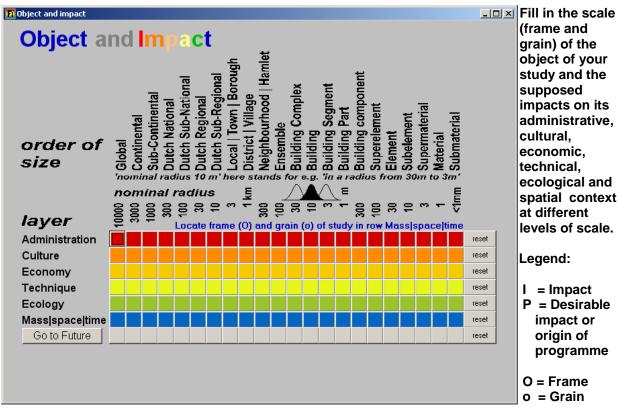
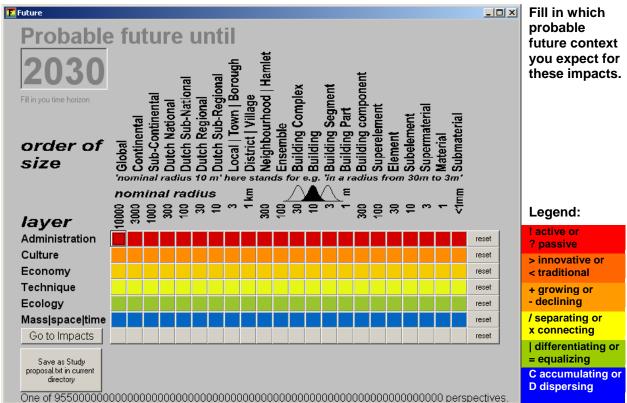
### Making a context sensitive proposal for design related study





Pressing the button below in the computer program<sup>a</sup> produces a preliminary study proposal with these

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Downloadable from <a href="http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/">http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/</a> Publications 2009 > FutureImpact .exe or .rar. See also <a href="http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/">http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/</a> > Publications 2007 > Context analysis (Rotterdam) 010

# 1 Object of my study and its context

- 1.1. Object of my study (its scale: frame and grain, limiting your study)
- 1.2. Probable but not desirable future context (determining a field of problems, extending your study)
- 1.3. Desired but not probable impacts of my study (determining a field of aims, extending your study)
- 1.4. My designerly references (field of design means limiting your study)
- 1.5. My portfolio and perspective (field of abilities to be developed or limiting your study)

## 2 My study proposal

- 2.1. Location and or other future context factors to take into account referring to 1.1
- 2.2. Motivation and or programme of requirements, referring to 1.2 and 1.3
- 2.3. Intended results, contributions to science
- 2.4. Planning

## 3 Accounts

- 3.1. Meeting criteria for a study proposal
- 3.2. References
- 3.3. Key words

### Starting by key words

You can also start writing some key words connected in a 'full sentence function' like y(x)<sup>a</sup> with

- · object y as a working (function, action, output, result, property) of
- subject x (independent variable actor, input, condition, cause)

The 'working' to be studied (the verb) is replaced by brackets ().

So, form(function) could mean 'Form follows function'. But, the verb still could get different meanings:

- intuitive: f(x):= y associated with x
- conditional: f(x):= y possible by x
- set-theoretical: f(x):= y part of x, encloses x, without x ...
- logical: f(x):= y if x, not x ...
- mathematical: f(x) := x + x,  $x^2$ ...
- causal f(x):= y caused by x
- temporal: f(x):= y preceded, followed by x
- spatial(formal): f(x):= y near to, contiguous to, surrounded by x
- structural: f(x):= y connected with x, separated from x
- combinatorial: f(boards, nails):= a box as a combintion of boards and nails

### For example:

- landscape(villa) is a study proposal different from
- villa(landscape)

#### elaborated in 'nested' form:

- villa(landscape( water system))
- villa(landscape(water-system, history))
- villa(landscape(water-system(history)))
- villa(landscape((water-system, occupation)(history, spatial dispersion)))
- )( means a matrix, useful as a list of contents of your report:
  - 1 water-system(history)
  - 2 water-system(spatial dispersion)
  - 3 occupation(history)
  - 4 occupation(spatial dispersion)

#### or more abstract:

- urbanity(liveliness, choice)
- urbanity(liveliness, choice)(density, variety)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> <a href="http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/">http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/</a> > Publications 2002 > Syntactic key words (Delft) TUD Faculty of Architecture