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### Proposal for my Research Paper

I have never ate a blue strawberry. I don't think I would eat a blue strawberry if one was offered to me. This is not because I have something against blue; I don't have anything against the color blue. I have simply associated strawberries as red with green stems. Color affects individuals on a daily basis. How we feel when we wake up influences what color of clothing we wear. In a similar way, color tells us whether or not eating certain foods is going to be harmful or helpful. In other words, color mentally and emotionally affects every individual everyday. Providing that this information is true for most people, how much does color affect those who have color disorders? Color blindness, missing color perception, and color synesthesia are all different types of disorders that are affected by color. It has become common knowledge of what color blindness is and when a person cannot see one color or can only see one color we identify that as missing color perception, but only a select few know what color synesthesia is. Synesthesia, defined by Google, is "the production of a sense impression relating to one sense or part of the body by stimulation of another sense or part of the body". In other words, synesthesia is when one sense, either

eyes, ears, nose, tongue, or skin reacts to an object and produces another sensory reaction. I have found myself captivated by the concept of this gene that alters the perception in the brain.

Digging into this concept a bit more, I realized that different colors also have a different affect on people. For instance, the colors red and yellow have a tendency to make people hungry which is why many fast food restaurants use red and yellow in their logos (eg: Wendy's, McDonald's, In-and-Out Burger). The color blue is associated with strength. For grapheme synesthete's, they associate specific words, letters, and numbers with certain colors. Also like the rest of us, color has a major impact on their life. Depending on whether the word, letter, or name is read or spoken, this also influences the color. So many people don't even know that synesthesia is an issue out in the world let alone how many people it impacts. Two to Four percent of the world's population has some form of synesthesia. While that appears as a small influence, we forget how many people that impacts. This means that relatively 149,448,839.08–298,897,678.16 people have synesthesia. For this paper, I will argue that understanding grapheme synesthesia and the impact it has on the brain will help the world understand the human mind better.

Many have argued and will continue to argue that the minority of those who have grapheme synesthesia shouldn't be trifled with when we have so many other big issues. I will argue that these people who have grapheme, may have some of the secrets that we need in order to unlock the mysteries of the

medical science. Most of my research will be done online. However, I do know two people who have synesthesia and will be using their interviews to aid with the research process.