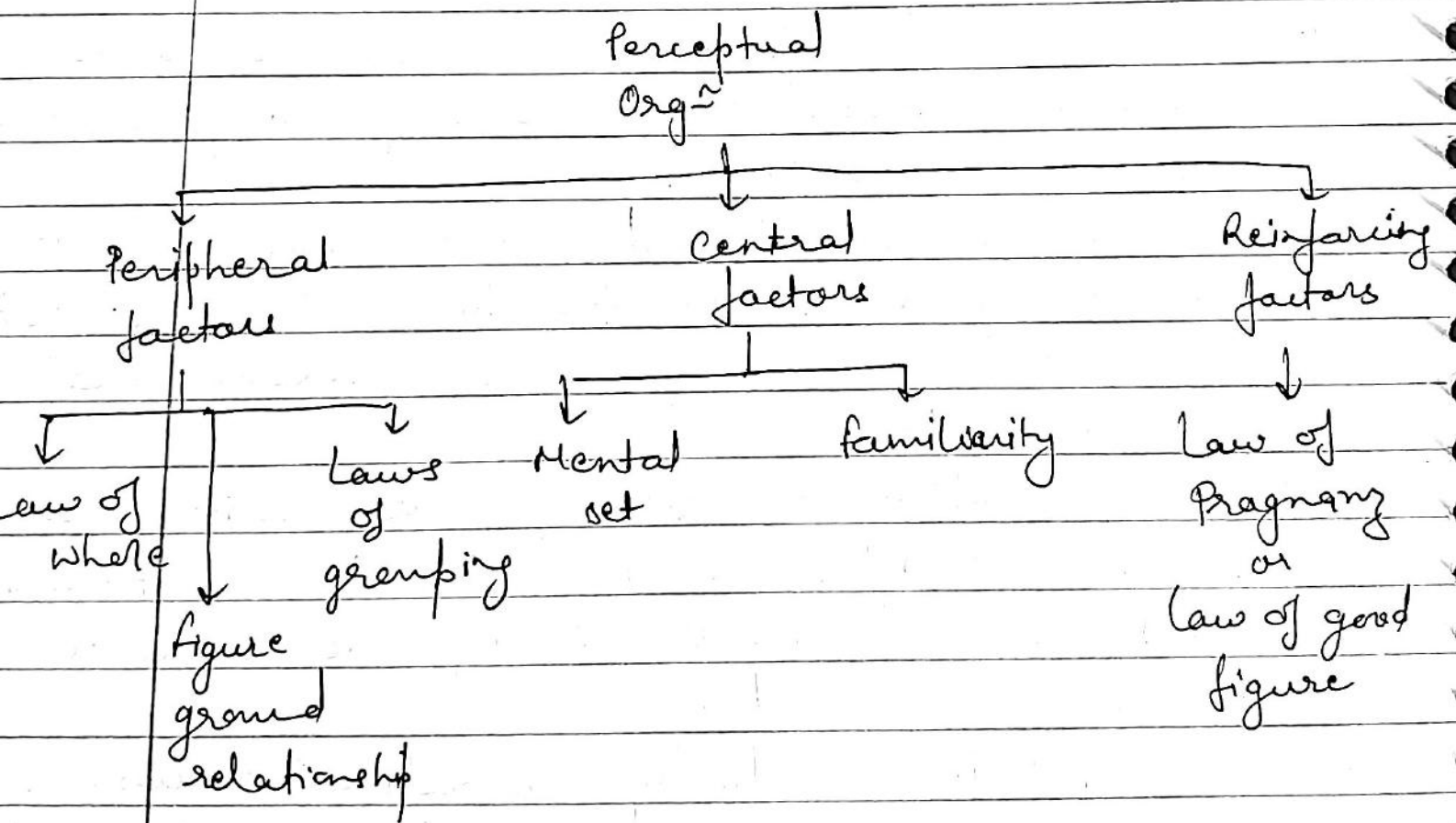


Perceptual orgⁿ

Our perception is a continuous process of orgⁿ & reorganisation. When there are several objects present in our visual field we tend to perceive them as organized into patterns & the kind of orgⁿ we make depends upon our needs. Perceptual orgⁿ enables the individual to meaningfully interpret the events of the world & it facilitates our adjustment in the env^t around us.



Peripheral factors - that the credit of bringing the phenomenon of perceptual organization into prominence goes to Gestaltists, who in 1910 stated whole is more than some of its parts. thereby implying that we perceive the object as well organized wholes than as isolated parts & the meaning the perceived object gets when viewed as a whole is over & above the one we get when the parts are viewed independently & are subsequently added upon.

Law of Whole

fig-ground relationship - when two objects share a common boundary the fig. is the one with distinct shape & well defined edges. The ground is what left over the fig. is any object that has got clear cut edge or contour & the ground is everything i.e left over. (Book lying on the table) Rubin has identified the characteristics of the figure that makes it stand apart from the ground -

Boundary Differentiate Fig. from the ground

- (i) fig has a distinct shape where as ground appears to be shapeless.
- (ii) Ground continues behind the figure.
- (iii) Fig. is closure to us with the clear location

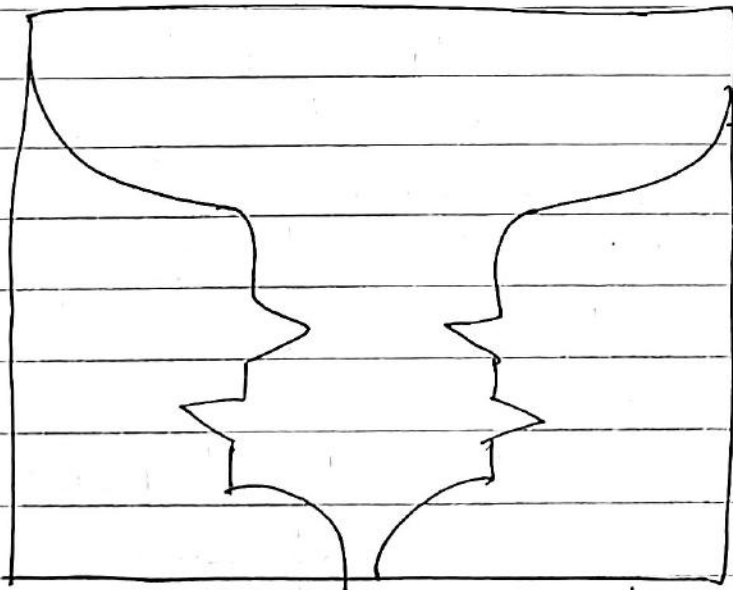
is space in contrast ground is away from us with no clear location & space

- (iv) figure is more dominant & impressive than ground. It dominates our consciousness & it better remembered. ground on other hand is a part of general characteristics.

Coren

fig is brighter than the ground.

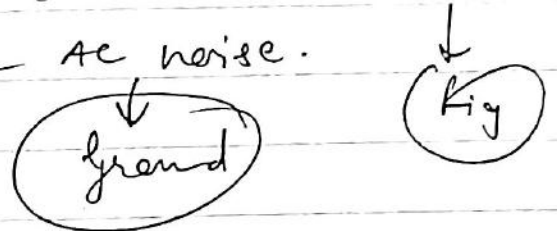
Discuss Multistability of human perception in the light of fig. ground relationship —
fig. becomes ground & ground becomes figure.



Reversible
fig-ground
relationship

Multistability in perception
face - vase

Gestalt psychologists are of the opinion that fig. ground relationship is innate. It is applicable to all sensory modalities. eg - you can hear the teacher's voice against the AC noise.

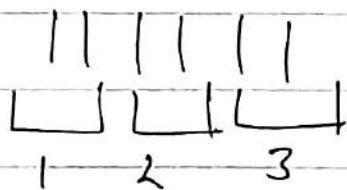


Principles of organization / grouping
 The laws of grouping identified the factors that lead to particular forms of perceptual org: —

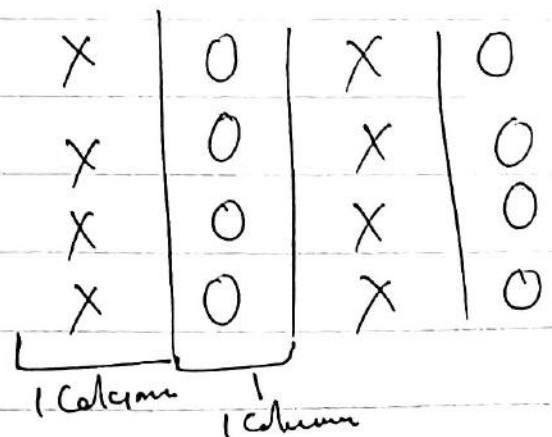
(i) Law of proximity - items that are close together in time & space are perceived as belonging together or belonging to certain group.

(ii) Law of similarity - similar items or the items that look alike are grouped together

Law of proximity



Law of similarity



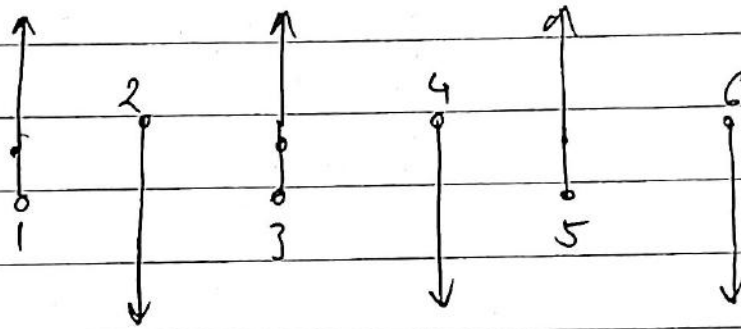
(iii) Law of closure —

perceiver tendency
to org^d the
perceived world
by filling the gaps
in stimulation



Seen as triangle not
three lines

(iv) Law of common fate — refers to
grouping based on common movement or change
among the collection of movement in
the field.



(v) Law of good continuation — the
tendency of the perceiver to see a
line which starts out as a curve
as continuing its course & not abruptly
changing it.

