

Postprint

This is the accepted version of a paper presented at *Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Tangible, Embedded, and Embodied Interaction.*

Citation for the original published paper:

Demir, A D., Park, J Y., Núñez-Pacheco, C., Ciolfi Felice, M. (2023) Designing with the Body in Unhabitual Movements using Visual and Textual Elicitation Tools

In:

https://doi.org/10.1145/3569009.3571845

N.B. When citing this work, cite the original published paper.

Permanent link to this version:

http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:kth:diva-328360



Designing with the Body in Unhabitual Movements using Visual and Textual Elicitation Tools

Arife Dila Demir* arife.demir@artun.ee Estonian Academy of Arts Tallinn, Estonia

Claudia Núñez-Pacheco claudia2@kth.se KTH Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACT

The goal of this studio is to explore the qualities of unhabitual body movements to inform the design of close-to-the-body touch technologies. After engaging with unhabitual kinesthetic activities, we will use visual and textual elicitation tools to communicate emerging felt sensations. We propose the use of photography as an open-ended visual medium and a repertoire of textural metaphors as a textual tool - a vocabulary list of felt qualities that will be extended through the participants' contribution. We will then collectively explore how these expressions of felt sensations can be translated into concrete design elements via tangible design ideation and making.

KEYWORDS

Unhabitual experience, touch technology, soma design, elicitation tools, kinesthesia

ACM Reference Format:

Arife Dila Demir, Joo Young Park, Claudia Núñez-Pacheco, and Marianela Ciolfi Felice. 2023. Designing with the Body in Unhabitual Movements using Visual and Textual Elicitation Tools. In TEI '23: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Tangible, Embedded, and Embodied Interaction (TEI '23), February 26-March 1, 2023, Warsaw, Poland. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 4 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/3569009.3571845

DETAILED PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

Designing with the lived body has gained increasing interest within the HCI and interaction design communities, taking a more holistic and situated account to understanding the experiences we are designing for. One salient approach in this context is soma design [9], an approach to interactive technologies based on somaesthetics theory [24]. During a soma design process, designers actively involve their soma, which encompasses their bodymind, sensations,

*Both authors contributed equally to this research.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).

TEI '23, February 26-March 1, 2023, Warsaw, Poland

© 2023 Copyright held by the owner/author(s). ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-9977-7/23/02. https://doi.org/10.1145/3569009.3571845

Joo Young Park* jooyoung@kth.se KTH Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

Marianela Ciolfi Felice ciolfi@kth.se KTH Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

emotions, perceptions and values, intertwined with sociocultural and political surroundings [12]. The premise of soma design is that by thinking 'with' and 'through' their bodies, designers can create engaging interactive experiences for users [9, 11].

Non-habitual bodily activities have been incorporated into soma design processes as a catalyst for inward attention and as a way of accessing nuanced experiential qualities [9]. In the everyday flow of experiences, we are often not aware of our bodies, unless unusual, disturbing, or unexpected events disrupt them. Likewise, unhabitual bodily sensations provide designers with opportunities to unearth somatic insights valuable for designing interactive technologies, by bringing immediate visceral attention to neglected body parts [26, 30] and by making mundane movements strange [33]. Unhabitual bodily activities have also been designed for since they afford the development of new bodily perceptions and long-term cultivation of bodily awareness [16, 17, 25, 25, 30, 32].

In this studio, we will explore somaesthetic sensations and bodily knowledge emerging from unhabitual movements, and how the engagement with these sensations can be facilitated through novel kinesthetic and tactile modalities of interactive technologies. This studio builds upon the body of HCI work on tactile qualities that are not pleasurable, amiable, or desirable [2, 3, 18, 29]. First-person felt experiences emerge at the pre-reflective level [6]. It is by reflecting upon them that we can access a detailed account that informs our design processes. To reveal these hidden dimensions, this studio offers elicitation tools similar to [21]. When combined, visual and textual elicitation tools complement each other to illustrate the versatile aspects of felt experiences [5]. More specifically, this studio proposes participants to use photography [8, 15] as a visual elicitation tool, complemented by a repertoire of textural metaphors. The repertoire of textural metaphors is an open-ended collective list of vocabulary to assist the translation of felt qualities into tactile qualities for design.

1.2 Proposed Activity

The studio will entail three activities: (1) unhabitual kinesthetic body activity; (2) elicitation of emerging felt sensations and reflection activity; (3) tangible design ideation and making activity.

Prior to the studio, participants will be asked to reflect on their own practice of unhabitual bodily exercises using photography as a submission for participation. They will be asked to observe their experience of engaging with a particular kinesthetic practice that is outside of their daily routine (e.g., physical exercise, dancing, yoga, conscious breathing, etc). They can carry out one session of this activity for a few minutes or for a day, observing their somatic experience. Based on this observation, they will create and submit a collage piece consisting of a photograph and some words reflecting on their felt sensations and experiences. This is to sensitize participants to their bodily sensations in kinesthetic engagements and familiarize them with the photography and textual elicitations of felt experiences so that we can carry out more in-depth reflection and exploration in the studio.

The unhabitual bodily activity will be facilitated by the first two co-authors who will prompt participants to deeply engage with unfamiliar bodily sensations that correspond to normally neglected body parts. The first author is a certified yoga instructor and the second author is a long-term somatic practitioner engaging with dance and yoga. The activity will be a combination of yoga movements and practices using a tennis ball as a simple probe. To attend to individual somatic differences [12, 29], the participants will be told that they may withdraw at any point without providing a reason if they find certain movements overly uncomfortable.

Following the unhabitual kinesthetic activity, participants will employ photography and the repertoire of textural metaphors for eliciting the felt bodily sensations. This reflection activity will be conducted by the third author who has extensive experience in the facilitation of introspective methods. The studio offers visual and textual media as complementary elicitation tools that can reveal different aspects of felt experiences. The studio employs photography as a medium beyond solely capturing found objects, textures, or surroundings. Instead, we will explore how through capturing made and found objects, subjects, textures, and surroundings, one can reflect upon the felt qualities of one's own bodily experiences. Additionally, the repertoire of textural metaphors will be used as a textual elicitation tool. This is an open-ended vocabulary list created by the first two co-authors, and inspired by the works of [13, 31] and McGill's pain scale [19]. Participants will use these metaphors to verbally elaborate on their felt experiences and will collectively contribute to the extension of the repertoire during and after the studio.

As a final activity, we will probe the creative potential of unhabitual and even slightly challenging kinesthetic sensations through the following tangible design ideation and making activity. Participants will use their photos and textual reflections to inspire their design ideation, exploring how these unfamiliar felt sensations can be translated into tactile qualities. Participants will work in pairs to speculate on possible concepts of a touch technology that either facilitates unhabitual kinesthetic engagement or reenacts the sensations that emerge during the kinesthetic activity. For this tangible design ideation, they will use drawing materials, crafting materials (e.g., yarns, threads, scraps of fabric, silicon pieces), off-the-shelf training tools (e.g., resistance bands, heat/cold packs, massage balls, yoga rings, etc) and the Soma Bits toolkit [34] brought by the organizers. Through interweaving different tactile and kinesthetic qualities, the design activity and its outcomes will open up a space to reflect on the process of translating first-person somaesthetic sensations into third-person tactile experiential qualities [3, 4, 10, 14, 25, 27].

2 GROUNDING IN THEORY

Engaging with unhabitual bodily movements has been employed to reconnect with the body [32], improve somatic knowledge [11], and as a design ideation method [17] for the creation of embodied bodily interactions. Such design approaches aim at understanding the lived aspect of bodily experiences to promote bodily awareness. These approaches are mainly based on phenomenology and somaesthetics as theoretical background, which discuss human beings as sensory subjects that experience the world through a body [20, 23]. Humans develop an understanding of the world and of themselves through these bodily experiences of being and living in the world. Hence, in developing a comprehensive insight into lived bodily experiences designers may address the sensory body to augment bodily awareness.

Elicitation tools, on the other hand, can aid the explication of first-person experiences and make them graspable. Various tools have been employed for the documentation of such experiences, e.g., body maps [1, 21], journals [7], plasticine [21], trajectories [28], and video [7]. These tools were employed both by researchers and participants. Photography, on the other hand, has been mostly used by researchers to articulate and illustrate the felt experience of participants. For instance, to design a visual language of chronic pain, photography artists created a photo series inspired by the felt experiences of chronic pain patients [22]. Additionally, photography has been applied by the researcher in communication with the tangible body maps to capture images associated with the felt experiences of participants [21]. Due to its form of representation, photography can stimulate memories and feelings [8] that may help designers and participants to recall their bodily experiences during the design process.

3 MATERIALS TO BE EXPLORED

We will use low-cost, easily accessible materials to support bodily activities and reflection. These include tennis balls, plasticine, colored drawing pens, pencils, paper, scissors, glue, and any kind of material that can be used for creative expression. Participants will use their own mobile phones for taking photos, which will be printed in the venue for collage work. For virtual events, we will use the Miro platform¹ to upload the photos, and participants can use any software tool to view the photos. Additionally, they can replace some materials with materials at home, e.g. homemade dough as plasticine, or old magazines or newspapers as paper.

For the tangible design activities, the organizers will provide the materials, including off-the-shelf products and the actuation design toolkit, Soma Bits [34]. In case of a virtual event, this activity will be adjusted so that participants can use readily available materials and Wizard-of-Oz actuation technologies. Participants will present their design concepts on the Miro board.

4 LEARNING GOALS

Participants will be introduced to the unhabitual and challenging kinesthetic practice that can be applied to various kinds of movement practices for unusual bodily engagements. They will learn and experiment with visual and textual elicitation tools to reflect upon and communicate their felt experiences. They will then work

¹https://miro.com

in pairs to ideate on the possible design applications that may facilitate the evoked sensations during the exercises using their visual and textual reflections. Accordingly, participants will learn:

- How to pay attention to the bodily experiences via unhabitual and challenging kinesthetic practices and how to incorporate them into their design processes
- A hands-on experience on methods to incorporate openended visual and textual tools for eliciting felt experiences and interweaving materials into the practice of photography for visual expressions
- Ways of employing visual and textual documentation of felt experiences for design ideation and making, where they will learn how these felt sensations can be materialized into tangible design concepts.

5 SCHEDULE

- Introduction of organizers and participants. Participants will introduce their interests and a kinaesthetic activity they engage with.
- Bodily Activity
- Reflection activity using photography and the repertoire of textural metaphors
- Presentation of the reflection
- Tangible design ideation and making, focusing on kinesthetic and tactile sensations
- Presentation of the design concepts
- Overall reflection on the studio and wrap-up

6 PLANS FOR THE VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

The studio is planned to be a one-day event that lasts 5.5 hours. The studio is planned to be held in-person since participants' bodily engagement with diverse tactile and kinesthetic qualities is key. If the conference goes fully online, we will propose a fully virtual event and adjust the schedule according to participants' locations. We will avoid a hybrid format because the activities require full bodily concentration for the organizers, to make sure participants safely practice the movements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been partially supported by the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (project CHI19-0034) and Digital Futures Research Center.

REFERENCES

- [1] Karen Anne Cochrane, Kristina Mah, Anna Ståhl, Claudia Núñez-Pacheco, Madeline Balaam, Naseem Ahmadpour, and Lian Loke. 2022. Body Maps: A Generative Tool for Soma-based Design. In Sixteenth International Conference on Tangible, Embedded, and Embodied Interaction (TEI '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1145/3490149.3502262
- [2] Steve Benford, Chris Greenhalgh, Gabriella Giannachi, Brendan Walker, Joe Marshall, and Tom Rodden. 2012. Uncomfortable interactions. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '12). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 2005–2014. https://doi.org/10.1145/2207676.2208347
- [3] Janne Mascha Beuthel and Danielle Wilde. 2017. Wear.x: Developing Wearables that Embody Felt Experience. In Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Designing Interactive Systems (DIS '17). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 915–927. https://doi.org/10.1145/3064663.3064799
- [4] Marianela Ciolfi Felice, Marie Louise Juul Søndergaard, and Madeline Balaam. 2021. Resisting the Medicalisation of Menopause: Reclaiming the Body through

- Design. In *Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '21).* Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1145/3411764.3445153
- [5] Arife Dila Demir, Kristi Kuusk, and Nithikul Nimkulrat. 2022. Squeaky/Pain: Articulating the Felt Experience of Pain for Somaesthetic Interactions. *Temes de Disseny* 38 (July 2022), 162–178. https://doi.org/10.46467/TdD38.2022.162-178 Number: 38.
- [6] Shaun Gallagher. 1986. Lived Body and Environment. Research in Phenomenology 16, 1 (1986), 139–170. https://doi.org/10.1163/156916486X00103
- [7] Lisa M. Given (Ed.). 2008. The Sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods. Sage Publications, Los Angeles, Calif.
- [8] Douglas Harper. 2002. Talking about pictures: A case for photo elicitation. Visual Studies 17, 1 (Jan. 2002), 13–26. https://doi.org/10.1080/14725860220137345
- [9] Kristina Höök. 2018. Designing with the body: somaesthetic interaction design. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- [10] Kristina Höök, Steve Benford, Paul Tennent, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, Miquel Alfaras, Juan Martinez Avila, Christine Li, Joseph Marshall, Claudia Daudén Roquet, Pedro Sanches, Anna Stähl, Muhammad Umair, Charles Windlin, and Feng Zhou. 2021. Unpacking Non-Dualistic Design: The Soma Design Case. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction 28, 6 (Nov. 2021), 40:1–40:36. https://doi.org/10.1145/3462448
- [11] Kristina Höök, Baptiste Caramiaux, Cumhur Erkut, Jodi Forlizzi, Nassrin Hajinejad, Michael Haller, Caroline Hummels, Katherine Isbister, Martin Jonsson, George Khut, Lian Loke, Danielle Lottridge, Patrizia Marti, Edward Melcer, Florian Müller, Marianne Petersen, Thecla Schiphorst, Elena Segura, Anna Ståhl, Dag Svanæs, Jakob Tholander, and Helena Tobiasson. 2018. Embracing First-Person Perspectives in Soma-Based Design. Informatics 5, 1 (Feb. 2018), 8. https://doi.org/10.3390/informatics5010008
- [12] Kristina Höök, Sara Eriksson, Marie Louise Juul Søndergaard, Marianela Ciolfi Felice, Nadia Campo Woytuk, Ozgun Kilic Afsar, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, and Anna Ståhl. 2019. Soma Design and Politics of the Body. In Proceedings of the Halfway to the Future Symposium 2019 (HTTF 2019). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1-8. https://doi.org/10.1145/3363384.3363385
- [13] Carey Jewitt, Marloeke van der Vlugt, and Falk Hübner. 2021. Sensoria: An exploratory interdisciplinary framework for researching multimodal & sensory experiences. *Methodological Innovations* 14, 3 (Sept. 2021), 20597991211051446. https://doi.org/10.1177/20597991211051446 Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- [14] Pavel Karpashevich, Pedro Sanches, Rachael Garrett, Yoav Luft, Kelsey Cotton, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, and Kristina Höök. 2022. Touching Our Breathing through Shape-Change: Monster, Organic Other, or Twisted Mirror. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction 29, 3 (June 2022), 1–40. https://doi.org/10.1145/ 3490498
- [15] A. Baki Kocaballi and Yeliz Yorulmaz. 2016. Performative Photography as an Ideation Method. In Proceedings of the 2016 ACM Conference on Designing Interactive Systems. ACM, Brisbane QLD Australia, 1083–1095. https://doi.org/10.1145/2901790.2901911
- [16] Lian Loke and Claudia Núñez-Pacheco. 2018. Developing somatic sensibilities for practices of discernment in interaction design. *The Senses and Society* 13, 2 (May 2018), 219–231. https://doi.org/10.1080/17458927.2018.1468690 Publisher: Routledge _eprint: https://doi.org/10.1080/17458927.2018.1468690.
- [17] Lian Loke and Toni Robertson. 2013. Moving and making strange: An embodied approach to movement-based interaction design. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction 20, 1 (April 2013), 7:1–7:25. https://doi.org/10.1145/2442106. 2442113
- [18] Joe Marshall, Florian 'Floyd' Mueller, Steve Benford, and Sebastiaan Pijnappel. 2016. Expanding exertion gaming. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies* 90 (June 2016), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhcs.2016.02.003
- [19] Ronald Melzack. 1975. The McGill Pain Questionnaire: Major properties and scoring methods:. Pain 1, 3 (Sept. 1975), 277–299. https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3959(75)90044-5
- [20] Maurice Merleau-Ponty. 2002. Phenomenology of perception: an introduction. Routledge, London.
- [21] Claudia Núñez-Pacheco. 2022. Dialoguing with Tangible Traces: A Method to Elicit Autoethnographic Narratives. In Sixteenth International Conference on Tangible, Embedded, and Embodied Interaction. ACM, Daejeon Republic of Korea, 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1145/3490149.3502255
- [22] Deborah Padfield. 2011. 'Representing' the pain of others. Health 15, 3 (May 2011), 241–257. https://doi.org/10.1177/1363459310397974 Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- [23] Maxine Sheets-Johnstone. 2011. The primacy of movement (expanded 2nd ed ed.). Number v. 82 in Advances in consciousness research (AiCR). John Benjamins Pub. Co, Amsterdam; Philadelphia.
- [24] Richard Shusterman. 2008. Body consciousness: a philosophy of mindfulness and somaesthetics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; New York. OCLC: ocn167505033.
- [25] Anna Ståhl, Madeline Balaam, Rob Comber, Pedro Sanches, and Kristina Höök. 2022. Making New Worlds – Transformative Becomings with Soma Design. In Proceedings of the 2022 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems

- (CHI '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1145/3491102.3502018
- [26] Anna Ståhl, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, and Madeline Balaam. 2021. Validity and Rigour in Soma Design-Sketching with the Soma. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction 28, 6 (Dec. 2021), 1–36. https://doi.org/10.1145/3470132
- [27] Marie Louise Juul Søndergaard, Ozgun Kilic Afsar, Marianela Ciolfi Felice, Nadia Campo Woytuk, and Madeline Balaam. 2020. Designing with Intimate Materials and Movements: Making "Menarche Bits". In Proceedings of the 2020 ACM Designing Interactive Systems Conference. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 587–600. https://doi.org/10.1145/3357236.3395592
- [28] Paul Tennent, Kristina Höök, Steve Benford, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, Anna Ståhl, Claudia Dauden Roquet, Charles Windlin, Pedro Sanches, Joe Marshall, Christine Li, Juan Pablo Martinez Avila, Miquel Alfaras, Muhammad Umair, and Feng Zhou. 2021. Articulating Soma Experiences using Trajectories. In Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '21). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1145/3411764.3445482
- [29] Paul Tennent, Joe Marshall, Vasiliki Tsaknaki, Charles Windlin, Kristina Höök, and Miquel Alfaras. 2020. Soma Design and Sensory Misalignment. In Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. ACM,

- Honolulu HI USA, 1-12. https://doi.org/10.1145/3313831.3376812
- [30] Vasiliki Tsaknaki. 2021. The Breathing Wings: An Autobiographical Soma Design Exploration of Touch Qualities through Shape-Change Materials. In *Designing Interactive Systems Conference 2021*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1266–1279. https://doi.org/10.1145/3461778.3462054
- [31] UCL. 2021. S2 Ep1: Touch. https://www.ucl.ac.uk/made-at-ucl/podcasts/s2-ep1-touch
- [32] Danielle Wilde, Thecla Schiphorst, and Sietske Klooster. 2011. Move to design/design to move: a conversation about designing for the body. *Interactions* 18, 4 (July 2011), 22–27. https://doi.org/10.1145/1978822.1978828
- [33] Danielle Wilde, Anna Vallgårda, and Oscar Tomico. 2017. Embodied Design Ideation Methods: Analysing the Power of Estrangement. In Proceedings of the 2017 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '17). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 5158–5170. https: //doi.org/10.1145/3025453.3025873
- [34] Charles Windlin, Kristina Höök, and Jarmo Laaksolahti. 2022. SKETCHING SOMA BITS. In Designing Interactive Systems Conference (DIS '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1758–1772. https://doi.org/10. 1145/3532106.3533510