## *****ENGLISH FOR ARCHITECTURE (24 April )*****

***SEMESTER TWO***

***INSTRUCTOR : Pr.K .Saadani***

## *****DECONSTRUCTIVISM*****

Deconstructivism in architecture is like a symbol of liberty. The French philosopher Jacques Derrida started the idea basically in language, and then his idea spread to reach architecture. Deconstruction move produced unique differentiated buildings, where difference was the main idea behind deconstruction. This actually made a deep debate, whether deconstruction was an out of the box philosophy or just a strange architectural composition.

## **Deconstructivism is characterized by the use of fragmentation, manipulation of ideas of a structure’s surface or skin, re definition of shapes and forms, and radical manifestation of complexity in a building**.

Deconstructivist architecture aims to perplex the visitor, making the stay in their space an experience worth remembering.

The primary visual effect of Deconstructivism architectural style displays a chaotic, unorthodox (unusual), mind-bending and almost impossible shape of an edifice (building),.

The fragmented parts of objects, distorted walls, bending roofs, swirling (circulating) passages and shaped interiors in deconstructivism architecture are even **meant to create a feeling of discomfort or confusion**.

The concept of controlled chaos is not something people are usually used to seeing in [the history of architecture](https://www.widewalls.ch/the-history-of-architecture/).

## *C*haracteristics of Zaha Hadid Architecture

Known as the “queen of curves,” Zaha Hadid’s architecture isn’t easily grouped with one particular architectural style.

It was a purposeful choice, as Hadid preferred not to limit her practice to a specific movement.

 She is well-known for her use of geometric shapes to create dynamic, fluid structures. Certainly, much of her influence stems from her love of abstract painting and drawing.

Working particularly with concrete and glass, Hadid took these industrial materials and bent them into forms that subtly recall natural shapes.

By deconstructing these forms, she was able to present cutting-edge work that also evokes human emotion.

Zaha Hadid’s architectural output included museums, sports and cultural centers, commercial and residential buildings, as well as bridges and train stations.

### *ACTIVITY*

### Deconstructivism is part of which larger movement in art?

Modernism

Postmodernism

**Which rule of style does deconstructivism specifically** **try to break?**

A structure must be stable.

The components of a structure should harmoniously fit together into a seamless whole.

Architecture should force the viewer to think about their surroundings.

Buildings should be without ornamentation so that the viewer can focus solely on the shape of the structure.

### What sorts of shapes are used less frequently by deconstructivists?

Squares and rectangles ; triangles and pyramids, circles and spheres, waves

**Which of the below is the style that Deconstructivist architecture stems from?**

 Islamic Architecture

 Futurist Architecture

 Googie Architecture

 Postmodernist Architecture

**What is another name for "Deconstructivism"?**

 Deconstruction

 Simplified Construction

 Non-Construction

 **Neo-Construction**

**Deconstruction style architecture is said to look like a "controlled chaos".**

 True

 False

**A seemingly contradictory style from a certain area of Europe from 1920 to 1930 influenced Deconstructivism. Can you say what it was?**

 German Bauhaus

 American Googie

 French Expressionism

 Russian Constructivism

**‘Form follows function" is a valid saying for Deconstructivism.**

 Yes

 No

**Which Deconstructivist architect had a movie made about him that was released in 2005?**

 Frank Gehry

 Daniel Libeskind

 Rem Koolhaas

 Peter Eisenman

**Which Deconstructivist architect won the contest to be the chief architect to reconstruct the World Trade Center site?**

 Wolf Prix

 Zaha Hadid

 Bernard Tschumi

 Daniel Libeskind



**Deconstructivism is not so much concerned with the aesthetics of positive and negative space as it is with the aesthetics of curved objects.**

 True

 False

 ***ACTIVITY***

1/ Why deconstructivism wasn't possible until the 1980's

2/ Major characteristics of deconstructivism in architecture

3/ The movement that deconstructivism is part of

4/ Rules that the style of deconstructivism tries to break

5/ Shapes that are infrequently by deconstructivists