



Social Aspects of Creativity and Creative Autonomy

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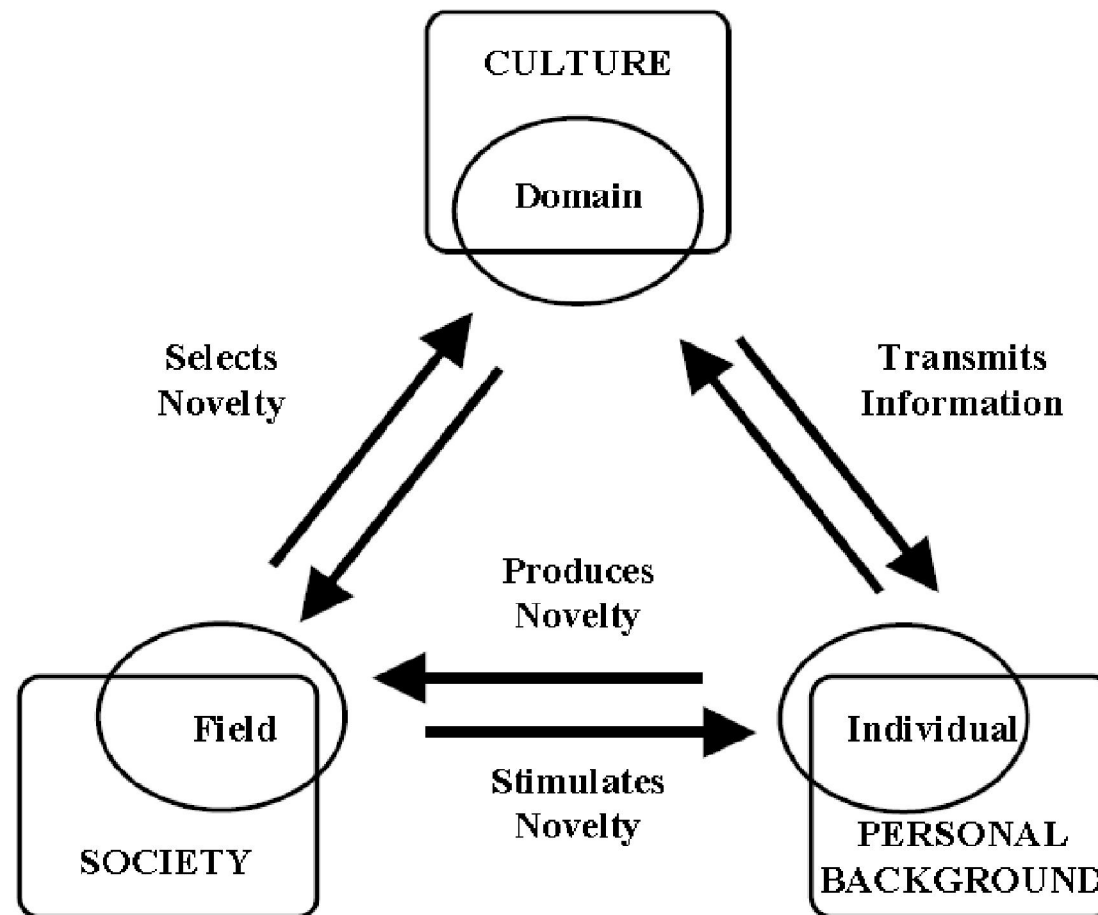


Social Aspects of Creativity

Saunders and Gero (2001)



Creativity is a socio-cultural activity





Socio-cultural aspects

- The context and background of creativity
- Interaction, development
- The audience of results
- What and where is the impact?
 - Historical creativity (h-creativity) is a social aspect
- ...
- What could be a minimal computational model of socio-cultural creativity?



A model of social artificial creativity

Saunders and Gero (2001)

- A society of agents in a cultural environment
- No agent can direct the behaviour of others
- No rules dictate global behaviour
- Agents interact with other agents to exchange artefacts and evaluations
- Agents interact with the environment to access cultural symbols
- Agents evaluate the creativity of artefacts and other agents

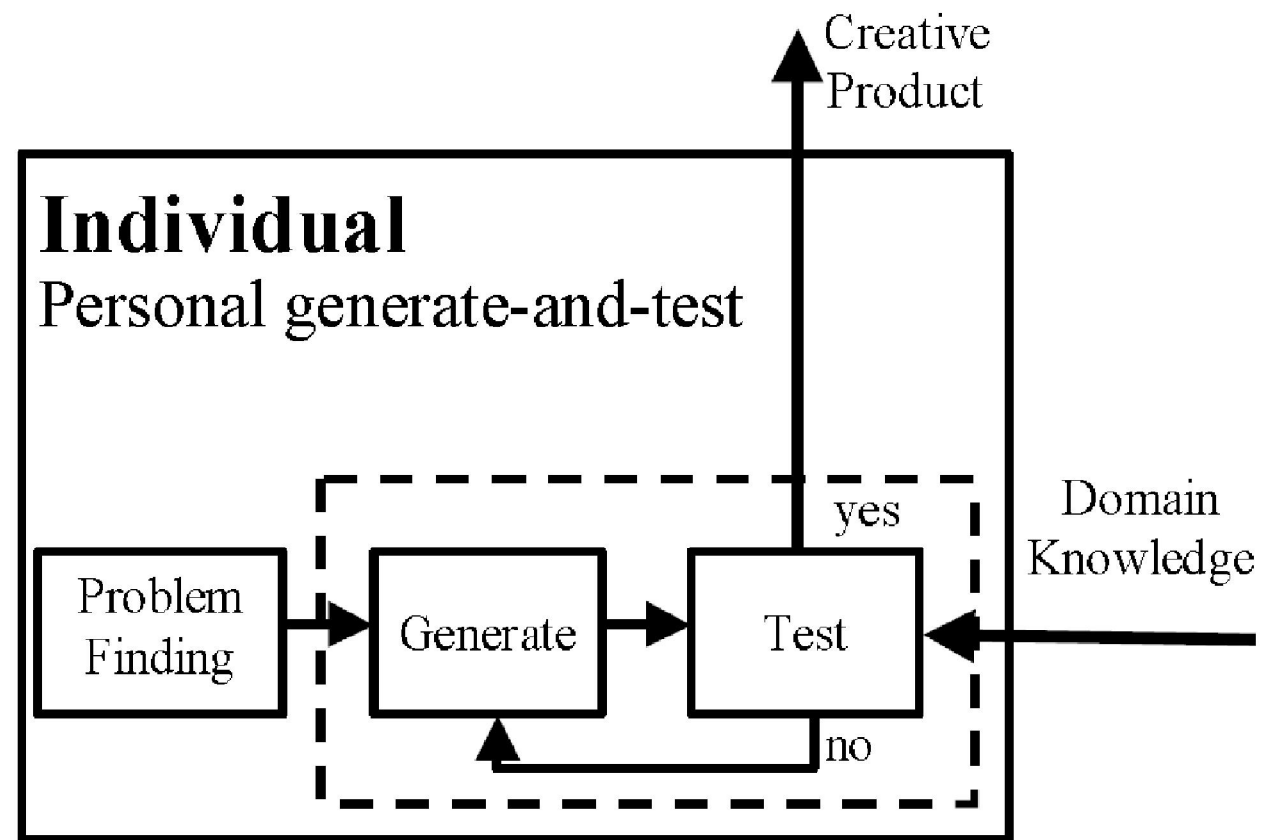


Social aspects in creativity

- The notions of whom and what are creative arise from multiple notions held by the individual agents
- Macro-level creativity from micro-level interactions

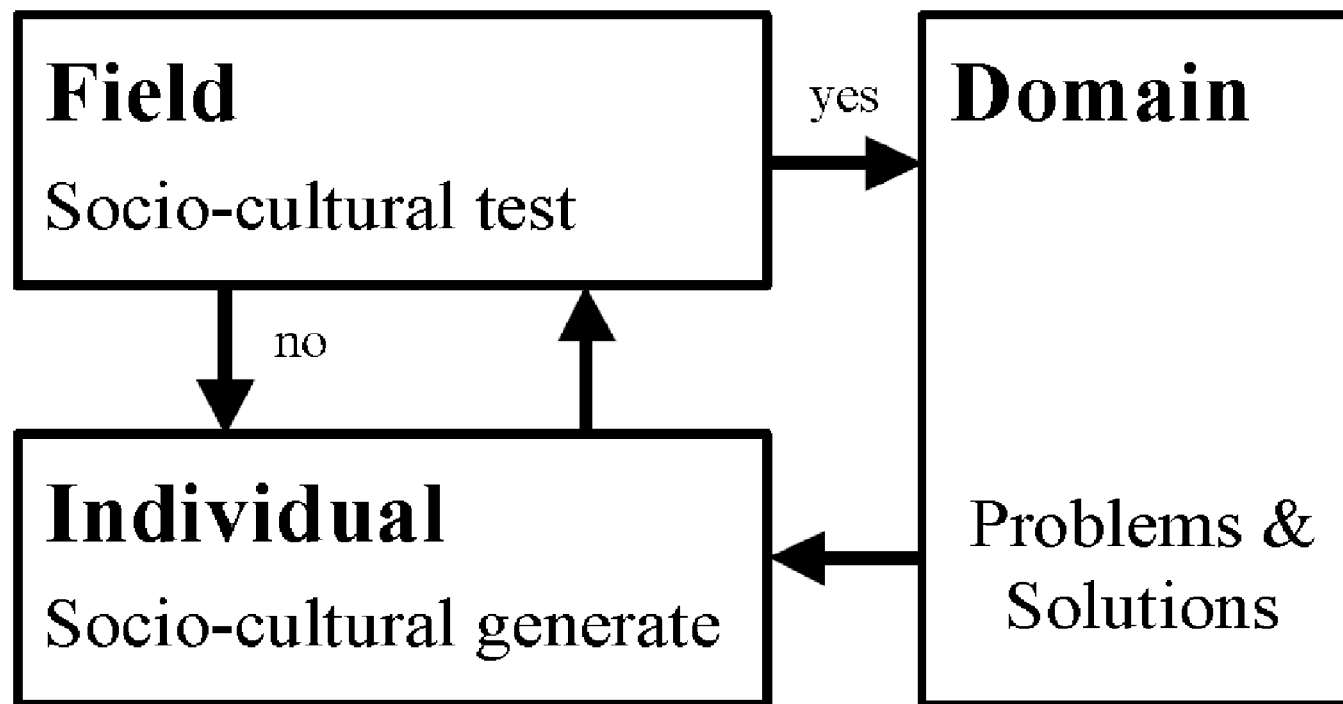


Individual's generate-and-test model



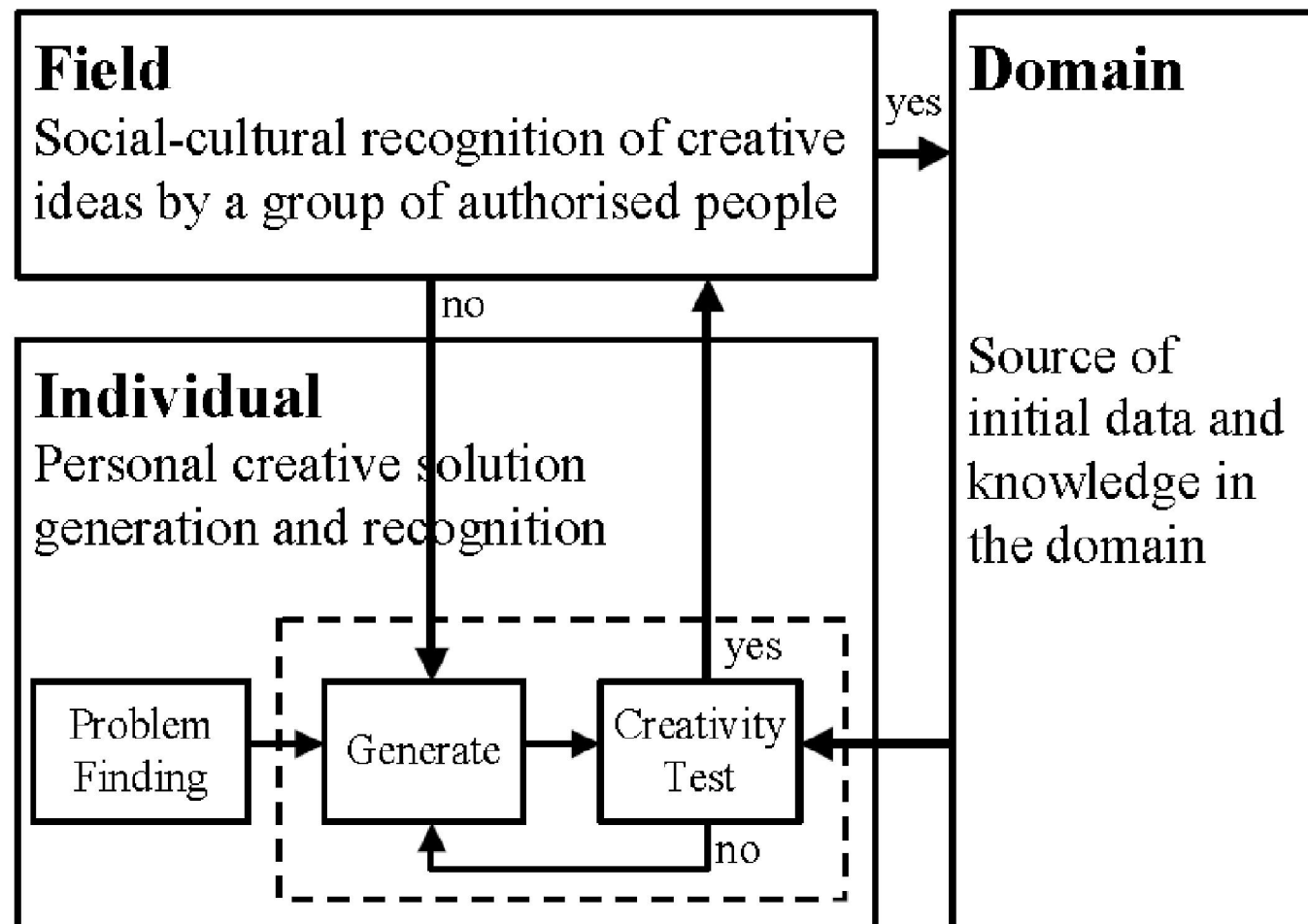


Socio-cultural generate-and-test model





A dual generate-and-test model





Creative Autonomy

Jennings (2010)



“The difference between greater and lesser creativity lies not in how you solve problems, but rather in what problems you choose to solve.”

- Getzels and Csikszentmihalyi

- What is the programmer's influence on what a creative program creates?



Criteria for Creative Autonomy (1/3), Jennings (2010)

1. Autonomous Evaluation:

The system can evaluate its liking of a creation without seeking opinions from an outside source.

- Any opinion is formed by the system itself
- However, it may consult others at other times
- Examples: preprogrammed evaluation, evaluation function learned from the user



Criteria for Creative Autonomy (2/3)

2. Autonomous Change:

The system initiates and guides changes to its standards without being explicitly directed when and how to do so.

- External event and evaluations may prompt and guide changes
- The system decides when and how to change them
- The system decides if new standards are acceptable
- Fixed or learned evaluation functions can be used to bootstrap the process



Criteria for Creative Autonomy (3/3)

3. Non-Randomness:

The system's evaluations and standard changes are not purely random.

- The two first criteria could be easily met by random decisions
- Not all randomness is excluded, however



Autonomy Requires Sociality

- What influences can a creative system experience to modify its standards?
- Introspection?
 - Cf. “uninspiration” and “aberration” in the search model of Wiggins
- Social interaction!
 - New influences, ideas, feedback
 - An apparent paradox: a system can only be autonomous if it is social
 - Think of the opposite: a system that is not influenced by external information can be argued to only express the programmer’s creativity



Four “Models” (or Sources) of Creativity

- *Cognition-centered*: creativity results from mental processes, is domain-independent
- *Domain-centered*: creativity results from expertise
 - Expert system: well-established methods & conventions
 - Case-based: re-use and adaptation of the past
 - Learning/statistical: analysis of selected data
- *Evolutionary*: creativity emerges from evolution
- *Systems view*: creativity results from the interaction of a society of agents



Human-Computer Co-Creativity



Human-computer co-creation

- Shared creative responsibility between a human and a computer
- Joint "ownership" of the result
- A major opportunity for computational creativity:
 - Enhancement of human creativity
 - Giving joy of creativity to everyone
 - Educational applications



Co-creation: Case Poetry Engine





Co-creation: Case Musicreatures

- App Store:
Musicreatures

