

Humor in the Interface

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From Star Trek to Interstellar



- Interstellar 2014
- TARS robot
- Sense of Humor
- Humor settings

Humor in the Interface



Interstellar 2014 Humor in the Interface



From Language to the Real World

Sensors and actuators become embedded in our physical world, leading to a digitally enhanced (real) world



From Language to the Real World

Can we use sensors and actuators to create humor in this real world, just as we can use words (and timing, prosody, gestures, ..) to create humor?

Why Look at Humor in HCI Research?

- Understanding and generating humorous texts (e.g. jokes) by a computer
- Modeling natural Human-Human Interaction
 - verbal and nonverbal
- Modeling natural Human-'Computer' Interaction
 - e.g., in social robots or in virtual humans
- · Create humor in digital entertainment
- Create and understand humor in our daily, digitally enhanced environments (home, office, public and urban spaces), i.e., in our smart environments

Humor in the Interface



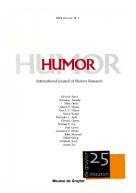
Talk Contents

- Humor Research & Theories
- Humor beyond Language
 - Cartoons & animations, products
 - Movies, real (physical) world
 - Games
- Humor and Digital Technology
 - Accidental, scripted, mischievous, spontaneous humor
 - Digital technology to facilitate and generate humor
- Conclusions



Is there Humor Research?

- Humor Research
 - Lots of scientific journals pay attention to humor
 - Lots of books are devoted to humor science
 - Humor Summer Schools are organized
 - Yearly Conferences of the International Society of Humor Studies





Humor in the Interface

Conventional Humor Theories

- Hostility/Superiority Theory
 - Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, ...
 - Looking at humor, emphasizing the competitive relations between humans (losers, winners, laugh at the misfortune of others)
- Relief/Release Theory
 - Freud, Minsky,
 - Looking at humor, emphasizing the release of tension
 - suppress emotional censors
 - suppress cognitive censors



Conventional Humor Theories

- Incongruity (Resolution) Theory
 - Beatty, Kant, Schopenhauer, Koestler, ...
 - Looking at humor, emphasizing the cognitive process
 - "Laughter arises from the view of two or more inconsistent, unsuitable, or incongruous parts or circumstances, considered as united, or as acquiring a sort of mutual relation from the peculiar manner in which the mind takes notice of them." (Beattie, 1776)

Humor in the Interface



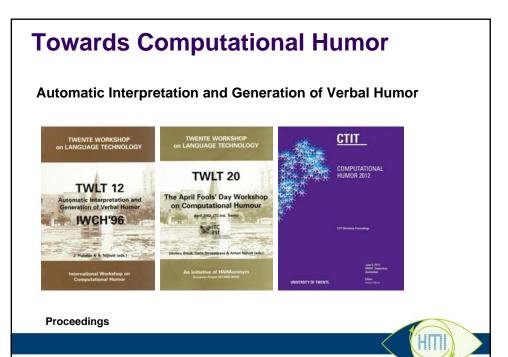
Examples

(mother on the phone)

- "Doctor, come at once! Our baby swallowed a fountain pen!"
- "I'll be right over. What are you doing in the meantime?"
- "Using a pencil."

(two friends talking)

- "Why did you run away from the operation table?"
- "The nurse said "Don't worry, it is a simple operation, no need to get so nervous.""
- "She was just trying to calm you down!"
- "Yes, but she said it to the doctor!"



Towards Computational Incongruity

Two stereotypical but 'clashing' situations

First Perspective (nurse, doctor, patient, professional, experienced)

"Why did you run away from the operation table?"

"The nurse said "Don't worry, it is a simple operation, no need to get so nervous.""

"She was just trying to calm you down!"

Second Perspective (inexperienced, first time performance, nervous)

"Yes, but she said it to the doctor!"

- Scripts (AI, Schank) describe stereotypical situations
 - go to a restaurant, using an ATM, use an elevator, ...

Human Media Interaction

Humor in the Interface

Towards Computational Incongruity

- Script 1: Operation room with a doctor (surgeon), nurse and patient. Patient is nervous and the nurse tries to calm the patient down
- Script 2: Someone has to perform a task for the first time. He or she
 is uncertain, not sure of being successful. A more experienced
 person gives some reassurance
- The scripts are overlapping. Nurse and doctor appear in both. The task that has to be performed in the 2nd script is the operation mentioned in the 1st script
- The scripts are 'opposed'. Experience vs Inexperience
- Making the cognitive shift from the first script to the second script resolves the incongruity

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Humor Research and Theories

Many problems. Very modest progress. What about:

- "A dyslexic man walks into a bra."
 - or
- "Three men walk into a bar... Ouch!"
 - or
- ... many others

Human Media Interaction

There is no chance that we can ever describe all our knowledge with scripts and can design algorithms to decide when a script should be replaced by a different one as is needed in the analysis of jokes, let alone ... the modelling of humor in general

But, ...

- Maybe in domains where our verbal and nonverbal (inter)actions are strongly guided and controlled by the limitations of the environment that we inhabit, perceive, and in which we perform and interact with others
- Designing and realizing incongruity humor in worlds that we can control using sensors and actuators (overlap by definition, introduce 'opposing' (surprising) elements

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From Language to the Real World

What about other than Language Humor? Nonverbal Humor? Accidental Humor? Spontaneous Humor?

Humor in the Real World



Humor in the Interface





From Language to the 'Real' World?

Designing Incongruities in 'Controlled' Worlds

- Cartoons
- Movies
- (Digital) Games
- Smart Environments



More 'Controlled' Worlds

Cartoons and Animations

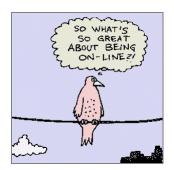
Cartoons and Animations

- Cartoons are to Visual Humor what jokes are for Verbal Humor
- But, important differences
 - Bi-media message: mixture of image and text
 - More immediate display of incongruities (not really sequential display)

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Cartoons and Animations

- 'Birds world' vs 'Internet World'
 - Overlap: 'being on-line'
 - Contrasting worlds: natural versus virtual, real versus metaphorical
 - Two perspectives in one image





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Cartoons and Animations

Coyote and Road Runner



Fast and Furious

Blending of scripts/frames (overlap) that are in opposition





More 'Controlled' Worlds

Humorous Products

Humorous Products

Incongruent Product Experiences

- Representational
 - Usual vs. unusual shape, tactile, color, size, smell, taste, sound, ...
- Operational
 - Expected vs. unexpected functions of the product
- Context of Use
 - Usual vs. unusual situations where the products are used

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Humorous Products

Representational Aspect: Shape Incongruity



Use familiar forms, material, colors and sizes of products for a different purpose



Match Lamp

Egg Scale Bathroom mat



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Humorous Products

Operational Aspect: Function Incongruity



Visiting Card Balloon

A balloon used as a visiting card for a chest physician.

To read the card, one would have to blow the balloon – an exercise that would indicate his/her lung capacity.



Humorous Products

• 'Context of Use' Aspect: Use Incongruity



Key Storage Rack

Incongruity
between the
appearancebased expected
use of the product
and the real
purpose through
exposure to the
situation of use

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Example Sensorial Incongruity Association map/Frame overlap Contrast Humor in the Interface Example Ludden & Kudrowitz



More 'Controlled' Worlds

Movies

Simultaneous Play

'Eating a Shoe' vs 'Eating a Dinner'

'Mimed' Metaphor

- Shoe laces as spaghetti
- Sole as steak
- Shoe nails as bones





Charlie Chaplin, The Gold Rush (1925)

man Media Interaction



More 'Controlled' Worlds

Games/Interactive Virtual Worlds

Humor in Games

- 'Canned' humor in cut scenes
- 'Canned' humor, but integrated in the game, just as music is integrated in the game
- Accidental humor
 - Team activities in massively multiplayer online role-playing games
 - Because of bugs
 - Looking for potential humorous situations
 - Machinema
- Mischief humor



Mischief Humor in Games

- Exploring game environments
 - Exploiting bugs, unforeseen situations, not following game rules or narrative
- Pranking, Trolling
 - No harm intended, laugh when discovering to be deceived, be a sport, ...
- Griefing
 - Ruining the game play of others
- Bullying
 - Intended to cause emotional harm

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Real World Humor

Real (Physical) World Humor

- Hardly theory available
- Henri Bergson (1900) Le Rire (Laughter)
 - Humorous when an event reminds you of a mechanical failure or when it provides a mechanical point of view on behavior or on an event
 - Various principles
- Typologies of Humor (Morreal, Berger, Buijzen))
 - different kind of incongruities (in objects, persons, situations, interactions, ...)

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Real (Physical) World Humor

Incongruity in Objects, Persons, Situations

- Deficiency in an object or person
 - Physical deformity, Ignorance or stupidity, Moral shortcomings, Actions that fail
- One thing/situation seeming to be another
 - Mimicry/Imitation, Imposter, Pretense, Mistaken identity
- Coincidence in things/situations
 - Unexpected repetition
- Juxtaposition of Opposites
 - Physical, social, psychological differences
- Presence of things in inappropriate situations



Real World Humor

- Existing typologies do not take into account digital technology
- No addressing of different modalities used in humor generation and understanding: no multimodal humor
- Not taking into account preferences of different audiences (age, gender ...) and different situations
- Humor styles not addressed: affiliative, aggressive, selfdefeating, or self-enhancing?

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Digitally Enhanced Real World and Humor

Accidental, Scripted, Spontaneous, Mischievous Humor in Smart Environments?





Charlie Chaplin, Modern Times, 1936



Jacques Tati, Mon Oncle, 1958



Lucille Ball, Lucy Show, 1952









Sensors and Actuators Everywhere



Accidental Humor

Self-parking Car

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Technology Goes Wrong





Bugs (Blue Screen) Humor

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Hacking the entertainment (!) system of a car and take over control of other systems (brake, transmission, radio, etc.

Chrysler Jeep Cherokee

Tesla Model S

Intentional (Mischievous) Humor

chievous) Humor

Name of the latest the

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Sensors and Actuators Everywhere

Dancing Traffic Light



Intentional Humor

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Human Media Interaction









Script1: Billboard-on-Platform Script2: Female-on-Platform

Start: Script1 When train arrives: Cooccurrence of Script1 and Script2

Opposition: animate/inanimate Context-awareness

Intentional (Friendly) Humor

Humor in the Interface



Sensors and Actuators Everywhere



Hello Lamppost



Shadowing

Playable City (Bristol, UK)

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Sensors and Actuators Everywhere



Shadowing

Playable City (Bristol, UK)





Conclusions

- Humor can be intended or accidental. It can arise from shortcomings from technology or unexpected use of technology (maybe especially true with invisible digital technology, embedded in devices and the environment)
- In the near future we can use sensors and actuators to configure situations, introducing incongruities, that help us to create humor.
 Just as we can use words (and timing, prosody, gestures, ..) to configurate verbal humor.
- We can learn from humor as it occurs (accidental or deliberate) in language, cartoons, games and movies
- In the more faraway future, can smart environments, including social robots and virtual humans, autonomously create humor?





