



# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WAITING

*Transient Liquidities along the New Silk Road II*  
by Matilda Luisa Hoffmann

Borders&Territories graduation studio 2022/2023



**TU Delft**  
**Department of Architecture Borders&Territories**

Filip Geerts  
Stefano Milani  
Oscar Rommens  
Marc Schoonderbeek



*It is certain, that time is long in such circumstances.*

Samuel Beckett, 1952

The Encyclopaedia of Waiting collects aspects of waiting. It describes waiting as a state, as a process, as a space, as a feeling, with the aim to give a complete overview. The encyclopaedia is not a single story, but a collection of fragments, references, paragraphs, ideas approaching the subject from different angles: art, literature, psychology, spatial developments, circumstances, countermovements, patterns and mechanisms. One of the biggest projects on the topic of movement today is the New Silk Road. Since it is about exchange and thus about large movements, waiting inevitably also turns into a new dimension. Throughout the chapter connections are drawn to the side of investigation: Dardanelles Strait – Sea of Marmara – Bosphorus Strait to set this research into context and give examples.

Time is not a visual notion, a graphical representation through art: paintings, photographs and maps adds an extra layer to the understanding the spatial terms, bringing it closer to architectural ways of representing knowledge. This encyclopedia will be working for me as a toolkit for understanding the fundamentals of waiting.

# A

## absurdness

### waiting for Godot

The absurd theatre thematized the act of waiting in Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting for Godot*, 1952.<sup>1</sup> Waiting becomes the central role, the not now / not yet permanent status. Place and time are undefined. It is merely a static situation that this drama depicts: the waiting of Vladimir and Estragon for the arrival of Godot. Until the end of the play, it is not clear who Godot actually is and why the two are waiting for him. He thus becomes a symbol of waiting and uncertainty par excellence. All actions are a pastime to bridge the wait. The dialogues are more repetitive speech rituals. The words seem meaningless. The thoughts without beginning and end. After the two world wars, artists were disillusioned, and illusions and utopias became rare in 20th - century art.<sup>2</sup> Instead, stories of the loss of meaning of uprooted people were told. A senselessness was developed with their own absurd logic, dispensed with a coherent plot and a propelling dialogue. The title became a figure of speech for a futile wait.

Estragon: "Let's go."

Vladimir: "We can't."

Estragon: "Why not?"

Vladimir: "We're waiting for Godot."

## agodic

The doctrine of the tempo changes in music is called *Agodic*.<sup>3</sup> Small differences, changes, the fine nuances in dynamics outside the mechanical tempo values, metronome are described with the following Italian words:

*accelerando* - speeding up

*stringendo* - hurrying, speeding up

*ritardando* - slowing down

*rallentando* - gradually slowing down

*ritenuto* - to hold back in the measure of time

*più or mosso* - more or less moved

## antichambre

Baroque castles like *Versaille* (built in 1671-1680) had a spatial set-up for this imposed waiting of the courtiers and supplicants an antichambre, where they had to wait for the king's favour.<sup>4</sup> The absolutist monarch shows the subject the measure of his favour by the imposed length of stay in the antichambre; this situation gave rise to the word antichambre, which describes the entire process of waiting. *Antichambering* means a long wait or even repeated auditions.

# B

## before the law

In Franz Kafka's parable *Before the Law*, 1915, a man tries his whole life in vain to gain entry to the law, which is guarded by a doorkeeper. He is been told that it will be possible, but not at the present time. Therefore his main activity becomes waiting, the not now / not yet becomes a permanent status. The law is framed as a gate, an insurmountable border with supposedly new possibilities and a better future on the other side. Close to the man's death, he asks why no one but him has tried to enter in all these years. The doorkeeper answers that this entrance was intended only for him and that he will close it now.<sup>5</sup>

1 Samuel Beckett, 1952. *Waiting for Godot*

2 Kenneth Grahame Rea, *Post-World War II theatre*

<https://www.britannica.com/art/Western-theatre/Post-World-War-II-theatre>

3 Hugo Riemann, 1884. *Musikalische Dynamik und Agogik*

4 Elisabeth Ricard, 2009. *Antichambre. Du grand couvert De la reine*

5 Franz Kafka, 1915. *Before the Law*

**\_border****\_barrier**

Instead of defining the border as a place of crossing, Professor for Border Studies, Henk van Houtum, describes borders as *a cause for standstill, delay: a difference in time and space*. The border becomes a whole symbolic order that creates *a state of abeyance, a waiting*. This waiting can change the borderspace, crossing gets delayed, or even impossible. He states that *borders will not remain the same kind of entity over time, because the concept of a border itself is subject to change as are the concepts that created it*.<sup>6</sup>

**\_boredom**

The state of boredom is defined by a lack of interest in the situation. The feeling of being unfulfilled, monotonous, dull, which is perceived as unpleasant, and annoying, arising from a lack of variety, stimulation, entertainment, interesting, attractive occupation. Since waiting is usually characterised by the emptiness of actions and possibilities, this situation is predestined for a feeling of boredom.

**\_bureaucracy****\_before the law**

The word bureaucracy is composed of the French *bureau* and the Ancient Greek *krateia/-kratia*: "*rule, violence, power*". Literally, bureaucracy means "*rule of the administration*",<sup>7</sup> whereby the workplace bureau stands for the administration. In common usage, the word is practically exclusively negative. The parable before the law by Kafka deals with the *waiting for bureaucracy*.

# C

**\_categories of waiting**

Waiting arises from various situations. The traffic in the Black sea, Bosphorus strait, Marmara Sea is used here as an example to display the different categories:

**1. event / condition**

The Bosphorus is formed very curvaceously, the given conditions, with sharp angles up to 80 degrees and narrow turning points, ships have to slow down and wait. Furthermore strong currents as well as weather-changing conditions compromise maritime transportation and can lead to the closure of the strait.

**2. congestion**

Waiting due to congestion, and intracity sea traffic that intersects vertically with the transit vessel traffic.

**3. bureaucracy/ control/ border/ barrier/ punishment**

Administrative activities of an apparatus create a waiting: Each ship passing the Bosphorus has to go through a long process of bureaucracy/control waiting for inspection, and permission.<sup>8</sup>

**4. the transition / change / adaptation****5. economy with supply/demand out of balance/ economy of scarcity**

So after all the average waiting time for large vessels in the Bosphorus is 14.5 hours. The waiting time may sometimes reach 3-4 days. Waiting areas in the black sea were created.<sup>9</sup>

6 Henk van Houtum, 2017. *Border Aesthetics, Concepts and Intersections*

7 Merriam-Webster <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bureaucracy>

8 United Nations, 1994 *Maritime Traffic Regulations for the Turkish Straits and the Marmara Region*, [https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TUR\\_1994\\_Regulations.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TUR_1994_Regulations.pdf)

9 Waterfront, Maritime Services

<https://www.waterfront-ms.com/turkish-straits-waiting-times/>

**\_compulsion**

Waiting as a compulsion becomes a state of passivity, of decreed foreign domination and restriction of freedom. The prison is the place to wait for freedom, the punishment is to *serve time*. Waiting for the day of release becomes the punishment.

**\_congestion**

A concentration of traffic, material or pollution in a narrow space. According to the global traffic index, 2021 Istanbul is the most congested city worldwide.<sup>10</sup> People are waiting in traffic and for transit. Professor Murat Çelik states that *traffic congestion costs Istanbul more than 3 billion Turkish Liras per year due to loss of labour and excess fuel consumption, just about equal to Turkey's GDP*.<sup>11</sup>

**\_control**

Control is the supervision to which someone or something is subordinated. Also, it describes the power one has over someone, oneself, or something. One of the main negative experiences of waiting is felt in the loss of control, the moment there you can not influence the waiting. That's why we are getting constantly informed about the reason for and duration of the time he has to wait. According to Foucault's regulation, monitoring and sanctioning are necessary to discipline the waiting, to make them better controlled and usable.<sup>12</sup>

**D****\_deceleration**

*\_slow movement*

**E****\_elements of waiting**

Architectural elements which define the sequences and partially enforced purposes of waiting:

*passage*: doors, gates, locks

*separation*: barrier, check, border, blockage

*orientation*: signs, route guidance

*time*: timetables, clock

*facility*: sitting possibility

*consumption*: shops, advertisement, entertainment

*demonstration of national pride*:

site-specific - Turkish flag, picture of Atatürk

**\_expulsion of waiting****\_organisation**

In many situations, attempts are made to eradicate waiting. The waiting time nowadays is often exploited for commercial purposes: waiting rooms became plastered with billboards, and websites showing adverts, before the content you are looking for. Everywhere: in fast-food restaurants, public authorities, at bus stops, pure waiting time is suspended or purposefully structured by signs, rules and spatial arrangements. Capitalist space planners are overloading waiting times with consumer offers. Trainstations and airports are transformed into shopping malls with tracks or piers. The Istanbul International Airport opened in 2019 and advertises on its website: *a duty-free area which is one of the largest (if not the largest) worldwide: next to countless retail shops, a children's playground, prayer rooms, art galleries, drinking & dining and a spa are offered*.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Istanbul traffic, Turkey tomtom, 2022

<https://www.tomt.com/traffic-index/istanbul-traffic/>

<sup>11</sup> Professor Dr. Murat Çelik, 2016. *World design talks traffic congestion - Istanbul Report*, Professor Dr. Murat Çelik (Istanbul Technical University)

<sup>12</sup> Michel Foucault, 1975. *Surveiller et punir (Discipline and Punish)*

<sup>13</sup> The Istanbul International Airport (IST), 2022

<https://istanbul-international-airport.com/guide/layover/>

# F

## **\_flow**

### *\_movement*

Flow describes the movements in streams of humans, transportation, and water. A continual change of place among the constituent particles is the prerequisite. In contrast the standstill, stasis, waiting, the interruption in the flow, is an exceptional condition. The other way around is waiting connected to the movement of someone or something.

# G/H/I

## **\_impatience**

### *\_patience*

## **\_in-between space**

### *\_threshold*

## **\_inequality**

How, where and how long one waits depends on gender, status and wealth. An example therefore can be seen in the accessibility of Care. Luigi Siciliani, 2015 states that within *several publicly funded health systems, nonprice rationing does not guarantee equality of access by socioeconomic status*.<sup>14</sup> Individuals with higher socioeconomic status (as measured by income or educational attainment) tend to wait less for publicly funded hospital care than those with lower socioeconomic status.

***\_Istanbul: Memories and the City, 2003***  
by Orhan Pamuk. The work from the Turkish writer is autobiographical, among others he writes about his childhood, family, religion combined with the atmosphere and attitude to life in Istanbul in the 1950s and 1960s. The narrative pace is slow, and the narration is descriptive and detailed.

# J

## **\_jam (traffic jam)**

### *\_congestion*

# K

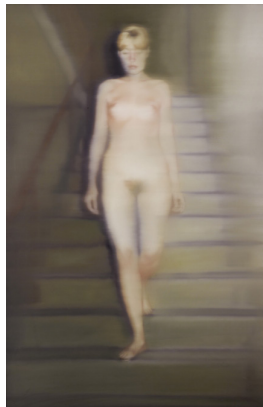
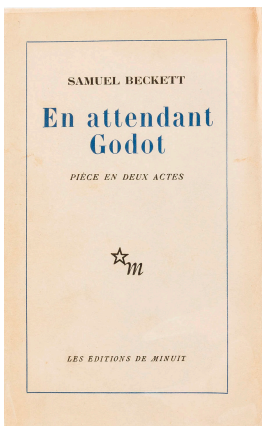
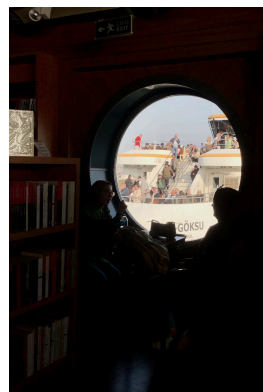
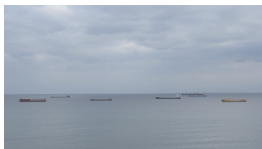
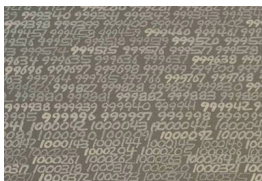
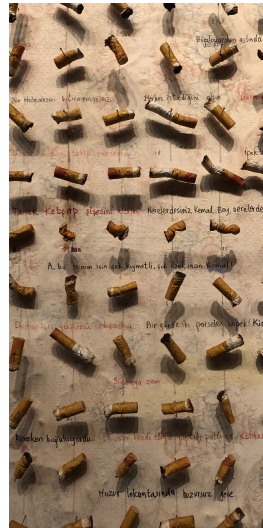
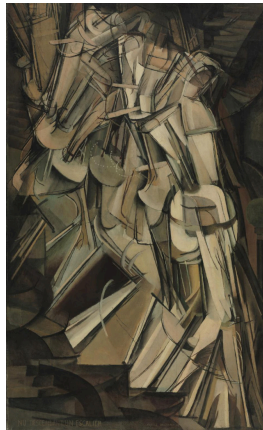
## **\_kinesis**

### *\_stasis*

Waiting has different states: A before, the waiting itself, and sometimes the aftermath of waiting. Three states, with two transition moments. The transition from kinesis to stasis and from stasis to kinesis. The British-German architect and architectural researcher, Sarah Rivière writes about stasis as a temporal sequence, charged pause, and a state of dynamic exchange. The little moments of change in tempo, and the transitions from movement to standstill mark the start and end of waiting.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Luigi Siciliani, 2015. *Waiting Times: Evidence of Social Inequalities in Access for Care*

<sup>15</sup> Sarah Rivière, 2016. *Stasis, Charging the space of change*



1 Antichambre  
*La première antichambre de l'appartement du roi*

2 19651--∞-detail  
*Roman Opalka*

3 Waiting Vessels at the sea of Marmara, 2022

4 En Attendant Godot  
*Samuel Beckett, 1952.*

5 Nu Descendant escalier II,  
*Marcel Duchamp, 1912*

6 Wartsaal 66 Martigny  
*Jean-Frédéric Schnyder, 1989*

7 Wartsaal 70 Bulle  
*Jean-Frédéric Schnyder, 1989*

8 Ema (Akt auf einer Treppe)  
*Gerhard Richter, 1966*

9 Cigarette butts  
*Orhan Pamuk Museum of Innocence, Istanbul, 2012*

10 9.5.-17.5.2005  
*Michael Wesely, 2007*

11 Waiting at Karaköy  
*Istanbul, taken in November 2022*

# L

## **\_letting someone wait**

### **\_antichambre**

A way to demonstrate power is by letting someone wait, showing them superiority. Baroque castles had a room for that waiting as part of their sequences of rooms, the antichambre. Nowadays this is still used in politics: Ahead of a discussion in Tehran in 2022, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan left Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, standing alone in a conference room in front of reporters.<sup>16</sup>

## **\_lock**

A lock describes a facility that can be sealed off on both sides with an intervening space for the transition between two areas with different characteristics that should not be mixed. It is a place of adaptation, a place of waiting, while something processes.

## **\_loss of control**

### **\_control**

# M

## **\_metronome**

from Greek metron ‚*measure*‘, and nomos ‚*law, agreement*‘ is a mechanical or electronic device that sets a constant tempo by means of acoustic impulses at regular time intervals.

## **\_meydan**

*Meydan* is a public square in Turkish.<sup>17</sup> Architect Ela Alanyali Aral describes that in our research area the former Ottoman cities, *the rhythm of daily life was rather slow – without rush – as observed in the long greetings, elongated business dialogues and bargains (...) for the case of Istanbul in the 16th and 17th centuries.*<sup>17</sup> She describes the atmosphere at *Meydan as calm, static, slow and peaceful.*

## **\_movement**

### **\_flow**

### **\_kinesis**

Marcel Duchamp's cubist painting *Nude Descending a Staircase*, 1912, shows an abstract figure, which is depicted several times in different positions. This decomposition of a sequence of movements, the descent of a staircase, as the title indicates, into many individual images of different positions, actually creates the impression of movement on the canvas. The resulting painterly technique, which from then on played a special role in his works and served to depict abstract movement.<sup>18</sup>

# N/O

## **\_organisation**

In all kinds of different spatial setups, waiting time is structured by signs, routings, rules and spatial arrangements. Such measures include sorting the waiting people by issuing numbers and display boards or organizing the queue by using barrier tapes in the sense of ‚*queue management*‘. With our knowledge about psychology waiting this way, our feeling of time gets tricked.

<sup>16</sup> Samantha Lock, 2022. *Erdoğan keeps Putin waiting in awkward moment ahead of Tehran talks*  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jul/20/vladimir-putin-waiting-erdogan-turkey-russia>

<sup>17</sup> Ela Alanyali Aral, Department of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, 2008. *Public Istanbul, Spaces and Spheres of the Urban*

<sup>18</sup> Marcel Duchamp, 1912. *Nude Descending a Staircase no. 2*

# P

## patience

### impatience

Perseverance in calm, controlled, indulgent endurance or waiting for something or someone. *Patience* is defined as the calm and controlled endurance of something. It is often confused with inactivity. But it is actually a *positive attitude of inner calm*. One manages to wait for something without negative feelings. Contrast this with *impatience*: It is a state of nervousness. Emotionally complicates or prolongs the waiting time. It is a feeling of being at the mercy of others, a kind of rebellion against a loss of control.

### potential of waiting

The positive aspect of waiting is a moment there out of waiting something new develops. On average, people spend one to two years of their lives waiting for someone or something.<sup>19</sup> The US personality psychologist Walter Mischel proves that waiting has potential with the reward deferral paradigm, also called the *marshmallow test*. Having done this experiment, he states that *patient people are more successful and determined*.<sup>20</sup>

### procrastination

Describes the postponing of tasks, the waiting of starting with something. M.Sc. Psych. Laura Thomas explains that it is a *first-order problem of self-control, for which professional help is available*.<sup>21</sup> Someone who suffers from procrastination, however, is in an active phase, by not doing the task that needs to be done but instead occupied with another task, which seems more pleasant in relation.<sup>21</sup>

## psychology of waiting

### control

Waiting experience is always context specific. Waiting(...) is a phenomenon or a form of behaviour that is *very rarely actually value-neutral*. Waiting is often emotionally charged. If something does not go according to plan stress reactions are triggered in the brain. *Regardless of the cause, stress reactions follow the same pattern: Stress hormones are released, blood pressure rises, and the body is in fear or escape mechanism*,<sup>22</sup> which might be counterproductive for a situation of stillstand. Science writer Chelsea Wald explains that, *the fast pace of society has thrown our internal timer out of balance. It creates expectations that can't be rewarded fast enough, or rewarded at all. When things move more slowly than we expect, our internal timer even plays tricks on us, stretching out the wait, and summoning anger out of proportion to the delay*.<sup>23</sup> Harvard Professor David Maister, 2005, states that the psychological experience of waiting can be managed. As an example, he cites the technical attempt to deal with waiting as the manipulation of the progress bar on the screen loading.<sup>24</sup> Professor Peter Vorderer explains that it helps us to make waiting visible: *these progress bars are a completely distorted representation of the time you have to wait, so it's nothing more in principle than giving the user the illusion: yes it's progressing*.<sup>25</sup> The main negative experience of waiting is the loss of control. Uncertain waits feel longer than known, finite waits. Unexplained waits feel longer than explained waits. Occupied time feels shorter than unoccupied time. Occupied time feels shorter than unoccupied time.<sup>24</sup>

19 Dennis Lenz, 2018. *Die Psychologie des Wartens* [www.forschung-und-wissen.de]

20 Walter Mischel, 2014. *The Marshmallow Test*

21 Laura Thomas, 2020. *Prokrastination: Wann Aufschieben krankhaft wird* [www.nationalgeographic.de]

22 TK, 2022. *Wie Gehirn und Hormone die Stressreaktion steuern*

23 Chelsea Wald, Maris Fessenden 2015. [www.smithsonianmag.com]

24 David H. Maister, 2005. *The Psychology of Waiting Lines*

25 Peter Vorderer, Andrea and Justin Westhoff, 2016. *Über das Warten* [www.deutschlandfunkkultur.de]

# Q

## quarantine

Temporary isolation by those affected or suspected of being affected by a contagious disease is a protective measure against the spread of the disease. As a leading maritime power in the Middle Ages, Venice, which traded especially with the Orient, became one of the gateways for the first severe plague epidemic in Europe in the mid-14th century.<sup>26</sup> Contagious diseases started to spread in central Europe, they discovered a new form of a *lock, waiting area* became necessary: *Quarantaine islands* were created. Here people stayed in isolation to recover or to prevent the spreading of new diseases. These islands were established for example in Rotterdam, Venice or Scotland.<sup>26</sup>

## queue

*waiting lines*

# R

## relevance

In December 1999, Turkey is granted the status of an official EU candidate country. In 2005, six years later, the European Union officially begins accession negotiations with Turkey. The process has been extremely slow, further complicated by the sharp increase in refugee numbers. Currently, thousands of refugees are waiting in Turkey to cross the Greek border into the European Union.<sup>27</sup>

# S

## self-determination

When we begin to appropriate the perceived waste of time with a positive activity, transforming external determination into self-determination, then waiting time, which one makes one's own in this way, becomes valuable.

## slow movement

*deceleration*

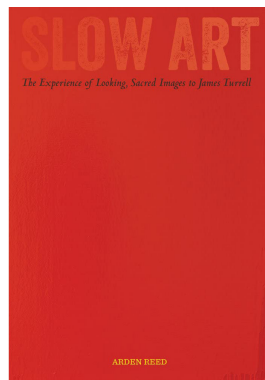
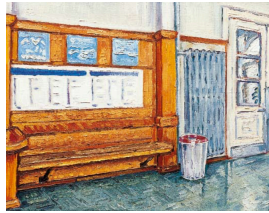
*slow art*

The slow movement supports a deceleration, an actively performing of activities at a slower pace. In regards, the Canadian journalist Carl Honoré wrote the book *In Praise of Slow*, 2004 about the Slow Movement. He describes the slow movement as a *“cultural revolution against the notion that faster is always better. (...) It's about seeking to do everything at the right speed. Savouring the hours and minutes rather than just counting them. Doing everything as well as possible, instead of as fast as possible. It's about quality over quantity in everything from work to food to parenting.”*<sup>28</sup> The concept can be applied to almost all areas of life for example Cities, Food, Fashion, and Slow Art. Therefore the aim is to create an alternative to mass-produced, going back to craftsmanship, supporting small businesses, regional, buying fair trade, locally-made, sustainable, ethically-made, recycled or secondhand. Choosing a quality that will last longer. And slowing down the rate of consumption by buying less often.

<sup>26</sup> Henning Klüver, 2014. *Geschichte der Quarantäne* [www.deutschlandfunk.de]

<sup>27</sup> European Commission, 2022. *European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations. Türkiye*

<sup>28</sup> Carl Honoré, 2004. *In Praise of Slow*



12 Waiting land  
Lime quarry Bandırma,  
taken in November 2022,

13 Waiting for Godot  
Samuel Beckett, 1952.  
[pa /dpa]

14 A not Waiting  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022

15 Süleyman waiting to control  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022

16 Transit Orte, Armenien  
Ursula Schulz-Dornburg, 1997–2011

17 Wartsaal 5 Wettingen  
Jean-Frédéric Schnyder, 1988

18 Mustafa waiting to sell Halka Tatlısı  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022

19 Waiting at Karaköy  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022



20 Sakal waiting for next customer  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022

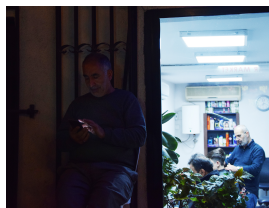


21 Waiting at Istanbul Airport  
taken in November 2022

22 Honingklok  
Suchan Kinoshita, 2017



23 Slow Art,  
The Experience of Looking, Sacred  
Images to James Turrell,  
Arden Reed, 2017



24 Wartsaal 15 Winterthur  
Jean-Frédéric Schnyder, 1988



25 Waiting line  
Istanbul, taken in November 2022



**\_slow art**

Is the movement which tries to encourage spending more time with each art work. Arden Reed explains that slow art is participatory, to directly engages beholders to bring artworks to life. *Against current orthodoxy*, he argues that, *for contemporary viewers, the contemplation of slow art is akin to religious practices during the ages of faith.* <sup>29</sup>

**\_slow space**

Here the term slow space describes slowness in movement, time seems to stand still in some places. A different understanding of time. They can intentionally be created or develop from a situation.

**\_spatialization of waiting**

*\_elements of waiting*

*\_expulsion of waiting*

Waiting happens not necessarily in defined spaces, but also in specially designated places. When the wait at a space becomes repetitive, patterns are created, and the space becomes a spatial set-up. A waiting room in its function as a mere shelter was just the beginning. All different elements can be incorporated, according to the general social perception of waiting and the organisation behind it. Waiting rooms are often instrumentalized in demonstrating social economic or political power. Or exploited for commercial purposes.

**\_speed**

French philosopher and speed theorist Paul Virilio claims an advance real-time replacement through always faster exposure and transmission times. <sup>30</sup> He states that the military, industrial democracies have made every social category, without distinction, into unknown soldiers of the order of speeds, speeds whose hierarchy is controlled more and

more each day by the State (headquarters), from the pedestrian to the rocket, from the metabolic to the technological.

**\_stasis**

*\_kinesis*

**\_standstill**

In common usage means that a certain variable does not experience any growth and therefore stands still.

**\_stagnation**

From Latin *stagnatio*, *fluid stagnation*, which was transferred in the 18th century from its original medical meaning to any form of standstill. In an economy with zero growth.

**\_subjects of waiting**

The subjects of waiting vary from waiting lands, as derelict industrial and commercial sites, waiting for subsequent use, waiting humans or animals to waiting objects.

# T

**\_time**

Time is the term to describe sequence, succession, succession of moments, hours, days, weeks, years. In context of waiting the *duration*, *the length of the wait* becomes important.

**\_traffic**

*\_congestion*

<sup>29</sup> Arden Reed, 2017. *Slow Art, The Experience of Looking, Sacred Images to James Turrell*

<sup>30</sup> Paul Virilio, 1977. *Speed and Politics: An Essay on Dromology*.

**\_transition**

A transition stands for: a border crossing, a bridge, a shallow place of a watercourse, a mountain pass, the passable connection between two passenger carriages, a change from one gait or lesson to another, the transition of a right, see transferability, in atomic physics, the jump of an electron, the twilight between day and night, the turn of time. In Istanbul, the transition also stands for the meeting of two continents.

**\_threshold**

*\_in-between space*

*\_liminal space*

A threshold is to be understood as the *transition, a liminal spaces or an in-between space* that separates one space from another. The term *threshold* involves the ambivalence between opening and closing together with the expectation of what is to come. The term can be understood as architectural space. Especially in housing, threshold spaces are active as mediators between public space and private space, protecting privacy on the one hand and preparing for spatial events on the other. Different zones of semi-privacy and gets a sense of the privacy he is passing through. Also the escape into a different world through thoughts, reading, listening, and browsing is often connected to waiting. Phones now contain a virtual space that is between lived spaces, and always created and reachable in seconds, regardless of where we are.

**\_waiting**

The word waiting origins from the Middle English, Anglo-French waiter, gaiter *to watch over, await*, of Germanic origin; *akin* to Old High German *wahta watch*, Old English *wæccan* to watch. The original meaning is closely related to the act of *watching*.<sup>31</sup>

**\_waiting pattern**

Waiting can create different spaces, structures and patterns:

- areas, lots, zones
- halls, rooms, shelters
- lines, queues
- lists
- points

**\_waiter / waitress**

The historical understanding of waiting is related to the act of serving - the waiter. The waiting in this paper is defined by the act of remaining in expectation, it is depending on the flow of something or someone, related to the passing of time.

**\_waiting for Godot, Samuel Beckett**

*\_absurdness*

**\_waiting line**

*\_queue*

A waiting line is formed when more demands are made on a system per unit of time than it can process in the same time, i.e. the demand exceeds the maximum capacity of the system. The principal follows the egalitarian distribution polemic: first come, first serve. Professor Richard Larson states that *the queuing theory was developed by the danish telephone engineer. E.K. Erlang in 1909, who was trying to figure out what the queuing capacity of central telephone switches in Copenhagen should be.*<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Merriam-Webster, 2022. [[www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary)]

<sup>32</sup> Richard Larson, 2011. *New Research on the Theory of Waiting Lines (Queues), Including the Psychology of Queuing*

**\_waiting room/hall**

*\_spatialization of waiting*

**\_watch time pass**

The understanding of time has changed, while Walter Benjamin writes, „*In 1839, it was elegant to carry a turtle when promenading. This gives a notion of the tempo of strolling in the passages.*“<sup>33</sup> Taking your time meant being able to afford it. It was displayed with style and elegance, having the time to watch time pass.

# XYZ.

---

<sup>33</sup> Walter Benjamin, 1940. *Das Passagen-Werk*, p. 532



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alexander Gutzmer, 2015. *Kleine Theorie des Wartens*, <https://www.baumeister.de/kleine-theorie-des-wartens>
- Carl Honoré, 2004. *In Praise of Slow*
- David H. Maister, 2005. *The Psychology of Waiting Lines*
- Elisabeth Ricard, 2009. *Antichambre. Du grand couvert De la reine*
- Franz Kafka, *Before the Law*, 1915
- Henk van Houtum Stephen F. Wolfe, Johan Schimanski, *Border Aesthetics, Concepts and Intersections*, 2017
- Hugo Riemann, *Musikalische Dynamik und Agogik*, 1884
- Kenneth Grahame Rea, *Post-World War II theatre*
- Leon Mann, *Queue Culture: The Waiting Line as a Social System'*
- Luigi Siciliani, 2015. *Waiting Times: Evidence of Social Inequalities in Access for Care*
- Michel Foucault, *Surveiller et punir*, 1975
- Murat Çelik, 2016. *World design talks traffic congestion - Istanbul Report*
- Orhan Pamuk, *Istanbul - Memories of a City*, 2006
- Paul Virilio, *Speed and Politics: An Essay on Dromology*, 1977
- Peter Blundell Jones, Mark Meagher, *Architecture and Movement: the Dynamic Experience of Buildings and Landscapes*, 2016
- Rem Koolhaas, AMO, *Harvard Graduate School of Design*, 2018 *Elements of Architecture*
- Richard Larson, 2011. *New Research on the Theory of Waiting Lines (Queues), Including the Psychology of Queuing*
- Samuel Bekett, *En attendant Godot*, 1952
- Sarah Rivière, *Stasis, Charging the space of change*, 2016
- Susanne Schneider, 2014, *Stellt euch nicht so an!*  
[online] <https://sz-magazin.sueddeutsche.de/gesellschaft-leben/stellt-euch-nicht-so-an-80685>
- 33 Walter Benjamin, 1940. *Das Passagen-Werk*
- William H. Whyte, *The social life of small urban spaces*, 1980