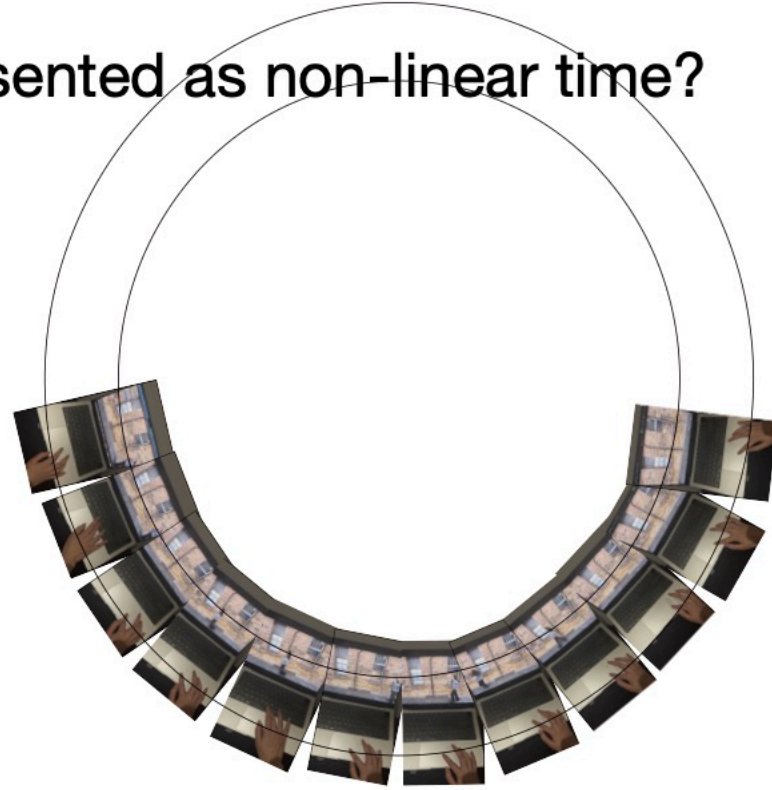


# Experiment

- How can the present tense be represented as non-linear time?



# Shift in Enquiry

- My early tests focused on compressing movement into one image (rules).
- Then I realised: the same image becomes “memory” when I watch it now.
- So my enquiry moved from “how to show motion” to “how the present changes what the past means”.
- This running video became a memory because my friend is no longer here.
- Re-watching it changes my reading of the past.

## **Line of enquiry**

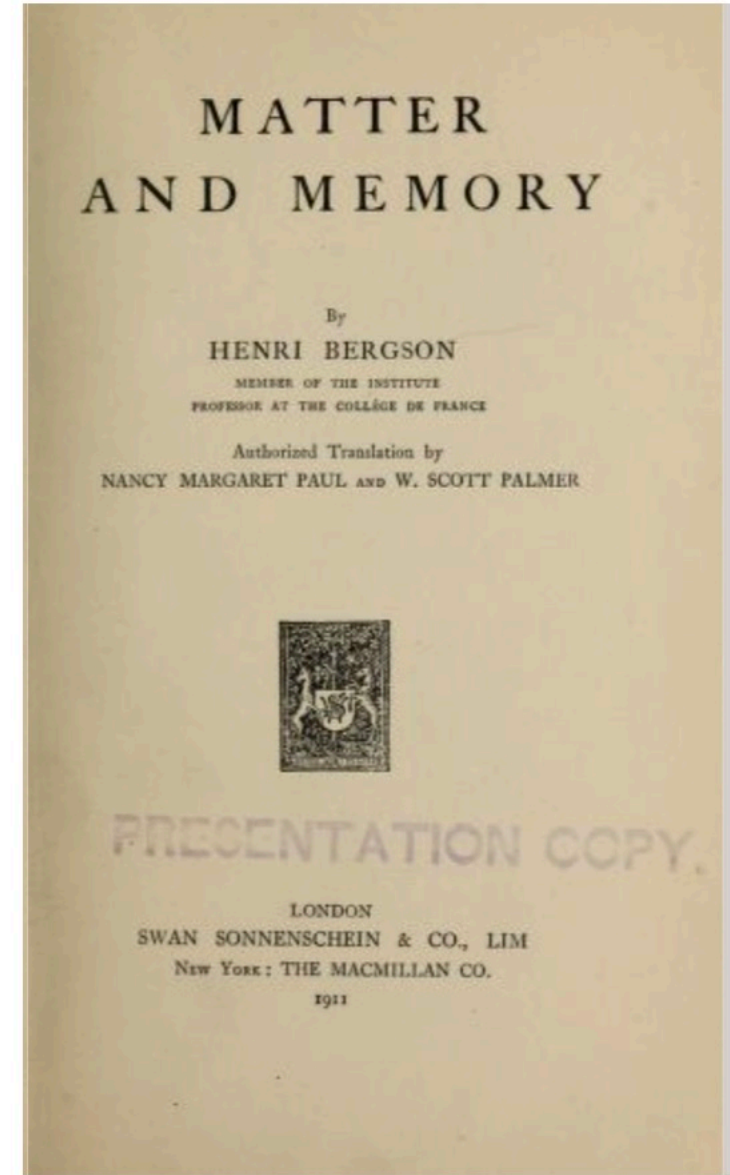
“How does the present act of viewing change our understanding of the past?”

# Keywords

- **Past and Present Overlap:**
  - The past and the present exist at the same time through layers.
  - They are not separate moments, but visually and conceptually intertwined.
- **Non-linear Time:**
  - Time is not shown as a straight timeline.
  - Instead, meaning is produced through overlap, repetition, and rearrangement.
- **Present Re-contextualises the Past:**
  - The present layer does not change the past event itself, but it gives the past new meanings through re-viewing and repositioning.

# Reference

- Bergson — Memory is not playback, but a “re-organisation of the past in the present.”
- Core idea: The past does not return exactly as it was. Memory is activated, selected, and re-composed in the present moment.



## Visualising Memory in the Present

- Memory is not replayed as a fixed past.
- It is reorganised in the present moment.
- By re-composing fragments in the present, I want to make this process visible.

## What I did :

- I took key frames from two videos: past running footage + present re-watching actions (hand + screen).
- I cropped these frames into small blocks.
- I layered and moved the blocks to create different overlays.