
Questions emerging from the learning diaries

February 27, 2023

Aims of the course

First-year students

- get acquainted with academic research
- build a scaffold for the thesis
- start reflecting on possible thesis topics, exercise

Second-year students

- reflect on your ongoing research
- get some inspiration
- use the assignments for your own benefit.

The aim is to help you on your research!

Materials of the lectures

In MyCourses:

- Audio recordings of the lectures
 - Lecturer's slides
-

Platforms on artistic research

Artistic research, Portal for artistic research activities in Finland:

artisticresearch.fi

JAR–Journal for Artistic Research: jar-online.net

RUUKKU — Studies in Artistic Research: ruukku-journal.fi/en

VIS — Nordic Journal for Artistic Research: visjournal.nu

Research Catalogue: researchcatalogue.net

Specific questions

1.

Is autoethnography a more subjective method than other methods?

I think it could be interesting if one tries to do artistic/autoethnography research on a scientific theme.

Would it able us to find something that is not normally seen with the traditional scientific method?

Specific questions

2.

I would like to know and have more discussions and examples of how an ethnographic research approach is used in visual communication design.

How are there variations within that approach?

Ethnographic methods & VCD

Ethnography studies social interactions, behaviours, beliefs, and perceptions that occur within groups, teams, organizations, and communities.

—Gjoko Muratovski

Ethnographic methods & VCD

Ethnography involves an in-depth, systematic study about groups of people by observing or participating in the lives of the people who are being studied.

—Raymond Madden

Ethnographic methods & VCD

Ethnography is particularly useful for researching the role of design artefacts in people's lives, work, cultural and social practices, processes, etc.

—Masood Masoodian

Specific questions

3.

How I can summarise something really wide and niche at the same time?

Specific questions

4.

Why do we need to produce a poster for a thesis plan? A research poster would make sense at the end of a thesis where all the information is present.

Specific questions

5.

How can you expand your own practice beyond your own contribution through collective participation?

Specific questions

- 6.** I'm still not sure if these terminologies are actually needed in any way, like why are we discussing about their differences so much in these lessons? Does the knowledge of the terminologies help us somehow in our work? Wouldn't methods and methodologies exist in our research without theorising about them?
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Specific questions

7.

Apprenticeship in a tattoo shop. Do you know anyone in the field, I would love to get contacts!

Differences between:

1.

Artistic research and artistic practice and practiced-led
and practiced-based research

Differences between:

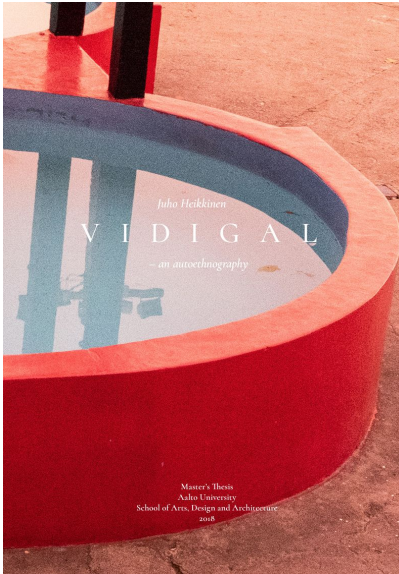
2.

Artistic research and action and ethnographic research.

Kris Rutten (2016) Art, ethnography and practice-led research, *Critical Arts*, 30:3, 295–306, DOI: 10.1080/02560046.2016.1205317

Differences between:

3. Artistic research and autoethnography research.



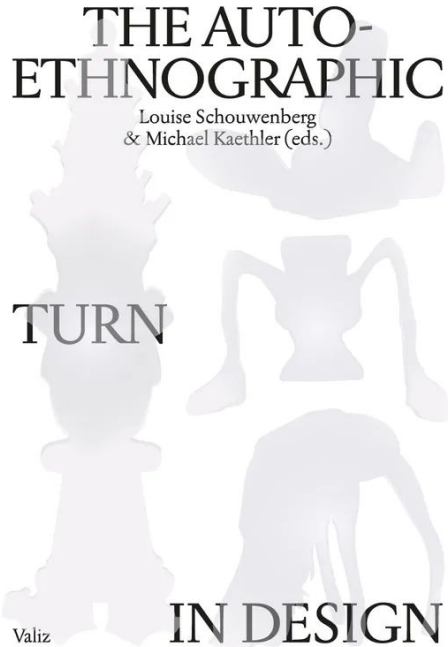
- the method is autoethnographic
- the research is artistic.

*Vidigal – an autoethnography.
What are the cruces of photographic storytelling in
cross-cultural visual communication?*

By Juho Heikkinen (2018)

Differences between:

3.



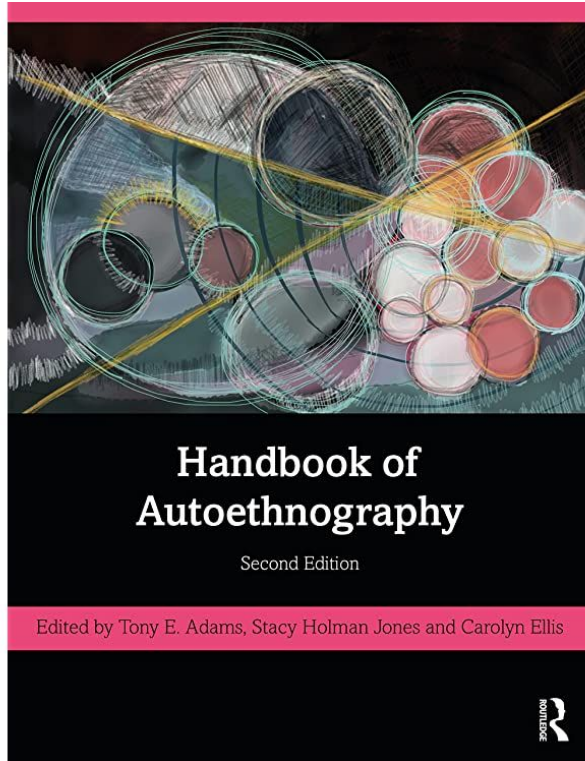
The Auto-Ethnographic

Turn in Design. Editors: Louise

Schouwenberg en Michael Kaethler, 2021.

3.

Differences between:



Adams, T.E., Holman Jones, S., & Ellis, C. (Eds.). (2021). Handbook of Autoethnography (2nd ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429431760>

3.

Differences between:

Stephens Griffin, N. D., & Griffin, N. C. (2019). A Millennial Methodology? Autoethnographic Research in Do-It-Yourself (DIY) Punk and Activist Communities. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 20(3). <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-20.3.3206>

Denzin, N. K. (2006). Analytic Autoethnography, or Déjà Vu all Over Again. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 35(4), 419–428. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0891241606286985>

Differences between:

4.

Autoethnography is a research method and methodology which uses the **researcher's personal experience as data** to describe, analyze and understand cultural experience. It is a form of self-narrative that places the self within a social context.

Requires deep reflection on both one's unique experiences and the universal within oneself.

At-home ethnography is a study and a text in which the researcher-author describes a cultural setting to which s/he has a 'natural access' and in which s/he is an active participant, more or less on equal terms with other participants.

"a process of creating knowledge through ...interpret[ing] acts, words and materials used by oneself and one's fellow organisational members from a certain distance." (Alvesson, 2009, p.162).

Utilizes the researcher's position and setting for research purposes. An insider is, potentially better able than outsiders to investigate and interpret events (Alvesson, 2009).
