

**"Urban vacuum message Part of the master's degree study in regional planning (City protection by architecture)"**

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**Abstract:**

This research speaks about how to understand the human being from the physical, psychological point of view messages of vacuum, It also addresses the importance of these messages and their impact on the human being and how to design and display these messages by the designer, The search will display a summary of the most important concepts related to the message as a symbol or text, The research also deals with the concepts of thought and the view of some philosophers about the nature of human thought, It also deals with the way of human memory works in analyzing and understanding messages within a vacuum, The research also includes a brief explanation of the architectural vacuum and its description of the philosophical and architectural aspects and Description of speech and language of the city .

**Keywords:** messages of vacuum, city, human memory, architectural vacuum, human being thought, symbol

**Introduction:**

Cities are the product of human ideas through successive eras, and their emergence is a result of the growing need for human beings to meet and coexist in groups as a result of the evolution of human behavior and the increasing needs that require a collective effort , Cities have also expressed as artificial nature Which human has worked hard to design and plan to suit their needs, and during his development he replaces the environment that surrounded him, which consists of trees, grasses, animals, rocks ... etc. to an industrial environment that was the product of his thought and his development Consisting of concrete buildings, metal structures, transportation means and infrastructures such as sewage and communications services, so he Moved from a natural vacuum in its meaning and components to an industrial vacuum that includes the sum of its science and knowledge.

This shift in human life is a great responsibility for the architects and planners responsible for the city through design, planning and preparing the city in the best ways and ways to meet the arguments of the inhabitants physically, psychologically, and create the new industrial space to replace the old natural space, There is no doubt that the most appropriate way to this subject is the proper understanding of the natural space with its properties and privileges and try to simulate nature to create an industrial environment suitable for human life, recognized that the best cities and designs implemented globally are those that mimic nature and work to find the commonalities between natural space and industrial vacuum and find a compromise between them that allows the population to live in a sustainable, which is known as the sustainable planning and design of cities.

**Research problems:**

When we return to early theorists, philosophers, physicists, mathematicians and all anthropologists, they took from Mother Nature the first parameter to develop and shape the seeds of their creative ideas that changed the galaxy and its future.

- The original nature (nature) lies in the industrial nature (cities), although the current cities allow the meditator to reflect on the greatness of human life and the strength and power of the human mind in various fields of economy, technology and construction science. But to this day, cities cannot put their minds into the idea and nurture their spirit as Mother Nature works, the number of messages and ideas and the type of messages emanating from the void and architectural blocks within the city to receive the minds of those who inhabit them.

- Is there any real benefit to these messages in inspiring the meditative mind and nourishing his mind, what degree might be to form the nucleus of a certain idea of production within his mind as a result of meditation in the city?

- What is the human capacity to perceive and what is the mechanism used by man to understand and interpret messages in a vacuum?

At the beginning of this study, we must address two main issues:

- The message as a lesson or poke or as a tool through which the designer can attract the minds of the people of the city and contribute to arouse their imagination and ideas.- The second issue is the architectural vacuum, the definition of architectural space and its characteristics, how the architectural space corresponds to the message in the temporal and spatial space, and how the architectural space can be an alternative to the natural space in terms of inspiration and revelation.

### Research aims:

Considering a lot of research on sustainability, published reports on the subject and innovative designs that mimic nature from all technical, economic and cultural aspects, we see a tremendous amount of creative innovations that man has sought to try to repair what he has corrupted during the decades of development and prosperity. Through this research we seek to study human thought and human memory and the concept of emptiness and the city derived from it.

The question that prompted me to write the research after reading many references, with all that development, have cities turned into natural environments like the environment in terms of sustainability?

Despite the great development witnessed by cities in an attempt to imitate nature, but they have not yet reached the degree required to substitute for Mother Nature, the main feature of Mother Nature is its ability to teach, and to teach the human spirit through its phenomena and components.

This study was based on the method of deductive research.

### Firstly:

#### Concepts to understand message content:

In this section, we present a set of concepts that we believe form the cornerstone of our understanding of the position of the message as an independent knowledge activity, knowing that these concepts are not just related to cognitive activity. They also used in many humanities (Linguistics, anthropology, psychoanalysis, semantics) and on the other hand these concepts do not refer to the same content Many of these concepts have multiple meanings according to their uses in this field or that , these concepts as will be clear from the definitions that we will show shortly has the profound link with the meaning in terms of existing and function and interpretation , Human existence as a presence of meaning and meaning produced a set of concepts that express the possible manifestations of this meaning Which make a thick cover of human correspondence, on this basis, any question of meaning is, in fact, a question about the meaning of human activity and the meaning of history, Knowing that what we present here can not be viewed as a comprehensive offer that it is partial because It does not cover all the nuances of defining these concepts or reaching a 100 percent accurate interpretation of the content of the message It is a work of another nature that it must to be responsible it each recipient to create a kind of reflection, and access to a situation like the state of mother nature, That it is related to the provision of a set of general guidelines that may

help the recipient to understand the universe of knowledge transmitted by the messages within the vacuum and the way of the message to deal with behavioural and intellectual activities of human.

### **1: Neutrality :**

The concept of neutrality is one of the concepts that was introduced by the structuralism in the early sixties of the twentieth century and then became a central concept based on the understanding of the text and completion of reading, The Neutralization analysis is meant to mean that the text has seen in itself as separate from anything outside it , And the Neutralization in this sense is to isolate the text and get rid of all the contexts surrounding it, the meaning produced by a separate text itself and has its indications in the separation from anything else. (Bankrad.2012)

The Neutralization also has assets other than what has structurally proven in the details of its analysis, Neutrality is what is given earlier by the human act and his branch, They have also referred to Andre Lalande in his dictionary linked to two activities: An activity that transmits all that is invariably present at an object (it is a static view), And another refers to what is issued by an object expressing its original nature (dynamic vision), In both cases, we are confronted with earlier contents of human existence and given by nature itself, In this context Neutrality is a monitoring of elements not produced by the natural process of human behaviour included within historical time as a range that tells about the contents of both types .(Andre Lalande-tzvetan todorov .1977.p34)

### **2: Meaning :**

Based on the concept of neutrality, it is possible to address the meaning and determine its orbits, forms, and manifestations, The meaning is from concepts that are difficult to specify and control, Although regular use rarely distinguishes between meaning and significance, but the difference between them is vast and extensive, The meaning is the material derived from the semantics as such, it is close to the concept of the thing itself, You can recognize the table in terms of extension, resistance and colour, However, we can not quite recognize the essence of the table as something in itself (Bankrad.2012) . Perhaps this has led many philosophers to look at the meaning from two different sides. First, it is what allows explanations to have carried out, which convey us from explanation to another one, Secondly, as the foundation of human activity has perceived as a poem, nothing can be said about meaning before it has interpreted in the form of semantics . (A J Greimas ,J Coutes)

### **3: Significance :**

Significance is a crucial concept in the perception of relations between the border producing and implicit values, It is a process that can not conceptualize outside the course of a process centred around the concept of relationship as the principal limit in the production of any symbolic activity (A J Greimas ,J Coutes), On this basis, the concept of significance is a central concept that regulates the activity of the product by creating specific messages in the architectural vacuum in its entirety ,and it can say that the conditions for the production of the signifier are a monitoring of the cultural controls that act as laws on which can make it interpretation all the facts.

so If the meaning refers to a material quantity that is indistinct and predetermined, the significance is the net output of this material, Therefore, on the one hand, it is not separated from the conditions of its production, each model has its constraints

and patterns in producing its implications (Texts, images, social facts, and subjects) Moreover, is not separated on the other hand from the pampering itself, the meaning has not given ready, but the outcome of links between the representative tool and what has put to representation, which guarantees the referral on the same subject in various cases. (Bankrad.2012)

#### 4: Interpretation :

The concept of interpretation is very connected to the perception we have of significance And the conditions of existence and forms of achievement, the priority data indicate that the message within the void can not stand at the limits of neutral appointment of a reference objectively independent, The message in the blank is a set of different contexts that can be analyzed with the most uncomplicated memory activation . Messages in the void are divided into two parts: what indicates the essence of a phenomenon and its origin and what refers to the implicit contexts of cultural and human self, Perhaps the purest expressions of interpretation and its essentials is the consensus to say plurality of semantic, whether it is a word or non-linguistic facts, On this basis, if it is possible to speak of a constant existence of each phenomenon, the neutral original presence in each interpretation is composed of the specific elements of the existential essence of the phenomenon itself and this elements Which can not be disposed of, without prejudice to the specific substance of this or that phenomenon. ( Bankrad.2012)

That this specific principle of the existence of the phenomenon can be generalized in all expressive and functional forms that begged from it the human to communicate and produce indications, There is a first moment to assign neutral reference and there is a second moment for the production of connotations related to the specificity of the act within an individual cultural situation, That the first existence refers to a direct meaning which can be considere as a common denominator of all indications adopted by a particular set of messages, While the second meanings can have to treated as added values that are the product of the particular situation, Hence, the meaning can divide after its interpretation into four meanings (literal meaning, spiritual meaning, metaphorical meaning, and moral meaning) (Bankrad.2012) , Interpretation has become an essential activity for human sciences to understand the ancient and modern human heritage, In this case, the interpretation will not be merely a definition of the meaning does not see directly, that the state of philosophical awareness does not see in the specific direction only symbolic cases but also containing the human cultural, social and religious secrets that must be disclosed by possessing the keys necessary for interpretation. (Bankrad.2012)

Umberto Eco has divided the interpretation into two broad categories:

A trend that sees in interpretation is free and is not subject to any controls or limits. The interpretive process evolves outside the laws of the harmony of the speech or its internal cohesion. It is the right of the mark to determine its reading even if the moment in which it has produced is lost forever or the writer is ignorant of what he wishes to say, the sign will be handed over to its original maze.

There is a second trend that recognizes the multiplicity of readings, but at the same time records its limitations in terms of number, size and forms of verification, Although the designer of the message within the vacuum or the author of a particular text or the master of a particular board records the right to prevent and hesitate to deliver his secrets We can not ignore that they contain a set of instructions necessary to guide the reader of the possible meanings of these messages, We do not interpret outside the needs, interpretation must have to contact with the goal. (Aiko. Umberto. 2000)

It can say that interpretation is not a luxury and can not be an unnecessary addition. On the contrary, it is an urgent human need through which man can rid himself of direct guidance and allow his mind to think and make thoughtful suggestions

for a particular subject or message. His interpretation of a specific subject is not similar to the interpretation of another person, and this generates a kind of intellectual diversity for a group of people.

### 5: Levels of significance :

We have concluded in the previous paragraph that interpretation is a humanitarian need and required by the multiple dimensions of the human being in itself and that as a result of the interpretation of a particular subject we produce a number of suggestions for meaning and therefore must be treated as falling within what we call (Semantic diversity). The Semantic diversity expresses a dual-polarization that distinguishes the human self from other living things. The definition of this self indicates that the human being has distributed in the quality between the two needs: what is the direct and explicit benefit, an activity linked to meet the needs of the primary life and what comes back to moments outside the benefit and refers to the pleasure and pleasure and all the self-can get rid of instinctive control and utilitarian instincts. On this basis, it is necessary to distinguish between the level of the first semantic, which is limited to the production of units of value from the nature of its appointees, and the second level refers to double values. The human act is in an individual cultural situation. The first level is called the report, and we call the second level the inspiration. From a linguistic point of view, the report is the ability of the mark to refer to a section of things, which is the sum of the relevant attributes that allow us to designate a reference and The definition of the sum of units of a purely declarative nature. In this sense, the report seen as a fundamental meaning in the rhetorical case. It can not say that there were no explicit report units, Which is contrary to the state of the implication of the inspiration, the contrary, the representation of the units are occasional and shy and fragmented, usually seen as secondary values are not aware within the registry of the appointment of external references but we need to evoke the cultural text that was used within it. (Kerbrat-orecchioni.1997,p12)

### 6:symbol:

Perhaps the most common uses of symbols are those based on asymmetry image, Connecting one solid and other tangible, The second is deputize of the first in its place, In this case, the symbol seen as a function image used to refer to the meaning that corresponds to it by custom, (Balance to signify justice and dove for peace) Contemporary anthropology has revealed much about the dimensions of this vision and its ability to remove many of the cultural and civilizational secrets of the journey of human on Earth, The human being, who gropes in the forest, deposited the natural and social phenomena that are not understood for many things, revealing values of the pattern of his presence in the universe . (Bankrad.2012)

That the symbol refers to the semantics that can leak in absentia to words, things, rituals and movements that it is an act that gives things the dimensions of their graduation from the circle of employment and uses to what constitutes a depth that transforms them into symbols of human cases. According to this process, everything can become a symbol of a human condition according to specific cultural conditions. It is enough to define the semantic link that enables the transition from the element to the element symbolised by despair, hope, love, pessimism, and courage. These concepts have moved from their ideal locations to inhabit things, shapes, and colours. The symbol symbolises the extreme inclination of human beings to transform facts or abstract judgments into entities embodied through concrete objects or behaviours. The cross is a symbol of Christianity and the crescent symbol of peace, and the dove of peace and gold is the symbol of purity, and we

can come to other situations that concern things and multiple areas. The fulfilment of the lion is a symbol of courage and fox of the wits and the crow of the folly and so on and the conclusion that the passage from abstract to tangible can only be achieved through the symbol and from inside it. (Bankrad.2012)

Ernst Cassirer (1842-1945 German philosopher) is one of the early philosophers who have pointed to a new conception of symbols by trying to determine the nature of the relationship between man and his external world. Our relationship with this world is not direct and can not be what separates man from his world is not physical barriers that are made up of things and subjects, but rather how the formulation of reality is a cultural formulation that takes away its material dimensions to encode with a layer of symbols. What we know about it and what we realize in the end is that humans do not get rid of the animal kingdom, And phenomena to reach the world of culture only when crystallized on the side of signs (the shared heritage between him and other organisms) a new effectiveness Ernst Cassirer called it symbolic function. (Bankrad.2012 )

On this basis, language, religion, myth, myth and all cultural behaviours are symbolic symbols that, at the moment of their awareness of what is outside the role of mixing between man and his external world. Therefore, Ernst Cassirer does not hesitate to define man as a symbolic being, he does not live in reality but lives within a new dimension. ( Eerst Cassirer.p43)

In precise terms human behaviour is symbolic behaviour in essence, and symbolic behaviour can only be human. In this sense culture, itself is only a composite fabric of symbolic systems.

In fact, it does not stop at the limits of the realization of what exists outside the human self, but beyond to determine the nature of the same indications does not seem to Ernst Cassirer was concerned with the definition of the symbol itself in relation to phenomena, what concerns him is the way in which man produces what is issued by the human and surrounding Ferdinand de Saussure realizes that the matter with the symbols is not about signs that possess a presence that gives them the possibility to acquire various meanings according to their inclusion within this context. The symbol in its operation and its existence is a reference to a cultural context Alone that make This mark of this thing symbolises and denies this trait from another sign. ( Molino .1989,p.32)

Thus, it is possible to say that the symbol is an embodiment of concepts and beliefs belonging to the culture of a particular nation. The nation selects its symbols based on a customary basis on which knowledge and behaviour have exchanged among the members of the nation.

**Secondly:**

### **1- Cognitive Psychology:**

Cognitive psychology is considered a machine that processes information in the form of a computer according to successive procedures by taking the information and distinguishing it from the behaviour or symbolic code, then storing, calling, decoding and finally ending with the conclusion that is Outcome of the first information. "The study of memory has become the most important field of application of this approach so that the term became a central problem in the cognitive sciences, and the confrontation between the models of cognitive psychology (stemming from the overlap of specialized materials such as psychology, socie-logic and artificial intelligence) and studies related to the functions of the brain Cognitive neuropathy, which is based on the following confirmed question: that all psychic activity has focused on



the brain process is undoubtedly that the work of Burca through the second half of the nineteenth century have already contributed to the birth of this specialty. (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

## **2- Types of memory that aware of the vacuum:**

### **2.1 Sensory memory:**

The sensory memory has reliably kept, but in brief circumstances, its duration is too short to range from a few hundredths of thousandths of a second to two seconds. It is often considered to be part of the cognitive process, which leads to the saying that sensory memory types are the number of sensory formulas In this respect, the distinction between two subsystems is the iconic memory of visual perception and auditory memory of auditory perception. (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

### **2.2 Short-term memory or working memory:**

Short-term memory records following events in daily life, like a face on the street or a phone number that has heard can disappear quickly and forever unless we consciously remember it, The ability to store the so-called memory capacity scale has determined in about seven elements by increasing or decreasing two components by people. It is known that the measurement of memory capacity is due to a method formulated by the school teacher (Joseph Jacobs) at the end of the 19th century, in order to measure the intellectual ability of his disciples, This method is to display a list of items on the person (letters, syllables, words, numbers) and to ask him to repeat the list in the same order. Thus, the length of the list whose contents were repeated without error by the person is evidence of his memory capacity. . (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

Short-term memory is a fundamental element of psychic activity. To understand the meaning of a sentence that will appear before our eyes must retain the first words in memory. The concept of retaining the necessary information in mind allowed the birth of another word to be used instead of the short that is the working memory Which links the information present with the actions emanating from the long-term memory of the crisis to review, and between the classic functions and knowledge. (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

The interpreter is interpreting the transfer while retaining the information that arrives in another language at the same time, the psychologist Alan Baddeley is the first to formulate the modern concept of working memory. The collection of these processes in a single definition will help to temporarily retain, select, and use information while performing various cognitive tasks such as text comprehension, learning, problem-solving, this model originally disassembled the working memory into three subsets. (G.Sperling , 1960.p 74)

Although the Alan Baddeley model is not the only form of work memory, it is an essential reference in neuropsychology and cognitive neuroscience, and it has not changed for a quarter of a century to the year 2000, In this way, the updated model was designed to integrate a temporary storage system. Its role is to temporarily preserve the information emanating from the various formats (oral, visual and spatial), in other words, to maintain the stages in which the information has driven in space and time. This addition allows for better separation of the working memory function and long-term memory.



### 2-3 Semantic memory :

Semantic memory is responsible for acquiring, representing, and manipulating knowledge around the world, facts, concepts, and beliefs." Thus, this form of memory is concerned in terms of defining many cognitive functions, including the ability to add meaning to words and sentences, Has been learned and acquired new information by cognitive experience or inference, it is a form of memory by which the individual stores his .(Le page ,o. Ghaffar, L ,Nyberg et E, Tulving 2000)

knowledge around the world independent of the context of acquisition and without awareness of its teaching.

### 2.4 The neural foundations of working memory:

"The working memory in terms of definition is the ability to keep in mind a limited amount of information within a short period of time to accomplish a task or achieve an objective and it interferes with achieving various cognitive activities such as understanding, learning, and reasoning as the engineering memory preoccupation by Alan Baddeley based on the Governor Central and two subsystems, namely the memory of the verbal activity (the acoustic loop) and the memory of spatial activity (spatial memory) . (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

- the memory of the verbal activity:

This memory, which has also provided under the name of the audio loop, is more distinguished within the subsystems of the memory of the work and notes the location of sound storage and the mechanism of repetition that can retain the content stored. Research in the field of neuroscience has provided appropriate evidence for the distinction between these two systems . (Rhetorical, Ezzedine. Laurent Poti)

- the memory of spatial activity:

Keeping memory on spatial information means moving the spatial and mental attention between these different places. Thus, the networks of active brain regions while maintaining spatial information and during the spatial-spatial shift represent areas of coverage within the upper parts of the frontal lobes where a link has formed between the preservation of spatial information in the working memory and the mechanisms of shifting spatial attention there where our focus has focused at every moment.(Wilson et al )

### 3. Philosophy of human thought:

The architecture and human thought have changed according to different concepts and different reasons over time. Move from an architecture in which the primitive man has limited his efforts to meet his requirements to protect himself from nature and to advanced architecture that has been the product of increasing individual requirements and needs and the accumulation of science and knowledge as a result of intellectual development. that take the spaces he had created to another side.

#### 3.1 Concepts Governing Thought:

Thomas Kuhn defined the concept of rulers of thought in his book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions as a frame of reference that directs the thought and practice of a particular society in a specific era and by which it is the tool and

perception of this society. (Ali, Raafat. Page 56) He also mentioned in his book the most important factors that constitute the wise concepts of thought:

Intellectual constants.

Metohismic Values (Myths and Religion).

He also stated that ideology is the product of human thought based on scientific achievement or a set of scientific-philosophical achievements that, in turn, into theories and conclusions . (Ali, Raafat. Page 56)

"The world of psychology (Carl Jung) dealt with the kaleidoscope of the modern world to the loss of the relationship between man and his symbols and his myths and dreams. This loss depends on his individuality, which he called the process of individual transformation and highlighted the role of the subconscious in re-enriching this relationship in his book " The Human and its Symbols ". (Carl Jung. 1969)

As for religion, religions form beliefs and governing concepts. Most of them are fixed and do not accept change or conversion. They are the absolute right, and absolute integrity and their laws are firmly respected at the collective level and affect the different behaviours of the members of society.

With the development of human thought and the emergence of thought carries a philosophical character in different parts of the world began concepts that ruled human thought disappear under the influence of science, such as witchcraft and popular beliefs by later denial through scientific discoveries while preserving the religion of which can not alter or distorted content and fused all these concepts within the outcome Philosophical human thought.

## 2. Philosophy human intellectual activity:

- Theories of Knowledge (Epistemology):

To talk about epistemology we have to distinguish between the self-defined and the known subject and show the theory of the relationship between self and subject in the act of knowledge, do we have ideas about the reality is identical to what is on the ground. ( Bertmelle, Jean)

"The theory of knowledge is the research of philosophical problems arising from the relationship between the self-perception and the subject, between the designer and recipient of the designed architectural material . (Haider, star)

- Knowledge:

It can say that knowledge is the keys to the essential tools of thought. It affects the mechanisms by which the human being surrounds, and on how to understand the designer and the recipient of the taste of the ocean in general and the use of space and the sense of it especially as it is temporal and spatial change depending on the social classes and the type and level of culture .( Fadel, Minerva)

Living with the built environment creates a kind of longing for the recipient to search whether his awareness of the content, shape, and environment of his security has a coherent intellectual framework that has achieved. ( Immanuel Kant )is considered the first philosopher to connect experience, Its existence and the extent to which it has completed . (Hassani, Eyad)

We will briefly review the theories of knowledge from the theorists of some philosophers.

Plato:

Plato has identified the source and levels of knowledge in the following: The truth lies behind the world of ideas, the eternal examples do not change and the origin, the human is composed of a fleeting body linked to material things is a fleeting and our senses linked to the body, so it is unsafe, the soul is immortal and the source of reason The world of ideas, what we do is awaken the knowledge when we remember, contempt of the senses

Aristotle:

There is no mind unless it is in the senses before, denies the possibility of innate knowledge and insists that all our concepts are derived definitively from sensory experience.

Descartes:

The innate thoughts are the base of the sensual, the profound issues, the idea of perfection in mind. We have reached the existence of God, the first certainty, the existence of the self, he doubts, so he is thinking, thinks so he is exist.

Spinoza:

Rejection of the senses, the mind must be removed from the senses, called for an agreement between the idea and its things.

John Locke:

The child's mind generates a white page that has not engraved before. Children do not know the principles of logic. If there were innate ideas for differences in the impressions of religion and science among peoples, what we perceive in our senses are sensual impressions. Our thoughts derive from our sensual impressions.

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel:

Only real is what is ideal, and everything that exists must be mental.

Immanuel Kant:

He believes that the rationalists exaggerate in estimating the value of the mind and that experimentation is too much to stand at the senses. The senses are the source of all knowledge, but only our mind has the conditions required to know how to perceive the world.( Fadel, Minerva)

Third: The architectural vacuum:

The architectural vacuum can define as a simple part of the generic vacuum has been cut to the specifications of particular determinants make it suitable for the exercise of human activities in particular, and depends on these activities and the manner of performance on the nature of the cut and its size and design and its relationship to the generic void surrounding it.( Mascureen,L)

Sigfried Giedion mentioned in his book "Time, space and Architecture" that "the architectural vacuum evolved once in three stages of the first stage, the journey in which the vacuum is through the interaction between the different blocks and the second stage is the one that started when the problem of the internal vacuum and the cover of the peaks takes excellent importance. The eighteenth-century The third stage is that began with the beginning of the twentieth century is the addition of time to space.( Space . 1954)

The philosophical concept of vacuum:

"Plato spoke of space as the geometry itself, and Aristotle developed the theory of space, the vacuum for him is the total of all places occupied by objects can be imagined or imagined or expressed is a dynamic field has directions and characteristics of how it creates the beginning of the concepts and classifications of vacuum continuing to now and that The place from Aristotle's point of view is a carefully thought-out part of the space whose boundaries correspond to the boundaries of the body occupied by Immanuel Kant. The vacuum is a kind of human understanding that differs from the subject and the evolution of the concept of vacuum until it has ultimately crowned with the theory of relativity in the twentieth channel Homma apparent physical vacuum and this concept is still essential today may take (that any geometry is to create them something more inhumane exists in nature).( Cassirer. 1975,p.43)

If the vacuum is tangible there exists between him and the relationship that emotional control comes and expresses his thought and his attitude towards the circumstances surrounding it, so the theory of relativity has replaced the idea of three-dimensional to a four-dimensional (quadrant) enters the time factor directly within them.

It is also the essence of architecture. This connection between shape and space In the emergence of different architectural philosophies, but the sense of emptiness it comes from the elements that overlap with the way it has formed or a relationship between them, which constitute the material architectural history.

#### 1. Methods of expression:

The methods of expression in which man expresses the group of feelings and feelings and thoughts that revolve in his mind and according to his talent and ability to express the teeth can deliver a particular idea through drawing while the other to the composition and singing or representation of the intellectual as the methods of expression take multiple forms, including:

- Expression in words:

The person here tries to communicate his thoughts and feelings and what he feels towards a particular position or event through the language and its different vocabulary and enables his proficiency in the composition of the sentences and their vocabulary so that the meanings reach the mind of the recipient quickly The most famous forms of expression through words are publishing poetry and stories novels and branches of literature This technique The easiest to understand as a result of the habit of people by the word spoken and written . (Cassirer.p43)

- Voice Expression:

The person addresses this sense of hearing through a group of sounds with tones, sentences, melody, or so-called music or casting, in which the person considers his feelings, whether sadness or joy.

- Expression Movement:

Through the expression of the movement, the person communicates his thoughts and feelings through a series of movements with different meanings that address the viewer's sense of sight through the act of acting and performing multiple movements, such as rejecting a thing by pointing to his hand by rejecting or reassuring him by referring to his hand with peace or Raising his eyebrows to object to a sure thing or shaking his head with the approval or rejection of something.

- Expression in Formation:

A person may communicate his feelings and emotions to others by making static or moving formations that address the mind through the sense of sight and consider in its composition the meanings that the teeth seek to connect. This technique has specialised in various fields such as arts and architecture.( Molino . 1989.p32)

2. Visual perception:

The theme of visual perception has based on several factors:

2.1 Visual factors (viewing conditions) include:

Viewing conditions: When a person walking on his or her feet is better than the person who is riding on a means of transport, the view is confused by the speed.

Lighting: Viewing the elements during the day with natural light highlights the collection of parts clearly and different from the night view of the elements, although night lighting may be a distinctive aesthetic element, here is meant visibility of the element only. (Qur'an. 2004)

2.2 Characteristics of component design include:

Value (importance): that elements of historical, religious, cultural and aesthetic value are a source of attention more than other elements

Elemental levels: Elevated elements bring more consideration than relatively short elements, as the height of the tannins leads to the differentiation of one element from the other.

The spatial control of the element: the existence of a dominant element of the vacuum such as a monument in the middle of a public square so that the monument is the dominant element in the arena.

The chromatic supremacy of the element, where elements of a prominent or distinctive color are a source to be considered in a way that distinguishes the surrounding elements.

Element size: Large-scale elements are highly eye-catching, unlike small elements.

Design: The element, which has an architectural design distinguished by its visual perception is striking from other similar elements and traditional.

### 2-3: Place the item placement:

Axial: An element placed in a pivotal place mediated by a cross-sectional beauty leads to its visual perception from different directions.

Nearby: Nearby objects can be viewed visually and are visually better than distant elements.

Recurrence: The repetition of the presence of elements teaches to visualize it better.

### 2-4 Composition of elements:

Design: The elements that are so easy and clear in design, such as the clarity of a road network leads to easy visual perception unlike the complex road network

Simple design: that the designs are simple and uncomplicated does not mean that the element has not distinguished from the technical or architectural space, but the complex design that leads to the dispersion of visual vision and therefore not become an optical attraction but a visual distortion non-aesthetic

The element is characterized by either repetition, gradation, or realization of the element of suddenness or contrast of size so that it is the largest element around it or by the color or materials used or eaten. Any element making the element an optical attraction or a characteristic element inside the city (Qur'an. 2004)Fourth: Results of our social learning:

Where socialization enables the introduction of values and standards, and this justifies the religious effects that bear sacred references in a culture that bears a certain religious character. For example, we find the church bell that connection between the earth and the sky.

On the other hand, we adjust our behavior according to the place where we are. We behave in a completely different way in the coffee shop about the house from the office. Here, it becomes clear to us that our awareness of vacuum has linked to the social values of each conscious vacuum.

### 1 - City speech :

The speech is defined as a conversation of a formal nature and is a formative and coordinated expression of ideas by speech or writing. It includes an expression of ideas in the form of a sermon or a message. The city is a vital space in which human beings are affected and influenced by man. The city confers a set of social and cultural ideas and values. On the human behavior of his behavior and special behaviors that fit with these values within the city and therefore the civil campaign of different markings and hence it became difficult to translate this writing in the format of one of the signs because there are in the cities most of the semantic, which indicates many of the These levels are as follows:

\_On the level of signs and signs of the inhabitant any forms of daily life and its inhabitants and products

\_On the level of urban enjoyment of signs of influence, culture, life, social relations and rules produced by the inhabitants of this city .

\_ On the level of the special features of the city and its characteristics and crises in nature and substance.

This leads us to ask about the possibility of addressing the city and its implications as a place outside its geographical form to be considered a social and psychological text in which the social phenomena have read, the types of productive practices

have collected from shops and street labels, human mobility and architecture is a Semiology reading but this text is not literary because its chapters and paragraphs are not letters and sentences, We have woven the threads of human practices within this geographical space and needs a special reader, so this question requires us to analyze in a bilateral way :

- From the iconic point of view of the city, taking into account its aesthetic dimension.

- Its simple dimension in its architectural products and its cultural dimension.

So We must keep in mind that the city is not a geographical or economic or industrial action but is, in fact, a symbolic act of cultural and anthropological, and this shows us the representative dimension of urbanization, and the city can not have a meaning only at the time that the population appreciates their cultural and symbolic impressions

The city becomes a culture only through the common uses that are given by the images it conveys. There is no urban population and urban growth, but there is also an urban culture in which we are observers, initiators, and accountants at the same time of the generations that will succeed us and who will have the right to demand and ask what we did in our cities.

But the critical question in the speech of the city is whether is this speech should The study to its random nature or that it should subject to a set of controls and calibrations and of course there is a set of laws that work to control the messages located in the spaces within the city such as the place of monuments, Etc. But what is the quality of these messages do the desired purpose of the quality and quantity Why cities do not leave the artists and creative specialists to fill the streets of the city messages that allow the recipient to be inspired and inspired by his ideas, why not turn cities into a large open exhibition that can dwell in Expression touring with all of their thoughts on the one hand and deliver their thoughts on the other hand, is not the purpose of the vacuum message is the delivery of the identity of the place and its history only passers-by boiling but percussion and prick the mind of passers-by and those who dwell in a way that allows them to produce new ideas to help develop community.

Architecture is the art, science, and the message of vacuum. An architectural vacuum that does not contain an inspirational message to the occupants of the vacuum is an incomplete architectural vacuum.

## 2-Reading the language of the city:

Reading is in itself a textual practice that goes beyond readability to generate a reading that does not adhere to reading. It also modifies, adds, and disassembles a new text, but reading is not a free practice because it has its limits. The ancient impact from the perspective of isolated from any culture and from which the city industry was and will remain regardless of the imagination of the future a space in which the taste of knowledge coincides with the intersection of cultures of all human beings as a form of fertile incubator for the total values of urbanization and sharing, coexistence and tolerance, the city is not only physical, The body went We do not stop using it and we use it to live, evaluate, and survive it without any attempt to stop and reveal its signs, not even describing them ostensibly because we simply look at them as the foundations of the axioms of our daily lives and thus try to read the language of the religion A semantic reading to attempt to reveal the significance of its meanings or to subject its mark and symbols to any interpretation is an essential project because we have used to seeing what is in the city, including its constructions and customs, without building construction of a second degree or attempting to construct building and construction allowance. The different signs, both historical and social geography, that each city always draws the spirit of its constituents from the glamour of its streets and the architecture of its buildings and the movement of life inside it as a beacon of the symbolic flows of the problem of the intangible heritage and



illumination of the memory and the minds and sensations. The city is not static, and it is alive, speaking like human beings with names and actions, Every time we move from one geographical area to another, the language changes and the voices of words change and the flag is worn to the place. Leads us to re-enact the status of the place and the psychological and social condition imposed on us by the signs of the city. Moreover, this language is built and woven through the division of space area of sidewalks and streets and the behaviour of passers-by and the paintings on the facades of the shops . and the city has not confined in one of the signs, it contains several patterns of signs and indications These patterns have built on several levels at the level of signs and signs of the inhabitant quality of daily life things of its products and the level of urban society in all its aspects as signs of influence and culture and the global market for products and the level of details of a particular city.

That the city as is the case of culture is a mechanism that defies time and history is inseparable from the mythology and this explains the name of a particular city or alleys by the names of senior leaders or fighters belonging to a particular era or were an crucial historical station in the life of this city and its presence or embrace a specific city of a combination of architectural features Which is seen as a witness to the era and the experiences of the city and its historical and cultural impact and therefore can be the structural structure of the city also signs include their persistence because it is a place for names and roads and places and houses with names are signed through which we can discover their history Where to intersect In it the ways of memories and naming the harbour at first the function of creation and identification of differences and at the same time attract the attention of passersby here is the poetic side of the city and even buildings and statues are also signs control the presence of the past, which has always sent in the physical silence of the city news and that was a road and every monument or house Carries a part of the history of the city and can become a subject of research or documentation The city has also read at the level of architecture and this in the language of construction methods, which bears a variety of signs and indicates the exchanges that give the idea of the vision of the city a special meaning .

## Conclusion:

This study included some concepts of the content of the message as an independent cognitive activity through many humanities, which contains multiple meanings with different each of them and different ways of use, , And to reach a situation such as the state of Mother Nature, it is linked to the provision of a set of general guidelines that may help the recipient to understand the world of knowledge transmitted within the messages and the way the message to deal with the behavioral and intellectual activities of man.

Based on the concept of neutrality, which takes into account the kinetic nature that tells it, where its details are processed in an abnormal way on Earth. By looking at the philosophical, philosophical and philosophical memory of a publication, based on the concept of neutrality provided by structuralism, we can observe the elements that are not produced by the natural process of human behavior. About the removal of many cultural and civilizational secrets of dental trips on the ground. Looking at semantic memory, philosophy of human thought, philosophy of human intellectual activity, visual perception, understanding and formation of elements, we can read the language of the city and its components and understand and read the message of emptiness.

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### ملخص البحث:

يتناول البحث موضوع كيفية فهم و إدراك الكائن البشري من الناحية الفيزيائية والنفسية للرسائل الموجودة في الفراغ , كما أنه يتطرق لموضوع أهمية هذه الرسائل ومدى تأثيرها على الكائن البشري وكيفية تصميم وعرض هذه الرسائل من قبل المصمم , سيقوم البحث بعرض موجز لأهم المفاهيم التي تتعلق بالرسالة باعتبارها رمزا أو نصا كما يتطرق البحث إلى المفاهيم الحاكمة للفكر ووجهة نظر بعض الفلاسفة عن ماهية الفكر الإنساني و طريقة عمل الذاكرة البشرية في تحليل وفهم الرسائل ضمن الفراغ . كما يتضمن البحث شرح موجز للفراغ المعماري ووصفه من الناحية الفلسفية والمعمارية ووصف خطاب ولغة المدينة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** رسالة الفراغ ، المدينة ، الذاكرة البشرية ، الفراغ المعماري ، الفكر البشري، الرموز