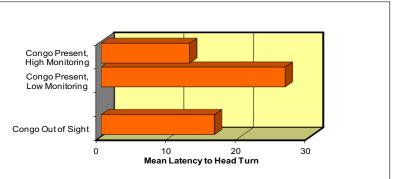
Lecture 4:

Cognitive Ethnography



	1	Pat:	So we'll see if they have a table for five.	
	2	Chil:	Ye(h)s.	
	3	Helen:	When? at six a clock?	
	4	Pat:	°mm hmm	
	5	Chil:	Yes.	
П			• • •	
П	6	Chil:	Da da:h.	
	7	Pat:	When we went with Mack and June.	
	8		We- we sat at a table	
	9		just as we came in the: fr-ont door.	
ш	10		*hh We sat with them. (.)	
	11		There. En then we-	
	12	Chil:	ommm. Nih nih duh duh. Da duh.	
	13	Pat:	So five of us can fit there.	
	14		(0.2)	1
	15	Pat:	Six a clock.	
	16		(1.0)	
	17	Pat:	Five people,	1
	18	Helen	Sure.	,
	19	Pat:	-Its::	4
	20	Julia:	-Seven?	
	21	Pat:	Seven?	
	22		a' clock?	ļ
	23		(0.2)	•
+	24	Chil:	No(h).	

		RST PASS			atus			
	Sec	Status	Dors/Vent	For each line				
	29	BlockedCarry	Vent	indicate status of	segment or event			
" " CroppedCarry			Dors	from following pop-up list:				
9	28	CroppedNoCarry						
		CroppedCarry	VenDor	CroppedNoCarry = CroppedCarry =				
5	5 15 MideventCarry DorVen			An event, visible	A carry,			
7 33 CroppedNoCarry 9 28 CaveNoData				from the start.	visible from			
				of any	the start.			
		COVERDOCIO		carryesque	the Starts			
_				negotiation.	MideventCarry=			
Min	Sec		Dors/Vent	that does NOT	Carry w/o visible			
This is	the		Indicate if	end in a carry.	beginning			
durat	ion o	f the	carry is					
origir	al se	gment.	Ventral,	None =	BlockedCarry =			
It will	give i	is the	Dorsal,	No data	A carry that			
total -	# min	of tape	or both,	events on	is too blocked			
that h	ave b	een	whether	this segment.	to use as data.			
reviev			carry is	Describe any	"Blocked" means			
Enter	Min &	Sec	cropped	interesting	can't see esp			
		te columns	or not.	non-carry events	heads & hands			
for ea	se of	tallying.	Select	in Comments.	from negotiation			
			from		through first few			
	RTAN		pop-up		steps of carry.			
		the duration of	list:					
		ment ONCE!	Vent					
		(") if there	Dors		DTE			
	ultiple		VenDor	If you are UNCERTAIN				
		e events)	DorVen	about whether or not to crop,				
oer se	egmen	rt.		and choose NOT to crop,				
					a note about such			
		Carry=		uncropped event in the COMMENTS				
	We	eight of both anim	als	(on the line closest in time, in that same segment)				
		supported						
		by one animal,		explaining your uncertainty.				
	fi	or at least 3 step:	s.					

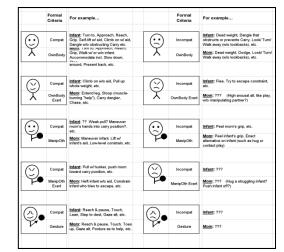
Development of

Conduct of the activity

Development of the practice

Figure 9.1 A moment of human practice.





Distributed Cognition

Cogs 102A * Dr. Christine Johnson

Cognitive Ethnography

- Primary method used to study Distributed Cognition
- Method derived from Anthropology
 - Shifting emphasis of study from what, to <u>how</u>
 - See Williams 2006 reading
- Not just which meanings, practices, artifacts define a culture, but HOW they are created, used
- Use Participant Observers, interviews, artifact description, & audio-video analyses of select interactions

The Three Laws

For doing Cognitive Ethnography on Distributed Cognition

- or "How to get an A in 102B"
- 1) Interaction as the unit of analysis
 - Score relations
 - Or score elements but analyze relations
- 2) Multiple time scales
 - Hutchins' Cube: Micro, Macro & Historic
- 3) Configural change
 - Study how elements configure, and re-configure, over time
- Generate data amenable to analysis for information flow, epistemic consequences, ecological factors, etc.



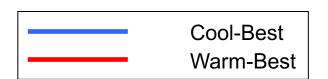
Interaction as the Unit of Analysis

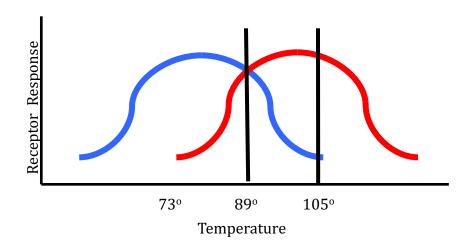
e.g. Don't analyze individual trajectories, but <u>SYNCHRONY</u>





e.g. Don't record activity of just
 one thermo-receptor, but
 <u>proportion</u> of activity across
 multiple receptors



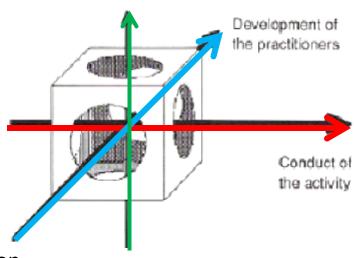


Multiple Time Scales

Hutchin's Cube

- Description of human cognitive activity requires...
- Conduct of the activity
 - MICRO scale
 - Robotics: "Social interaction is a control system that operates on the milli-second timescale"
- Development of the practitioners
 - MACRO scale
 - Events over the course of the interaction
- Development of the practice
 - HISTORIC scale
 - e.g. Cultural traditions, Institutional factors, Long-term relationships, etc.

Development of the practice



Hutchins (1995)
Cognition in the Wild

Multiple Time Scales



Configural Change

- How elements configure, and re-configure, over time
- e.g. Snub: Relative orientation changes from < < to > < to < <



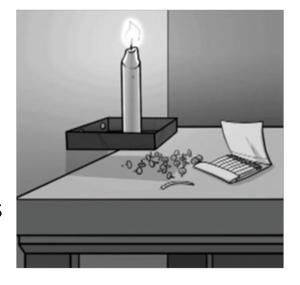




REMEMBER:

"Nothing Never Happens"

 e.g. Problem solving often requires reconfiguring elements



Natural History

Systematically observe subjects functioning in real-world





"What information goes where, when?"

- Quasi-Experiments
 - As in reductionist exprmnts, researcher sets up initial conditions for Subjects
 - BUT, subjects' <u>response</u> options are <u>not</u> controlled



 NOTE: Unlike Natural History, where <u>Ecological Validity</u> is assured, here we must strive for it in the experimental design

• Trust Behavior!

• Even the most complex, abstract, human-specific cog WILL be evident!





Observable in the nature & complexity of the <u>transformations</u> that occur...

- Requires repeatedly, systematically & disinterestedly sample the world
 - SCIENCE: If its not tedious, you're not doing it right!



Ecologists at work, monitoring intertidal zone by counting organisms along transects



		Modalities of Attention - Record Target & Act										
ОТН		TH Feet		L Hand		R Hand		Body		Visual		
IAD	ID	Trgt	Act	Trgt	Act	Trgt	Act	Trgt	Act	Trgt	Act	COMMENTS
0	R	R has	her arr	ns arou	nd Z (si	t/hug)	but is I	not reall	y gras	ping her	C-STANK	Use preline, or just start with * to indicate starting state?
0	R									Dtrav	eyes	Start with head turn even tho eyes NOT at first looking at Dtra
0	R					Dtrav	step			Dtrav	head	When head then participates, new line??
0	R	Las de la seconda		Fbody	grasp	Dtrav	*step			Dtrav	*head	And what about "shrug" that's start of move - surely Z can fe
0	R			Fbody	*grasp	Dtrav	*step			Dtrav		R's ending hug to walk changes Z's orienta - use Dpers, but n
0	R			Fbody	*grasp					Dpers	head	R lets go of Z to scrtach her nose - irrelevant?
0	R	Dtrav	step							Dpers	*head	
0	R	Dtrav	*step							Dpers	*head	If R scratching her nose is irrelevant, why not her looking bac
0	R			Dtrav	step					Dpers	*head	
0	R	Dtrav	step					Dpers	pivot	Dpers	*head	Can't use Body Contact since not exclusive of other body acts
0	R								-	Dtrav	h&b	Is h&b redundnat with Body pivot?
0	R							Dtrav	pivot	Dtrav	*h&b	
0	R					Dtrav	step	Dtrav	*pivot	Dtrav	*h&b	
0	R	Dtrav	sten							Dtrav	*h&b	When stop?

Bonobo Gesture Data

 Regularities confirm that the media scored were indeed relevant, and reveal organization in the interaction

- Both approaches require specifying observation protocols,
 so work can be replicated by other observers
- Precise scoring criteria requires a prolonged, iterative process of testing & refining...
 - The Ethogram (list of behaviors/features being scored)
 - Functions as one type of <u>Hypothesis being tested</u>
 - Hypoth 1: If these behaviors/features pattern out
 - i.e. show invariants in their relationships
 - Then they are the "media that matter"
 - i.e. they <u>propagate information through this system</u>.
 - e.g. What are the "semiotic resources" being negotiated during this conversation?
 - e.g. What engagements between user+tool are relevant in this work environment?

Hypothesis Testing

 A context-relevant Ethogram also enables you to test specific cognitive hypotheses

Examples from readings:

- How does information flow thru the cockpit in an airplane?
- How does triadic attention develop over an infant's first year?
- What interactions are optimal for word learning to emerge?
- How do experts scaffold learning in novices?
- How do interlocutors recognize & repair misunderstanding?
- How is epistemic status negotiated in conversation?
- Etc!

Complex Analyses

Above approaches require

Multi-Modal, Multi-Party, Multi-Scalar analyses

- Demanding!
- Lots to code, lots to analyze



- **MULTI-MODAL:** Assess changing relationship between multiple sensory & communicative modalities (e.g. speech, gesture, gaze, etc.) within each subject
- MULTI-PARTY: Assess human+human and/or human+artifact interactions, especially the coordination of their multi-modal activity
- MULTI-SCALAR: Assess data at multiple time scales (Hutchins' Cube):
 Micro particulars of macro-level task within long-term cultural setting

Complex Analyses

- **TIME** is always a critical element
 - D-Cog's focus is always Cognitive Change







- Analyses typically include multi-variate analyses of multiple, coordinated time-series
- Used to ask "How des learning, conversation, collaboration, dispute, tool use, etc. etc. emerge, develop?"

Qualitative & Quantitative Analyses

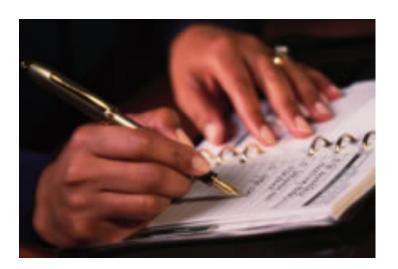
Qualitative

- Descriptions of setting
- Exposition of event
- Narrative of illustrative examples
- Interview for history, experience, etc



Such can motivate and clarify Quantitative analyses





Calibrating Your Instruments

Trained Observers

- Training and testing (Inter-Observer Reliability) of human observers requires significant up-front effort
- Note that sometimes observational protocol can include "first, spend ten years watching the subjects, using the tech, engaging in the practice, etc..."
 - i.e. It can help if observer is expert in area being studied



Calibrating Your Instruments

Trained Observers

GOODWIN: "Professional Vision"

Goodwin, C. (1994) Professional vision. American Anthropologist, 96(3), 606-633.



- Experts develop a sensitivity to relevant details & relationships
- But, with effort, these skills too can be described, trained

Calibrating Your Instruments

Trained Observers

• CICOUREL (1996, 2001, 2006):

Researcher as "Participant Observer"





- To understand any (especially human) activity,
 observer needs <u>experience</u> with that activity!
- All science necessarily done from a point of view
 - So, be explicit about your operating assumptions

<u>Technology</u>

- Videography has done for Cognitive Science
 - ...what Telescope did for Astronomy
 - ...or Microscope for Chemistry!





- Now we can review, analyze, the msec changes that our natural systems
 detect & use
- Privacy issues...



- e.g. In this class, subjects need to be informed (sign waiver)
- How does being filmed impact on behavior?!

<u>Technology</u>

- Machine Vision & Motion Capture
 - Computers, with human training
 - Can now score video, classify behavior etc.
 - Can provide huge savings in observer-hours
 - Analyses useful for massive micro-databases, probabilistic accounts



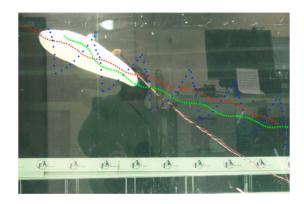
Automated Audio Analysis

- Record sound (speech, etc)
- Can train to recognize words, etc.

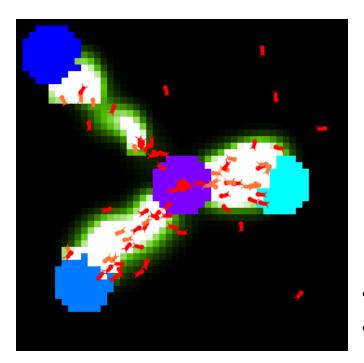




Technology



- Computational Modeling
 - <u>Simulations</u> can test possible mechanisms, demonstrate emergence
 - Can implement model, embody it in robotics

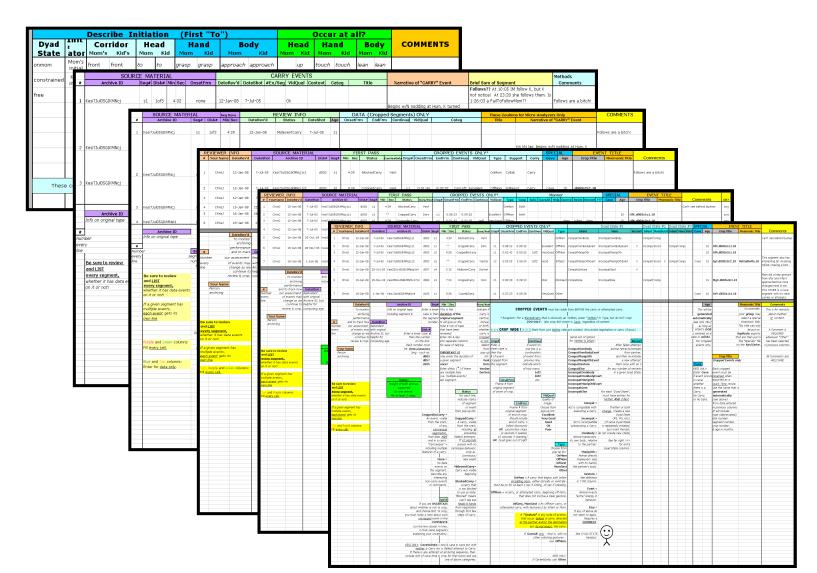




- But, beware of programming assumptions!
- Different mechanisms can produce same behavior, so simulation is NOT proof!

On the Cognitive Science of Doing Science

Scientific practices generate a "Cascade of Inscriptions" (Latour, 1986)



On the Cognitive Science of Doing Science

- Scientific practices generate a "Cascade of Inscriptions" (Latour, 1986)
- Science cannot proceed without Cognitive Artifacts
 - Representations, and re-representations, and re-representations...





Science is a Cultural Activity



• The "lone scientist" is a myth!!



- Science works best in <u>TEAMS</u>
 - Includes division of labor
 - Conversation is a valuable tool!
- Output subject to peer review
- Disseminated at meetings
 & in shared journals



- As a discourse, science is situated
 - In (a literature of) other work
 - Requires scholarly practices



Even most novel question, innovative method, open exploration
 only meaningful in context of other work!



Scientists – always on the "shoulders of giants"

- Plus, science is up and running . . .
 - So, it has <u>history</u> that has shaped where it is now
 - Political, economic, sociological factors
 - e.g. Who funded who?





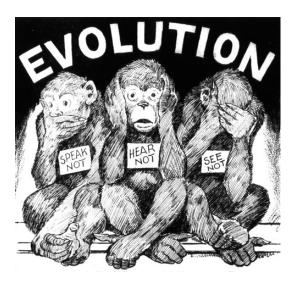
The Hellman Foundation











- 2 cents at a time!!
 - In studying systems, we fall prey to thinking we need to answer ALL
 - Esp since we must examine multiple parameters & their interactions
 - Even so, should <u>pick one small question</u> to answer



- 2 cents at a time!!
 - In studying systems, we fall prey to thinking we need to answer ALL
 - Esp since we must examine multiple parameters & their relations
 - Even so, should <u>pick one small question</u> to answer

In time, patterns will emerge...



Today's Discussion

How to Develop a Protocol

Given that you want to apply *Cognitive Ethnography*to an issue of interest in cognitive science,

how would you begin...?