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The image of the book:

What Cognitive Psychology Tells Us About the Interplay of the Visual and Aural When Experiencing a Printed Book

Pino Trogu¹, Jim Faris², Jack Stauffacher³

Resurrecting the book – Birmingham, UK
Saturday, 16 November 2013

Link to presentation slides and handout:
http://www.trogu.com/Documents/conference/2013_RTb_birmingham_UK

printed book, working memory, image, imageability, visual, aural

Abstract

This paper aims to show that the physical properties of a printed book are intrinsic elements that aid the verbal content in communicating to the reader. This may sound obvious to the book designer, of indifference to the writer, or unimportant to the reader, but there was a time when the physical and verbal elements combined in the single personage of the author, publisher, designer and printer. Paraphrasing the title of a book by urban planner Kevin Lynch and borrowing on his concept of a city's "imageability", we aim to show that the construction of the "mental image" of a text can be enhanced by the visual and physical context in which the text is presented, and that the printed page can retain its privileged status between the author and the reader in part because of this physical character.

Cognitive psychology points to the verbal-visual interaction in perceiving and remembering things, and that the atemporal visual and the temporal verbal are each both temporal and verbal. Through the example of books designed and printed by co-author Jack Stauffacher, we aim to present the printed book as an object lesson in the integration between the visual and the verbal in Alan Baddeley's model of working memory, which postulates an interaction between the "phonological loop" and the "visuo-spatial sketch pad".

Subvocalisation occurs when reading, and also when viewing and "naming" images, thus helping visual organization. Similarly, images are invoked in metaphors, and used as mnemonic devices for easier storage and retrieval. These strategies are crucial if a reader's "working memory" is going to successfully retain meaningful information that will be available for later retrieval from long-term memory. While in principle there should be no difference between the hypertext properties of the physical book (footnotes, cross-references, bibliographies, etc.) and those of the digital book or digital text in general (hyperlinks, word definitions, etc.) the act of turning the pages or opening another book involve a physical, spatial activity that complements the aural, phonological process of reading the text. This activity punctuates the temporal process of reading with the spatial equivalent of landmarks and monuments. They are markers that stake out and record a path for a new reader, or confirm and validate the reader's path through the text.

¹ Pino Trogu is a graphic designer and teacher. Trained at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, R.I., he is currently Assistant Professor of Information Design at San Francisco State University, teaching data visualization, exhibit design and drawing, with occasional workshops on letterpress and bookbinding.

² Jim Faris is an interaction designer who trained at the Basel School of Design. He was Director of Graphic Design for The Museum of Modern Art, New York. Recently he was Visual Interface Consultant for Motorola and Lead Visual Designer for Google. He is currently Lead Visual Designer at Skype.

³ Jack Stauffacher describes himself as a printer, in the tradition of the entrepreneur-publisher-designer-typographer-printer. Works from his Greenwood Press are in the collections of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. In 2004, he was awarded the Gold Medal from the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

01. THE IMAGE OF THE BOOK: WHAT COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TELLS US ABOUT THE INTERPLAY OF THE VISUAL AND AURAL WHEN EXPERIENCING A PRINTED BOOK.

02. ABSTRACT

03.

04.

05.

06. VISUAL: VERBAL, TEMPORAL

07.

08. "NAMING" AND SUB-VOCALIZATION:

09. METAPHORS – VIVID IMAGERY:

10. SPATIAL, TEMPORAL, MENTAL MAPS

11. I. THE MAKING OF BOOKS

12.

13.

14.

15. 2. THE THREE SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF PRINTED BOOKS

16.

17.

18.

19. "Look at me when I talk to you!" "Make together!"

20. 3. THE PRINTED BOOK AND ITS FIXED, LINEAR CHARACTER

21.

22.

23.

24. A digital book shrinks and expands – it's "elastic".

25. 4. THE IMAGE OF THE BOOK

26.

27. PATHS

28. BOUNDARIES

29. DISTRICTS

30. NODES

31. LANDMARKS

32. "Landmarks are easily identifiable and easily grouped into an overall pattern."

33. Camarado, this is no book. Who touches this touches a man.

34.

35. 5. GEORGE MILLER AND MEMORY: (minimal physical interaction)

36. 4-3-4-6-5-9-6-2-3 "chunks" 434-65-9623

37. A HISTORY OF MEMORY

38. My problem is that I have been persecuted by an integer. GEORGE A. MILLER, MAGICAL NUMBER SEVEN, 1956

39. WORKING MEMORY

40.

41. Resurrecting the Book

42. 4-3-4-6-5-9-6-2-3 "chunks" 434-65-9623

43. a "chunk" can be a "locality", a neighborhood.

44. Atom, World War II

45. "Happy families are all alike: every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way. Everything was in confusion in the Oblonskys' house. The wife had discovered that the husband was carrying on an intrigue with a French girl..."

46. 6. WORKING MEMORY: VERBAL, VISUAL, AND SPATIAL

47. ALAN D. BADDELEY, WORKING MEMORY, 1974

48. WORKING MEMORY MODEL

49. visual / spatial, verbal / aural

50.

51.

52. Animation and Narration, Animation, Narration, and On-Screen Text

53. In perception, spatial is always also temporal.

54. 7. READING A BOOK WITH ALL THE SENSES

55. "manipulates"

56.

57. 8. HYPERTEXT IN BOOKS: LINEARITY VS CONNECTIONS

58. langue / parole, FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE, LINGUISTICS, 1906-11

59. MIND MAP VS. T.O.C., ABSTRACT REFERS TO ABSTRACT

60.

61. visual / spatial, verbal / aural, physical manipulation stimulates the visual / spatial component

62.

63.

64.

65.

66. 9. THE GREENWOOD PRESS

67. JACK STAUFFACHER

68. 300, Presses' Building, 300 Broadway, San Francisco, California

69. 10. THE PHAEDRUS

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77. I I. REMEMBER: 1. A physical, printed book engages the visual-spatial component of working memory. 2. A printed book, like a city, can generate a meaningful mental image for remembering and orientation.

78. 12. MAKING AND READING BOOKS

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88. THANK YOU! THE IMAGE OF THE BOOK: WHAT COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TELLS US ABOUT THE INTERPLAY OF THE VISUAL AND AURAL WHEN EXPERIENCING A PRINTED BOOK.