

Functions of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere / 2012 / 250 pages / Elsevier, 2012 / 9780323159104 / Andrew Young

In book: Brain Circuits and Functions of the Mind: Essays in Honor of Roger W. Sperry (pp.320 - 333). Chapter: 19. Publisher: Cambridge University Press.Â Observations in left hemisphere damage lead to the inference that an intact right hemisphere contributes to production of formulaic expressions (Graves and Landis, 1985).Â Neuropsychological studies of voice reveal multimodal cerebral associations arising across brain structures involved in memory, emotion, attention, and arousal in vocal perception and production, such that the voice represents the whole person. The Right Hemisphere of the Brain: It deals, to a greater extent, with the following functions: The consciousness of oneself.Â Some functions may be specialized in a particular cerebral hemisphere, but the truth is that we use both hemispheres equally. Some functions may be specific to a particular brain hemisphere; however, we use both brain hemispheres equally. Even though one hemisphere is specific for a function, it will always work better in continuous communication with the other hemisphere. Scientists canâ€™t even establish that the right hemisphere is our creative brain. Creativity is a very complex process. According to a study, creative thinking does not seem to depend on a single mental process or brain region The two hemispheres of the brain (right and left hemisphere) function interdependently. Each of them has a role to play in the processing of information although the other is more dominant in certain functions. The process is called brain lateralization.Â Hemispheric dominance varies from one person to another. The hemisphere of the brain used in every activity is not always the same for every person. Some experts believed that the activities of the brain are influenced by the personâ€™s right-handedness or left-handedness. Understanding which part of the brain is dominant in a person is essential in determining which learning style is more effective. The vertebrate cerebrum (brain) is formed by two cerebral hemispheres that are separated by a groove, the longitudinal fissure. The brain can thus be described as being divided into left and right cerebral hemispheres. Each of these hemispheres has an outer layer of grey matter, the cerebral cortex, that is supported by an inner layer of white matter. In eutherian (placental) mammals, the hemispheres are linked by the corpus callosum, a very large bundle of nerve fibers. Smaller commissures, including