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DEFINITION

TOPOLOGY, the, [tə-pŏl'ə-jē], Greek: τόπος "place", "space", and λόγος "study", "word", "sense".

[1] PHILOSOPHY The theory of place, resp. field. In Japanese philosophy "basho" (Nishida). **TOPIC** The study of "topoi", "places", or "commonplace" in discourse (Aristotle, *Topics*, 5th Book of *Organon*, 4th c. BC); method of finding arguments. In disputes an element of formulating concepts: Science as the scientist's perception and opinion. Kant distinguishes between logical and transcendental topics, assigning all terms according to pure understanding or sensuality. **TOPICUER** French: discuter.

[2] MATHEMATICS Study of spatial relationships; first used 1847 by Listing, form. "geometria situs" or "analysis situs" (Leibniz, Moebius). 1736, "Seven Bridges of Königsberg", illustrative example of a structure of moments of separation and connection in a space, resulting in Euler's polyhedron formula ($V-E+F=2$).

[3] MEDICINE The spatial arrangement of substructures of cells and organs. **TOPICAL** The local use of a medicine.

[4] LINGUISTICS The syntax within a sentence. **[5] SOCIAL SCIENCES** **TOPOLOGICAL TURN** paradigm change in culture and social science that emphasises the geographic region as a cultural entity. **[6] ART** Analogous to the distinction between icono-

graphy and iconology, in garden art not the mere description of a place, i.e. topography, but rather the systemic and conceptual meaning of artistically defined places, e.g. "locus amoenus", "locus terribilis" (Buttler 2003). **TOPIA** landscape painting (Herder 1854). **ARS TOPIARIA** The ability to shape plants using special pruning techniques. **[7] DESIGN** Theoretical position and practical method of designing the contemporary landscape (Griot 2011). Often confused with topography: The description and surveying of a specific location.

(A) Holistic view and arrangement of space as opposed to structural topology in engineering (spatial decisions follow technical functions); The orchestration of space through the use of the direct or indirect design disciplines under the primacy of the aesthetic; Correlation on all levels of scale based on a specific site.

(B) Mastery of landscape architectural skills in dealing with soils, water, climate, plants, and dynamics based on a fundamental understanding of natural and spatial structures and traditional methods of design (symbolism, motifs, etc.). **TOPOLOGICAL SPACE** A space of arranged elements in which the necessity of linking often diffuse existing elements to form liveable structures using landscape architectural means is recognisable. **TOPOLOGIST** Adherent of → T.