

Social Kognition intro

Fokus på sprog

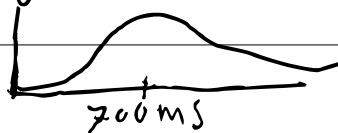
Ide til eksamen: før-sproglig kognition?

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Social kognition definition, se slide

Cognitive psychology har typisk brugt S-R metoder. Man har bla. målt: accuracy, reaction-time, etc. Man fjerner data, hvis reaktionstiden er for lang.

Reaktionstid følger ikke en normal-fordeling, men er "skævet" mod højre:



Eks. på, hvad man kan arbejde med:
Brochas Afasia = en skade i hjernen, der
gør at folk får svært ved at tale,
men forstår stort set alt (bortset
fra passive sætninger).

How to measure:

Outcome	Process
Verbal	Eye-tracking
Written	Qualitative interview
Lesion studies (brain damage?)	Brain scan (EEG)
Reaction time	Heart rate
Accuracy	Sweat rate (in palms)
Mouse tracking	Muscle scan (EMG) (in face, hand or other)

EMG = Electro myografi (staves?)

Social cognition har ikke objekter, men mennesker og situationer som stimuli. \Rightarrow Ikke nødvendigvis et svar.

Forskelle på:

Objekter	Mennesker
Stays more or less ^{the same}	Change over time
Doesn't respond	Respond
Passive	Active
Don't	Mentalize
Doesn't	Use Culture
Overt	Covert
Less like ourself	More like ourself
Easier	Hard to check cognition
Less complex	Complex

Humans are social

SC kan hjælpe med at løse problemer i den 'virkelige' verden

Why is SC important?

- we are more social than we might think
- All parts of life are social

Why is SC important for CogSem?

- Takes it further from the individual

Real-life importance of SC?

- Solve loneliness
- Solve conflicts
- Communicating important information
- Combat stereotyping

Se Video! Lehtier!

The social brain and it's Superpowers.

Ted-Talk