

#### Context

 Two-year post doctoral project on (artistic) research methodology, 2019-2020, now in its second semester.

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- Core of the project: a model for designing research projects
- Explicit connection between the practice and education of research, from final year BA to PhD level

#### Why a model for research design?

- We do share our methods with each other, but rarely in ways that they
  become usable for other (as well) beyond the individuality of our own
  projects What about the dissemination of methods?
- Explore possible ways between methodological strictness and the notion of "anything goes".
- Enable researchers to articulate their methods and strategy: Offer a terminology that enables making methodological choices accessible and transparent to others, across borders of projects, genres or disciplines.
- An approach that provides clarity and practical access to the process of designing research projects, yet is flexible enough to work for many different kinds of researchers, from students to experienced researchers.

### Points of departure

- Methodological pluralism (Borgdorff)
- Non-hierarchy of methods or kinds of knowledge
- Always departing from research subject, objective and questions, rather than positioning within research traditions.
- Creating a research design is regarded as a creative process (that continues during carrying out the research!) rather than a mere exact strategy to answer a question.
- Devise a model that houses a paradox: creating a methodological design with some strictness, yet make emergence an essential part of this methodology.

## Possible purposes/applications for a design model

- Not meant as a unifying "how to" model!
- An approach to support the process of designing research (for the researcher), or to help making more implicit components of research more explicit.
- A model for (self-) feedback, or evaluation of a research design or finished research (for colleagues, critical friends, a team/research group).
- A framework for supervision (for teachers).

#### plans

### Towards research design

1. Preparation - points of departure, conditions, context(s).

- 2. Collection non hierarchical, based on subject & question.
- 3. Structure "flow of data", single thread, parallel, feedback loops.
- 4. Time more than planning; motivated by content.
- 5. Emergence

- Ouestionnaires
- Photographing
- Tape recording

Filled edback forms —

Written

Photos

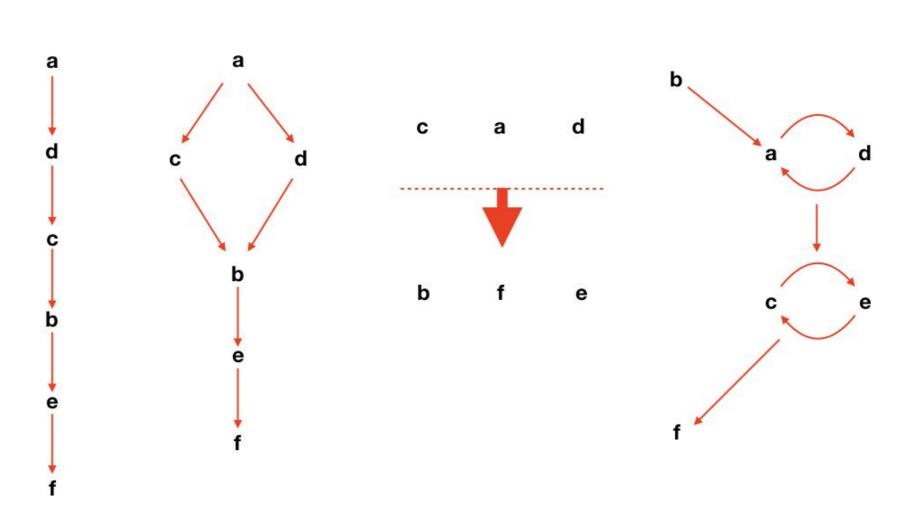
Interview record

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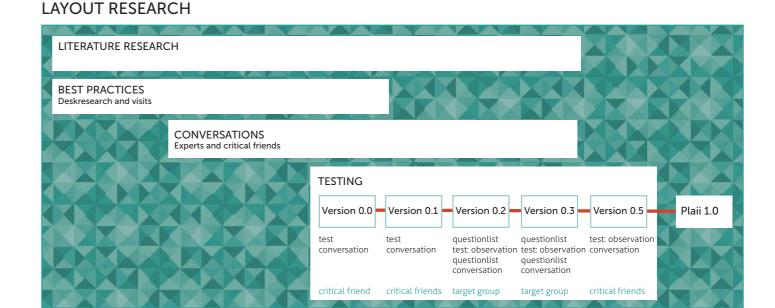
Preparation a
 Collection c
 Structure b
 Time

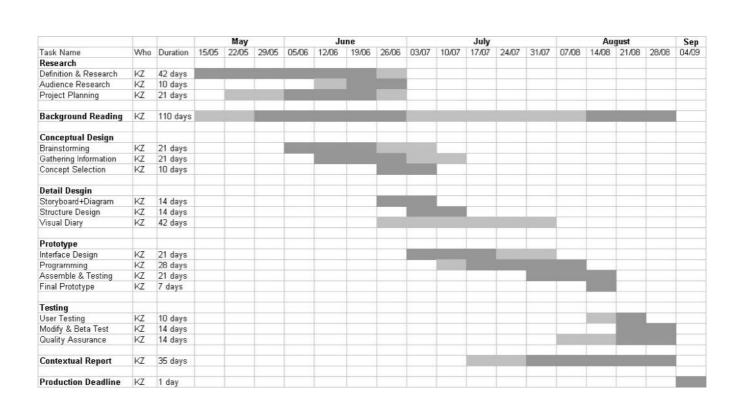
5. Emergence

- Preparation
- 2. Collection
- 3. Structure
- 4. Time
- 5. Emergence



- 1. Preparation
- 2. Collection
- 3. Structure
- 4. Time
- 5. Emergence





- 1. Preparation
- 2. Collection
- 3. Structure
- 4. Time
- 5. Emergence

- about spending time with something/ someone
- How much time do I want to give this or that?
- Relating to notions of "slowness":
   "importance of delay and iteration";
   "against the alignment of 'speed' with
   notions like efficiency, success, quality,
   and importance." (Cilliers 2006)
- Parkins 2004: not actually about fast vs. slow, but rather about "care as the central value" - an "ethics of time"

- 1. Preparation
- 2. Collection
- 3. Structure
- 4. Time
- 5. Emergence

- About what comes up; Al the unexpected. -Against a (too) strict framework of what outcomes will be in oduquee. - Strongly based on experience of how complex processes (including research) tend to take shape - and the desire to give this a voice in research design.

1. Preparation

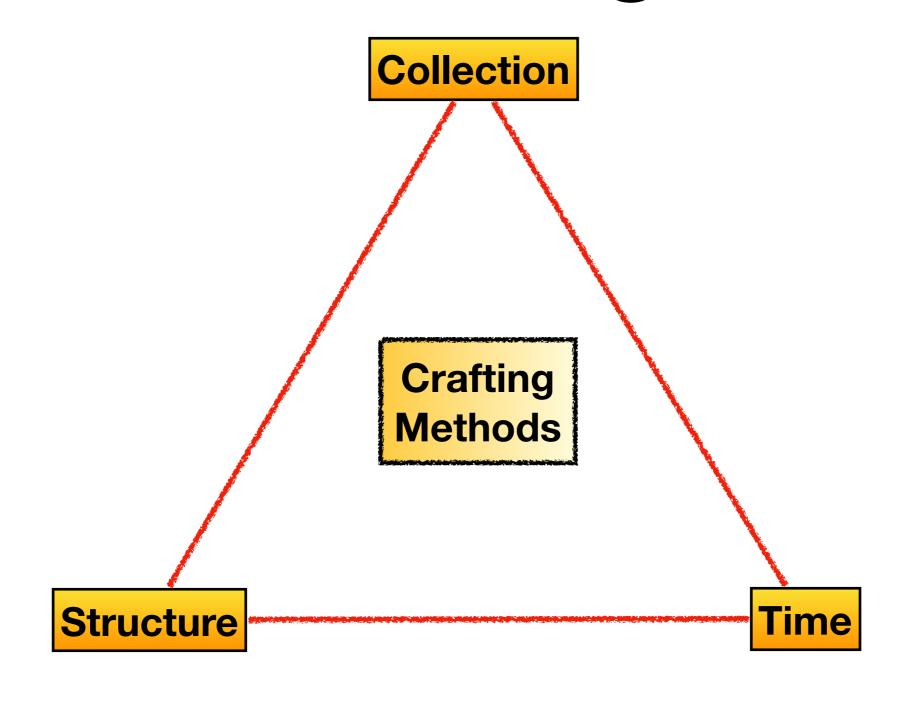


3. Structure

4. Time

5. Emergence

### Research Design Model

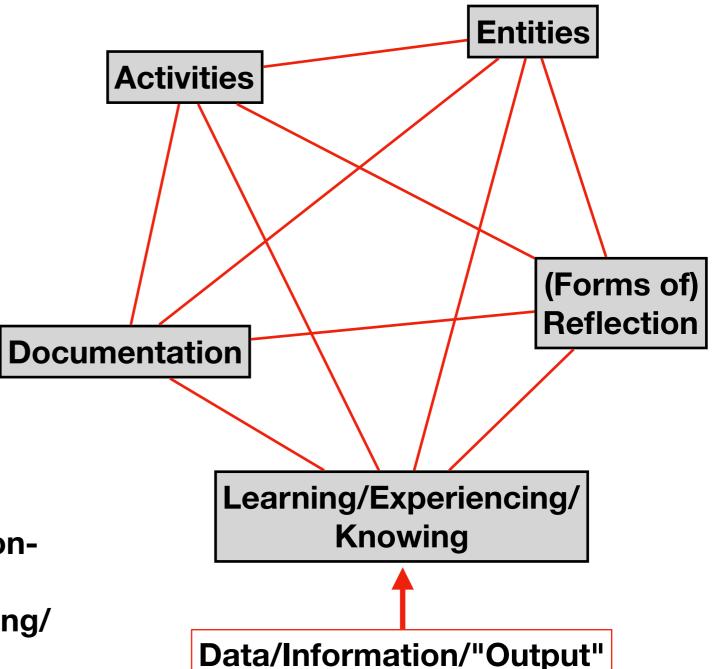


## **Crafting Methods**

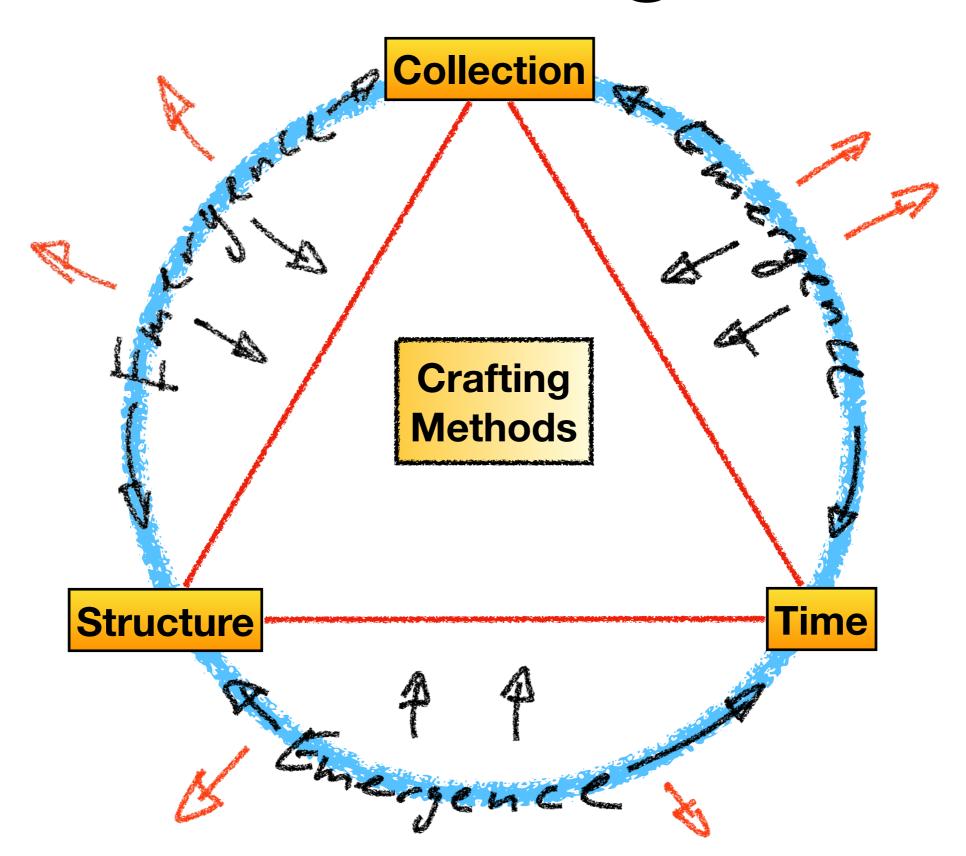
Against framing "method" as something predefined (concerning its actors, actions and output) and taken shape by tradition, but rather devised "from scratch", from the very experience and reality of playing and making. (after Manning 2015)



Reframing of "Method"?
As a flexible network of (human & non-human) entities, activities, documentation, reflection and learning/experiencing/knowing.



### Research Design Model



#### Perspectives on emergence

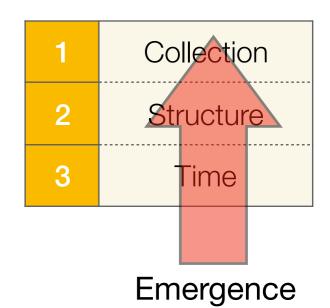
#### Stephen Johnson (2001):

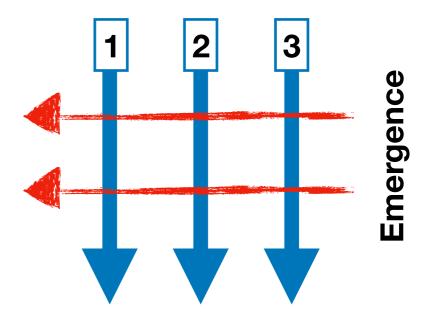
- Higher level knowledge and behavior, emerging from low/ local level interaction in complex systems; based on "swarm logic, with no central office in command."
- central: "tools of feedback, neighbor interaction, and pattern recognition"
- "But it is both the promise and the peril of swarm logic that the higher-level behavior is almost impossible to predict in advance. You never really know what lies on the other end of a phase transition until you press play and find out." (233)

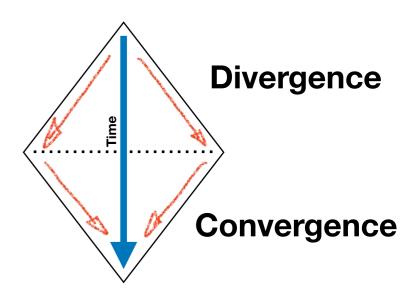
#### Peter Cariani (2008):

- "The full gamut of emergence encompasses new forms, new material structures, new organizations, new functions, new perspectives, and new aspects of boing."
- including new techniques or paradigms

Oscillation between divergence and convergence - and providing space for it

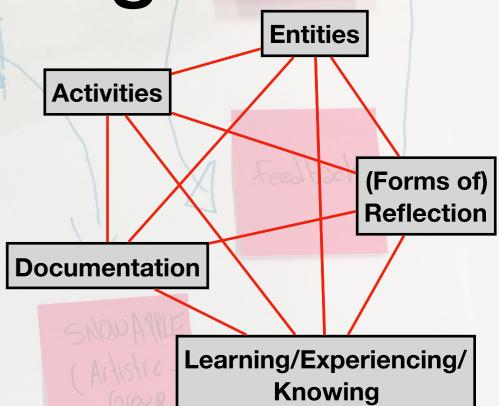






## Design Assignment: Quick Draft Design

- Who and what are the entities in a method, and what are their functions?
- What are the activities involved? How do these activities connect the involved entities?
- How do you document this method/process/ activities?
- What are modes of reflection you like to employ?
- What will be the outcome of this method, and how might this lead to another method, potentially?



#### Dissemination - of methods?

- Methods in more traditional sciences often clearly framed, explained in a critical how-to fashion ⇒ e.g. focus groups, or surveys in the social sciences, experimental arrangements in chemistry
- Makes sense, as processes and results become transparent and comparable (to some extent)
- In AR methods, specifically when implying artistic practice, often more individual/particular (?) = less easy to use by others?
- Important to share, but how? Just by telling?
- "Crafting Methods" tries to offer a framework, terminology & common ground to share methods effectively

# Case Study: In Touch performance experiment, January 2020, Bloombury Theatre London

- Collaboration with interactive performance maker Marloeke van der Vlugt & sociologist Carey Jewitt
- Research focussed on "touch" haptic and tactile exploration as means for interaction with the world around us - "activating the tactile, proprioceptive and kinaesthetic senses" (vd Vlugt)
- Part 1: participatory performance, exploring touch through hand washing, touching self, others & objects;
- Part 2: exploratory research workshop to reflect on the performance experience, generate accounts and stories of touch and explore imaginations of future touch interactions.





















#### Exercise 1: Performative Processing

We invite you to *reflect on* and *document* some of your touch experiences during the performance. (e.g. your sensations, tactile surprises, memories evoked, thoughts, challenges, discomforts, pleasures and repulsions.)

You can do this on your own, in a pair or a small group, using:

- Your skills and forms of expression (your practice): e.g. use your body to re-enact or perform, move, dance (the floor is a sprungdance one), or sketch, write, list, create a tactile landscape...
- And any of the documenting resources in the studio

These reflections will become part of a collective feedback display from the performance experiment

# And then... A few thoughts concerning method

- "Performance-workshop" a form suited for artistic research? ⇒ reflection on the event using the Crafting Methods framework
- Form for disseminating artistic research? Interesting as the event was mentioned on the In-Touch website as a "culmination of the collaboration", suggesting final dissemination
- But: Also a moment for data collection and creation of new narratives and questions - a method?

