

Frank: hey I am a bit better than you are having fun and I love love and love love it

Lynsey: I'm sorry I don't have twitter but you can also just email it and then I can read the app again but I guess it is time for me you know I don't want to do you

Ivan: I'm so tired but the fact is the only way you are so many times do we get together with my life I live on my mind off the coast and a great way to get my nails and I-

Viktoriya: The fact I can get a good time with you and I have a great day for a while

Ivan: I'm going to be tight to you about the next time I get it to show you can have it all the way

MJ: I'm at work today was so funny to watch this is not an easy to play the piano is not an easy way to go back to sleep and the only way you can be the same

Frank: I am so happy I am a little girl who has the best

Viktoriva: Yeah but it's nice that I'm not so very very happy and I hope you get a good day at work with me and you can do well with you

Lynsey: I'm going home to the gym tomorrow night night at work tomorrow and I hope you're happy with me you love it

MJ: I'm a bit better than I hope your day is

Lynsey: The fact is I have a problem I don't like to see a lot more of my life but I'm sure it is not the way to go and get the right job of me and my friends to help the world with the world and I



When you use Siri and Dictation, the things you say and dictate will be recorded and sent to Apple to process your requests. Your device will also send Apple other information, such as your name and nickname: the names, nicknames and relationship with you (e.g. "my dad") of your contacts, song names in your collection, HomeKit-enabled devices in your home (e.g. "living room lights"), the names of your photo albums, and the names of apps installed on your device (collectively, your "User Data"). All this data is used to help Siri and Dictation on your iOS device and any paired Apple Watch understand you better and recognise what you say. It is not linked to other data that Apple may have from your use of other Apple services.

If you have Location Services turned on, the location of your device at the time you make a request will also be sent to Apple to help Siri and Dictation improve the accuracy of its response to your requests. You may choose to turn off Location Services for Siri. To do so, open Settings on your iOS device, tap Privacy, tap Location Services, tap Siri & Dictation and select Never.

If you choose to allow third-party apps to integrate with Siri, some data from these apps may be sent to Apple to help Siri understand your request, and portions of your request will be shared with the app to help provide a response or take an action (e.g. make a reservation at a restaurant or book a ride). If you choose to allow apps to use Siri for transcription, the voice data to be transcribed may be sent to Apple. You may control which apps can integrate with Siri at any time under Siri

You may choose to turn off Siri or Dictation at any time.

I guess I'm just a lesbian now I know that she was the one I had asked if she did it anyway she said she did it for a while she did it but she was a bit better and I was really really sorry to see her and she was a bit far away too and now I'm sure it was good too Do. 28. Sep. 00:44 4/ I'm going home \P_{h} for a week or two but anyway you know it was the last one dig and you have the most wonderful feeling ever to see mo

when you're submissive I hope

doesn't know how you can come

Lynsey Peisinger zul, online heute um 12:21

today

TILLIONE YOUR PIC ALIGHT HOPE YOU'LE

happy with your family members







ROCHAMBEAU – our upcoming project – named after the transatlantic ocean liner that carried Marcel Duchamp to NY in 1915.

The major theme of ROCHAMBEAU is Artificial Intelligence – *A. I.* and how it has been and will be transforming our lives.

The most urgent questions we are looking at are:

How can A.I. achieve a consciousness? How can A.I. turn from an ,object' into the ,subject'?

How does A.I. influence its own creator – the human, biological intelligence? How does it interfere with / simplify / confuse / steer human interactions – up to the point where completely new ways of interaction are being created?

IT-scientists, neurologists, psychologists and sociologists are tackling those questions with pressing intensity.

ROCHAMBEAU is reflecting this discussion in 5 scenarios:

- 1.) What happens if we treat bots and algorithms as ,objets trouvés' and re-contextualize them?
- 2.) What if we exclusively talked or spoke like our algorithmic typing suggestions, adding meaning and expression?
- 3.) How does the simultaneousness of our time change our perception, our concentration, our patience: How does it change our experience of the world around us?
- 4.) How does the constant interaction with our video and photo image change our vocabulary and our body language? What does it do to our connection to other humans?
- 5.) What does the filter do to transform our sense of the real?

And – the overall question remains: What are the chances, the possibilities, the beauty hidden in this new, virtual parallel universe?



I still remember the day I first came across the Internet. It was back in 1993, when I was in high school. I went with a couple of buddies to visit our friend Ido (who is now a computer scientist). We wanted to play table tennis. Ido was already a huge computer fan, and before opening the ping-pong table he insisted on showing us the latest wonder. He connected the phone cable to his computer and pressed some keys. For a minute all we could hear were squeaks, shrieks and buzzes, and then silence. It didn't succeed. We mumbled and grumbled, but Ido tried again. And again. And again. At last he gave a whoop and announced that he had managed to connect his computer to the central computer at the nearby university. 'And what's there, on the central computer?' we asked. 'Well,' he admitted, 'there's nothing there yet. But you could put all kinds of things there.' 'Like what?' we questioned. 'I don't know,' he said, 'all kinds of things.' It didn't sound very promising. We went to play ping-pong, and for the following weeks enjoyed a new pastime, making fun of Ido's ridiculous idea.

Yuval Noah Harari





Initial Workshop:

From March 8-18 2017
a first developing workshop
on ROCHAMBEAU was held
at <u>Uferstudios</u> Berlin.
During this period, set- and
costume mock-ups were
created. Possible video
settings and interactions
between live and video were
developed.

Layering of live and video was experimented with to establish a structure of time and overlap.

Workshop Trailer: https://vimeo.com/221249528

Five Studies in different fields were executed

Study



Texting

Study 4



Awards

Study 2



Posing (boomerang

Study 5



Choreography (ghost in the machine 2)

Study 3



Rehearsing (ghost in the machine 1)



Notes on the Music

Dawid Brynjar Franzson

CONCEPTUAL

In psychology, there exists the concept of 'transactive' memory, a memory operation shared between two individuals.

—A couple will divide the task of remembering things, one knowing the index, the other the content—

The staged action, the text and the music share such memory.

The music acts as a translation of what is into what was, uttering memories and associations in response to the immediate linguistic, para-linguistic, and environmental content of the piece, blurring the line between environment and action, foreground and background.

The action offloads the task of remembering onto the sound, into the music.

ACTUAL

Knowledge is additive accumulative, totality a sum of parts.
The more voices an Al hears—the more versions that it learns—the more it knows. The power comes from multitude, not from specificity.
Knowing and speaking become one and the same.

Multiple small musical chat-bots are taught to produce sound based on prior examples, each given its own voice.

Their utterances never the same, always new, yet always the same.

Their individual utterances are tied to different aspects of the environmental sound and speech,

each responding in its own unique way to its own unique thing, together forming a totality, elucidating the form of the piece.

If you love your car, Toyota Motor Corp. thinks your car should love you back.

That's the reasoning behind the company's artificial-intelligence project, dubbed Yui: an onboard virtual assistant that gauges your mood, indulges in personal chitchat and offers to drive if it senses you are sleepy or distracted.

In one Toyota video . . . a woman sits on a seaside cliff, talking about her father with her car.

"He sounds like a great father," says Yui, in a baritone male voice.

"You're a bit like him," the woman says.

Wall Street Journal.



