

This thesis considers, from the point of phenomenological interpretation of spaciousness, the theme loss of place as a particular position of the relationship between man and the world. The initial approach to this theme is showing the conception of loss of place by Norwegian theorist of architecture Christian Norberg-Schulz. His definition of place can be understood as a crossing between a classical understanding of spaciousness (as a three-dimensional connection of objects) and spaciousness which has been studied in terms of philosophy. Furthermore, the text studies, by means of interpretation of the works of German philosopher Martin Heidegger, the theme loss of place in connection with Heidegger's motives quadrate (Geviert), Question of being (Seinsfrage) and Question of Technics. In this context, place is then explained as an ontologically-significant constitutive area and loss of place as loss of orientation in meanings (or loss of meanings itself), which ontologically establish the nature of the world.