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## Description of Architectonics in the Work of Michael Kenningham “The Hours”

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**Annotation:** *This article analyses the term architectonics through characters. The character in the novel “The Hours” will discuss different and unusual ways in English literature. The symbols perfectly have used in this literary work. Three women characters give special ideas about the novel. This novel is different in its style of writing and motif from other novels. In the case of all three women, the conflict is internal. Each woman fights against her own feelings of unhappiness with her life. Virginia Woolf struggles against insanity, Clarissa Vaughn fights her fear of mortality, and Laura Brown wrestles with her feelings of being trapped in her life as a housewife.*

**Keywords:** *symbols, sanity, insanity, architectonics, internal conflict.*

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**Introduction.** The three main protagonists of Hours seek meaning in their lives and prefer to kill by suicide to get away from the problems which they come across. Virginia, Clarissa, and Laura are very sensitive and emotional to the world and life which surround them. All of them have their own personality that can tackle the obstacles. The events are connected to each other the reader can be confused by situations. However, the style of writing is different from other writers. All three women were disappointed by their life. They feel something unusual that makes them act like mad people. But they have their own ways of thinking and feeling the world in their own ways. They want to decide and critically evaluate their feelings, so they always see one way of suicide as a way of overcoming and completing hardships. The protagonist Clarissa Dalloway tries to decide whether to kill herself or not. Clarissa was her hero in the novel and she also had a mental problem. That is why she wanted to kill her hero as it was her desire. In “The Hours” the writer want to show and reveal 3 situations and 3 women, and how they can struggle through feelings and difficulties.

Originally, the word “architectonic” pertained to architecture, specifically the construction of buildings. It evolved from the Greek architect, which means “master craftsman” or someone who controls workers and directs them in a building project. As Richard McKeon has noted, Aristotle uses the term architect to describe a master craftsman “who knows the matter and makes the product” (McKeon, 1987, p. 3).

However, in 1781 Immanuel Kant famously appropriates the term in *Critique of Pure Reason* as a metaphor, distinguishing between “technical unity” and “architectonic unity.” A unity achieved architectonically “originates from an idea” (Kant, 1985, p. 655). However, the unity achieved without architectonics, one merely conforming technically to the requirements of a form, is more limited. In this sense, architectonics began to appear after the late eighteenth century in English to describe architectural or artistic elements in accordance with a single design that harmonizes.

As a concept, architectonics can help composition scholars understand the relationship between parts and the whole. However, with coherence, we already have a good term that does that. Joseph Williams defines coherence as “a sense of the whole” “Think of coherence as seeing what all the sentences in a piece of writing add up to, the way all the pieces in a puzzle add up to the picture on the box” One essential aspect of this architectonic whole is the struggle itself; the other essential aspect is their own involvement in the topic. [1].

Architectonics and style can be used in three ways:

**1. Lack of a sense of the whole.** The concept of “creativity” does not guide. It appears at the beginning of the first sentence (“an incident was creative”), but creativity as a topic is only implied in the other two sentences, leaving the reader to wonder about the sense of the whole. The author loses any chance of communicating meaning without that sense of the whole.

**2. Lack of personal relation to the topic.** The nonstandard word order reveals that the reader isn’t communicating with anyone specifically and only weakly communicating with himself. This topic is not personal to the student. As a result, he has no strong perspective.

**3. Lack of “surplus of vision”.** The author doesn’t have information to communicate that the reader doesn’t already know, although the reference to “mantle and crust” is promising. He doesn’t follow through, however, and discussing materials that are “basic and limited at the same time” fails to advance the discussion. This lack of confident assertion is a lack of a surplus of vision.

In the work of “The Hours” the writer try to reveal undeniable skill and depth of love.

She loves the world for being rude and indestructible and she knows that other people must love it too, poor as well as rich, though no one speaks specifically of the reasons. Why else do we struggle to go on living, no matter how harmed? Even when we’re further gone than Richard even if we’re fleshless, blazing with lesions shifting in the sheets, still we want desperately to live. . [2].

While she is walking through the park, Clarissa Vaughn thinks and wonders how people maintain such a strong will to live even though they have unspeakable suffering. Despite of depression or stress human beings try to love this world and life. It does not matter that they are the poor or the rich. No one can answer why she loves life and living the world. Besides most people are able to fight and struggle with obstacles and difficulties. Some of them are not able to struggle therefore they become easily depressed and kill themselves like Richard. This speech describes the inner tone of Clarissa that she had a lot of questions about loving the world and overcoming difficulties. Clarissa thinks of the human spirit as indestructible, which makes Richard kill. Seeing all the people around her enjoying life especially while walking through the park, this situation inspires Clarissa’s humanist thoughts. Suddenly she understands the city as a place where they are truly alive, where all bad and good things around them can happen despite everything.

She can feel the nearness of the old devil (what else to call it?) and she knows she will be utterly alone if and when the devil chooses to appear again. The devil is a headache, the devil is a voice inside a wall, and the devil is a fin breaking through dark waves. The devil is a brief, twittering nothing that is a thrush’s

life. The devil sucks all the beauty from the world, all the hope, and what remains when the devil has finished is a realm of the living dead –joyless, suffocating. [3].

Virginia has a deep sensitivity to the world around her, she also feels the struggles with her mental illness more intensely. The “devil” that she describes is her own depression, stress, frightening force, and mental illness. Virginia loses control over her actions and emotions when she feels the devil seized her completely. Virginia loses her battle with mental illness. She makes herself control her pain through her force of will and by channeling her energy into writing, but in the end, she decides to kill herself. She overcomes the problem every day but finally, she cannot control her feeling and lost her life forever. Her mental illness makes her kill herself not realizing what will happen. Her choice is chosen by her because when she wrote a letter to her husband, she mentioned that she suffered and was tied to everything, especially from an illness. She thinks that if she died everything would be good without a problem.

Clarissa is an ordinary person who has flowers to buy and a party to give. She is fifty-two and in almost unnaturally good health. She has always been the most heart-hearted and the one most prone to romance. She’s endured teasing on the subject for more than thirty years, she decided long ago to give in and enjoy her own voluptuous, undisciplined responses, which as Richard put it tend to be as unkind and adoring as those of a particularly irritating, precocious child. This determined, abiding fascination is what she thinks of as her soul (an embarrassing, sentimental word, but what else to call it?). [4].

Clarissa is so hearty person the author wanted to show her inner world and her sensitivity is connected with the world. She is so modest, she likes the simple life and she enjoys buying flowers.

She is too romantic that never forgets about her love. Clarissa believes that she will love her lover forever and she does not want to forget about her past days. She thinks deeply with her soul and becomes sentimental throughout her life. Every time she tries to live with love and therefore maybe she likes flowers and always buys them.

Laura Brown is trying to lose herself. No, that is not it exactly –she is trying to keep herself by gaining entry into a parallel world. She lays the book face down on her chest. She is a woman with such brilliance, such strangeness such immeasurable sorrow, a woman who had genius. [5].

Laura feels that something happens strange to her but tries to convince herself that she is normal. She searches for relaxation from books, specifically Virginia Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway. While reading, she can critically investigate her own feeling. The inner impulse toward suicide also forces her to reckon with the idea that she desires to find a way out of her own life. She is too smart to realize everything, but her living world and reading book are connected to each other. As a hero, she wanted to realize that something wrong happened in her life. The feeling of displeasure induces her like other women to go away and then kill herself.

**Conclusion.** However, the effects of suicide on those around the situation have not been completely eliminated. When Richard killed himself in his apartment, Clarissa didn’t realize it. The views of those who witnessed a suicide, especially close friends, she felt herself be guilty.

This means that the writer promotes the concept of time and epoch to prevent people's depressive states from committing suicide through time. Just as time is the solution to every problem, time will surely cure the conditions that cause such psychological and mental illness. And the fact that someone's death teaches them to value life is one of the main themes of the work that the writer describes through architectonics style which can reveal not only the speech of the writer but also describes the inner speech and feelings of the protagonists that is difficult to understand.

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