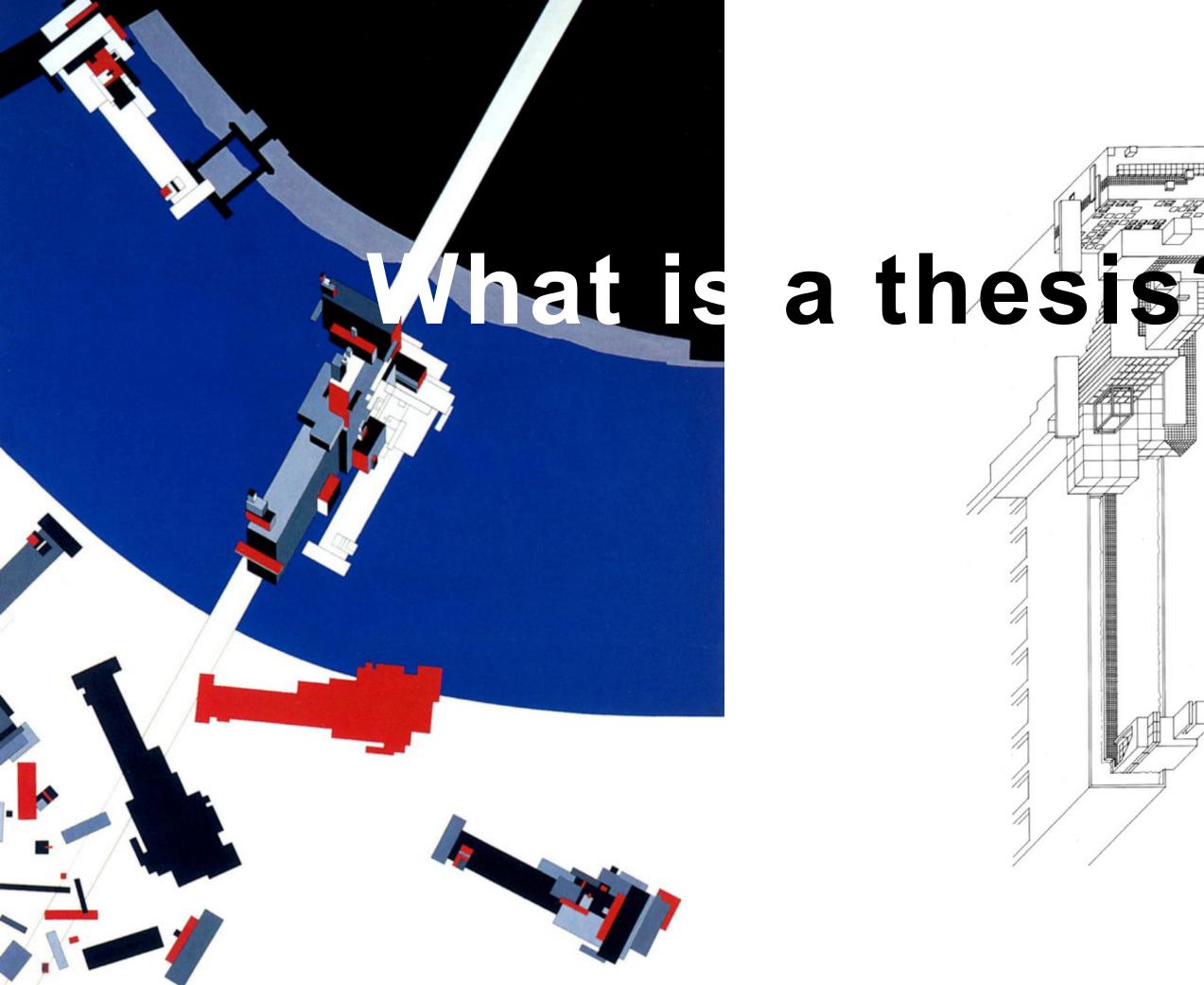
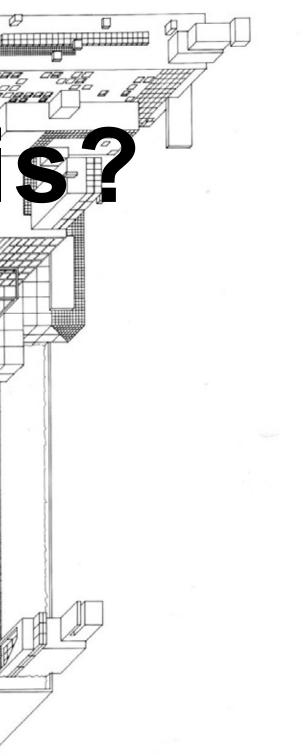
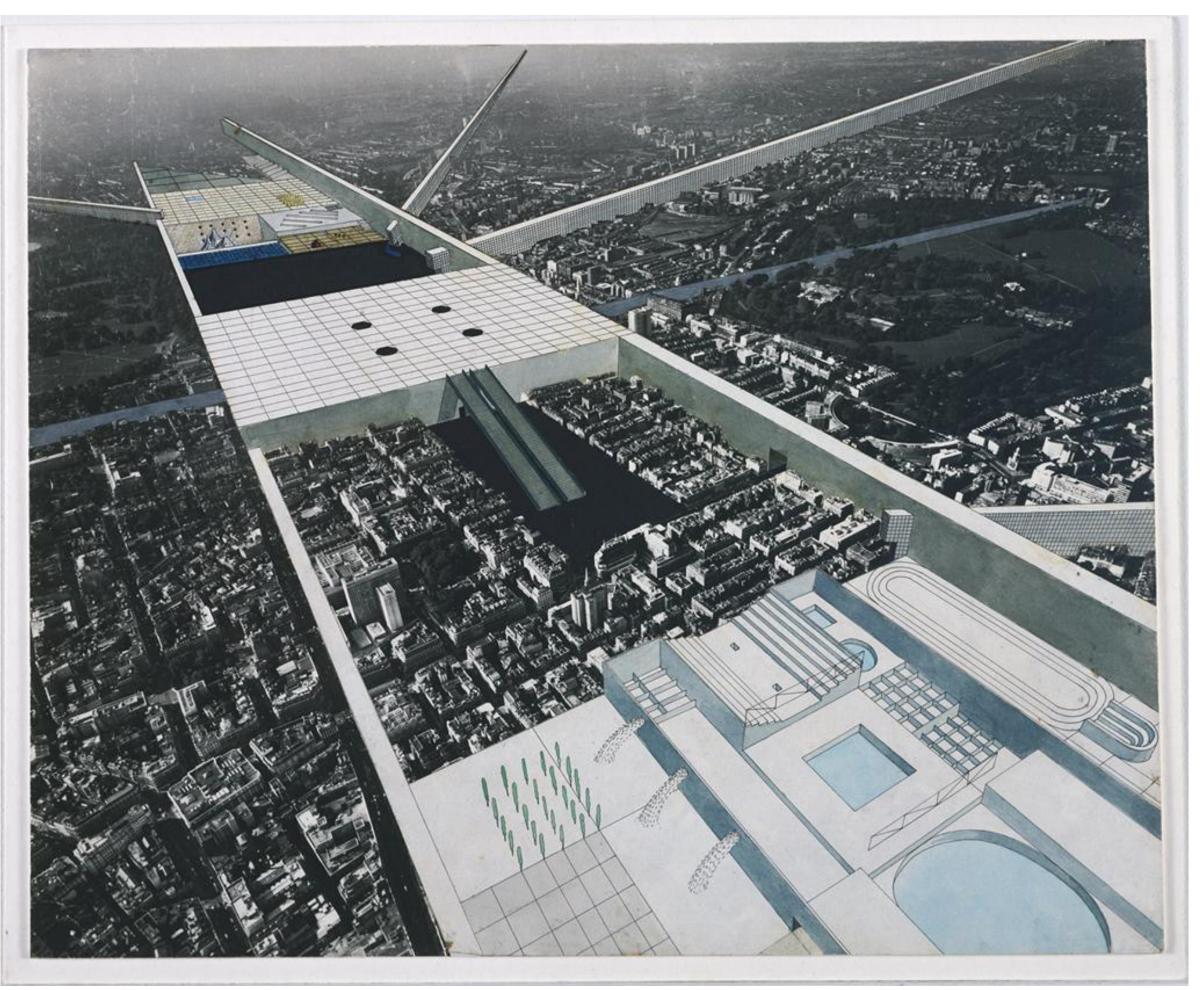
Pre-Thesis Seminar









Rem Koolhaas: Exodus, or the voluntary prisoners of architecture, 1972.





Carlos Lamuela: From Länsiväylä to Länsibulevardi, 2011.



Leo Lindroos: Observing and imagining the relationship of furniture and architecture, 2019.

The thesis may be a piece of theoretical, artistic or applied research, a work of art or a combination of these; it may also include a production component. The production component may be, depending on the field, for instance, a design, a work of art, an exhibition, or project. Theses always include a written component. If the thesis consists of a design or other production component and a written component, the student must specify the emphasis to be given to the different components in the evaluation. However, the thesis is always evaluated as a whole, with all the components of the thesis included in the evaluation.

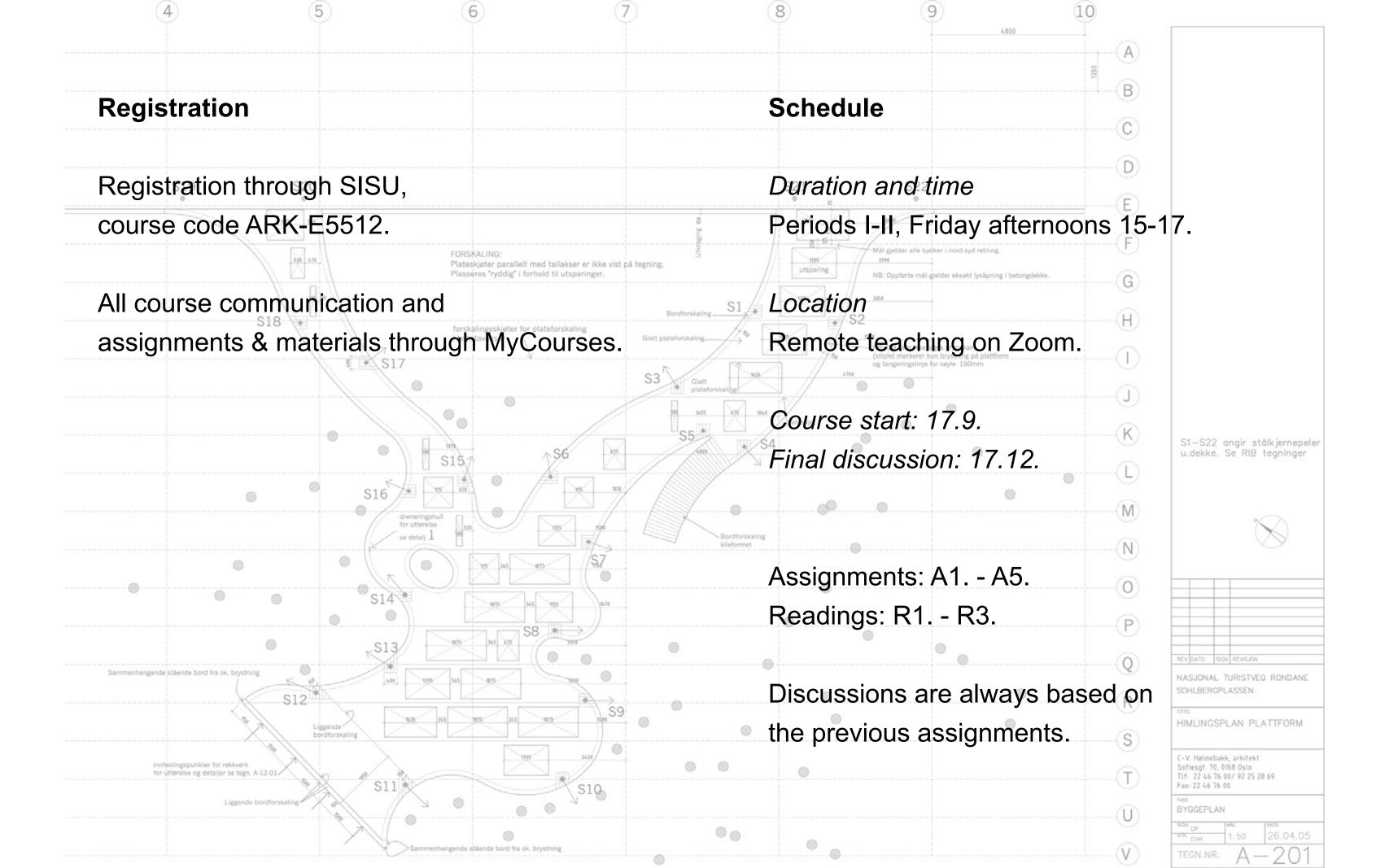
The Pre-Thesis Seminar is a course aiming at helping you structure your thesis and your plan for getting it done - mainly it is aimed at students who have an idea of their thesis topic, may have started already working with it, and aim at getting it ready during the next semester.

You should have an idea of your topic and interests, but even if your ideas are quite unformed at the moment, during the seminar we will work together to develop a plan and framework for you to approach your topic and complete your thesis.

The result of the course will be the a Thesis Report that contains:

- A (preliminary) abstract of your thesis, describing concisely the topic, your methods for approaching it, the structure of your thesis, and the results of your work.
- A review of the context of your thesis, whether the focus is on a design (references, etc.) or research -(state of the art), or a combination of both.
- A workplan and schedule for finishing your thesis.

During the sessions, we will approach your topics through writing assignments, readings, and round table discussions.

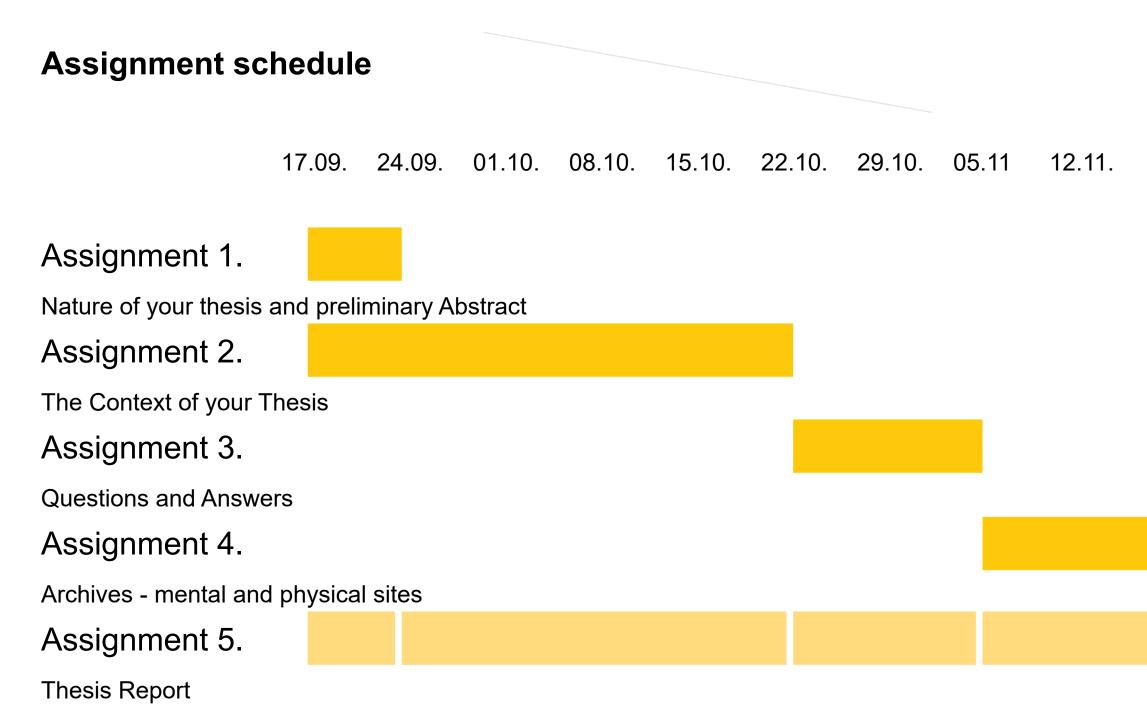


Schedule

Schedule (A: Assignments; R: Readings) - subject to change

17.09. Lecture: Start of seminar. A1. & A2. given. R1. given.

- 24.09. No session.
- 01.10. Discussion: Thesis as Design / Research (based on A1. & R1.) R2. given.
- 08.10. Visitors 1: Thesis presentations.
- 15.10. Visitors 2: Thesis presentations.
- 22.10. Discussion: Contexts (based on A2.) Lecture: Intro on methods. A3. given.
- 29.10. No session.
- 05.11. Discussion: My Methods (based on A3.) Lecture: Archives and literature search. A4. given.
- 12.11. Lecture: Design Research. Methodological Considerations (Antti Pirinen).
- 19.11. No session.
- 26.11. Discussion: My Materials (based on A4.) A5. given.
- 03.12. Lecture: Thesis Report. Lecture: Abstract.
- 10.12. Training presentation & discussion.
- 17.12. Discussion: The Thesis Report (based on A5.)



19.11. 26.11. 03.12. 10.12. 17.12.

The Basics of doing your Thesis at the Architecture Department

Your topic, the supervisor, the advisor, the examiner and the evaluation criteria.

The Order of Things

Now: Participating in this seminar and producing <u>a Thesis Report during the course.</u> Meanwhile & in the future: Producing a Thesis Plan and contacting a supervisor for approving your topic. Agreeing on the work to be produced and a schedule with the supervisor - the whole thesis comprises of a set of three 10 credit 'packages', the last one being the finished work. Contacting an advisor and agreeing on a schedule. Working!

Finishing the thesis, presenting it & graduating.

Starting

The thesis process begins with choosing a topic and defining the scope or research questions of the thesis. The thesis is written on a topic related to the programme and/or major. *The student writes a thesis plan to clarify their approach to themselves and to the possible supervisors/advisors.*

Starting

Purpose of the thesis plan is to serve as a mental organizing tool helping both the student and the thesis advisor(s) in grasping the thesis process. Students write their thesis plan independently and/ or in the thesis seminar of the programme.

The Assignments you will produce in this seminar works as a base for your thesis plan, they can also form a part of your overall thesis work.



Department of Architecture Thesis topic and Thesis Plan Template

| Student name / number / | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| email | |
| Master's programme | |
| Working title of the thesis | |
| Supervisor | |
| Advisor (s) | |
| Submission date | |
| Sigature and date of the supervisor | |

The length of the thesis plan is suggested to be no more than 5-6 pages. There is no specific reference style (e.g. Harvard, Chicago, APA) recommended in the department; thus, discuss it with your supervisor. The following structure for thesis plan is a suggestion and it can be adopted according to the thesis. In case your supervisor provides you with research plan instructions different from the following, act according to the instructions of your supervisor, and, of course, MA Thesis Guide.

Abstrakti (yksi kappale) / Abstract (one paragraph)

Opinnäytteen laajuus / The scope of the thesis

Opinnäytteelle asetetut tutkimukselliset päämäärät / Research goals set to the thesis

Kuvaus opinnäytteen mahdollisesta taiteellisesta osiosta, jos kyseessä on taiteellinen työ / A description of the possible artistic part of the thesis in the case of an artistic work

Opinnäytteen rajaus / Thesis delimitation

Opinnäytteen metodiset valinnat, eli alustava suunnitelma siitä, millä tavalla kysymyksiin haetaan vastausta tai kuvaus taiteellisen työskentelyn lähtökohdista ja pyrkimyksistä opinnäytteen teossa /

Methodological choices of the thesis, ie a preliminary plan on how to answer the questions or a description of the starting points and aspirations of the artistic work in the thesis

Opinnäytteen kieli / Language of the thesis

Suunnitelma opinnäytteen laatimisen aikataulusta / A plan for the thesis preparation schedule

Rahoitussuunnitelma, mikäli opinnäytteen aihe sitä edellyttää / Financing plan, if required by the topic of the thesis

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Your Topic

Applying for your thesis topic

After your thesis plan is complete, the thesis topic needs to be approved; in the field of art and design, the topic of the thesis is approved by the thesis supervisor. Approving the topic also involves setting a period of validity for it; as a rule, the topic is valid for one year, but for special reasons, a longer period is possible.

The student contacts the intended thesis supervisor in the programme or major in which the thesis is written to agree on the presentation of the topic.

Thesis supervisor and thesis advisor

The thesis supervisor and thesis advisor support the student in the thesis process.

The supervisor

The supervisor may be a professor in the programme, designated by the director of degree programme, or by decision of the director of degree programme, a lecturer or other member of faculty wellacquainted with the school.

The supervisor should be a professor - exceptions should be extremely well justified.

The supervisor is the most important person in additition to yourself in the process - the supervisor approves of your thesis before it can be presented and also often takes part in reviewing it.

The supervisor - gatekeeper

The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the thesis topic is related to the programme and feasible to be covered within the scope of a master's thesis.

Additionally, the supervisor ensures that the student finds a thesis advisor and is given sufficient supervision and guidance and is responsible for giving permission for the thesis submission for examination.

The supervisor - the thesis in 3 parts

The supervisor and the student agree on the contents of the three parts of the thesis - what should be produced and presented for the supervisors approval and when.

Discussing with the supervisor about the requirements for each 10-credit part is a crucial step in the thesis process and the student should include thoughts on this already in their thesis plan.

The advisor(s)

Thesis advising is the responsibility of the thesis advisor, who supports the student in different stages of the thesis process. A thesis may have one or two thesis advisors, who may be either faculty members or 'external advisors'. At least one of the thesis advisors shall have excellent knowledge of the field of the thesis. The thesis supervisor and advisor <u>may</u> be the same person, <u>but</u> The advisor should be somebody else than the supervisor - the supervisors and advisors roles are different and supervisors are usually occupied with the large number of theses they are responsible for - an advisor should be someone without this workload, who is able to give you the time for several discussions and provide timely feedback.

Do you know your professors?



The examiner

An examiner (or several) is named for the thesis after it has been submitted, the examiner evaluates the thesis in accordance with specified criteria the criteria. The final grade is given for the thesis as a whole using those evaluation criteria which are relevant for the thesis. Emphasis may be put on criteria most relevant for that particular thesis: if the student defines his orher work as theoretical or applied research, the criterion <u>Quality of the artistic component</u> may be ignored. In such cases, weight is put on the criterion <u>Discussion of the topic, conclusions and interpretation.</u>

Appendix 1 Thesis evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria below apply to the master's theses of the School of Arts, Design and Architecture. The final grade is given for the thesis as a whole using those evaluation criteria which are relevant for the thesis. Emphasis may be put on those criteria that are relevant for that particular thesis: if the student defines his or her work as theoretical or applied research, the criterion *Quality of the artistic component* may be ignored. In such cases, weight is put on the criterion *Discussion of the topic, conclusions and interpretation*

The oral presentation given in the examination session and the skill in answering the questions posed by the examiner may raise the grade of the thesis.

In the grades 3–5 of the chart, the previous standard of quality is included in the next.

| Evaluation criteria and matters evaluated | Grounds for failing the thesis | The | 2 | | | 5 |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Choice of topic and of the artistic and/or scientific goals for thesis Relevance of the topic for the field Definition of topic | The thesis topic has not been approved and it is not related to the programme or major of the stu- dent. The lack of ar | but it is poorly linked with the field. A lacking definition of the scope compli- | relevance for it. Unclear definition of the scope complicates fluent discussion of the | The opic as strong cares for fit The definition of the scope is clear and sup- ports the discussion of the topic. | The efin of the scope is justified a comports the dis- cussion of the topic very well. The student analyses the choice of the scientific and/or artistic goals of the thesis. Valuated | The topic is demanding. The definition of the scope demonstrates in-depth under- standing of the topic. The student evaluates the choice of the scientific and/or artistic goals of the thesis. |
| Setting of artistic and/or scientific goals for the- sis | definition of scope significantly com- plicates the dis- cussion of the topic. The goals of the | The scientific and artistic goals of the thesis are vaguely presented. | Some scientific and/or artistic goals are ap- parent, but the argu- ments for them are weak. | scientific and/or artistic goals for the thesis and justifies them. | | |
| | thesis are not explicated. | | | | | |
| Command of topic and use of sources Command of the topic Use of sources | The student is not familiar enough with the topic to discuss it in the thesis. The key sources relevant for the topic have been ignored. The text repeats the con- tents of the sources without providing refer- ences (plagia- rism). | The scope of the topic has been rec- ognised but knowledge of subject area is superficial. The sources are not relevant or evaluated. There are shortcom- ings in citing and referencing tech- niques. | The topic has been described. The thesis makes use of sources that allow the discussion of the topic but source eval- uation is lacking. The student has fair com- mand of citing and referencing techniques. | The thesis demonstrates the student's command of the topic and its con- text or theoretical frame- work as well as of the previous research. The sources used in the thesis are essential for the topic and the use of sources demonstrate good command of the subject area. Sources have been evaluated. Good command of citing and referencing tech- niques. | The thesis demonstrates the student's very good command of the topic and its context or theoretical framework as well as of the previous research. The thesis demonstrates very good command of key sources. The sources are evaluated and weighted pur- posefully. | The thesis demonstrates the student's in-depth knowledge of the topic and its context or theoretical framework as well as of the previous research. Finnish and international sources are used extensively. The sources are critically eval- uated and their choice and weighting supports the discus- sion of the topic excellently. |
| Discussion of the topic, conclusions and interpretation Choice of methods and techniques | The goals set for the thesis are not achieved with the methods or tech- niques selected. | There are shortcom- ings in the command of the method or technique selected that affect the results. | The choice and com- mand of methods and techniques support the attainment of the goals in a satisfactory man- | The choice of methods or techniques supports the discussion of the topic. The student has good command of the methods | The student has excellent command of the methods or techniques and applies them very well. The student demonstrates | The student applies and criti- cally evaluates the selected methods or techniques. The student examines the topic analytically and critically |

Appendix 1 Thesis evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria below apply to the master's theses of the School of Arts, Design and Architecture. The final grade is given for the thesis as a whole using those evaluation criteria which are relevant for the thesis. Emphasis may be put on those criteria that are relevant for that particular thesis: if the student defines his or her work as theoretical or applied research, the criterion *Quality of the artistic component* may be ignored. In such cases, weight is put on the criterion *Discussion of the topic, conclusions and interpretation*

The oral presentation given in the examination session and the skill in answering the questions posed by the examiner may raise the grade of the thesis.

In the grades 3–5 of the chart, the previous standard of quality is included in the next.

| Evaluation criteria and matters evaluated | Grounds for failing the thesis | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Choice of topic and of the artistic and/or scientific goals for thesis Relevance of the topic for the field Definition of topic Setting of artistic and/or scientific goals for the- sis | The thesis topic has not been approved and it is not related to the programme or major of the stu- dent. The lack of any definition of scope significantly com- plicates the dis- cussion of the topic. The goals of the thesis are not explicated. | The topic of the thesis has been approved but it is poorly linked with the field. A lacking definition of the scope compli- cates the discussion of the topic. The scientific and artistic goals of the thesis are vaguely presented. | The topic is related to the field but has little relevance for it. Unclear definition of the scope complicates fluent discussion of the topic. Some scientific and/or artistic goals are ap- parent, but the argu- ments for them are weak. | The topic has signifi- cance for the field. The definition of the scope is clear and sup- ports the discussion of the topic. The student has set scientific and/or artistic goals for the thesis and justifies them. | The definition of the scope is justified and supports the dis- cussion of the topic very well. The student analyses the choice of the scientific and/or artistic goals of the thesis. | The topic is demanding. The definition of the scope demonstrates in-depth under- standing of the topic. The student evaluates the choice of the scientific and/or artistic goals of the thesis. |
| Command of topic and use of sources Command of the topic Use of sources | The student is not familiar enough with the topic to discuss it in the thesis. The key sources relevant for the topic have been ignored. The text repeats the con- tents of the sources without providing refer- ences (plagia- rism). | The scope of the topic has been rec- ognised but knowledge of subject area is superficial. The sources are not relevant or evaluated. There are shortcom- ings in citing and referencing tech- niques. | The topic has been described. The thesis makes use of sources that allow the discussion of the topic but source eval- uation is lacking. The student has fair com- mand of citing and referencing techniques. | The thesis demonstrates the student's command of the topic and its con- text or theoretical frame- work as well as of the previous research. The sources used in the thesis are essential for the topic and the use of sources demonstrate good command of the subject area. Sources have been evaluated. Good command of citing and referencing tech- niques. | The thesis demonstrates the student's very good command of the topic and its context or theoretical framework as well as of the previous research. The thesis demonstrates very good command of key sources. The sources are evaluated and weighted pur- posefully. | The thesis demonstrates the student's in-depth knowledge of the topic and its context or theoretical framework as well as of the previous research. Finnish and international sources are used extensively. The sources are critically eval- uated and their choice and weighting supports the discus- sion of the topic excellently. |
| Discussion of the topic, conclusions and interpretation Choice of methods and techniques | The goals set for the thesis are not achieved with the methods or tech- niques selected. | There are shortcom- ings in the command of the method or technique selected that affect the results. | The choice and com- mand of methods and techniques support the attainment of the goals in a satisfactory man- | The choice of methods or techniques supports the discussion of the topic. The student has good command of the methods | The student has excellent command of the methods or techniques and applies them very well. The student demonstrates | The student applies and criti- cally evaluates the selected methods or techniques. The student examines the topic analytically and critically |

| Ability for analytical and research-oriented work Ability to draw conclu- sions and think inde- pendently Conceptualisation of the topic and linking it to a broader context. Evaluation of thesis reliability | The discussion of the topic lacks any analysis and no conclusions are drawn in the the- sis. | The conclusions are exaggerated or lack- ing. There are major shortcomings in argu- ing for the conclu- sions and evaluating the reliability of the thesis. | ner. Conclusions have been drawn but the argu- ments for them are weak. The thesis discusses factors affecting its reliability. | or techniques selected. The student demon- strates ability for analyti- cal and research-oriented work. The student draws justi- fied conclusions or, in an artistic work, demon- strates independent thinking in relation to the topic discussed. The student understands the broader context of the thesis. The student analyses the reliability of the key as- pects of the thesis. | very good skills in analytical and research-oriented work and critical thinking. The student draws justified conclusions based on analy- sis, or in an artistic work, inde- pendent thinking in relation to the topic discussed. The con- clusions are analysed in light of the source literature. The student conceptualises the results and discusses their relation to a broader context. The student evaluates the reliability of the thesis critically. | and understands the complexi- ty of the phenomenon. The student draws significant conclusions which inspire future research, design or artistic activity, or, in an artistic work, evaluates his or her thinking in relation to the topic discussed. The student con- ceptualises the results and discusses their relation to a broader context. The student evaluates the reliability of the thesis critically and comprehensively. |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Quality of the artistic componentIdea and execution of the production compo- nentArtistic thinking or de- sign visionUnderstanding the broader context of the workDocumentation of the productionDescription and anal- ysis of the processDescription and analy- sis of the working pro- cess | The execution of the production component has major shortcom- ings and does not support the discussion of the topic. The production component has not been documented No description is provided of the working process or the choices made. | The execution of the production compo- nent has shortcom- ings and articulates the idea or topic poorly. The documentation of the production has significant defects. The student de- scribes the working process or the choic- es made to a minor extent. | The execution of the production component supports the idea of the work to some extent. There may be short- comings in the execu- tion. The production has been documented, there may be small shortcomings in the documentation The student describes the working process or the choices made but the arguments for them are weak. | The execution of the production component supports the idea of the work. The student demon- strates ability for artistic thinking or design vision. The production has been sufficiently documented. The production can be assessed based on the documentation. The student describes the working process and/or the choices made and justifies them analyt- ically. | The production component execution is of very high quali- ty. The related solutions are interesting and support the idea of the thesis very well. The student demonstrates ability for lateral artistic think- ing or design vision. The work is evidently linked to the conventions of the field and to a broader context. The student analyses and evaluates the working process and/or the choices made. | The production component execution is excellent and supports the idea of the thesis insightfully. The student demonstrates excellent ability for lateral artistic thinking or design vi- sion. The student demonstrates in- depth command of the con- ventions of the field and/or challenges them successfully. The student evaluates the working process and/or the choices made in depth. |
| Quality of thesis lan- guage and presenta- tion, and the examina- tion session Presentation of thesis Quality of thesis lan- guage Oral presentation at examination session | The presentation of the various thesis compo- nents complicates understanding its contents. There are major shortcomings in the written ex- pression. | The presentation of the thesis compo- nents is not appropri- ate for the contents. Notable shortcomings in written expression. The student is able to respond to some questions posed at the examination ses- sion. | The presentation of the thesis components involves solutions that do not support the discussion of the topic. Written expression is satisfactory, but the language needs revi- sion. The student responds to the questions posed at the examination session in a satisfacto- ry manner. | The presentation of the thesis components sup- port the discussion of the topic. Written expression is fluent and the thesis has no errors that affect readability. The student responds to the questions posed at the examination session and is able to justify the answers. | The solutions applied in to presentation of the thesis components are very good and support the discussion of the topic very well. The written expression is flu- ent and almost free of errors, and the style is appropriate. The student justifies the views s/he presents at the examina- tion session very well. | The solutions applied to the presentation of the thesis components are commendable and support the discussion of the topic excellently. The written expression sup- ports the discussion of the topic and the understanding of the contents excellently. The text has no errors. The student justifies his or her views presented at the exami- nation session in depth. |

| Knowledge and pro- fessional skills | The student does not demonstrate knowledge or skills required in the degree. The student does not demonstrate sufficient ability to plan or conduct their work independently. | The student demon- strates the minimum level of knowledge and skills and an ability to apply his/her knowledge to work in the field. The student demonstrates a minimum level of ability to plan and conduct their work independently. | The student demon- strates command of the key skills of the field and a satisfactory abil- ity to apply knowledge to work in the field. The student demonstrates satisfactory ability to plan and conduct their work independently meeting the basic criteria of the field. | The student demon- strates artistic or scien- tific knowledge and skills or other expertise rele- vant to the field and an ability to apply the gained knowledge to discussing questions of the field. The student demonstrates ability to plan and conduct their work independently meeting the criteria of the field. | The student demonstrates artistic vision, professionalism, analytical or scientific skills and a very good ability to ap- ply the gained knowledge to discussing questions of the field. The student demonstrates very good ability to plan and conduct their work independently in the field of studies. | The student demonstrates significant artistic vision, pro- fessionalism, critical research- oriented thinking and an excel- lent ability to apply the gained knowledge to discussing is- sues of the field. The student demonstrates excellent ability to plan and conduct their work independently in the field of studies. |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Overall impression Overall description of | The thesis has a great deal of ma- | The thesis has major shortcomings, but | Despite shortcomings, the work fulfils all the | The thesis fulfils the criteria set for a thesis | The thesis fulfils all the criteria set for a thesis, and has par- | The thesis has particular mer- its as a whole and in almost all |
| thesis Connection between the thesis components | jor shortcomings. The thesis com- ponents are not interconnected and the student does not justify the choices made. | meets the minimum criteria for a thesis. The thesis compo- nents do not form an integrated whole and the choices regarding the thesis compo- nents are not justified. | criteria set for a thesis. The thesis components do not form an inte- grated and coherent whole, and the choices regarding the thesis components are poorly justified. | well. The thesis components form an integrated whole or the student justifies the choices regarding the components well. | ticular merits in some areas. The thesis components form an integrated coherent whole. The student analyses his or her solutions regarding the thesis components. | areas. The thesis components form an integrated whole and sup- port each other excellently. The student justifies and eval- uates the solutions regarding the thesis components. |

Choice of topic and of the artistic and/or scientific goals for thesis Command of topic and use of sources Ability for analytical and research-oriented work Quality of the artistic component Description and analysis of the working process Quality of thesis language and presentation, and the examination session Knowledge and professional skills Overall impression Choice of topic and of the artistic and/or scientific <u>goals</u> for thesis <u>Command of topic</u> and use of sources Ability for <u>analytical</u> and research-oriented work <u>Quality</u> of the artistic component Description and analysis of the working <u>process</u> Quality of thesis language and <u>presentation</u>, and the examination session Knowledge and <u>professional skills</u> Overall impression

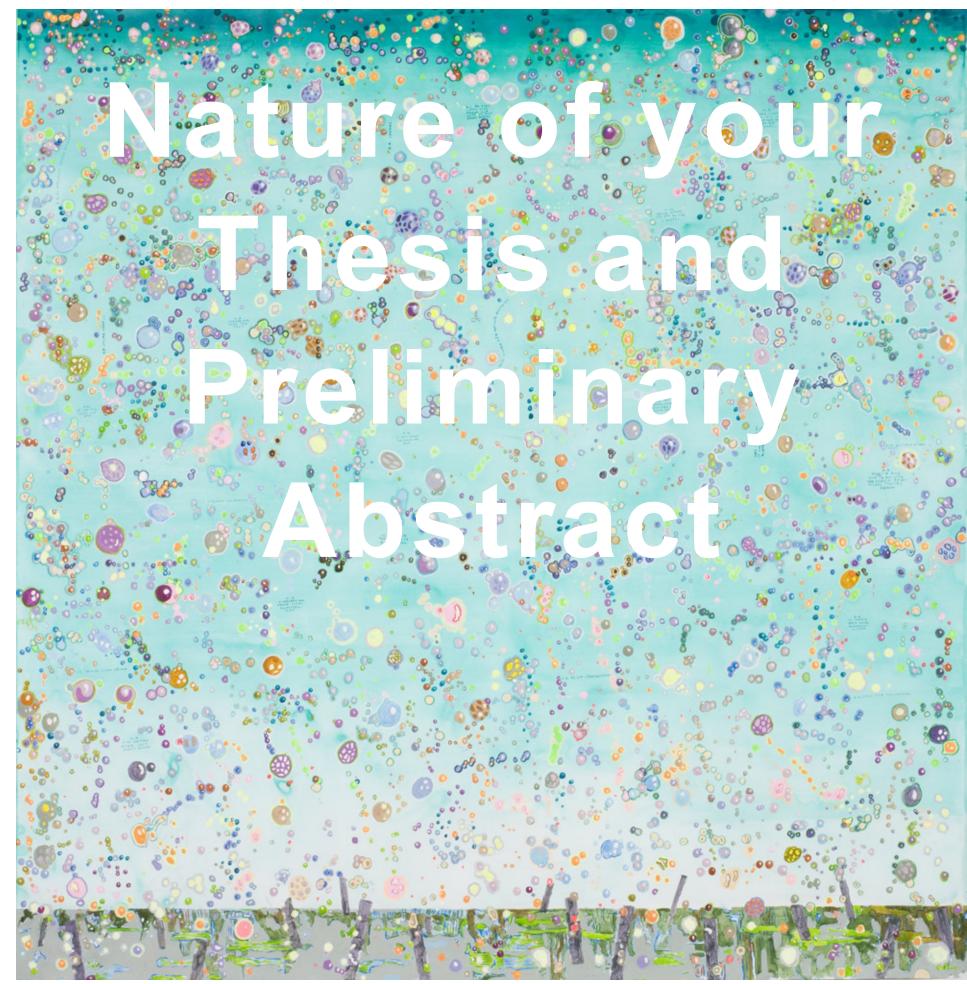
Presentations during Fall 2021

Put these dates already in your calendar - try to catch the presentations and evaluations in your Programme.

Thesis Presentations and Evaluations this Fall

| Architecture: | 12.10. | 13.12. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Landscape Architecture | 5.10. | 7.12. |
| Interior Architecture | 14.10. | 9.12. |

First Assignments



Bo Haglund, P.N. is Not Ready To Face The Day, 150 x 150cm, ink and gouache on paper, 2008.

Assignment 1. Nature of your thesis and preliminary Abstract (deadline 24.9. 17:00)

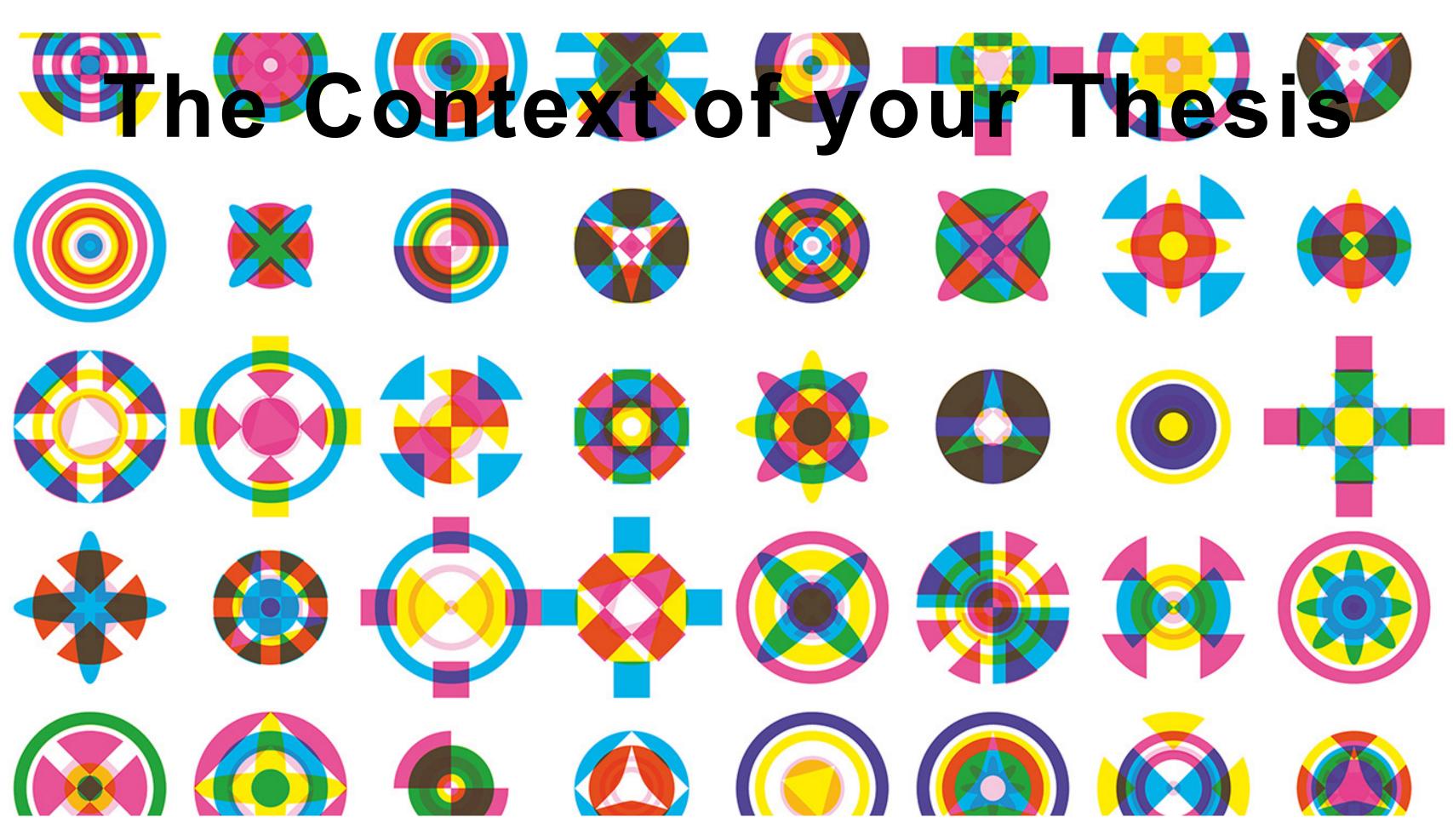
Give your thesis a headline (and a subheadline) and write a very short description (abstract) of your coming thesis - max. 2000 characters with spaces. After the abstract text, list a set of sources that you already know you will be using for the thesis, or a description of the types of sources/literature/references, that you think you will be using (the list is not included in the 2000 character-count).

This is the first 'try' to formulate your thesis ideas in written form, so nothing needs to be ready or polished.

Be prepared to present your thesis idea/topic with a few minutes 'elevator pitch' (based on your short abstract) during our 01.10. session.

Deadline for the assignment is 24.9.

(There's no session on the 24th, but we will use the texts for dividing you into discussion groups for the 01.10. and later sessions.)



Detail of Karel Martens Icon Viewer, 2017.

Assignment 2. The Context of your Thesis

(deadline 22.10. 15:00)

The assignment submission has two headlines - 'Other Theses' & 'Keywords':

A. Other Theses

The thesis is in some ways more 'personal' than other work done during your studies, however, getting to grips with previous work is essential to help you position your thoughts in relation to the discipline, and avoiding overlapping. Collect and review previous thesis work (from Aalto, or other universities) that you think is related to your topic or that you feel inspired by. Ask yourself, how can you learn from the previous work? Are there sources, references, methods of inquiry, analysis and/or presentation that you think are worth considering in your own work?

You can review previous thesis work from Aalto on the website AaltoDoc - please see the links on the 'Resources' page.

Compile and organize your observations (and the theses you looked at) for example as lists, bullet points etc.

B. Keywords

Your Thesis will be related to existing theses, but more broadly it will have a relation to more general phenomena - for example, if you are designing a new type of school building in Helsinki, then your thesis will (according to the way you prioritize its different aspect) be a part of the discussion on a. different existing types of school buildings, b. the idea of a learning environment, c. contemporary buildings in Helsinki, d. etc...

Consider the different issues your thesis will explore, and write down the topics your thesis will explore as a list of keywords, with short explanations. As each Thesis work will be connected to a large number of different topics, a key method of framing your thesis is giving more 'weight' to some topics and less to others - consider the weight you are giving to each of the keywords (what is most important for your thesis, what is secondary and so on.)

<u>Upload the 'Other Theses' & 'Keywords' as one pdf on 22.10. 15:00.</u> These texts will be used as a basis for discussion in the 22.10. session.

Resources & Readings

You will find a set of links and readings on the 'Resources' page

The most important are the guides and guidelines - the common guide for all ARTS as well as the programme-specific guidelines.

In addition, we have collected links to Finnish Architecture department's thesis libraries, many of the theses made at Aalto can be viewed only with the Learning Center workstations or by contacting the Learning Center and asking for the theses - but some of the works are open to all - and all abstracts are visible online. There is also a collection of links to international schools and visual blogs/design sites featuring thesis work.

Readings 1.

Instead of 'Architecture' in the texts you can position as well the words 'Landscape architecture' or 'Interior architecture' or just 'Design'.

<u>On the relation of design and research:</u> Jeremy Till: *Three Myths and One Model*, 2007. Jeremy Till: *New Introduction to 3 Myths and One Model*, 2019.

<u>On the nature of the thesis</u> - the nature of the thesis as a an intellectual and poetic endeavour: Mark Jarzombek: *A Thesis*. Thresholds No. 12 (spring 1996), pp. 6-8 (3 pages).

Now What?

- 1. <u>Read</u> the first set of Readings.
- 2. <u>Familiarize</u> yourself with the guides and guidelines, and with existing theses made at Aalto, as well as the other links in 'Resources'
- 3. <u>Complete</u> the Assignment 1. and <u>upload</u> it to MyCourses on the 24.9. at the latest.
- 4. Start working with Assignment 2.
- 5. See you on the 1st of October for our next session, where we will discuss your first assignment, be prepared to present your thesis idea/topic in the session with a few minutes 'elevator pitch'.

Weekend!