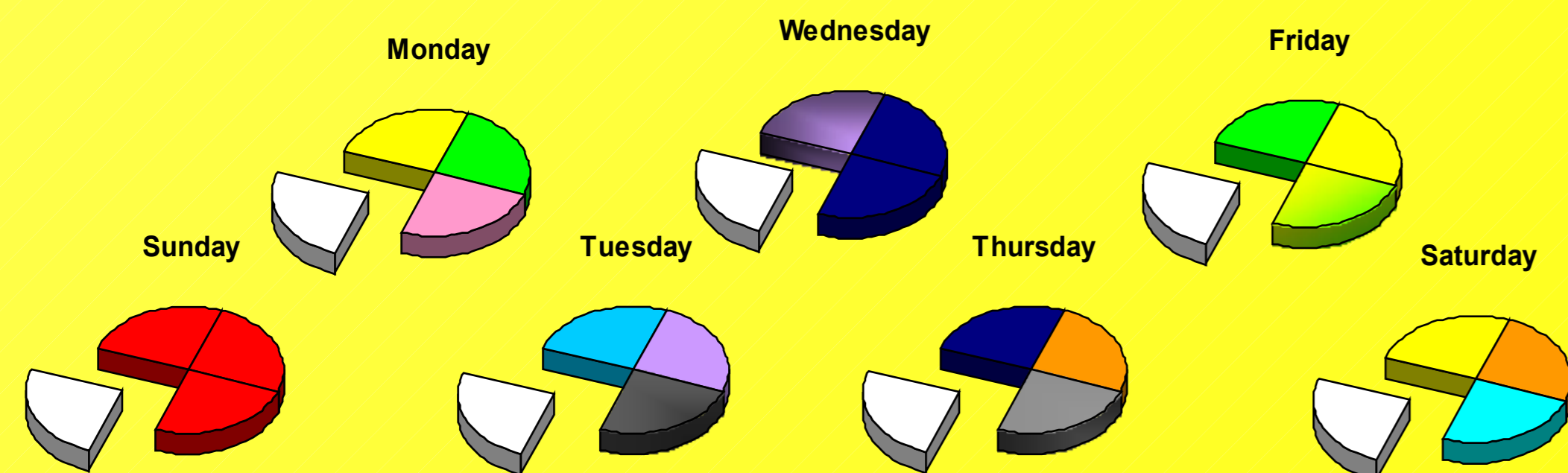
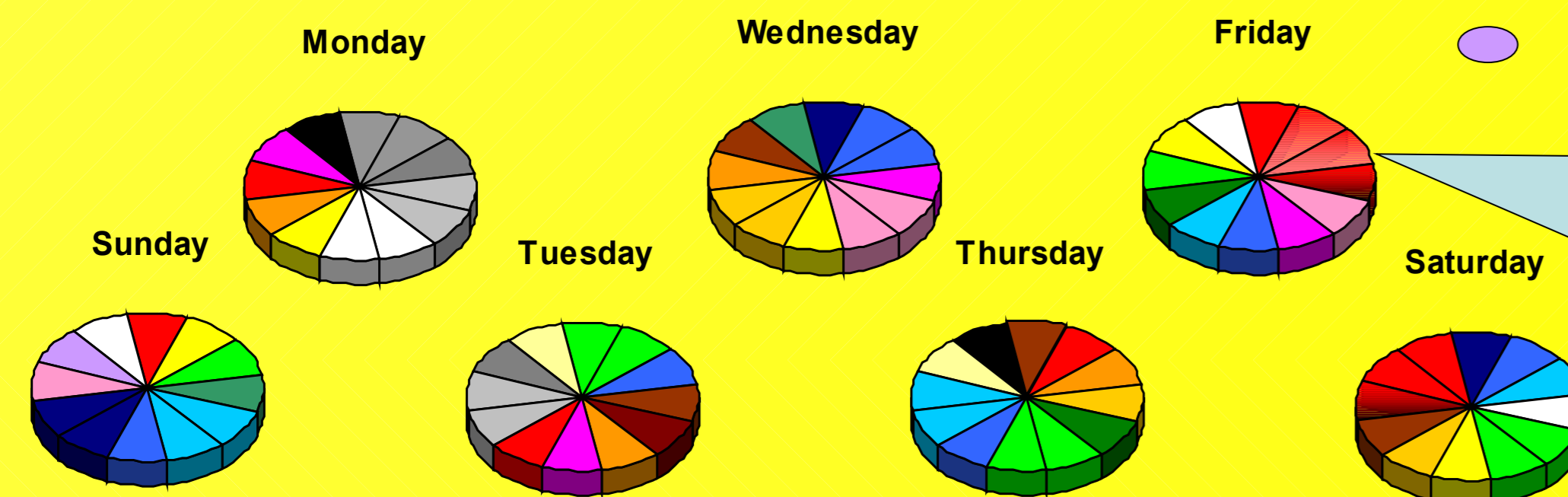


Synesthesia: Emotion & Color

Days of the Week - Colors

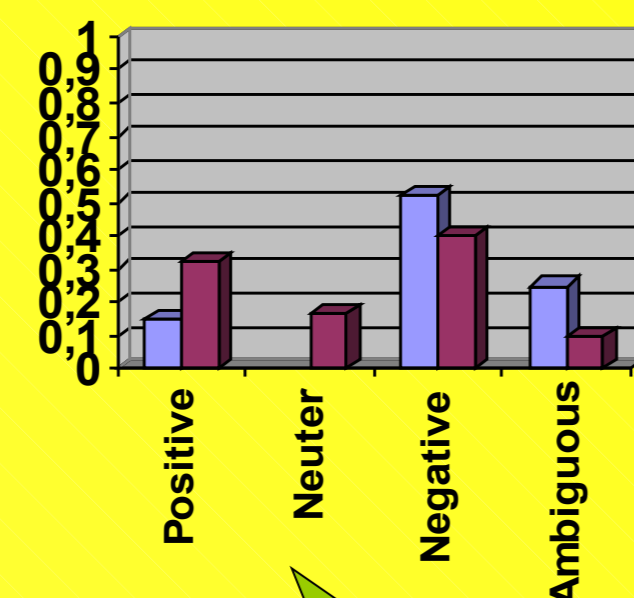


Synesthetes



Control Group

■ Synesthetes ■ Control Group



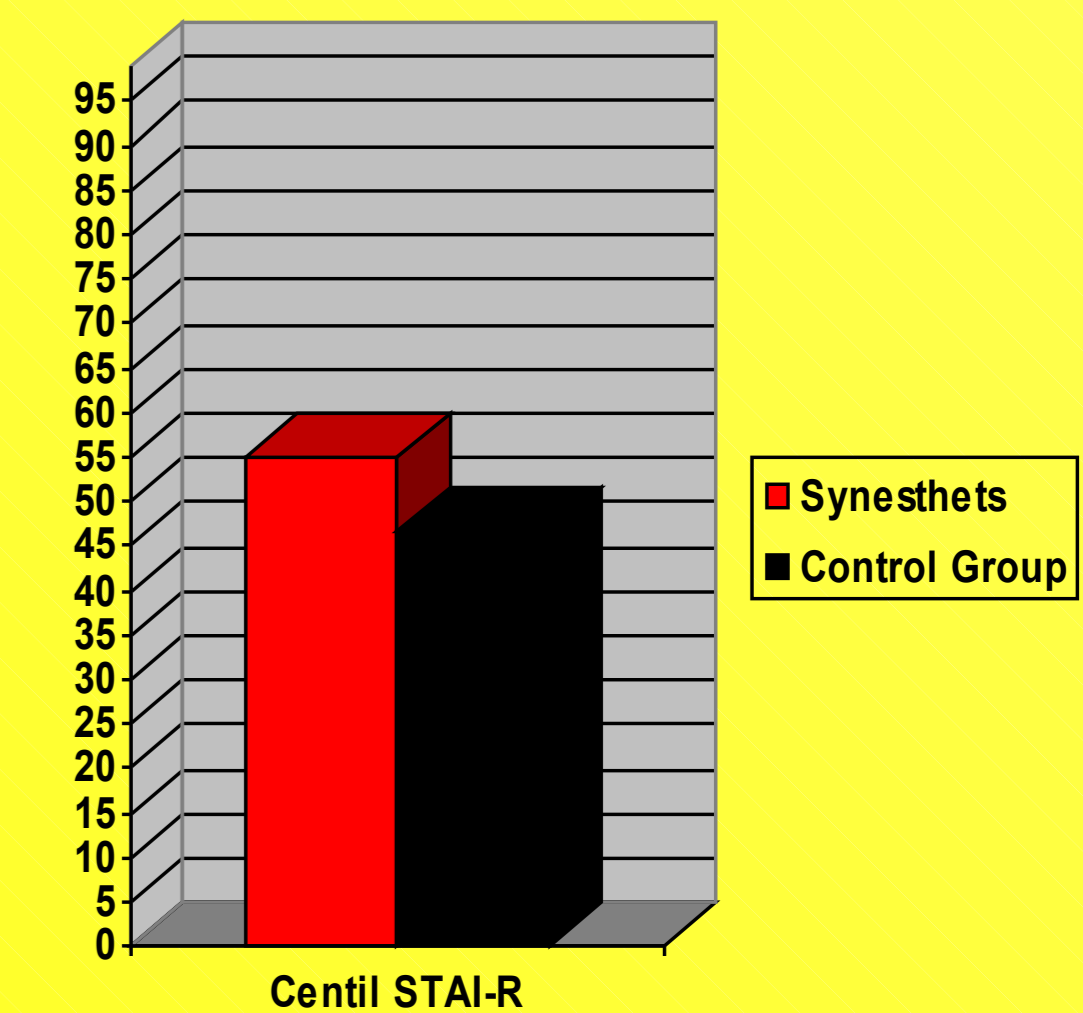
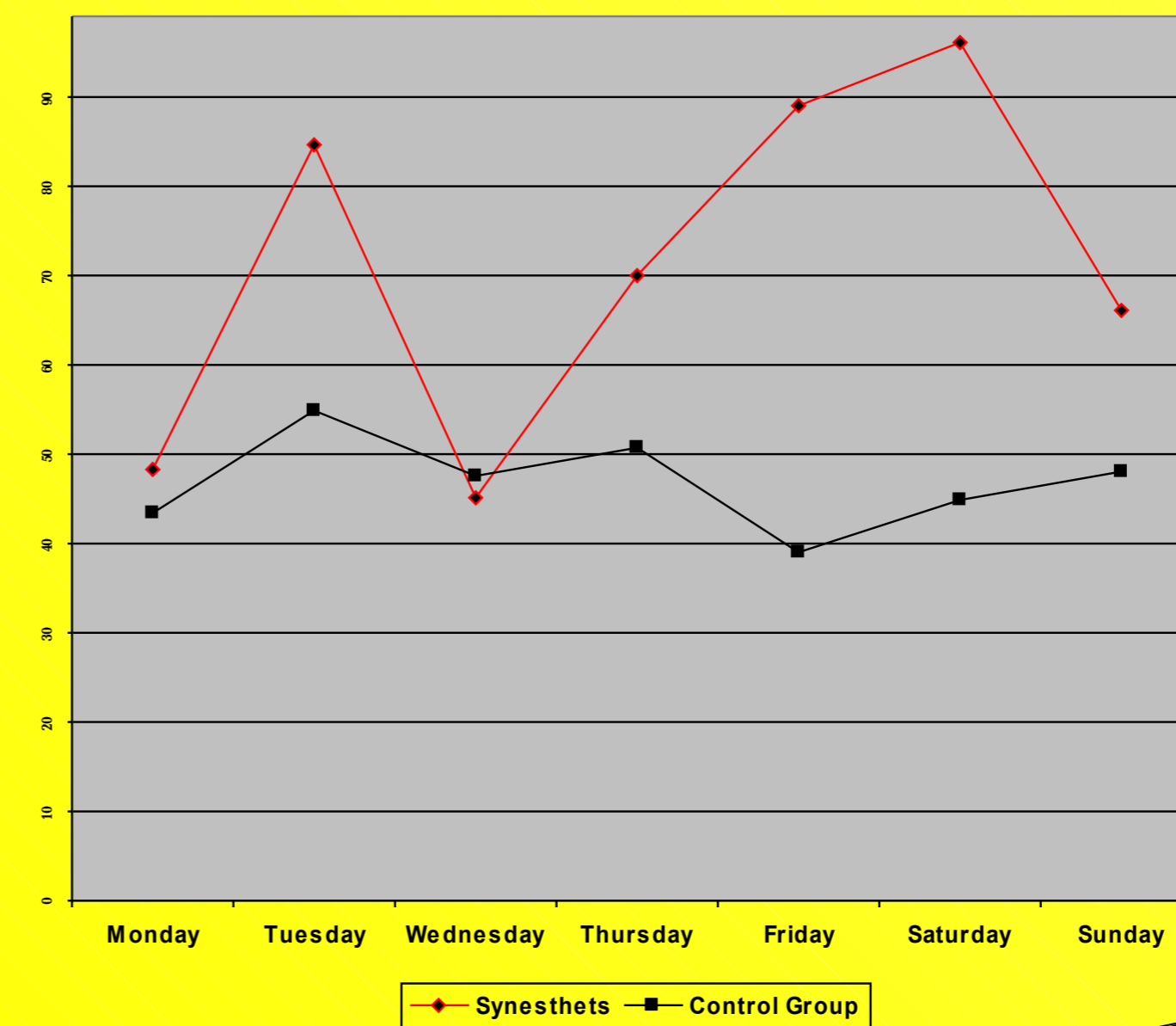
Days of the Week-Colors

There is no relation between the control and the group of synesthetes. However, important differences, which are reflected in the fragmented annotations, can be found within groups.

Monday tends to have a grey or white-grey tint or aspect. On the contrary synesthetes associate Monday with lighter or more brilliant colors. According to synesthetes, Tuesday is a day perceived in cold colors. 41.66% of the control group subjects see Wednesday in light colors. There is superiority of the color yellow with some addition of brown. Wednesday tends to be a strongly blue day or to have a blue-violet tint or aspect. More than the half of the control group perceives Thursday in hot colors (green, yellow, brown, and red). For 50% of the control group Friday is a very red or pink day. All synesthetes consider Friday to be a day of hot colors. The control group thinks of Saturday in terms of very hot colors. The majority of synesthetes see Saturday as yellow. All synesthetes consider Sunday to have a red tint or aspect.

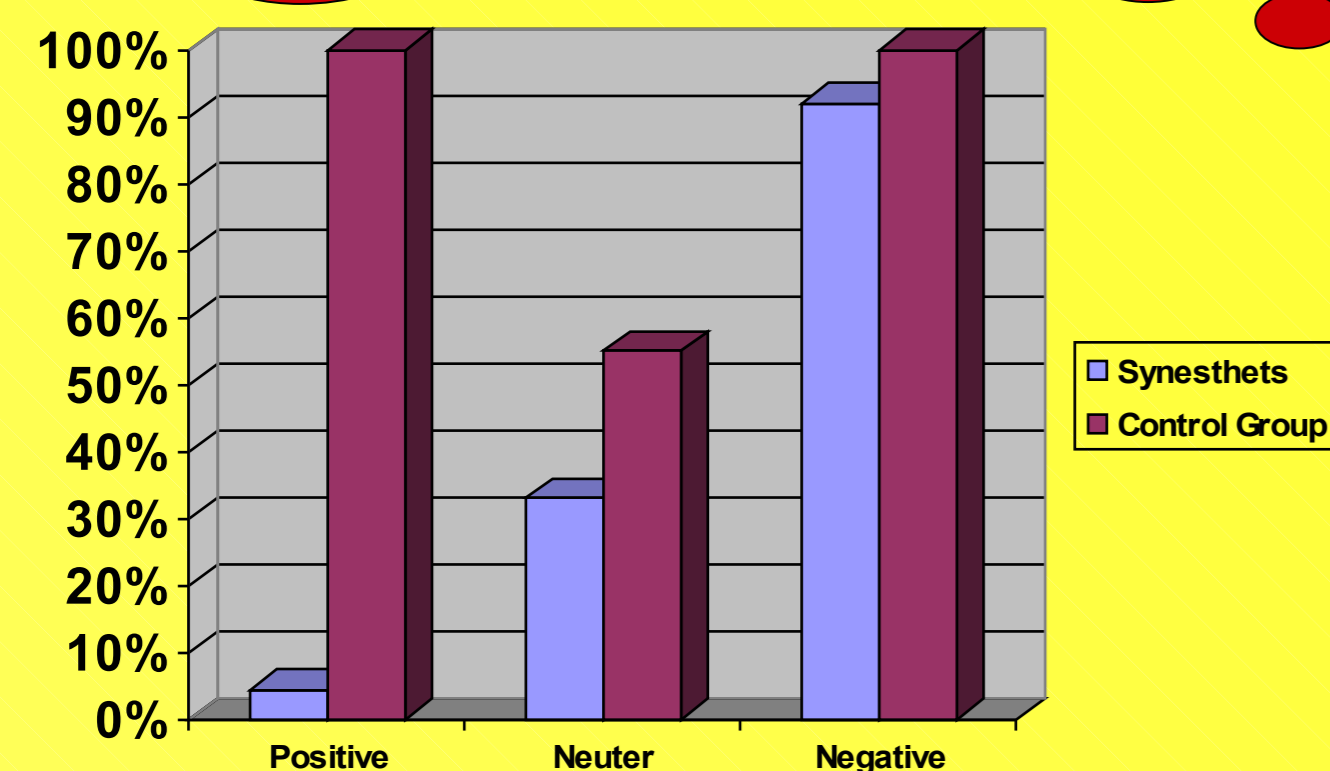
The anxiety level, during the week, in the group of synesthetes is much higher than in the control group. The levels of anxiety have been measured through the use of STAI, among both the synesthetes and the control subjects

Anxiety Level



Attribution of Images

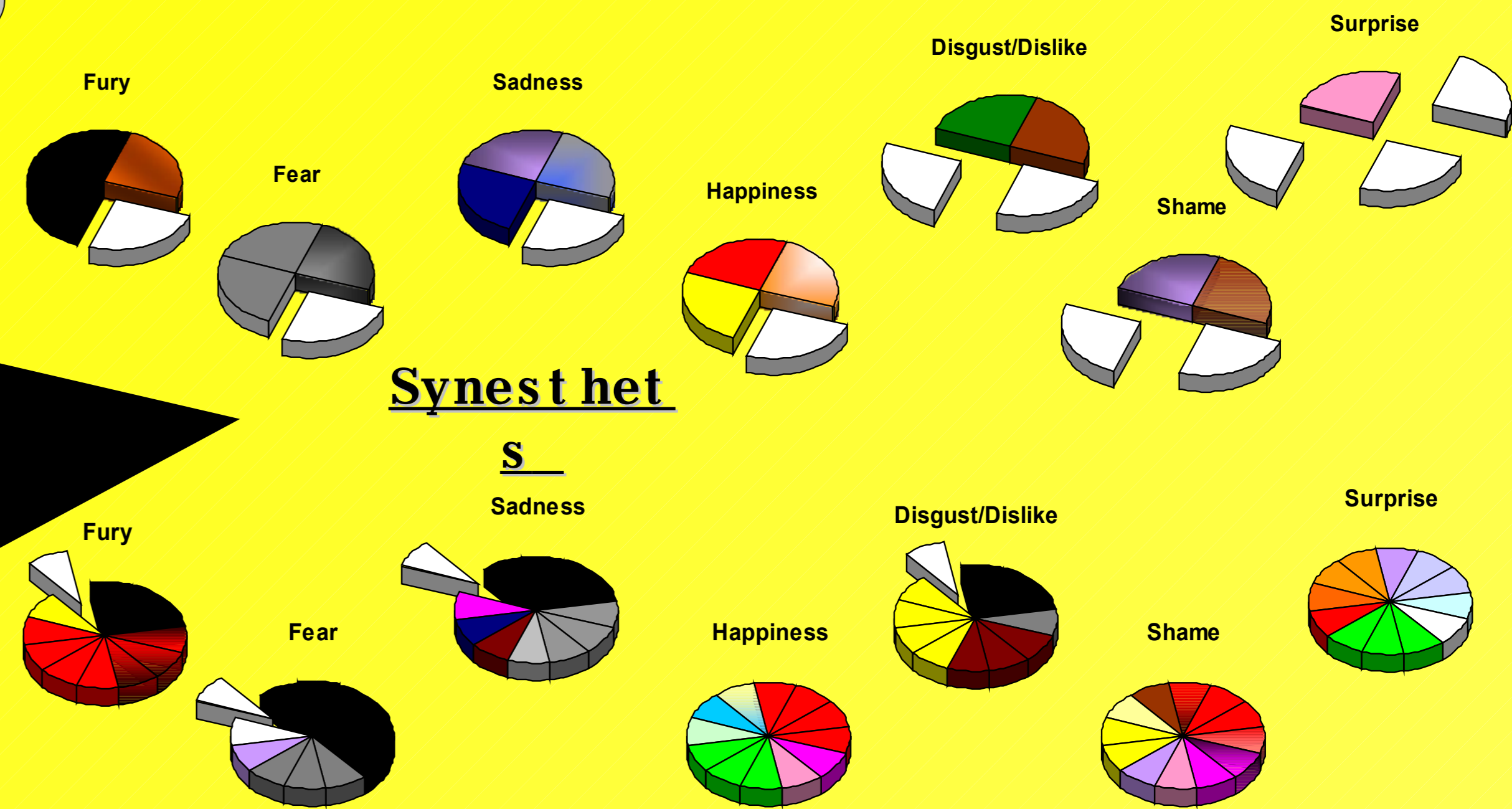
We can observe how the group of synesthetes shows a greater level of attribution of negative images and a good performance in recognizing images with negative emotional content; nevertheless, their performance is very inferior to that of the control group subjects when considering images with positive emotional content. If together with this we consider the synesthetes' elevated level of anxiety in relation to the days of the week (evaluated through the STAI test) as it compares to that of the control group's, we can suggest a hypothesis related to the developmental past of the synesthetes: Is it possible that the synesthetes' association of colors is stronger with negative situations as a preventive or protective strategy? It would be very similar to the strategy of color distinction employed by animals that utilize venom.



The graphics showing recognition of images with emotional charge represent:
 Percentage of images recognized as positive, negative, or neutral with respect to the total number of images.
 Percentage of images recognized as positive, negative, or neutral as judged by a third part.

Control group subjects perceive sadness as associated with very dark colors-black and gray. 100% of synesthetes perceive sadness in cold colors. Contrary to sadness the emotion of happiness is perceived as much by the control group as the synesthetes in very hot and optimistic colors. Fear has a very dark tint or aspect in both groups. Fury is perceived in spicy and vivid colors: the majority (58.33%) see it in red and another 25% sees it in black. Both groups perceive fury in strong colors - black and red in control group and black with brown among the synesthetes. 50% of synesthetes perceive this emotion in black, a strongly negative color, and 25% in dark brown. 66.66% of the control group perceives surprise in hot colors

Emotions - Colors



Synesthetes

S
Sadness

Control Group

* The white spaces separated from the circle imply a lack of association on the part of the subjects / synesthetes.