

3.3.2 Non-physical criteria The non-physical representation of the criticism is categorized into two: Meaning and Activity. **Meaning (Mg)** category consists of metaphors and symbols. Metaphor (Me) is achieved through the means of **communicating a subject** that is not directly expressed. Symbol which is identified either as a direct representation of an object or meaning. **Activity (Ac)** is when the architect pursues an approach to the object of criticism through a medium of actions. This has been identified in five forms: **Research, Workshops, Event space, Construction and Engagement.** Research (Re) includes field and theoretical studies that the architect stressed as a key to solve the problem. Workshops (Wo) is the idea of users participation in design process. Event space (Ev) is when the architect describes the solution as a place for activities. Construction (Ct) is the actions concerning building. Engagement (En) is the designs that provide the users the chance to change their environment after completion per their needs.

3.3.3 Combination of physical and non-physical criteria The relationship between physical and nonphysical criteria is studied (Fig.6). Through combining the modes, four approaches emerged: **I (M-Ph)** Meaning and physical component, **II (A-Ph)** Activity and physical component, **III (NPh)** Non-physical only, and **IV (Ph)** Physical only.

4. Social commentary and its criticism: Early generation Table 3 shows a list of ten selected architects of an earlier generation along with their respective publications. Criticism towards society in their architecture is extracted. However, the same methodology of the new generation in chapter 3 is also applied. Social commentary types and semantics (in relation to the three groups : Society - City - Architecture) and their criteria in architectural works (Physical and Nonphysical criteria) are analyzed.

5. Social commentary scenario and the sense of time In order to trace the shift in this discourse, the contents of both generations' analysis are compared from the tendency of social commentary types, and the criteria of social commentary in architectural works. As shown in Fig. 7, the comparison of the Early Generation (EG), and the New Generation (NG) allows for the emergence of new types: **[Identity], [Consumerism], and [Post modernism].** The **[Identity]** tendency aka "Japan-ness" in (EG) was an especially hot topic in the 1950s and 60s after the devastation of WWII followed by the frenetic urban sprawl in the time of economic growth. Even though the sole point stated by Go Hasegawa (NG) could be identified as [Identity], it has not emerged as a tendency. **[Consumerism],** which is shown in both the (Politics) and (Technology) types in [Industry]

Physical Criteria (Ph)		Non-physical Criteria (NPh)	
Composition (Co) 93	Co (49)	Meaning (Mg) 18	Activity (Ac) 34
Arrangement (Ag) 27		Metaphor (Me) 8	Research (Re) 12
Volume (Vo) 15	Co-E (22)	Symbol (Sm) 10	Workshops (Wo) 3
Shape (Sh) 13		Erika Nakagawa 9.1	Event space (Es) 8
Scale (Sc) 14	Sp (13)	Momoyama House	Construction (Ct) 8
Materiality (Mt) 11		2016	Engagement (En) 3
Detail (De) 13	Co-Sp (22)	EN 04: 01 "...When constructing architecture, we research the surrounding environment considerably. In the case of Momoyama House, we drew the context and made diagrams of the town."	
Space (Sp) 38			
Space-in (Sp-i) 24	E (16)		
Space-out (Sp-o) 14			
Element (E) 40	E-Sp (3)		
Wall (Wl) 3			
Opening (Op) 6			
Roof (Ro) 7			
Structure (St) 11			
Device (De) 13			

Fig.5 Physical and Non-physical criteria of social commentary

Non-physical (NPh)	Physical (Ph)	Physical (Ph)						
		None	Co (49)	Sp (13)	E (16)	Co-E (22)	Co-Sp (22)	E-Sp (3)
(Mg)	Metaphor (8)	-	2	4	-	-	-	1
	Symbol (10)	-	4	1	3	-	2	-
(Ac)	Research (12)	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
	Workshop (3)	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
	Event space (8)	1	-	2	-	-	4	1
	Construction (8)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-
	Engagement (3)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	None (68)	-	36	4	4	16	15	-

Fig.6 Combination of physical and non physical criteria

Table 3. List of architects of an earlier generation * Only main references are mentioned

no	Architect name	YOB	Source/s*
31	Kenzo Tange	1913	Kenzo Tange, 1946-1996: architecture and urban design 1996
32	Kazuo Shinohara	1925	Kazuo Shinohara: casas = houses 2011 (2G 58-59)
33	Fumihiko Maki	1928	Fumihiko Maki 2009/ Pritzker Prize acceptance speech 1993
34	Arata Isozaki	1931	GA 6 Arata Isozaki V1:1959-1978, 1991/ Japan-ness in architecture 2011
35	Toyo Ito	1941	Toyo Ito 1 1971-2001, 2013/ Ito Toyo: Sendai mediateku 1995-2000,2001
36	Tadao Ando	1941	GA Document Extra 1 Tadao Ando 1995
37	Kazunari Sakamoto	1943	House: poetics in the ordinary 2001/ Lecture 2015
38	Riken Yamamoto	1945	Riken Yamamoto 2012
39	Koh Kitayama	1950	Tokyo metabolizing = 2010
40	Yoshiharu Tsukamoto	1965	Tokyo metabolizing = 2010/ Behaviorology 2010

category in (EG), has no echo in (NG) regardless of the shift from an industrial to a media consumer society. However, (NG) responses to industry are observed through concerns towards **(Politics), (Energy), (Technology), and (Economy)**, the latter having no presence in (EG). This paradigm shift between (EG) and (NG) emerged especially after the 2011 earthquake off the Pacific coast of Tohoku. In addition, the tendency of **[Post modernism]** has a dull presence with two mentions in (EG), furthermore there is only one mention of [Postmodernism] in (NG). It was observed that the tendency of **[Modernism]** in (EG) extends from the **Architecture** group, to the **City**, and the **Society**. While the tendency of [Modernism] is limited to the Architecture level in (NG), they instead tend to focus on fragmentary issues of architecture. City topics such as **[Urban structure]** are prevalent in (EG). In contrast, (NG) architects stress on **[Surrounding context]** over [Urban structure]. In looking at the criteria of social commentary in architectural works, the Meaning approach (M-Ph) has a strong presence in (EG). Whereas (NG) architects' modes are more concrete; this is observed especially in the City group which consists of a Physical only (Ph) majority. In addition, (NG) depends more on the Activity approach (A-Ph) when

the rhetoric is social. Extracted quotes from both generations are included in (Fig.7).

6. Conclusion

Thirty younger architects were interviewed about social commentary and its criticism, and compared with ten from an earlier generation whose work was analyzed through publications. It is clear that the word society itself differs from one architect to another and from one period to another. It was noticed that there was a general resistance by the new generation of architects to take a clear stance with society, especially when it comes to expressing their own thoughts and opinions. The new generation also seems to focus on the details of architecture instead of the prob-

lems that society faces or broader architectural discourses such as modernism and consumerism. However, the new generation of architects tend to deal with society in more concrete, less metaphorical terms when compared with the earlier generation. On the other hand, the early generation of architects envision explicitly societal models, and are expressive regarding their role as architects within society.

Notes

1) The interviews touch mainly on social commentary and criticism in residential architecture. Points mentioned by the interviewees in projects that were not residential were not counted, unless there was a clear statement made by the architect that residential and non-residential architecture is one and the same. In the latter case, non-residential projects are considered.

2) In some cases, criteria of architectural work are the result of two or more points of criticism. If multiple points of criticism are in the same group (Architecture, City, Society), then the criteria is counted as one. In few cases, the criteria may refer to multiple points of criticism that are in different groups. Then, for each group: one point is counted.

3) In (Fig.3), social commentary semantics may include more than one comment. However, the tone of possibility-based (gray background) or challenge-based (white background) is determined with regard to the principal tendency of the content of each.

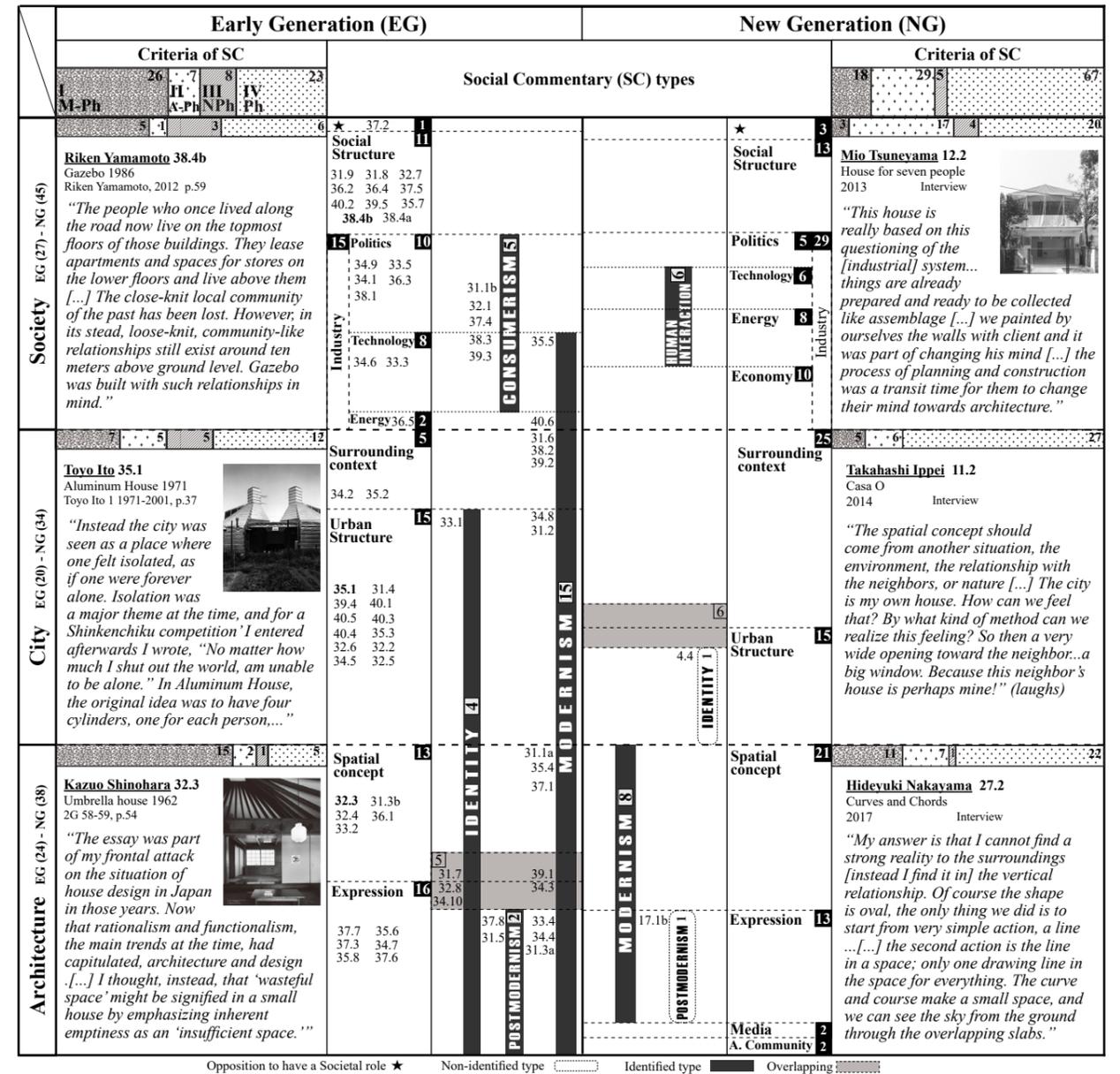


Fig.7 Social commentary types and symbolics, and the level of difference between early and new generation