

Synesthetes A Handbook

Richard Cytowic Cytowic is an American neurologist and author who rekindled interest in synesthesia in the 1980s and returned it to mainstream science. He was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize for his New York Times Magazine cover story about James Brady, the Presidential Press Secretary shot in the brain during the assassination attempt on President Reagan. coactivation of two or more sensory areas of the cerebral cortex in synesthetes, just as Cytowic's work predicted. Of Wednesday is Indigo Blue, co-authored Richard E. Cytowic's writing ranges from textbooks and music reviews, to his Metro Weekly "Love Doctor" essays and brief medical biographies of Anton Chekhov, Maurice Ravel and Virginia Woolf. His work is the subject of two BBC Horizon documentaries, "Orange Sherbert Kisses" (1994) and "Derek Tastes of Earwax" (2014)

While it is extremely unlikely that any two synesthetes will report the same colors for all letters and numbers, studies of large numbers of synesthetes find that there are some commonalities across letters (e.g., "A" is likely to be red). Early studies argued that grapheme-color synesthesia was not due to associative learning. However, one recent study... In Musicophilia, Oliver Sacks writes:

Alexander Scriabin 14 April] 1915) was a Russian composer and pianist. Later, and independently of his influential contemporary Arnold Schoenberg, Scriabin developed a much more dissonant musical language that had transcended usual tonality but was not atonal, which accorded with his personal brand of metaphysics. Before 1903, Scriabin was greatly influenced by the music of Frédéric Chopin and composed in a relatively tonal, late-Romantic idiom. He is often considered the main Russian symbolist. Scriabin found significant appeal in the concept of Gesamtkunstwerk as well as synesthesia, and associated colours with the various harmonic tones of his scale, while his colour-coded circle of fifths was also inspired by theosophy. "Was Scriabin a Synesthete. Vanechkina (August 2001). B. 25 December 1871] – 27 April [O. M. L. S. 31–32). " Archived 25 January 2021 at the Wayback Machine, Leonardo[permanent Alexander Nikolayevich Scriabin (6 January 1872 [O. Galeyev and I. S

Patricia Lynne Duffy author of Blue Cats and Chartreuse Kittens: How Synesthetes Color Their Worlds, the first book by a synesthete about synesthesia. Blue Cats has been reviewed in both the popular press as well as in academic journals, Cerebrum and the APA Review of Books. Blue Cats has been reviewed Patricia Lynne Duffy is the author of Blue Cats and Chartreuse Kittens: How Synesthetes Color Their Worlds, the first book by a synesthete about synesthesia. The book describes Duffy's own experience of synesthesia, as well as that of the many synesthetes she interviewed, along with theories of what causes synesthetic perception

Hyperphantasia Sampling a large group of synesthetes, they found that individuals Hyperphantasia is the condition of having extremely vivid mental imagery. The experience of hyperphantasia is more common than aphantasia and has been described as being "as vivid as real seeing". Hyperphantasia constitutes all five senses within vivid mental imagery, although literature on the subject is dominated by "visual" mental imagery research, with a lack of research on the other four senses. neurons. It is the opposite condition to aphantasia, where mental visual imagery is not present. Additionally, a 2008 study found a connection between hyperphantasia and synesthesia

Research into hyperphantasia is most commonly completed by self-report questionnaires, such as the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ), developed by David Marks in 1973, which evaluates the vividness of an individual's mental imagery out of a score of 80. Individuals scoring from 75 to 80 are deemed...

Synesthesia In one common form of synesthesia, known as grapheme–color synesthesia or color–graphemic synesthesia, letters or numbers are perceived. People with synesthesia may experience colors when listening to music, see shapes when smelling certain scents, or perceive tastes when looking at words. discrepancies between synesthetes and non-synesthetes, and the ways synesthesia is used in work, creative processes, and daily life. People who report a lifelong history of such experiences are known as synesthetes. Awareness of synesthetic perceptions varies from person to person with the perception of synesthesia differing based on an individual's unique life experiences and the specific type of synesthesia that they have. Synesthetes are very likely Synesthesia (American English) or synaesthesia (British English) is a perceptual phenomenon in which stimulation of one sensory or cognitive pathway leads to involuntary experiences in a second sensory or cognitive pathway

In the 1980, Richard Cytowic made the first neurophysiological studies of synesthetic subjects..... Estimates of prevalence of synesthesia have ranged widely, from 1 in 4 to 1 in 25,000 – 100,000. However, most studies have relied on synesthetes reporting themselves, introducing self-referral bias. She is the author of the chapter, "Synesthesia and Literature", included in the Oxford Handbook of Synesthesia (Oxford University Press, 2013). Duffy has given a number of presentations on synesthesia in literature, with an emphasis on her four categories of literary depiction, at universities including the University of Texas at Houston, the... Ophelia Deroy She received the Prix de la Chancellerie des Universites de Paris in 2007. Spence Ophelia Deroy is a French philosopher who is professor of Philosophy of Mind at Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich and a member of the Graduate School of Systemic Neurosciences (GSN-LMU) in Munich. , & Spence, C. Why we are not all synesthetes (not even weakly so). Deroy, O. She is the former deputy director of the Institute of Philosophy at the University of London. (2013b). Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 20, 1-22. 37, 1240–1253

List of people with synesthesia Following that, there is a list of people who are often wrongly believed to have had synesthesia because they used it as a device in their art, poetry or music (referred to as pseudo-synesthetes). onwards claiming to be synesthetes, observing that "without literally testing every person who comes out in the press as a synesthete, it's exceedingly difficult This is a list of notable people who have claimed to have the neurological condition synesthesia

Mirror-touch synesthesia Mirror touch synesthetes have a higher ability to feel empathy than non-synesthetes, and can therefore feel the same emotions Mirror-touch synesthesia is a rare condition which causes individuals to experience a similar sensation in the same part or opposite part of the body (such as touch) that another person feels. Synesthesia, in general, is described as a condition in which a concept or sensation causes an individual to experience an additional sensation or concept. Synesthesia is usually a developmental condition; however, recent research has shown that mirror touch synesthesia can be acquired after sensory loss following amputation. limited to feeling touch. For example, if someone with this condition were to observe someone touching their cheek, they would feel the same sensation on their own cheek a31668bee4

Grapheme–color synesthesia unlikely that any two synesthetes will report the same colors for all letters and numbers, studies of large numbers of synesthetes find that there are some Grapheme–color synesthesia or colored grapheme synesthesia is a form of synesthesia in which an individual's perception of numerals and letters is associated with the experience of colors. Like all forms of synesthesia, grapheme–color synesthesia is involuntary, consistent and memorable. Grapheme–color synesthesia is one of the most common forms of synesthesia and, because of the extensive knowledge of the visual system, one of the most studied a31668bee4

Media outlets including Pitchfork have critically noted the considerable numbers of musical artists from the 2010s onwards claiming to be synesthetes, observing that "without literally testing every person who comes out in the press as a synesthete, it's exceedingly difficult to tell who has it and who is... a31668bee4 The severity of the condition varies from person to person. Some individuals have intense physical synesthetic responses to any physical... a31668bee4

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