

Cognitive Media Processing #4

Nobuaki Minematsu



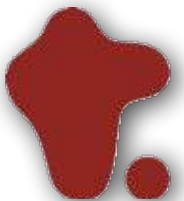
Title of each lecture



- Theme-1
 - ~~Multimedia information and humans~~
 - ~~Multimedia information and interaction between humans and machines~~
 - ~~Multimedia information used in expressive and emotional processing~~
 - A wonder of sensation - synesthesia -
- Theme-2
 - Speech communication technology - articulatory & acoustic phonetics -
 - Speech communication technology - speech analysis -
 - Speech communication technology - speech recognition -
 - Speech communication technology - speech synthesis -
- Theme-3
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #1
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #2
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #3
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #4

A Wonder of Sensation - Synesthesia -

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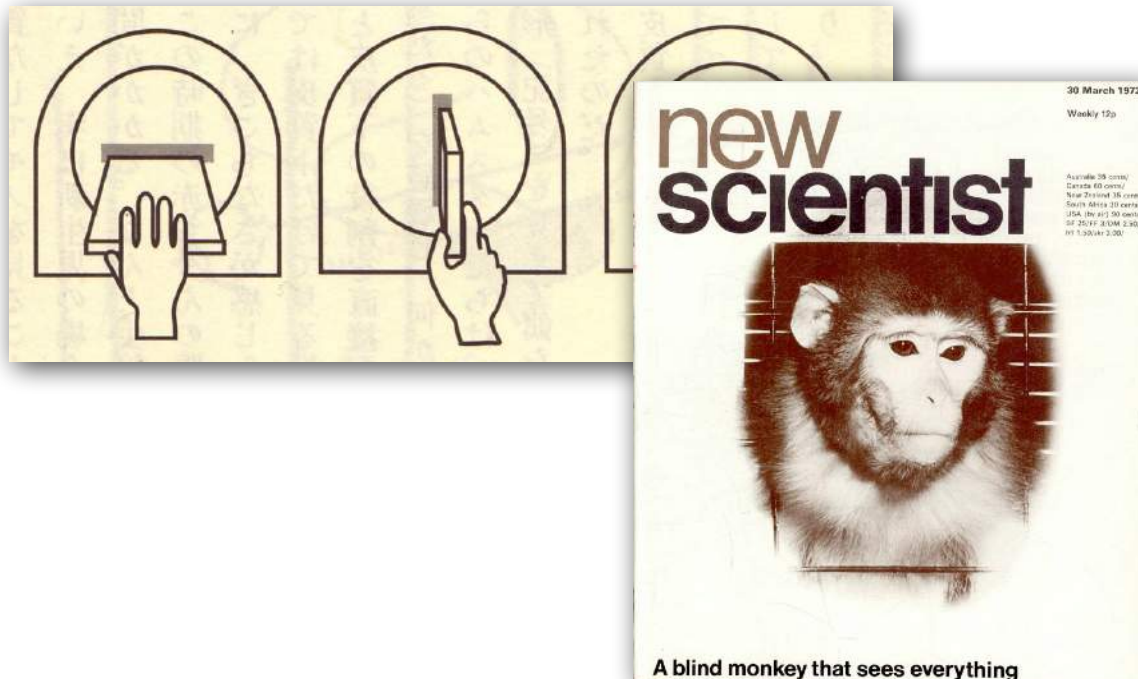
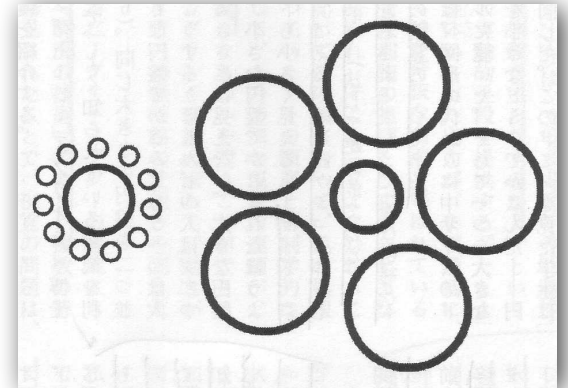
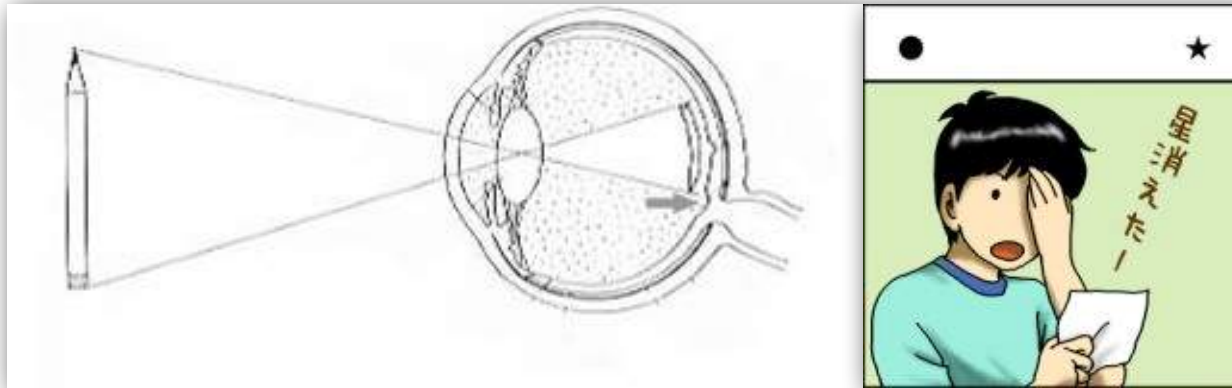
Today's menu

- Wonders of sensation that I've talked about so far.
 - Unconscious processing
 - Blind spot, blind sight, color illusion, size illusion, etc
- Other wonders of sensation
 - Visual sensation described by a doctor with brain damage.
 - Some peculiar behaviors of autistic individuals
 - A claim on brain info. processing from a brain scientist
- BBC documentary + more
 - “Derek Tastes of Earwax” (“共感覚の不思議”)
 - “Seeing colors by hearing sounds”
- The first assignment
- Summary



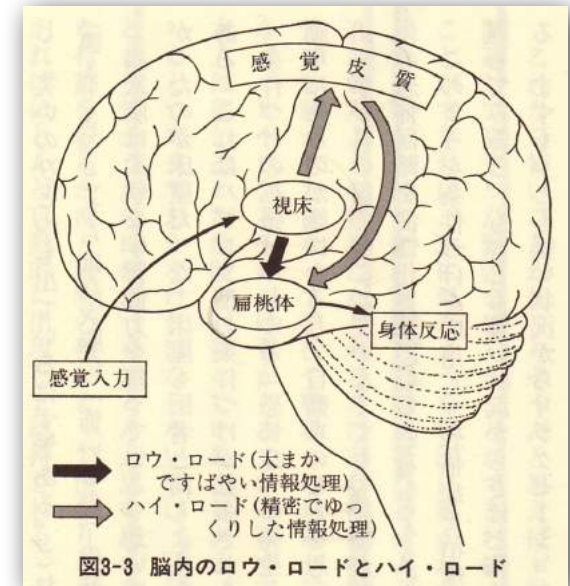
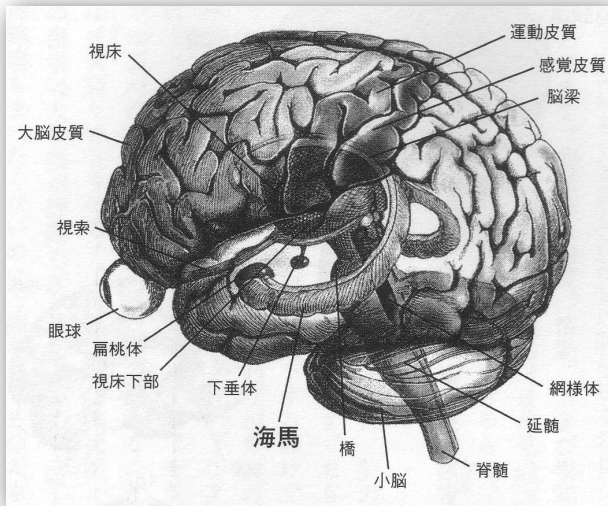
Wonders of sensation

- Examples of unconscious processing



Emotional processing and the brain

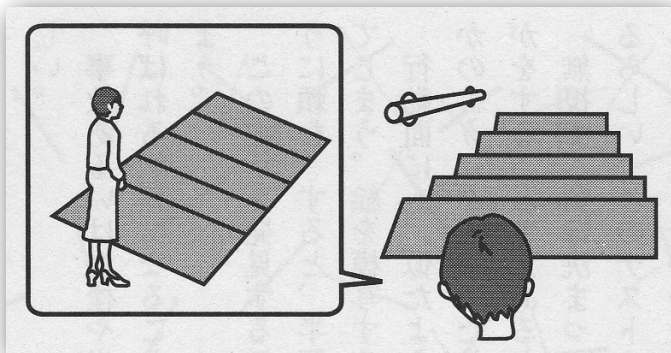
- Emotions in the brain (low road) = rough but very rapid
 - Mostly unconscious and implicit (prelogical)



- Your “conscious” world
 - What you can see, hear, touch, taste and smell “consciously”.
 - Only a part of human information processing
 - Enormous amount of unconscious and background processing.
 - How to make “human-like” information processing machines?
 - Researchers (engineers) have to be aware of our “unconscious” processing.

Some facts caused by brain damages

- “I’m living with a damaged brain.” (Dr. Kikuko Yamada)
 - Higher-level brain dysfunction (高次脳機能障害)
 - A part of the brain does not function well and she can be aware of that.
 - A medical doctor herself describes what she can sense through her damaged brain.
 - Seeing = conversion of a 2D image into a 3D image
 - What happens if the visual region of the brain has some dysfunction.
 - Stairs = just a plane with some linear segments
 - Cannot tell whether the stairs go up or down.
 - Chopsticks partially hidden at the background of a rice bowl.
 - Two separate objects cannot be bound into one object.
 - Shadows cannot give depth perception.
 - No difference between the two images below.



Sensation by autistics

• What are autistics good at and poor at?

• Good at

- remembering very detailed aspects of stimuli.
 - Especially their visual memory is often extraordinary.
- processing constantly repeated patterns.
- concentrating a (given) specific task.

• Poor at

- dealing with something abstract or invisible.
- capturing the relations of things although good at capturing a specific one thing.
 - Good at capturing an element but poor at capturing elements as a whole.
- dealing with temporal development including future planning
- understanding the environments properly.
 - Hidden messages are difficult to detect, ex. facial expressions, metaphors, etc.
- understanding spoken language.
 - In cases of severely damaged autistics, their first language is written language.
- smooth communication with others.
- dealing properly with sensory stimuli.
 - Their sensitivity of sensory stimuli is too good. Can hear the sounds that non-autistics cannot hear.
 - Difficult to select important stimuli / difficult to ignore irrelevant stimuli.

自閉症の特徴の強みと弱み

強み→① 具体的なことをよく理解し、記憶する。

② 目で見て認知したり記憶する視覚的な認識・記憶力がいい。

③ 決まったパターンのくり返しに強い。

④ 好きなことへの集中力。

弱み→① 曖昧なこと、抽象的なことに弱い。

(一つひとつの情報はキャッチしていても、それらの相互関係がつかみにくい。
目に見えないこと、経験していないことを想像することが難しい。)

② 時間の見通しをたてるのが苦手。

(物事の終わりがわかりにくい。いつもの流れが変更されると、わからなくなる。)

③ 状況を認識すること。

(人の表情、しぐさや雰囲気などが理解しにくく、人の感情がわかりにくい。

怒られているのに嬉しがったり、ほめられているのに知らん顔など・・・)

④ 話し言葉への理解、自分からのコミュニケーションが難しい。

(言葉が出てオウム返しになるなど。)

⑤ 感覚刺激に対して特異な反応をする。

(感覚刺激に対して過敏だったり鈍感だったりする。感覚刺激が一度にたくさん入りすぎてしまう。特定の感覚刺激に苦痛を感じる。)

Sensation by autistics

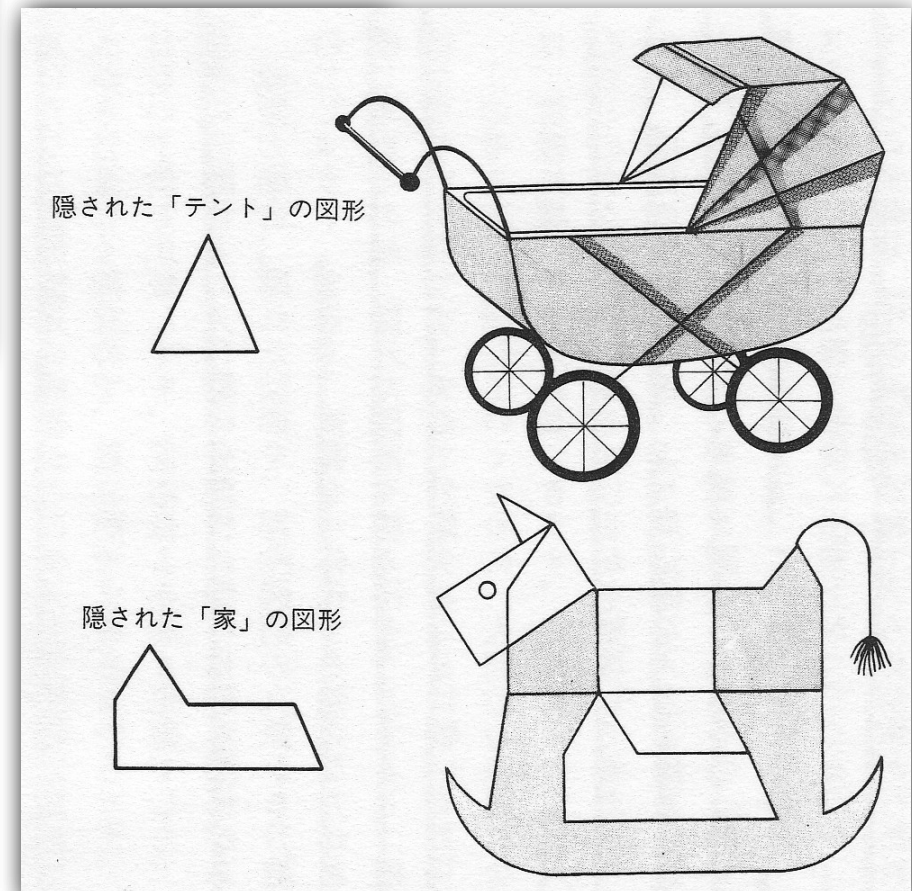
- Which do you perceive at first?

Details are Attended to Instead of Whole Gestalts

CONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT
S S S S	H H H H
S S S S	S S S S
S S S S	S S S S
S S S S	S S S S
S S S S	S S S S

•Autism faster response time to small letters

- Find this piece in the whole picture.



Face! Face! Face!

- Some experimental facts



図2 サッチャー錯視 (Thompson, 1980)

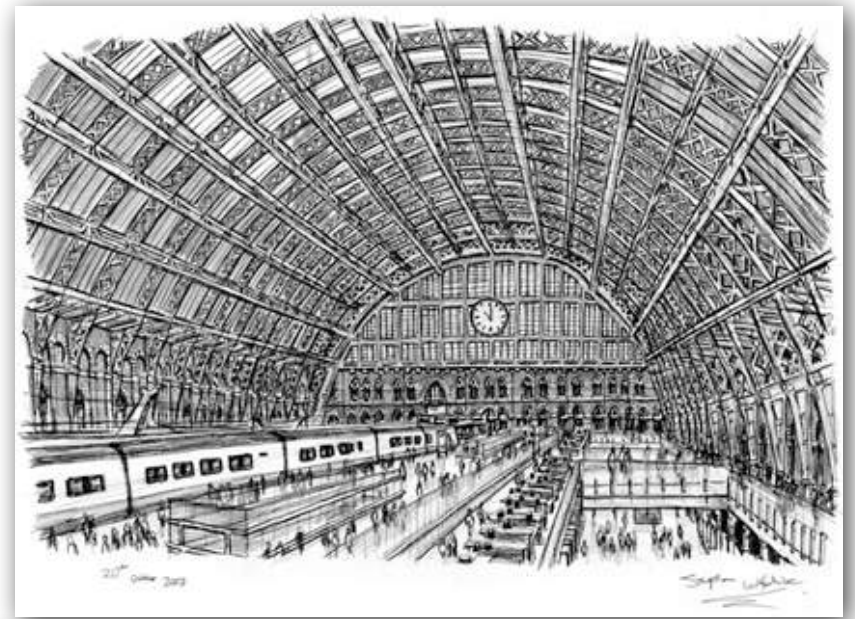


図1 顔と見えるか、果物と見えるか

(M. Moscovitch et al, Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 9, 1997)
普通はこの絵を見て、顔と果物を同時に見ることができる。しかし、物体失認の患者はこれに人の顔は見えても、果物を見ることができなかった。反対に相貌失認の患者の場合は、果物ばかりが目立つであろう。

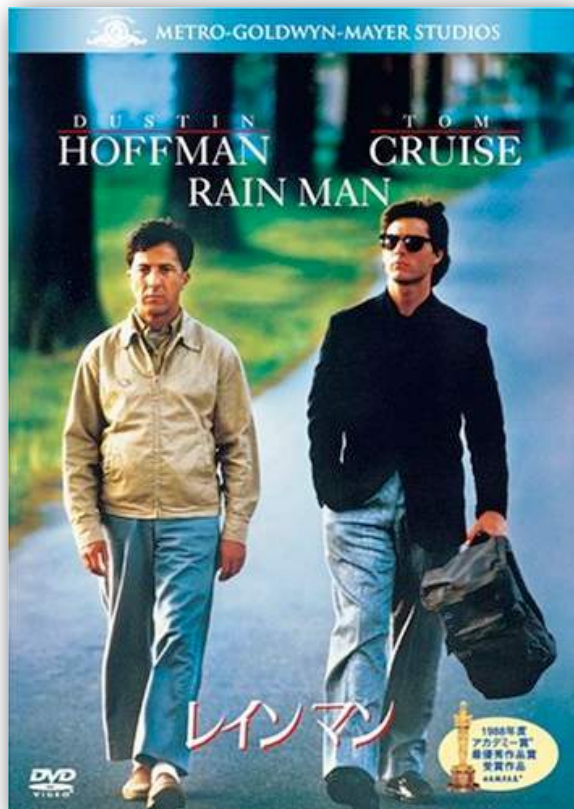
Sensation by autistics

- Stephen Wiltshire as “human camera”
 - Extraordinary memory of visual stimuli, especially buildings in a landscape.
 - But poor at spoken language, environmental changes, etc.



Sensation by autistics

- Kim Peak as “walking library”
 - A model of “Rain Man” in the movie entitled as “Rain Man”
 - He has an extraordinary memory of numbers.
 - He can remember all the sentences in the books that he read.
 - But he is poor at reading between lines, detecting hidden messages.



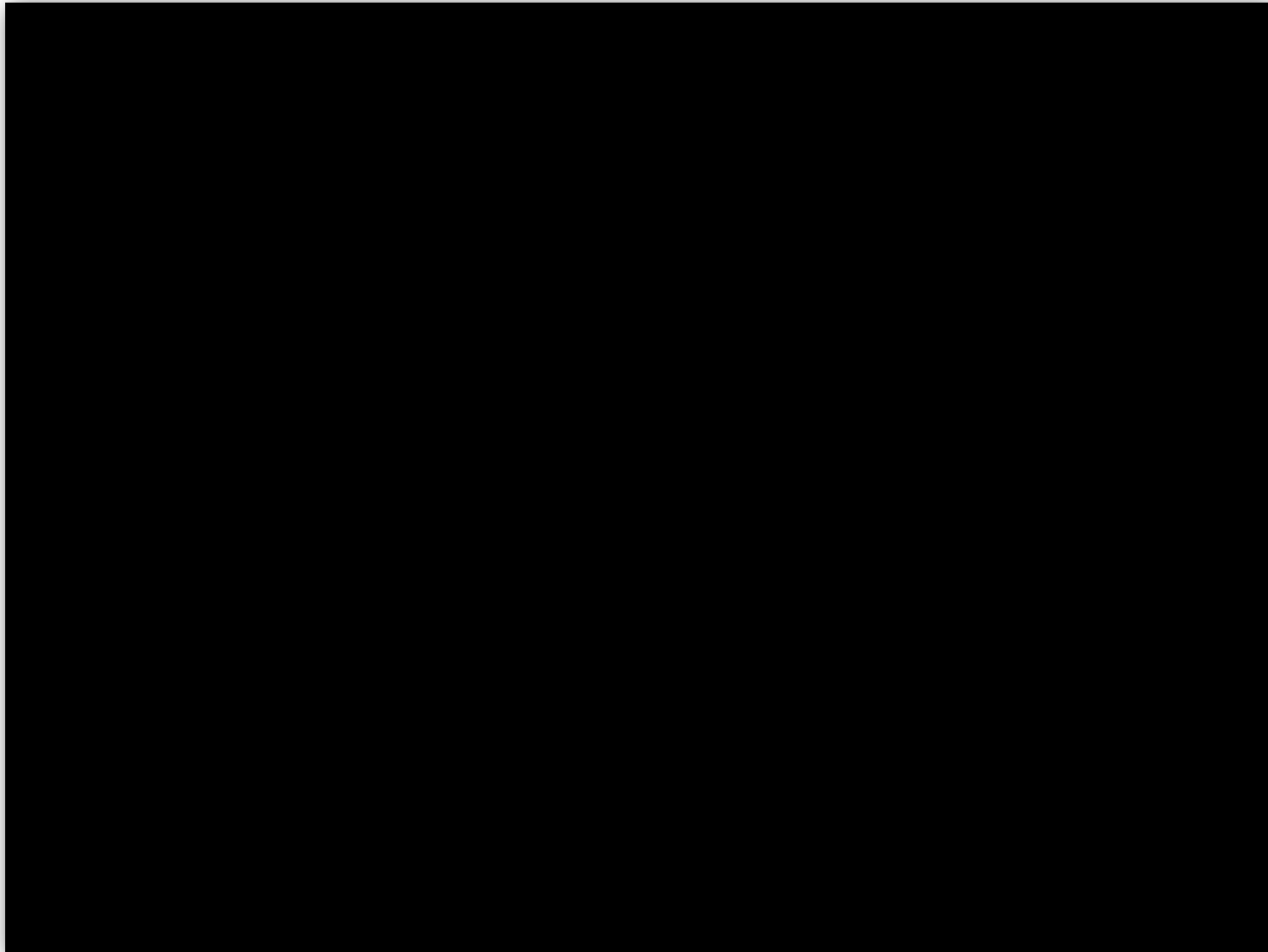
Similarity?

- Good at memorizing facts
 - Poor at generalizing those facts and extracting hidden information in the facts.



A report from CBS news

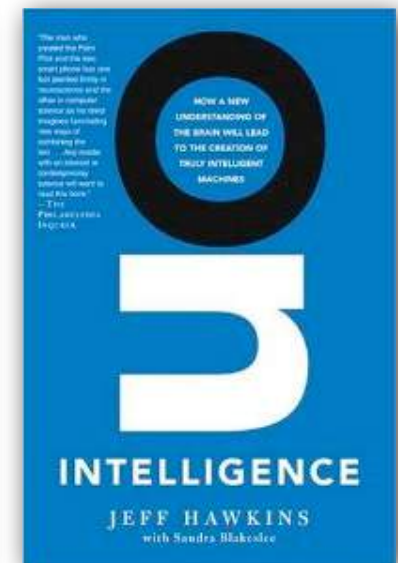
- The Tool Man



A claim from a brain scientist

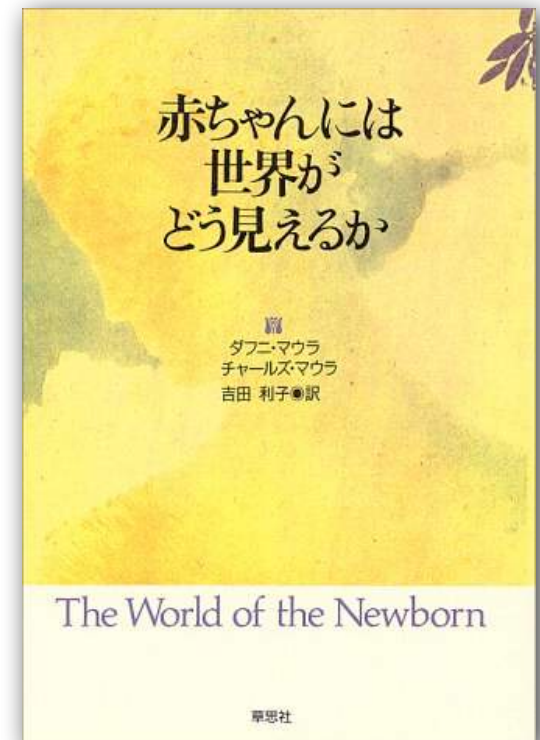


- Rewiring in the brain
 - Visual information can be linked to the tongue.
 - “Taste” region of the brain can be rewired to “vision” region of the brain.
 - “Audition” region of the brain can be rewired to “vision” region of the brain.
- The essence/core of info. processing is the same among regions?
 - Visual cortex, auditory cortex, motor cortex, etc
 - The function of brain regions seems to be different from each other.
 - Organizing principle for cerebral function (V. Mountcastle, 1978)
 - 大脳皮質の構成原理
 - The function of each region seem rather independent but the unit of the cerebral cortex (大脳皮質), which is called “column”, has a very similar anatomical structure in any region.
 - Implies that a universal information algorithm exists in the cerebral cortex, irrespective of physical differences in sensory stimuli?



A wonder of sensation

- A 45-min documentary film on synesthesia made by BBC
 - Perceiving colors by seeing or hearing numbers
- Every baby is like that.
 - “The world of the newborn” (D. Maurer and C. Maurer, 1989)



“Seeing colors in sounds”

- “音に色が見える世界” (J. Iwasaki)

んわらやまはなたさかあ
 ゐりみひにちしきい
 るゆむふぬつすくう
 ゑれめへねてせけえ
 をろよもほのとそこお

ンワラヤマハナタサカア
 牛リミヒニチシキイ
 ルユムフヌツスクウ
 エレメヘネテセケエ
 フロヨモホノトソコオ

図3 著者には平仮名・片仮名がこのような共感覚色に見える。

人付体信借偽優
 寸本言昔為憂
 門閣閥音欠欧欲
 各伐音区谷

図8 著者が同じ部首の各漢字に見ている共感覚色。

黒灰紫青紺緑
 黄橙茶赤桃白

図7 著者が色彩を表す漢字に見ている共感覚色。

立 立 音 音 意
 日 日 心 心
 心 心

図9 「立」、「日」、「心」を近づけて「意」を作るときに、著者が見ている共感覚色。



“Seeing colors in sounds”

- “音に色が見える世界” (J. Iwasaki)



図16 著者がラテン文字に見ている共感覚色。



図17 著者が数字・数概念に見ている共感覚色。

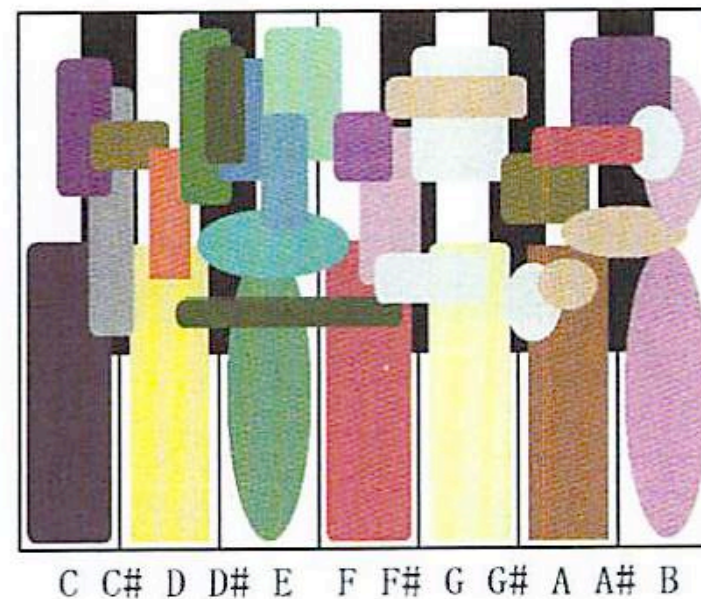


図18

著者が音階に見ている共感覚色。上部の組み入った様々な色は、雅楽や民族音楽に見ることが多い。

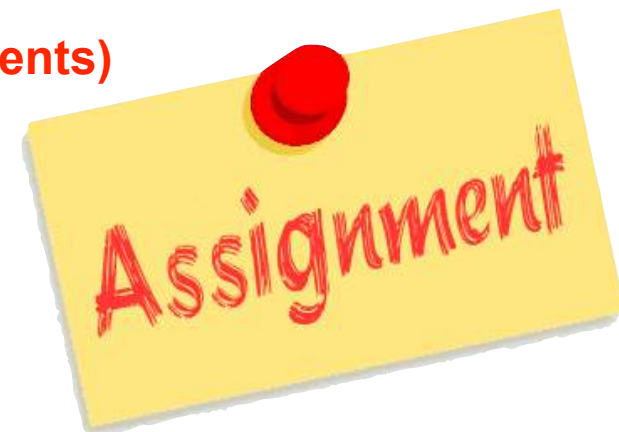
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Assignment

- Assignment
 - Read a research paper related to the first four lectures of this class.
 - **Submit your summarization and your comments in addition to the paper.**
 - All the materials used in the lectures are available at:
 - <http://www.gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~mine/japanese/media2019/class.html>
 - Ramachandran's article on synesthesia is also found there.
- Length
 - A few pages of A4 size.
- Submission
 - Your report should be sent to mine@gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp in the form of PDF.
 - **The filenames must be in the following format.**
 - **36-302439_nobuaki-minematsu.pdf** (summary and comments)
 - **36-302439_paper.pdf** (paper)
 - **[student_id]_[name].pdf** and **[student_id]_paper.pdf**
- Deadline = 23:59:59 on Oct. 29.
 - You have two weeks to go.



Recommended books

