

## The relationship between creativity and individual semantic network properties



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#### INTRODUCTION

Creativity can be defined as the ability to make new connections between elements that were not associated before [1]. The associative theory of creativity suggests that creative abilities rely on the organization of semantic associations in memory. Recent research has demonstrated the importance of semantic memory regions in creative abilities [2,3,4] and several findings showed that more creative individuals have less common word associations or a less constrained organization of semantic associations [5-10]. Recently, computational network science methods (i.e. semantic networks) have allowed exploring the challenging question of the organization of semantic associations in relation to creativity [8,10].

#### **ASSESSING CREATIVE ABILITIES**

#### **Alternative Uses Task (AUT)** <sup>[11]</sup>

Fluency: Number of responses.

Originality: Unique response among the top-two rated ideas. <sup>[12]</sup>

## **Combinatorial Association Task (CAT)**<sup>[9]</sup> **\* CAT\_Total**: Total of correct trials.





#### AIM

The aim of the current study was to investigate the link between creative abilities and the properties of semantic networks at the individual level, and to this purpose:

#### **Inventory of Creative Activities and Achievements (ICAA)**<sup>[13]</sup>



**\* ICAA**: Creative achievements in 8 different domains.

To develop a method allowing to build individual semantic networks based

on a word relatedness task (AJT).

To use this method and relate the graph metrics of the semantic networks to creative abilities.

#### METHODS

#### THE ASSOCIATIVE JUDGMENT TASK (AJT) USED FOR SEMANTIC NETWORKS

## **CREATION OF A FRENCH SEMANTIC NETWORK**



## **SELECTION OF WORDS**



#### **TASK TRIAL REPRESENTATION**



#### RESULTS



		CAT Total	ICAA	AUT Fluency	AUT Originality
Diameter	UUN	-0,20	-0,25	-0,24	-0,51**
	WUN	-0,11	-0,35*	-0,23	-0,45**
ASPL	UUN	-0,09	-0,22	-0,05	-0,44*
	WUN	-0,15	-0,34*	-0,17	-0,41*
CC	UUN	0,14	-0,07	-0,14	0,26
	WUN	0,12	-0,03	0,07	0,35*
Q	UUN	0,03	-0,27	-0,15	-0,38*
	WUN	0,05	0,01	-0,01	-0,32

#### Figure 1. VALIDATION OF THE METHOD Correlation between the participants' ratings of word pairs and theoretical steps between these pairs according to the French semantic network.

Correlation between experimental and theoretical semantic distance was significant for all the participants (p<0.001) with a correlation coefficient between -0.2 and -0.3.

# Table 1.LINK WITH CREATIVITY:CORRELATIONS BETWEEN AJT-BASEDSEMANTIC NETWORK METRICS ANDCREATIVITY SCORES.

Kendall Tau-b correlations between network metrics and creativity scores. Bold coefficients reached significance. (\* p<0.05; \*\* p<0.01, uncorrected).



Based on the number of theoretical steps between words

**35** words were selected.**595** possible combinations.

35 words represent the nodes.595 combinations represent the edges.

#### FROM AJT RATINGS TO INDIVIDUAL SEMANTIC NETWORK MEASUREMENTS

#### **NETWORK FILTERING**

- ✤ <u>Weighted Undirected Networks (WUN)</u> → Edges weighted by the relatedness judgment.
- ✤ Unweighted Undirected Networks (UUN) → Minimum relatedness threshold = 50.

## **NETWORK PARAMETERS**



Provides relatedness ratings [10]



**High creative** 

Low creative

Figure 2. LINK WITH CREATIVITY: REPRESENTATION OF SEMANTIC NETWORKS OF A HIGH AND A LOW CREATIVE PERSON.

#### CONCLUSION

- Close relationship between the organization of semantic associations and creative abilities.
  High creative participants presented a more clustered and densely connected semantic network whereas less creative participants had a more spread out and fragmented network with higher path length, replicating and extending the results of previous studies [1,8,10].
- The use of individual semantic networks is a promising approach to understand the mechanisms of the creative cognition.
- Our findings also provide a new method and tool based on the French semantic network that will be useful in future studies for measuring semantic distance between words in semantic tasks or for building new task material in which semantic distance needs to be controlled.

#### PERSPECTIVES

To use graph theory to explore the brain networks which functional connectivity varies with the ability to connect distant concepts as measured by semantic graph metrics.



#### **STATISTICAL ANALYSES**

#### **1. VALIDATION OF THE METHOD: correlation ratings – theoretical distance**

**2. CREATIVITY: correlation networks metrics – creativity assessments** 

#### REFERENCES





#### **Brain connectivity graph metrics**

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