

Detecting Contingency between Self and Other Triggers Social Behavior

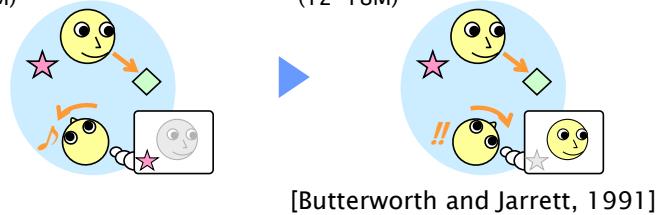
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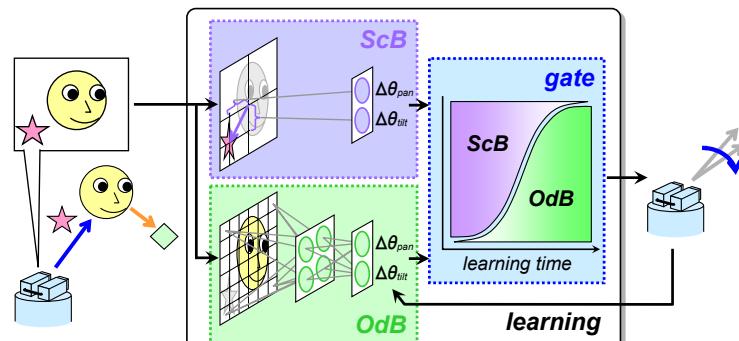
JOINT ATTENTION IN HUMAN INFANT

Human infants develop joint attention ability through:

ScB: Self-centered Behavior (6-9M) **OdB:** Other-centered Behavior (12-18M)



LEARNING MODEL FOR JOINT ATTENTION



[Nagai et al., 2003]

Contingency Learning:

A robot learns the sensorimotor coordination of **OdB** when gazed at a salient object by **ScB**.

Modules:

ScB: produce a motor command
to gaze at a salient object ← embedded in advance

OdB: produce ...
to follow human gaze ← acquired through learning

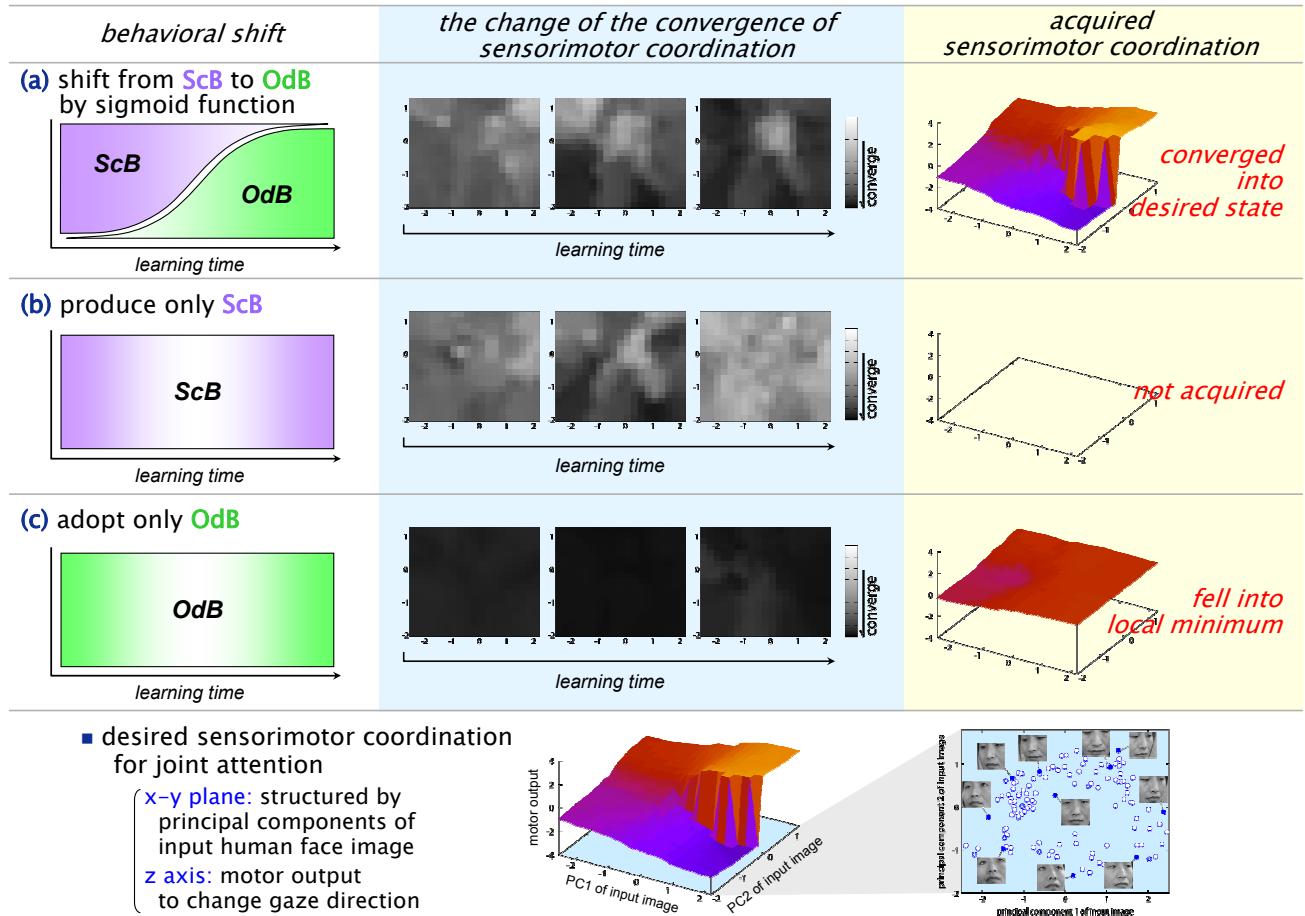
gate: shift behavior from **ScB** to **OdB** through learning

Q. What triggers the shift of behavior?

A. Detecting contingency between **ScB** and other's behavior triggers the shift from **ScB** to **OdB**. ← True or not?

EXPERIMENT

To analyze how the sensorimotor coordination of **OdB** converges through contingency learning based on **ScB** according to behavioral shift:



CONCLUSION

An appropriate shift of behavior that synchronized with the convergence of contingency learning enables a robot to acquire joint attention ability.

Ongoing Work:

To design an autonomous behavioral shift mechanism

REFERENCES

- G. Butterworth and N. Jarrett. "What minds have in common in space: Spatial mechanism serving joint visual attention in infancy," British Journal of Developmental Psychology, Vol. 9, pp. 55-72, 1991.
- Y. Nagai, K. Hosoda, A. Morita and M. Asada. "A constructive model for the development of joint attention," Connection Science, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 211-229, 2003.