#### Week 5

Visual analysis II: 'the visual construction of the social'

#### Overview

- "Showing seeing" (Mitchell) studying the visual – the basic problem
- Discourse analysis and practices of visibility
- Group research project exercise
- Interview with Graeme Gilloch

### 'Showing seeing'

Reading for this week: W.J.T. Mitchell on the idea of 'visual culture'
Key ideas:

- Myths of a 'visual culture' or the 'pictorial turn'
- All media are mixed (no 'visual media')
- Not so much social construction of vision as visual construction of the social

#### Mitchell's idea of 'visual culture'

"I propose what I hope is a more nuanced and balanced approach located in the equivocation between the visual images as instrument and agency, the image as a tool for manipulation, on the one hand, and as an apparently autonomous source of its own purposes and meanings on the other. This approach would treat visual culture and visual images as go-betweens in social transactions, as a repertoire of screen images or templates that structure our encounters with other human beings" p. 176.

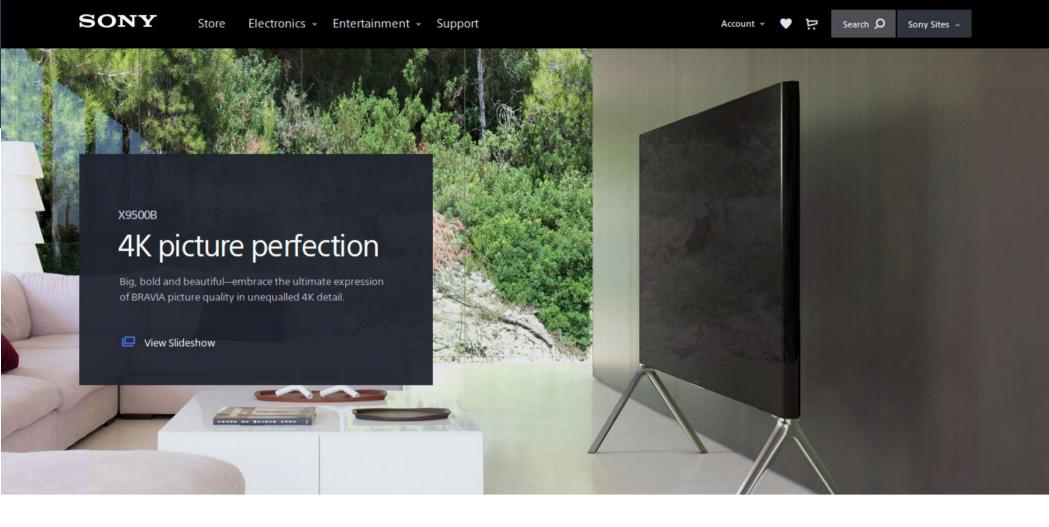
### Mitchell, 'Showing seeing'

In all of these locations I have found it useful to return to one of the earliest pedagogical rituals in American elementary education, the show and tell exercise. In this case, however, the object of the show and tell performance is the process of seeing itself, and the exercise could be called showing seeing. I ask the students to frame their presentations by assuming that they are ethnographers who come from, and are reporting back to, a society that has no concept of visual culture. They cannot take for granted that their audience has any familiarity with everyday notions such as color, line, eye contact, cosmetics, clothing, facial expressions, mirrors, glasses, or voyeurism, much less with photography, painting, sculpture or other so-called visual media. Visual culture is thus made to seem strange, exotic, and in need of explanation.

The assignment is thoroughly paradoxical, of course. The audience does in fact live in a visible world, and yet has to accept the fiction that it does not, and that everything which seems transparent and self-evident is in need of explanation. I leave it to the students to construct an enabling fiction. Some choose to ask the

### "Show and tell exercise"

- Seeks to challenge our assumptions or taken for granted approaches to living in a 'visible world.'
- Paradoxical exercise!
- Requires an 'enabling fiction.'





\[
 \text{TELEVISIONS}
 \]
 \[
 \text{X95 TV with 4K Resolution}
 \]
 \[
 \text{X9500B Series}
 \]

£19,998.00 Buy

### Exercise: 'showing seeing'

- Re-read Mitchell on 'showing seeing' (page 176)
- Look at this screen the one you are reading now
- Describe seeing it for people who have no visual culture
  - You cannot assume that they know anything about eyes, images, light, colour, pictures, technologies, etc. and need all of that explained to them

### Part II: Discourse analysis

- Discourse analysis as a key method for textual/media environments (texts, meanings and readers)
- Discourse analysis: map groups of statements that structure of how things are thought and actions based on that thinking
- Discourse analysis involves reading/looking at things and at actions

'Visualities themselves are practices' (Rose, 550)

### Discourse analysis as a method

- Centred on Foucault's notion of a discourse: groups of statements that structure the way a thing is thought, and the way we act on the basis of that thinking
- Discourse includes both language and things, what is said and what is seen, what is written and what is done
- Discourse analysis less concerned with meaning and more with how power actually works in practice
- As always with Foucault: power is productive (not just repressive!)
- Different emphases in discourse analysis some on language ('critical discourse analysis' (Fairclough)) or images, and some on practice/institutions

#### **Doing discourse analysis**

- Usually starts from authoritative account + lots of other sources that relate to it
- No set number of sources, but sufficient quantity to generate complexity or tensions
- Try to forget preconceptions in reading/viewing the sources
- Look for common features across sources similar conventions, styles, features – and perhaps code/tag images/texts
- Look for different relations or reactions to the same thing: complexities, tensions, contradictions
- Read with an eye for **details** that may indicate something taken-for-granted but neverthelss important

## Observing 'what happens when people look'

- Practice: what is routinely done, and involves body, things, thinking, place and knowledge
- Practices are fundamental to performativity (and hence experience and identity)
- Exercise: list examples of practice and say why they are practices

# Discourse analysis of actions: visual practices and their importance

- Focused on how institutions and subjectpositions are made visible together:
  - School:students/teacher;
  - Factory:worker;
  - Hospital/clinic: doctor/patient, etc
  - Media: spectator?
- Each is a regime of visibility
  - Each may use images but in different ways

# Methodology for studying regimes of visibility

- Look at institutional apparatuses (architecture, laws, regulations, policies, theories, rules)
- Look at technologies disparate sets of tools and methods assembled
  - Compare photography as used in fashion magazine and photography as used in passports or forms of ID
- Look at production, circulation and audiencing of images
  - e.g. how are photographs used, stored, classified, valued, etc differently in different institutions

## Sources for analysis of institutional apparatuses

- Images and documents
- Architectures of specific places
- Websites and apps
- What experts, practitioners, professionals and participants say or do
- Wider discourses and institutions (governments, organisations)

## Sources for discourse analysis of technologies

- Technologies of display, seeing, looking, searching,
- Textual technologies labels, captions, indexes, print formats (booklet, pamphlet, article, etc.)
- Architectural technologies: entry points, facades, designated paths, thresholds, accessible vs inaccessible spaces
- Specialized spaces: studios, laboratories, control rooms, archives, etc.

### **Example: 'Blood Swept Lands,**



### Group research project exercise

- Write a description of the visual construction of your research topic following the 'showing seeing' guidelines and rules described by W.J.T. Mitchell in this week's reading.
- Document this description using text and images on your group project online site.

### Group research project exercise B

- Write a preliminary description of the institutional apparatuses, technologies and practices of audiencing that visually construct your topic of analysis.
- Document this description using text and images on your group project online site.

### Exercise for the group research blog

#### **Discourse analysis**

Write a preliminary description (400-500 words) of the institutional apparatuses, technologies and practices of audiencing that visually construct your topic of analysis.

Document this description using text and images on your group project blog site.

OR

#### **Showing seeing**

Write a description (400-500 words) of the visual construction of your research topic following the 'showing seeing' guidelines and rules described by W.J.T. Mitchell in this week's reading.

Document this description using text and images on your group project blog site.

### Preparation for the interview with Graeme Gilloch

- Follow usual practice and prepare 3 three questions in your groups for the visitor.
- The questions must relate to methods for studying:
  - Visual/media construction of the social
  - Power relations and visibility

## Next week: ethnography and observing people in practice

Adam Fish reading