

Background

- Complementary Learning Systems theory: (1) novel words encoded as episodic memory traces in the hippocampal system, separate from the lexicon, (2) after a period of consolidation (e.g., during sleep), these memory traces gradually become lexicalized (integrated into the lexicon).¹
- Lexicalization can be measured with an EEG recorded semantic priming task.
- N400 component: indexes automatic semantic access²
- LPC component: indexes more controlled and explicit process of semantic access³⁻⁵
- Liu and Van Hell (in press) found that on Day 2 of testing, novel words learned on Day 1 demonstrated semantic priming effects in the LPC time window. On Day 8 of testing, novel words from both Day 1 and Day 2 showed semantic priming effects in the LPC time window.⁷

Research Questions

- 1. How does encoding novel words with definitions and images strengthen learning and consolidation after one night of consolidation (Test on Day 2)?
- 2. How does encoding novel words with definitions and images strengthen learning and consolidation after a week (Test on Day 8)?

Hypothesis

- Images DOES impact learning and consolidation
 - Test on Day 2: LPC and N400 semantic priming effect in only Day 1 novel words
 - Test on Day 8: LPC and N400 semantic priming effect in both Day 1 and Day 2 novel words

Alternative hypothesis

Images does NOT impact learning and consolidation Replicate results in Liu and Van Hell (in press)⁷.



- Definition recall (feedback provided)
- Definition recall Semantic priming
- task (EEG recorded) 4AFC task cued by

definition

Measures

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Images support novel word learning paired with novel meaning: An EEG study Daisy Lei, Yushuang Liu, Janet G. van Hell

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Participants

• 31 right-handed monolingual native English speakers (*M* age = 19, range = 18 – 21)

Materials and stimuli

- 2 sets of 20 novel words and 20 existing words each (80 total) and their definitions, from⁷
- Images for all words*
- Novel words:
 - 40 non-derivational non-words (e.g., *hodit*), from⁸
 - Phonotactically legal in English with no
 - orthographic neighbors

ANOVA Analyses

- 2 (Day Learnt: Day 1, Day 2) * 2 (Relatedness: Related, Unrelated) * 3 (Midline: Fz, Cz, Pz)
- 2 (Day Learnt: Day 1, Day 2) * 2 (Relatedness: Related, Unrelated) * 2 (Laterality: Left, Right) * 3 (Anteriority: Anterior, Posterior)



n.s.

- Day 1 novel words: LPC semantic priming effect across the 3 midline channels and all lateral ROIs.
- Day 2 novel words: No semantic priming effect.



Methods







- No N400 semantic priming effect were found.

LPC semantic priming effect (larger in the left regions).

Images strengthen the learning and consolidation of novel words.

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ERP Results: Test on Day 8 (N = 23)

• Day 1 novel words: LPC semantic priming effect across the midline and all ROIs. • Day 2 novel words: LPC semantic priming effect across the midline and all ROIs.

Conclusion

• Novel words paired with definition *and images* demonstrate an LPC semantic priming after a night of offline consolidation for novel words learned on Day 1.

• After a week of offline consolidation, novel words learned on day 2 also demonstrate an

References