, and human

dimensions in architectural design, it is essential to have an in-depth understanding of contextual approaches and the numerous characteristics of those approaches.

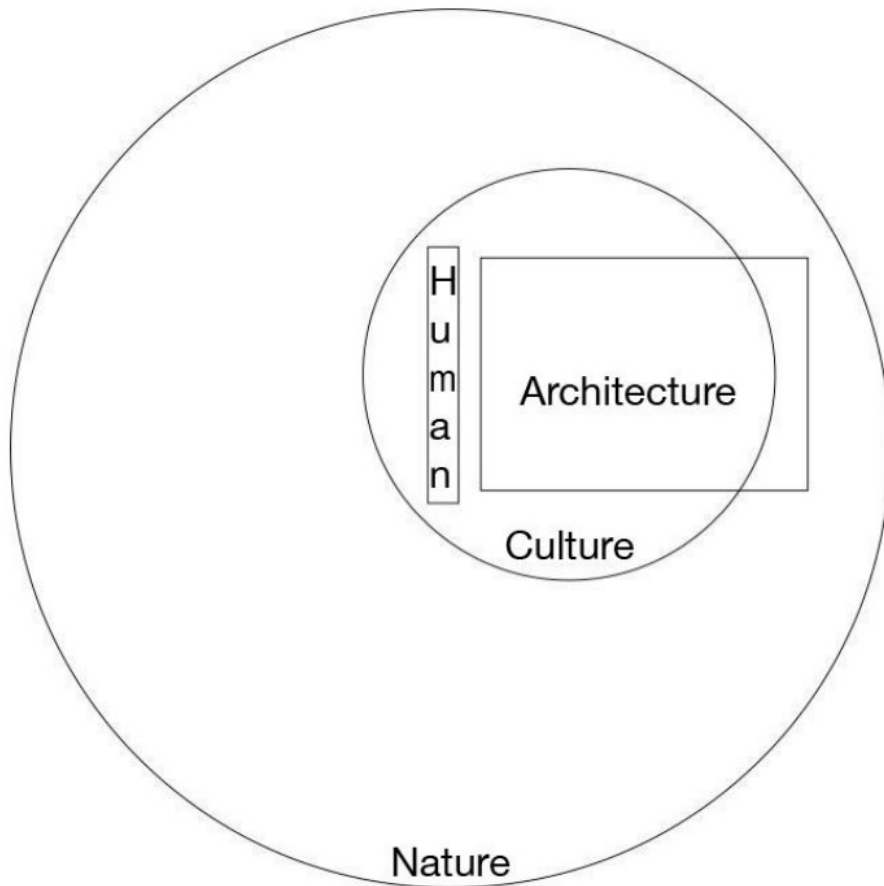


Figure 1.1 Human / Nature / Culture (Demir, 2016).

It would not be wrong to say that there is no consensus on a definition, scope, or criteria to constitute the meaning which would contribute to the discussion of the context on a common ground in architectural criticism. The ambiguity of the context leads to the loss of the characteristics as a concept and causes problems regarding the establishment of contextual approaches, in their association with each other, in the discussion of the concept.

In architectural theory, context-related events, figures, texts, concepts, and works are explained and criticized in historical or thematic order. The numerousness and diversity of context perspectives bring the potential for a wider conceptualization of the concept (Figure 1.2). However, the definition of context relationships through sequencing events, figures, texts, concepts, and works contradicts the conceptual multi-dimensionality of the context. Historical sorting reflects the dimensions of

context and time relationships, while thematic rankings highlight specific figures and concepts. The two-dimensional sortings on context ignore the unidentified potentialities and relationships that still need to be revealed in architectural theory. In addition, perspective-based criticism in context literature is inconvenient to identify the origins of contextual views, determining interactions between approaches and conflicts, and addressing the context discussion as a whole issue.

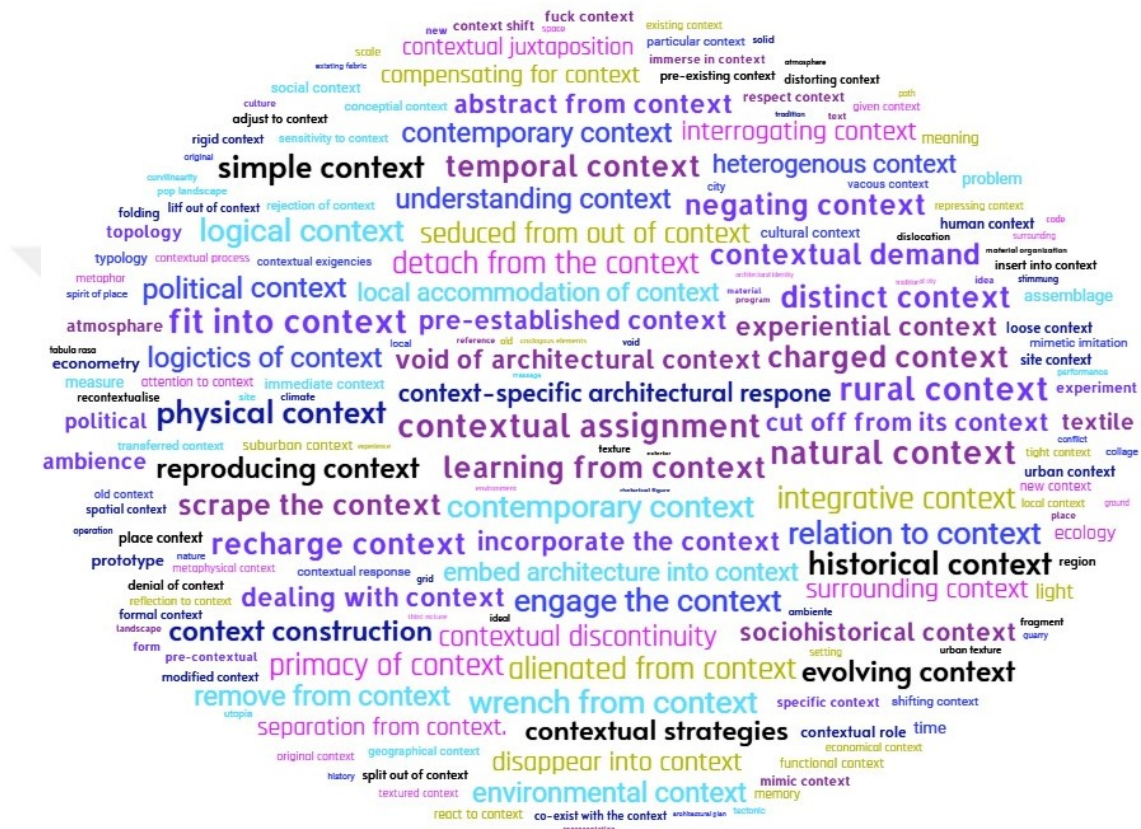


Figure 1.2 Directly & indirectly context-related concepts word cloud

The situation of the context in contemporary architectural criticism can be explained with an example of searching for pieces of a puzzle in several intertwined puzzles. Each of the architectural theory topics is thousands of pieced puzzles, including context the puzzles are mixed and form a pile. Considering the difficulty of accurately identifying a certain puzzle from the pile and the inconvenience of searching for a puzzle within the complex network of relationships, the analogy of the example and the challenges of the context in architectural literature are highlighted. In this case, the convenience of extracting the pieces of context from the tangled puzzles of architectural theory becomes apparent to find out the context's meaning, scope, and criteria. (Figure 1.3)

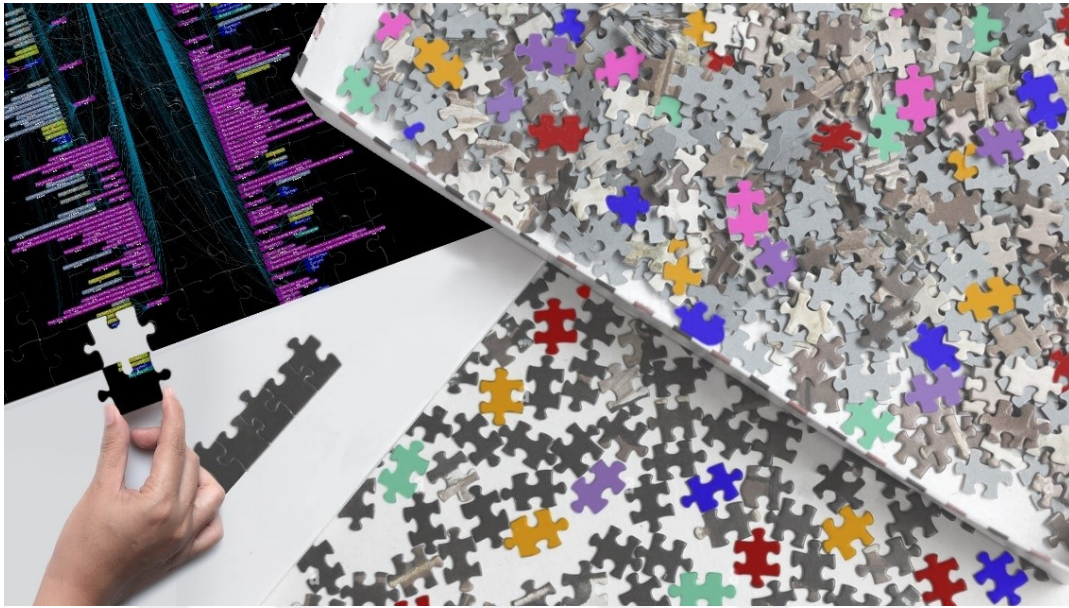


Figure 1.3 Context in architecture literature representation

As Demir states, the definition of the dimensions composing a whole is, in a sense, the definition of a whole in question. This also applies to architecture, yet the definitions are valid unless the circumstances, conditions, and other criteria are changed (2016). Accordingly, the dynamism of the determinants and the evolution of the theory should be considered in defining the whole and the components and filtering the components from the whole architectural theory.

1.1 Goals & Problems

The main research goal is to evaluate research problems, determine the components, scope, evolution, and evolution criteria of context in architectural theory, and map the relationships between context, architecture, and time in architectural theory through a conceptual model attempt. Accordingly, the research goals are:

- 1.1. Determining the dimensions of the relationships between context, architecture, and time
- 1.2. Modeling the data of the context in architecture to filter the scope, criteria, change, correlations, and impact of the context from architectural discourse.
- 1.3. Demonstrating the components that comprise the context's present meaning

- 1.4. Forming an object-oriented, open-source, and participatory platform in favor of context researchers, students, and design practitioners
- 1.5. Listing no longer relevant, changing, and likely to remain determinants, the vocabulary of context and factors affecting the common context discourse

The research questions are:

1. What are the determinants of context, time, and architecture relationships in architectural theory?
 - 1.1. How does a conceptual model of context in architectural theory benefit acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the context in architectural theory, criticizing context, and developing a context-oriented attitude as an architect/designer?
 - 1.2. What are the determinants of mainstream context discourse?
 - 1.3. What types of contextual relationships and criteria become apparent regarding the context in architectural theory?
 - 1.4. Which context-related concepts, architects, and works of architecture are on the agenda of contemporary architecture?
 - 1.5. Are there any correlation between the frequency of the contextual references of architectural theory and the prominent references in the context in architecture literature reviews?

1.2 Hypotheses

1. The context in architecture is changing under the influence of time, architects, architectural works, and architectural movements.
 - 1.1. Context in architecture is discussed within the framework of certain criteria in architectural discourse.
 - 1.2. Unchronological context analysis in architecture highlights the unclear dimensions of the architecture-context-time relations.
 - 1.3. Context in architecture is discussed implicitly in other contemporary architectural debates.

1.3 Theoretical Background

The analytic and data-driven approaches are the basis of the whole study. The research and model are holistic in contextualizing the context in architectural theory. The structural and object-oriented approaches are used to identify the meaning, scope, change, effectiveness, and ambiguity of the context in architecture.

The structural approach is used to analyze what patterns and correlations of the context are indicated and how the concept is grounded in architectural discourse. In the study, the conceptualization process of the idea and word that characterizes the context is considered rather than the historical emergence of the context phenomenon.

The object-oriented approach is used to filter the concept of context from architectural theory as an object; and to map the context correlations of contextual perspectives to determine the context, architecture, time, and other relationships. The concepts and references are connected semiotically due to their relation to the context. Contrary to object oriented ontology, the meanings of the concepts are not predefined nor assumed to be generally agreed upon. Instead, the model is organized as an open platform where both the connections and the meanings would be defined. Thus, the rhizomatic connection system in the model is used to avoid wrong hierarchical orders between connections, concepts, and theoretical perspectives; to extend the model's scope beyond this study to a level that would cover the whole architectural theory. The chronological relationships and historical causality of context are included in the model. However, the model map hierarchy is based on the research process. Rhizomatical map of the connections represent the theoretical perspectives on context at once, display their similarities and differences, and loosely establish a context framework in architectural theory.

1.4 Method

In the first phase of the study, the context keyword is searched in chronological anthologies of architectural theory to identify texts, architects, concepts, movements, and works of architecture that reference the concept of context. The chronological analysis illuminates the evolution of the concept of context in terms of architectural exchanges. It addresses historical, cultural, and social phenomena that result in temporary and permanent changes in the meaning of the context. It also reveals the key focus and the general direction of context discussion through written work regarding architectural history. In the second phase, the study is extended by repeating the same process and applying discourse analysis to the references reverse chronologically to determine the debates involving context, assuming that the criteria

forming the context discussion are currently discussed in architectural discourse with different words. Reverse chronological analysis reveals the new perspectives that are implicitly influencing/influenced by the context in architecture and point out the connections between the contemporary architecture agenda and the context discussion in terms of significant figures, movements, concepts, and related works of architecture. Simultaneously in both phases, the context data is transferred to the data mapping mode, forming the dynamic, rhizomatic, open-ended ground for phase 3. In the third phase, modeled data, reference table, and original reference accordance are checked. The data and connections are categorized and tagged according to the information of date, architect/theorist name, work name, keywords, highlighted quotes, page numbers, and notes. The frequency, comparison, chronologic analyzes, and cross-readings are applied in the model to illuminate the contemporary architecture, context and time relationship, and other context correlations (Figure 1.4).

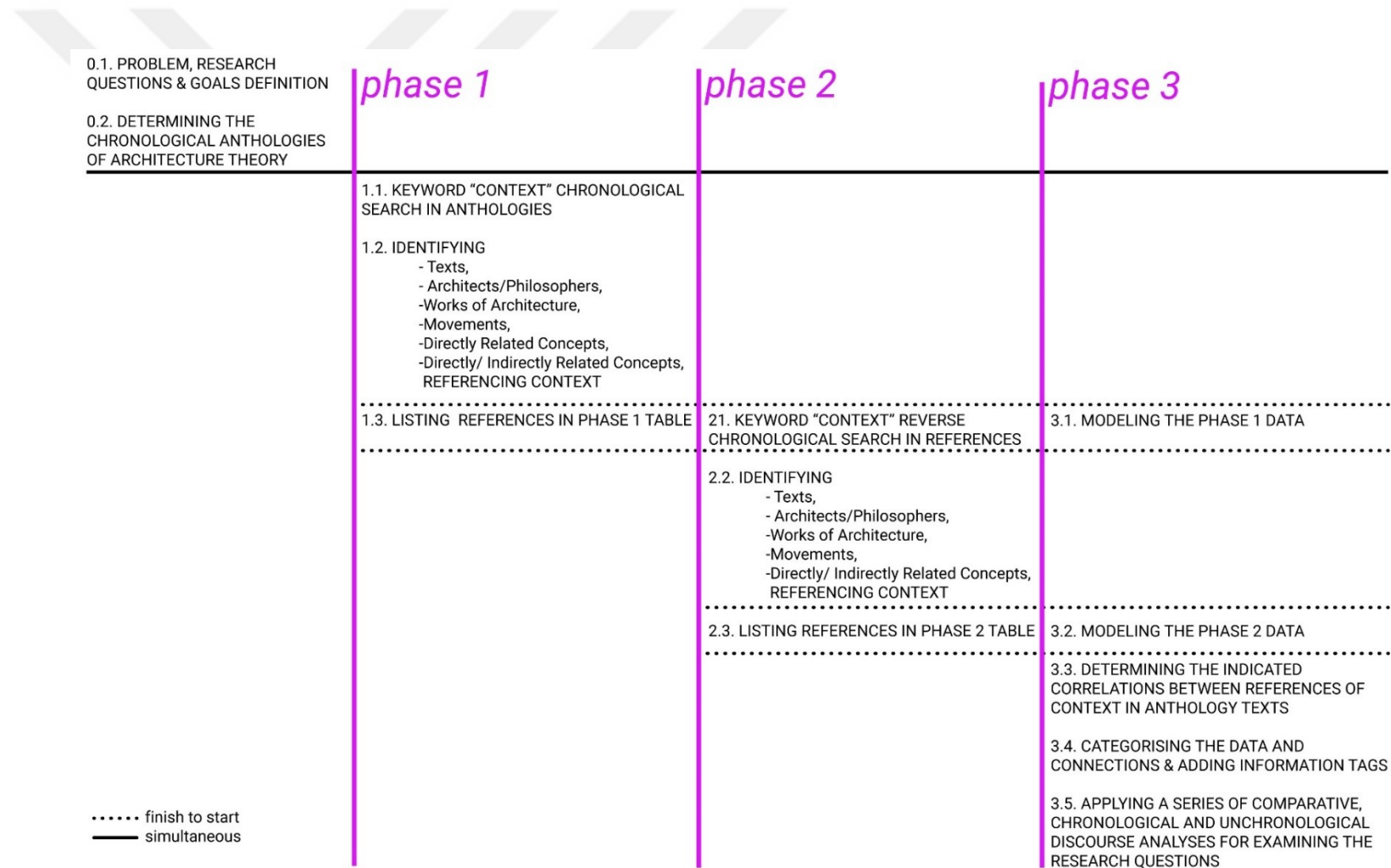


Figure 1.4 Research process diagram

1.5 Scope & Limitations

The first part of the study is carried out within the scope of chronological anthologies of architectural theory. The second phase is conducted within the architectural theory history and criticism texts referencing context and context relations and published by a university or an architectural institution. Transcribed interviews, speeches, presentations, and symposium recordings were also accepted as criticism texts.

The research and sources are limited to English. The other than English sources are referenced for further research in the study but are not evaluated nor translated to avoid mistranslations. The English-translated books and texts are considered only if the translation is done with the courtesy of the author.

The context model is designed as a part of thesis research with digital, written sources accessible from the libraries of universities, museums, and cultural institutions. Modeled data ranged from the early 1900s to 2023.

1.6 Originality

The research is original in three aspects. First, the methodology of suggesting a dynamic, crowdsourced, rhizomatic, object-oriented, participatory system. Second, open access to the research process and the analyzed context data. Three, the object-oriented, rhizomatic model approach would allow multicultural architectural critics' contributions and collaborative research to the context discussion.



2. CONTEXT IN ARCHITECTURAL DISCOURSE

The context in architectural literature is dated back to 1950, to Robert Venturi's master dissertation, *Context in Architectural Composition*. Venturi published his thesis in 1996 with a new introduction (Theunissen, 2010). The motivations of the republication of the thesis are pointed out as the emphasis on the fact that the thesis study was the initial effort in its era to write about the meaning and expression of context in architecture, the attention called to the existence of inconsistencies and omissions of contemporary context perspectives in terms of architectural context literature knowledge, and the validity of the study in for architectural theory. As Venturi states:

I include this work because its subject, context in architecture, represents almost a cliché in our field and because the origin of this idea has become almost forgotten: a Philadelphia architect, for instance, recently confidently referred to context as an architectural element that evolved in the seventies. But I vividly remember my Eureka-like response in 1949 when I came across the idea of perceptual context in Gestalt psychology as I perused a journal of psychology in the library in Eno Hall at Princeton and recognized its relevance for architecture- at a time when architecture was exclusively designed from the inside out and confidently promoted Modernism as universally applicable: to hell with all that old stuff that was, alas, still around (...) It should also be noted that the significance of meaning, as well as expression in architecture, was here acknowledged for the first time in our time and that the way for plurality of cultures or multiculturalism, if not anticipated, was opened up for architecture (Venturi, 1996, pp.333, 334).

The introduction of the context in architectural theory and vocabulary; was in the 1960s, according to the Fortys' chronological context analysis. The study emphasizes context as one of the specific terms in modernism. The causality of Forty's analysis can be based on the determination of the translation problem in the conceptualization of context in architectural criticism. The historical continuity, architecture with the surroundings, and indifference of the location focus in the editorials Ernesto Rogers published in *Casabella* magazine in the 1950s were pointed out to be noteworthy in terms of the origins of context discussion (Ockman, 1993; Forty, 2000). The term 'ambiente' gained popularity among Italian architects associated with the *Casabella* magazine and began to appear in the works of influential architectural figures such as Aldo Rossi and Vittorio Gregotti. Forty states that:

The terms used by Rogers were 'le preesistenze ambientali' (surrounding pre-existences), or 'ambiente', and although both have since been translated into English as 'context' this is misleading, for Rogers used neither this word, nor its Italian equivalent *contesto* – which entered general use in Italy in the 1970s as a translation of the English word 'context' only after that had become current in the USA (2000, p. 132)

During the translation of Rossi's *The Architecture of The City*, the term *ambiente* is also changed to the context. This might affect the differences in the scope of context between European architects and American Architects, and especially the development of the contextualism movement by the Cornell group. In the English version, Rossi mentioned that the term context has no connection with *The Architecture Of The City*; and that the term is mostly an impediment to research. (Forty, 2000).

Gregotti published *Il Territorio Dell'Architettura* the same year. The whole book was not translated into English, yet an excerpt, *Territory & Architecture* was translated and published in an English journal in 1985. Thus, Gregotti contributed two important ideas (place and *genius loci*), which are derived from Heideggerian phenomenology, and his approach to the architect's task is to create "an architecture of context" by revealing nature through modification, measurement, and utilization of the landscape (Nesbitt, 1996).

The first significant appearance of the context, as an English word, was in Christopher Alexander's *Notes on the Synthesis of the Form* in 1964 (Forty, 2000). In this text, Alexander refers to the origin of every design problem; the context defines the problem, the solution is the form, and the form-context fitness is the orderly condition (1964).

In 1966, Venturi published *Complexity & Contradiction in Architecture*. Venturi continued to trace the Gestalt psychology, context and meaning concepts, and form analysis, which he brought from his master's thesis, while discussing the changes in context and the situations of context as old and new (1966). Through the 1972 book, *Learning From Las Vegas*, Venturi's approach and contradiction, complexity, heterogeneity, and context change concepts were extended to an urban scale debate (Venturi, Brown, Izenour). Lefaivre considered the book as "One such break on the bleak horizon occurred in the 1960s", which ignited what one might call a form of contextualism in the United States." in 1990 (in 2017).

According to Schumacher, the term contextualism was first used by Stuart Cohen and Steven Hurtt in their unpublished master's thesis named *Le Corbusier: The Architecture of the City Planning* (1971). The publication of this article in *Casabella*, in which Schumacher defines contextualism and makes a comprehensive analysis of the literature, supports the Fortys' statements on the transfer of Ernesto Rogers' *ambiente* to the USA; and indicates that is efficient in the communication of both the context and contextualism studies between Europe and USA. In the 1960s, contextualism and the contextual approach were introduced to architectural theory by Colin Rowe's studio at Cornell University. Like Alexander, contextualists conceptualized context with form. Nevertheless, Alexander's work is associated with neither contextualism research nor Venturi's works in architectural discourse. The similarity of the perspectives, though indirect, is pointed out by Ingersoll in his contextualism criticism:

Contextualism in its broadest sense means fitting in with existing conditions; and while most would prefer that these be lovely historic structures, and many would opt for a pseudo-historic solution, what if the context is something like Pruitt-Igoe? Should we continue to bomb the postwar contexts that are, like it or not, the majority of our contexts? (Winter 1989)

In his 1947 essay, *The Mathematics of The Ideal Villa*, Colin Rowe discussed concepts of old and new context and transformation with the context and maintained his context studies in the following decades. In context discourse, however, the text is not referred to as a first or a pioneer. In the next few decades, Rowe maintained his context studies. Forty argues that Rowe and Koetter had begun avoiding the phrases "context" and "contextual" by the late 1970s. Yet, the Italian *ambiente* was adopted and absorbed into the American "context" to empower and increase the concepts' credibility (2000). This attitude is clear in *The Collage City*, published in 1978 by Rowe and Koetter. Even so, *Collage City* became one of the highest-referenced books in the context literature in architecture. The book particularly explored the concepts of urban context, collage, heterogeneity, and autonomy. As Rifkind states:

Collage City challenged the central modernist notions of *tabula rasa* and utopia. Instead, Rowe argued, architecture had an obligation to engage the existing fabric of the city and to respond to its textures and heterogeneity. The traditional city developed over long periods of time through the overlapping and collision of independent fragments, he maintained. In his rejection of social engagement, Rowe developed a formalist theory based on architecture's disciplinary autonomy. Rome figured prominently in *Collage City*, where it served as an example of a richly

textured urban context whose synthetic form stands in opposition to the ideal of the tabula rasa, favored by the modernists (p. 38, 2014).

Meanwhile, in “Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance”, Frampton refers to the Tzonis and Lefaivres’ critical regionalism and the relationship between critical regionalism and the context as a title. However, he never mentions or describes the context in the article. Instead, the concepts he uses, such as building the site, place, subsequent cultivation, and transformation, indirectly indicate context (1983). Tzonis and Lefaivre’s 1981 article, *The Grid And The Pathway*, which Frampton refers to, discusses various contexts and explains the correlation of designs as cultural objects committed in social contexts through grid and path concepts. (in Tzonis & Lefaivre, 2017).

In 1989, The First International Colloquium on Critical Regionalism, also known as The Pomona meeting, occurred. The urgent need to revive the neglected values, integrate “the social imperatives in the process of design”, and thus construct a “coherent philosophy” for a new architecture is highlighted in the colloquium. As Popescu stated:

"In this context of theoretical emergency, critical regionalism was presented as “the first theoretic statement since the last meeting of Team X,” which recommended it as the valid alternative to the confusion ruling over the architectural field. The meeting acknowledged Lefaivre and Tzonis as the generators of critical regionalism’s theoretical foundations, while presenting Frampton as the creator of an “embryonic canon,” with his list of six points offered as a definition of the current. The discussions outlined several important features for defining critical regionalism: its relation to the place (understood as a complex concept bringing together context, environment, history, and culture), its criticality (both against “meaningless modernization” and “vernacular sentimentalism”), and, above all, its capacity to signify (p. 215, 2020).

Alternatively, Eisenman was suggesting a rhetorical approach to context, site, and place and an extended reading of architectural objects beyond physical and functional features:

This text suggests that there are other meanings which are site-specific by virtue of their pre-existence, however latent, within the context (...) By incorporating in any site the assemblage from disparate but analogous elements of other sites, the two figures occupy origin and destination contemporaneously. At the same time, movement along an axis toward a destination results in a return to origin. The misreading suggested by these figures hints at other misreadings of place. In this way, the idea of place is both reinforced and denied. While new

places are created the traditional notion of place is undercut because each place is actually many places at once. The result is a text which displaces the traditional notion of time and space. It denies traditional and privileged ideas of context and aesthetic presence (pp. 179-180, 1987).

In his 1993 essay *Architectural Curvilinearity: The Folded, The Pliant, And The Subtle*, Lynn summarized deconstructivism in architecture, drew attention to concepts and concerns that have been on the agenda for an extended period, and advocated a more technological architecture:

For the last two decades, beginning with Robert Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, and Colin Rowe and Fred Koetter's *Collage City*, and continuing through Mark Wigley and Philip Johnson's *Deconstructivist Architecture*, architects have been primarily concerned with the production of heterogeneous, fragmented and conflicting formal systems. These practices have attempted to embody the differences within and between diverse physical, cultural, and social contexts in formal conflicts. When comparing Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction* or *Learning from Las Vegas* with Wigley and Johnson's *Deconstruction Architecture* it is necessary to overlook many significant and distinguishing differences in order to identify at least one common theme (p.25, in 2010, Sykes).

The motto of “fuck context”, coined by Rem Koolhaas in 1989 and published in 1995 book *S, M, L, XL*, gained repetition in architectural criticism and became a pioneer in the following anti-contextual perspectives. After the 1990s, there is not any common ranking or selection in architectural theory discourse. Context is maintained to be a widely referred term. However, the level of recognition and attention of contemporary statements concerning the context is unclear.

There are some contradictions and discontinuities in context literature analysis. The context study has several discrepancies and inconsistencies. The problems like wrong identifications of people, texts, and situations—being the first in context discussion, along with the narrowing down of a complex subject into the works of a few individuals indicate that chronological or thematic grouping and sorting techniques are insufficient in the analysis of context literature and the comprehension of data. In addition, since context literature is focused on Western-centered perspectives and is limited to a few languages, deducing valid results in the name of a whole architectural theory is not seem to be possible (Figure 2.1). Considering that architectural criticism is accumulated in different geographies with the original contributions of cultures, perspectives, and languages, the history and traces of the context might be dated back much earlier in various regions and languages than the Western-centered context

literature. At this point, the translation problem in the literature stands out, as stated at the beginning of the analysis. Searching for the architectural correlations of context in different languages and cultures brings the risk of encountering disadvantages such as the *ambiente* case. In such a situation, the lack of consensus on the meaning, criteria, and scope of the concept in the literature, a problem that is explained in the introduction of this thesis study, and is aimed to investigate, lowers the possibility of obtaining confirmation about the translations to be made. To minimize the disadvantages of the primarily Western-centric context discussion and the language-based limitations, this research examines how multilingual, multicultural literature of the context in architecture can be done and represented. Plus, the analyzed texts are given both in their original languages and with English translations either done by the author or the online translation tools.

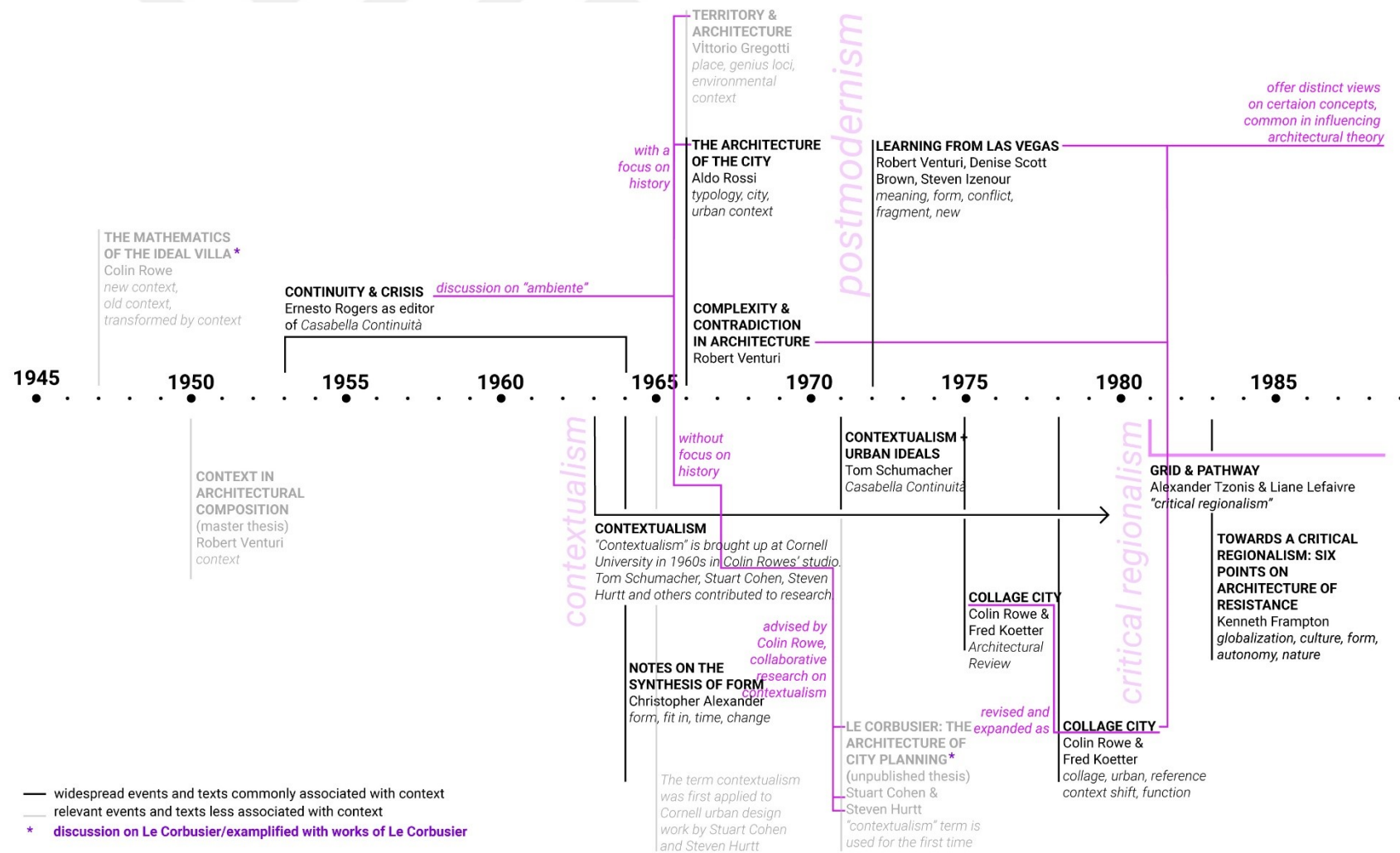


Figure 2.1 Context in architectural discourse timeline

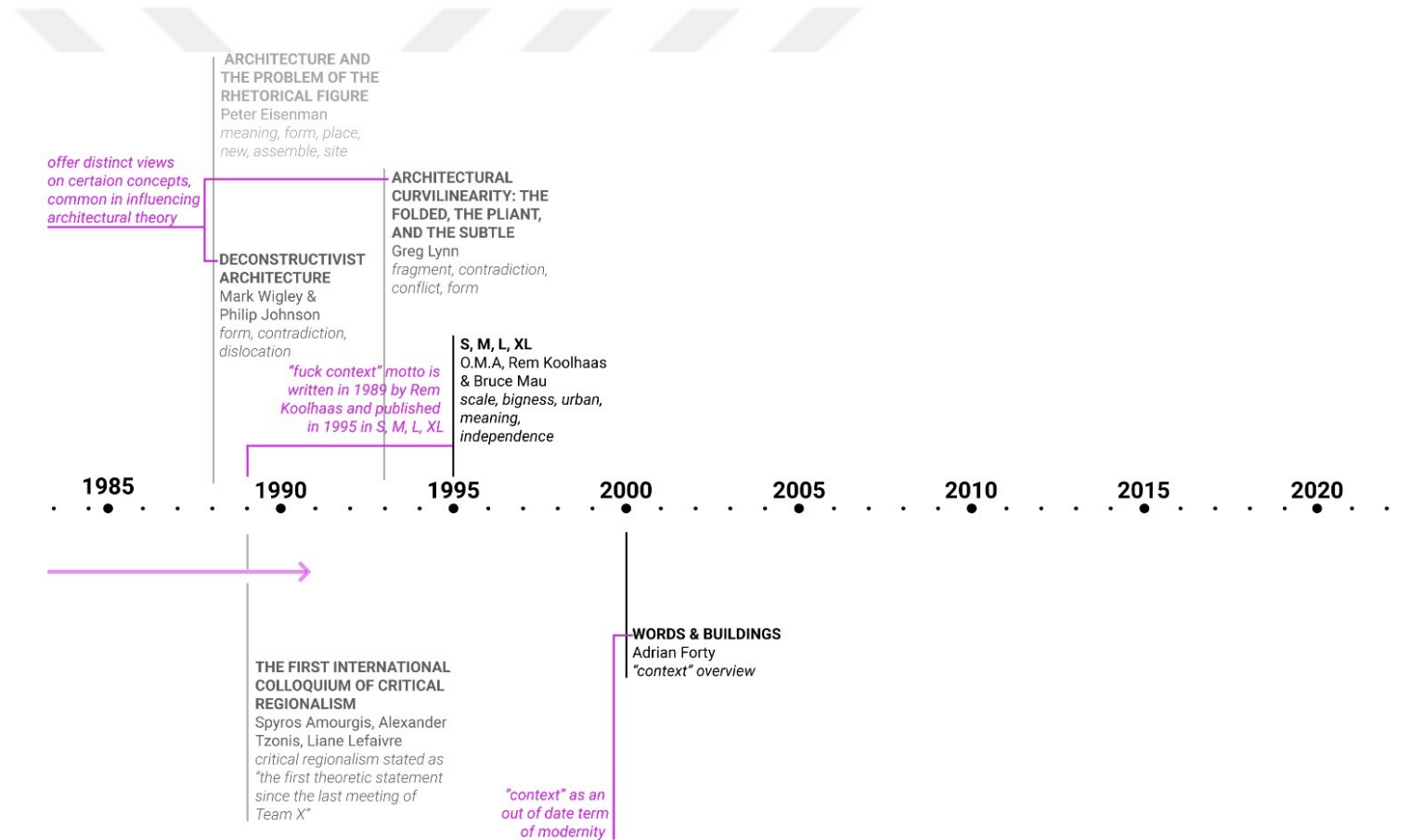


Figure 2.1 (continued) Context in architectural discourse timeline

3. PHASE 1: CONTEXT IN ANTHOLOGIES OF ARCHITECTURAL THEORY

Theoretically, the open-end and rhizomatic structure of the model allows modeling all the data, the relationships in architectural discourse, and the context discussion in a common ground. The model is formed as a part of the thesis study within a limited time. Therefore, the goal is to gather the context literature data to model up to a level that the model would be beneficial in terms of discussing, studying, and representing context in architecture. To determine the data to be added to the model in the first phase, criteria are set to ease identifying the differences between the definition, explanation, scope, change, and approaches to the context. In this phase, chronological studies in architectural theory for the comprehensive examination of the criteria and the identification of historically important situations were preferred. Multi-authored works are prioritized as well to be able to observe various perspectives and gain a general impression. For all the motives listed above, chronological anthologies of architectural theory were chosen as the starting point of the thesis.

The context references in the anthologies are decided to be explored in eight categories: texts, architects, philosophers, works, movements, indirectly context-related concepts, and directly context-related concepts, to specify the overall perception of context in architecture literature and to simplify the model representation of context data. Discourse analysis is applied to chronological anthologies of architectural theory. The integrity and consistency of the meaning in the texts are considered to correctly identify the references and filter the context, as the architectural term, from the rest. Simultaneously, a reference table is made. In discourse analysis, each reference is marked with a pre-defined color according to its category. It is noted in the Phase 1 table, and the corresponding page number, category, and anthology information. In texts, the sections where the reference context relationship is described or the context-related perspectives are stated are marked in a distinct color and noted in another table. The labeled sections are used for verifying the correspondence of the data, whereas the noted quotes table is used for the identifying the relationships between references and for the relationships in the model

to be expressed by relevant quotes during the transfer process of phase 1 data to the model.

3.1 Chronological Anthologies Of Architectural Theory

Anthologies of architectural theory are primarily concerned with the figures, texts, events, and circumstances that define, transform, and affect the agenda of architectural criticism. Many anthologies sort the figures, texts, events, and circumstances in thematic, chronologic, or both thematic and chronologic order. Chronological anthologies of architectural theory have a key function in architectural history and criticism in terms of determining the period to be analyzed, selecting the critical texts for architectural theory published during the chosen time, the determination criteria, and the critical attitude. Chronological anthologies of architectural theory, particularly ones published since the early 1990s, are widely recognized in the field of architecture and frequently relied on as references in architectural research. In Phase 1 of this study influential texts, architects, philosophers, movements, and concepts referencing context are identified through the chronological anthologies. Several criteria are set to select the most efficient chronological anthologies in context research, among many others. The following criteria are considered for the selection of anthologies to be used in Phase 1:

- Focus on architectural theory and criticism,
- Thematically or completely chronological,
- Cover the time range of 1950 and later,
- Written/edited by an architect or architectural historian,
- Consist of excerpts from architectural texts published before,
- Published by an academic publisher,
- In English or translated into English,
- Accessible within the scope of the study

In this phase, the context keyword is not searched through the texts. Fifteen chronological anthologies are concluded to meet the criteria. The selected anthologies are as follows (Figure 2.2):

- Programs & Manifestoes of 20th Century Architecture
- Architecture Culture 1943 - 1968: A Documentary Anthology

- Theorizing a New Agenda for Architecture: An Anthology of Architectural Theory, 1965-1995
- Theories and Manifestoes of Contemporary Architecture
- Rethinking Architecture: A Reader in Cultural Theory
- Architectural Theory Since 1968
- Narrating Architecture: A Retrospective Anthology
- Architectural Theory Vol II: An Anthology From 1871 to 2005
- Constructing A New Agenda: Architectural Theory 1993-2009
- Introducing Architectural Theory: Debating a Discipline
- The Sniper's Log: Architectural Chronicles of Generation-X
- The Digital Turn in Architecture 1992 – 2012
- A Critical History of Contemporary Architecture 1960–2010
- Times of Creative Destruction: Shaping Buildings and Cities in the Late 20th
- The Figure of Knowledge: Conditioning Architectural Theory, 1960s - 1990s



Figure 3.1 Chronological anthology selection

3.2 Keyword Research

In the discourse analysis, the context keyword is searched in all selected chronological anthologies of architectural theory, consisting of 965 architecture texts, and scanned through a date range between 25 B.C. and 2020 (Figure 3.2). Through keyword

research, only direct references are considered to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding (Figure 3.3).



Figure 3.2 Chronological anthology texts' date range

PHASE 1: REFERENCES FROM CHRONOLOGICAL ANTHOLOGIES							
ANTHOLOGY	TEXT (Page number) BOLD: chapter REGULAR: excerpt	ARCHITECT / ARCHITECTURE OFFICE (Page number)	PHILOSOPHER (Page number)	WORK (Page number)	MOVEMENT (Page number)	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT (Page number)	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT (Page number)
	Architectural Curvilinearity: The Folded, the Pliant and the Supple , Lynn, G. (28)	Lynn, G. (28)		Sainsbury Wing National Gallery, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Middleton, B. E., 1991 (29)	Postmodernism (28)	fragment (29)	physical context (29)
	Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Izenour S. (29)	Kipnis, J. (35)		Wexner Center, Eisenman, P., 1989 (29)	Deconstructivism (28)	form (29)	cultural context (29)
	Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture, 1966, Venturi, R. Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (29)	Cobb, H. (41)		Parc De La Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects, 1983 (29)	Contextualism (28)	contradiction (29)	social context (29)
	Deconstructivist Architecture, 1988, Wigley, M., Johnson P. (29)	Eisenman, P. (42)		The Gehry House, Gehry, F., 1991 (29)	Neo classicism (29)	conflict (29)	historical context (29)
				Greater Columbus Convention Center, Eisenman Architects, 1993 (34)	Neo modernism (29)	material (29)	contextual discontinuity (29)
				n.d. (39)		program (29)	
				Croton Aqueduct, AAUw Group (38)		urban fabric (29)	specific context (29)
				John Hancock Tower, Cobb, H., 1976 (41)		vicissitude (31)	urban context (32)
				Allied Bank Tower, Cobb, H., 1986 (41)		site (34)	immerse in context (34)
						complexity (34)	incorporate their context (34)
						ideal (39)	heterogeneous context (34)
						environment (39)	disappear into context (41)
						folding (41)	existing context (41)
							mic context (41)
							lection to context (41)
							urban context (41)
							relates of context (77)
							action of context (77)
							specific context (77)
							historical context (96)
							social context (96)
							social context (35)
							just to context (235)
							economic context (302)
					contextualism (324)	consistency (323)	social context (302)
						existing fabric (324)	contemporary context (324)
						globalization (324)	
						new (324)	
						material organization (329)	

Figure 3.3 Keyword research & references document in Phase 1 Table

3.3 Phase 1 Table

As references from chronological anthologies are transferred to the phase 1 table, the table's cells are highlighted with background colors to indicate the references from the same text. In addition, chapters of the anthologies and full-text quotes are displayed in bold in the reference text column to simplify the table and catalyze the Phase 2 research. The references listed in the Phase 1 table are analyzed in Phase 2. For some texts published in an anthology and referenced in another anthology, discourse analysis is done for both Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Some texts appear in multiple anthologies. It is noticed that in some cases, the texts are published in full text or with the same excerpts in both anthologies. Whereas in other cases, different parts of texts are cited. Consequently, in all the anthologies that have explored the context, searched from the beginning to the end to determine the references and re-examined the same texts as they appear. In forming the Phase 2 Table, the analyzed full-texts and anthology chapters in Phase 1 are not listed.



4. PHASE 2: EXTENDING RESEARCH

At the end of Phase 1, the model data added from the Phase 1 table represents a general impression of context history and criticism in architectural literature. In Phase 2, the goals are extending the scope of the data set and the relationships in the model by detailing the data in the model, ensuring the increased up-to-date, validity and variation of data for the analyses to be carried out on the model, and taking a step further from the context in architecture data to include related architectural theory topics' data. Considering the limited process, this study aims to form the general Table of Phase 2 and transfer the data in the Phase 2 table to the model. The Phase 2 table is presented as both a suggestion of how to detail the context model in future studies and as a document to indicate how much of the phase is completed for the possible following studies.

The organization, categories, and documenting principles are the same in Phase 1 and 2 Table. There are two differences: the column of chronological anthologies in the Phase 1 table indicates the references to be analyzed in Phase 2 (Figure 3.4), and the references to be analyzed are divided into four sections, as listed in Phase 1 table, according to their reference category in Phase 2 table. The categories are the texts, architects/architecture offices, philosophers, and movements. In every section, the reference column indicates the distinct references of its category. References listed in the Phase 1 table are written in the corresponding area of the Phase 2 table. The discourse analysis is applied to the references. Identified data is added to the table and the model simultaneously. The discourse analysis is done as Phase 1 for the reference text section, the context keyword is searched within the reference texts, and references are identified and documented. In the architect section, context is explored in the publications of/related to the analyzed architects/architecture offices. In the philosopher section, context is searched in references to philosophers' works primarily associated with architecture. The context is searched in architectural theory history and criticism texts on the movements in the movement section. Throughout Phase 2, discourse analysis is done primarily to the architectural theory publications identified

as related to context during thesis study, and the anthologies of Phase 1 are not re-examined in Phase 2.

The Phase 2 process is planned to begin after the Phase 1 is completed. Yet, in some cases, a text is published as a section or full text in a chronological anthology while referenced in another in Phase 1, is analyzed in Phase 1, and is not re-examined in Phase 2. For this reason, the processes' condition is not defined strictly as a finish-to-start process.



PHASE 1: REFERENCES FROM CHRONOLOGICAL ANTHOLOGIES							
PHASE 1 REFERENCE TEXTS	TEXT	ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTURE OFFICE	PHILOSOPHER	WORK	MOVEMENT	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT

[illegible]

Figure 4.1 Form Phase 2 Table with Phase 1 references



5. PHASE 3: CONTEXT IN ARCHITECTURE MODEL

Phase 3 begins with making the model and adding the references described in Phase 1, in parallel with the Phase 1 process. The Phase 3 goals are to transfer all the data from the Phase 1 table and Phase 2 table to the extent that Phase 2 can be completed, incorporate data relationships, quotes, and information, and apply the analyses to the modeled data set.

In the study, while the data is systematically tabulated in Phase 1 & Phase 2, the organization of the table needs to be revised to overlap the study purposes and data representation. The reasons identified are sorted as follows (Figure 5.1):

- The contradiction of studying and representing a dynamic concept in a static system
- The decrease of the comprehensibility as the number of data and the length of the tables increases
- Requires a hierarchical order of the data to be tabulated,
- Requires to fill all the table for any comprehensive analysis
- Insufficiency in representing differences in approaches to identify the limited relationship and type of element in the table
- Lack of representing the whole or focus
- Lack of feasibility of any thematic analyses

	A	B	C
1	1A	1B	1C
2	2A	2B	2C
3	3A	3B	3C
...	...	...	...
X	XA	XB	XC

Figure 5.1 Table organization scheme

Taking into account the stated reasons, offers of a model system are sorted as follows (Figure 5.2):

- A dynamic system to study and represent a dynamic concept
- As the number of data increases, the clarity of the conceptual relationships and comprehensibility increases
- Optional and multi-choice data hierarchy
- Rhizomatic organization enables adding endless data and related concepts up to a level that would cover the whole architectural theory and be convenient in applying analyses to both the full data set and a group of data
- Open-ended organization avoids reaching dictating results; and is convenient for personalized research
- Inclusiveness enables conceptualization and representation of various perspectives and contradictions in model
- The limitless element and connection number and type
- To be able to represent the whole and focus
- To be able to use various data analysis methods
- Enable compare different approaches and data sets
- Optional arrangement of the data set

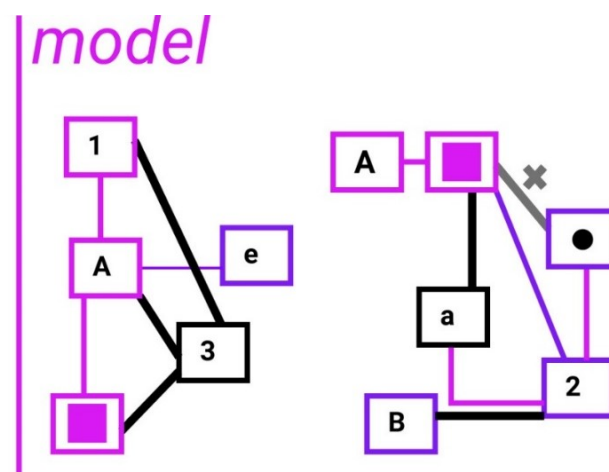


Figure 5.2 Model organization scheme

5.1 Goals

The main goal is to provide a new perspective on the unresolved problems that constitute the research question caused by the ambiguity in the meaning, scope, and evolution of context in architectural literature. The model would enable the emergence of new relationships, situations, and factors with the research problem and examining the available data using different analysis methods. By filtering context studies from the architectural theory and gathering them in the model, analyses can have more valid results in cases where the ambiguity is clarified.

The second goal is to represent the current situation of context in architecture. The model is planned to be updated regularly during and after this study. Thus, after this study, the model provides an up-to-date data set for all context research. The crowd-sourced, dynamic, rhizomatic, and object-oriented structure is convenient for integrating contemporary research into the model.

The third goal is to serve as a context journal for research with the controlled integration of context studies into the model and accelerating the context data flow. Today, much research is being done all over the world. When researchers are unaware of research related to their studies, they fail to benefit from other research and face the risks of repeating the research that was done before; and deducing valid information. These risks can also lead to time losses. Therefore, it becomes increasingly important for the studies carried out today to be quickly accessible and open to other researchers.

The fourth goal is to form a common ground where the context in architecture will be discussed. In addition to integrating contemporary studies into the model, context researchers also gain recognition, and the model would lead to collaborations, research meetings, workshops, and events on context in architecture.

The fifth goal is to be able to analyze the context in architecture in multiple languages and with various cultural data. Context literature studies have certain geographical, cultural, and language constraints. In this study, English literature is analyzed. Therefore, the data set in the model is in English. However, the model is planned to be open to contributions from researchers who speak different languages to decrease the downsides of the research caused by translation problems and research limits.

5.2 Set Up Of The Model

The model is defined in an interface provided by the Thebrain service. The model is accessible online, desktop, or through various device apps. The model would be used without the Internet in the desktop version; However, when the connection is provided, the model is synchronized with the online version. The same process is applied to online users as well. As a user changes the model, the model is synchronized for all users.

All users use the same interface in the model, but not all users are allowed to change the model. The editor user, who made the model, locks the core units of the model and enables users to make changes; and additions. The editor regularly checks the users' changes to prevent security problems.

There are some differences between the types of applications in terms of the model display. In the online version, descriptions and information set to the connections are not seen in the detail panel. Accordingly, the model is organized to present the entire data online and without regard to the application. Nevertheless, it is strongly recommended to download the desktop application to ensure that exploring the model is the most effective.

5.3 Users Of The Model

The primary users of the model are architecture students, researchers, and practitioners. The goals of the model may vary depending on the users. The model is planned to be used by architecture students as an educative platform on the context in the architectural literature, to gain insights into architectural theory in general through the context in architecture, and to learn architectural theory. The model is planned to be used by architectural researchers to support their research. In particular, context researchers in architecture can save time in their studies by using the data set obtained in this study process, being informed of current context studies through the model, recognizing other context researchers, collaborating, and integrating their work into the model. The model is planned to be used by architecture practitioners to obtain knowledge about the context in architectural literature. Furthermore, the model is intended to be used by any designer to determine a position of context.

In addition to the primary users, the model is open to anyone interested in architectural theory. Primary users are likely to be familiar with the architecture data in the model since the context relationships in the model are opened up with figures, text, work, flow, and concepts from the architectural literature. For people from non-architectural fields, model data may be complex and require more research. However, there is no limit regarding age, culture, knowledge, or experience. The model is designed to be useful for all architectural fields.

5.4 The Components Of The Model

5.4.1 Elements

Elements refer to data that is related to the context in architecture. Numerous connections can be set to the elements. Elements refer to the concepts, figures, texts, works, and movements associated with the context. To simplify the representation in the model, the elements are divided into eight categories: chronological anthology, text, architect/architecture office, philosopher, work, movement, indirectly context-related concepts, and indirectly context-related concepts (Figure 5.3). Each category is indicated with a distinct color. The categories are set during the addition of elements to the model. Undefined elements are displayed with a specific color as well. In this way, no elements are unnoticed. Elements are represented with rectangular in the model. Chronological anthologies' and architecture works' include related photos on the left side of the corresponding elements (Figure 5.4). Photos are enlarged to their real size when the mouse hovers over the small version. They can be seen in their original size in the details panel when the element is selected (Figure 5.5, Figure 5.6).

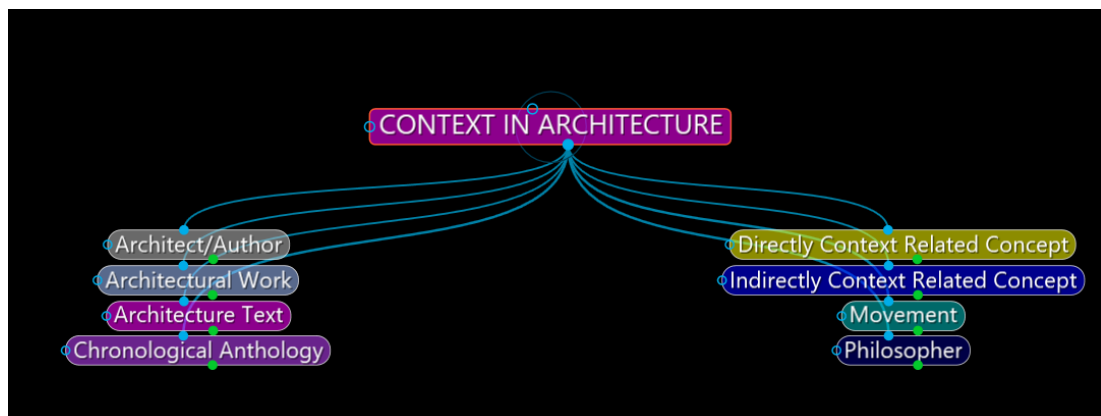


Figure 5.3 Context in architecture data categories

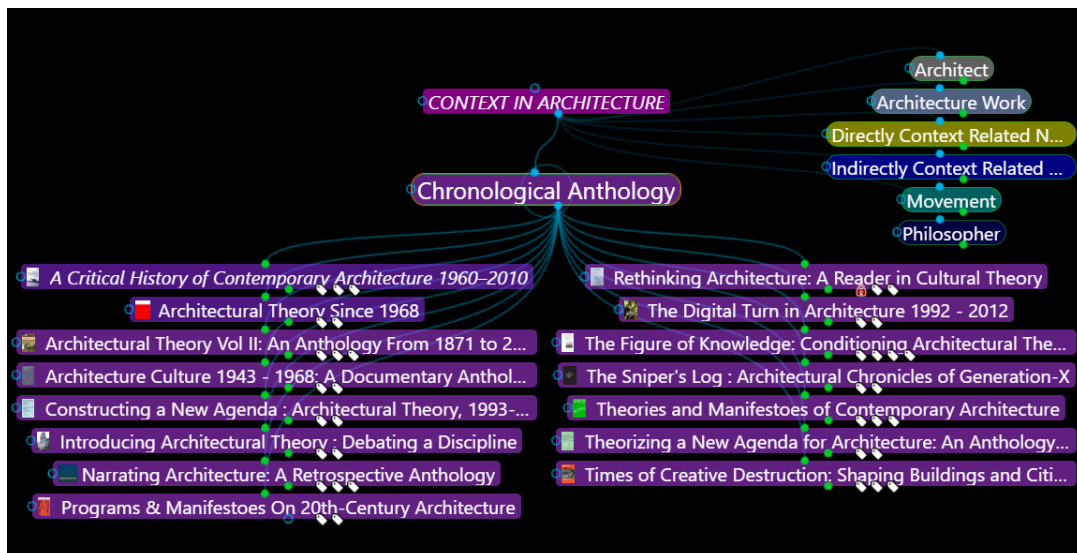


Figure 5.4 Chronological anthology elements with small cover photos

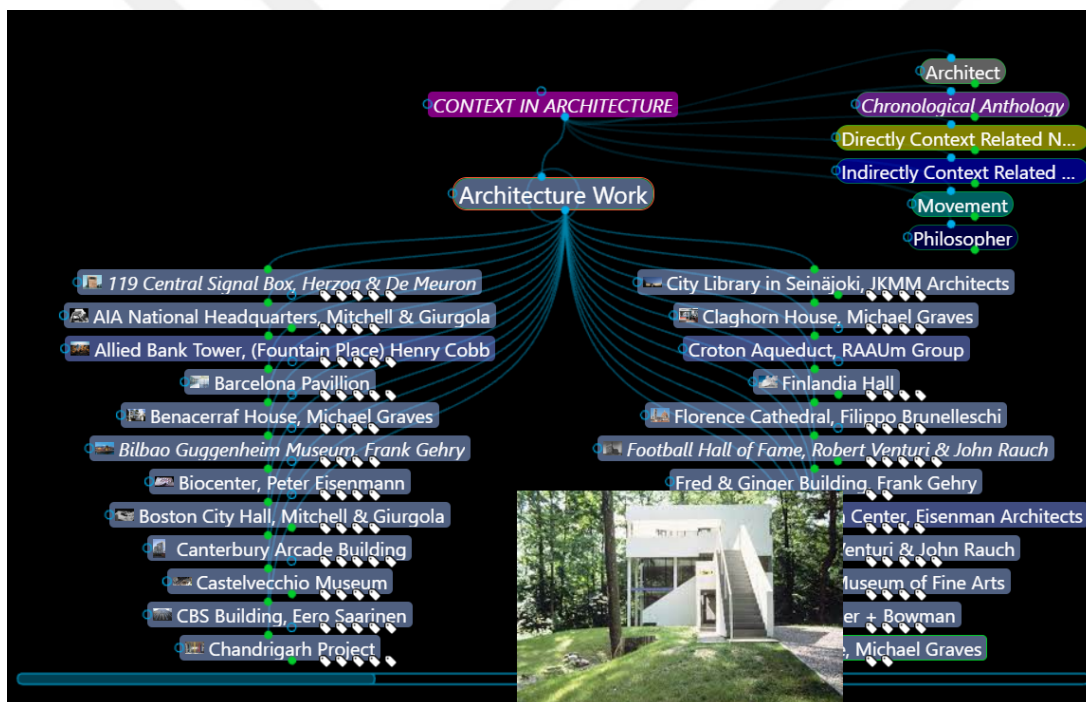


Figure 5.5 Architecture works elements, photos pop up as the mouse hovers over

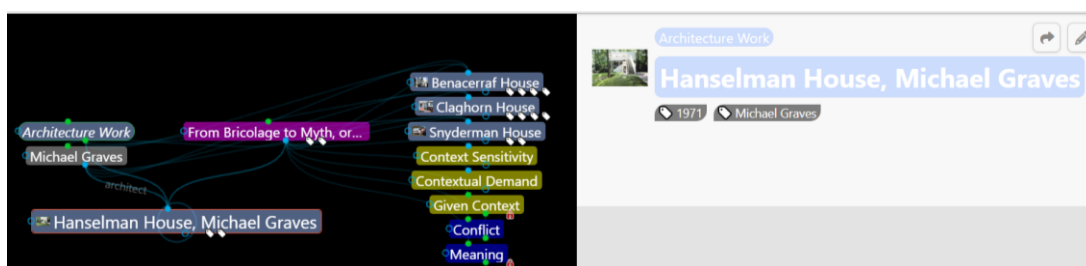


Figure 5.6 Photo displayed in the descriptions panel

5.4.2 Connections

Connections are defined from one element to another. Connections represent the relation of elements to the context in architecture. The connections of the elements are displayed as colorful, curved lines. Some connections are categorized as architect, edited by, excerpts in, opposition, and written by, whereas all the uncategorized connections' means that the two elements are related. Connection types are written on the connection lines. Numerous connections can be set to an element, from above, below, and on the left side (Figure 5.7). The model displays a hierarchical order depending on where the connections are set. The hierarchical order in the model is defined according to the comprehensibility of the representation. So, the model does not indicate nor dictate any hierarchic order of context in architecture. The chronological anthologies are set hierarchically above their chapters and cited texts, and architects and philosophers are set hierarchically above their works and texts (Figure 5.8). In all other connections, the reference texts are set hierarchically above the rest of the elements.

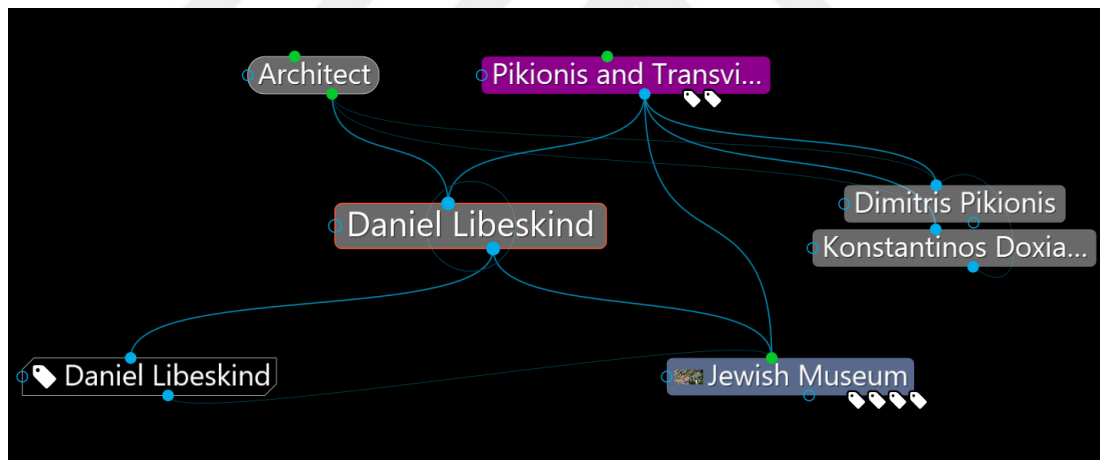


Figure 5.7 Connections can be set from blue circles on the elements

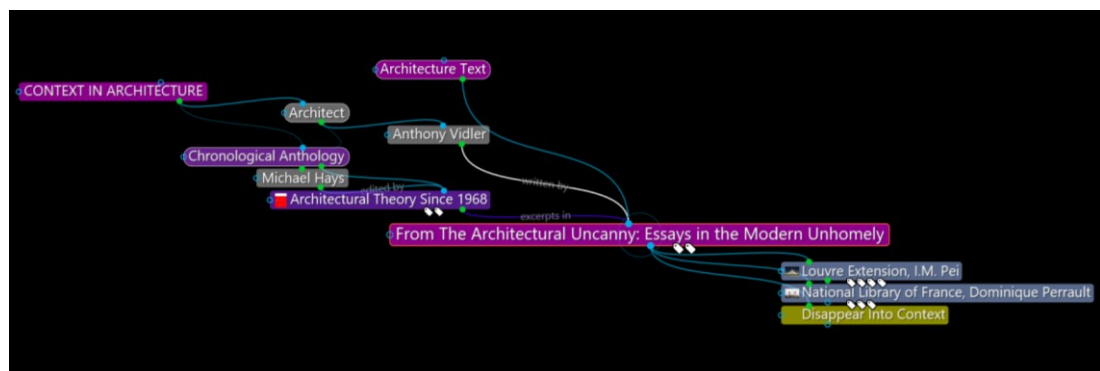


Figure 5.8 Connections' hierarchy

5.4.3 Descriptions & information

The model represents a data mapping with elements and connections. Detailed information about elements and connections is displayed in the descriptions panel. Within the scope of the study, the text citations that refer to adding elements and connections to the model are written in descriptions with citation information. In addition, in the chronological anthology and text categories, the author's name, date of publication, in works, the architect/architect's office name, date/date range of construction, and the location details are written. Photographs related to chronological anthologies and architectural works are also included.

The descriptions defined for elements and connections appear as they are selected in the desktop app, yet only the descriptions of the elements appear in the online version. For all versions, the details of the connection between the two elements is written in the description section of both elements to avoid any confusion (Figure 5.9, Figure 5.10). When an element is selected in the desktop application, the number of connections and which elements are connected, along with the links to the connections and the connected elements, are displayed in the descriptions panel (Figure 5.11). The Phase 1 and Phase 2 details and information are separated with a horizontal line (Figure 5.12).

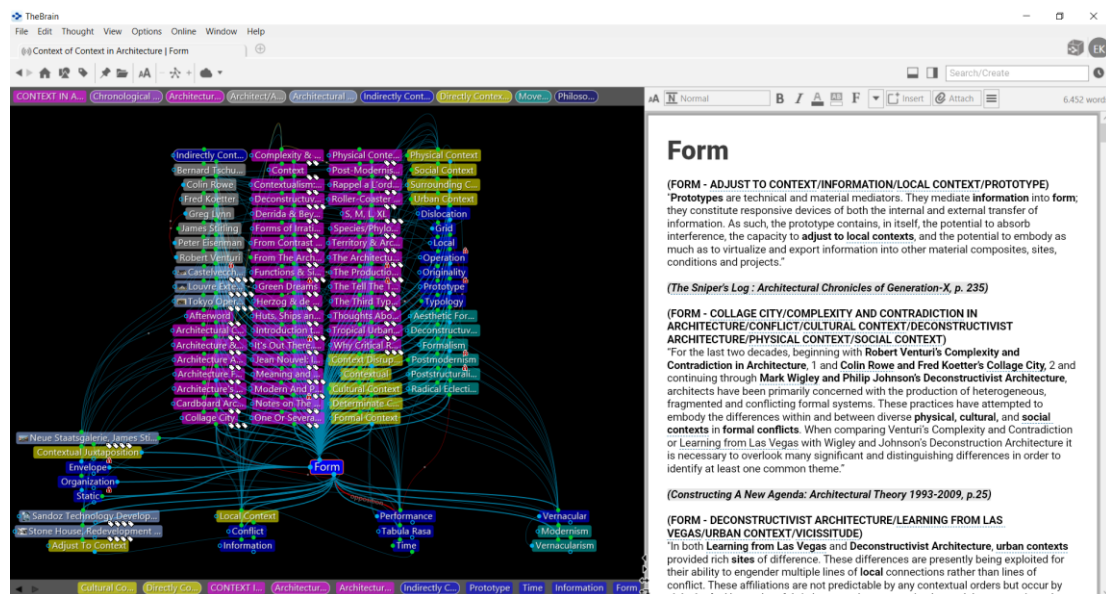


Figure 5.9 Form and information connection is listed in the descriptions panel of the form element

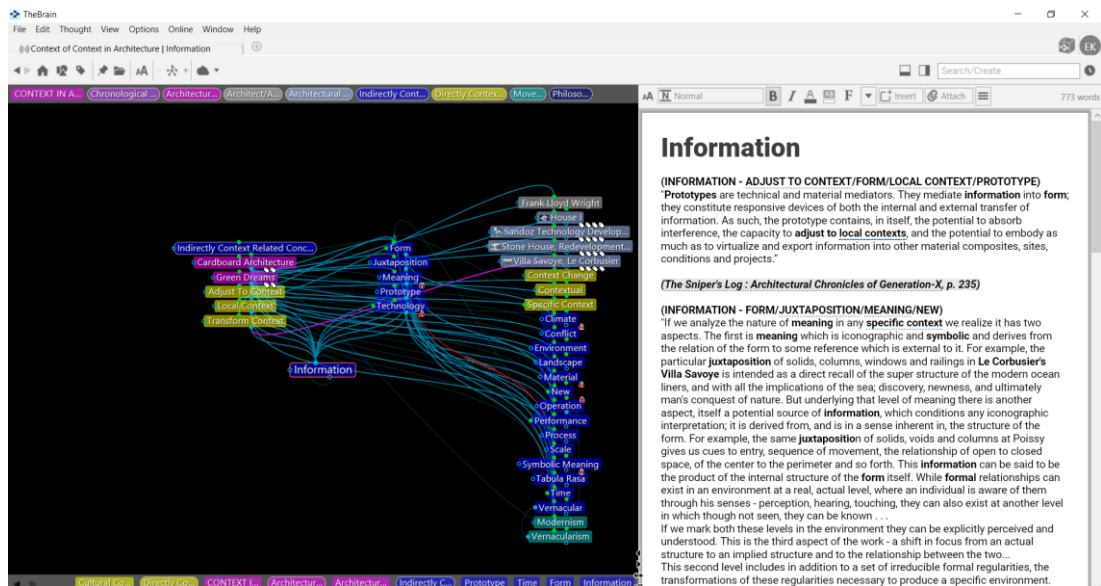


Figure 5.10 Form and information connections are listed in descriptions panel of the information element

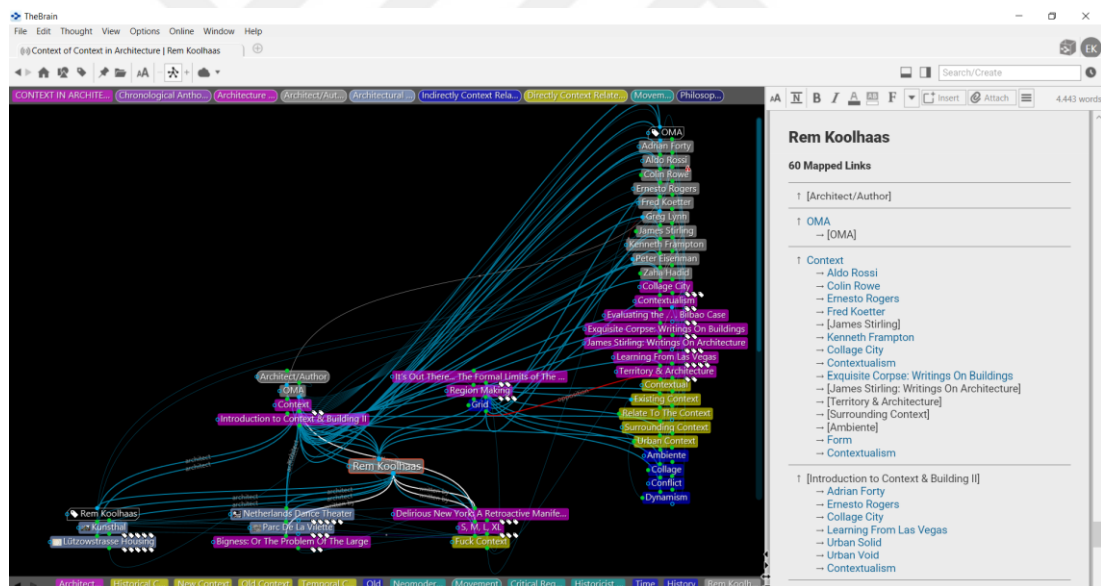
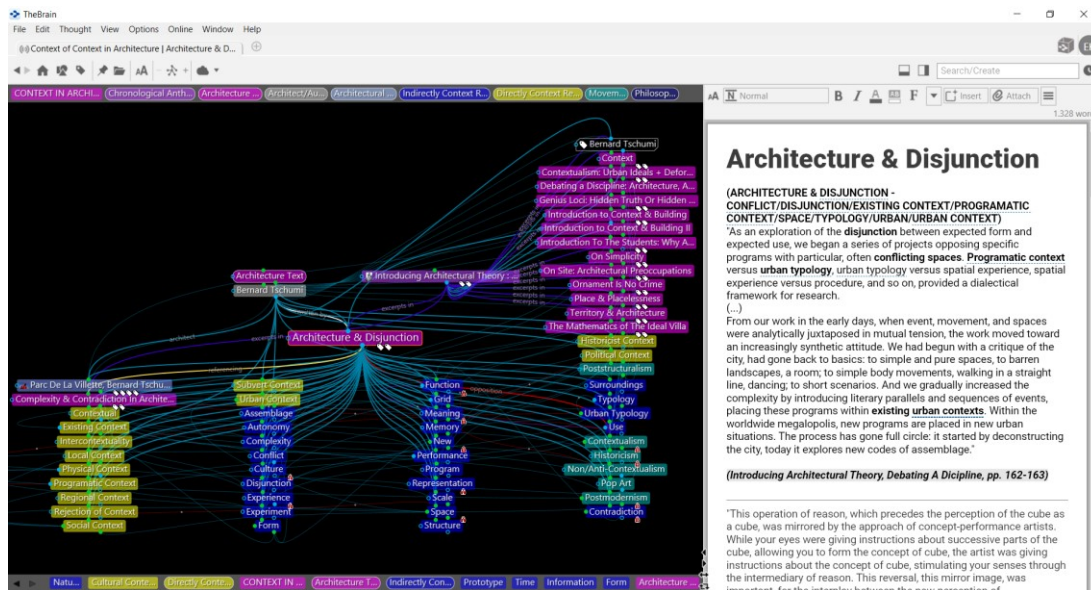


Figure 5.11 The connected elements, number of connections, and links in the descriptions panel



5.5 Data Analysis

5.5.1 Tags

Tags are words/word groups primarily used for keyword searches and are added to the elements. In the chronological anthology and text categories, architect/author and the publication date; in works, architect/architect office, date/date range, and the location information tags are defined. Tags appear as small icons on elements (Figure 5.13). They can be read as small texts when the mouse hovers over the element or when the element is selected (Figure 5.14).

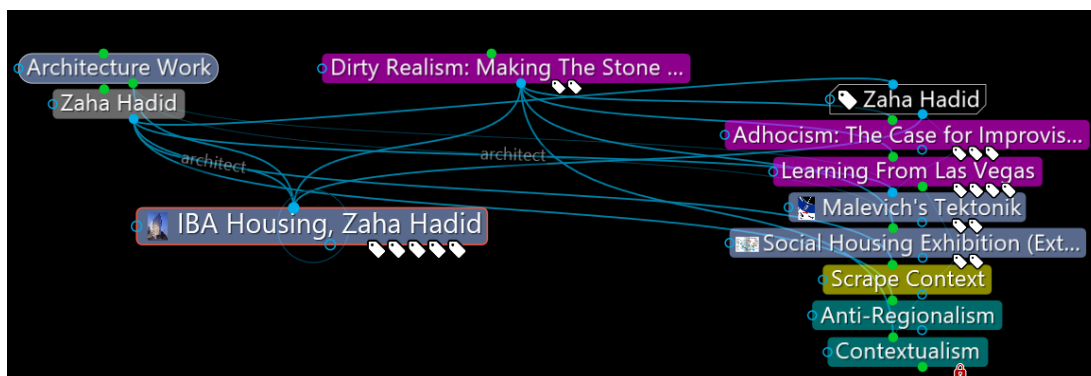


Figure 5.13 Tags appear as small icons on elements

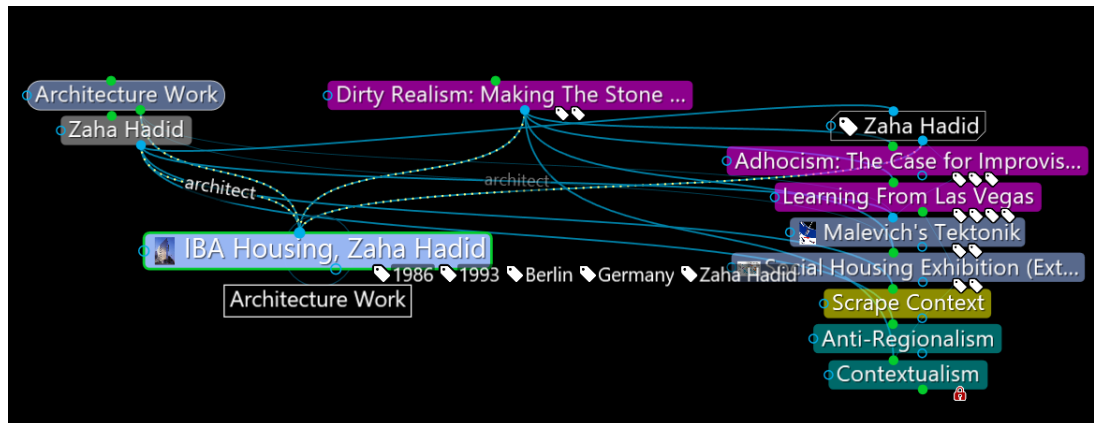


Figure 5.14 Tags give brief information when the mouse hovers over the corresponding element

5.5.2 Search

There is a search engine within the model. As the element names and the words/word groups defined as tags are searched, the related element or tag and its connections are focused (Figure 5.15, Figure 5.16). If the searched text does not fit with any element or tag, the model suggests adding model a new element.

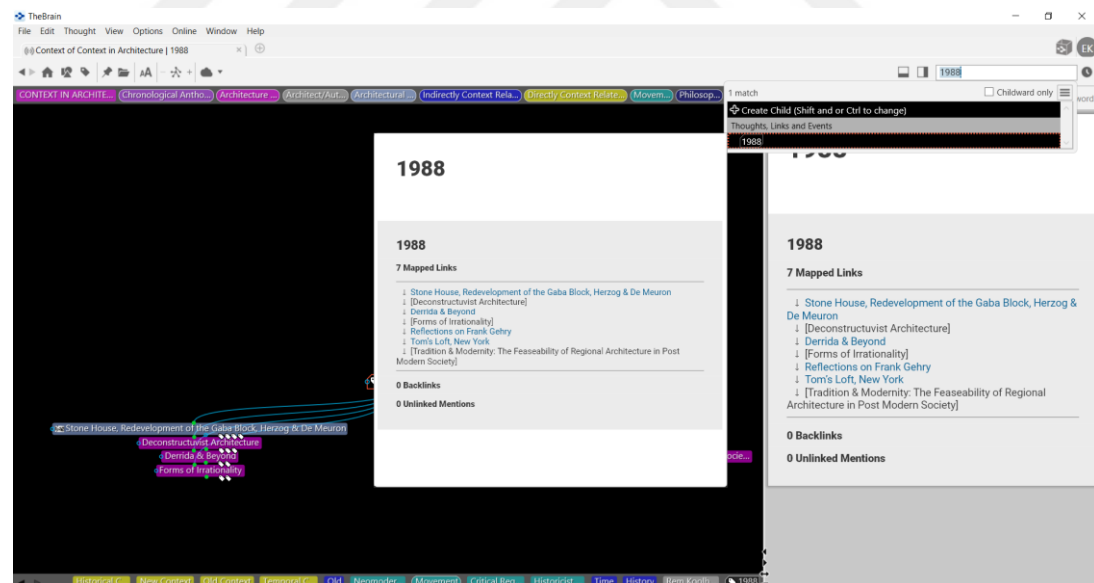


Figure 5.15 Searching for tagged information

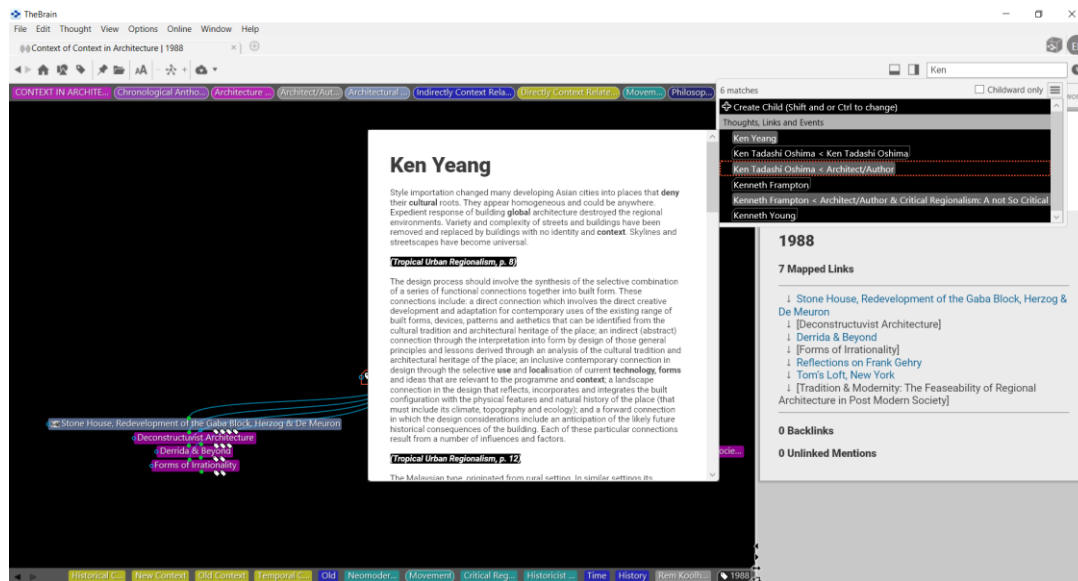


Figure 5.16 Searching elements, auto-complete

5.5.3 Settings

Model settings enable users to change text size, layout, and detail and arrange the order of the elements. Elements can be arranged according to name, type, modification, creation, and activation date. The model layout can be set as small, medium, and extended and organized as normal, outline, and mind map styles. (Figure 5.17, Figure 5.18, Figure 5.19, Figure 5.20, Figure 5.21, Figure 5.22)

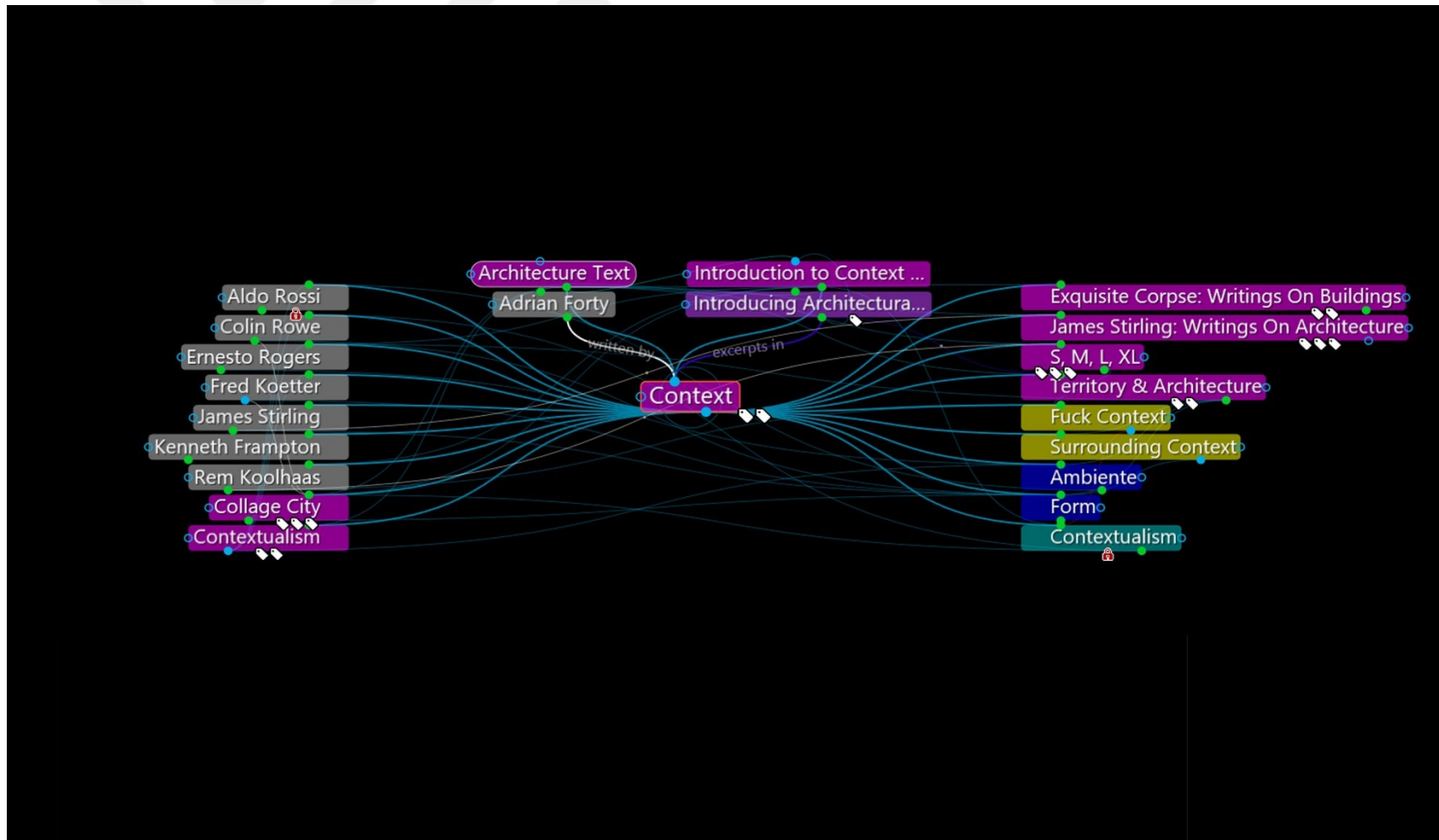


Figure 5.17 Small layout, Context text element, and direct connections

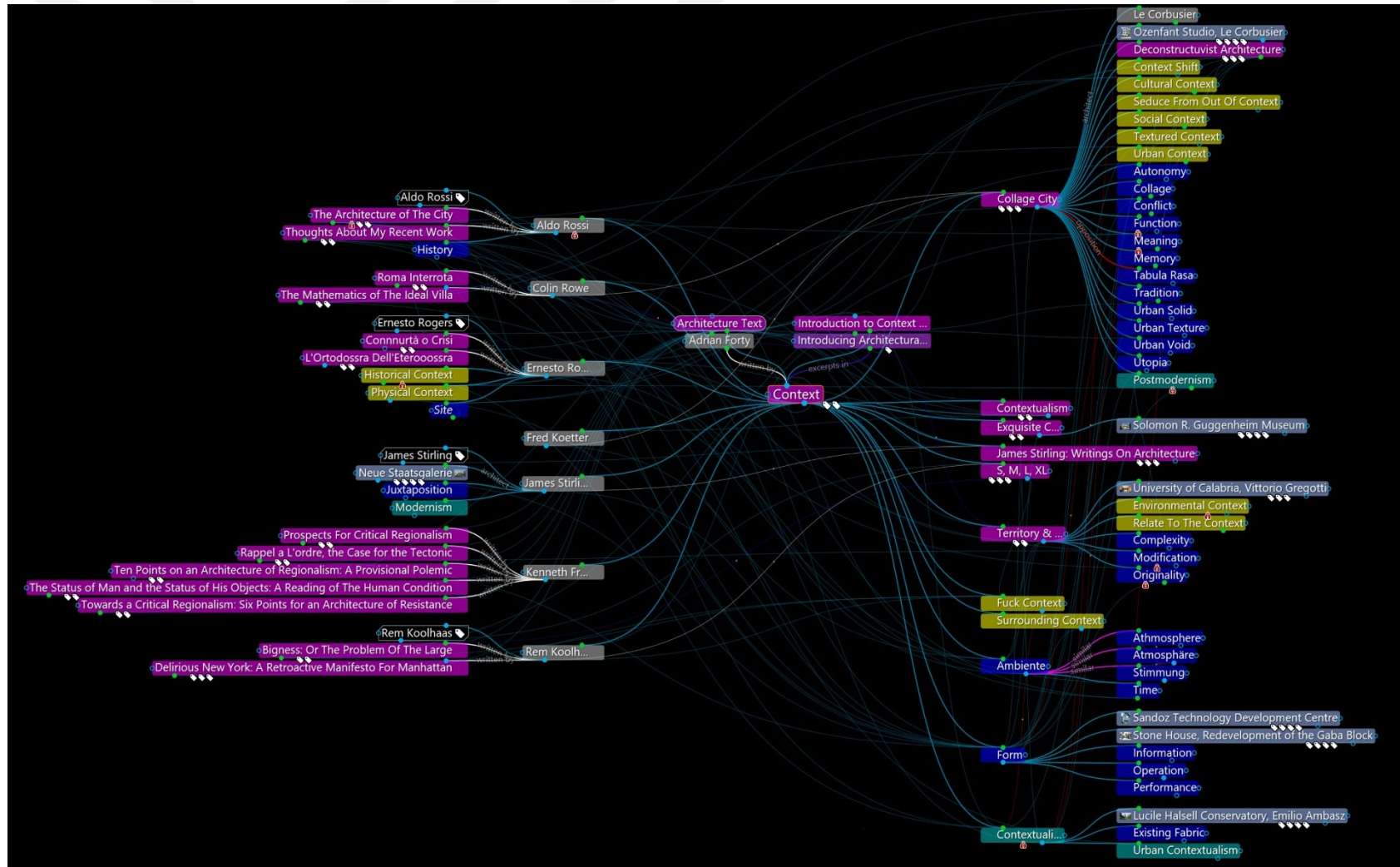


Figure 5.18 Medium layout, Context text element, direct and secondary connections

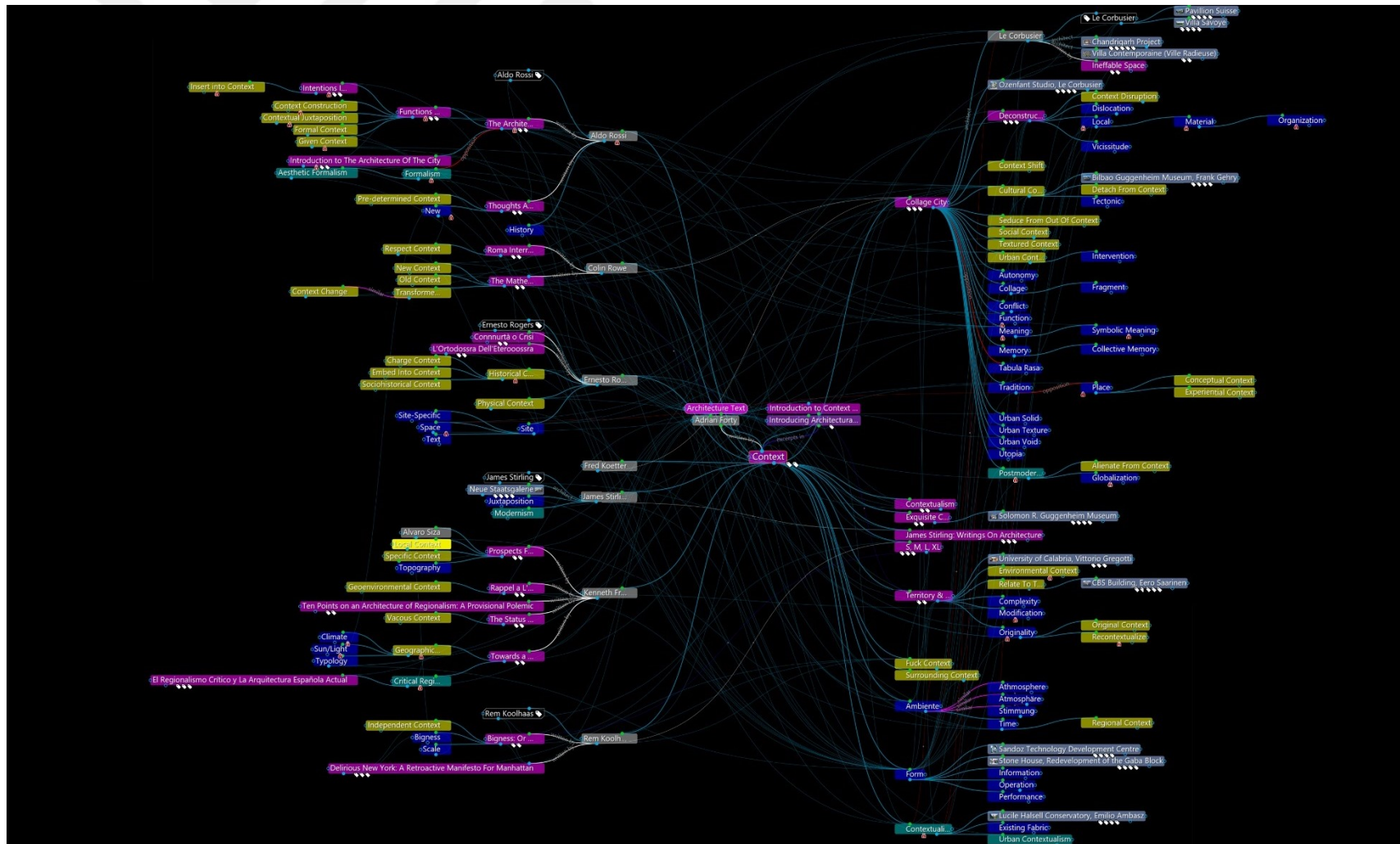


Figure 5.19 Extended layout, Context text element, and all of the connections

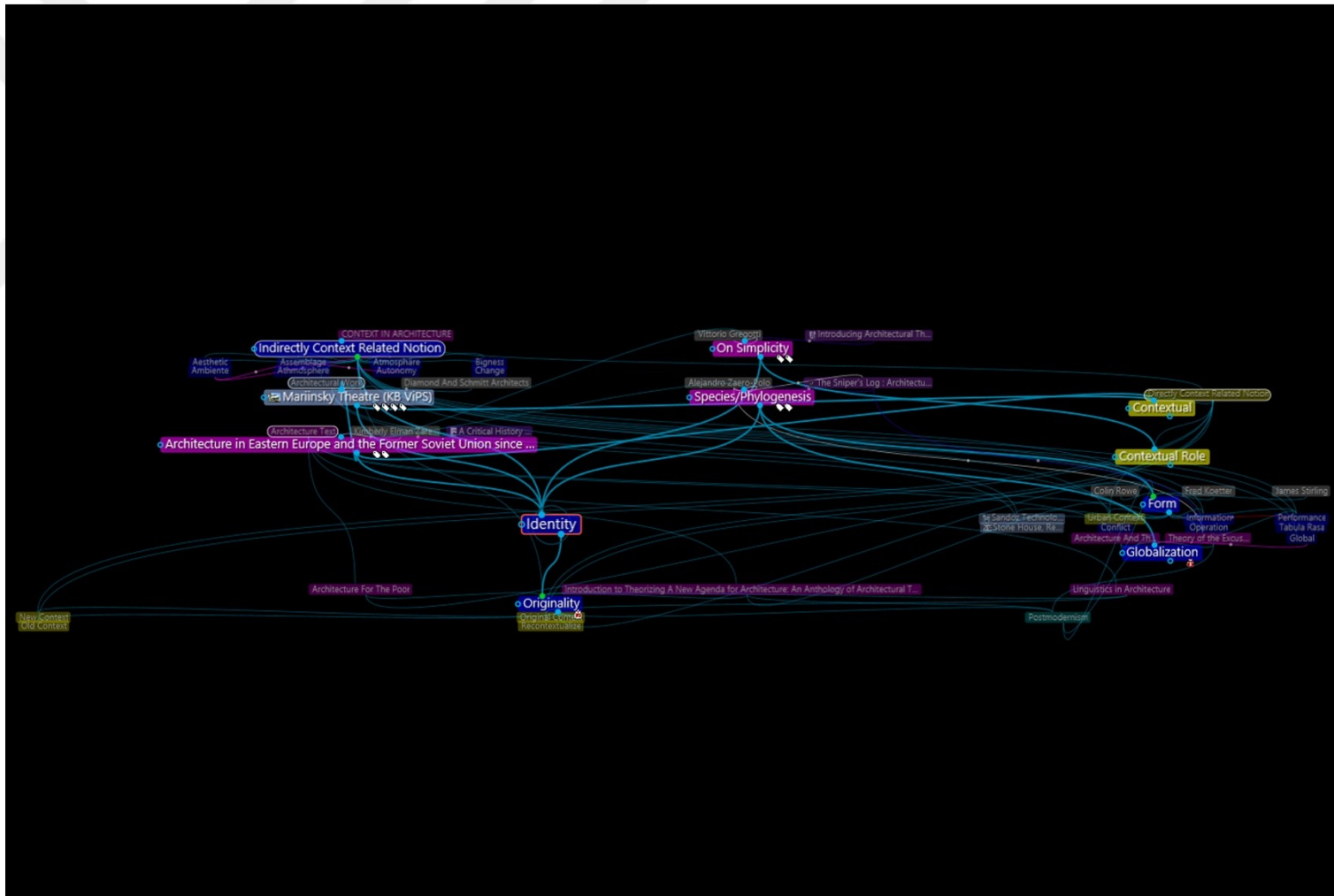


Figure 5.20 Normal layout

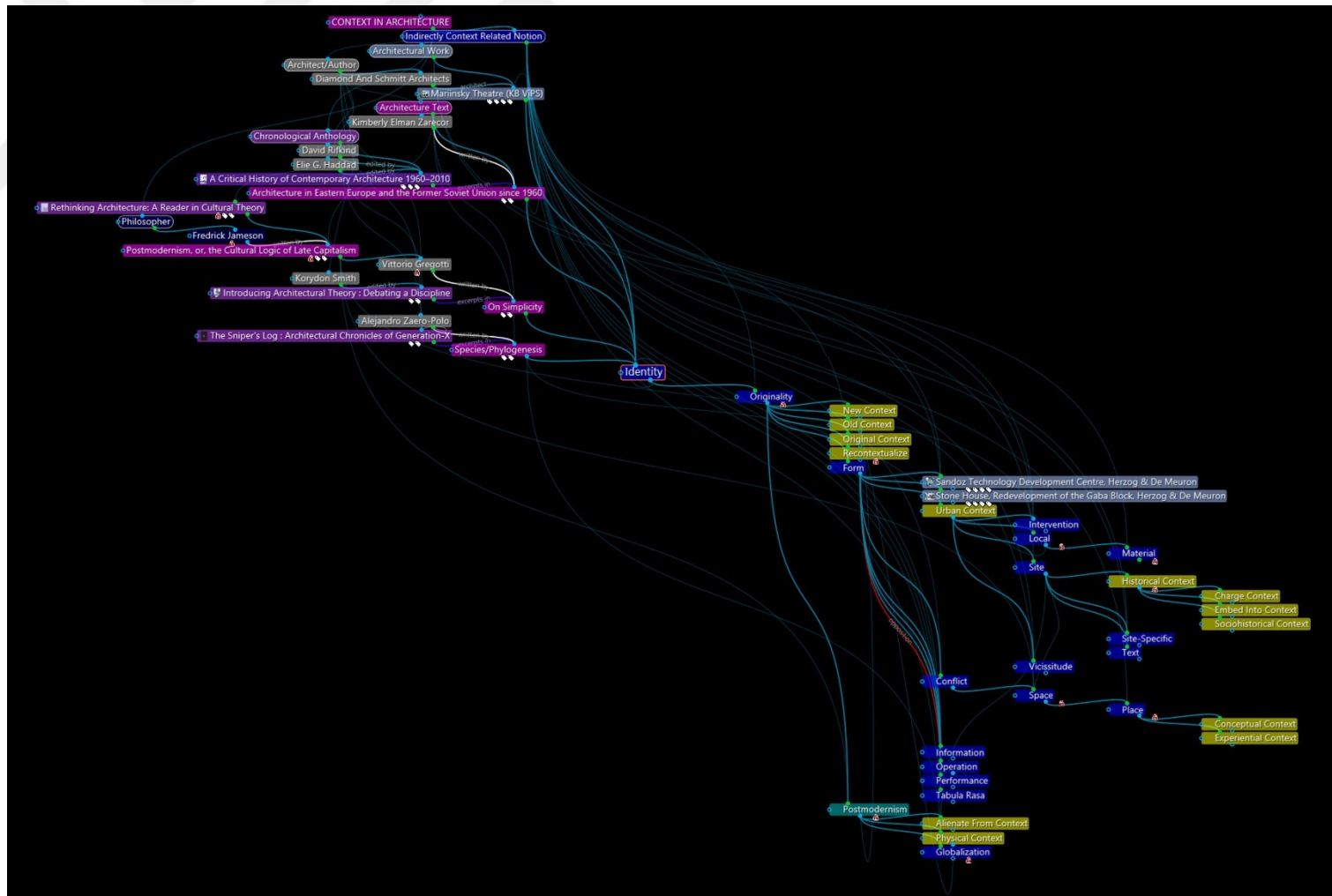


Figure 5.21 Outline layout

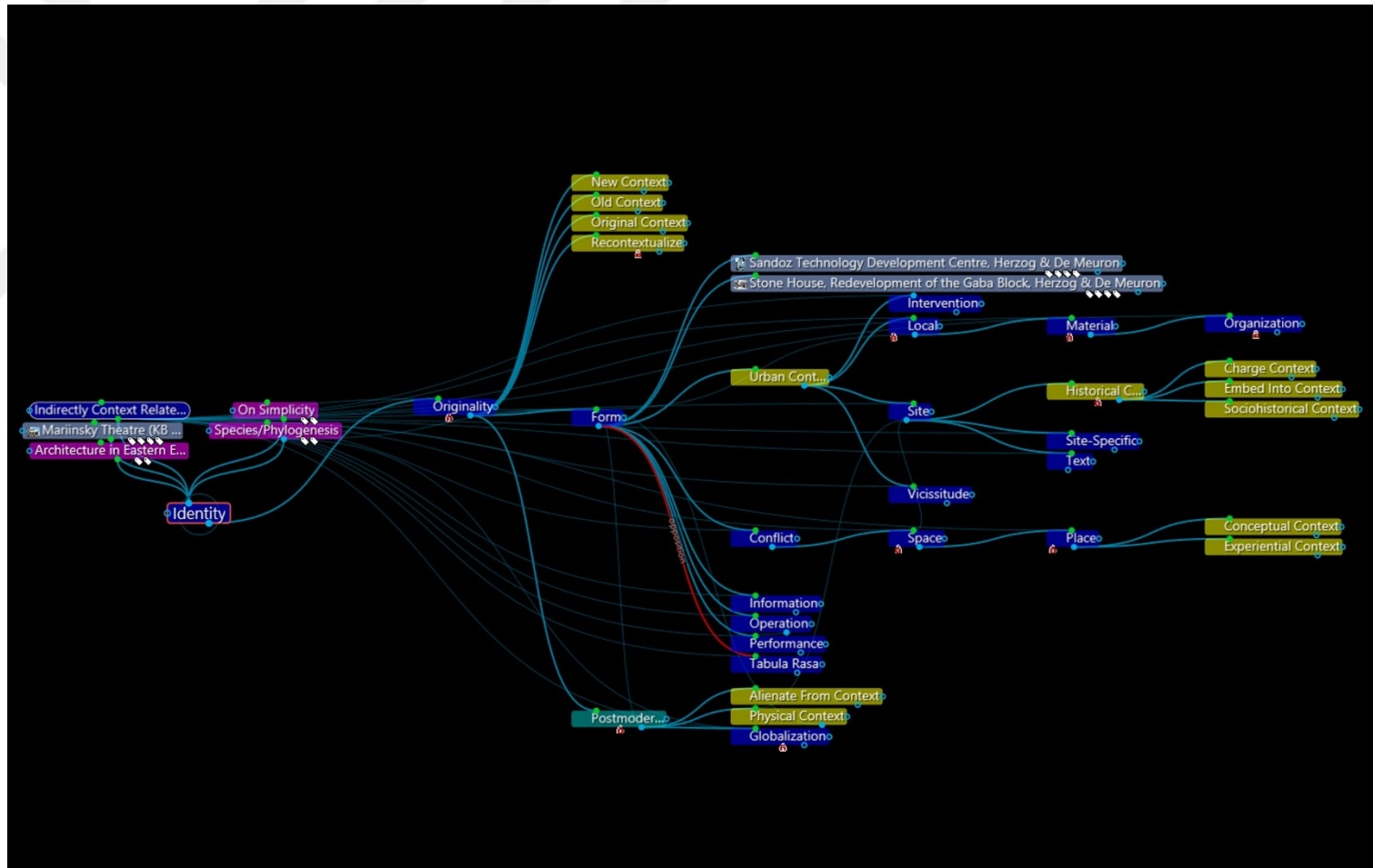


Figure 5.22 Mindmap layout

5.5.4 Analysis

In the context model, all the research questions are investigated by applying various analyses to context literature. Model is a platform where context-related questions can be investigated other than the scope of the research. The model makes it possible to analyze through a homogeneous sample group where all data is unavailable. Categories of data are defined according to the type of analysis to be performed, and the research questions are taken into account or neglected. In the model, frequency analysis, historical analysis, geographic analysis, speech analysis, form analysis, comparison, and cross-readings can be applied.

Data mapping in the model highlights the frequency factor in the presentation and forms a dimension of the visual analysis of the model. Frequency analysis in literature can yield significant results in determining the direction of views on the subject. Frequency analysis in the model can be done with the data that is most or least associated with the context in the architecture, with a visual analysis of the areas in which the relationships are concentrated/decreased, with the information on the number of relationships in the search engine and the descriptions panel, and with the selection of the category based on the category. Different factors can be involved in linking data. For example, as a concept may be associated with a large number of data in a text, it may be related to a different concept in each text. In both cases, the model would show the same data map. On the other hand, when the relationships between texts and chronological anthologies with other texts are frequently analyzed, the texts with the most or the least reference in context literature can be identified. The determination of effective criteria in the analysis, as indicated in the examples, and the consideration of quotations in the sections of data explanations will be decisive in the findings obtained in the frequency analysis. In this study, frequency analysis is applied to search one of the research questions, how does the frequency of the contextual relationships affect the common context discourse. Through frequency analysis in the focus of texts, prominent architects, works, concepts, and movements in the context literature are identified. Primarily, the data most associated with the context in architectural texts are determined by their categories. The results are then compared with the context literature. When the frequency analysis of the relationships between texts and/or chronological anthologies with other texts is carried out, it is possible to identify the texts with the most or the least reference in context literature.

In the model, historical analysis can be done by focusing on specific year/year groups or by comparing historical data. Historical analysis can be done by searching for the year in the model search engine or by selecting the year from the tags. In this study, one of the research questions, Which context-related concepts, architects, and works of architecture are on the agenda of contemporary architecture, is examined with the reverse chronological analysis of the data in the model. In the model, the search engine searches in an inverse chronological order for years starting from 2023, and the outgoing text results are examined on two levels: on the text level, the concepts to which each text is associated, the references included in the people, works, movements and the descriptions panel are studied; on the whole level the current situation is defined through common aspects by evaluating concepts, persons, works and movements to which texts and texts are associated. By defining the present and contrasting it with a certain old period or date range, effective criteria for altering or transforming the context are also explored.

In the model, geographic analysis can only be applied to the data of architectural works. The locations of the architectural works are indicated by city and country. In this study, the goal is limited to enabling geographic analysis in the model. In the search engine, geographic analysis can be done by searching for country and city names or selecting location names from tags.

In architecture, context literature seeks meaningful parts of the whole through discourse analysis. Texts in which context relationships are identified in the literature in the model are added to the descriptions panel. The discourse analysis can be done similarly to examining and comparing the descriptions in the model. As a restriction arising from the model, the search engine cannot be used for texts in the descriptions. Another way to analyze a model is to investigate the whole from the piece. In the study, it is planned to examine the context-related direct and indirect concepts, based on the semantic dimensions, as well as pieces of the overall context in architecture literature.

Form analysis can also be applied to the modeled reference architectural works. Form analysis can be used for various purposes, including evaluating how contextual approaches change the form, comparing context approaches based on structural similarities, and establishing standards for historically identifying the architectural forms of the context. Applying form analysis alone or combined with historical analysis, geographic analysis, and comparative techniques offers additional

alternatives. In this study, formal analysis is not used to the architectural works data, whereas the feasibility of formal analysis is checked in the model.

With the comparison and cross-reading methods used in conjunction with the analysis methods mentioned above, it is possible to determine which word-word patterns the context concept in architecture is discussed with, the historical and cultural characteristics of previous studies on the context concepts in Architecture, the characteristic of those who do these studies (historian, critic, designer, and so on.) and the relationship between the research-researcher, the facts and relationships in the background related to the concept of context in the architectural literature become visible, and the word and word patterns with which the context is debated in architectures can be determined.





6. RESULTS AND PROPOSALS

6.1 . Results

As a result, a context data model is suggested in architectural literature. The multi-layered, holistic data model is serviceable for learning, examining, and criticizing context and context relations in architecture literature and taking a contextual position as a designer. The model would be used for any question related to the context and to explore, do brainstorm, and get inspired. The research questions regarding the model are answered by analyzing the model data. However, it is noteworthy that the results reflect current data gathered from contemporary architectural criticism. Context is constantly transforming as a concept with semantic and critical effects. Time is a factor in the change of context as well. The research questions may result in different results as they were investigated in the future. For these reasons, questions should be asked repeatedly as long as there is a context discussion in the architecture literature. The goal of the model is to offer the most comprehensive perspective possible rather than deducing conclusions. From this aspect, the model would be beneficial for researchers to overcome the missing literature in their research and prevent repeating research.

The object-oriented, rhizomatic structure of the model, in addition to the concept of context with the additions to be made over time, is foreseen to be detailed at such a level that it would consist of data maps of other concepts. Thus, the model is encouraged to be mapped all the relationships of context in architectural theory. The limitless connections might lead data mapping to go beyond architecture. Expanding the model to include every concept will bring the danger of decreased comprehensibility and feasibility of the model. As a caution to this risk, the eligibility of the data added to the model is regularly checked, and the scope of the modeled references is limited with architectural theory as well. However, the model can be copied and used as an essential part of architectural theory modeling/mapping studies.

In the study, the search for context as a keyword limited the study and led to the lack of consideration of many works. The study is focused on the process of

conceptualizing the term in the architecture and to avoid language-based problems and misunderstandings. Keyword search determined the references to be added to the model. The coherence of the reference texts is considered to identify if the contextual statements are consistent with the entire text during the keyword research and citation determination processes. Nevertheless, the use of direct references in the study is found beneficial to avoid risks in assessing the coherence in long or complex texts and in interpreting the text according to personal views, and to avoid mistranslation problems. The limitations of the study is aimed to be diminished by displaying contextual citations, relationships, and references in the model and by offering users the ability to check given data and references, individual evaluations, give feedback, and look for which sources would be beneficial for further studies on the context in architectural theory.

The context in architecture is not found to be discussed within the framework of certain criteria in architectural discourse. Context is widely discussed with the focus on the form in architecture, and the various context criteria are set in many texts. Criteria comparison indicated that the scope of the criteria is different in compared texts. Thus, neither the focus nor the criteria are found to define the general framework of certain criteria in architectural theory.

Unchronological context analysis in architecture highlighted the unclear dimensions of the architecture-context-time relationship. First, the contradictory and parallel perspectives on context are determined. Secondly, the first direct and indirect use of context is identified earlier than the architectural theory literature. Finally, the context research priority of the history is changed to theory and criticism. In addition, the model is found to be successful in chronological and reverse-chronological research as well in terms of comparing the data groups to identify correlations.

The context in architecture is found to be discussed implicitly in other contemporary debates. In Phase 2, context-related architectural theorists' texts study indicated that the context is discussed as the criteria of new suggested terms in architecture, redefined, and is on the agenda of architectural criticism. For instance, lately Eisenman & Iturbe suggested the term "lateness" for architecture and claimed that lateness emerges as architectural elements are decontextualized (2020). However, the context-lateness relationship and the context in contemporary debates are not

recognized enough. Context is found to be correlated with current debates such as cybernetics, globalization, and augmented reality as well.

The context in architecture is found to be changing under the influence of time, architects, and architectural movements. Yet, the context change and the works of architecture are not identified as correlated in the study. Of the 70 architectural works analyzed in the study, only three were referenced to the context in multiple texts. However, the variety of the works of architecture highlighted the contextual readings of the works and the emphasis on the form in contextual perspectives.

The sources analyzed during the thesis study are listed in the references section of the thesis. Not all sources are referenced in the thesis. However, citations from references are included in the conceptual model of the context in architecture. The texts cited in the model are listed in Phase 1 and Phase 2 tables.

In the study, the date first time the context term appeared in architecture is identified to be earlier than the context literature analyses indicated. In addition, the earliest use of the term context in the architectural texts analyzed in the study was identified as the flower analogy in Le Corbusier's text, *Ineffable Space*, dated 1944. Here architecture and surroundings are represented by the flowers and the garden. This is identified as an indirect use. However, the text in which the contextualism term is first used, "Le Corbusier: The Architecture of City Planning", and the text in which the context term is first used, "The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa", are both focused on Le Corbusier and his works; highlighting the pioneering influence of Le Corbusier's perspective on context in architectural theory.

The first direct use of context is identified to be by Colin Rowe in his 1947 essay, *The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa*. The essay is focused on old, new, and changing context concepts, and context is used as a pre-existing term in architectural vocabulary rather than a newly emerged concept. Yet, The Phase 1 analysis showed that context is not mentioned in *Programs and Manifestoes on 20th-Century Architecture*. The original book was published in 1964, and the English translation; was published in 1971. The English translation is analyzed in this study. The anthology contains texts from 1903 to 1963. Considering context emerged in architectural theory in the 1940s, the unmentioning of the term in the anthology indicates that context was not widespread nor prominent in architectural theory in the first half of the 1960s.

In the study, architecture, context, and time relationship is analyzed primarily with the directly time-related concepts: time, historical context, new context, old context, temporal context, and history. Of 155 texts studied in the model, time is referred to in 16 texts, historical context is referred to in 15 texts, new context is referred to in 8 texts, old context is referred to in a text, temporal context is referred to in a text, and history is referred to in 6 texts (Figure 6.1). Considering that concepts directly related to time are referred to in various combinations in some texts, it has been found that 25% of text refer to the architecture context and time relationship. A more comprehensive study of architecture, context, and time in model, including time related concepts such as change, context change, globalization, static, dynamic, new, old, technology, culture, and cultural context; and time related architectural movements such as contextualism, radical eclecticism, postmodernism, rationalism, indicate that context in architecture is widely associated with time in architectural discourse.



Figure 6.1 Time and context related concepts wordcloud

In Phase 1, of 965 texts in 15 chronological anthologies; 163 texts, 165 architects/architecture offices, 22 philosophers, 78 architectural works, 35 movements, 105 directly related concepts, and 107 indirectly related concepts are listed in Phase 1 Table as a reference to context in architectural discourse. The frequency of context references of Phase 1 Table is analyzed in the categories of text, architecture/architecture office, architectural work, movement, indirectly context-related concept, and directly context-related concepts to identify correlations between context references and the context literature reviews. The frequency of the referenced context-related architects (Figure 6.2) is identified to be in parallel with the frequency of the authors (Figure 6.3). Architectural historian authors are found to be about 20 percent. However, the percentage of texts written by architectural historians is considerably high.



Figure 6.2 Context-related architects wordcloud

In the study, model data security is determined as an important factor. A list of rules is set for security and copyright reasons. The references are added to the model with citations. Future editors are expected to do the same in their changes. The editor is in charge of following the same format in his/her changes and additions. If the rule is violated, the user loses the editor feature. All changes made to the model are expected to be checked by the editors, in regular intervals. To facilitate security controls, one of the model features shows the changes made in the last seven days with a list based on changing users, and the change date is planned to be used by editors. As literature from different languages and cultures is added to the model, the interlingual coherence, data security, and compliance controls are predicted to become more complex. In this case, it is planned to call for expert translators' support to do the translation controls.

The model is founded to be a successful alternative to the limited chronological and literal methods of analyzing the context in architecture. The model is not predicted to be an effective method in chronological and thematic analysis in discourse. Yet, as a result of the study, the model is found to be successful, especially in chronological and reverse-chronological research. The date information added to the model as detail and tags affect the success of historical analyses. For this reason, in future data additions, the date information is obligatory to be noted as well.

6.2 Proposals

The study is expected to contribute to the recognition of context research, to the realization of the relationship between context and other contemporary architectural discussions. It is suggested to use the model in context-related research in architecture, integrate additional studies, and develop a model to become a platform for interaction and collaboration among context researchers in architecture.

As a result of the study; the model, the tables used in data modeling and the formats of both model and tables are presented open access to users for the development of the context model, especially by the context researchers and volunteers contributions. Since only direct references to the context are counted as context relationships, it is recommended that the tables and data in the model produced in the framework of the study be reviewed by users, together with reference quotes and relationships. Thus, the individual analyses might lead users to capture different contextual relationships in the quotes specified in the model or in the tables prepared in the study, gain a

comprehensive understanding of the context, and may want to continue this study. The model is therefore urged to bring up and maintain the topic of context in architectural theory.

6.3 Further Research

In determining the context relationships in architecture, the traces of texts, architects, philosophers, architectural works, movements and concepts from literature have been followed to a certain level. Architectural texts, architects, philosophers and movements are analysed and modeled in more detail, compared to the architectural works and concepts. Yet, in future studies the detailing of architectural works and contextual concepts is predicted to be critical and is recommended.

As stated in the study, the context in architecture is a subject that architects emphasize in their design approaches. However, the architects context approaches are generally examined literally and the connections between architects perspective and the reflection to the project are not widely discussed. The model suggests another dimension to the written analysis of context in literature. The analysis of architectural works can vary in different ways, from the analysis of works by architects and critics to the comparison of different aspects of work. In architecture, discussing the architectural work of the context is important from aspects such as bringing a comprehensive view of the subject, reflecting the context in designs and determining the impact the context has on the designer's identities. In the direction of these objectives, it is recommended to develop the category of architecture work in the model in future discussions.

Another dimension that is suggested to be considered in future studies is language and semantics. Concepts and meanings are changed, forgotten, derived in time. Changes in the meanings impact the thoughts, and approaches. As conceptual relationships are followed, overlapping concepts can emerge in current topics, forgotten concepts may come back to life. Language analysis, which points to critical issues for context even in a single language, will come to the fore given that the subject is discussed in multiple languages and has cultural dimensions. Future studies are expected to require the support of multicultural researchers and translators to create a global approach to context in architectural theory. The extension of the model to other languages with a massive and collective study is suggested to determine the history and development of

the context in architecture, and meanings of context in different cultures; to question the relationship of the concept with the language, and to develop a global perspective on the writing and criticism of western history.

The greatest contribution of future studies to architectural theory is predicted to be the modeling of architectural theory. Although modeling and data mapping are commonly used methods, they are not widely used in architectural theory. Effective reasons for choosing the model as a method in the study, apply to the study of many subjects outside the context in architectural theory as well. The context in architecture model is suggested to be an example for architectural theory and lead in data modeling studies in architectural theory. The individual modeling, integrating, and forming a model of all architectural theory presupposes the collective work for the theory of architecture, and brings the potential of creating an educational platform, applying holistic analyses and providing a new perspective.

Future studies are expected to be attainable to minimize the limitations and the negative effects of the limits in research as architectural contributions from unavailable sources, additional languages, and distinct cultures are included in the model in the future. The model develops an indefinite information system and foundation as a system that documents the actuality, impacts, influence, and evolution of the concept of context in architecture, wherein the context is discussed and context data are collected, open to any improvement determined, and will be identified.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Table

PHASE 1: REFERENCES FROM CHRONOLOGICAL ANTHOLOGIES							
AN TH OL OG Y	TEXT (Page number) BOLD: chapter REGULAR: excerpt	ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTU RE OFFICE (Page number)	PHILOSOP HER (Page number)	WORKS (Page number)	MOVEMENT (Page number)	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPTS (Page number)	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPTS (Page number)
The Figure of Knowledge: Conditioning Architectural Theory, 1960s - 1990s	The Shifting Contours of Postwar Architectural Theory, 2020, Loosen, S. Heynicks, R. Heynen H. (9)	Tzonis, A. (20)	Derrida, J. (20)		Postmodernism (20)	autonomy (20)	
	Critical Regionalism: A Not So Critical Theory, 2020, Popescu, C. (27)	Lefaivre, L. (20)	Foucault, M. (20)		Critical regionalism (20)	region (20)	
		Jameson, F. (20)					
		Berman, M. (20)					
	Meaning and Effect: Revisiting Semiotics in Architecture, 2020, Loeckx, A., Heynen, H. (31)	Rossi, A. (48)	Lefebvre, H. (47)			city as text (47)	physical context (47)
						collective memory (48)	historical context (48)
	Thinking Architecture, its Theory, and History: A Case Study about Melvin Charney, 2020, Martin, L. (161)	Charney, M. (172)			Postmodernism (172)	genius loci (173)	pre- contextual (173)
	“Il realismo sporco nell’architettura/Dirty Realism in Architecture” 1990, Lefaivre, L. (190)	Lefaivre, L. (183)	Lefebvre, H. (183)		Dirty realism (183)	globalization (186)	urban context (185)
	Archithese 20, no. 1: “Neue Ansichten: Dirty Realism”, 1990, Lefaivre, L. (190)				Contextualism (183)		social context (185)
	Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, R., Brown, D.S., Izenour, S. (183)				Pop contextualism (183)		context shift (186)
	Sign of Recognition, Ciphers of Deception, 1983, Charney, M. (179)				Modernism (185)		
					Realism (185)		

Times of Creative Destruction: Shaping Buildings and Cities in the Late 20th				Neoliberalism (186)		
	Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance, 1983, Frampton, K. (217)	Frampton, K. (215)		Critical regionalism (215)	place (215)	
					environment (215)	
					history (215)	
					culture (215)	
	A Letter From Harvard, 1969, Tzonis (42)	Tzonis, A. (42)			new (67)	
	The Last Identity Crisis In Architecture, 1969, Tzonis (56)	Tzonis, A. (56)		Regionalism (71)	region (74)	human context (67)
	Struttura e Forma Urbana, (n.d.) De Carlo (74)	De Carlo, G. (71)				fit into context (71)
						existing context (71)
						social context (71)
						historical context (71)
						physical context (74)
						urban context (74)
	The Narcissist Phase In Architecture, 1978, Tzonis, Lefaivre (109)	Tzonis, A. (109)		Narcissism (118)	time (118)	historical context (118)
		Lefaivre, L. (109)				
	The Grid & The Pathway, 1981, Tzonis, Lefaivre (123)	Tzonis, A. (123)		Historicist regionalism (125)	grid (127)	fit into context (125)
		Lefaivre, L. (123)		Critical regionalism (125)	path (127)	social context (125)
		Antonakakis, D. (125)		Regionalism (124)	typology (127)	political context (125)
		Antonakakis, S. (125)				economical context (125)
		Mumford, I. (127)				cultural context (125)
	Huts, Ships, and Bottleracks: Design by Analogy For Architects And/or Machines, 1990, Tzonis (164)				form (167)	contextual (168)

A Critical History of Contemporary Architecture 1960–2010					operation (167)	
					performance (167)	
	Dirty Realism: Making The Stone Stony, 1990, Lefaivre (173)	Christiaanse, K. (178)		Social Housing Exhibition, Christiaanse, K., 1990 (178)	Contextualism (174)	urban context (175)
	Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, Brown, Izenour (174)	Hadid, Z. (179)		IBA Housing, Hadid, Z., 1993 (179)	Pop contextualism (174)	
	Adhocism, 1992, Jencks, Silver (174)					
	Pikionis and Transvisibility, 1990, Tzonis (222)	Doxiadis, K. (228)			new (228)	historic context (228)
		Pikionis, D. (228)				
		Libeskind, D. (228)				
	Puer Ludens, 2005, Lefaivre (254)	Lefaivre, L. (254)	Sartre, J. P. (255)		experience (255)	immediate context (255)
		Van Eyck, A. (254)				evolving context (255)
						learning from context (255)
	'Region Making', 2013, Tzonis, A., Lefaivre (262)	Koolhaas, R. (267)			Anti regionalism (267)	regional context (270)
		Hadid, Z. (267)				
		Gehry, F. (270)				
	Modern (or Contemporary) Architecture circa 1959, 2014, Laurence, P. L. (9)	Rogers, E. (21)			site (14)	contextual relationships (14)
	Architecture Culture 1943 - 1968, 1993, Ockman, J. (14)					physical context (14)
						historical context (14)
	Post-Modernism: Critique & Reaction, 2014, Rifkind, D. (31)	Rossi, A. (35)		Neue Staatsgalerie, Stirling, J., 1984 (42)	Neoclassicism (31)	historical context (31)
	Complexity & Contradiction In Architecture, 1966, Venturi, R. (32)	Rowe, C. (37)				specific context 32)
	The Architecture Of The City, 1966, Rossi, A. (35)	Stirling, J. (42)				cultural context (32)
	The Mathematics Of The Ideal Villa, 1976, Rowe, C. (37)					urban context (35)

Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (38)						textured context (38)
Roma Interrota, 1978, Rowe, C. (38)						respect context (38)
High-Tech: Modernism Redux, 2014, Deyong, S. (51)	Piano Workshop (57)		Lloyd's of London, Rogers, R., 1986 (62)			urban context (62)
			Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Foster & Partners, 1986 (62)			social context (62)
						cultural context (62)
Deconstruction: The Project of Radical Self-Criticism, 2014, Haddad, E. G. (69)	Hadid, Z. (83)		Malevich's Tektonik, Hadid, Z., 1977 (82)			scrape the context (83)
			Fred and Ginger, Gehry, F., 1995 (85)			
Greening Architecture: The Impact of Sustainability, 2014, Tabb, P. (91)				Critical regionalism (102)	topology (102)	geographical context (102)
Towards A Critical Regionalism, 1983, Frampton, K. (102)	Frampton, K. (102)			Green architecture (108)	climate (102)	cultural context (102)
					light (102)	given context (107)
					tectonic (102)	place context (107)
					tradition (102)	contextual process (107)
					complexity (107)	
					sustainability (107)	
The Place of Commonplace: The Ordinary as Alternative Architectural Lens in Western Europe, 2014, Avermaete, T. (189)	Chipperfield, D. (191)		Mews Studio, Chipperfield, D., 1987 (191)			urban context (191)
	Siza, A. (191)		Knight House, Chipperfield, D., 1987 (191)			historical context (191)
						pre-established context (191)
						react to context (191)
						charged context (191)

						existing context (191)
Dutch Modern Architecture: From an Architecture of Consensus to the Culture of Congestion, 2014, Hsu, F. (207)				SuperDutch (214)	atmosphere (243)	interrogating context (214)
Architecture in Switzerland: A Natural History*, 2014, Stalder, L. (239)	Rossi, A. (243)				ambiente (243)	geographical context (243)
					stimmung (243)	historical context (243)
					atmosphere (243)	embed into context (243)
Architecture in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union since 1960, 2014, Zarecor, K. E. (255)			Mariinsky Theatre, Diamond & Schmitt Architects, 2009 (271)			
Finland: Architecture and Cultural Identity, 2014, Mäkelä, T. H. (275)			Finlandia Hall, AAlto, A., 1975 (280)			specific context (275)
			Seinäjäki Library, JKMM, 2008 (285)			cultural context (275)
						existing context (280)
Architecture in Africa: Situated Modern and the Production of Locality, 2014, Low, I. (291)			Naga Site Museum, Chipperfield, D., 2008 (303)			given context (285)
						rural context (299)
						urban context (299)
						engage the context (301)
						contextual exigencies (302)
						attention to context (303)
						integrative context (303)
Global Conflict and Global Glitter: Architecture of West Asia (1960–2010), 2014, Akcan, E. (311)	ElKhouri, P. (318)					inserting building into context (319)
						natural context (319)
						urban context (319)

The Digital Turn in Architecture 1992 - 2012	Internationalism and Architecture in India after Nehru, 2014, Srivastava, A., Sriver, P. (379)					time (395)	historical context (388)
							regional context (388)
							context-specific architectural response (395)
	Architecture in Post-World War II Japan, 2014, Oshima, K. T. (419)	Isozaki, A. (426)		Gunma Prefectural Museum of Fine Arts, Isozaki, A., 1974 (426)			wrench from context (426)
		Beuvenz, P. (440)		Manchester Unity Building, Beaven, P., 1967 (440)			contextual response (440)
				Canterbury Arcade Building, Beaven, P., 1967 (440)			
	Architectural Curvilinearity: The Folded, the Pliant and the Supple, Folding in Architecture, 1993, Lynn, G. (28)	Lynn, G. (28)		Sainsbury Wing National Gallery, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Middleton, B. E., 1991 (29)	Postmodernism (28)	fragment (29)	physical context (29)
	Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Izoneur S. (29)	Kipnis, J. (35)		Wexner Center, Eisenman, P., 1989 (29)	Deconstructivism (28)	form (29)	cultural context (29)
	Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture, 1966, Venturi, R. (29)	Cobb, H. (41)		Parc De La Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects, 1983 (29)	Contextualism (28)	contradiction (29)	social context (29)
	Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (29)	Eisenman, P. (42)		The Gehry House, Gehry, F., 1991 (29)	Neo-classicismNeo-classicism (29)	conflict (29)	historical context (29)
	Deconstructivist Architecture, 1988, Wigley, M., Johnson P. (29)			Greater Columbus Convention Center, Eisenman Architects, 1993 (34)	Neo-modernism (29)	material (29)	contextual discontinuity (29)
				Roof Structures, Shoji Yoh, n.d. (38)	Regionalism (29)	program (29)	formal context (29)
				Croton Aqueduct, RAAUm Group (38)		urban fabric (29)	specific context (32)
				John Hancock Tower, Cobb, H., 1976 (41)		vicissitude (31)	urban context (32)
				Allied Bank Tower, Cobb, H., 1986 (41)		site (34)	immerse in context (34)

					complexity (34)	incorporate their context (34)
					ideal (39)	heterogeneous context (34)
					environment (39)	disappear into context (41)
					folding (41)	existing context (41)
						mimic context (41)
						reflection to context (41)
	From Object To Field, Field Conditions, 1997, Allen, S. (62)	Allen, S. (62)		Urban contextualism (62)	field condition (63)	urban context (63)
		Krier, L. (77)		New Urbanists (77)	site (63)	logistics of context (77)
				Deconstructivism (77)	complexity (77)	rejection of context (77)
The Sniper's Log: Architectural Chronicles of Generation-X	Herzog & de Meuron: Between The Face And The Landscape, 1993, Zaera-Polo, A. (69)	Herzog & de Meuron (78)		Stone House, Redevelopment of the Gaba Block, Herzog & de Meuron, 1988 (78)		
				Sandoz Technology Development Centre, Herzog & de Meuron, 1993 (78)		
				119 Central Signal Box, Herzog & de Meuron, 1995 (78)		
	Jean Nouvel: Intensifying The Real, 1994, Zaera-Polo, A. (81)	Nouvel, J. (88)		Tokyo Opera House, Jean Nouvel, 1986 (88)		specific context (88)
				Vinci International Congress Centre, Jean Nouvel, 1993 (88)		
	Eisenman's Machine of Infinite Resistance, 1997, Zaera-Polo, A. (93)	Eisenman, P. (96)		Aronoff Center for Design and Art/DAAP Building, Peter Eisenman, 1996 (97)		historical context (96)
						local context (96)
	The Berlage Menu: A New "Productive" Rather Than					

"Critical" Paradigm, 2002, Zaera-Polo, A. (214)						
Processes, Material, Prototypes..., 2002, Zaera-Polo, A. (232)					prototype (235)	local context (235)
					information (235)	adjust to context (235)
					form (235)	
Theory of the Excuse: The Erotics of Material Agency, 2012, Zaera-Polo, A. (268)				Postmodernism (270)	globalization (270)	
					experiments (270)	
Remix 2000, 2000, Zaera-Polo, A. (301)				Contextualism (324)	time (323)	economic context (302)
				Non-contextualism (324)	urban consistency (323)	social context (302)
					existing fabric (324)	contemporary context (324)
					globalization (324)	
					new (324)	
					material organization (329)	
Roller-Coaster Construction, 2001, Zaera-Polo, A. (332)			Yokohama International Passengers Terminal, FOA, 1995 (338)			local context (339)
						urban context (339)
The High Rise-Phylum, 2007 (383)					technology (388)	
					econometrics (388)	
					globalization (388)	
Species/Phylogenesis, 2003, Zaera-Polo, A. (346)					identity (347)	
					form (347)	
The Urban Age, 2007, Zaera-Polo, A. (471)			Bilbao Guggenheim Museum, Frank Gehry, 1997 (476)			cultural context (476)
						political context (476)

Introducing Architectural Theory: Debating a Discipline	The Politics of The Envelope, 2008, Zaera-Polo, A. (477)				Postmodernism (486)		alienated from context (486)
	Complexity & Contradiction In Architecture, 1966, Venturi, R. (27)	Venturi, R. (27)					simple context (27)
	On Simplicity, 1996, Gregotti, V. (32)	Hollein, H. (63)					contextual role (32)
	Architecture & Disjunction, 1983, Tschumi, B. (154)	Tschumi, B. (154)					existing context (163)
							urban context (163)
	The Mathematics Of The Ideal Villa, 1967, Rowe, C. (256)	Le Corbusier (265)					old context (265)
							new context (265)
	Contextualism: Urban Ideals and Deformations, 1971, Schumacher, T. (276)	Schumacher, T. (276)		Maison Particulière, Van Doesburg, Van Eesteren, 1922 (300)	Contextualism (276)	building (276)	separation from context (300)
	The Figure Grounds, 1967, Cooper, W. (301)	Cooper, W. (301)		The Villa Badoer of Palladio (300)		exterior (276)	adjust to a context (301)
				Pavillion Suisse, Le Corbusier, 1931 (302)		form (301)	given context (301)
				The CBS Building, Eero Saarinen, 1964 (302)		collage (301)	abstract from context (301)
				S. Giovanni Laterano, Alessandro Galilei, 1735			lift out of context (302)
				Cathedral of Florence, Filippo Brunelleschi, 1436 (303)			tight context (302)
				Harlem Redevelopment Plan Group Project, Cornell Group, 1967 (305)			loose context (302)
							local accommodation of context (303)
							co-exist with the context (305)
							give back a context (305)
							existing context (305)

Introduction to Context And Building Part II, 2012, Smith, K.						
Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (312)	Rogers, E. (312)				surrounding (312)	
Context, in Words and Buildings: A Vocabulary of Modern Architecture, 2000, Forty, A. (323)	Forty, A. (312)				physical (312)	
Introduction to French edition of Le Territoire de l'Architecture, 1982, Gregotti, V. (323)	Koolhaas, R. (312)				historical (312)	
The Architecture of The City, 1966, Rossi, A. (325)	Rossi, A. (325)				urban (312)	
Notes on The Synthesis of Form, 1964, Alexander, C. (325)	Rowe, C. (325)				solid (312)	
Contextualism: Urban Ideals and Deformations, 1971, Schumacher, T. (326)	Alexander, C. (325)				void (312)	
Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (326)	Schumacher, T. (326)				historical (312)	
Writings on Architecture, 1998, Stirling, J. (327)	Frampton, K. (327)				environment (325)	
Exquisite Corpse: Writings on Buildings, 1991, Sorkin, M. (327)	Sorkin, M. (327)				problem (325)	
S, M, L, XL, 1995, O.M.A., Koolhaas, R., Mmou, B. (327)	Stirling, J. (327)				problem (325)	fuck context (327)
	Koolhaas, R. (327)					
Territory & Architecture, 1985, Gregotti, V. (341)			University of Calabria, Vittorio Gregotti, 1972 (343)		form (341)	environmental context (341)
					site (346)	relation to context (342)
On-Site: Architectural Preoccupations, 1991, Burns, C. (345)					reference (346)	particular context (352)
					void (347)	local context (352)
					meaning (352)	regional context (352)
					surrounding (352)	relative context (352)
					change (352)	
					form organization (352)	
					scale (352)	

						culture (352)	
						space (352)	
	Place & Placelessness, 1976, Relph, E. (373)					place (375)	experiential context (375)
							conceptual context (375)
							spatial context (376)
	Genius Loci: Hidden Truth Or Hidden Agenda, 2003, Moore, K. (387)					genius loci (391)	fit into context (392)
						landscape (393)	
Constructing A New Agenda: Architectural Theory 1993-2009	Architectural Curvilinearity: The Folded, The Pliant And The Supple, 1993, Lynn, G. (25)	Lynn, G. (17)		Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Frank Gehry (19)		curvilinearity (17)	contextual (17)
	Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture, 1966, Venturi, R. (25)	Kipnis, J. (33)		Sainsbury Wing, Robert Venturi (25)	Neoclassicism (26)	form (17)	existing context (19)
	Collage City, 1978, Rowe, C., Koetter, F. (25)	Cobb, H. (41)		Peter Eisenman's Wexner Center (25)	Neomodernism (26)	fragment (25)	physical context (25)
	Deconstructivist Architecture, 1988, Wigley, M., Johnson, P. (25)	Eisenman, P. (42)		Bernard Tschumi's La Villette Park (25)	Regionalism (26)	contradiction (25)	cultural context (25)
	Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Izenour, S. (25)			The Gehry House (25)	Deconstructivism (29)	fragment (25)	social context (25)
	Fetish, 1992, Whiting, S., Mitchell, E., Lynn, G. (33)			Colombus Convention Center (33)		conflict (25)	historical context(25)
	Perplications: On the Space and Time of Rebstock Park, 1991, Rajchman, J. (45)			Shoei Yoh's roof structures (38)		material (25)	contextual discontinuity (26)
				RAA Um's Croton Aqueduct (38)		program (25)	formal context (26)
				John Hancock Tower, Henry Cobb (41)		urban fabric (26)	specific context (29)
				Allied Bank Tower, Henry Cobb (41)		vicissitude (28)	urban context (29)
						site (32)	immerse in context (31)
						complexity (32)	incorporate their context (32)
						ideal (38)	heterogeneous context (32)

					environme nt (38)	disappear into context (41)
					folding (42)	mimic context (42)
						reflection to context (42)
Thoughts On The Everyday, 1997, Berke, D. (55)	Berke, D. (55)			contextualis m (55)		
				vernacular architecture (55)		
Field Conditions, 1999, Allen, S. (89)	Allen, S. (89)				field (97)	urban context (91)
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					symbolic meanings (305)	

The Significance of A&P Parking Lots, or Learning from Las Vegas, in Learning from Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, R., Brown, D.S. (313)		Poirier, R. (320)			meaning (320)	new context (313)
Territory And Architecture, 1966, Gregotti, V. (338)	Gregotti, V. (338)	Heidegger, M. (339)	University of Calabria, Gregotti, V. (342)	Neorationalism (338)	place (338)	environmental context (339)
Architecture, Environment, Nature, (n.d.) Vittorio Gregotti (339)	Rossi, A. (339)				genius loci (338)	historical context (339)
					typology (338)	geographical context (339)
					site (339)	
					meaning (339)	
					morphology (339)	
					tectonic (339)	
					situation (342)	
					original (342)	
					symbolic (342)	
					mimetic imitation (342)	
					organic assimilation (342)	
					visible complexity (342)	
					measurement (342)	
An Analogical Architecture, 1976, Rossi A. (345)	Rossi, A. (346)	Strauss, C. L. (346)			meaning (346)	context change (346)
The Architecture of The City, 1966, Rossi, A. (346)					form (346)	urban context (346)
Functions And Signs: Semiotics of Architecture, 1973, Eco, U. (346)		Benjamin, W. (347)			function (346)	pre-determined context (357)
Thoughts About My Recent Work, 1976, Rossi, A. (356)					morphology (346)	modified context (357)
					flexible function (346)	
					new addition (357)	

						time (357)	
	Prospects For Critical Regionalism, 1983, Frampton, K. (468)	Siza, A. (473)			Critical Regionalism (473)	topography (473)	local context (473)
	Why Critical Regionalism Today?, 1990, Tzonis, A., Lefaivre, L. (483)	Aalto, A. (473)				form (490)	historical context (490)
	El Regionalismo Crítico Y La Arquitectura Española Actual, 1985, Tzonis, A., Lefaivre, L. (490)					regional (490)	
						genius loci (490)	
	The Tell The Tale Detail, 1983, Frascari, M. (500)	Scarpa, C. (511)		Castelvecchio Museum, Scarpa, C., 1973 (511)		spatial organization (511)	
	Rappel a L'ordre, the Case for the Tectonic, 1990, Frampton, K. (518)						geoenvironmental context (524)
	Lecture AT the New York Architectural League", Section A., no. 1; February/March 1983, Gregotti, V. (525)						modified context (524)
Architecture Culture 1943-1968: A Documentary Anthology	Introduction, 1993, Ockman, J. (13)	Le Corbusier (18)		Chandigarh, Le Corbusier, 1965 (18)	Modernism (13)	tradition (18)	
	L'Ortodossia dell'eterodossia, 1957, Rogers, E. (24)	Rogers, E. (20)			Functionalism (13)	modern (18)	
	Connurità o Crisi, April May 1957, Rogers, E. (24)				Contextualism (18)		
	Ineffable Space, 1944, Le Corbusier (66)						isolated from context (66)
	Nonstraightforward Architecture: A Gentle Manifesto, 1965, Venturi, R. (125)						
Programs &							

APPENDIX B: Phase 1 Reference Frequency Table

PHASE 1 REFERENCES FREQUENCY TABLE						
TEXT	ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTURE OFFICE	PHILOSOPHER	PROJECTS	MOVEMENT	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT
Struttura e Forma Urbana, (n.d.) De Carlo (1)	Aalto, A. (2)	Barthes, R. (3)	119 Central Signal Box, Herzog & de Meuron, 1995 (2)	aesthetic formalism (1)	ambience (1)	abstract from context (2)
Formative Education, Engineering Form, Ornament, Bloch (1)	Agrest, D. (1)	Benjamin, W. (1)	AIA National Headquarters, Mitchell & Giurgola, 1973 (1)	anti contextualism (1)	ambiente (1)	adjust to context (2)
The Ontological Foundation of The Occasional and The Decorative, (n.d.), Gadamer (1)	Allen, S. (1)	Bloch, E.(1)	Allied Bank Tower, Cobb, H., 1986 (1)	anti-regionalism (1)	analogous elements (1)	alienate from context (1)
Architecture, Environment, Nature, (n.d.) Gregotti (1)	Alexander, C. (1)	Chomsky, N. (1)	Aronoff Center for Design and Art/DAAP Building, Peter Eisenman, 1996 (1)	contextualism (20)	assemblage (1)	attention to context (1)
Genius Loci: Hidden Truth Or Hidden Agenda, 2003, Moore (1)	Antonakakis, D. (1)	Derrida, J. (1)	Barcelona Pavilion, Mies Van Der Röhe, 1929 (1)	critical regionalism (7)	atmosphere (1)	charged context (1)
Charles-Étienne Briseux: The Musical Body and the Limits of Instrumentality in Architecture, 2002, Pérez-Gómez (1)	Antonakakis, S. (1)	Eco, U. (1)	Parc De La Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects, 1983 (1)	deconstructivism (3)	atmosphere (1)	co-exist with the context (1)
Context, in Words and Buildings: A Vocabulary of Modern Architecture, 2000, Forty (1)	Berman, M. (1)	Foucault, M. (1)	Benacerraf House, Michael Graves, 1969 (1)	dirty realism (1)	identity (1)	compensating for context (1)
Writings on Architecture, 1998, Stirling (1)	Berke, D. (1)	Gadamer, H.G. (1)	Bilbao Guggenheim Museum, Frank Gehry, 1997 (3)	functionalism (1)	architectural plan (1)	conceptual context (1)
It's Out There... The Formal Limits of The American Avant-Garde, 1997, Speaks (1)	Beuven, P. (1)	Gombrich, E. (1)	Biocenter, Peter Eisenman, 1987 (1)	green architecture (1)	autonomy (4)	contemporary context (1)
Complexities, 1998, Martin, R. (1)	Baird, G. (1)	Habermas, J. (1)	Boston City Hall, Mitchell & Giurgola 1962 (1)	high modernism (1)	building (1)	context construction (1)
From Object To Field, 1997, Allen (2)	Botta, M. (1)	Hegel, F. (1)	Canterbury Arcade Building, Beaven, P., 1967 (1)	historicism (1)	change (6)	contextual juxtaposition (1)
On Simplicity, 1996, Gregotti (1)	Brown, D.S. (2)	Heidegger, M. (3)	Florence Cathedral, Filippo Brunelleschi, 1436 (1)	historicist regionalism (1)	city (1)	context shift (2)
The Island Nation Aesthetic, 1996, Isozaki (1)	Cacciari, M. (1)	Lefebvre, H. (3)	Castelvecchio Museum, Scarpa, C., 1973 (1)	modernism (2)	city as text (1)	contextual assignment (1)

13 Propositions of Post-Modern Architecture, 1996, Jencks (1)	Charney, M. (1)	McLuhan, M. (1)	The CBS Building, Eero Saarinen, 1964 (2)	narcissism (1)	climate (2)	contextual demand (1)
S, M, L, XL, 1995, O.M.A., Koolhaas, Mmou (1)	Chipperfield, D. (1)	Poirier, R. (1)	Chandigarh Project, Le Corbusier, 1965 (1)	neoclassicism (2)	code (1)	contextual discontinuity (2)
Oublier Rowe, 1994, Somol (1)	Cobb, H. (1)	Sartre, J. P. (1)	Mutual Savings Bank, Moore, C., 1964 (1)	neoliberalism (1)	collage (3)	contextual exigencies (1)
Role of The Engineer, 1994, Rice (1)	Cohen, S. (2)	Strauss, C. L. (3)	Claghorn House, Michael Graves, 1978 (1)	neo modernism (1)	collective memory (1)	contextual process (1)
Architecture Culture 1943 - 1968, 1993, Ockman, J. (1)	Colquhoun, A. (2)		Greater Columbus Convention Center, Eisenman Architects, 1993 (1)	neo rationalism (2)	complexity	contextual response (3)
Architectural Curvilinearity: The Folded, The Pliant, And The Subtle, 1993, Lynn (4)	Cooper, W. (1)		Croton Aqueduct, RAAUm Group, (n.d.) (1)	new urbanists (1)	contradiction	contextual role (1)
Bigness: Or The Problem Of The Large, 1994, Koolhaas (1)	Cristiaanse, K. (1)		Football Hall of Fame, Robert Venturi & John Rauch, 1967 (1)	non-contextualism (1)	conflict	contextual strategies (1)
On The American Center; Paris An Interview, 1993, Gehry (1)	De Carlo, G. (2)		Finlandia Hall, Aalto, A., 1971 (1)	pop contextualism (2)	culture (2)	cultural context (22)
One or Several Masters?, 1993, Somol (1)	Doxiadis, K. (1)		Fred and Ginger, Gehry, F., 1995 (1)	postmodernism (12)	cultural memory	cut off from context (2)
Adhocism, 1992, Jencks, Silver (2)	Durand, J. L. (1)		Greater Columbus Convention Center, Eisenman Architects, 1993 (1)	postmodern historicism (1)	cultural layer	dealing with context (1)
Fetish, 1992, Whiting, Mitchell, Lynn (1)	Eisenman, P. (10)		The Gehry House, Frank Gehry, 1991 (1)	poststructuralism (1)	curvilinearity (1)	denial of context (1)
The Architectural Uncanny, 1992, Vidler (2)	ElKhouri, P. (1)		Guild House, Robert Venturi & John Rauch, 1963 (1)	rationalism (1)	digital design (1)	detach from the context (1)
Exquisite Corpse: Writings on Buildings, 1991, Sorkin (1)	Forty, A. (1)		Gunma Prefectural Museum of Fine Arts, Isozaki, A., 1974 (1)	realism (1)	dislocation (1)	disappear into context (1)
On His Own House, 1991, Gehry (1)	Frampton, K. (7)		Hanselman House, Michael Graves, 1971 (1)	regionalism (4)	ecology (1)	distinct context (1)
On-Site: Architectural Preoccupations, 1991, Burns (1)	Gandelsonas, M. (1)		Harlem Redevelopment Plan Group Project, 1967, Koetter, Oswald, Potters et. al. (1)	SuperDutch (1)	economy (1)	distorting context (1)
Perplications: On the Space and Time of Rebstock Park, 1991, Rajchman (1)	Gehry, F. (3)		Hartford Court House Additions, Greenberg, A., 1970 (1)	traditional architecture (1)	environment	economical context (5)

Unfolding Events: Frankfurt, Rebstock and the Possibility of a New Urbanism, 1991, Eisenman (1)	Graafland, A. (1)		Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Foster & Partners, 1986 (1)	urban contextualism (2)	existing fabric	embed architecture into context (1)
Green Dreams, Artforum, October 1991, Wines (1)	Graves, M. (2)		IBA Housing, Hadid, Z., 1993 (1)	Whites & Greys (1)	experience	engage the context (1)
The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism, 1991, Jameson (1)	Gregotti, V. (2)		John Hancock Tower, Cobb, H., 1976 (1)	vernacular architecture (1)	experiment	environmental context (3)
Twisting the Separatrix, 1991, Kipnis (1)	Hadid, Z. (3)		Knight House, Chipperfield, D., 1987 (11)		exterior	evolving context (1)
Architect's Statement, 1990, Wines (1)	Harrison, C. (1)		Lloyd's of London, Rogers, R., 1986 (1)		field condition	existing context (7)
"Il realismo sporco nell'architettura/Dirty Realism in Architecture" 1990, Lefaivre (1)	Harroonian, G. (1)		Louvre Extension, I.M. Pei		flexible	experiential context (1)
Archithese 20, no. 1: "Neue Ansichten: Dirty Realism" (January/February 1990), Lefaivre (1)	Hatton, B. (1)		Lucile Halsell Conservatory, Emilio Ambasz		folding	formal context (1)
Rappel a L'ordre, the Case for the Tectonic, 1990, Frampton (1)	Hays, M. (2)		Malevich's Tektonik, Hadid, Z., 1977		form (24)	fit into context (4)
Why Critical Regionalism Today?, 1990, Tzonis, Lefaivre (1)	Hejduk, J. (1)		Maison Particulière, Van Doesburg, Van Eesteren, 1922		fragment	fuck context (2)
Anchoring, 1989, Holl (1)	Herzog & de Meuron (1)		Manchester Unity Building, Beaven, P., 1967		function	functional context (2)
Architecture and Politics in the Reagan Era: From Postmodernism to Deconstructivism, 1989, McLeod (1)	Holl, S. (1)		Mariinsky Theatre, Diamond & Schmitt Architects, 2009		genius loci (4)	geographical context (3)
Design Book Review 17, 1989, Ingersoll (1)	Hollein, H. (1)		Mews Studio, Chipperfield, D., 1987		geometric organization (1)	given context (6)
The Relevance of Classical Architecture, 1989, Porphyrios (2)	Huet, B. (1)		Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, Isozaki, A.		globalization (5)	heterogeneous context (1)
Deconstructivist Architecture, 1988, Wigley, Johnson (3)	Hurt, S. (1)		Mutual Savings Bank, Charles Moore, 1964 (1)		grid (1)	historical context (24)
Derrida & Beyond, 1988, Mugerauer (1)	Ingersoll, R. (1)		Naga Site Museum, Chipperfield, D., 2008 (1)		ground (1)	human context (1)
Forms of Irrationality, 1988, Kipnis (1)	Isozaki, A. (2)		National Library of France, Dominique Perrault, 1995 (1)		history (5)	immediate context (1)
Tradition & Modernity: The Feasibility of Regional Architecture in Post-Modern Society, 1988, Pallasmaa (1)	Jameson, F. (2)		Neue Staatsgalerie, Stirling, J., 1984 (1)		idea (1)	immerse in context (1)

Architecture & The Problem of The Rhetorical Figure, 1987, Eisenman (1)	Jencks, C. (3)		North Canton City Hall, Venturi & Rauch, 1965 (1)		ideal (1)	incorporate the context (1)
The Philosophy of Symbiosis, 1987, Kurokawa (1)	Johnson, P. (1)		Ozenfant Studio, 1922, Le Corbusier (1)		information (1)	insert into context (2)
Tropical Urban Regionalism, Young (1)	Kipnis, J. (4)		Parc De La Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects, 1983 (1)		juxtaposition (1)	integrative context (1)
From Work to Text, 1986, Barthes (1)	Koetter, F. (2)		Pavillon Suisse, Le Corbusier, 1931 (1)		landscape (3)	interrogating context (1)
Moving Arrows, Eros and Other Errors: An Architecture of Absence, 1986, Eisenman (1)	Krier, R.		Roof Structures, Shoji Yoh, n.d. (1)		light (1)	learning from context (1)
El Regionalismo Crítico Y La Arquitectura Española Actual, 1985, Tzonis, Lefaivre (1)	Koolhaas, R. (5)		Royal Chancellery, Asplund, G., 1922 (1)		local (3)	lift out of context (1)
From Contrast to Analogy: Developments in The Concept of Architectural Intervention, 1985, Solà-Morales (1)	Krier, L. (3)		S. Giovanni Laterano, Alessandro Galilei, 1735 (1)		material (1)	local context (8)
The End of the Classical: The End of the Beginning, the End of the End, 1984, Eisenman (1)	Kroll, L. (1)		Sainsbury Wing National Gallery, Venturi, R., Brown, D. S., Middleton, B. E., 1991 (1)		material organization (1)	local accommodation of context (1)
Architecture & Disjunction, 1983, Tschumi (1)	Kurokawa, K. (1)		Sandoz Technology Development Centre, Herzog & de Meuron, 1993 (1)		meaning (15)	logical context (1)
Lecture AT the New York Architectural League", Section A., no. 1; February/March 1983, Gregotti (1)	Le Corbusier (5)		Snyderman House, Michael Graves, 1972 (1)		measure (1)	logistics of context (1)
Prospects For Critical Regionalism, 1983, Frampton (1)	Lefaivre, L. (5)		City Library in Seinäjoki, JKMM Architects, 2012 (1)		memory (3)	loose context (1)
Sign of Recognition, Ciphers of Deception, 1983, Charney, M.	Libeskind, D. (1)		Social Housing Exhibition, Christaense, K., 1990 (1)		message (1)	metaphysical context (1)
Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance, 1983, Frampton (3)	Lynn, G. (1)		Stone House, Redevelopment of the Gaba Block, Herzog & de Meuron, 1988 (1)		metaphor (1)	mimic context (1)
The Architecture of Complexity, 1983, Kroll (1)	Martin, R. (2)		The Villa Badoer, Palladio, 1556 (1)		mimetic imitation (1)	modified context (2)
The Tell The Tale Detail, 1983, Frascari (1)	McLeod, M. (1)		Tokyo Opera House, Jean Nouvel, 1986 (1)		modification (1)	natural context (1)

Introduction to French edition of Le Territoire de l'Architecture, 1982, Gregotti, (1)	Meier, R. (1)		Twin Peaks Housing Complex, Bronx, Meier, R. (1)		morphology (2)	negating context (1)
Introduction in The Architecture of The City, 1982, Eisenman (1)	Mumford, L. (1)		University of Calabria, Gregotti, V., 1972 (1)			new context (5)
The Grid And The Pathway, 1981, Tzonis, Lefaivre (2)	Muschamp, H. (1)		Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Mitchell & Giurgola, 1971 (1)		nature (2)	old context (1)
Modern and Postmodern Architecture, 1981, Habermas (2)	Nouvel, J. (1)		Villa Contemporaine, Le Corbusier (1)		new (18)	original context (1)
Eupalinos or Architecture, 1980, Cacciari (1)	Perez-Gomez, A. (1)		Villa Savoye, Le Corbusier (1)		non-static (1)	particular context (2)
Toward A Radical Eclecticism, 1980, Jencks (1)	Piano Workshop (1)		Vinci International Congress Centre, Jean Nouvel, 1993 (1)		old (1)	physical context (9)
The Status of Man and the Status of His Objects: A Reading of The Human Condition, 1979, Frampton (1)	Pikionis, D. (1)		Yale Mathematics Building, Venturi & Rauch (1)		operation (1)	place context (1)
Introduction to Aldo Rossi in America, 1976 to 1979, Eisenman (1)	Porphyrios, D. (3)		Yokohama International Passengers Terminal, FOA, 1995 (1)		organic assimilation (1)	political context (2)
From Bricolage to Myth, or How to Put Humpty-Dumpty Together Again, 1978, Colquhoun (1)	Rice, P. (1)		Wexner Center, Eisenman, P., 1989 (2)		original (6)	pre-contextual (1)
Collage City, 1978, Rowe, Koetter (10)	Rogers, E. (3)		Whitman Village, Moore, C. (1)		palimpsest (1)	pre-established context (1)
Delirious New York, 1978, Koolhaas (1)	Rossi, A. (10)				parallax (1)	pre-existing context (1)
Roma Interrota, 1978, Rowe (1)	Rowe, C. (8)				path (1)	primacy of context (1)
The Only Path for Architecture, 1978, Culot, Krier (1)	Scarpa, C. (1)				performance (1)	react to context (1)
Formalism—Realism, 1977, Huet (1)	Schumacher, T. (3)				place (8)	recharge context (1)
New Directions in American Architecture: Postscript At The Edge of Modernism, 1977, Stern (2)	Scolari, M. (1)				pop landscape (1)	recontextualize (1)
The Third Typology, 1977, Vidler, A. (3)	Serra, R. (1)				problem (1)	reflection to context (2)
An Analogical Architecture, 1976, Rossi (1)	Siza, A. (2)				program (1)	rejection of context (1)

Gray Architecture as Post-Modernism, or, Up and Down from Orthodoxy, 1976, Stern (1)	Somol, R. E. (2)				prototype (1)	relation to context (3)
Place & Placelessness, 1976, Relph (1)	Sorkin, M. (1)				reference (1)	remove from context (1)
Reality as History: Notes for a Discussion of Realism in Architecture, 1976, Steinmann (1)	Speaks, M. (1)				representation (1)	reproducing context (1)
Thoughts About My Recent Work, 1976, Rossi, A.	Steinmann, M. (1)				rhetorical figure (1)	repressing context (1)
Urban Space, 1975, Krier (1)	Stern, R. A. M. (3)				region (3)	respect context (1)
Design versus Non-Design, 1974, Agrest (1)	Stirling, J. (3)				scale (4)	rigid context (1)
L'Architecture Dans Le Boudoir: The Language of Criticism And The Criticism of Language, 1974, Tafuri (2)	Tafuri, M. (2)				semantic (1)	rural context (1)
Physical Context/Cultural Context: Including It All, January 1974, Cohen (1)	Tschumi, B. (1)				setting (1)	scrape the context (1)
The Production of Space, 1974, Lefebvre (2)	Tzonis, A. (11)				site (9)	seduce from out of context (1)
"Foreword" in "Conversations with Architects", 1973, Scully (1)	Van Der Röhé, M. (1)				situation (2)	sensitivity to context (1)
Functions & Sign: Semiotics of Architecture, 1973, Eco (2)	Van Eyck, A. (1)				solid (2)	separation from context (1)
Architecture For The Poor, 1973, Fathy (1)	Venturi, R. (6)				space (2)	simple context (1)
Linguistics in Architecture, 1973, Gandelsonas (1)	Vidler, A. (2)				spirit of place (1)	site context (1)
"The New Architecture and the Avant-Garde", 1973, Scolari (1)	Young, K. (1)				stimulating (1)	social context (15)
Cardboard Architecture, 1972, Eisenman (1)	Young-Lee, P. (1)				surrounding (3)	sociohistorical context (1)
Learning From Las Vegas, 1972, Venturi, Brown, Izenour (4)	Whiting, S. (1)				sustainability (1)	spatial context (4)
Contextualism: Urban Ideals and Deformations, 1971, Schumacher, T.	Wigley, M. (1)				symbolic meanings (3)	specific context (10)
Learning from Pop, 1971, Brown, D. S. (1)	Wines, J. (1)				tabula rasa (1)	split out of context (1)

Notes on Conceptual Architecture. Towards A Definition, 1970, Eisenman (1)	Wright, F. L. (1)				technology (6)	suburban context (1)
Architecture's Public, 1970, De Carlo (1)					tectonic (3)	surrounding context (2)
La Dimension Amoureuse' in Architecture, 1969, Baird, (1)					text (2)	temporal context (1)
Semiology & Architecture, 1969, Jencks (1)					textile (1)	textured context (1)
Typology & Design Method, 1969, Colquhoun (1)					texture (1)	tight context (1)
The Figure Grounds, 1967, Cooper (1)					third nature (1)	transferred context (1)
Complexity & Contradiction In Architecture, 1966, Venturi (8)					time (8)	wrench from context (1)
Territory And Architecture, 1966, Gregotti (2)					topology (1)	understanding context (1)
Nonstraightforward Architecture: A Gentle Manifesto, 1965, Venturi, R.					tradition (6)	urban context (24)
The Architecture Of The City, 1966, Rossi (5)					traditional city (1)	vacuous context (1)
Notes on The Synthesis of Form, 1964, Alexander (3)					typology (6)	void of architectural context (1)
Intentions in Architecture, 1962, Norberg-Schulz (1)					urban (2)	
Theory and Design in the First Machine Age, 1959, Banham (1)					urban consistency (1)	
L'Ortodossia dell'eterodossia, 1957, Rogers (1)					urban fabric (2)	
Connurtà o Crisi, April May 1957, Rogers (1)					urban form (1)	
Review of Talbot Hamlin's Forms and Functions of 20th Century Architecture, 1953, Rowe (1)					urban ideal (1)	
The Mathematics Of The Ideal Villa, 1947 Rowe (2)					urban texture (1)	
Ineffable Space, 1944, Le Corbusier (1)					urbanism (1)	
					utopia (1)	
					vicissitude (1)	
					void (3)	
					quarry (1)	

APPENDIX C: Phase 2 Table Architect Section

PHASE 2: REFERENCE TEXTS' REFERENCES							
ARCHITECT	TEXT	ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTURE OFFICE	PHILOSOPHER	PROJECTS	MOVEMENT	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT
Aalto, A.							
Agrest, D.							
Allen, S.	Allen, S. (1999). Practice Vs Project. PRAXIS: Journal of Writing + Building, 1, 112–125. http://www.jstor.org/stable/24328803						
	Allen, S. (1998). Diagrams Matter. ANY: Architecture New York, 23, 16–19. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41856094						
Alexander, C.							
Antonakakis, D., S.							
Berman, M.							
Berke, D.							
Beuven, P.							
Baird, G.	Barton Myers, & Baird, G. (1978). Vacant Lottery. Design Quarterly, 108, 1–51. https://doi.org/10.2307/4090990						
Botta, M.							
Brown, D.S.	Brown, D. S. (2008). Context And Complexity. Gleiniger, A., & Vrachliotis, G. (Eds.). (2008). Complexity : Design strategy and world view. Walter de Gruyter GmbH.						
Cacciari, M.							
Charney, M.							
Chipperfield, D.							
Cobb, H.	Cobb, H. N., & Wu, C. (2018). Metamorphic Towers. Log, 43, 88–94. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26588484						
Cohen, S.							
Colquhoun, A.	Colquhoun, A. (1987). The Strategies of the Grands Travaux. Assemblage, 4, 67–81. https://doi.org/10.2307/3171036						
Copper, W.							

Christiaanse, K.	Christiaanse, Kees. "Green Urbanism: Models of a Dense and Green Urban Context". Dense + Green: Innovative Building Types for Sustainable Urban Architecture, Berlin, Boston: Birkhäuser, 2016, pp. 70-83. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783038210146-006						
De Carlo, G.							
Doxiadis, K.							
Durand, J. L.							
Eisenman, P.	Lateness, 2020						
	Architecture Words 1 Supercritical, Peter Eisenman & Rem Koolhaas, 2010						
	[Essay by Peter Eisenman]. Design Quarterly, 122, 1983						
	Eisenman, P. (1998). Diagram: An Original Scene Of Writing. ANY: Architecture New York, 23, 27-29. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41856097						
ElKhouri, P.							
Forty, A.							
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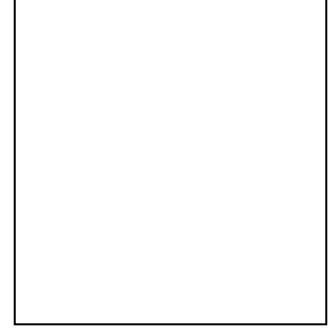
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APPENDIX D: Phase 2 Table Movements Section

PHASE 2: REFERENCE TEXTS' REFERENCES							
MOVEMENTS	TEXT	ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTURE OFFICE	PHILOSOPHER	PROJECTS	MOVEMENT	DIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT	INDIRECTLY RELATED CONCEPT
aesthetic formalism	Crysler C. G. Cairns S. & Heynen H. (2012). The Sage Handbook Of Architectural Theory. SAGE Publications.						
contextualism - anti contextualism	Colquhoun, A. (2002). Modern Architecture. Oxford University Press.						
	Gregotti, V. (1985). Venice And The New Modernism. AA Files, 10, 13–17. http://www.jstor.org/stable/29543469						
critical regionalism	Crysler C. G. Cairns S. & Heynen H. (2012). The Sage Handbook Of Architectural Theory. SAGE Publications.						
	Giamarelos, S. (2022). Resisting Postmodern Architecture. Resisting Postmodern Architecture. UCL Press. https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1v090hv						
deconstructivism							
dirty realism							
functionalism							
green architecture	Crysler C. G. Cairns S. & Heynen H. (2012). The Sage Handbook Of Architectural Theory. SAGE Publications.						
	Schröpfer, T. (2016). Dense + Green: Innovative Building Types for Sustainable Urban Architecture. Berlin, Boston: Birkhäuser. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783038210146						
	Wines, J. (2008). Green Architecture. Taschen America Llc.						
high modernism							
historicism							
historicism regionalism							
modernism	Curtis W. J. R. (1996). Modern Architecture Since 1900 (3rd ed. [rev. expanded and redesigned]). Phaidon.						
	Crysler C. G. Cairns S. & Heynen H. (2012). The sage handbook of architectural theory. SAGE Publications.						

narcissism							
neoclassicism							
neoliberalism	Spencer D. (2016). The Architecture Of Neoliberalism: How Contemporary Architecture Became An Instrument Of Control And Compliance. Bloomsbury Academic.						
neo modernism							
neorationalism							
new urbanists							
non-contextualism							
pop contextualism							
postmodernism	Jencks, C. (2002). The New Paradigm In Architecture. Yale University Press						
	Abel, C. (1997). Architecture and Identity: Towards a Global Eco-Culture. Oxford: Architectural Press.						
postmodern historicism							
poststructuralism							
rationalism	Colquhoun, A. (2002). Modern Architecture. Oxford University Press.						
	Abel, C. (1997). Architecture and Identity: Towards a Global Eco-Culture. Oxford: Architectural Press.						
realism							
regionalism - antiregionalism							
SuperDutch							
traditional architecture							
urban contextualism							
Whites & Greys							
vernacular architecture	Weber, W., & Yannas, S. (Eds.). (2013). Lessons from Vernacular Architecture (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203756164						
	Heath, K. (2009). Vernacular Architecture and Regional Design (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780080939841						
	Crysler C. G. Cairns S. & Heynen H. (2012). The Sage Handbook Of Architectural Theory. SAGE Publications.						

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- 2021 – present Architect Rota Mimarlık
- 2020 Honorable Mention Micronation Vacation House Competition
- 2019 Intern Ofton Construction
- 2019 Intern Min Design
- 2018 Intern TMMOB Chamber of Architects

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