

CARTOGRAPHY OF KNOWLEDGE AND LIFE STORIES: methodological approaches for research with 'subjects between worlds' in the perspective of 'com-versing' places and subjects


CARTOGRAFIA DOS SABERES E HISTÓRIAS DE VIDA: aproximações metodológicas para a pesquisa com 'sujeitos entre mundos', na perspectiva de 'com-versar' lugares e sujeitos

CARTOGRAFIA DE LOS CONOCIMIENTOS: aproximaciones metodológicas para la pesquisa com sujetos 'entre mundos' en la perspectiva de "con-versar" lugares y sujetos

Maria Luiza Cardinale Baptista

PhD in Communication Sciences from Universidade de São Paulo (USP). Post-graduation professor in Tourism and Hospitality (UCS). Post-doctorate and fellow professor from Post-Graduation in Society and Culture of the Amazonia (UFAM).


malu@pazza.com.br

 0000-0002-7096-1160

Jóice dos Santos Bernardo

Mastering student in Tourism and Hospitality at Universidade de Caxias do Sul (UCS).

jsbernaro@ucs.br

 0000-0001-8220-9382

Mailing Address: Universidade de Caxias do Sul (UCS).
Rua Francisco Getúlio Vargas, 1130, bairro Petrópolis,
ZIP Code: 95070-560, Caxias do Sul (RS), Brazil.

Received: 04.21.2020
Accepted: 07.05.2020
Published: 08.31.2020

ABSTRACT:

The text proposes to discuss transversalizations of the methodological strategy Cartography of Knowledge with the approach of Life History, in the perspective of 'com-versar' places and subjects, through partial report of researches in progress, at the University of Caxias do Sul. objective of this article is the characterization and approximation of the two methodological approaches, reflecting from research on international exchange as an experience 'between worlds'. It appears that the two approaches, Cartography of Knowledge and Life History, value the subjects involved and their subjective research plot, as well as recognize the value of history, the marks of time and their intertwining with the diverse ecosystems of the world of life, for Contemporary Science.

KEYWORDS: Cartography of Knowledge; Life's history; Communication; Exchange Tourism; 'Subject between worlds'.

“And why do we tell our lives? we tell histories because finally human lives need and deserve to be told”. (Paul Ricoeur)

Introduction

Within this text, the objective is to discuss connections from methodology strategy Cartography of Knowledge with Life History, in research with subjects “between worlds”, term used to refer to the International Exchange Subjects in the perspective of “com-versar” places and subjects. The preposition “com-versar” the way it is spelled, is proposed by Baptista (2020), being inspired by the conversations of Gilles Deleuze, from Esquizoanalysis, and the practices of Conversation, proposed by Humberto Maturana and Ximena Dávila, from Cultural Biology. Therefore, it is approached the methodology strategy of Cartography of Knowledge, applying between the approaches and investigative actions, the Life History method in the research.

The article is a production resulting from the dissertation “Tourism-communicational marks in the Deterritorialization of Subjects “between worlds” and also from the research projects “Armorcomtur! Plot Complex and subjective communication processes, which enhance Tourism, considered under the bias of lovingness and autopoiesis” “Communication-Tourism-Subjective: Theoretical signs, in the study of tourism-communication-subjective, considered from their ecosystemic characteristic, caosmotic and autopoetic” and “‘Com-versar’ Amorcomtur – Places and Subjects! Transversal sensible Narratives, involving subjects in processes of deterritorialization – Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and India. Thus, it constitutes a partial relate of researches in development at Caxias do Sul University.

The Cartography of Knowledge is a methodological strategy developed by Maria Luiza Cardinale Baptista, throughout 30 years of researches, orientations and teaching in Methodology of the Research, in several areas of knowledge and six Brazilian universities. It is about a qualitative strategy, marked by trans-disciplinary logic in synchrony with the contemporaneous perspective of science, ecosystemic, complex and caosmotic. One of the marks of the Cartography of Knowledge is the recognition of the subjective script inherent to the production of knowledge. Within this sense, from the notion of subjects-script, it is recognized the relevance of considering their stories, as constituents of a kind of consistency plan of the investigative path.

It is highlighted, as starting point, that the purpose of the study from the plateau-research (continuous intensity plan, from the investigated script), partially related, is

formed due to the personal experience of international exchange program, from one of the authors. This way, this study also proposes to present the life story of the own researchers, presenting signs that marked the “between worlds subject” in his/her own process of planning, living and returning from the international exchange program.

Therefore, it is highlighted the “between worlds subject”, the one who, during the exchange program, lands in a new world, after having lived the process of leaving the existential territory and has moved to another, distant from the reality. The important in this process is the path of the subject and the marks from the path.

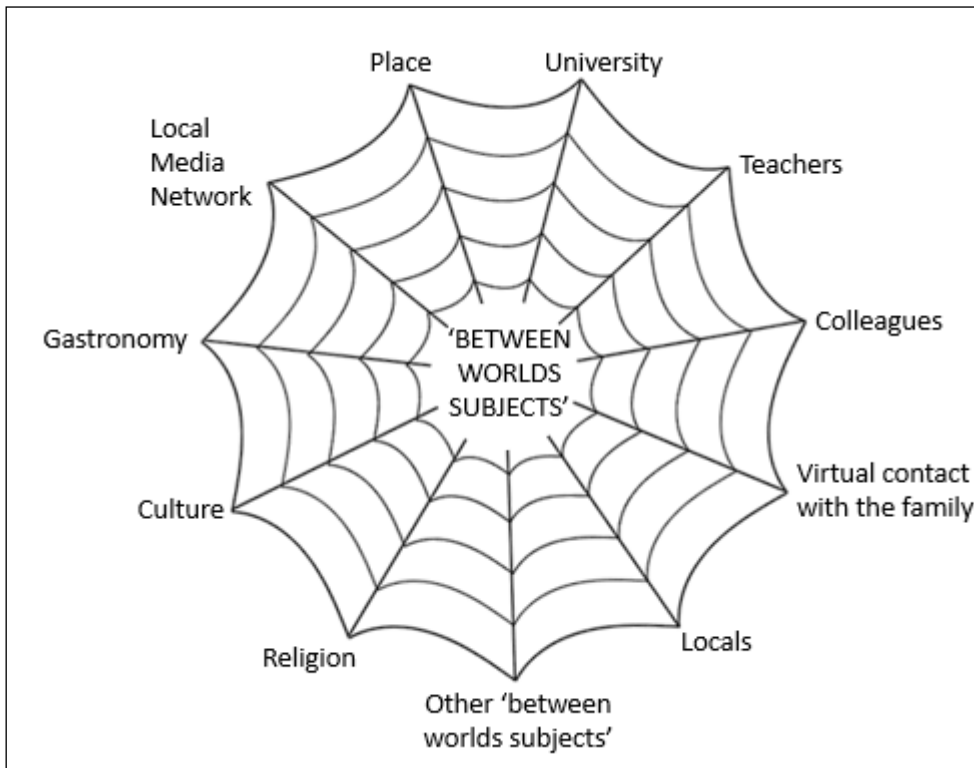
It is also about a tourist with sense and emotions raised, due to the living process divided into the reality of the country of origin and all that he knows from the new place: cultures, people, languages, places, constructions and experiences. It is also because such experience is not shallow, nor has a more immediate character, as it happens with the experience of the tourist who travels and comes back in a continuous act. No. The “between worlds subject” goes and remains a time, feeling the encounter with this other existential territory.

This period that the “between worlds subject” lives, in this research, is defined as international exchange program, which promotes the broadening of knowledge and allows the exchange of experiences between travelers. There are also national exchange programs, which allow studying in another region of the same country; However, the interest of this study is mainly focused on international exchange programs, since this type of movement allows experiencing clearly the exchange of culture and language.

It can be realized that the mediatic script itself and the tourism processes mark the “between worlds subject”. Therefore, this research directs the sense of ‘com-versar’ places and subjects. The life Histories of the subjects help comprehend the signs that mark, which means, affect the exchange student in his/her travel path. Through the Cartography of Knowledge are validated, including, the personal knowledge of the research to comprehend the marks from the experience “between worlds”.

The proximity “between worlds” may be sketched through a web (according to figure 1), exactly for demonstrating that everything is connected and this experience is ecosystemic.

Figure 1: Sketch of exchanges from “between worlds subject”



Source: authorship from the researcher (2019)

Therefore, it can be realized that the exchange program allow an experience of new connections, which means that the subject lives approximations with the place, touristic points, the people, the everyday life and, therefore, "mixes with the landscape". On the other hand, the connection with the origin territory is maintained extremely alive: his/her roots, family, friends, culture, culinary, university, work and etc. It brings his/her experience, thus, to share the living with other subjects, performing an exchange of knowledge.

It can also be seen that in spite of being an ancient practice, exchange tourism has become even more dynamic. According to Di Doné and Gastal (2012, p. 2), "Cultural exchange is an experience that leads to leaving one's origin country to, in some other place, learn about the culture, habits and language, among so many other possibilities of knowledge". It can be realized that the search for those trips, currently, normally occurs from an exchange purpose between the culture of origin and destination. For Sebben (2011, p. 34), "The central idea of exchange cannot be purely studies, but, more than that, of change in oneself". This way, the changes mentioned by Sebben (2011) will be analyzed in the sentences by the "between worlds" subjects gathered by methodological approximation.

Cartography of Knowledge and Life History

To study the methodological approximations from the Cartography of Knowledge and Life History, first, it is observed that the present text is based on the conception of Ecosystemic and Complex Science. This way, the reflections of Contemporary Science are approached, associating the moment of social and scientific transition which we are living, covering, this way, the holistic view, of phenomenon observation for its whole and processual logic. This way, it aims to create a problem and realize an investigative path, associated to the intuitive dimension of the research, proposed by Baptista (2014; 2020) in the Cartography of Knowledge, accepting path alternations, inherent to unforeseen events, to the live character of the research.

This is why it is coherent to say that this is a complex-systemic qualitative study. Regarding to qualitative research, it occupies the subjective and relational level of social reality: through the history, universe, meanings, motives, beliefs, values and attitudes from the social actors (MINAYO, 2013). Therefore, the article has exploratory character and its main focus in on the subjective character of the Life Histories from the subjects that participated in the research.

According to Santos (2002, p. 100), "The <<humanization>> from scientists is one of the complex aspect of science. The complexity produces vibrations that rebounds in all theoretical and methodological building of science. According to Santos, it can be understood that contemporary science proposes a path of bigger approximation between researcher and object.

Talking under this perspective, Köche will compare the research and the job of activities from the artist. He says that "Current science recognize that there are no rules for the context of discovery, as there are not for art either. The activity of the scientist is similar to the artist" (KÖCHE, 2007, p. 73). Within this sense, there is not a unique path to produce an explanation or discovery. In this process, everything should be considered, in multiple selections, filtering and systematization. In this sense, the qualitative approach of exploratory mark will be performed through the methodological strategy of the Cartography of Knowledge and Life History method.

Cartography is proposed by Baptista (2014; 2020), basing on assumption from Contemporary Science and in schizoanalytical theoretical reference It conduces the way to plan the research, which generates practical alterations in the way of choosing and operating the procedures, in addition to guiding the group of approximations and actions of the investigative journey. According to Baptista (2014, p. 346), "to cartograph

is to map universes of tourism studies in transmutation”, which means, according to the alternation in the landscape of the research, the researcher can alter his/her paths, investigating their contours, specificity and singularities.

The Cartography of Knowledge still has the assumption of the idea to research as a cartographer, therefore, with emphasis in the character of processual investigation and subsequent processes of complex deterritorialization. The strategy guides the production of big maps/cartographs, including a reservation in the sense that, although sometimes these terms are used as daily synonymous, Baptista (2014) explains that there is an important difference: the map is the drawing of delimitation, materializing territory limits, meanwhile cartography is what results from the consideration of alterations from several maps, from mutation limits. It is interesting, for the cartography, exactly the process of alterations in mapping.

This way, to cartograph is to be aware to the mutation process, realizing the changes between maps and paths. The proposition of Batista is inspired by Suely Rolnik’s studies, specially the Manual of the Cartographer. According to Rolnik (1989, p. 65), cartography is a drawing that accompanies and it is done at the same time of the landscape transformation movements. The book Sentimental Cartography, launched originally in the 80’s and with a new edition in 2006, makes the method of research with affection close: the researcher affects and lets him/herself to be affected by the object of study. There is a transposition of the concept to psycho-social universes. With the Cartography of Knowledge, Baptista has proposed cartography to all areas of Science, although it was used more directly to Tourism studies, from Communication and from Subjectivity.

The four big paths of the Cartography of Knowledge are followed simultaneously. They are: Personal Knowledge, Theoretical Knowledge, Production Station and Intuitive Dimension of the Research. The paths have different names, for the organization of the researchers, since they signalize different directions of investigative procedures, with their own peculiarities, but they happen in a simultaneous and processual way. For example, the fourth path mentioned (intuitive dimension of the research) is proposed by Baptista (2014), for the researcher also to consider the path of “chopped thoughts” – initial naming to facilitate the comprehension and refer to internal sprouting which are signaling escape lines, new possibilities in the investigative path.

Therefore, signs are found emerging from the process, intuitively, without having, apparent, connection with the materialist of the gathered data. It is about a broadening of conscious and perception, to capture data from subtle universe, in abstract levels of

signification, which spontaneously emerge from the field. The researcher focus the attention in all the pertinent details in the path traveled. Thus, it is the duty of the cartographer-researcher being intensively immersed in the universe of the investigated phenomenon, paying attention to possible elements, for the composition of the research. In this sense, sources may vary, being not only theoretical, but also involving a big group of materialists and perceptions regarding immateriality. In addition to the openings to explore the investigative field, the intuitive dimension also occurs in conversation groups, in the daily informality, in readings and in consideration of an exhibited news story, in an inner reflection, among other resources.

It can be observed that the four paths are traveled simultaneously, but to organize thoughts, it is possible to search first the path of what is 'already known'. It is necessary to investigate within the own subject-script which one investigates. According to Baptista (2014), "The first path recommended is of personal knowledge, which means, to start a research, the investigator must reflect on what he/she knows about the subject". In this sense, for the study regarding 'between worlds subject', personal knowledge was recovered regarding the experience 'between worlds'. It can be realized that the Cartography values knowledge in all subjects, beginning with the investigator. This is a strong mark, the subjective dimension of the methodological action and the entire investigation. It comes from an assumed subject-path, since every experience of a person is part of the whole interlacing of one's own life history.

Another path corresponds to the Theoretical Knowledge, which is about the literature search and the chosen authors to compose the theoretical review of the research. In the present study, a review of literature was performed, which started from an exploratory literature cartography. According to Gil (2002, p. 45), "The main advantage of a literature review is the fact that it allows the investigator the coverage of a broad number of phenomenon than those that could research directly". Therefore, exploratory readings are important since not all plans are viable and the theoretical reference offers understanding and broadening of knowledge, regarding the research's problem.

The Production Station is another path proposed by the Cartography of Knowledge. Within this process of research, approximations and investigative actions are performed, providing basis and clues which will sign the path that the research must continue researching (BAPTISTA, 2014). This occurs through multiple research devices such as: direct observations, informal conversations, environment analysis, from one's own diary, research on the internet, approximations and planning of field search.

In the path of production station, it can be understood that, developing a series of approximations and investigative actions, it is possible to have an easier comprehension of the path of touristic-communication marks that involve the process of deterritorialization of 'between worlds subjects'. In addition, Baptista (2014, p. 344) mentions that the station "is the living in the field of research, which I call the 'factory ground' in the sense of the plant of production of knowledge".

For the investigative approximations of this research, the exploratory approach was used, which means, with review and analysis of materials. Köche (2010, p. 126) mentions that the "Fundamental purpose of an exploratory research is to describe or characterize the nature of variables which one wants to know". According to Baptista, these are starting points of the "investigative trip", implying in the initial search for data, from a necessary "baggage" to help define the directions of the investigative process.

So, in investigative approximations, the researcher develops some initial activities, which aim at approximating from the field of research, feeling and participating in the moments that connect the researcher to the purpose of the study. This is the triggering from what Baptista (2014) calls "production station", since this process gathers approximations and investigative actions, applied in group of the development of the research.

The approximations performed in the production station of this article result from multiple devices. Among them, there are the participant's observation, informal conversations and production of the diary, with memories and life history data. First, a broaden approximation was performed, for a general review of the path of marks.

Posteriorly, mark signs were searched, in life histories, described in experience reports, disseminated on the internet, in blogs, sites, social networks, informal conversation with exchange program people, interviews with professionals linked to the exchange program from the university, participating in activity linked to the International Relations from the University and research diary, with rescue of personal experiences and systematization of the field diary already produced in the exchange program.

It is considered pertinent the contact with other "between worlds subjects". "In the perspective of an object of passion in the research, one cannot decide whether this passion is valid, whether it makes sense, if it will work out, if there is not a shared living". (BAPTISTA, 2014, p. 351). Therefore, the investigative actions provide continuity of the report of personal experiences in the research diary, continuity of the work with the literature theoretical review, involving bibliographic searches, readings, annotations, discussion in conversations and seminars with the professors.

According to Baptista (2020),

The investigative actions correspond to a maturation of the approximations. After a broad process of gathering emergencies in the field, they are processed, filtered and selected by a treatment of ranking and pattern and sign establishment. Therefore, from these processes, the actions-synthesis for the investigation are defined, in alignment to the purpose of the study, general purpose and specific purposes¹.

A consequence, in the present research, semi-structured researches are being performed, in depth, with subjects that had “between world’ experiences. It aims working with life stories and signs of path of tourism-communication marks generated from the experiences of deterritorialization in the exchange program. It is worth mentioning that the contact between researcher and interviewee, through the Cartography, is never an extractivist contact, as referred by Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2002b). It is always an investigative attitude, meeting the logic of shelter, lovingness and conversation whereas the ‘action of versing together’.

Lovingness, concept approached by Maturana (1998), means a loving relationship, ruled by ethics in the relation, in which the subject understands the other as legit in the living process. The research performed by Amorcomtur follows such guidance and, in this sense, the Cartography of Knowledge, in its methodological plurality, also offers guidance for the research to be ruled by love and shelter. It can be understood, therefore, that the strategy of mapping is connected to the method of Life History, by the plural character and by the respect and ethics of the relationship, as well as by the enhanced sensitivity and valuation of subjective aspects of the research, as well as the history, time marks and their entanglements with several ecosystems in the world of life. This can be verified since both approaches value not only the researcher but all the subjects involved in the investigation and their multiple ecosystems and existential universes.

Highlighting the qualitative character, the Cartography of Knowledge guides a plurimethodological approach, which means, the possibility of association with several methods and techniques, according to the investigated phenomenon. During the research, the landscape is altered, which means, new discoveries are performed and, because of that, it is necessary flexibility regarding events of the investigation, respecting their character of mutation.

¹ Personal statement, during the Virtual Meeting of the research group Amorcomtur, June 1st, 2020.

The 'between worlds' subjects are invited to relate their experiences, open their hearts and their 'memory box', to tell the researcher their experiences, overcoming, changes and marks. This encounter is complex, since it demands the courage from the interviewee and much respect by the interviewer. Cartography, therefore, is connected to the Life History method, in this text, to value all involved beings in the investigation.

Life history is one of the possible choices of research of qualitative biographic methodology, in which the researcher listens, through interviews, the relate of life histories by the interviewee. The type of interview may be chosen by the researcher, according to the object of the research. To study the methodological approximations, regarding 'between worlds subject', the interviews were deeply chosen.

According to Mattos (2010), deep interviews are the ones more flexible, which allow the interviewer to construct the answers, without being limited by a questionnaire or structured questions. This way, from data gathering "The researcher will dive analytically to identify in the material the clues that will lead to finding answers to the questions of research " (NOGUEIRA, BARROS, ARAÚJO, PIMENTA, 2017, p. 468).

The method Life History highlights the historical moment, lived by the subject. The relates tell an experienced lived in the past; for this reason, it is historical. According to Brioschi and Trigo (1987), however, Life History is also a dynamic and dialectical:

This method is necessarily historical (the temporality in the individual report is related to a historical time), dynamic (presents the structures of social relations and the change processes) and dialectical (theory and practice are constantly in opposite sides during the investigation). (BRIOSCHI; TRIGO, 1987, p. 61)

In addition, the moment of the interview is a very complex and important encounter; including, it can be interpreted in the logic of communication-path: encounter of complex subjects. This is because the moment of the interview is the one which the subjective path is highlighted, powerful, marked by the Life History of the researcher and from the interviewee. This way, the interview is a unique and complex encounter, between a researcher and a person that accepts to trust in another and trust one's story. The moment of a deep interview is an encounter of trust. In a certain way, it is also a 'meeting between worlds'.

It can be understood, still, that the life history of the subjects is based, mainly, on experiences that left marks in one's memory. The method Life History, therefore, enables the researcher to create a net of stories that relate and transform in answers to the own research analysis. At the same time, the method is favorable to the interviewee.

According to the authors Maccali, Minghini, Walger and Roglio (2014), it allows the own researched the establishment of an inner dialogue with its own self, having consciousness over one's existence and better sharing one's life trajectory.

In addition, starting from the understanding that the interview of the life story is a complex communication meeting, the relationship between researcher and interviewed is matter of concern. Regarding the Histories of 'between worlds' subjects, it can be realized that a certain trust with the interviewer is necessary. In fact, it is highlighted that we do not tell our lives to a record tape, but to another complex with his/her own subjective paths of universes. This approximation between researcher and interviewed can be observed in figure 2, which expresses the main characteristics of the method Life History:

Figure 2: Characteristics of the method Life History

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Concerns about the bond between researchers and interviewed . | There is a production of sense, for both researcher and for the subject. | History told according to the subject's characteristics. | Bridge between individual and social. |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|

Source: adapted from Silva, Barros, Nogueira and Barros, 2007, p. 28

It can be realized, here, the connections between the history of life and Cartography of Knowledge, regarding a type of sensitivity and ethics of the relationship, in the interaction of the subjects. In figure 1, the bond is approached and also the production of sense between researcher and researched. It can be realized, therefore, the need of Ethics in the Relation, approached by Maturana (1998), which represents care with our actions, rethinking what the consequences are and what they have for the other. Therefore, the method of History of Life highlights empathy, bonding, care and affection. According to Silva, Barros, Nogueira and Barros (2007), it is in the relationship of complicity between researchers and the individuals researched that the "Possibility of those who tells their stories to experience a re-signification of their track and to give continuity to the construction of a sense beyond this addressed relate" (p. 31) is found.

From this careful connection, the life history allows to gather information from the subjective essence of life of a person and, this way, to realize the marks from one's speech. The method uses personal paths and, regarding the 'between worlds' subject, the approach considers memories rescue, developing a conversation between the different marks, analyzing situations and experiences, whether those were positive or not.

Research with 'between worlds subjects'

From the methodological presentation, one aims at understanding the living 'between worlds', through methodological strategies described in the previous item: Cartography of Knowledge and Life History. Both strategies search for valuation of the involved subjects, since they allow having access to both life history of the researcher and researched.

In case of the study regarding the deterritorialization process of the 'between worlds' subject, as it was already previously highlighted, the purpose of the investigative journey is connected to the personal livings of the mastering researcher, as an exchange student, in the period of studies in Spain. From the Personal Knowledge Path, from Cartography of Knowledge, the rescue of aspects from Life History of the researcher shows that the wealth of the investigative field, when the research is performed with sensitive strategies, of acknowledgment and subjective valuation, from historical paths of the subjects of the research and also, from the signs of importance to investigate the historical paths of life from the researched subjects. Then, the report of aspects of Life History from the mastering researcher is presented, produced in the Personal Knowledge Path. The writing in first person corresponds to the author inscription from the personal history, rescued by the researcher and acknowledged, in the process of investigation, as powerful record of knowledge, which constitute the initial substrate of the investigative path.

Ever since my first researches on studying abroad, in 2013, I began to realize that this was my great dream and that some years of saving would be necessary, to have necessary resources. At first, I hadn't chosen the country yet, but I was searching a destination with the Spanish language, since I had already started the course, since I use this language at my work place.

After some time of researches, I realized that only my savings wouldn't be enough to live and study outside the country. So, I started to research for scholarships and, then, I was drawn to the Ibero American Santander Scholarship². Then, my exchange program was constituted by six months (from February 2018 to August, same year), being five

² The Ibero American Scholarship is a action by Santander Bank and consists of a selection with the purpose to promote academic mobility of graduation students. The selected students receive financial help to study abroad. Available at: <https://www.becas-santander.com/pt>. Accessed on December 20th, 2019.

months studying at Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Jurídicas y de la Comunicación, from the city of Segovia and 30 days performing backpacking³ across Europe.

At the time of the exchange program, I documented some informal conversations⁴ about the exchange of experience with other travelers, which were also exchange program students. This was how I started to “talk places and subjects”, discovering significant nuances of how Tourism and Communication may mark the traveler subject. They were enjoying time from their exchange program to visit new places, learn languages, improve their professional careers and, still, meet new cultures. This was coincident to my experience and, therefore, we could share what we had in common: being homesick, strange feelings, initial perceptions, discomforts and the joy for fulfilling a dream.

I traveled a little bit in European territory, during the ‘between worlds’ period. The experiences contributed even more to my purpose of meeting new cultures, people and languages. During the six months in Europe, I traveled six times, involving twenty eight cities in six countries. Each path was different since, during the five months I stayed studying, I manage to do short trips, enjoying weekends and holidays, moments when I traveled over Spain itself, visited London (United Kingdom), Paris (France) and still managed to meet some cities in Morocco (African continent).

After this moment, I also went on a Religious Tourism route, getting to know the Santiago from Compostela path. Yet, on June 30th, I started backpacking, with little luggage and lots of enthusiasm, which ended on August 1st. that same year. This moment, I met Barcelona (Spain), Lisbon, Sintra and Porto (Portugal), Bologna, Venice, Assisi, Sienna, Peretta, Grosseto, Firenze, Rome, Comacchio, Napoli, Pompeii and Pisa (Italy).

Each experience made me think, from shared livings with other exchange students, locals, small businessmen and the place itself. The constant deterritorializations signed changes internally and externally. Each new flight, I felt more prepared and sensitive to the new sceneries. Without thinking twice, I can say that the trip which marked most in a touristic and communication form and even subjectively, was the trip

³ Backpacking is a term used to describe low cost trips, when the tourist gives privilege to the experience, rather than comfort during the trip. It receives such name since, normally, the traveler only takes a backpack and uses alternative transportation and housing.

⁴ The Diary of Research is a approximation technique and investigative action, from Production Station, one of the paths from Cartography of Knowledge, which the own investigator records informal conversations and discoveries that he/she lives during the investigative journey.

to Morocco. This is because it was a dive in the Muslim culture, with several positive points and also, confrontation situations.

Even though I lived these new connections, I never left my roots in the past: when I used to wake up in Segovia, I drank my chimarrão⁵ and listened to gaúchas⁶ musics. This morning process made me remember several happy moments with my family and with my dance group, as if drinking chimarrão would make the distance between me and my origin territory smaller.

This way, marked by the academic, communication and touristic experiences, I returned from my exchange program. I brought much experience to share, new friends to miss, teachers to never forget, places to revisit, many pictures and souvenirs, to make the living moments eternal. Report, also, that the bigger change I realized was that I came back to Brazil with a sharper look, more sensitive to the surroundings. I understand that I lived the reterritorialization process, in the sense of returning to the territory, not only geographic. I reterritorialized, returned to the territory, still being another, marked by places and subjects which I had found.

Beyond the experiences of the researcher herself, the investigative actions of the present article also gather the report of other 'between worlds' subjects. For those interviews, there was not the formatting of a rigid questionnaire, but yes, a guidance to important items to guide the researcher subject, at the moment of the interview. These are:

- Presentation of the exchange program student, describing the actual moment of the subject;
- Reasons which took him/her to the exchange program. Where did the idea come from?
- How was the anterior period to the trip? The preparation itself: which information you had about the place and what were the expectations?
- How was the exchange program path? Quote a scene that marked your living 'between worlds'.
- What are the marks of the exchange program that remained in the life history of the subject?

⁵ Typical beverage from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, made with Mate herb and hot water.

⁶ Songs that portrait the life of the gaúcho people, which are locals from Rio Grande do Sul and maintain costumes from the immigrants of this region.

In the month of May, 2020, two interviews were performed about the Life History of two exchange program students. Now, the record of Camila Fogliano, resident in Buenos Aires, Argentina, who performed her exchange program in Segovia, Spain. The aspects of Camila's Life History are also presented in first person writing for being reported by the own exchange program student herself:

I am from Buenos Aires, my name is Camila and I am twenty four years old. In the year of 2017, my university launched an exchange program proposal in Europe and I was drawn by the proposal. At the time, my parents did not like the idea because they did not want to put me at risk. They were worried, because I was not very local in my own hometown, Buenos Aires. I never knew which bus line to take (laugh). I was always very dependent on my parents and I realized that the exchange program was an opportunity to change my way of life. I intended to move out of my country, changing environment and mentality.

I had done much researched before I traveled. I did not have a lot of money, so I got the information that the city of Segovia was a cheap city to live. Thus, I had chosen my destination. I worked hard to save money to the exchange program and followed the bureaucratic proceedings. After being accepted in the university, I was included in the group of exchange program students which would be in the same city that I would be, and than, a 'certain' Marco Santi called me to talk. This Italian guy helped me with everything that I did not know about Europe and we then already scheduled to share an apartment in Segovia. I arrived there February 1st, 2018 and Marco was waiting for me at the bus station. From that moment on, six months of many adventures happened. I adapted to the life in Segovia, everything was very different from Argentina and I missed home. But I enjoyed every opportunity to that moment, living life to the fullest. After two months in Segovia, Marco and I started dating. It was quite challenging and we suffered with people's judgment. Our love was the impossible kinds: he was from Italy and me, from Argentina. But it was not impossible!

We got to the end of the exchange program in August 2018, moment that I returned to Buenos Aires. Then, Marco and I spent the following months trying to plan our lives together, when, at the end of that same year, Marco came to live at my house in Buenos Aires. The initial idea was for us to be here until I finished the last semester of college and then we would return back to Europe. The question was that

February 1st, 2019, exactly one year after I stepped foot on Segovia and met Marco, I discovered I was pregnant.

The news was a “bomb”! Got us off-guard psychologically and financially. But we kept on writing our history by a beautiful path: we rented an apartment and started building our own family. In October 2019, Luca came into this world and he is teaching a lot about life (now seven-months old).

In a summary, I started planning the exchange program intending to move to a different country, environment and mentality (just like I mentioned before) and today I realize that the exchange program has changed all of that and then some! My history had many challenges, the experience to leave my house was tough, to live half year away from everything that was mine was quite an impact. But I learned to rebuild as time went on and being even stronger, for the following challenges that came. One of these challenges is to become a mother! I am deeply happy for all of this.

These investigative actions are structured to dialogue the Life History of the subject, in his/her ‘between worlds’ experience. It can be realized that even though strongly altering the bias of both conversations, the exchange program is a big mark in the lives of both travelers. The third report, in the same way, presents important signs, for the interpretation of marks and tells a little bit about the life history of Guilherme Pellenz, who is from Caxias and went to London, England, for his exchange program:

My name is Guilherme, I am 26 years old and I live in Caxias do Sul. To meet another country has always been a dream of mine; However, I have always been an insecure person, never did anything alone and live in my comfort zone. To have the opportunity to do an exchange program by myself was one of the best things that I could have given to me. For me, who had never gone out of Rio Grande do Sul and had never flown by plane, to have this experience was gratifying.

When I arrived in London, it took a while to sink in, to believe I was really in that place that I had only seen in movies. I remembered that I used to contact my family and my friends in Caxias to share my happiness and missing all of them. I enjoyed the moment to dive in the English language and also to do some tourism around the city. Of course, there was a culture shock, mainly because this was a first world country. It is funny to realize how people get impressed, when they are in another

country, by saying "here we can walk holding the cell phone that nothing will happen" or "here the taxes are really used for the population", since this should be normal in anywhere in the world, and not an advantage. This make me realize how we settle with things here [in Brazil]. My experience has transformed me and has opened my mind, in the way that "destination is right over there", which means that the world is little for those who dream big.

Final Considerations

The methodological approaches in the present article show important signs throughout tourism, communication and subjective marks, as consequences of the 'between worlds' experience. From the research with 'between worlds' subjects, it was concluded that the exchange program student lives between two worlds: surrounded by the new place and still living strong connections with the territory of origin. In the search for the new, many times, one finds value in what one already had or finds oneself, 're-knowing'.

The marks of the 'between worlds' subjects are connected to the experiences that affected him/her. For Baptista (2019), the actions that affect are affectiv(actions), which means, exchange of affections. They are transversal intensity actions and energy generators. They can also be considered as "[...] agencing of forces and fluxes, which provide intensity, renewing the power of existential territories and, at the same time, of the inbody reference universes, from the escape lines and life renovation". (BAPTISTA, 2019, p. 64). Affection, therefore, is essential for this conclusion, precisely because it sensitizes intimately the subject.

It can be realized that affections are activated in the three reports presented in this article. Linked to that, it is visible the sense of exchange that happens between the exchange program student and the connections that he/she discovers: locals, other exchange program students, the new culture and the connection with the own place as existential territory. What call the attention is that everything happens without the loss of identity from the subject, since the reports show connections with the origins and the culture of the place of origin.

Therefore, the Life Histories from the 'between worlds' subjects present several interactions, which highlighted the character of subject-script and, at the same time, show that the exchange program student in a subject divided between two worlds, and that these worlds are also complex. Therefore, in the investigative process of the

Cartography of Knowledge, in association to the Life History, there is involvement of memories, data and materialities, such as presents, until the exchange of energy, due to getting in contact with the complexity of livings, experience and affections from other existential universes, from other worlds. Therefore, 'between worlds' is a term that leads to thinking about the overrunning of territories, limits and crossed boundaries. There is the world which was left behind (family, friends, university, culture, among others) and also the world that will be pioneered: the unknown.

Regarding the reflection between the methodologies strategies of the Cartography of Knowledge and Life Histories, it was concluded that both are connected and complement each other for the research of 'between worlds' subjects, in the perspective of 'com-verse' places and subjects. It was concluded that the research strategies have a plural character and amplify the care with other, respect and ethics in the relationship. Besides, it is highlighted that both approaches value not only the researcher, but all subjects involved in the investigation and their multiple existential universes. Also, aspects of approximation, amplified sensitivity and valuation of subjective aspect of the research are also identified, as well as the history, time marks and their entanglement with several ecosystems in the world of life.

Still, it is highlighted the method of History of Life can manage the valuation of the researcher and the interviewed, being this connection very important to the development of the Cartography of Knowledge. In fact, a history indicates the power of interviewed to produce a report, but the Ethics of the Relationship is important at this moment of the interview, when the language connects to the other and give the story sense. Therefore, the Cartography of Knowledge and Life Histories are entangled as strategies of 'between worlds' and 'between worlds subject' investigation. According to what is being produced in Amorcomtur, the principles of lovingness, autopoiesis, ecosystemic responsibility, respect for the Other, diversity, search for approximation of internal and external worlds are contemplated. This is worth for researchers in Tourism, Communication and Transversal Aspects, considering psycho-social ecosystems and processes of deterritorialization, marked by the intensity of the histories of life.

References

BAPTISTA, Maria Luiza Cardinale. Caosmose, desterritorialização e amorosidade na comunicação. **Questões Transversais: Revista de epistemologias da comunicação**, São Leopoldo, 2014. São Leopoldo - Rio Grande do Sul, v. 2, n. 4, pp. 98-105, 2014.

BAPTISTA, Maria Luiza Cardinale. "Amar la trama más que el desenlace!": Reflexões sobre as proposições Trama Ecosistêmica da Ciência, Cartografia dos Saberes e Matrizes Rizomáticas, na pesquisa em Turismo. **Revista de Turismo Contemporâneo**, v. 8, n. 1, pp. 41-64, 2020.

BRIOSCHI, Lucila Reis; TRIGO, Maria Helena Bueno. Relatos de vida em ciências sociais: considerações metodológicas. **Ciência e Cultura**, v. 39, n.7, pp. 119-126, 1987.

DI DONÉ, Patrícia; GASTAL, Susana. Intercâmbio: um Segmento Turístico Cultural, Educacional, Profissional e Humano. **Anais do VII Seminário de pesquisa em Turismo de Mercosul**, Universidade de Caxias do Sul, 2012. Available at https://www.uces.br/site/midia/arquivos/intercambio_um_segmento_turistico.pdf. Access 2020, Mar. 12th.

GIL, Antônio Carlos. **Como Elaborar Projetos de Pesquisa**. 4a ed. São Paulo: Atlas, 2002.

KÖCHE, José Carlos. **Fundamentos de metodologia científica: teoria da ciência e iniciação à pesquisa**. 30. ed. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 2007.

MINAYO, Marília Cecília de Souza. **O desafio do conhecimento: Pesquisa qualitativa em saúde**. São Paulo: Hucitec, 2013.

MATURANA, Humberto R. **Cognição, ciência e vida cotidiana**. Belo Horizonte: UFMG, 2001.

MACCALI, Nicole; MINGHINI, Luciano; WALGER, Carolina de Souza; ROGLIO; Karina de Déa. História De Vida: uma possibilidade metodológica de pesquisar os aspectos subjetivos no processo de tomada de decisão. **Administração: Ensino e Pesquisa**, v. 15, n. 3, pp. 439-468, 2014.

NOGUEIRA, Maria Luísa Magalhães; BARROS, Vanessa Andrade de; ARAUJO, Adriana Dias Gomide; PIMENTA, Denise Aparecida Oliveira. O método de história de vida: a exigência de um encontro em tempos de aceleração. **Pesquisas e Práticas Psicossociais**, v. 12, n. 2, São João del Rei, pp. 466-485, 2017.

ROLNIK, Suely. **Cartografia Sentimental: transformações contemporâneas do desejo**. Editora Estação Liberdade. São Paulo, 1989.

SANTOS, Boaventura de Sousa. **Produzir para viver**: os caminhos da produção não capitalista. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 2002.

SANTOS, Boaventura de Sousa. **Um discurso sobre as ciências**. 13. ed. Porto, Portugal: Afrontamento, 2002b.

SEBBEN, Andréa. **Intercâmbio Cultural**: para entender e se apaixonar. Porto Alegre: Artes e Ofícios, 2011.

SILVA, Aline Pacheco; BARROS, Carolyne Reis; NOGUEIRA, Maria Luiza Magalhães; BARROS, Vanessa Andrade. "Conte-me sua história": reflexões sobre o método de História de Vida. **Mosaico: Estudos em Psicologia**, v. 1, n. 1, 2007.

RESUMO:

O texto se propõe a discutir transversalizações da estratégia metodológica Cartografia dos Saberes com a abordagem de História de Vida, na perspectiva de 'com-versar' lugares e sujeitos, através de relato parcial de pesquisas em andamento, na Universidade de Caxias do Sul. O objetivo deste artigo é a caracterização e aproximação das duas abordagens metodológicas, refletindo a partir de pesquisa sobre o intercâmbio internacional como experiência 'entre mundos'. Verifica-se que as duas abordagens, Cartografia dos Saberes e História de Vida, valorizam os sujeitos envolvidos e sua trama subjetiva da pesquisa, bem como reconhecem valor da história, as marcas do tempo e seus entrelaçamentos com os diversos ecossistemas do mundo da vida, para a Ciência Contemporânea.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Cartografia dos Saberes; História de Vida; Comunicação; Turismo de Intercâmbio; 'Sujeito entre mundos'

RESUMEN:

El texto propone debatir las transversalizaciones de la estrategia metodológica Cartografía del conocimiento con el enfoque de la historia de la vida, en la perspectiva de 'con-versar' lugares y sujetos, a través del informe parcial de las investigaciones en curso, en la Universidad de Caxias do Sul. El objetivo de este artículo es la caracterización y aproximación de los dos enfoques metodológicos, que se reflejan en la investigación sobre el intercambio internacional como una experiencia 'entre mundos'. Parece que los dos enfoques, Cartografía del conocimiento e Historia de la vida, valoran a los sujetos involucrados y su trama subjetiva de la investigación, así como también reconocen el valor de la historia, las marcas del tiempo y su entrelazamiento con los diversos ecosistemas del mundo de la vida, para la ciencia contemporánea.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Cartografía del conocimiento; Historia de vida; Comunicación; Turismo de intercambio; 'Sujeito entre mundos'.