# Article information:

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# Article summary:

1. The Identity Assumption in information-processing approaches to perception assumes that conscious experience and sensory/motor processes use the same representations.

2. Visual processing can occur automatically and without awareness, as demonstrated by studies on subliminal perception and selective attention.

3. The dissociation between perceptual processing and the ability to voluntarily utilize or verbalize about it challenges the paradigm assumptions of linear, sequential, and hierarchical processing.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article Conscious and Unconscious Perception: Experiments on Visual Masking and Word Recognition by Anthony J. Marcel challenges the paradigm assumption of the Identity of perceptual processing with conscious representation and strategic control. The author presents five experiments that explore the relation of masking to consciousness and visual word processing. The findings suggest that central pattern masking has little effect on visual processing itself, but affects the availability of records of the results of those processes to consciousness. Perceptual processing itself is unconscious and automatically proceeds to all levels of analysis and redescription available to the perceiver.

The article provides a detailed account of each experiment, including the methodology, results, and interpretation. However, there are some potential biases in the article that need to be considered. For example, the author's focus on challenging certain aspects of recent information-processing approaches to perception may lead to a one-sided reporting of the findings. Additionally, some claims made in the article are unsupported by evidence or require further exploration.

One missing point of consideration is whether these findings apply equally across different populations or contexts. The experiments were conducted with a small sample size and may not be generalizable to other populations or situations. Furthermore, there is no discussion about possible risks associated with these findings or how they could be applied in practical settings.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into the relationship between masking and consciousness in visual word processing, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and explore their broader implications for perception and cognition.

# Topics for further research:

* Generalizability of visual masking experiments to different populations
* Risks associated with unconscious perceptual processing
* Applications of visual masking research in practical settings
* Critiques of information-processing approaches to perception
* Unconscious processing in other sensory modalities
* Neural mechanisms underlying visual masking and consciousness

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