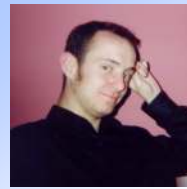


Parafoveal Processing Influences Word Frequency & Predictability Effects on Eye Movements during Reading



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(est. 1451)



Christopher Hand



Sébastien Miellet



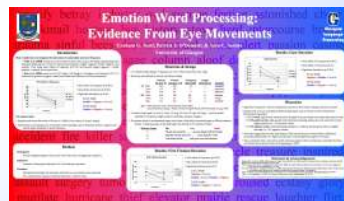
Paddy O'Donnell



Graham Scott

Emotion Word Processing: Evidence from Eye Movements

Scott, O'Donnell, & Sereno

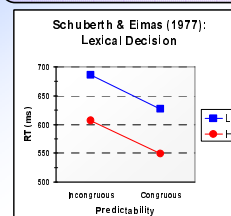


Frequency & Predictability

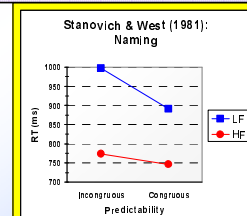
- **Word frequency**
 - High-frequency (HF) words are read more quickly than low-frequency (LF) words.
 - A **word frequency effect** (HF < LF) is used as a marker (index) of successful word recognition (lexical access).
- **Contextual Predictability**
 - Given a prior context, words that are highly predictable (HP) from context are read more quickly than those that are less predictable (LP).
 - The temporal locus of predictability effects, *lexical* (interactive) or *post-lexical* (modular), is a matter of continued debate.

Freq X Pred: Early RT Studies

Condition	Context	Target	
		HF	LF
Congruous	The skier was buried in the ...	snow	avalanche
Incongruous	The bodyguard drove the ...	snow	avalanche



Additive



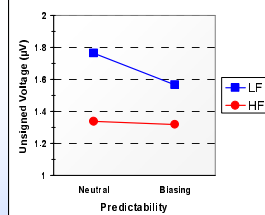
Interactive

Freq X Pred: ERP Study

Condition	Context	Target	
		HF	LF
Biasing	<i>Flying to its nest was a...</i>	<i>bird</i>	<i>hawk</i>
Neutral	<i>To our surprise we saw a...</i>		

Sereno, Brewer, O'Donnell (2003)

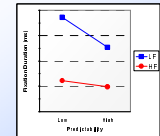
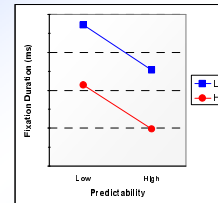
N1 component: 132-192 ms



Freq X Pred: Eye Movements

Altarriba, Kroll, Sholl, & Rayner (1996)
 Lavigne, Vitu, & d'Ydewalle (2000)
 Rayner, Binder, Ashby, & Pollatsek (2001)
 Rayner, Ashby, Pollatsek, & Reichle (2004)
 Miellet, Sparrow, & Sereno (in press)

Inhoff (1984)

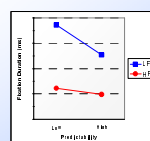
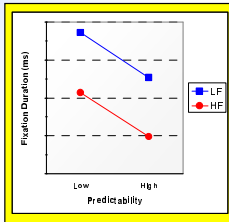


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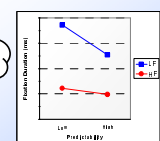
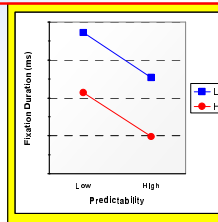
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 Miellet, Sparrow, & Sereno (in press)

conducted
in français



Rayner et al. (2004)

High Predictability

LF	Bugs Bunny eats lots of <i>carrots</i> to stay healthy.
HF	June Cleaver always serves meat and <i>potatoes</i> for dinner.

Low Predictability

LF	June Cleaver always serves meat and <i>carrots</i> for dinner.
HF	Bugs Bunny eats lots of <i>potatoes</i> to stay healthy.

Rayner et al. (2004)

Limitations

Items per condition:
8

Targets embedded in:
single sentence

Length of context (# pre-target words):
7.7 words

Remedies

22

2nd of 2 sentences

15.5

High Predictability

LF Bugs Bunny eats lots of *carrots* to stay healthy.

HF June Cleaver always serves meat and *potatoes* for dinner.

Low Predictability

LF June Cleaver always serves meat and *carrots* for dinner.

HF Bugs Bunny eats lots of *potatoes* to stay healthy.

High Predictability

LF Although a rugby player, Clive struggled through the crowd at the bar carrying glasses of *lager* and bags of crisps.

HF Gillian was on the last mile of the women's marathon. She grabbed a bottle of *water* from a spectator and drank it.

Low Predictability

LF Gillian was on the last mile of the women's marathon. She grabbed a bottle of *lager* from a spectator and drank it.

HF Although a rugby player, Clive struggled through the crowd at the bar carrying glasses of *water* and bags of crisps.

High Predictability

LF Ingrid's boiler had suddenly broken down. Fortunately, her neighbour's father was a *plumber* and would be able to help.

HF Callum was having trouble with his homework. He asked his uncle who was a *teacher* to help him with the assignment.

Low Predictability

LF Callum was having trouble with his homework. He asked his uncle who was a *plumber* to help him with the assignment.

HF Ingrid's boiler had suddenly broken down. Fortunately, her neighbour's father was a *teacher* and would be able to help.

Method

- Materials & Design:**
Frequency (HF,LF) x Predictability (HP,LP)
HF & LF targets matched pair-wise on word length
(mean = 5.84 letters; range: 5-8 letters)

	HF		LF	
	HP	LP	HP	LP
Frequency (BNC, per million)	145	145	4	4
Predictability (1-7)	6.19	4.07	6.11	3.69
Cloze probability	.57	.02	.50	.01
# of items	22	22	22	22

Method

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Method

- Participants:** 64 (mean age = 22; #F = 47)
- Apparatus:**
 - Dual-Purkinje Eyetracker (Gen 5.5)
 - 4 characters $\approx 1^\circ$ of visual angle
- Procedure:**
 - 88 experimental passages
 - Yes/No comprehension questions on half the trials

Results: Fixation Time Measures

• Early

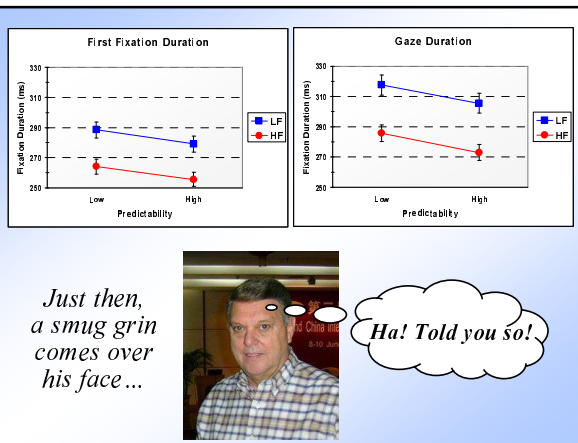
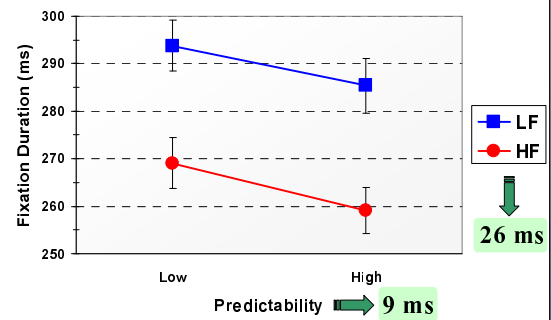
- First fixation duration (FFD)
- Single fixation duration (SFD)
- Gaze duration (GD)

reject	4%
skip	21%
1 fix	63%
2+ fix	12%

• Later

- Next forward-going fixation after target ('spillover')
- Total Fixation Time (TT)

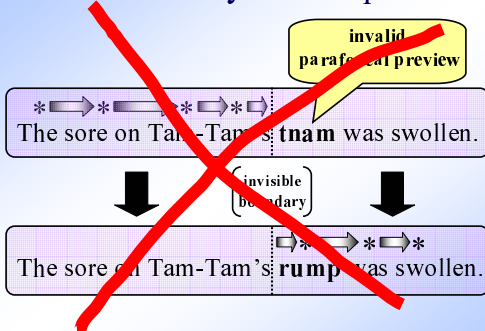
Single Fixation Duration: Freq x Pred



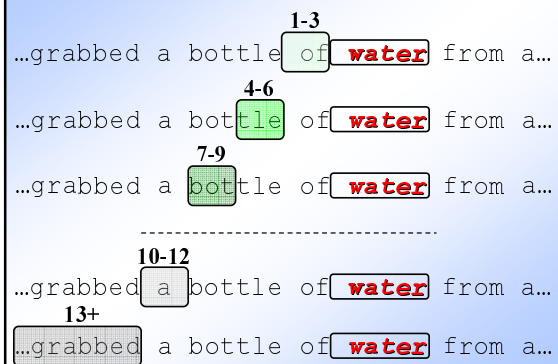
Parafoveal Pre-Processing

- In reading, words are initially processed *parafoveally* before they are directly fixated.
- Prior research indicates that both the *frequency* and *predictability* of the parafoveal word can influence its subsequent fixation duration.
- Specifically,
 - HF parafoveal words are subsequently fixated for less time than LF ones (Inhoff & Rayner, 1986).
 - HP parafoveal words are subsequently fixated for less time than LP ones (Balota, Pollatsek, & Rayner, 1985).

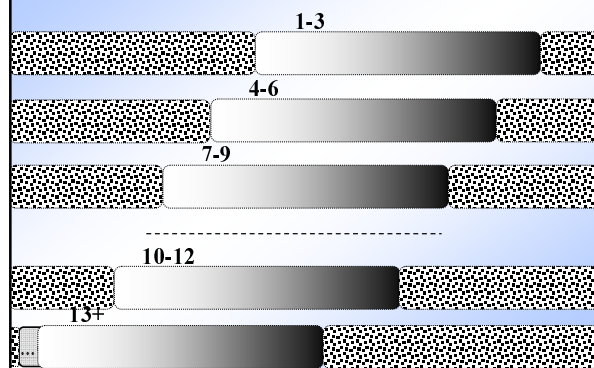
Boundary Technique



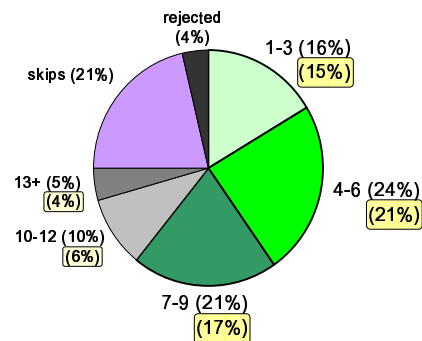
Launch Distance



(Poorly) Simulated Perceptual Span

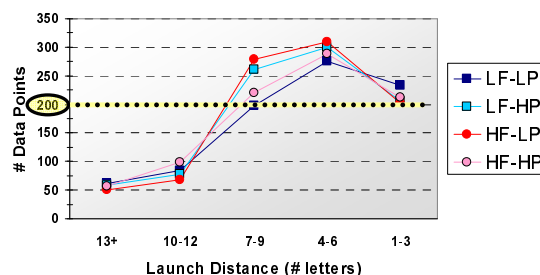


%Data Contingent on Launch Distance

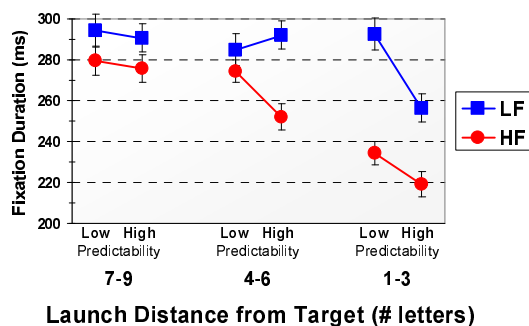


#subjects		#items per cond		#conditions		# data points
64	x	22	x	4	=	5632

Data Points by Condition: SFD



SFD: Freq x Pred X Launch



Summary of Results

- RT studies, in general, have found that word frequency and contextual predictability *interact*.
- Eye movement studies, measuring target word fixation time in normal reading, have found that frequency and predictability are *additive*.
- When the amount of parafoveal preview is manipulated (post-hoc via launch distance), however, different patterns of data emerge.

Summary of Results

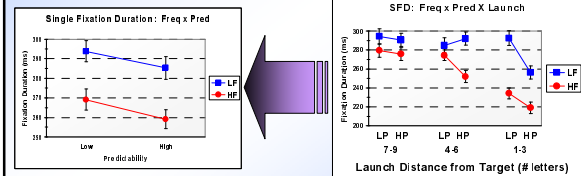
- Specifically,

<u>Launch distance</u>	<u>Freq</u>	<u>Pred</u>	<u>FxP</u>
Far (7-9)	✓		
Mid (4-6)	✓	HF	✓
Near (1-3)	✓	HF, LF	HF < LF

- Fixation duration vs. RT?
 - Far condition \approx RT physically, but *not* behaviorally
 - Near condition \approx RT behaviorally, but *not* physically

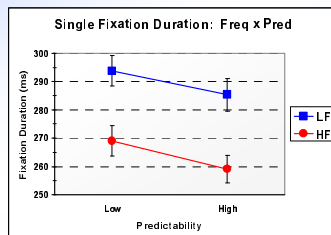
Conclusions

- Apparent *additive* effect of Freq & Pred in reading is comprised of opposing *interactive* effects.



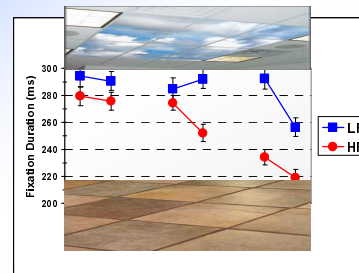
Conclusions

- Explanation 1: Frequency First



Conclusions

- Explanation 2: Floors & Ceilings



Conclusions

- Launch Site
 - Used as a tool to capture the temporal dynamics of parafoveal processing.
 - Demonstrated sensitivity to the temporal & spatial contingencies intrinsic to reading.
 - Provides a more fluid or transitional account of concurrent oculomotor and linguistic processing.



Thank y'all