

# Narrative Structuring of Experience for Extended Social Interactions in Humans and Robots

Peter Ford Dominey  
Robot Cognition Laboratory  
INSERM  
France

Supported by EU FP7 Project “What You Say Is What You Did”

# Plan

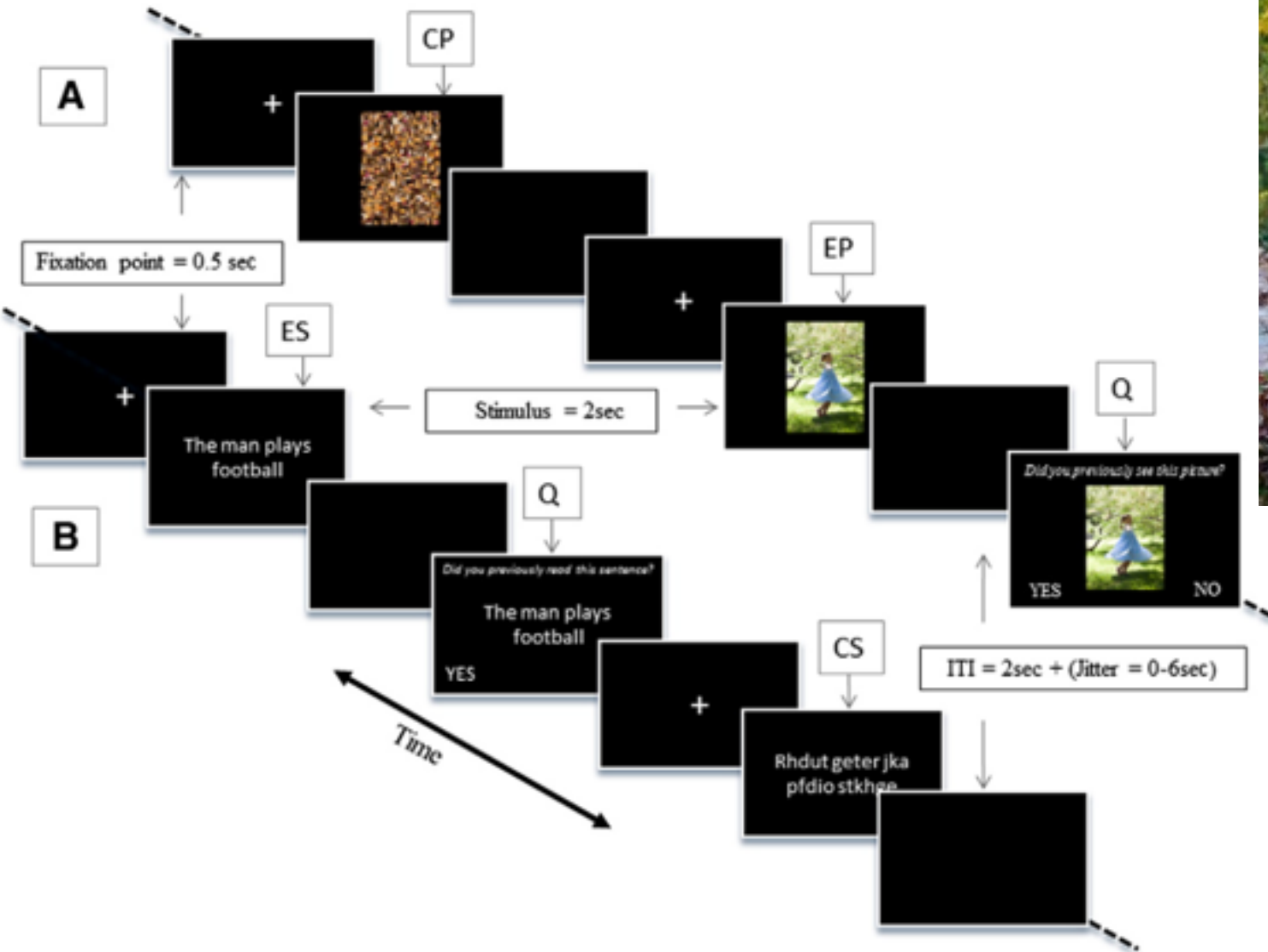
- How do we represent meaning?
- How do we transmit meaning?
- How can we teach machines?
  
- Narrative Intelligence

# Narrative Intelligence: Based on a second kind of representation

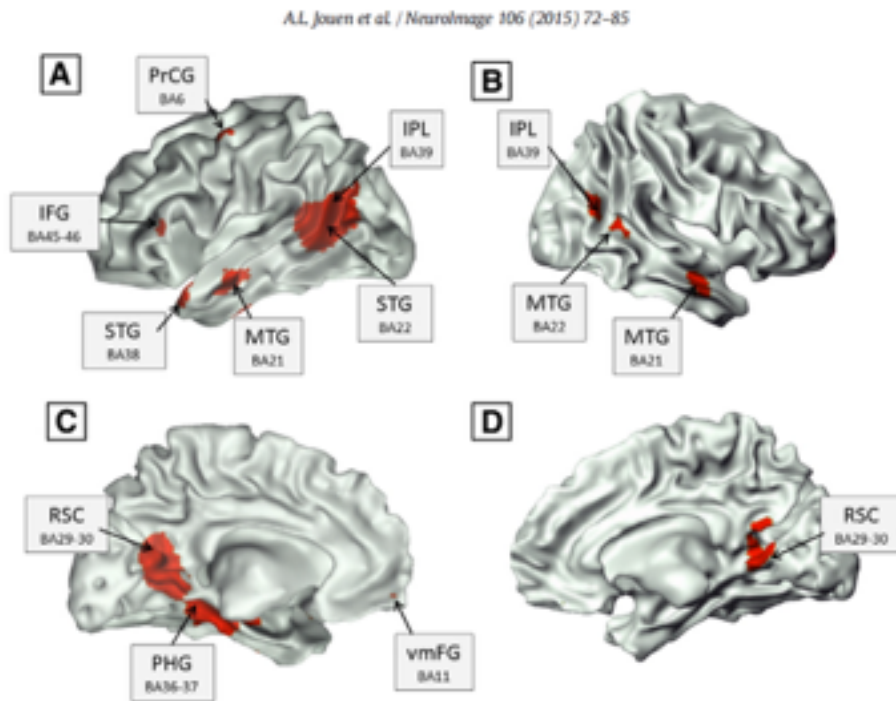
- We organize our experience and our memory of human happenings mainly in the form of narrative-stories, excuses, myths ....
- Narrative as a form not only of representing but of **constituting** reality

# How does the brain process meaning?

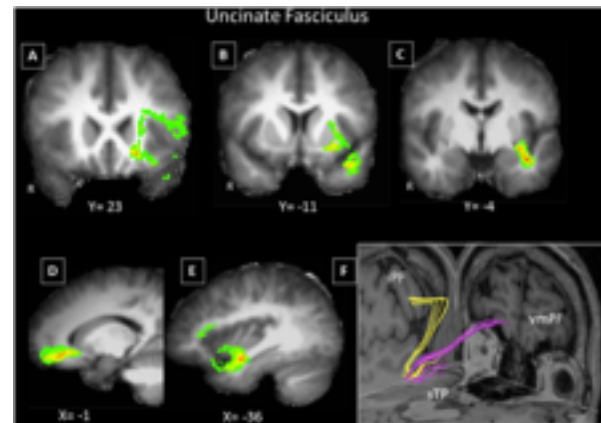
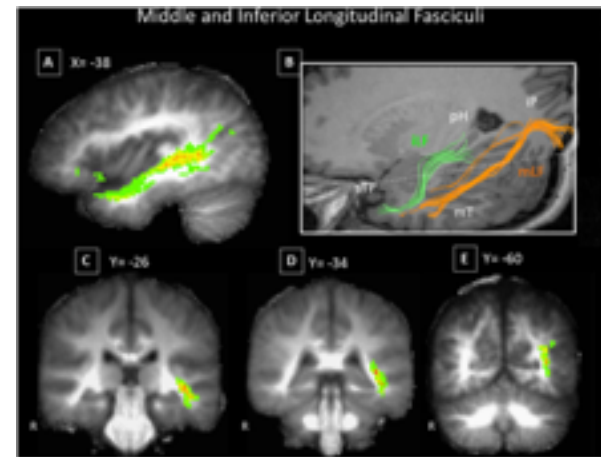
A.L. Jouen et al / NeuroImage 106 (2015) 72–85



# By reactivating the high dimensional representations of experienced situation

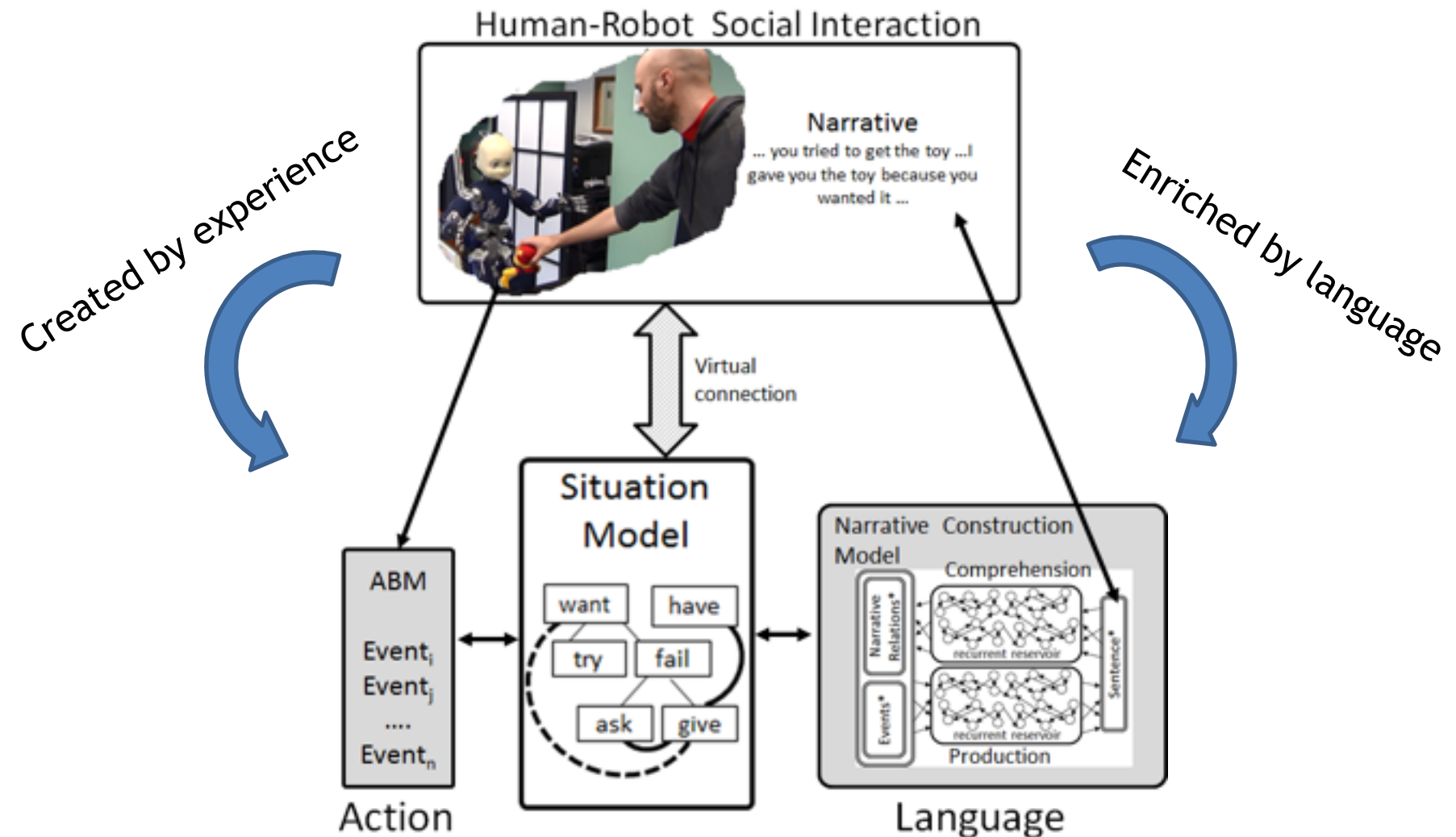


Jouen et al (2015) Neuroimage



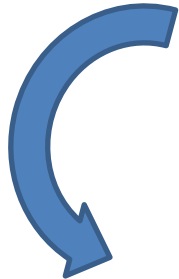
Jouen et al (2018) Neuroimage

# The Common Representation: The Situation Model

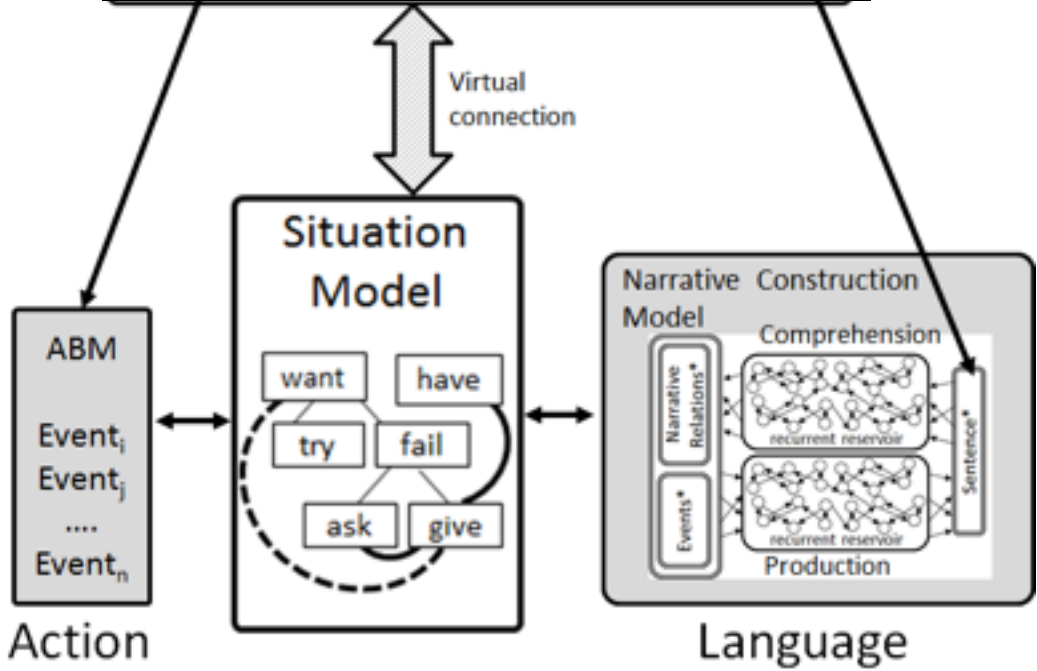
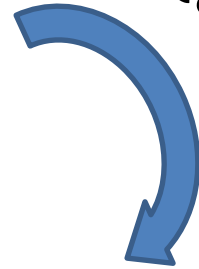




Created by experience



Enriched by language



# Recalling From the Situation Model





# Using learned narrative schemas in new situations

New experiences coded in ABM



# Generating a new narrative using learned narrative template



# Transition

- Can we use this technology
  - Autobiographical memory
  - Narrative enrichment
- To improve quality of life in real settings?

# Improving Quality of Life with a Narrative Companion\*



Peter Ford Dominey<sup>(1)</sup>, Victor Paléologue<sup>(2)</sup>, Amit Kumar Pandey<sup>(2)</sup>, Jocelyne Ventre-Dominey<sup>(1)</sup>

1. INSERM U1208 Human and Robot Cognitive Systems Team
2. Softbank Robotics

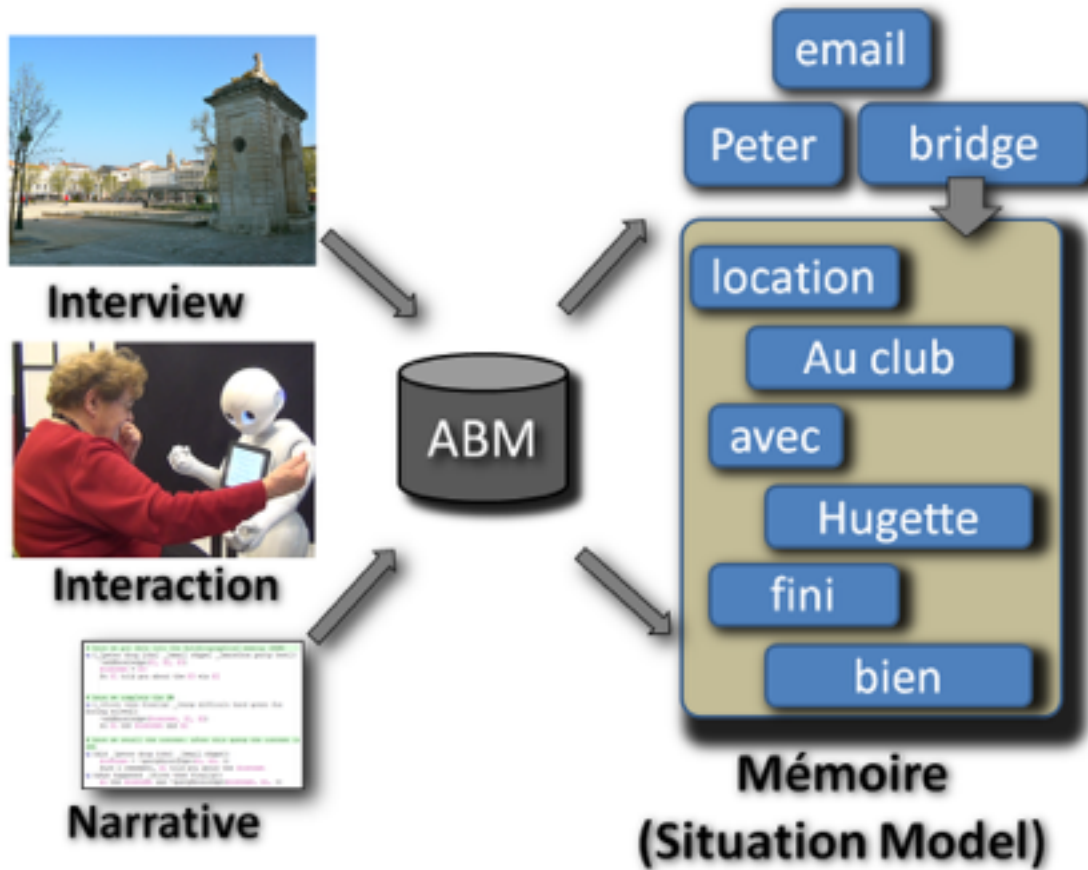
\*IEEE Ro-Man 2017 - Supported by EU FP7 Project “What You Say Is What You Did”

# Motivation

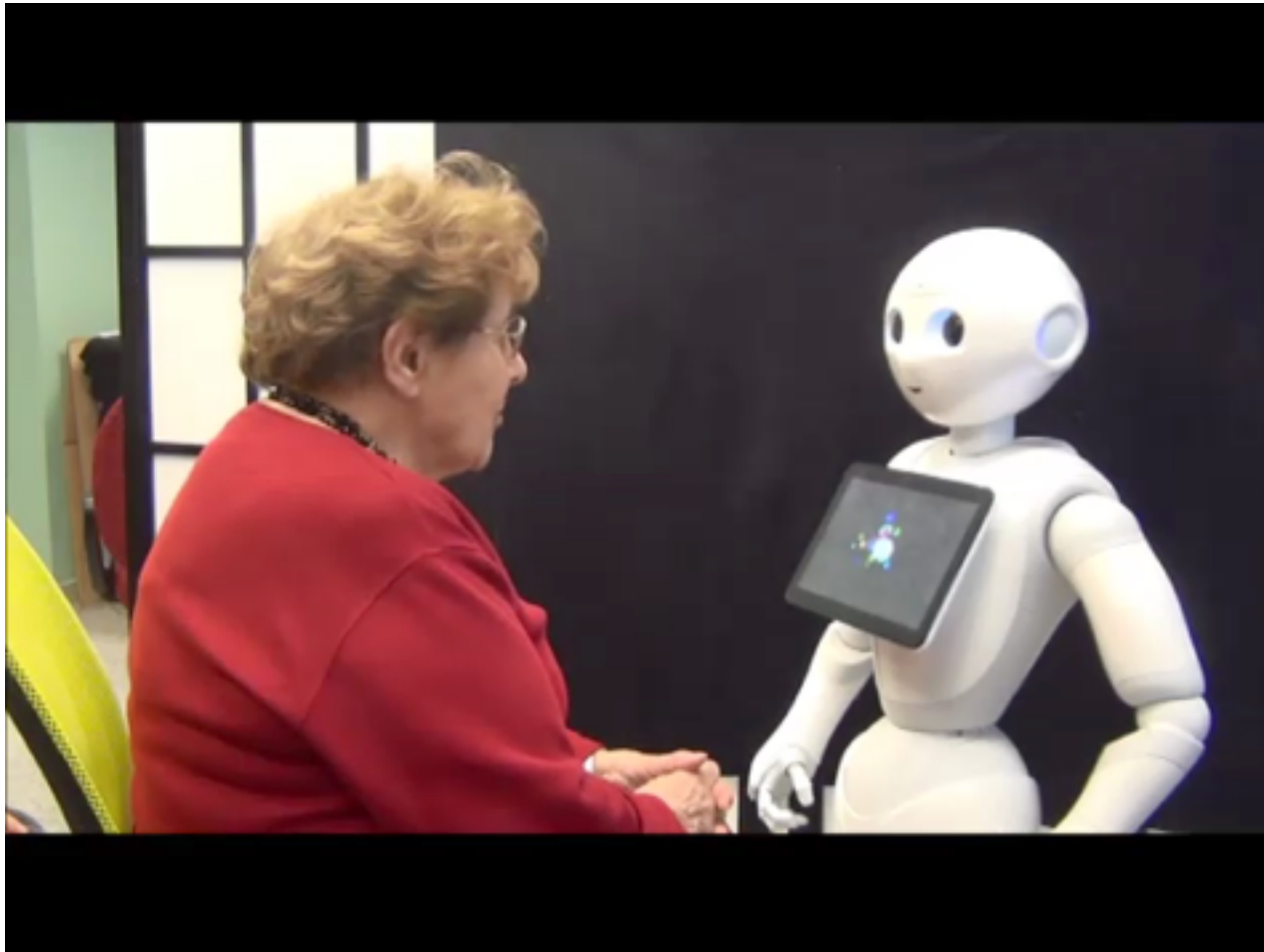
- Self-identity relies on structured memory of experiences shared with others, embedded in narrative
- This memory allows one to continue to share experiences with others
- Loss of memory creates loss of shared experience, and loss of self
- A robot that makes autobiographical memory available in simple narrative can serve as a « social bridge »



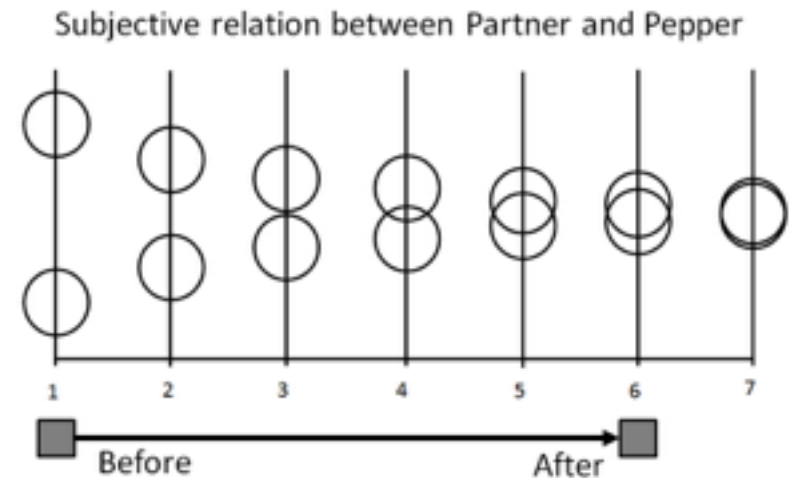
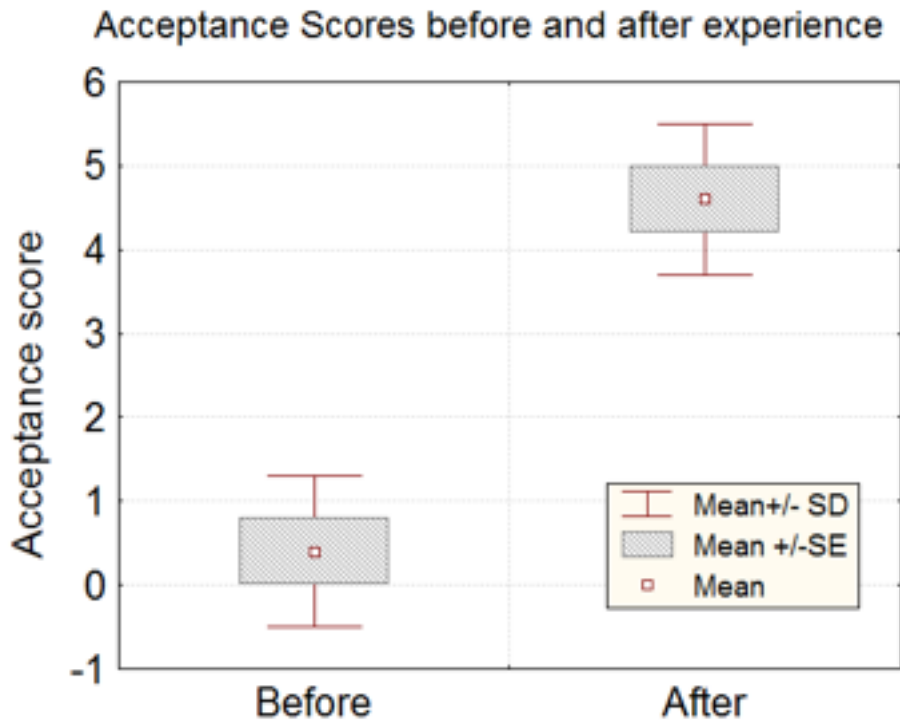
# System Requirements



# Case study: Naive Elderly Subject



# Subjective Measures of Acceptance





# Conclusions

- The self is narrative
- Human psychology and neuroscience provide the blueprint for the autobiographical and narrative memory system
- We can use this blueprint to build cognitive systems that can:
  - enable state of the art robots, and
  - Help people