

Behavioural and electrophysiological markers of integration in learning of novel names for novel concepts

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What does it mean to learn a word?

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 - ▶ phonological form, concept & association between them

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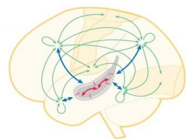
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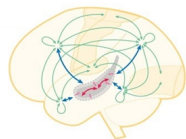


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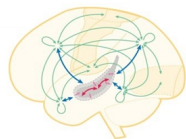


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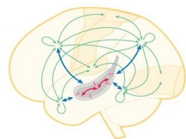


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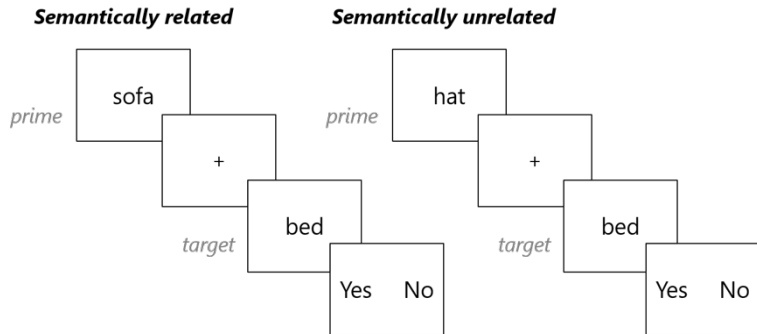
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→ In tasks that require activation flow over multiple pathways, only integrated novel words can interact with each other during selection

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- ...and whether they are subserved by automatic or controlled processes

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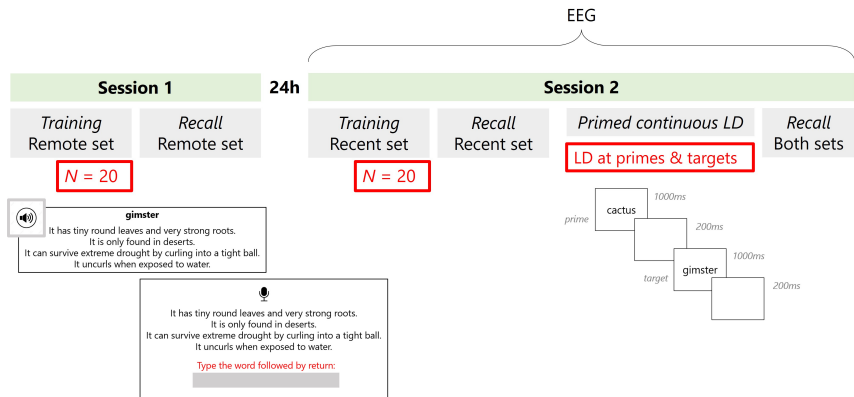
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 - ▶ Only targets preceded by unrelated primes considered

Methods

Pre-registered at <https://osf.io/su7d3>

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- 71 monolingual speakers of Aus English
- 27 males, 44 females
- Age: $\mu = 20.94$, $\sigma = 3.87$

Analysis

Behavioural data

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- Bayes factors used to assess evidence for/against effects of interest
- Sensitivity analysis with 4 sets of priors
 - ① ≈ 1 ms (no effect)
 - ② ≈ 10 ms (small effect)
 - ③ ≈ 20 ms (medium-sized effect)
 - ④ ≈ 30 ms (large effect)

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- Mean amplitudes in two pre-defined spatiotemporal windows, N400 (300 – 500 ms, centro-parietal) and LPC (500 – 800 ms, frontal & parietal)

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 - 1 $\approx 1 \mu\text{V}$ (5% of the signal σ)
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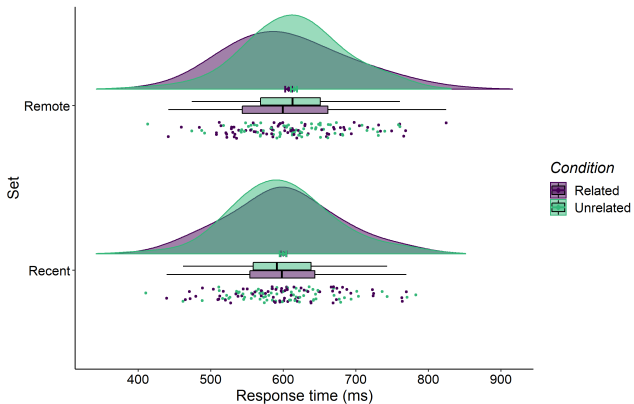
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 - ▶ testing for differences between the conditions across the whole scalp and at every time point

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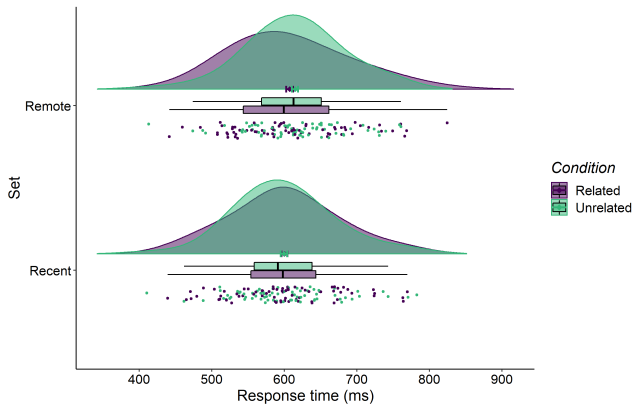
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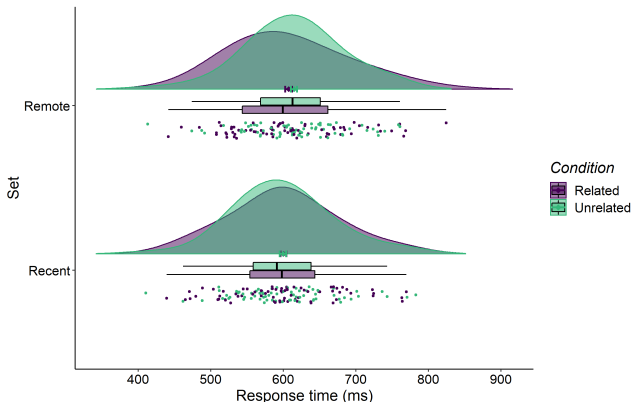
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- Faster RTs for Recent: -11 ms, $CrI = [-18.78, -1.41]$, $BF_{10} = 5.04$

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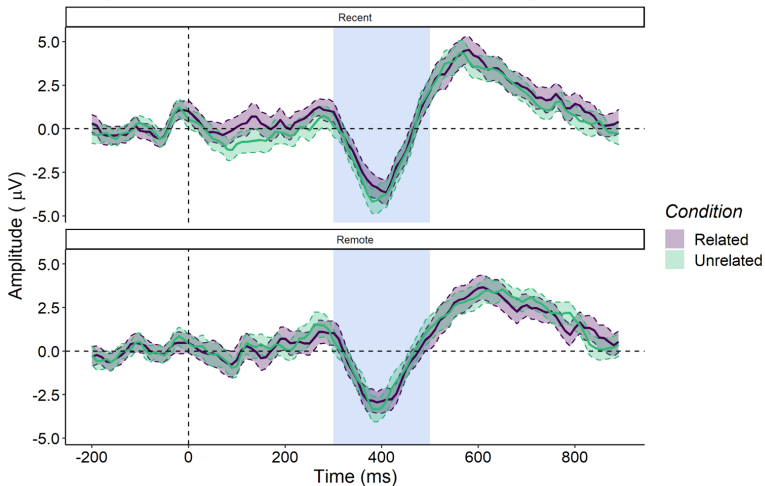
Behavioural data



- Faster RTs for Recent: -11 ms, $CrI = [-18.78, -1.41]$, $BF_{10} = 5.04$
- No priming for Recent, a small priming effect for Remote: -8 ms, $CrI = [-10.02, 6.17]$, $BF_{10} = 179.41$

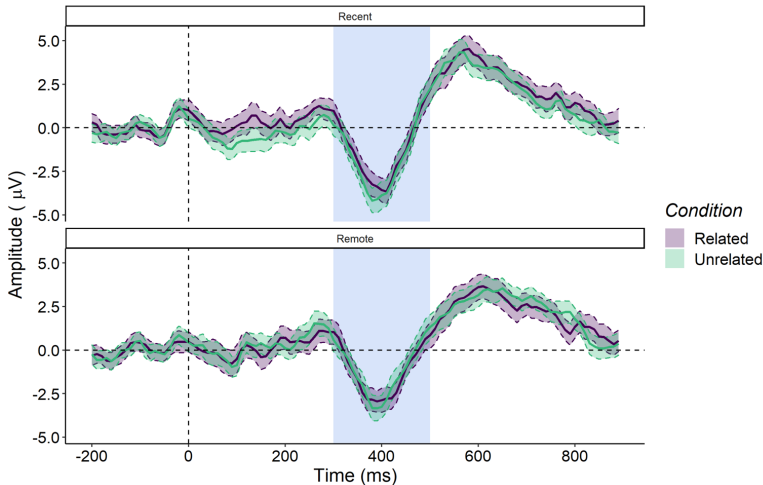
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EEG data: priming effects, N400 spatiotemporal window



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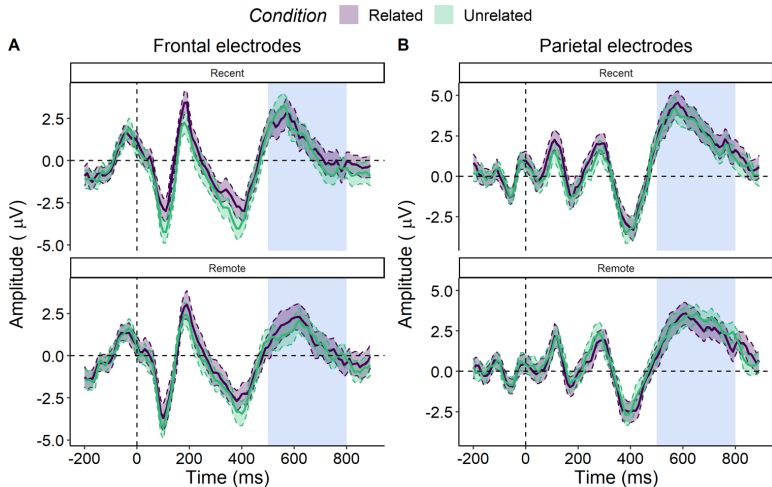
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Evidence against all main effects and interaction

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EEG data: priming effects, LPC spatiotemporal window



Evidence against all main effects and interactions

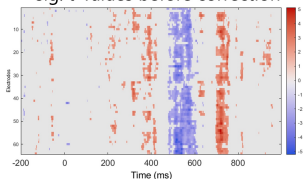
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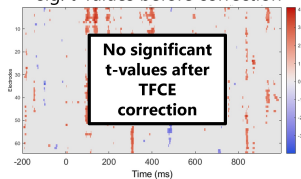
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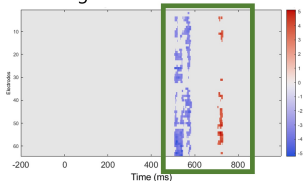
Remote vs. recent,
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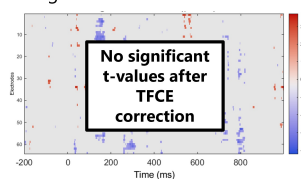
Unrelated vs. related,
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Remote vs. recent,
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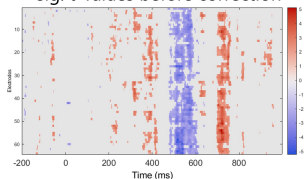
Interaction,
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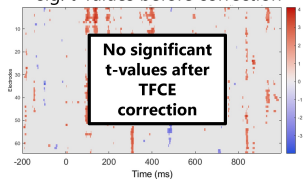
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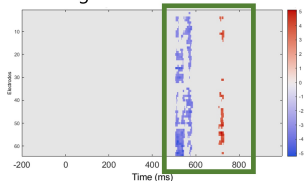
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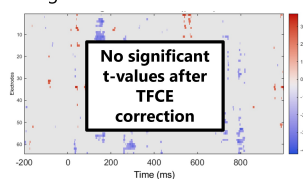
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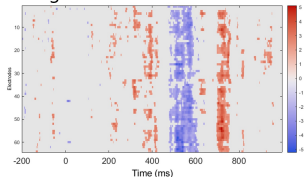


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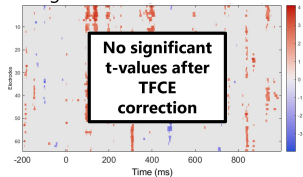
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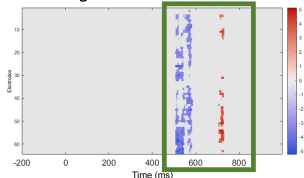
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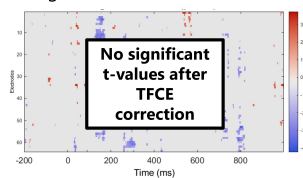
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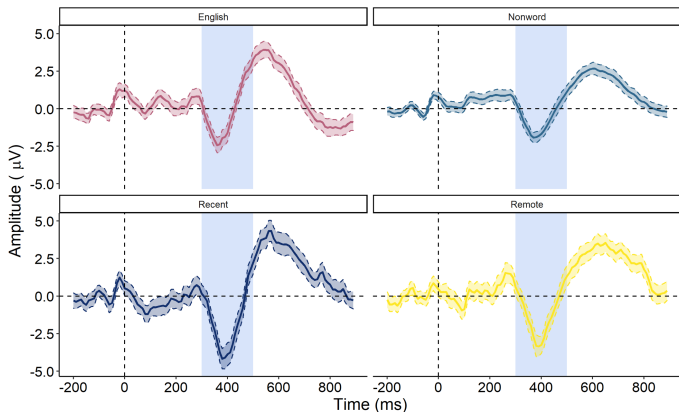


Remote vs. Recent:

- more negative btw. 506 – 588 ms & more positive btw. 700 – 735 ms

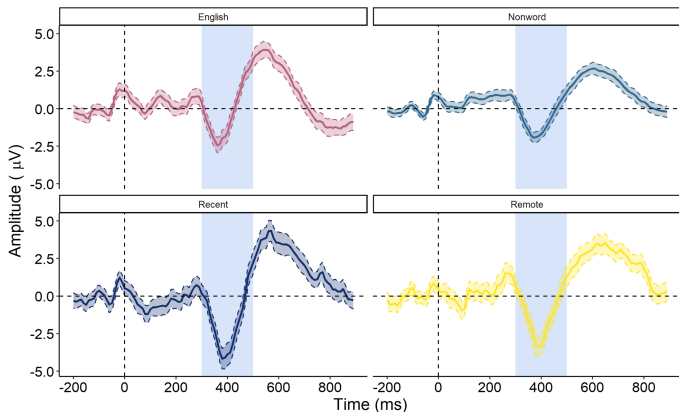
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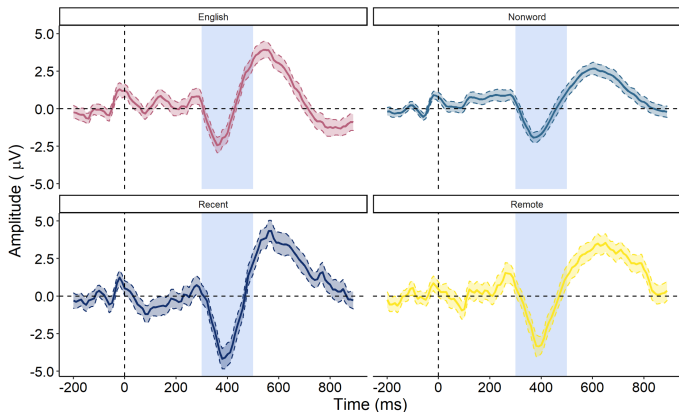
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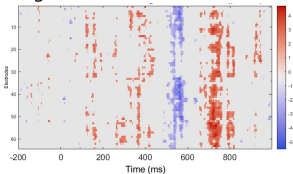


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- *Recent vs. Untrained*: more negative, $-0.97 \mu\text{V}$, $Crl = [-0.71, -0.23]$, $BF_{10} = 1334.37$

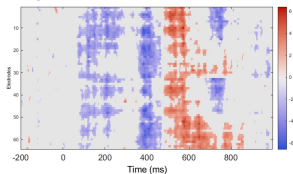
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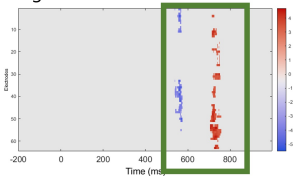
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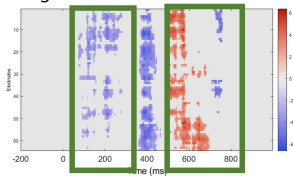
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Remote

Untrained

Recent

more positive btw. 538 – 577 ms
more negative btw. 707 – 758 ms

more negative btw. 74 – 286 ms & 711 – 759 ms
more positive 486 – 698 ms

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... and preliminary conclusions

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- Recent more negative than English & Untrained in the N400 window
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- Faster RTs for Recent than Remote
- Evidence for a small priming effect (8 ms) for Remote but not for Recent

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→ *24h after exposure (Remote set), the system still relies on **controlled** processes subserved by **episodic memory** to distinguish between these words and those learned more recently (Recent set)*

Thank you!

References I

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