

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF EATING

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PERCEPTION OF TASTE

- Taste = Gustation?
- Gustation = Five basic tastes

Sweet UMAMI Salty Sour Bitter

The "Taste Map": All Wrong

ne of the most dubious "facts" about taste—and one that is commonly reproduced in textbooks—is the oft-cited but misleading "tongue map" showing large regional differences in sensitivity across the human tongue. These maps indicate that sweetness is detected by taste buds on the tip of the tongue, sourness on the sides, bitterness at the back and saltiness along the edges.

Taste researchers have known for many years that these tongue maps are wrong. The maps arose early in the 20th century as a result of a misinterpretation of research reported in the late 1800s, and they have been almost impossible to purge from the literature.

In reality, all qualities of taste can be elicited from all the regions of the tongue that contain taste buds. At present, we have no evidence that any kind of spatial segregation of sensitivities contributes to the neural representation of taste quality, although there are some slight differences in sensitivity across the tongue and palate, especially in rodents.

-D.V.S. and R.F.M.

OUTDATED "TONGUE MAP" has continued to appear in textbooks even though it was based on a misinterpretation of research done in the 19th century.



Hedonic

dration





PERCEPTION OF TASTE

Pinch your nose and taste the juice

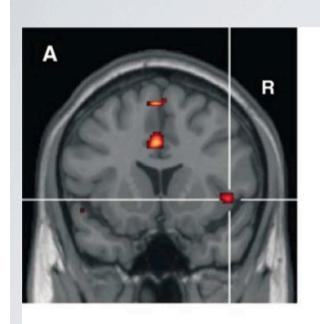
NO taste

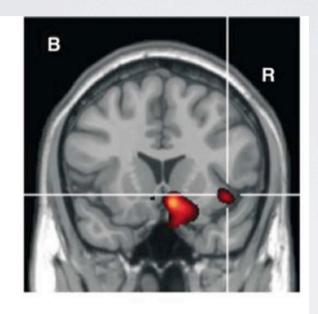
TASTING IS SMELLING!

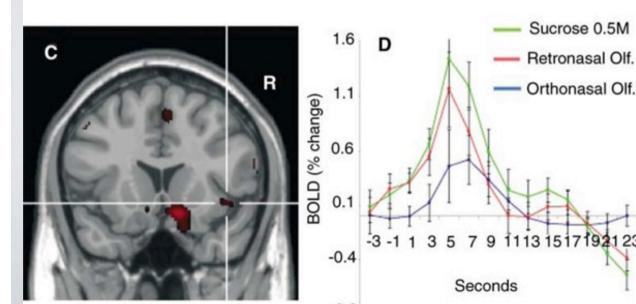
SYNESTHESIA



PERCEPTION OF TASTE







 Olfaction and gustation are converged in the primary taste cortex.

de Araujo et al., European Journal of Neuroscience, 18, 2059-2068, 2003



PALATABILITY OF FOODS

vision, audition

Belief, finickiness

self-actualization

You are what you eat. Quality of Life



esteem

coffee, alcohol, brand, social meaning

knowledge, experience

love/belonging

eating with others (eating alone) food culture, nostalgia



safety

familiarity (conditioned taste aversion) (bitter, sour)

physiological

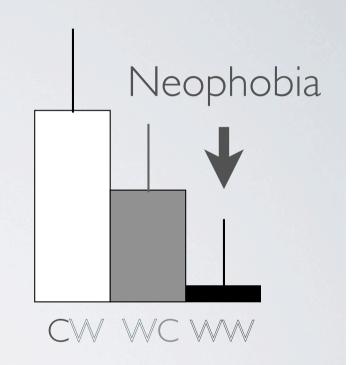
hunger, thirsty, balance sweet, UMAMI, salt

olfaction, gustation



PALATABILITY OF FOODS

	Third-term of Pregnancy	Period of Lactation
CW	Carrot Juice	Water
WC .	Water	Carrot Juice
	Water	Water



Consumed carrot cereal by the child at 6 month age

Motivation for safety.



Mennella et al. (2001) Pediatrics, 107, e88-e93.

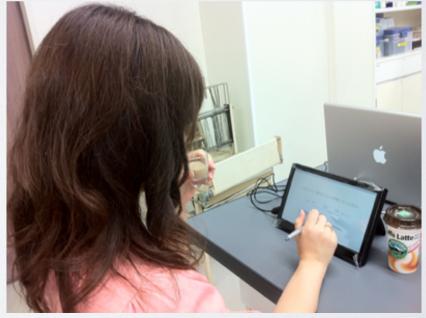
BRANDS AND PALATABILITY













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Palatability 30% UP!



EFFECT OF BRANDS





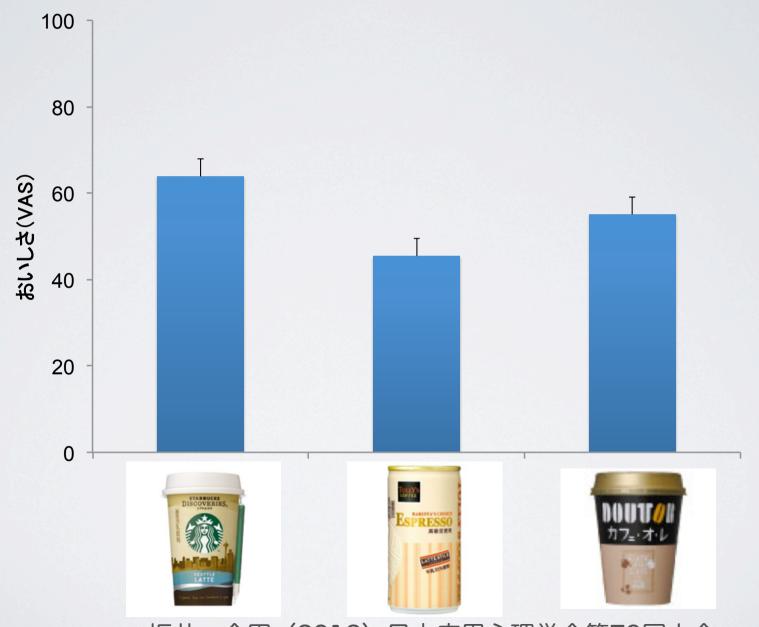








BRANDS AND PALATABILITY





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SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR SHOPS AND BEVERAGES

	Liking	Familiarity	High-quality	Profundity	Natural
correlation coefficient	0.231	0.070	0.43	0.189	0.237

Boisterousness	Gay	New	Active	Fashion- conscious	Warm
0.068	0.263	0.294	0.247	0.461	0.208

r = 0.37 Palatability (VAS)



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FICTITIOUS BRAND





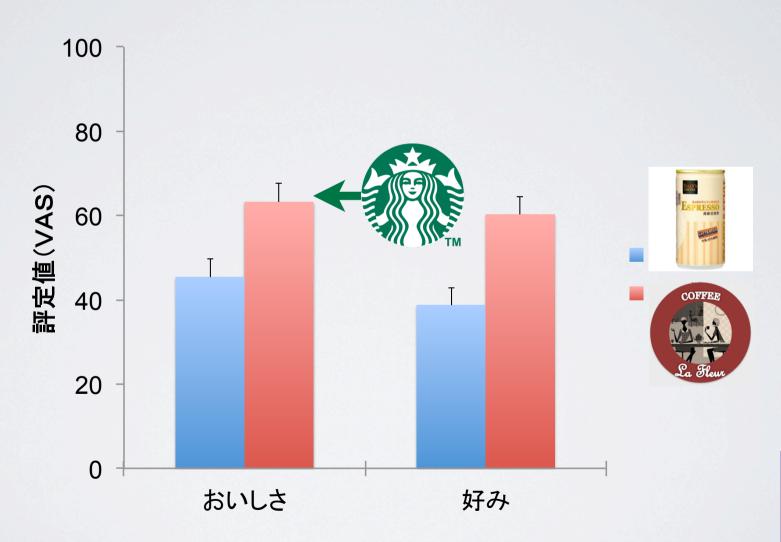






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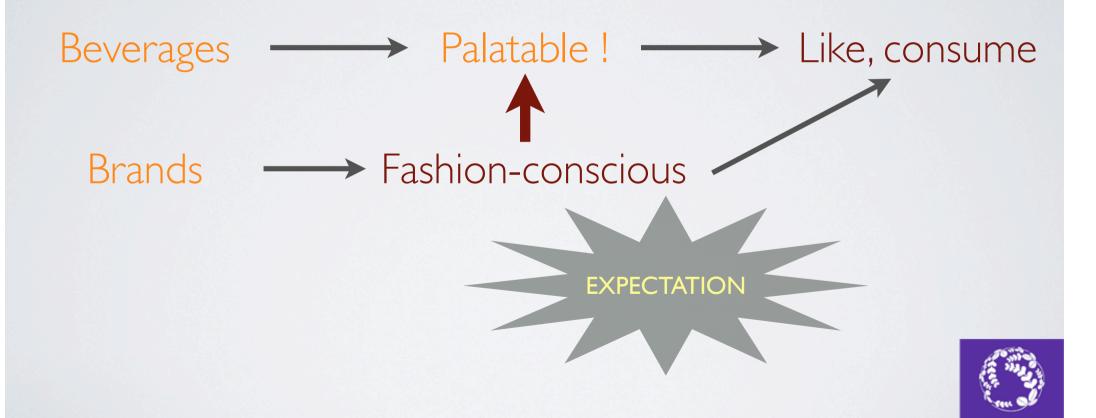
LIKING FOR FICTITIOUS BRAND



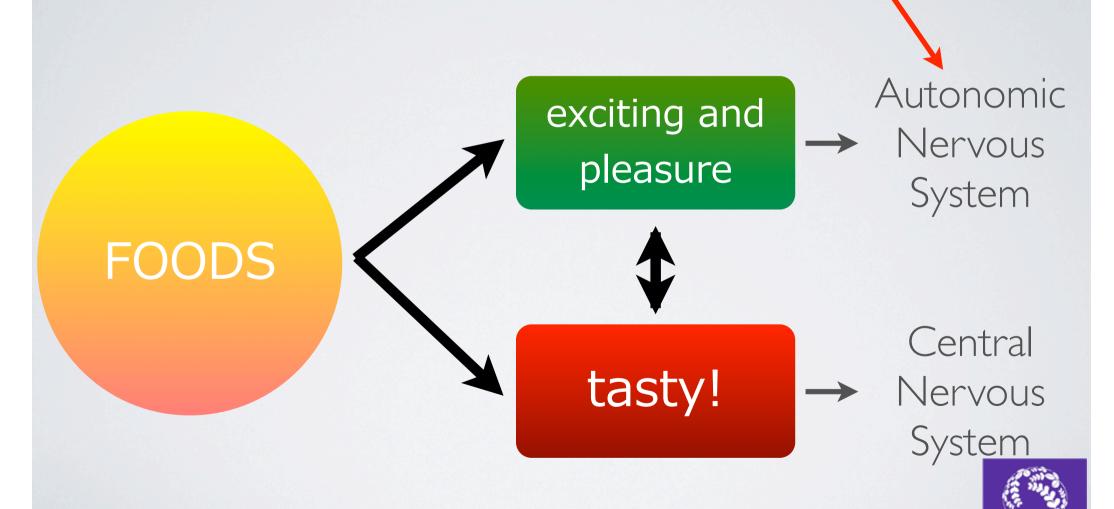


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ESTEEM AND PALATABILITY

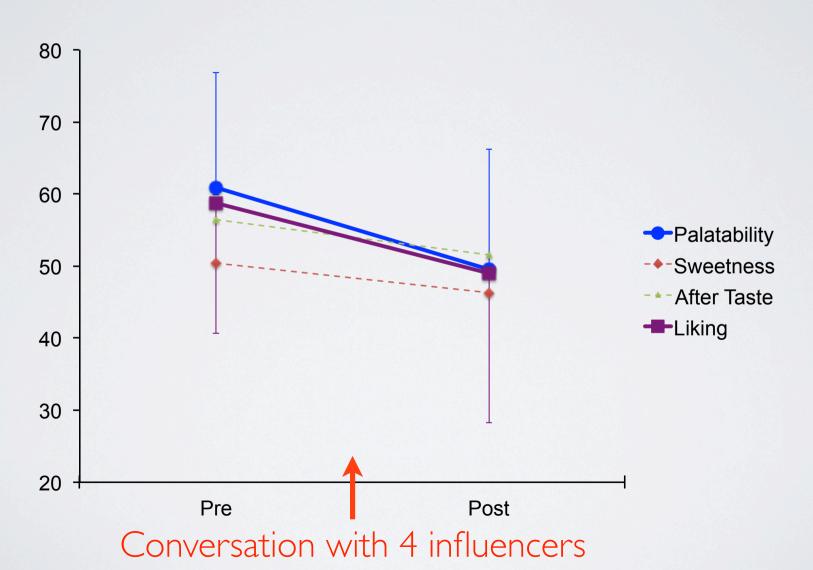


SOMATIC MARKER



Damasio, A. (1996) Philosophical Transactions: Biological Sciences, 351, 1413-1420

GROUP PRESSURE AND PALATABILITY OF FOODS





OTHER RESEARCHES ON EATING BEHAVIOR

- Brain and human eating behavior.
- Classical conditionings in human and/or animal.
- Food selection and energy regulation.
- Emotional eating and easing stress.
- Obesity and motivation to eat.
- Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa.



CONCLUSION

- Understanding eating behavior leads us to understand the human behavior itself.
- To Understand human eating behavior, we need multidisciplinary approach including almost all fields of psychology.
- Our knowledge about eating behavior is useful to improve not only people's Quality of Life (QOL) but also industries and cultures.