

Representing Space in Cognition

Interrelations of Behaviour,
Language, and Formal Models

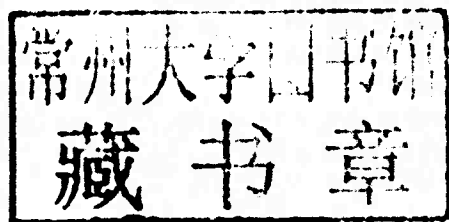
Edited by
Thora Tenbrink, Jan Wiener,
and Christophe Claramunt



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THORA TENBRINK, JAN WIENER,
AND CHRISTOPHE CLARAMUNT



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Representing Space in Cognition

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Preface

This book emerged from a collaborative interdisciplinary specialized workshop in 2010, located at the HWK Hanse Institute for Advanced Studies in Delmenhorst (Germany), <<http://www.wayfinding.uni-bremen.de/workshop/>>. The workshop concluded the Tandem project on 'Wayfinding strategies in behavior and language', funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, and furthermore followed up on excited debates at the Conference of Spatial Information Theory (COSIT) 2009. Based on the invitation of renowned experts in the various related fields, the workshop led to energetic discussion and a broad variety of inspirations for future interdisciplinary research in the field of spatial cognition. Our aim in compiling this book was to capture this spirit and enhance progress in this direction. Following the workshop we circulated a call among experienced researchers in the fields of cognitive science, psychology, linguistics, and computer science, inviting submissions and triggering a range of excited responses. We firmly believe that interdisciplinary research in this area carries considerable promise for enhancing state-of-the-art spatial assistance technology, based on solid empirical insights and specialized formal modelling techniques.

We would like to thank the Volkswagen Foundation, the COSIT committee, and the Hanse Institute for Advanced Studies for jointly financing the workshop, and the Volkswagen Foundation for funding the foregoing Tandem project. Further research funding by the DFG for the SFB/TR 8 Spatial Cognition Research Centre is acknowledged. We are grateful to our reviewers for substantially contributing to the quality of this book, and to the OUP editorial team—most particularly Julia Steer and Kate Gilks—for making the final editing steps a smooth and pleasant experience.

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Jan Wiener
Christophe Claramunt

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Michael Barclay is currently developing natural language system software and doing associated consulting work for Life Inside Ltd. He graduated in engineering science from Trinity College Cambridge and spent twenty years designing and modelling radio systems. Needing a change he went back to University and obtained a PhD in computer science from Exeter. His principal focus is on machine learning of human language and in particular spatial language.

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List of abbreviations

AAL	Ambient Assisted Living
AI	Artificial Intelligence
CAAD	Computer-Aided Architecture Design
CMP	Cognitive Model of Planning
CRF	conditional random field
DC	disconnected (RCC-8 relation)
DD	direction down
DR	direction right
EC	externally connected (RCC-8 relation)
EQ	equal (RCC-8 relation)
EST	Event Segmentation Theory
FOR	frame of reference
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HP-TSP	human performance on the Travelling Salesman Problem
HPI	Haptic Pointer Interface
ICM-9	Internal Cardinal Direction Model
NN	nearest neighbour
NTPP	non-tangential proper part (RCC-8 relation)
NTPPI	non-tangential proper-part inverse (RCC-8 relation)
PO	partial overlap (RCC-8 relation)
PP	prepositional phrase
PrP	peripersonal
QSR	qualitative spatial representation
RCC	Region-Connection Calculus
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RIAS	Remote Infrared Audible Signage
SAS	spatial assistance system
SpQL	spatial qualitative labelling
SpRL	spatial role labelling

SSE	Structured Spatial Environment
SVM	support vector machine
TPP	tangential proper-part (RCC-8 relation)
TPPI	tangential proper-part inverse (RCC-8 relation)
TSP	Travelling Salesman Problem

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	vii
<i>The contributors</i>	viii
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xiv
1 Representing space in cognitive science: from empirical insights via computational models to human-centred assistance <i>Thora Tenbrink, Jan Wiener, and Christophe Claramunt</i>	1
Part 1: Empirical insights	
2 Describing the way out of a cornfield: understanding cognitive underpinnings of comprehending survey and route descriptions <i>Holly A. Taylor and Tad T. Brunyé</i>	11
3 Spatial representations for described and perceived locations <i>Marios Avraamides, Catherine Mello, and Nathan Greenauer</i>	27
4 The processing of landmarks in route directions <i>Michel Denis and Gilles Fernandez</i>	42
Part 2: Computational models	
5 Selection of reference objects for locative expressions: the importance of knowledge and perception <i>Michael Barclay and Antony Galton</i>	59
6 Spatial prototypes <i>Eric Chown</i>	87
7 Learning to interpret spatial natural language in terms of qualitative spatial relations <i>Parisa Kordjamshidi, Joana Hois, Martijn van Otterlo, and Marie-Francine Moens</i>	115
8 A computational model of cooperative spatial behaviour for virtual humans <i>Nhung Nguyen and Ipke Wachsmuth</i>	147

Part 3: Human-centred assistance

9	The ‘ <i>space</i> ’ in spatial assistance systems: conception, formalization, and computation	171
	<i>Mehul Bhatt, Carl Schultz, and Christian Freksa</i>	
10	Cognitive operations in tour planning	215
	<i>Inessa Seifert and Thora Tenbrink</i>	
11	Navigation assistance for blind pedestrians: guidelines for the design of devices and implications for spatial cognition	244
	<i>Mathieu Gallay, Michel Denis, and Malika Auvray</i>	
	<i>References</i>	268
	<i>Index of authors</i>	299
	<i>Index of subjects</i>	303

Representing space in cognitive science: from empirical insights via computational models to human-centred assistance

THORA TENBRINK, JAN WIENER,
AND CHRISTOPHE CLARAMUNT

Research in the areas of spatial language, spatial cognition, and spatial information theory has rapidly developed over the last few decades. This is reflected by the steadily growing number of researchers addressing spatial topics, national and international conferences and meetings, and major interdisciplinary research projects spanning a wide variety of issues from spatial behaviour, interaction, and knowledge representation to formal and computational models. Recent developments have now highlighted a widespread interest in establishing a reliable basis for combining insights and representation models from various sources and applications. The combination of perceptual and language-based representations, for example, has led to a better understanding and knowledge of how humans process space in various strands of research. Examples are findings as diverse as functional components associated with spatial prepositions (Coventry and Garrod, 2004; Carlson and van der Zee, 2005), the representation of direction (Klippel and Montello, 2007) and distance relations (Montello, 2009), a rich diversity of spatial planning processes reflected in language (Tenbrink and Wiener, 2009; Hölscher, Tenbrink, and Wiener, 2011), and the integration of functional (affordance-related, cf. Gibson, 1977) factors (Gorniak and Roy, 2007; Moratz and Tenbrink, 2008). Findings such as these highlight the potential of systematically combining the existing manifold approaches to interpreting spatial representations in language with behavioural navigation and action data, associated cognitive processes and strategies, and formal representation systems capturing cognitively relevant structures, categories, and features of space.