

A Text-based Component

1.6 Positions through essaying

Part one

This is the window, this is the window, this is the window. window window....

A window, refers to an opening constructed in a wall or roof, allowing light or air to enter the interior space. There has been extensive research on windows. The Window Research Institute proposed the idea of "window sociology." They emphasised that windows make society; society makes windows. By associating and circling each other these two elements create our human world and change it.

How windows make society? From now on, all the images you see will be without actual street scenes, without any buildings, public facilities, without crowds, without sound, that is to say, you can only see windows. Can you form a general scene of the community in your mind through the reflection of the window glass, the people inside the windows, the material and type of windows, or the weather conditions and natural elements reflected on the windows? When the space is reduced to only the element of windows, how does it shape the sense and form of the surrounding space?

This, a coordinate axis based on my apartment, with a horizontal axis representing the directional angle of each window in the community as shown by a compass, while the vertical axis represents the floor level of the windows. Without showing a complete picture of the community, as the number of windows in the scene increases, you may gradually gain a clearer understanding of the spatial form, the atmosphere of the streets, and the living conditions of the people within the community.

Part two

So, Is the atmosphere and structure of the space shaped by windows always real? Is there a false appearance? How do fake windows affect the shaping of a space? Does it distort the perception of space, the boundaries of reality? It's a window. So, is this a window? Is this a window? Is this? this? and this?

Unlike the traditional definition of windows mentioned earlier, in photography, "windows" is not only limited to the actual existence of architectural structures but also extends to a variety of media and forms. For example, a television can be considered a window, a mirror is a window, a hole in the wall is also a window.

When choosing a hotel, having a window or not having a window, the view outside the window, and so on, all affect the room's price. Many businesses will create a fake window to enhance the guest experience at a lower cost.

False Windows in Hotel and KangHee's work are both interventions in the scene. Constructing another world inside one world makes several different environmental atmospheres mix, thereby establishing a connection between the two spaces, changing the viewer's perception of the space, and blurring the boundaries between the real and the virtual.

If I place fake window installations in areas of the city where windows have not yet appeared or are unlikely to appear, how will these fake windows shape space?

I began walking around the city, looking for potential window spots. I realized that I would unconsciously imagine the stories behind these fake windows. At that moment, an invisible window formed between me and the unknown. I recorded

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(To be continue...)

and visualized the stories that unexpectedly appeared in my mind.

This, an abandoned mailbox. A small window reflects the street scene, the blue sky, and the dense trees. Also, there is an old typewriter placed on the windowsill.

This, a window in the bathroom.
Whenever I'm in the shower, I'm facing a sea of flowers.

This, a window beside the receptacle, is also an entrance to another world.

This, a window with Many weeds and flowers.

This, a window to see a vast lawn where an ancient tree grew.

This, a window, a passage to another world, and I saw another sky in the deepest part.

Written response

1.5 Methods of contextualising

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