

# Anthropomorphism

The tendency of attributing human cognitive and emotional states to inanimate objects, machines and animals with a view to rationalising their actions.

It affects the interpretation of actions, agency and trust.



## **Anthropomorphism: cues**



Duffy, B.R. 2003, Anthropomorphism and the social robot, Robotics And Autonomous Systems, Vol. 42, No. 3-4, pp.177-190.

### Anthropomorphism: shape

Artefact shape is usually perceived as if it were human.

For example with both humans and artefacts a higher face ratio (ratio of face width to face height) is associated with greater perceived dominance.

Maeng, A. and Aggarwal, P. 2018, Facing dominance: anthropomorphism and the effect of product face ratio on consumer preference, Journal of Consumer Research, Vol. 44, No. 5, pp.1104-1122..



### **Anthropomorphism: movement**

Living creatures move continuously due to physiological needs such as blood circulation and sensory needs such as visual scanning of the environment.

Movement, as opposed to no movement, is thus a major stimulator of the human anthropomorphising tendency.

The exact timing and sequence of the movements leads to associations with specific machines, animals or humans.



Giacomin, J. 2023, Future Autonomous road Vehicles, Routledge, London, UK.



#### **Anthropomorphism: voice**

Human-like voice strongly stimulates the anthropomorphising tendency.

For example, people are much more likely to judge statements as having originated from a human when they are voiced as opposed to expressed as written text.

Schroeder, J. and Epley, N. 2016, Mistaking Minds And Machines: how speech affects dehumanization and anthropomorphism, Journal of Experimental Psychology, General, Vol 145, No. 11, pp.1427-1437.



### Anthropomorphism: name

Human-like names strongly stimulate the anthropomorphising tendency.

For example, the employees of a company which develops medicine delivery robots observed hospital staff being friendlier towards robots that had been given human names.

"Oh, Betsy made a mistake!" versus "This stupid machine doesn't work!"

# **Anthropomorphism: gender**

Contoured body shapes stimulate female associations while squared body shapes stimulate male associations.

Contoured body shapes are judged more appropriate for activities traditionally performed by women.

Squared body shapes are judged more appropriate for activities traditionally performed by men.

Size, shape, colour, movement, voice, speech rate, name and other characteristics can lead to gendering.



Bernotat, J., Eyssel, F. and Sachse, J. 2021, The (Fe) Male Robot: how robot body shape impacts first impressions and trust towards robots, International Journal Of Social Robotics, Vol. 13, pp.477-489.



# Anthropomorphism: uncanny valley

As the appearance of a robot is made more human-like the people's emotional responses become more positive and empathetic. Until a point is reached beyond which they react negatively to the robot due to its imperfect mimicking of humans. Further realism then eventually reaches a point at which the robot becomes indistinguishable from an actual human, restoring positive responses and empathy.

Mori, M. 1982, The Buddha In The Robot, Charles E. Tuttle Co., North Clarendon, Vermont, USA..

