

Future Design Narratives: An Interdisciplinary Approach to a Decolonial Glossary

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Abstract: As design continuously evolves, it becomes evident that language serves as a tool and bridge between our envisioned futures and the ontological elements of design that shape them. This manuscript presents the creation of an alternative glossary, proposing a possible lexicon that gathers words from diverse disciplines and practices intersected by a decolonial lens that challenges the hegemonical narrative. The glossary of the world to come results from a three-day workshop that focused on language as a formal, normative, and subversive tool capable of defining future behaviour and destabilizing the present. The terms comprising this alternative and updated lexicon are some among the many that exist to form this decolonial world. Inspired by six panelists dedicated to different disciplines, we ask: What words emerge from a decolonial practice in each discipline? How do they come to be understood? What form do they take?

Keywords: Glossary; design futures; design ontology; trends in language; pluriversality; decoloniality

1. Introduction

At the intersection of design's evolution lies the profound influence of language, a catalyst that shapes our collective futures by concretizing and giving ideas a more-or-less defined etymological shape (Gee, 1993; Jonas, 2009). Just as design's agency to shape the future through the modification and definition of consumption habits by indicating the *correct* use of a product, the surfing of a webpage, or any problem-solving proposal that defines needs that leave a limited number of pre-determined options for citizen-consumers to choose from



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(Dunne & Rabby, 2013). The connection between the anticipatory characteristic ontologically intrinsic to design (Simon, 1969; Margolin, 2007; Marenko & Brassett, 2015) will be expressed in this manuscript by analyzing trends. Trend research provides valuable insights into possible directions of change in consuming patterns, social and cultural values, and behaviours (Celi & Colombi, 2020), crucial requirements for design practice.

Stating the premises on design's and trends' future shaping agency and language's fundamental role in shaping and communicating ideas (Gee, 1993), this is where design displays itself as a potent tool. Leading users' experiences and purchase decisions is always part of carefully crafted characteristics that express diverse values related to efficient and adequate use, enhancing users' journeys, and, in many cases, promoting consumption. For the most part, design's narrative has historically been hegemonical in academia and scientific research, methodological processes, and practice (Schultz et al., 2018).

This manuscript presents the creation of a structure that facilitates the conversation on the need to deconstruct the way the design discipline is forged, establishing a common alternative glossary through an interdisciplinary practice. The glossary takes shape through an open workshop that centres on decolonial practices, focusing on different disciplines. The need for a glossary that considers the concepts overlapping design and trends' future shaping agency, intersected by a decolonial lens, stems from a design PhD that researches the execution of a pluriversal practice of design (Escobar, 2018), located between the present world, and a world-to-be. The relevancy behind the juxtaposition of design and decoloniality lies in applying a perspective that questions hegemonical visions in design. This way, we may guarantee a more responsible practice, leading to results that speak about the plurality of the world's reality, inspiring the participation of multiple perspectives. (Author, 2023).

The workshop was proposed as a stage for co-creating guidelines that would allow the individuation of future trends that inform design practice. The decolonization of design calls to challenge and question the perceived universal cannons of what is considered good design, decentring the colonial gaze in pursuit of the emergence of non-hegemonical subjectivities from where to do design, sharing our local community's values (Schultz et al., 2018).

The need to create an updated definition and selection of terms representing these concepts was substantiated by the realisation that everyone involved in the research so far, interviewees from different disciplines and cultural backgrounds, used specific words to define their work and profession. These words were carefully chosen to fit how they identified, with a strong meaning and reasoning behind choosing one word instead of the other. Some participants called themselves creators instead of designers, others called themselves experimenters instead of artists, and others described their work with different terms related to decolonial thought. This not only evidenced the need to introduce horizontal collaborative methods in the creation of the glossary, making it clear that it would lead to a result that was constructive and descriptive while not definitory and limiting, but it also justified the importance of establishing an updated and alternative lexicon to speak about the research.

The present manuscript begins with a methodological introduction to the workshop. The following section presents the theoretical framework that supported the activities, where different terms and concepts will be analysed in depth. Next, the presentation of the results and a preview of the glossary with insights and feedback on the didactics of the workshop. Lastly, a conclusion to sum up the main learnings and further steps.

2. A workshop methodology

Defined as a list of unusual or difficult words that fall under an overarching theme and their explanatory definitions (Dictionary.com, 2023, Definition 1 and 2), the creation of the glossary would enable the consolidation of the framework for the research (Redström, 2011) thanks to the general understanding of a pluralized practice through the selection of the words that define it. An interdisciplinary workshop discussed decolonial practices, centring the conversation on the necessity to deconstruct hegemonic views.

The workshop, titled Trends in Language [originally in Spanish: Tendencias del Lenguaje], focused on language as a formal, normative, and subversive tool, capable of defining future behaviour and destabilizing the present, just as design. It was held online and lasted three days, mixing lectures and conversations centred on creating the glossary using brainstorming techniques on a common and collaborative online board. This pilot test of the Trends in Language workshop was carried out with ---, who graduated from literature and culture studies and specialized in translation. Her participation was vital in curating the contents and facilitating the conversations at every stage.

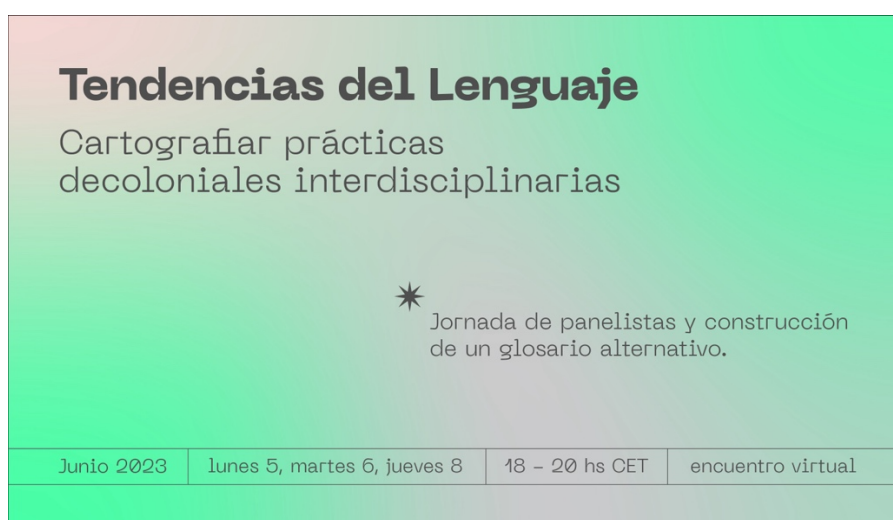


Figure 1 Trends in Language e-mail flyer.

The selected language for the workshop was Spanish for various reasons, the first being that all participants and lecturers spoke Spanish. This was mainly because topics related to plural and decolonial practices are very relevant among Latin American professionals. Second, this activity preceded a research period abroad in Argentina, for which it was beneficial to count with a list of terms that would enable future workshops and activities in this territory.

In this pilot test of the workshop, we invited six panellists dedicated to six different disciplines, proposing ways of thinking about their objects of study. Two speakers per day presented diverse topics related to the research, sparking debate. An invitation brief shared with them stated the project proposal, its theoretical framework, and some trigger questions: What words emerge from a decolonial practice in each discipline? How do they come to be understood? What form do they take? Every speaker brought different topics and questions to the table, using examples, cases, and some shared visual content or presentations. (Ellmann & Author, 2023).

The glossary of the world-to-come considers that the terms that could comprise it are some among many that exist to form this decolonial world. This is why we designed the meetings with panellists from different disciplines, epistemologies, ways of seeing and understanding the world, and their practices or disciplines (Ellmann & Author, 2023). Among the speakers, we counted artists, activists, designers, philosophers in technology, and literature experts, namely Sophia Arrazola, Carolina González, Juan Fernandez Zaragoza, Sabrina Ellmann, Bárbara Rousseaux, and Elisa Lutteral. The confluence of voices aims to map emergent words, explore their meanings and forms, and contemplate how these influences will redefine the design discipline of tomorrow in a world where the centre is deliberately off-centre (Ellmann & Author, 2023).

<p>Lunes 5 de Junio 18.00 – 20.00 hs CET</p>	<p>Sophia Arrazola Pausar lo más posible Carolina González ¿Cómo nos podemos pensar?</p>
<p>Martes 6 de Junio 18.00 – 20.00 hs CET</p>	<p>Juan Fernández Zaragoza Emoción, Moral, Diseño Sabrina Ellmann Traducir de todas formas</p>
<p>Jueves 8 de Junio 18.00 – 20.00 hs CET</p>	<p>Bárbara Rousseaux Edificios que hablan, calles que lloran Elisa Lutteral Desde otros paisajes</p>

Figure 2 Trends in Language agenda with speakers and lecture titles

The collaborative aspect of this activity was fostered using the online board, which was used by the participants freely. The link was available for them to open and browse at any time. Nevertheless, a concluding filter and clustering were made by the researcher and facilitator, making sense of the results obtained for them to be useful and relevant to the research.

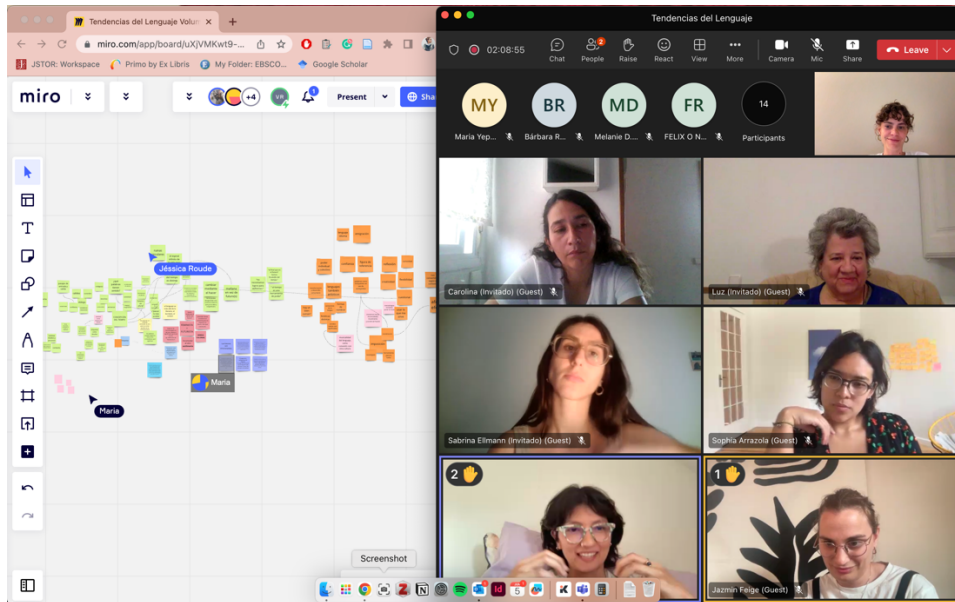


Figure 3 Screenshot of workshop day 1.

An essential component of collaborative and participatory design was needed to bind the methodology behind the workshop. This is ever more relevant since we are living in a current landscape of increasing *participatory culture*, an *era of participation* (Smith, Bossen and Kanstrup, 2017; Meroni et al., 2018). The primary motivation behind this growth is not only the influences of the internet and other evolving technological and communicational utilities (Bannon & Ehn, 2012; Meroni et al., 2018), but the essence behind participatory actions is also an expression of contemporary culture that resonates with the aspirations of present research.

Ultimately, the essence of collective creativity behind participatory and collaborative methodologies is progressively seen as a guide to navigating complex social issues that need the assimilation of varied stakeholders (Meroni et al., 2018). This inclusionary approach was one of the main guidelines of the workshop. The methodological inclination towards co-design and participatory design stems from the belief that those impacted by design outcomes should inherently have a participatory stake in the design journey (Ehn, 1989; Meroni et al., 2018).

The evolution of participatory design, which shifted from enhancing expertise within organizations to empowering broader communities (Ehn, 2008; Meroni et al., 2018), underlines such an approach's political and democratising potential. Meanwhile, co-design confluences user-centred design and participatory practices, combining observation and partnership characteristics (Sanders & Stappers, 2008; Meroni et al., 2018). In a space as complex and

multifaceted as decoloniality, co-design emerges not only as a methodology but as a *social conversation* that embraces its contradictions, recognizing the value of each stakeholder's unique skills, experiences, and cultural contributions (Manzini, 2016; Meroni et al., 2018).

3. Epistemological frame

Navigating the epistemological framework in this section, we delve into the intersections of language, design, and futures, illuminating its multifaceted layers with pluriversality. The assertion by Sousa Santos (2016:23) that "language enables certain ideas to be explained and not others" underscores the pivotal role language plays in shaping design discourse. Yet, as Hall (1980) points out, the inherent polysemy of texts spawns a realm of individual interpretations, evidencing the need to critically engage with, and occasionally transcend, conventional linguistic frameworks. Meanwhile, Pangaro (2010: 21:30–22:30) reminds us that "[c]reating new languages is the most important task that people do to design," beckoning us to constantly evolve our linguistic palette in the domains of design and futurism.

Having considered the role of language as the tool to express and materialize envisioned futures, it is relevant we highlight that language is defined and used in different ways according to different disciplines. Fitch, Hauser, and Chomsky (2005), with their linguistic point of view, would state that language is a human property, while spoken language (dialect or idiom) is an arbitrary expression of this human property. They continue expressing how linguists consider the faculty of language as an abstract body of computational operations, while biologists and physicists consider language as a more general and instrumental form, a communication system. Anyway, for Fitch, Hauser, and Chomsky (2005), language cannot be treated in a homogenous way; instead, it depends on recursivity. (Ellmann & Author, 2023).

The concept of recursivity suggests the property that what is being manifested is contained within itself an indefinite number of times. This is particularly interesting since it also comes close to the ontological definition of design and trends. Willis (2006) states that when we design, we prefigure our actions, and "in turn, we are designed by our designing and by that which we have designed.". Similarly, trends also show this recursive quality, "they are always shaping that which they attempt to describe" (Powers, 2019:16). Similarly, what Fitch, Hauser, and Chomsky (2005) intend with the recursive quality of language is that it may produce an unlimited number of sentences within its sentences. (Ellmann & Author, 2023).

We could then state that recursivity is a trend in language. Nevertheless, within this recursivity, it is not homogeneous or the same in itself, but shows specific differences, or as coined by Derrida (1985), *différance*. This concept is foundational in Derrida's poststructuralist thought, challenging the stability of meaning in language, suggesting that meaning perpetually defers to other words and is always in flux. The configuration of difference is the condition of possibility in sense and language, where he worked with the act of writing and speaking and their irreducible property. This concept was central for the creation of the theoretical framework of the workshop as a pluriversal exercise that could undo Western logos.

The transversal value of pluriversality (Escobar, 2018) was the departing point of the proposed glossary and the workshop activity. Based on the decolonial concept of pluriverse and cultural and social studies, a pluriversal vision includes the coexistence of countless intersecting options of knowledge, being, and perception, critiquing the idea of universal norms (Tlostanova, 2017). It emphasizes the embrace of ontological and epistemological differences, describing a world where many worlds fit (EZLN, 1994). The call to pluralize our conceptions of what makes up our understanding of the world is a political project that combats the colonial tendency to presume that one framework can be marshalled to account for all the others (Tuin and Nocek, 2019), just as the various meanings behind words (and language), or as stated by Bakhtin (1934), heteroglossia.

Heteroglossia was introduced by Bakhtin (1981) as the presence of multiple forms within one language. The definition states that language contains numerous "points of view on the world, forms for conceptualizing the world in words, specific world views, each characterized by its objects, meanings and values" (Bakhtin, 1981). For Bakhtin, language, which is ongoing and under continuous construction, transcends the simplicity of varied lexicons, encapsulating a net of lived experiences, collective judgments, thoughts, viewpoints, and mindsets. It is imperative to acknowledge that diverse languages embody distinct perspectives and global outlooks, sustained by the fact that context precedes text; what is being enunciated depends on a unique time and place that makes it contextual (Bakhtin, 1981). Pluriversality also defines layers of language that represent diverse perspectives, such as dialects, jargon, language according to demographic groups, fashionable words, etc. Each will have particular values imprinted by the meaning allocated by the speaker, where we might also introduce the variable of speech styles (Bakhtin, 1993).

Within the domain of design practice, writing is not often seen as a priority since it is shadowed by drawing, crafting, modelling, or other visualisation skills. Although one may argue that these are also [visual] languages, we will state that language appears mainly when communicating the project or idea to a potential client, investor, partner, or other stakeholder involved (Nilsson, 2009). It takes on a persuasive tone at this stage, stating guidelines, briefs, and details. Words in this sense are placed in terms of a specific vision, just as American writer and journalist Joan Didion (2021) states; writing is aggressively persuasive, the action of "imposing oneself upon other[s]". In design practices, especially those claiming a social underpinning, writing aiming to convince can inadvertently exclude, exposing the confidence behind the way a product, for example, should be perceived or used.

Words, in essence, can be a means of imposition, paralleling how design signals the right or erroneous way to use an object or service. The user experience is meticulously crafted, directing individuals to engage with elements and insinuating them to consume specific content at designated moments. However, it's crucial to highlight the role of the user, who interprets these words or objects, retaining the agency to decide their interaction. Through this lens, both language and objects possess a degree of agency; on the one hand, they sug-

gest their intended use, and on the other, subject to the user's self-perception and interpretation. At this intersection, language, much like design trends, helps envision a future, shaping the potential trajectories of tomorrow. (Nilsson, 2009).

In the intersection of pluriversity and design, ontological design suggests transitioning "from the hegemony of modernity's one-world ontology to a pluriverse of socio-natural configurations" (Escobar, 2018). Escobar critiques the modern era's singular worldview, rooted in Western thought and Enlightenment values. Traditional design has often sidelined local cultures and traditions. However, design can be repurposed as a means for a more inclusive practice, embracing various ways of understanding and engaging with the world, including through language.

As stated, the relationship between design and futures will be held using trend research. The interpretation of trends by design practitioners evidences the overlapping of trends and design studies, where trend research remains a pivotal piece between design and the creation of the future, "[t]rends shape our futures, just as we shape trends" (Raymond, 2019:10). Not only does trend research influence what and how we design, shaping society's behaviours (Celi & Colombi, 2020), it is also one of the initial research methodologies used when outlining the conceptual bases and values of a fore-coming project (Celi & Rudkin, 2016). On a theoretical level, trend research defines design's ontological characteristics, where the power entailed in design and trend research lies in the possibility to shape future behaviours and, thus, reality.

The initial stage of trend research is based on detecting weak signals of change that hint that a more significant shift might be coming (Raymond, 2019; Vjelgaard, 2008). Designers interpret these findings on a socio-cultural level, envisioning new possible directions and behavioural changes over time (Celi & Colombi, 2020; Raymond, 2019) that will construct a deep understanding of the values and behaviours of the collective worldview that then inspire the symbolic look and feel of experiences, generating numerous design directions (Hesmondhalgh, 2007; Celi & Colombi, 2020). A key component is understanding how trends behave among groups of people, giving it a sociological and anthropological dimension to which trend forecasters stand as cultural intermediaries (Bourdieu, 1984). Trends summarise visions of the futures, codified by interpreting "impermanent cultural changes" (Powers, 2019:7).

Language, inherently dynamic and ever-evolving, serves as a lens through which we understand the nuances of the future. Under the perspective of Vieira Pinto (2005), our perceptions of the past and future are sculpted by a continuously transforming present. Using language to envision, describe, and debate potential scenarios becomes an instrumental tool in moulding the narratives of what lies ahead. "Each moment offers men and women the opportunity to design the future they imagine, and the past they believe has transpired," states Gonzatto et al. (2013). By critically examining how we articulate futures through language, we capture the zeitgeist of an era and direct our collective focus towards specific trajectories.

The emergence of new terms and concepts in language provides insights into societal shifts, technological advancements, and the cultural paradigms that define upcoming generations. This idea of the present's ceaseless evolution, as articulated by Vieira Pinto, provides foundational grounding for trend research, which seeks to bridge the past, present, and futures. Recognizing change's seeds and identifying emerging trends is crucial to anticipate future developments (Dator, 2019). Such trends, rooted in past events, influence our present decisions and forecasted futures (Masini, 2010). This reinforces the idea of individual agency in shaping envisioned futures, leading us to question the boundaries of our imaginative freedom. However, the link between the present's determination by the past also raises concerns about our capacity to challenge the existing status quo, as noted by Gonzatto et al. (2013).

4. Results

This section presents the results of the Trends in Language workshop as a collaborative formulation of terms that elucidate design as a projectable practice. This action is sliced across by a set of values the researchers prioritised, offering a comprehensive insight into the principles that steer our design perspective. Since the workshop was in Spanish, the facilitators and researchers translated the content into English, considering context and personal criteria to decide the most adequate translation.

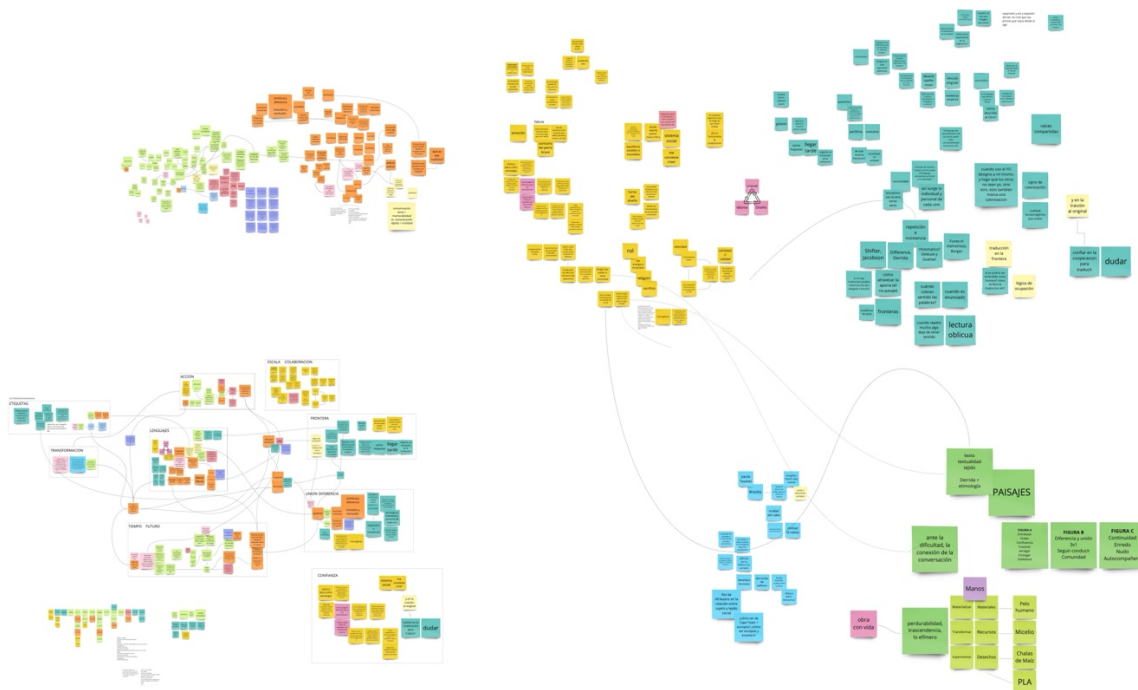


Figure 4 Collaborative board with all the content, unfiltered above and on the right.

The facilitators and the researcher subsequently analysed the outputs of the communal board for all three days of the workshop. A first clustering of topics organized the post-it notes and textboxes that ranged from literature references, keywords, sentences explaining

topics, practical examples, opinions, and feelings. While the lecture occurred, participants were encouraged to take notes for the rest to see. The methodological approach included three main steps: classifying topics into significant themes, identifying connecting nexuses, and creating the glossary from selected keywords.

4.1 Clustering and classifying the topics from all lectures into overarching topics

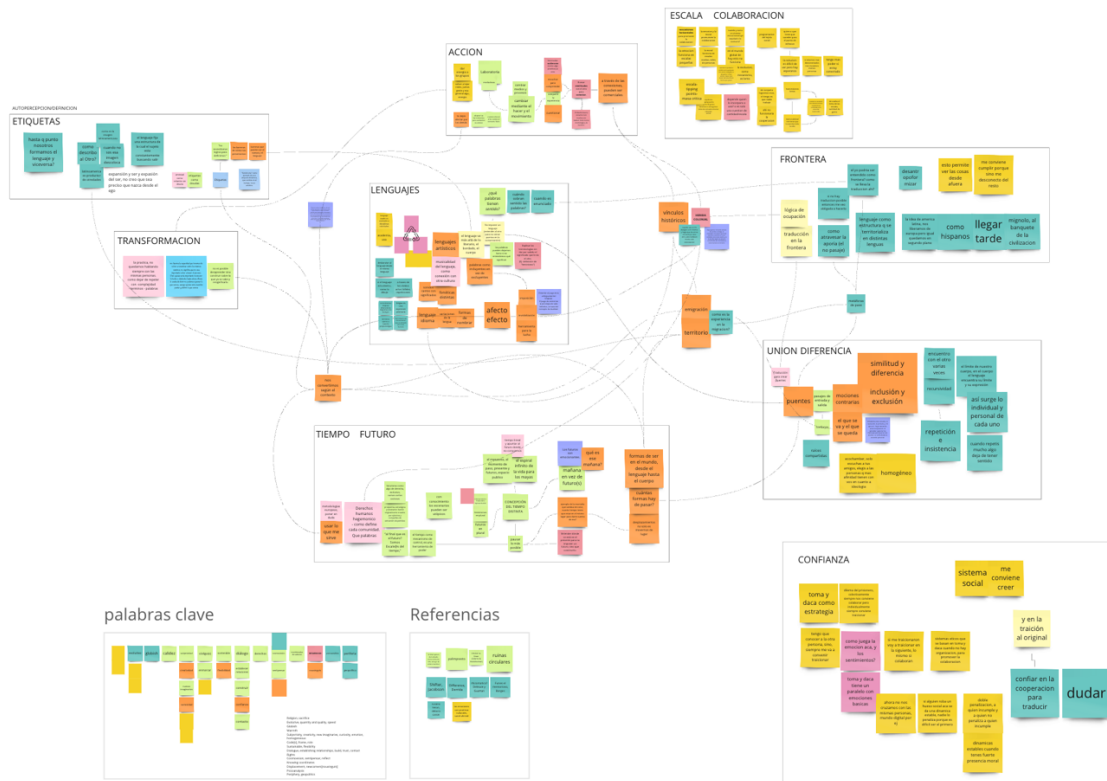


Figure 5 Collaborative board with overarching themes clustered and keywords selected.

Going from a macro to a micro scale, all content was first categorised as topics once the workshop was finished. We could observe that each speaker emphasised two or three topics, with some overlapping between speakers. The fact that specialists from different disciplines had common areas was the first finding that corroborated the hypothesis behind the experiment; these different perspectives still had things in common: transversal values and concepts that could be comparable.

Each cluster contained varied content; some were much more popular than others. This may have also been the case because of the brief and the workshop proposal; the cluster for language was much more popular than the one on transformation, for example. The following is the list of the overarching topics that we found helpful in classifying all the content:

- Labels: Discussion on auto perception, describing oneself and others, and understanding Latin American's image regarding otherness. Emphasis on how language forms and confines us, presenting barriers that might be linguistic or physical. The changing nature of labels, like feminism, is explored.

- Transformation: The topic centres on broadening horizons and the importance of diverse interactions. It touches on the human tendency to follow familiar paths and the need to build upon what's known, giving it fresh relevance.
- Time and Future: The segment questions established European methodologies and perspectives on human rights. It contrasts futurism's corporate origins with the essence of time, emphasizing the importance of understanding our current position to shape the future.
- Union and Difference: Focuses on translation as a bridge, highlighting the duality of motion, similarity, and difference. The phenomenon of "echo chambers" is addressed, along with the role of the body in defining language barriers.
- Trust: Explores the dynamics of trust through game theory, particularly the *give and take* strategy. The challenges of maintaining trust in today's digital age are discussed, emphasizing its importance in collaboration and translation.
- Border: Goes beyond mere geographical divisions to delve into identity, translation, and language as territorial boundaries. Latin America's position relative to Europe and translation challenges are discussed.
- Scale and Collaboration: Examines the mechanisms that drive collaboration on different scales. Emphasizes the complexities introduced by globalization and the changing dynamics in an age of rapid communication.
- Action: Highlights the power of group synergies and the role of initiatives like the *Laboratoria Comunitaria* from *Mi calle nuestra calle* (2023) in driving change. The importance of design, art, and physical interactions in fostering connections is discussed.
- Languages: The role of languages in shaping perception is explored, stressing their connection to history and other disciplines. The multifaceted nature of communication, from spoken words to artistic expressions, is emphasised, highlighting the need for clear definitions and understanding.

4.2 Connecting nexus

Exploring the nexus between the overarching topics previously discussed, specific themes consistently resonate across the discussed topics. Firstly, identity is malleable, influenced by context and prompting new narratives that elevate our value as humans. These narratives extend beyond spoken language, emphasising depth. Secondly, *territory* is intertwined with migration, reshaping viewpoints. Thirdly, the *colonial wound* influences self-identity and unintentional othering, challenging us to overcome this internalized colonization. This involves rewriting embedded mental constructs. Finally, metaphors of transition link these themes, symbolizing evolving understanding and experiences.

4.3 Selection of keywords and creation of the glossary

The keywords that would also make up the glossary were selected under personal criteria of relevance after considering all topics covered and having analysed the content resultant from the workshop in the different overarching themes. Among the words chosen, we found the most representative words, words that appeared repeatedly in various lectures or overarching topics, and new perspectives on previously included concepts in the research. A pre-selection of 38 words was condensed into the following list (Table 1), which contains the term, its corresponding and in-progress description, and their related terms; the content is based on the workshop findings.

Table 1. Work in progress on the glossary.

Term	Description	Related terms
Code[s]	Sets of rules or systems, whether linguistic, cultural, or computational, that determine how information is communicated and understood.	Frame; Role.
Contact	A point where two entities meet, allowing for exchange, interaction, or communication, often leading to new insights or understandings.	Establishing Relationships; Build; Trust; Dialogue.
Cosmo-vision	Tied to understanding indigenous perspectives, it refers to a holistic way of seeing and interpreting the world, encompassing cultural, spiritual, and environmental dimensions.	Sentipensar, Reflect.
Curiosity	An intrinsic drive to explore, understand, and learn. It's the spark that propels individuals to seek knowledge beyond the familiar.	Subjectivity; Creativity; New Imaginaries; Emotion; Homogeneous.
Dialogue	A multi-way communication process where ideas, beliefs, and opinions are exchanged, promoting understanding and growth.	Establishing Relationships; Build; Trust; Contact.
Displacement	The act of moving or being moved from one place, position, or situation to another, often due to external forces or changes.	Newcomers.
Emotion	A psychological state involving feelings, physiological responses, and behavioural reactions. Emotions are fundamental to human experiences, shaping perceptions and actions.	Subjectivity; Creativity; Curiosity; New Imaginaries; Homogeneous.
Flexibility	Adapting, changing, or accommodating to varying situations, challenges, or dynamics is essential in an	Sustainable.

	ever-evolving world. Malleability within our context shows also a degree of empathy.	
Globish	A fusion of "Global" and "English," representing a version of the English language, adapted for communication in a global world. This raises questions on language colonialism and adaptability.	
Knowing Coordinates	Recognising position, context, and relation to broader systems or structures, guiding interactions and decisions.	
New Imaginaries	Innovative ways of conceptualising, envisioning, or interpreting the world. These can be ideas, visions, or shared dreams that differ from established beliefs or systems.	Subjectivity; Creativity; Curiosity; Emotion; Homogeneous.
Newcomers	Introduced as the Catalan word <i>Nouvinguts</i> , it references individuals recently arriving in a specific region or community, bringing diverse experiences, backgrounds, and perspectives. It was discussed as an alternative word for immigrant, considering the description of borders and frontiers.	Displacement.
Periphery	Areas or regions outside the centre or core are often marginalized but richer in unique perspectives and experiences, as strong objectivity.	Geopolitics.
Quantity and Quality	While quantity pertains to numerical aspects, quality focuses on its value or essence. Together, they offer a holistic evaluation.	Evolutionary; Speed.
Reflect	The act of introspection and contemplation, examining one's thoughts and actions to gain deeper insights, practicing reflexivity and reflectivity.	Cosmovision; Sentipensar.
Rights	Fundamental entitlements and freedoms that everyone should have, regardless of background, ensure equality and justice. An open discussion on equity re-establishes values on this topic.	
Sentipensar	Coined by Arturo Escobar (2014), it merges "feeling" and "thinking," highlighting the interconnectedness of emotion and cognition in understanding and engaging with the world.	Cosmovision; Reflect.

Warmth	A sensation or quality that evokes feelings of comfort, intimacy, and genuine affection. It's an attribute that fosters connection and understanding.
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4. Conclusion

In reflecting upon this research activity, some insights and challenges are worth mentioning. The challenges of translation become evident when considering the varied differences between Spanish words like "idioma," "lengua," and "lenguaje," all of which are rendered as "language" in English. This underscores the richness and complexity of linguistic diversity.

During the workshop, an organic synergy evolved among participants as the lectures progressed. The act of notetaking by participants and other speakers transformed into an engaging, collaborative exercise, with individuals connecting and building upon each other's ideas. This dynamic was further amplified when lecturers or facilitators posed questions, fostering active participation and breaking inhibitions, especially on the first day.

The communal board, containing myriad arrows and colours, became a testament to this collective activity, representing both speakers and participants. While it aimed to document insights, translating some experiences into written form proved elusive. Nevertheless it rendered visible how some words were exclusively of certain topics presented, while others were repeated across various lectures, evidencing their relevancy.

These descriptions are a work in progress, where a future English version of Trends in Language could further refine the results. Counting with a richer diversity within the participants could also benefit the debate and discussion, where the vast majority was female, which also tends the conversation to focus on specific topics (such as the examples on feminism).

Creating a possible lexicon that describes the research topic by putting together the keywords used by the speakers and participants sheds light on the fact that concepts related to decoloniality have been around for centuries and are all referenced in different ways. Further research intends to understand how colonised cultures and communities also define these terms, if they do so.

Acknowledgements: This section is optional. You can use this section to acknowledge support you have had for your research from your colleagues, students' participation, internal or external partners' contribution or funding bodies, etc. [Leave blank for initial submission] [X Acknowledgments]

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