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Experience Design Spring 2019

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Group "666"

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Intro



The main goal of this project is to define the concept of loneliness, develop a definition and understand the nature and essence of the topic. This project began with a poem about loneliness. We analysed and tried to comprehend the poem at first by using the discovered theory about the Fourth Orders Design. And then through learning more theories: J. Dewey, E. Goffman we organized and iterated many times our concept map. The concept map was necessary to support the following work and required some new theories to learn in order to argument convincingly our findings. Moreover, from the

concept map there derives our definition of loneliness. It clarifies the central purpose of project and gives a direction how to continue the work. Consequently, three user profiles were decided, namely: the single elderly, the elderly caregiver and the elderly who never got married or has no children. We conducted interviews and observations in the next step to be able to do issue mapping, which was a totally new tool to learn. From the issue mapping we came to a problem statement which helped us formulate the central idea and have the final hypothesis for the project.

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Group Member

Cao Shanshan
Cervinscaia Nadejda
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Romagnoli Ginevra
Widroth Linnéa

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01

Team



Team



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Design History And Theory



Cervinscaia Nadejda
Product Service System Design



Li Zhihao
Enviromental Design



Romagnoli Ginevra
Product Service System Design



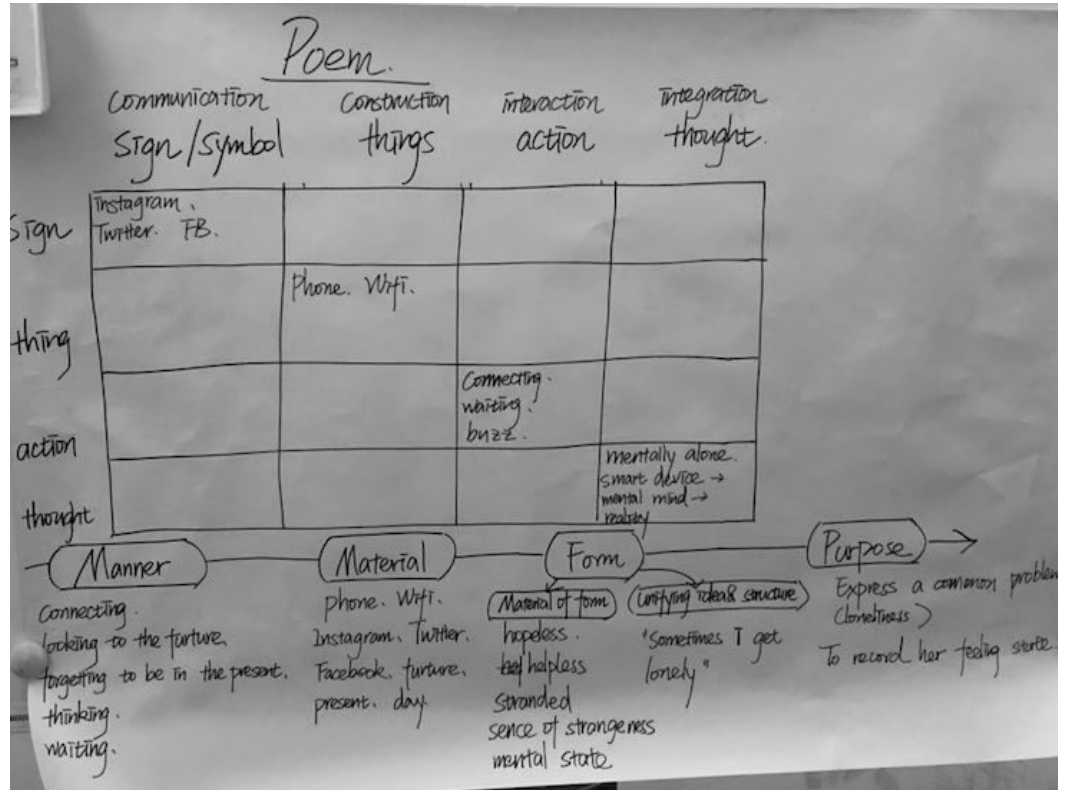
Widroth Linnéa
Production Engineering

02

Poem

1.1 Poem Analysis

To understand the concept of loneliness we started with a poem about the topic to open up our minds to reflection. The chosen poem “*Sometimes I get lonely*” written by Emily uses parallel passages to describe when someone gets lonely and why the person gets lonely “Sometimes I get lonely, Phone’s on, WIFI’s up, Waiting for it to buzz”. The elements in the poem was divide and sorted out by using PhD. Richard Buchanan’s Fourth Orders Design Theory. Then we redistributed the context from the poem into different dimensions in the theory. This made it easier to understand the manner, material, form and purpose of the poem.



△ 4th Order of Design by R. Buchanan

Sometimes I Get Lonely

@Emily B

Published in March 2015

Sometimes I get lonely
Instagram, Twitter, Facebook
Always connecting but not connected

Sometimes I get lonely
Looking to the future
Forgetting to be in the present

Sometimes I get lonely
Thinking someday, one day
Never thinking right here, right now

Sometimes I get lonely
Phone's on, WIFI's up
Waiting for it to buzz

Sometimes I get lonely
Just waiting...
Always waiting...



Loneliness | Poem

		ACTION	THOUGHT
KEEP (click) from WHATSAPP, TWITTER, FB	PHONE		THINKING ONE DAY RIGHT HERE
TO GIVE SOMETIMES	PHONE ON VIBRATE RIGHT NOW SILENT	ALWAYS TRANSPARENT LEFT SPEAKING NOT RECALCULATING IN THE MINDS NUMBER. RECALCULATING (TRANSFORMING) WAITING ONE IN TO RISE, JUST WAITING	LOOKING TO THE FUTURE FOR THE MINDS TRANSFORM RIGHT NOW
STAY (change)	PHONE ON VIBRATE RIGHT NOW SILENT	NOT CALM TIME WAITING BY THE SEA (change) I FEEL LOVELY BEHOLD THIS TO BE IN THE PRESENT NEVER THINKING (change) ALWAYS WAITING	EVERY THINKING (change) SOMEHOW UNUSUALLY TO BE, NO.

△ 1st Version of Analysis

Material:
Instagram, facebook
twitter, phone, WiFi,
future, right now,
thinking.

**Signs of the
future**
→ motivation
→ fire
→ depression
→ social media

Analysis

have you've done
know how to achieve

Feel much more
like a...
more

Always be connected
→ being in an internet
world
waiting for
someone to connect
with you don't yourself

Missing of the
physical interactions
→ only words on
connection

People
since "people" live in
social network like net
tea.

Not
unhappy

Conclusion

Mental state (not
happy)

We dependence
(independently info)

Sense of
detachment
(strange
noise
Came from the
group)

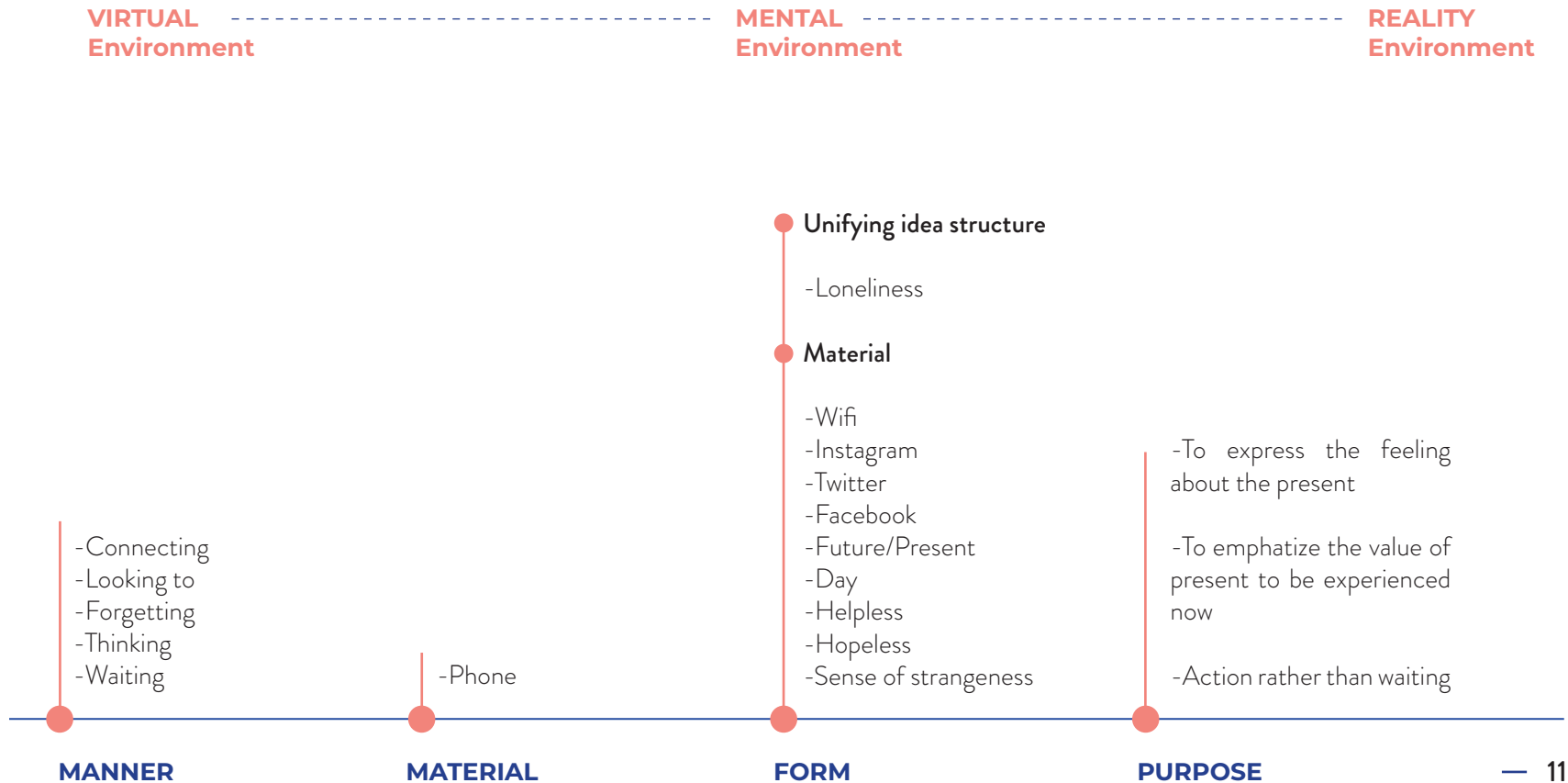
hopeless
helpless

State of real
connection
unhappy with
connection

Loneliness is mental
state, when human loses
dependence, away from
the group, unhappy with
present, they ~~are~~ are
hopeless, helps and have
sense of
springness.

△ 2nd Version of Analysis

	1st Order Problem of Communication Signs	2nd Order Problem of Construction Things	3rd Order Problem of Action Actions	4th Order Problem of Integration Thoughts
Signs	Sign of Instagram Twitter, Facebook			
Things	Buzz (person) Instagram Twitter Facebook	Phone		Future One day Right here
Actions	To buzz sometimes	Phone on wifi up Right now	Always connecting, Get lonely Not being/living in the present Never thinking (practical) Waiting for it to buzz Just waiting	Looking to the future Thinking someday Right now
Thoughts	Buzz (message)		Waiting for the buzz (message) Feel lonely Forgetting to be in the present Never thinking Always waiting	Future Thinking someday



03

Loneliness

3.1 Concept Map

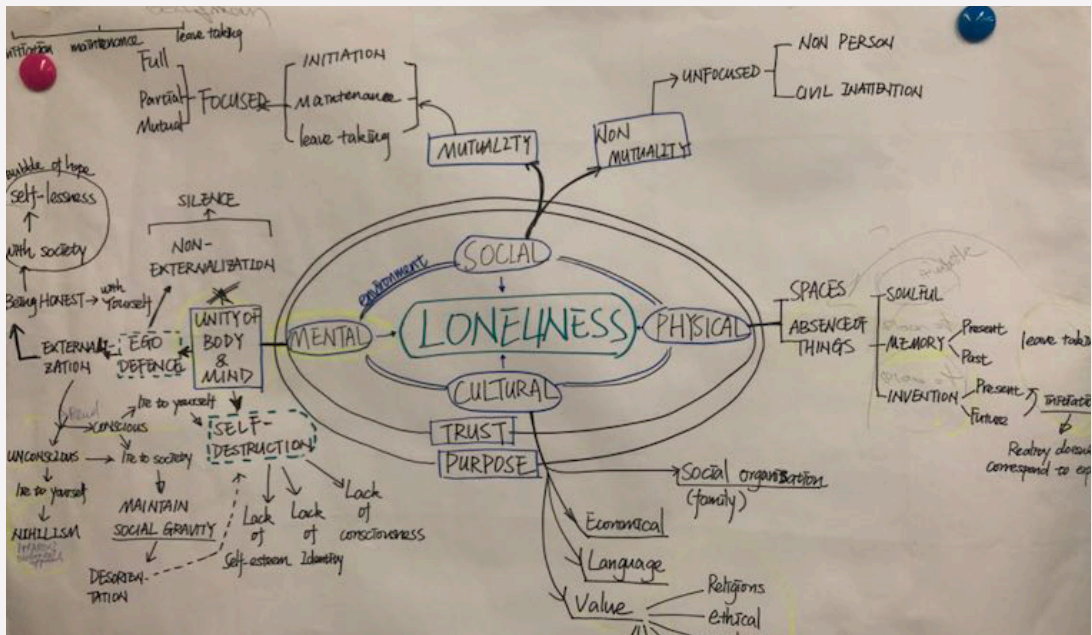
Concept mapping was an important tool to organize our knowledge learnt from **theories** together with the understanding about the poem to better understand the concept of loneliness. Different theories, like **R. McKeon, E. Goffman, Aristotle, Trungpa, M. Heidegger and Nietzsche**, was brought in to the concept maps to comprehend the **essence of loneliness**. The concept map was redefined in the process while we understood the concept of loneliness on a deeper level.

The main idea we understood **loneliness to be is a void created by different environments: mental, social, cultural and physical**.

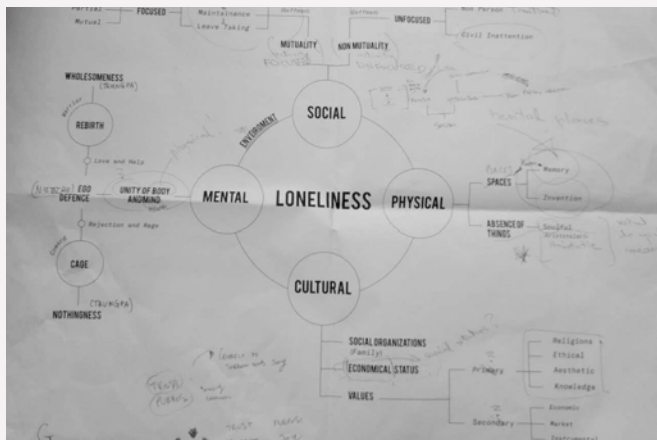
We understood that **trust and purpose** play an important role for the topic. In other words, lack of trust in yourself or other people, from other people or physical environment creates incoherency with the reality. This inability to integrate and get along with the mental and physical space results in **lack of action**, the person loses any **kind of purpose**.

The 1st Draft

The first draft of the concept map about loneliness was **originated from the poem**. The questions asked was different in every circle. The inner part is about why loneliness occurs, followed by how the loneliness is formed



△ 3rd Version of Concept Map



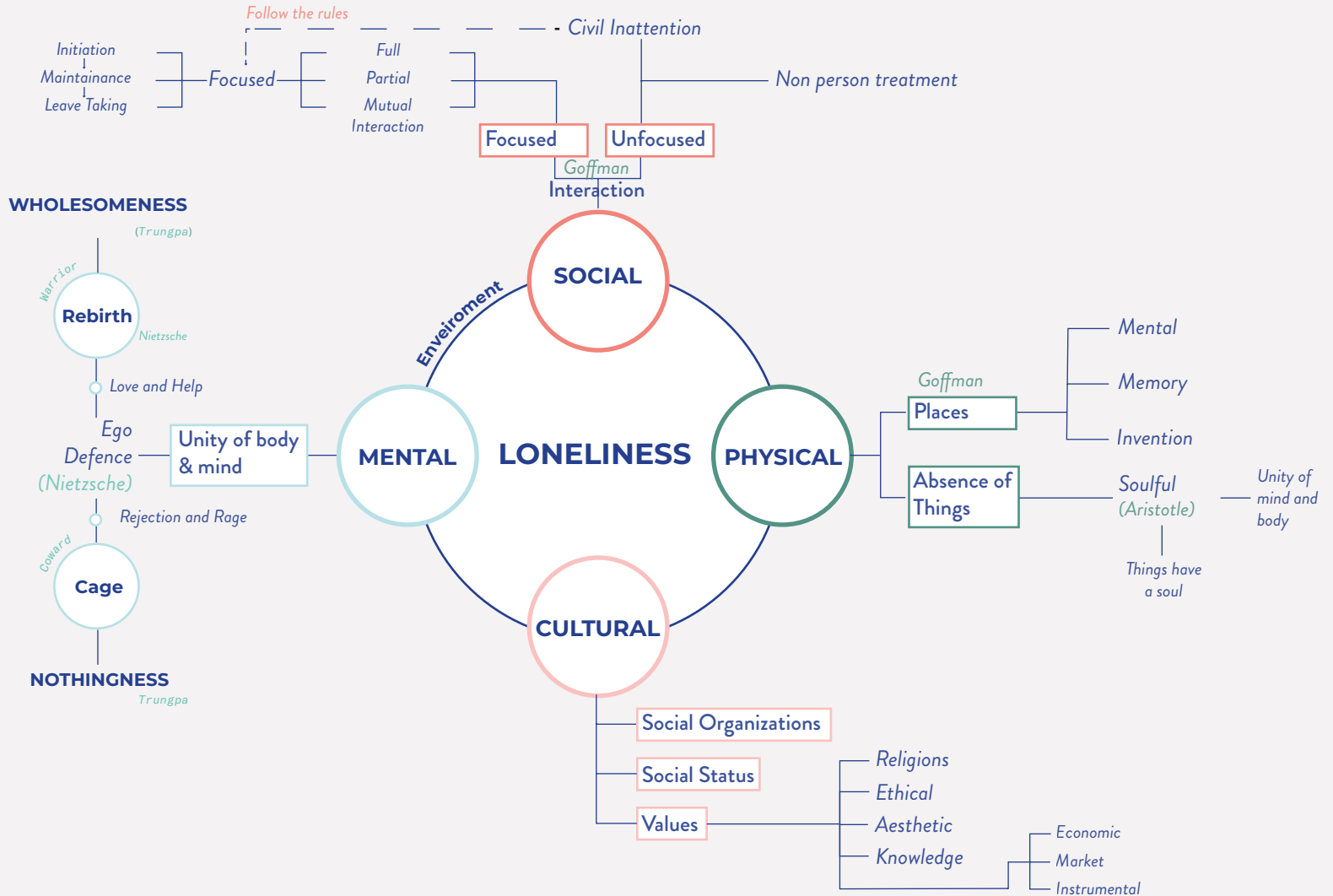
◁ Final Version of Concept Map

this version and we decided to put it into another concept map to explain the concept of Unity of body and mind from Aristotle better.

Final version

The different environments in the concept map of loneliness lead to different problems. The physical environment consists of places, mental, places of memory and invention, and the absence of things. Things can have a soul and in the absence of somethings you can feel lonely and it is connected to the unity of body and mind (Aristotle). The social environment has to do with interaction and according to Goffman an interaction can be either focused or unfocused. The unfocused interaction can either lead to non-person treatment or to civil inattention. If the civil inattention follows the rules then the interaction can lead to focused interaction. The mental environment in loneliness has to do with the unity of body and mind which, if not fulfilled, leads to ego defence. We explain this more into deep in another concept map. The cultural environment consists of social organizations, social status and different values.

Loneliness | Concept Map



THE DISCOVERED TERMS:

We discovered that loneliness can paradoxically be dual: both beneficial and destructive. The creative potential of loneliness can be figured out by the following theories of philosopher Trungpa:

“The basic notion of sadness is like somebody playing a flute. The music has its own melody and beauty, but a flute can only be played by one person at a time. That experience of sadness, which makes us alone and individual, also creates the total awareness and mindfulness of thinking twice or thrice about reality. If you feel sad, you are more susceptible to seeing the blueness of an iris flower; you are more susceptible to seeing colourful butterflies; and you are more sympathetic to someone who is having a terrible headache. So sadness and joy put together are the fundamental notion of basic goodness. As I have already pointed out, basic goodness doesn’t mean being happy-go-lucky alone. Goodness here means that you have a body and the solidity of that reference point without reference point, which allows you to experience the world as it is.”

The person who has enough courage to stand the challenges which were the reasons of the loneliness is called by Trungpa a Warrior:

“At this point, having completely renounced his own comfort and privacy, paradoxically, the warrior finds himself more alone. I le is like an island sitting alone in the middle of a lake. Occasional ferry boats and commuters go back and forth between the shore and the island, but all that activity only expresses the further loneliness, or the aloneness, of the island. Although the warrior’s life is dedicated to helping others, he realises that he will never be able to completely share his experience with others. The fullness of his experience is his own, and he must live with his own truth. Yet he is more and more in love with the world. That combination of love affair and loneliness is what enables the warrior to constantly reach out to help others. By renouncing his private world, the warrior discovers a greater universe and a fuller and fuller broken heart. This is not something to feel bad about: It is a cause for rejoicing. It is entering the warrior’s world.”

The power of a warrior lays within Acceptance:

“When you begin to give up, then you go back to first thought. When you almost despair and lose heart, that provides a sense of open space, where things begin anew.”

The final gain, fulfillment means Wholesomeness:

“A fundamental wholesomeness arises in oneself, which we call the Great Eastern Sun. It is Great because it is vast and inconceivable. One cannot measure how vast the universe is stitch by stitch. Because of that vastness, there is Great East: vast possibilities, vast vision, vast aloneness, vast loneliness, vast sadness. One is always in the East, the dawn of wakefulness. One never falls asleep, never gets tired of life or of breathing in and out, as long as we live. One never gets tired of opening one’s eyes. One never gets tired of this aloneness, the stirring of the woodland.”

Interestingly enough, F. Nietzsche supports Trungpa’s theory and calls a similar concept to be Rebirth:

“Sometimes I think of doing the

opposite: of driving my solitude and resignation to the ultimate limit.”

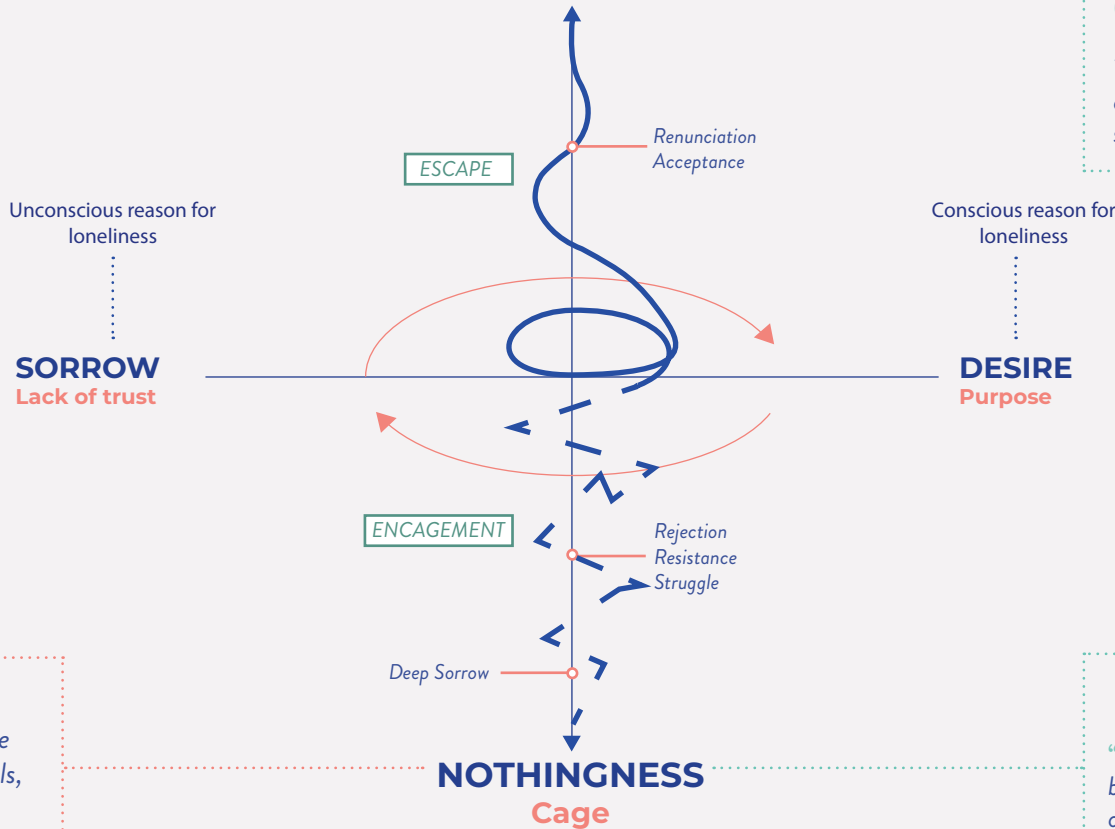
On the other hand, the person can struggle the circumstances, by rejecting the new reality, he/she engages in the source of sorrow and doesn’t have enough courage to accept the new reality, and in Trungpa’s theory is called a Coward:

“If you succeed in encasing yourself completely, you may feel secure but you will also feel terribly lonely. This is not the loneliness of the warrior but the loneliness of the coward- the loneliness of being trapped in the cocoon, cut off from basic human affection. You don’t know how to take off your suit of armor. The way of cowardice is to embed ourselves in a cocoon, in which we perpetuate our habitual patterns. While we are constantly recreating our basic patterns of behaviour and thought, we never have to leap into fresh air or onto fresh ground. The challenge of warrior-ship is to step out of the cocoon, to step out into space, by being brave and at the same time gentle. You can expose your wounds and flesh, your sore points.”

REBIRTH
Wholeness

“ Sometimes I think of doing the opposite. Of driving my solitude and resignation to the ultimate limit”
(F. Nietzsche)

The Author himself gained a creative rebirth out of suffering and isolation.



Nothingness :

Abstinance from purpose of pursuing spiritual goals, where the person feels helpless and hopeless. The person gets into this void by thinking destructively.

“ The issue of nothingness bring me to the basic problem of death and its relation to primary loneliness.”
(M. Heidegger)

REACHING LONELINESS CONSCIOUSLY

A **conscious** reasoning for loneliness is an event which implies a sudden lack of the desired object and causes a person to feel a very deep sorrow. For example the death of a beloved one: this event can bring a person into the conscious lonely state of mind because it foresees that the desire of a person to always have the beloved one nearby is no more possible.

REACHING LONELINESS UNCONSCIOUSLY

On the other hand, loneliness can also come **unconsciously**, little by little, step by step being reasoned by the continuous lack factors which were crucial for a person's wellbeing, without being recognised as such. The person is then continuously being in a state of a sorrow without understanding the foundation of the unhappiness.

CONTINUOUS CYCLE SORROW AND DESIRE

According to Spinoza, the person is continuously levitating in the **cycle of sorrow and unaccomplished desires**, deepening the state of loneliness more and more. However, this cycle has a finish: either with **Wholesomeness or Nothingness**.

According to Trungpa, if the person "opens the eyes", realises the situation and through resignation, surrender, liberation from desires (Nietzsche) and acceptance of the new reality, he/she proceeds the positive path of the loneliness. It enables his creativity (Nietzsche), enlarges his limitations which leads to the consummation of the loneliness experience,

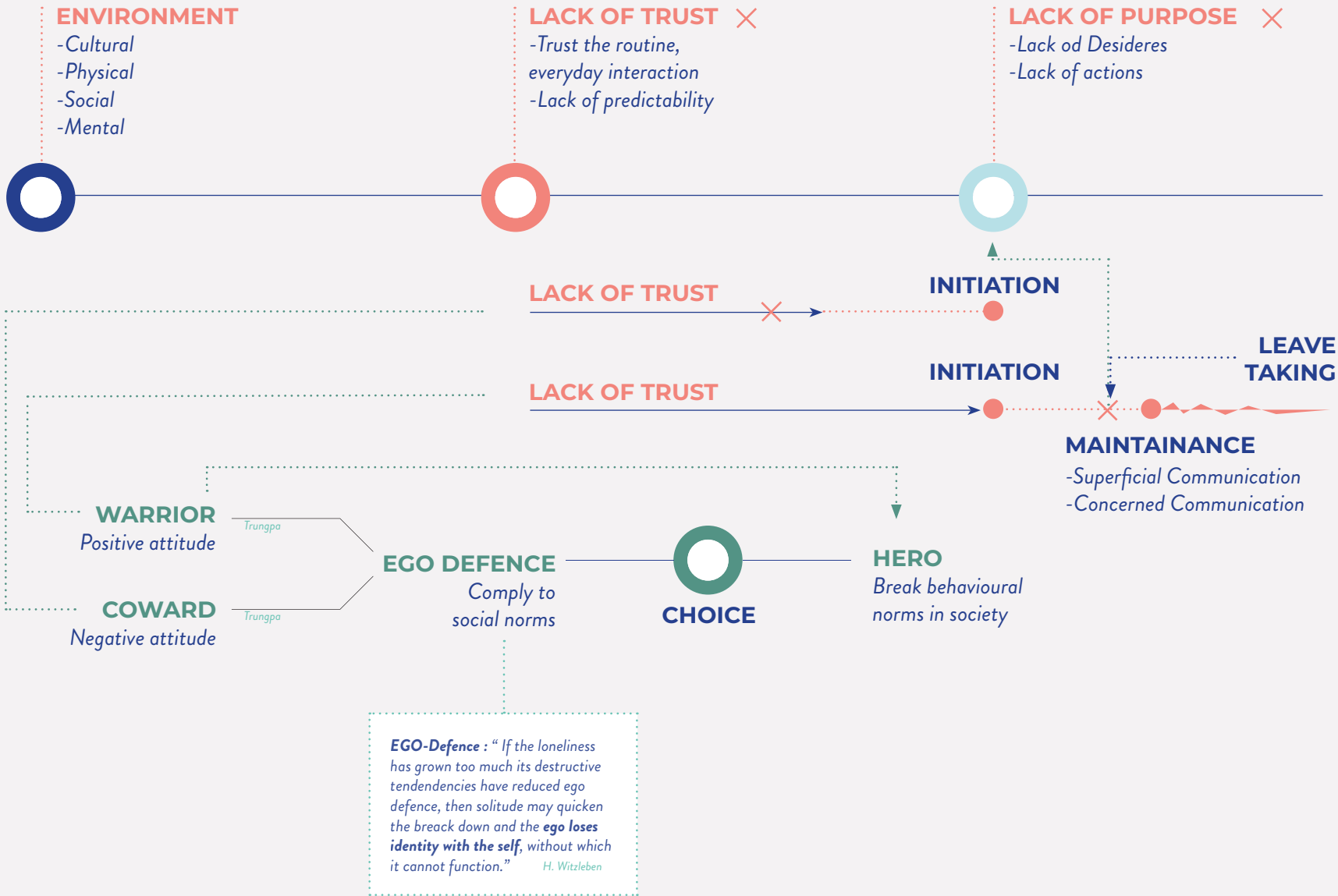
consequent **Fulfilment** (J. Dewey), **Wholeness** (F. Nietzsche), and therefore **An Experience** (J. Dewey).

On the other hand, the person might continuously be struggling, rejecting and acting against the reality. The person engages himself/herself in a void of sorrow, his/her actions are incoherent with the environment which cannot satisfy the person, therefore sequences of experiences are grasped, which lead to **an Inchoate Experience** (J. Dewey) and losing purpose, and brings a human into a total inaction and consequent **Nothingness** (M. Heidegger).

Both of the undergoings are painful.

Using the above mentioned theories (The Warrior and The Coward), we came up with The Hero: one who breaks the behavioral norms as is brave enough to totally detach from the circumstances and social gravity. A warrior can become a hero by following the path of understanding and escape from the void of loneliness through empathy and love to the others.

** First we asked ourselves how loneliness is conceived within a human's mind and we understood that it can start either consciously or unconsciously.*



Definition of Loneliness

A twofold experience rooted in **sorrow or desire**, which dependingly on the beholder's integrity and coherence with mental, physical, social, cultural **environments** can paradoxically lead either to **An Experience** with consequent **Rebirth** or an **Inchoate Experience** and consequent **Nothingness**.

General Purpose

To understand the **essence** of loneliness of elderlies investigating how trust and purpose **in mental, social, cultural and physical environment** leads to an **Inchoate Experience**.

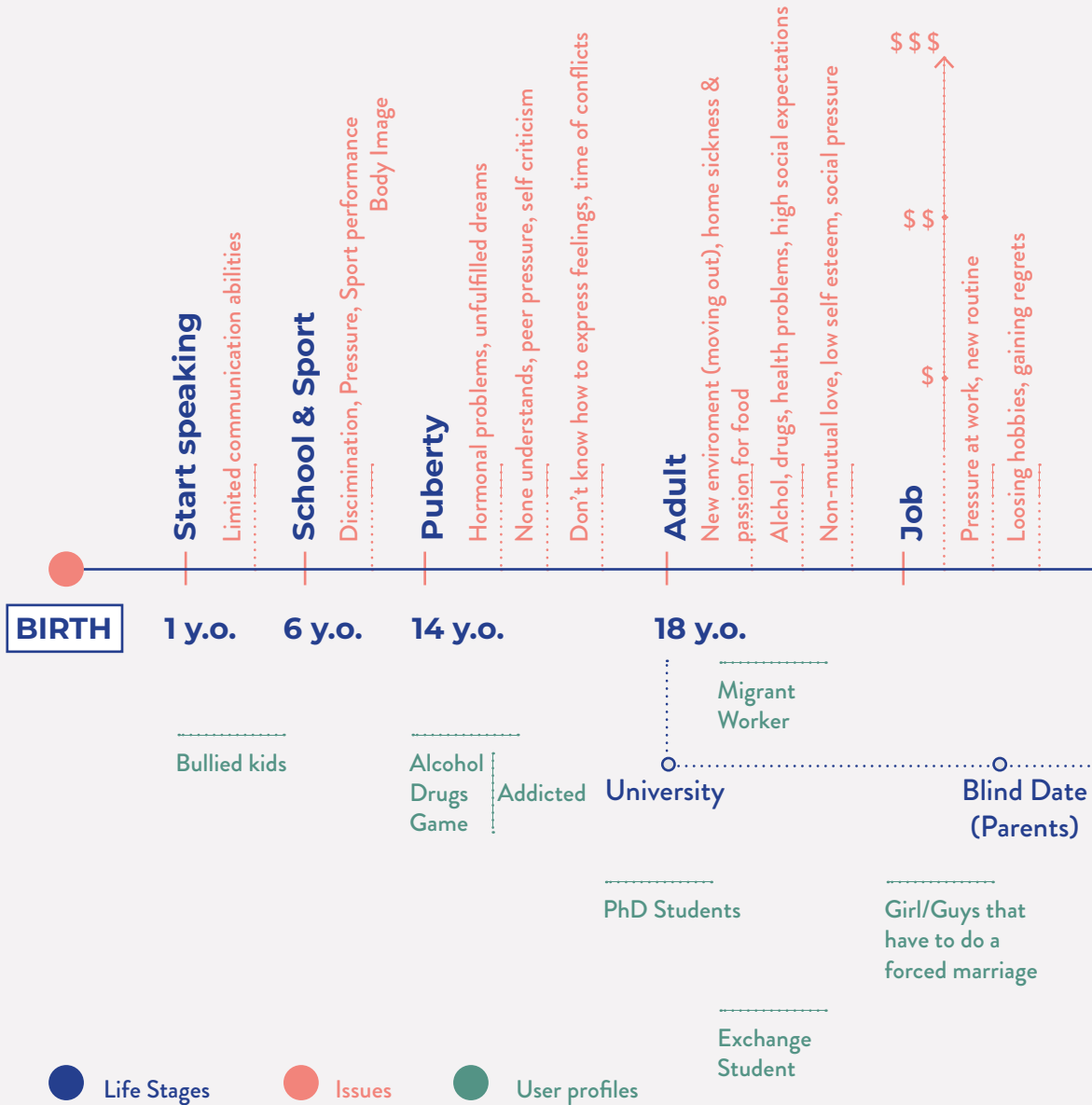


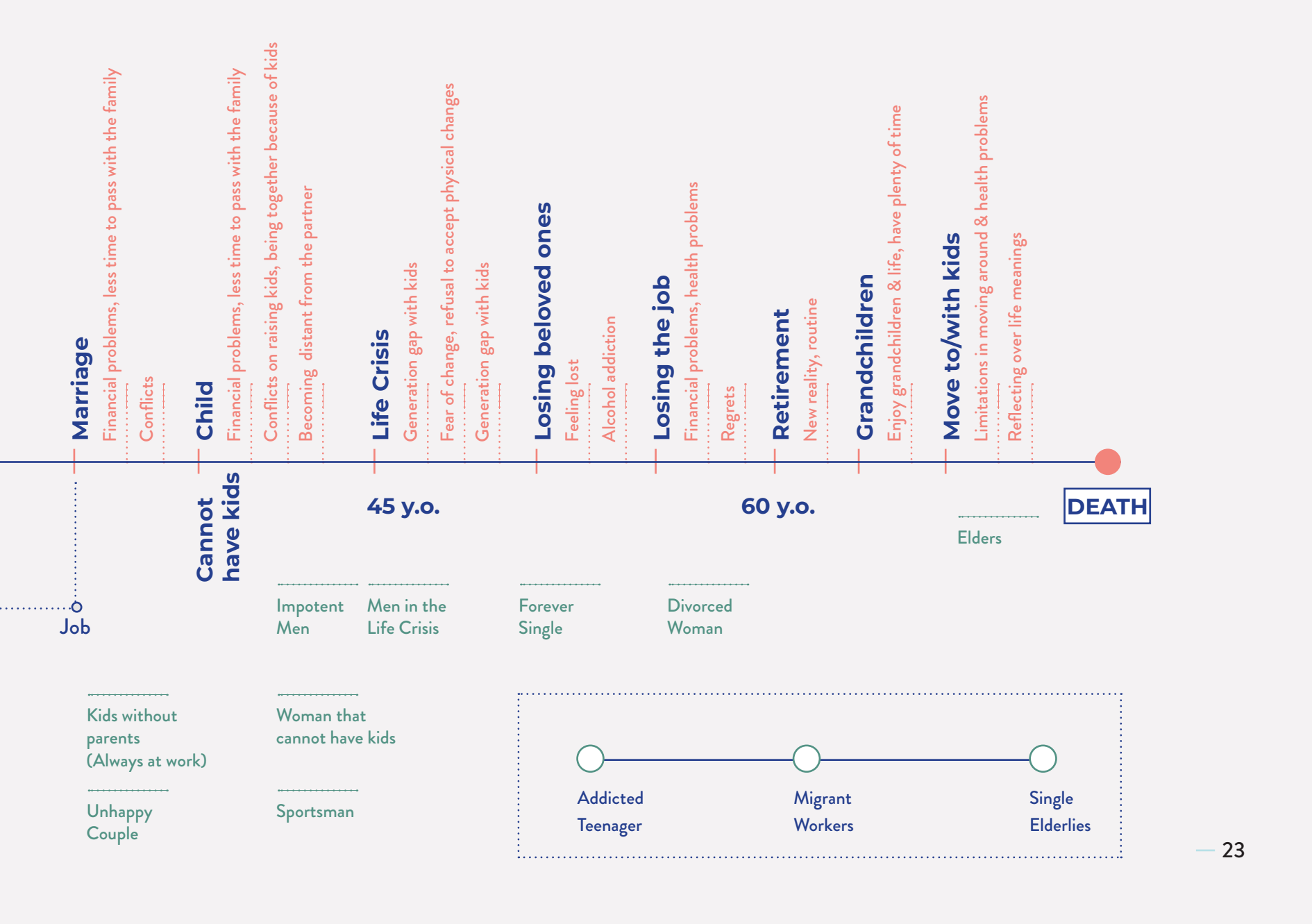
Initial User Profile Generation map



3.3 Initial User Profile Generation Map

To be able to understand which people that can feel lonely we did an Initial User Profile Generation Map. The main happenings in a person's life was analysed in order to find problems that can occur during the lifetime. Different time periods were split up between the birth and the death, for example when the person gets in to puberty, adulthood or marriage. From the map our focus got directed towards elders and our primary, secondary and tertiary user groups were identified.

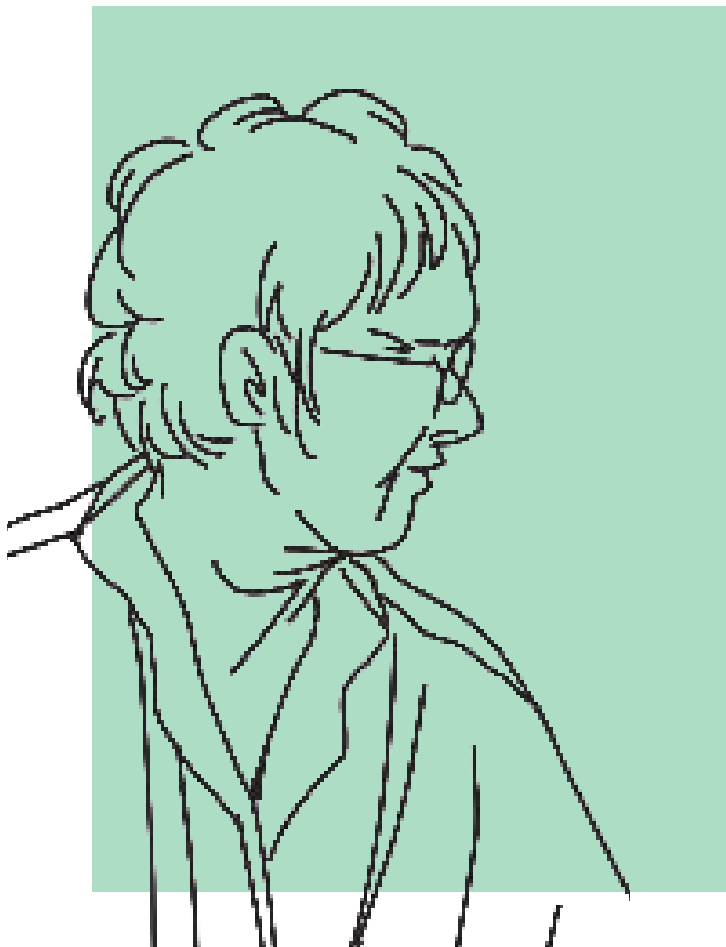




3.4 User Profiles

After discussion from the Initial User Profile Generation Map, we initially targeted the user group of the single elderly, addicted teenager and migrant workers. But after in-depth analysis and visiting the community centre, we determined a more focused range of user profiles: single elderly, elderly caregivers and elders who never get married or never had a child.





THE PRIMARY User Profile **Single elderly**

Age: 60-90 years

Gender: female or male

Homecity: Shanghai

Family member: children (doesn't live with them)

Occupation before retirement: Operator, salesclerk, teacher

Retired income: 4000-5000RMB

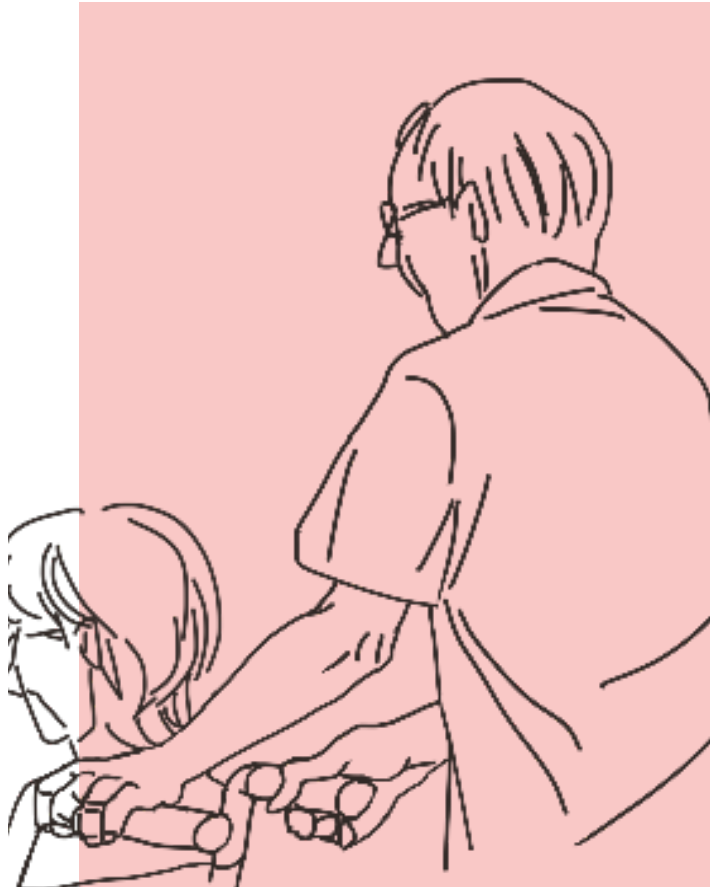
Education: highschool

Daily activities: walking, reading newspapers, talking to peers

Hobby: singing songs, shopping

Health condition: bad memory/hearing, chronic diseases

Skill: weak skill for using smart devices, handcrafts.



THE SECONDARY User Profile **Elderly caregiver**

Age: 60-80 years

Gender: female or male

Homecity: Shanghai

Family member: spouse, children

Occupation before retirement: teacher, worker

Retired income: 3000-5000 RMB

Education: bachelor degree

Daily activities: take care of the sick spouse, shopping, cooking

Hobby: reading newspapers

Health condition: back pain, chronic diseases

Skill: handcrafts.



THE TERTIARY User Profile **Elderly never married/ no kid**

Age: 60-90 years

Gender: female or male

Homecity: Shanghai

Family member: no family member

Occupation before retirement: operator, worker

Retired income: 3000-4000 RMB

Education: college

Daily activities: going outside for walk, chatting with others, shopping

Hobby: meeting with old friends, chatting with others, shopping

Health condition: headache, bad hearing, chronic diseases

Skill: weak smart devices skill, handcrafts.

03

Issue Map

Issue Mapping Definition

Issue Mapping is a strategy for an unfolding discovery process for the purpose of discovering problematic situations and places for issues that finally discloses the central problem based on evidence.

Kaja Tooming Buchanan



The issue map was a completely new tool. The phenomenological observations were useful to step back and as unbiased as possible observe the elders within different surroundings.

The phenomenological observations':

We aim to understand the role of trust in social interaction by observing elders in physical and social environment focusing on initiation, maintenance and leave-taking.

We understood that Trust is an important issue for elders: they need to trust in order to initiate a conversation and to maintain it, elders are fragile to new environments and people are likely

to feel insecure. We decided to divide the observations in people to people and people to environment interaction.

People to people interaction: our observations are based on the E. Goffman theories, we were observing the initiation, maintenance and leave taking process, describing the happenings by the body language or facial expressions prism.

People to environment interaction: our observations are leaning on the J. Dewey theory: inception, development and fulfilment. It is vague to strictly cluster the observations on this scale, because it is a continuous flow event. The second level aspect segments the events into either practical or emotional experience. — 27

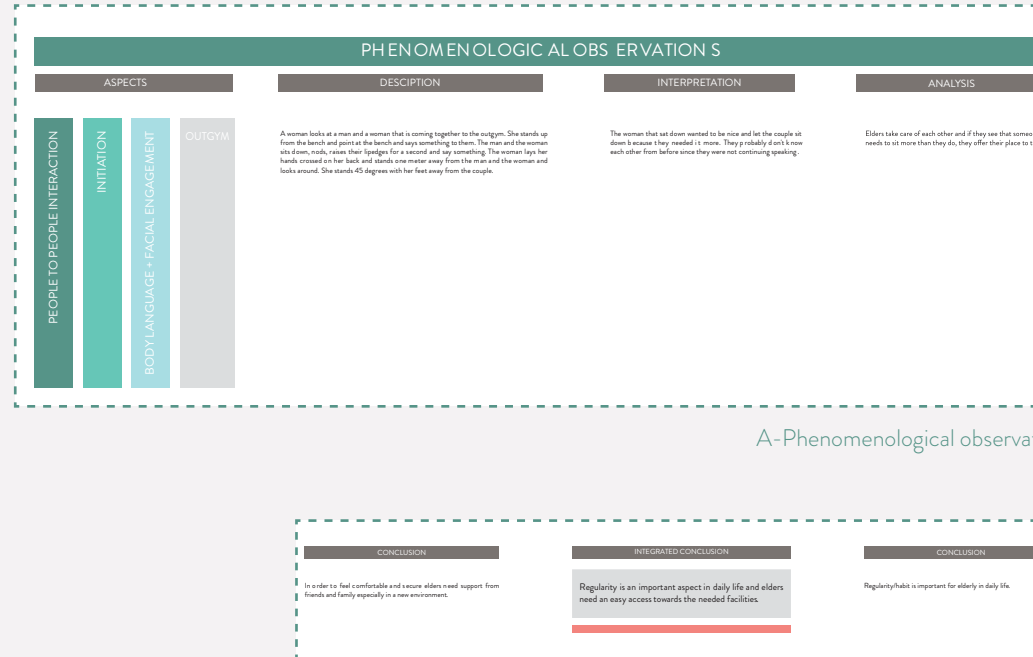
The interviews’:

We aim to understand the role of purpose in people to cosmos interaction by interviewing elders in their cultural environment.

We interviewed 15 elders (aged 63-95) in different environments. We were focusing mainly on the Purpose issue. The aim was to understand when and how elders feel lonely and what the essence is for them. We were able to get interesting insights: elders face the loneliness when they are at home, in their comfort zone, natural mental environment. However being alone at home equals to feeling lonely, for the lack of companionship, communication. Moreover, we discovered that elders who believe in either God or Communist party feel less lonely, because this belief responds for the person to cosmos interaction and comforts their mental environment, with a life purpose and reasoning.

The joint conclusions lead us to the 7 areas of issues, which consequently shaped the problem statement and the central idea.

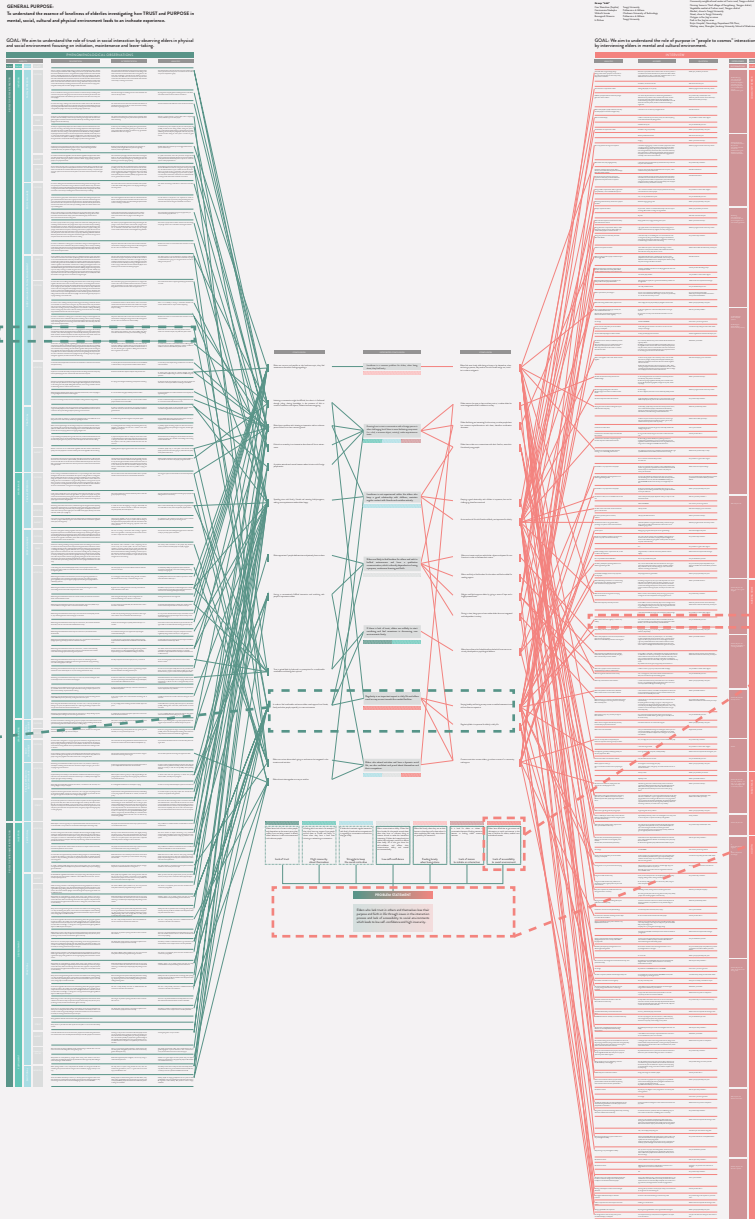
3.1 Issue Map structure



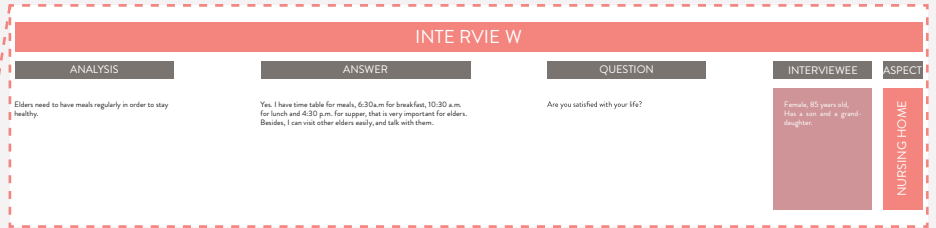
A-Phenomenological observations

B-Conclusions

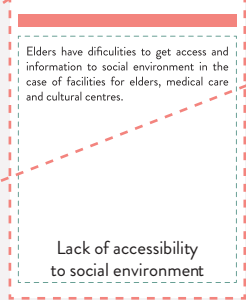
ISSUE MAP ON ELDERS' LONELINESS



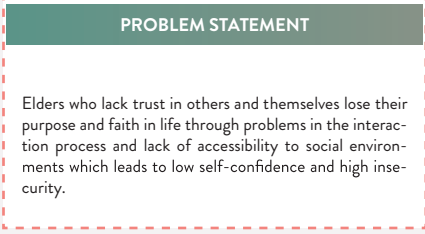
GOAL: We aim to understand the role of purpose in “people to cosmos” interaction by interviewing elders in their cultural environment.



A-Interview



C-Area of issue



D-Problematic statement

3.1 Areas of Issues

Lack of trust:

Elders have a lack of trust in other people and themselves at the same time as they suffers from not being trusted. It affects elders' behaviour in new environments and with unknown people.

Low self-confidence:

Elders feel like a burden for the people around them when they have no common thing to interact around to make the interaction interesting. If elders don't attend activities neither have a dynamic social life it affects them badly. All of this give them low self-confidence and affects their communication ability and mental environment badly.

High insecurity:

A feeling which can arise in for example if they don't have any support from people around them as friends and family. It shows when they have a hard time initiating or maintaining a conversation.





Feeling lonely when being alone

Elders feel lonely when they are at their homes or when they are for them selves. In other words they feel lonely when there is no possibility for interaction.

Lack of reason to initiate an interaction:

It is hard for elders to initiate a conversation because of lacking reasons to interact or lacking visible common interests.

Struggle to keep the social circle alive:

If elders don't maintain regular interaction with family, friends and new acquaintances in regarding to conversation and activities they get lonely.

Lack of accesability to social environment:

Elders have difficulties to get access and information to social environment in the case of facilities for elders, medical care and cultural centres.

3.2 Problem Statement

“Elders who lack trust in others and themselves lose their purpose and faith in life through issues in the interaction process and lack of accessibility to social environments which lead to low self-confidence and high insecurity.”

3.2 Central Idea

In order to **mitigate the loneliness there must be a continuous qualitative communication and exchange happening between the elders and any kind of environment: physical, mental, social or cultural.**

Focusing on a single elderly person, as our primary user profile, we understood that when the spouse dies, the elder has practically none to communicate with. However, the elders who claimed to have a belief (either God or Communist party) stated that they don't feel lonely.

That is to say that if the **PEOPLE TO COSMOS INTERACTION** is present, the person has a belief, a faith, which imaginarily drives him through life and is always there for him to console or share his/her

thoughts or emotions, the elderly will feel accomplished. However, if the person is agnostic, there is a high likelihood of loosing a purpose in life. The elder can overcome it by having a ceaseless socialisation and an active role in a cultural/social/physical environment.

Therefore, it is essential to create a system of a trustworthy environment which provides an easy access to activities for all elders, it must enlarge their social circle and by continuous learning to broaden elders' horizons, growing their self-confidence and empowering their autonomy.

Having such a resourceful environment implies the question of accessibility: as it must be available for any elders.

