

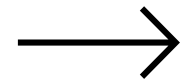
PSG105

PENGANTAR PSIKOLOGI

Runi Rulangi -Prodi Psikologi FHB UPJ

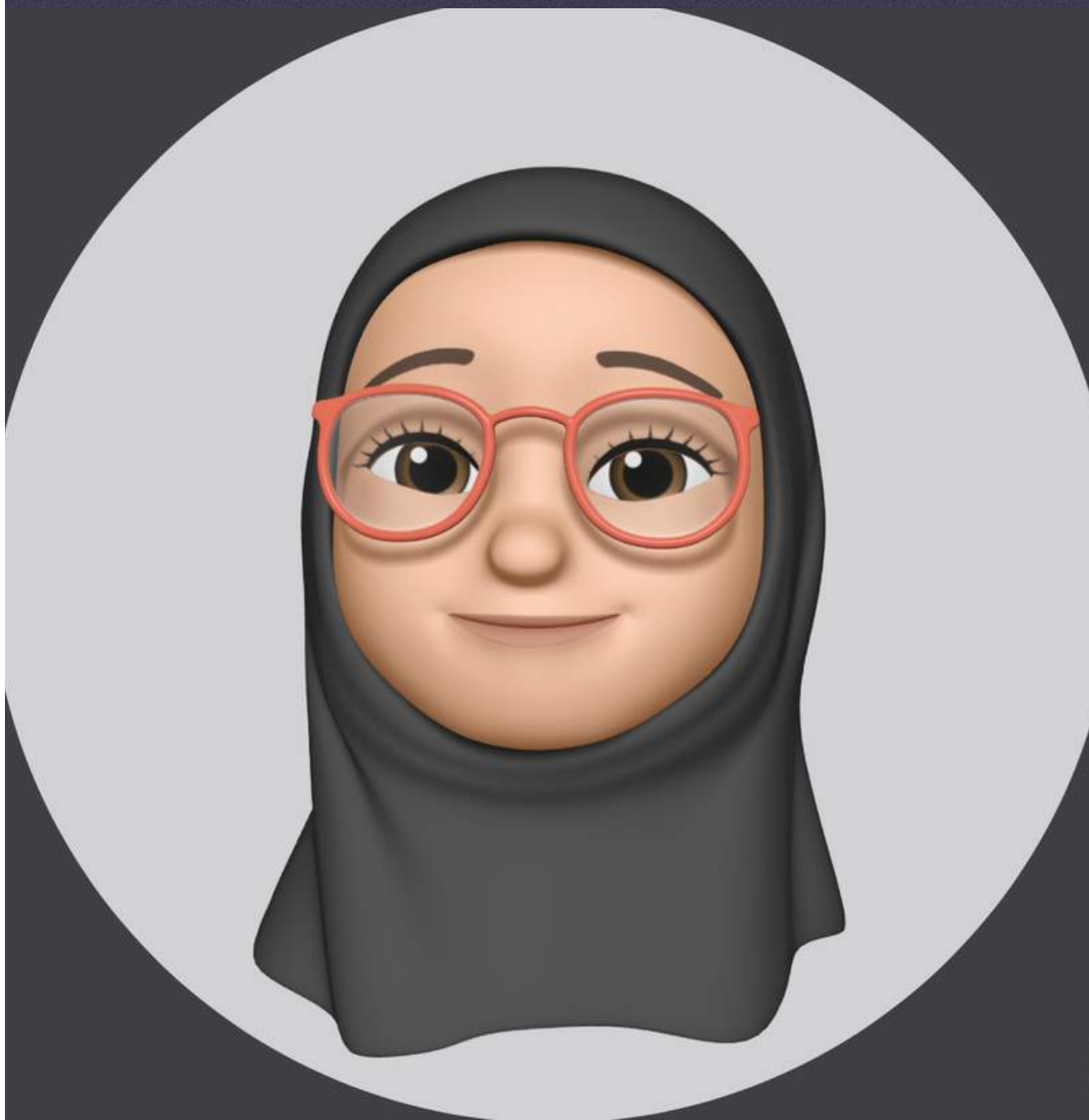
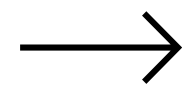


02



Jumpa Lagi di Kelas **Pengantar Psikologi.**

03

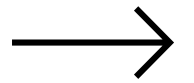


**Kembali lagi
bersama saya,
Anggi.**

Pertemuan Ketiga

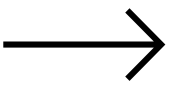
Pengantar Psikologi.

04





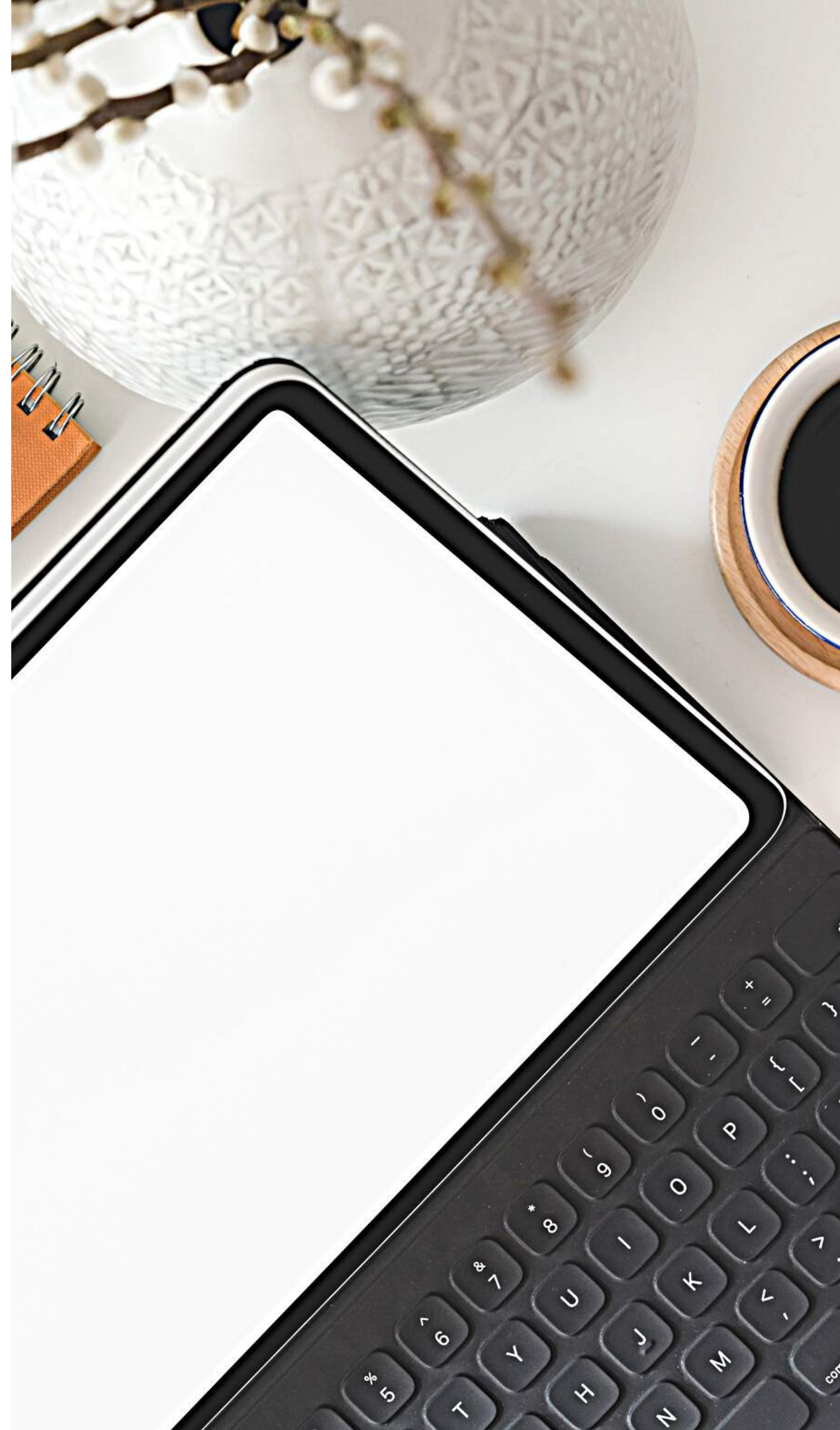
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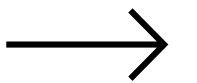
Sensasi dan Persepsi

Outline

- *Sensory Processes*
- *Signal Detection Theory*
- *Sensory Systems*
- *Perception: Creation of Experience*

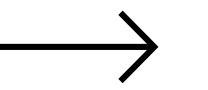


06



- *Sensation is the conversion of energy from the environment into a pattern of response by the nervous system. It is the registration of information.*
- *Sensation is the detection of stimuli—energies from the world around us that affect us in some way. our eyes, ears, and other sensory organs are packed with receptors—specialized cells that convert environmental energies into signals for the nervous system.*

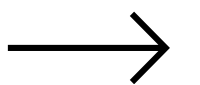
07



Sensasi dan Persepsi

- *Perception is the interpretation of that information.*
- *For example, light rays striking your eyes produce sensation. Your experience of recognizing your roommate is a perception. In practice, the distinction between sensation and perception is often difficult to make.*

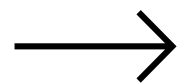
08



Sensasi dan Persepsi

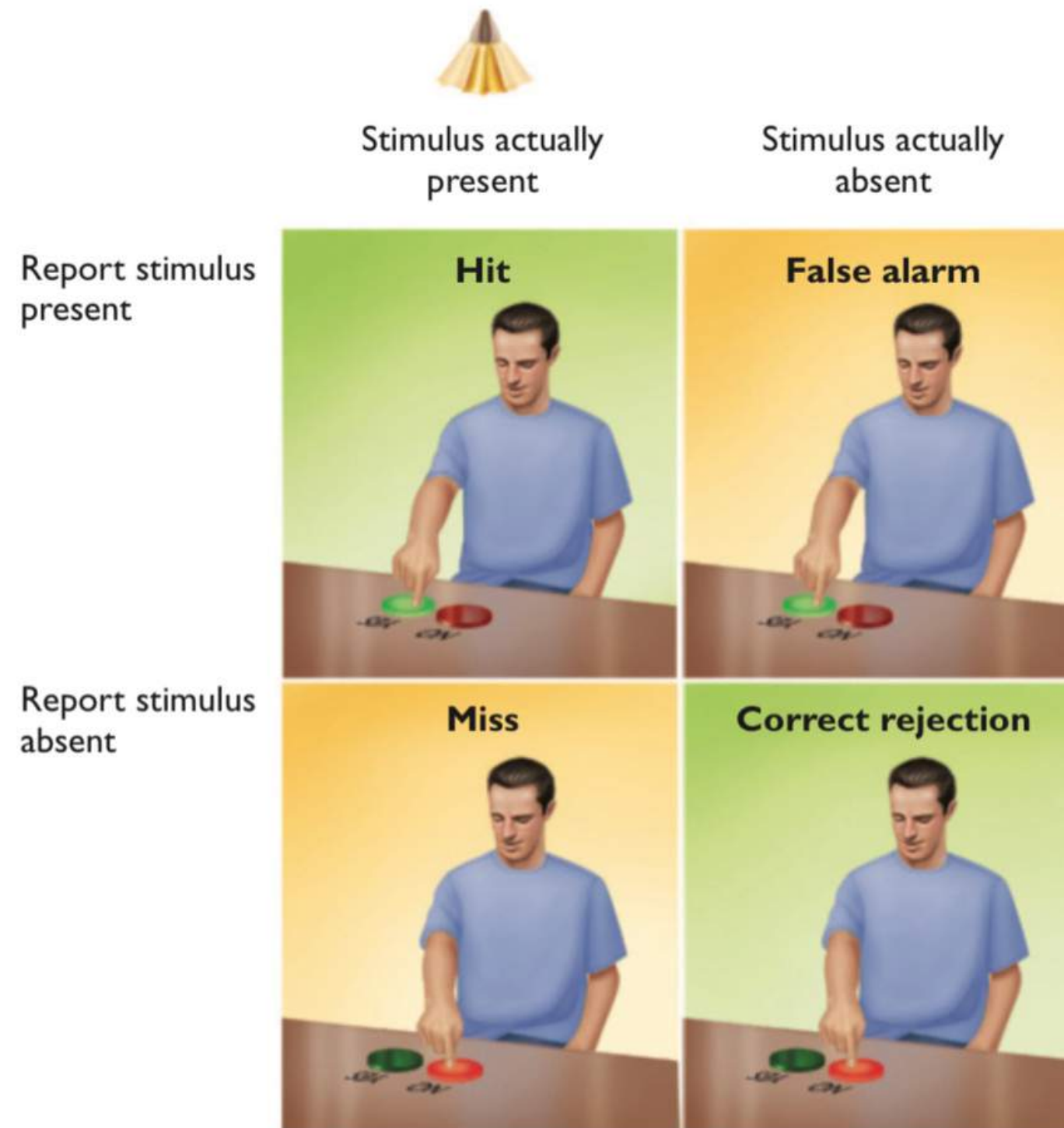


09



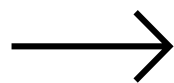
- Hit
 - Stimulus Present & Response Present
- False Alarm
 - Stimulus Absent & Response Present
- Miss
 - Stimulus Present & Response Absent
- Correct Rejection
 - Stimulus Absent & Response Absent

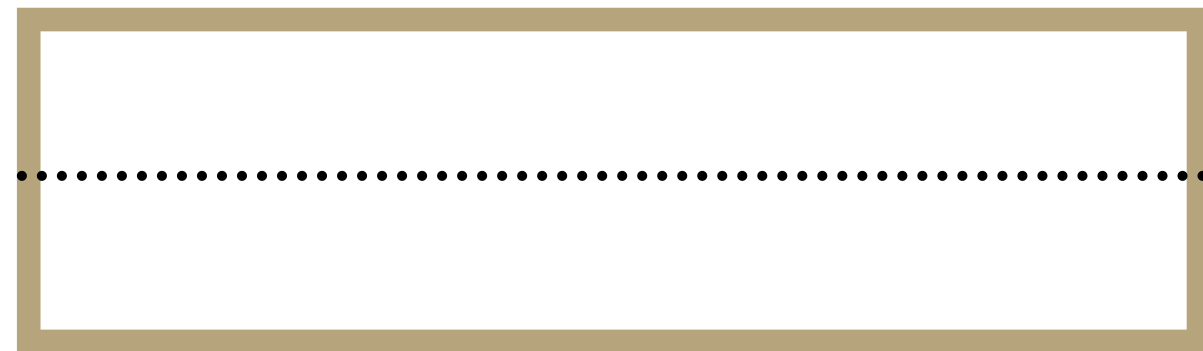
Signal Detection Theory



▲ **Figure 4.33** People make two kinds of correct judgments (green backgrounds) and two kinds of errors (yellow backgrounds). If you tend to say the stimulus is present when you are in doubt, you will get many hits but also many false alarms.

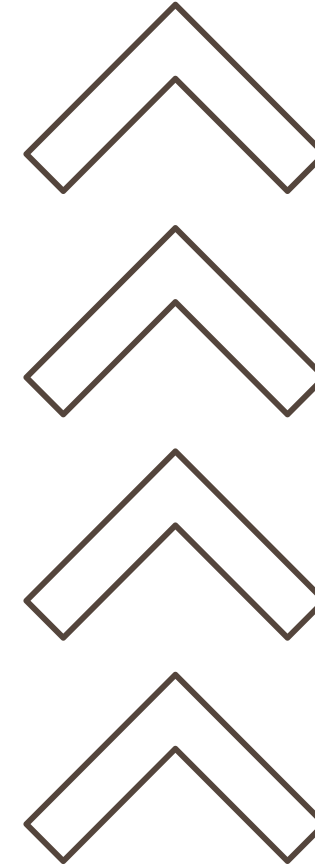
10





Stimulus

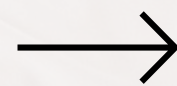
- Sensation
- Detection
- Responding & translating stimuli into nerve impulses to brain.



Information

- Perception
- Making sense what the senses tell.
- Active process of organizing & giving meaning.

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Sensory Systems

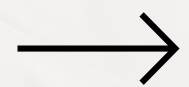
Sensory Systems

- Vision -> Electromagnetic energy
- Audition -> Sound waves
- Gustation -> Taste
- Olfaction -> Smell
- Tactile (Touch) -> Skin
- Kinesthetic & Equilibrium -> Body

13

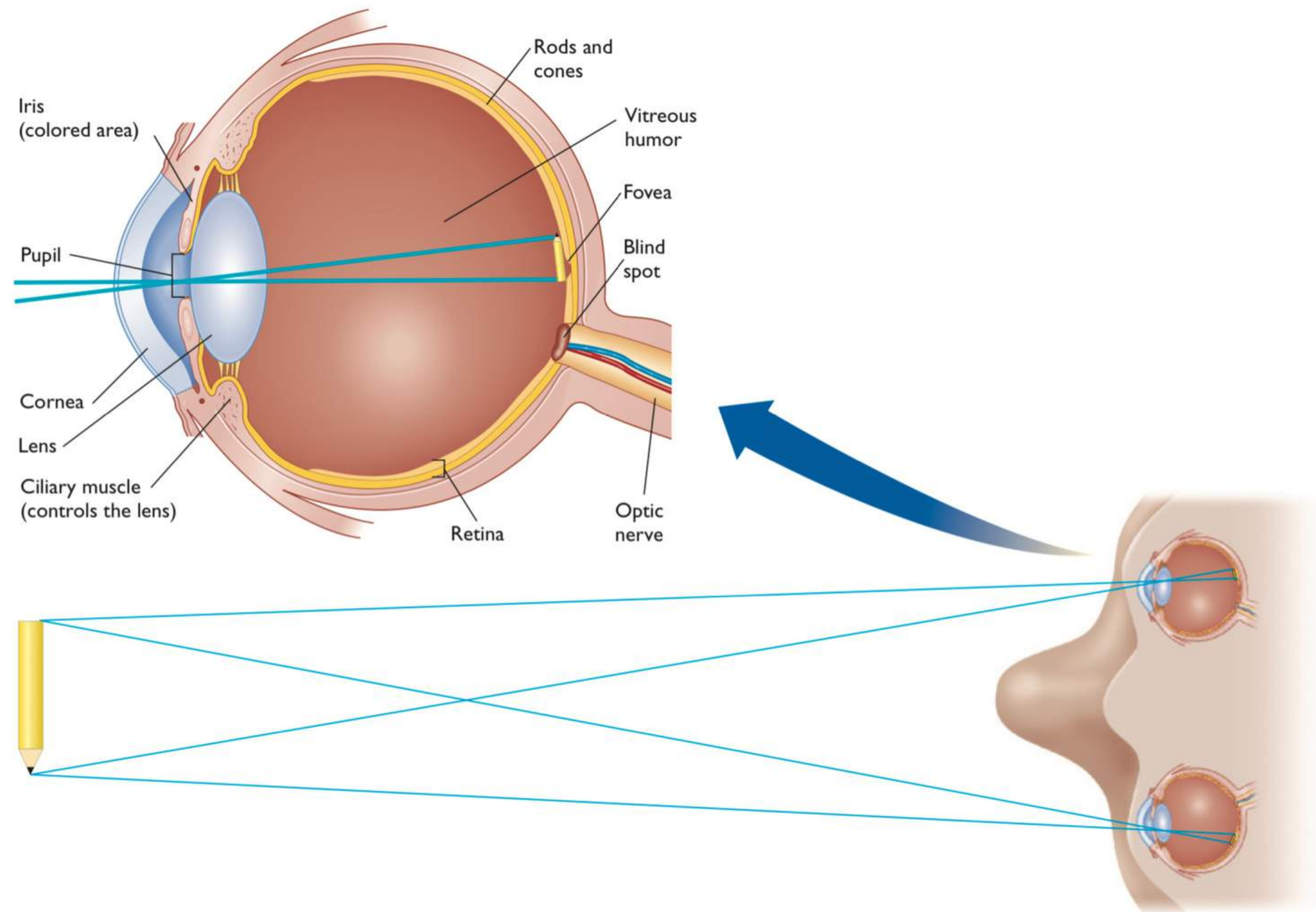


14



Visual Senses





15
→

▲ **Figure 4.2** The lens gets its name from the Latin word *lens*, meaning “lens.” This reference to its shape is an appropriate choice, as this cross-section of the eye shows. The names of other parts of the eye also refer to their appearance.

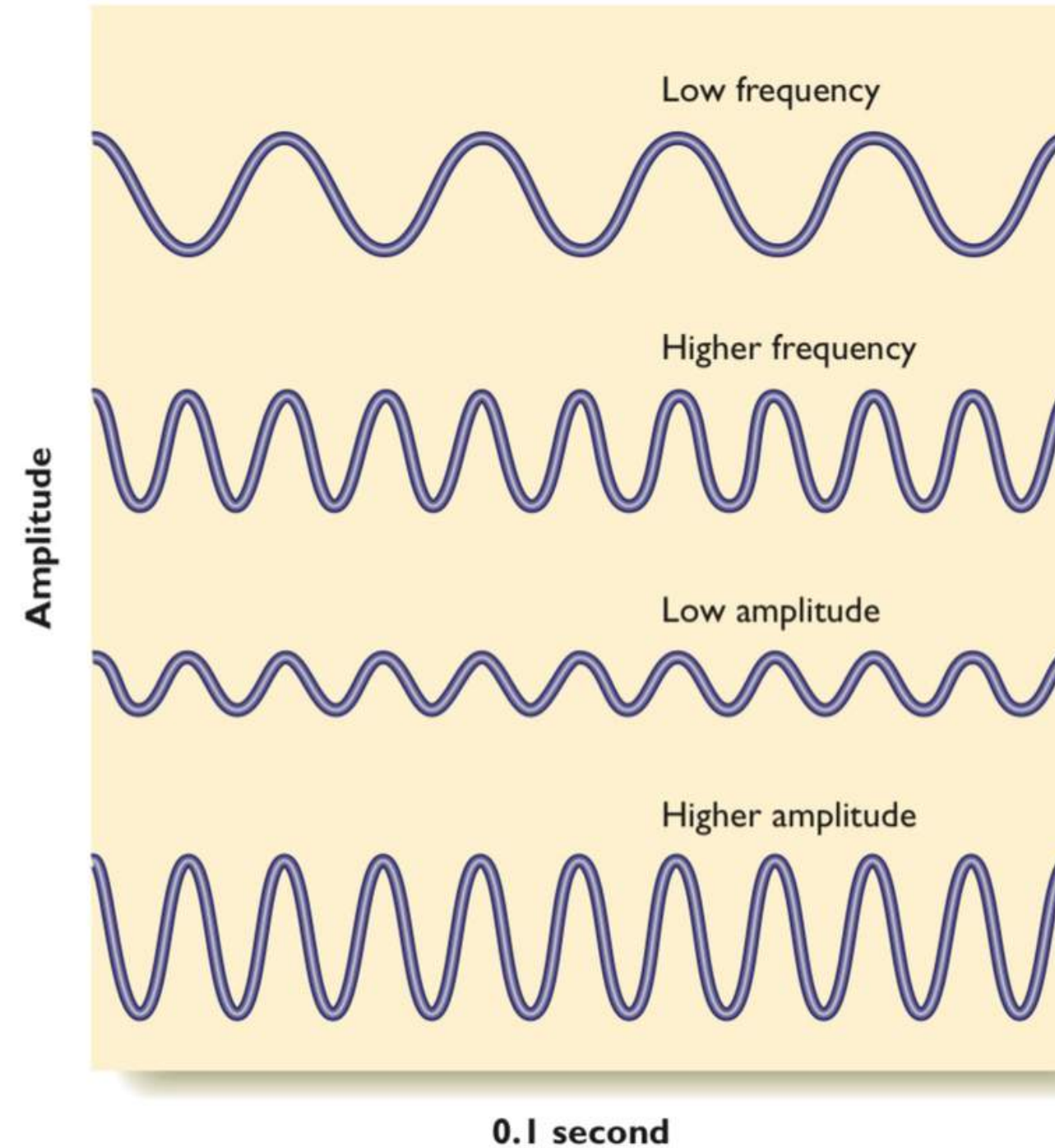
Proses melihat

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Non Visual Senses

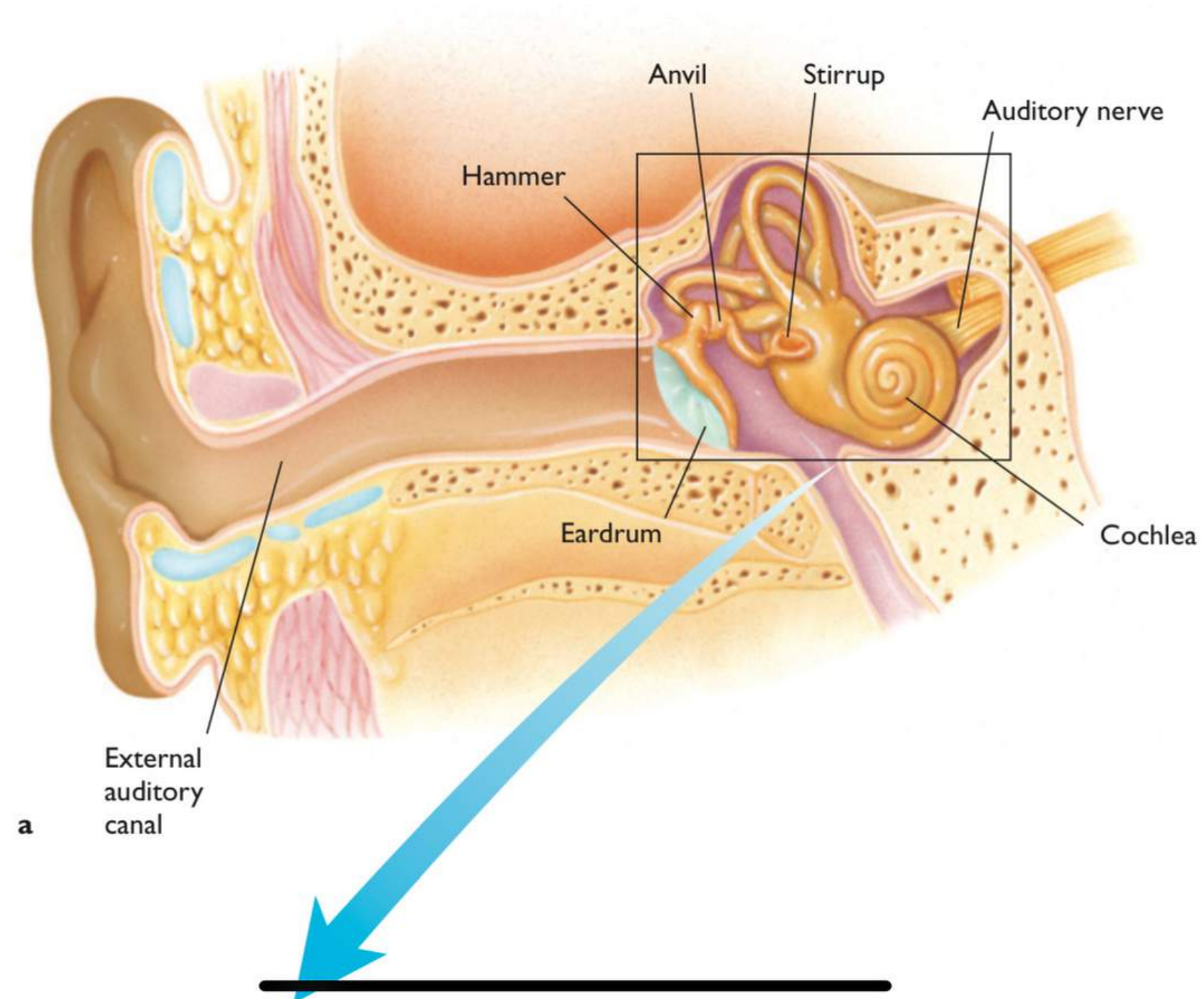
17



▲ **Figure 4.18** The time between the peaks of a sound wave determines the frequency of a sound. We experience frequencies as different pitches. The vertical range, or amplitude, of a wave determines the sound's intensity.

Proses Mendengar

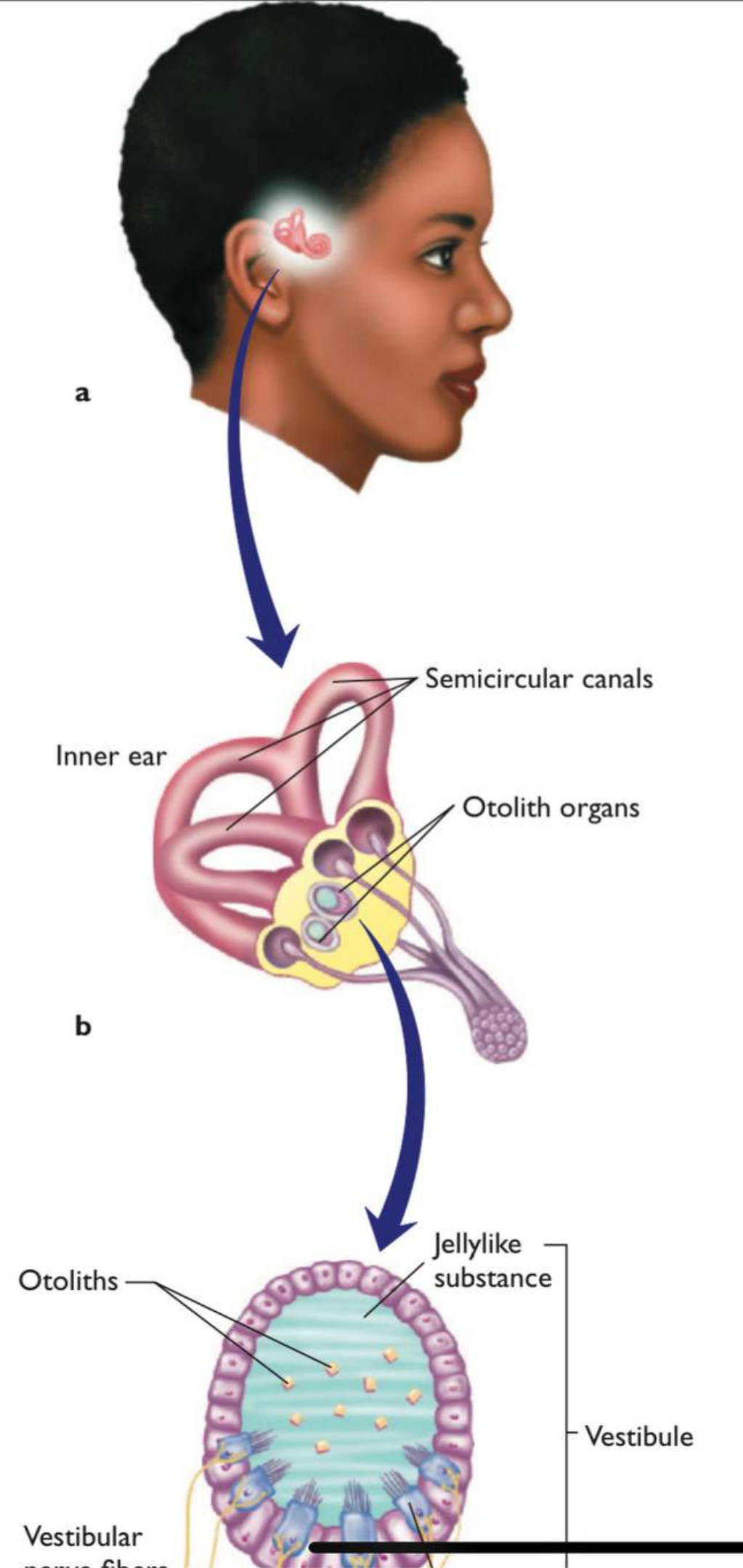
18



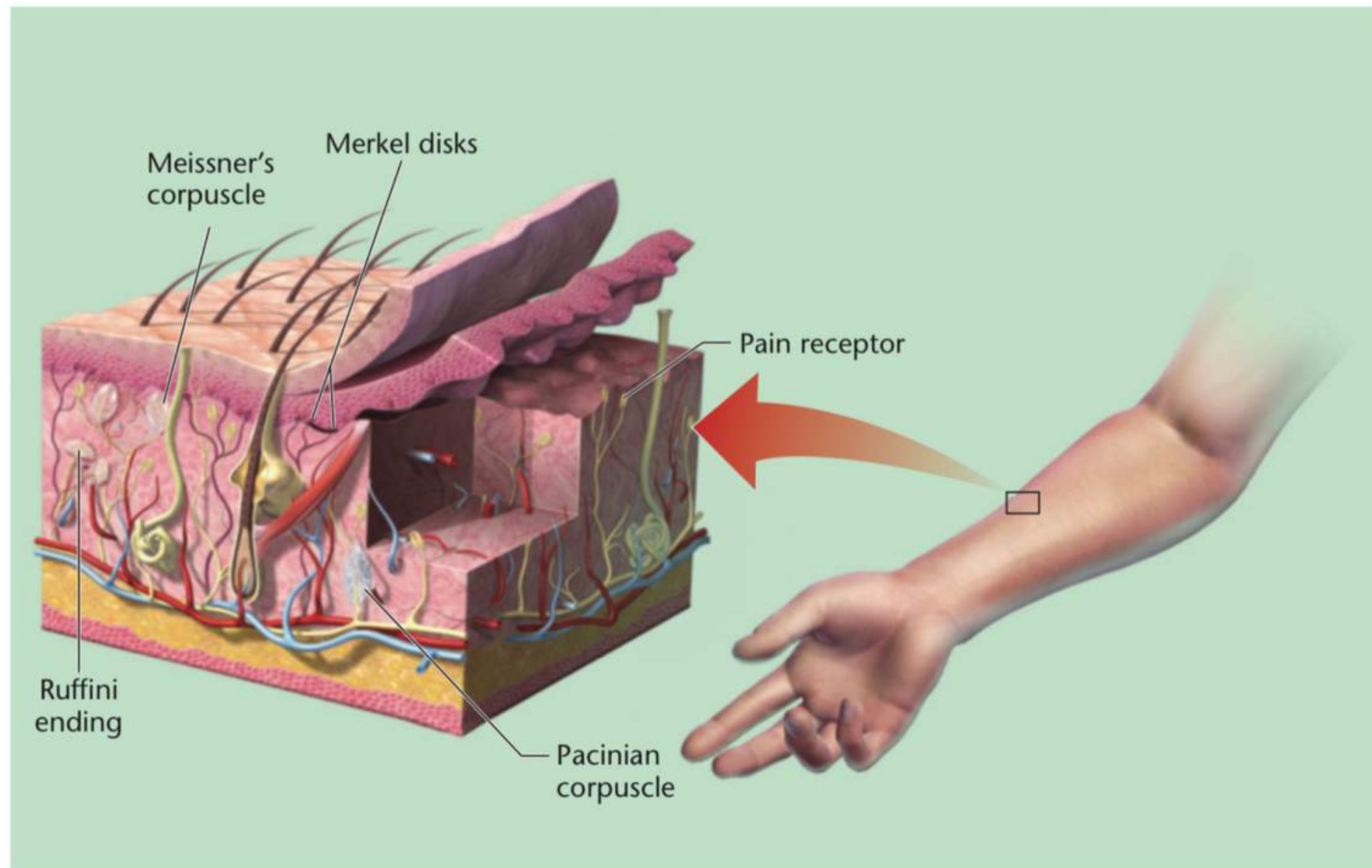
◀ **Figure 4.19** Sound waves vibrate the eardrum **(a)**. Three tiny bones convert the eardrum's vibrations into vibrations in the fluid-filled cochlea **(b)**. These vibrations displace hair cells along the basilar membrane in the cochlea, aptly named after the Greek word for "snail." Here, the dimensions of the cochlea have been changed to make the principles clear.

Vestibular Senses

19



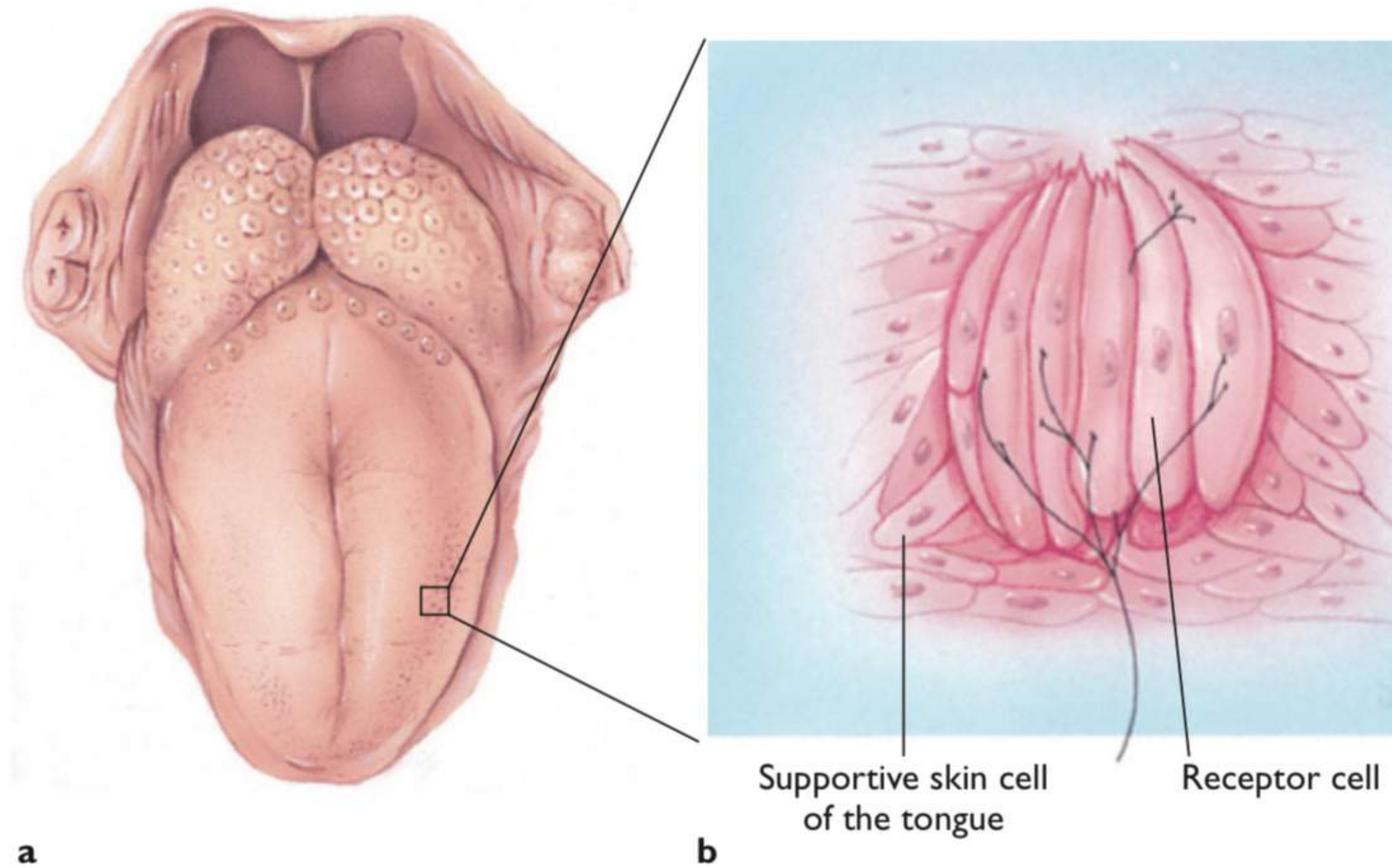
The Cutaneous Senses

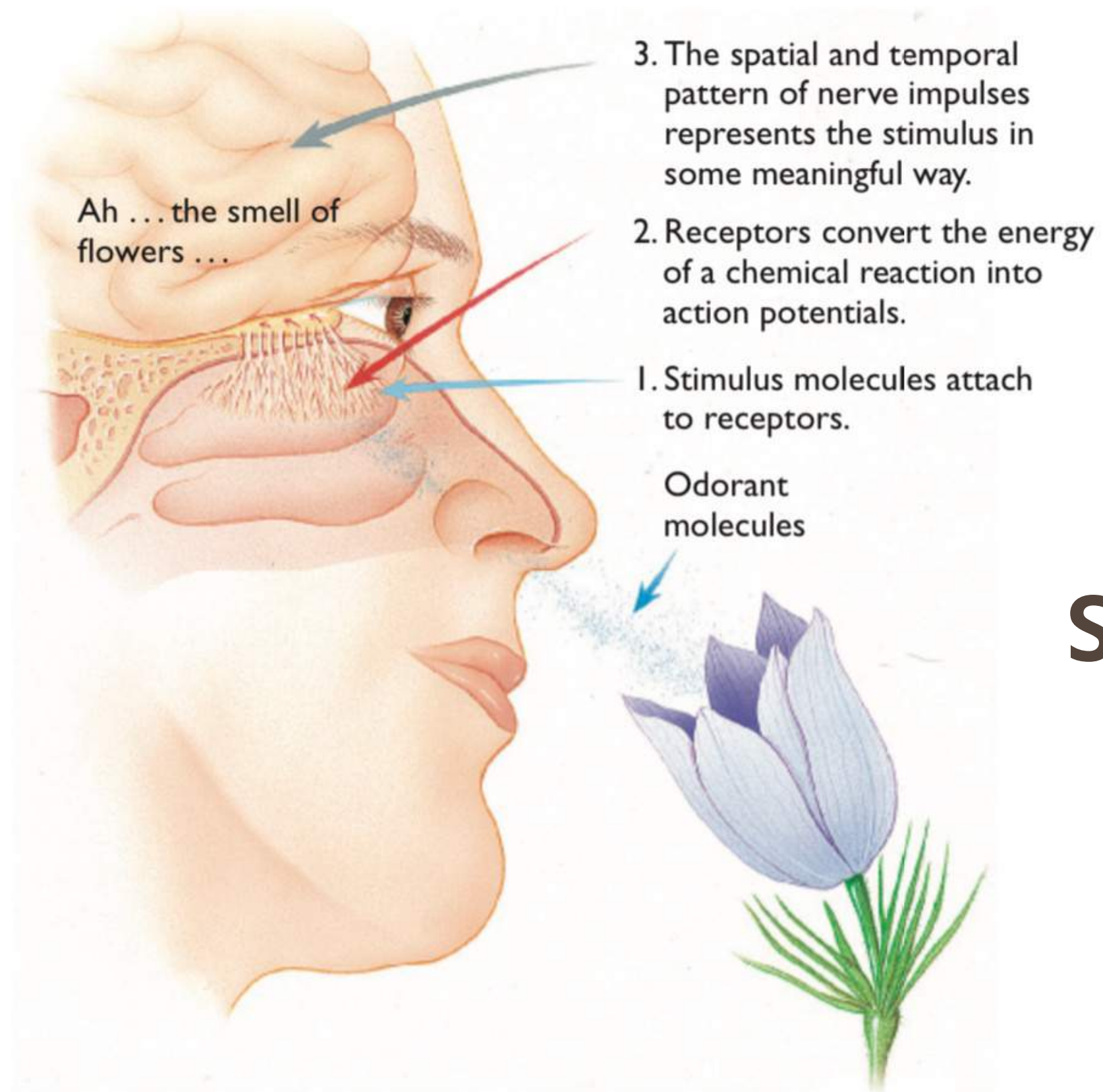


◀ **Figure 4.24** Cutaneous sensation is the product of many kinds of receptors, each sensitive to a particular kind of information.

Tastes

(a) Taste buds, which react to dissolved in saliva, are located along the tongue in adult humans. (b) A cross section of the surface of the tongue shows the structure of the taste buds.





Smell

22

▲ **Figure 4.30** Olfaction, like any other sensory system, converts physical energy into a complex pattern of brain activity.

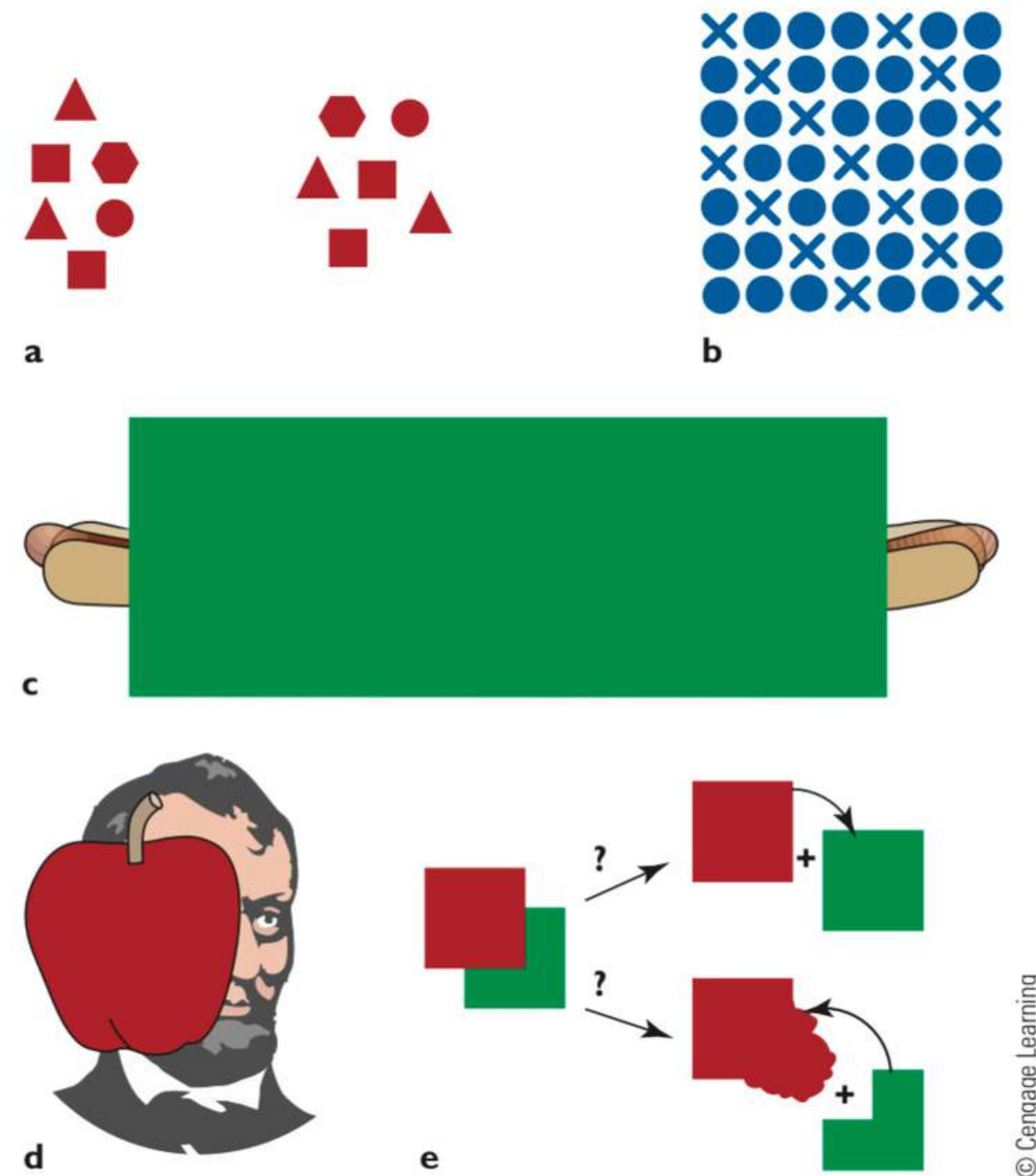
Synesthesia

- *a condition in which a stimulus of one type, such as sound, also elicits another experience, such as color.*
- *E.g. perceiving each letter or number as a color, such as seeing e as green or red*

Gestalt Psychology

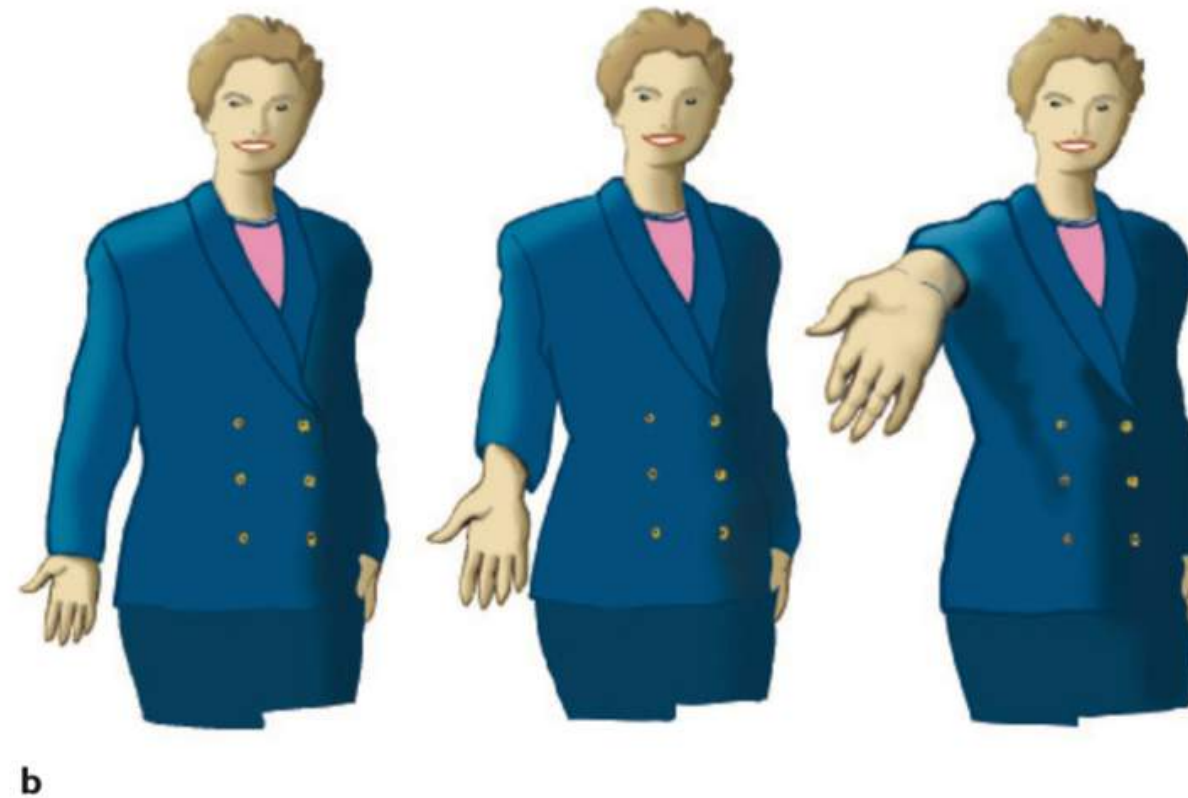
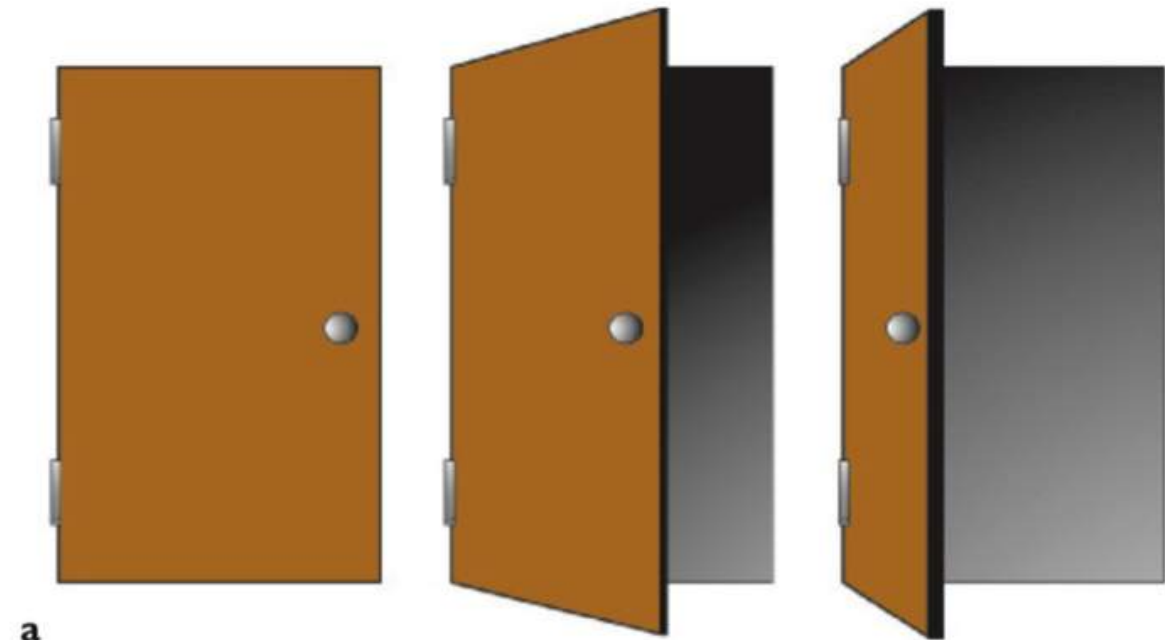
- *A field that emphasizes perception of overall patterns*
- *The whole is different from the sum of its parts*

Gestalt Psychology



▲ **Figure 4.42** Gestalt principles of (a) proximity, (b) similarity, (c) continuation, (d) closure, and (e) good figure.

Movement and Depth



▲ **Figure 4.47** (a) Shape constancy: We perceive all three doors as rectangles.
(b) Size constancy: We perceive all three hands as equal in size.

Movement and Depth

forth (Tombaugh, 1980). He identified that dot as Pluto, which astronomers now list as a dwarf planet (see ► **Figure 4.49**).



▲ **Figure 4.48** A movie consists of a series of still photographs flickering at 86,400 per hour. Here you see a series of stills spread out in space instead of time.



▲ **Figure 4.50** We judge depth and distance in a photograph using monocular cues (those that would work even with just one eye). Closer objects occupy more space on the retina (or in the photograph) than do distant objects of the same type. Nearer objects show more detail. Closer objects overlap distant objects. Objects in the foreground look sharper than objects do on the horizon.

Movement and Depth

forth (Tombaugh, 1980). He identified that dot as Pluto, which astronomers now list as a dwarf planet (see ► **Figure 4.49**).

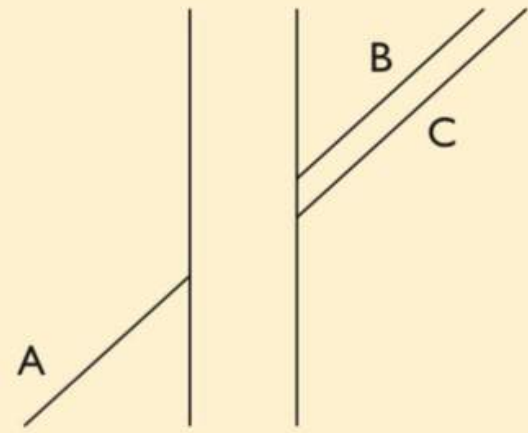


▲ **Figure 4.48** A movie consists of a series of still photographs flickering at 86,400 per hour. Here you see a series of stills spread out in space instead of time.



▲ **Figure 4.50** We judge depth and distance in a photograph using monocular cues (those that would work even with just one eye). Closer objects occupy more space on the retina (or in the photograph) than do distant objects of the same type. Nearer objects show more detail. Closer objects overlap distant objects. Objects in the foreground look sharper than objects do on the horizon.

Ilusi Optik



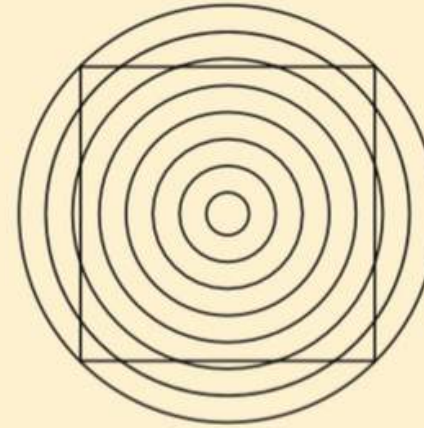
Does line A continue as B, C, or something between them?
(The Poggendorff illusion)

a



Which is a continuation of arc A? (B or C)

b



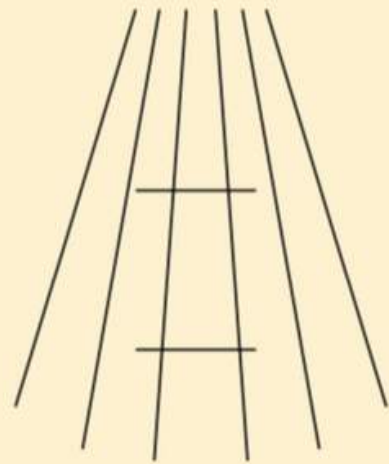
Are the lines of the square straight or bowed?

c



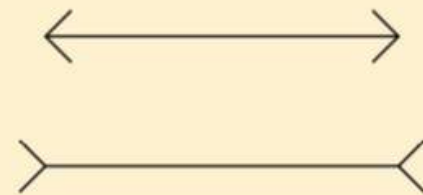
Are the vertical lines straight or bowed?

d



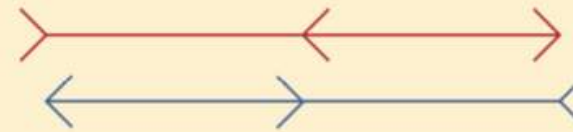
Which horizontal line is longer?
(The Ponzo illusion)

e



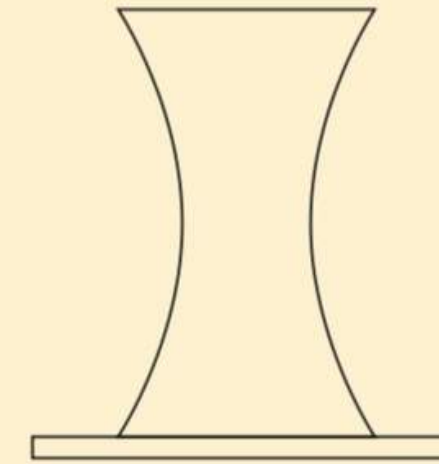
Which horizontal line is longer?
(The Müller-Lyer illusion)

f



Which of the horizontal red lines is longer?
Which of the horizontal blue lines is longer?

g

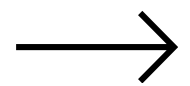


Which is greater—the height of the hat or the width?

h



30



Do you have any questions?

Referensi :

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- Sugiyanto. (2009). Modul Matakuliah Psikologi Umum. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada.
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