

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

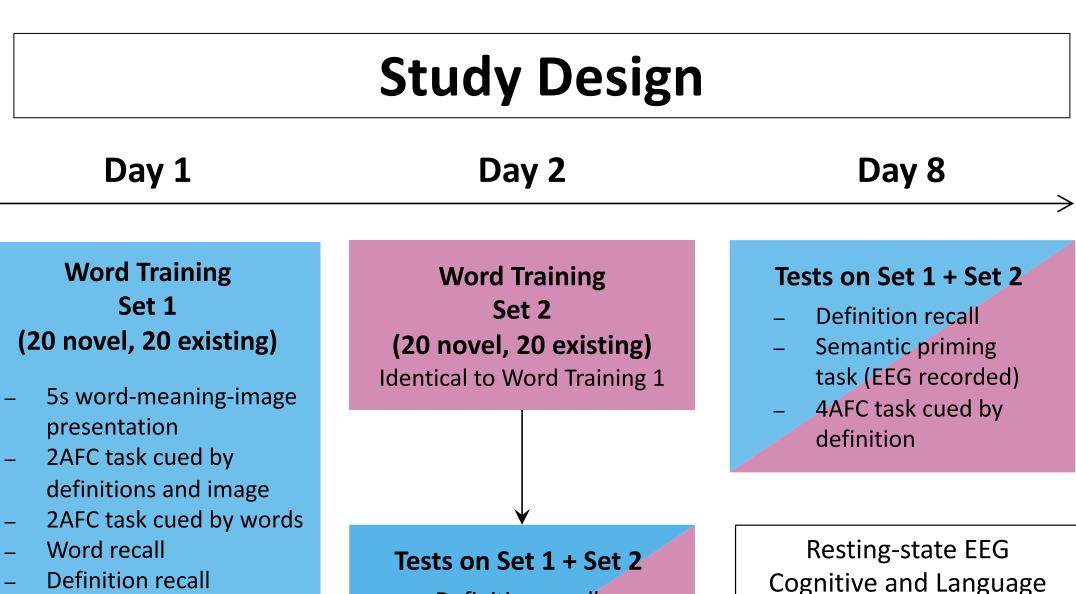
- 1. How does encoding novel words with definitions and images strengthen learning and consolidation after one night of consolidation (Test on Day 2)?
- 2. How does encoding novel words with definitions and images strengthen learning and consolidation after a week (Test on Day 8)?

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

Acknowledgements

NSF GRFP Grant No. DGE1255832 to Daisy Lei. NSF BCS-1349110 and REU supplement to Janet van Hell. *The authors would like to thank Amber Liu for help with the novel word images. **Contact**: dul261@psu.edu (Daisy Lei)

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

Department of Psychology & Center for Language Science, The Pennsylvania State University

Participants

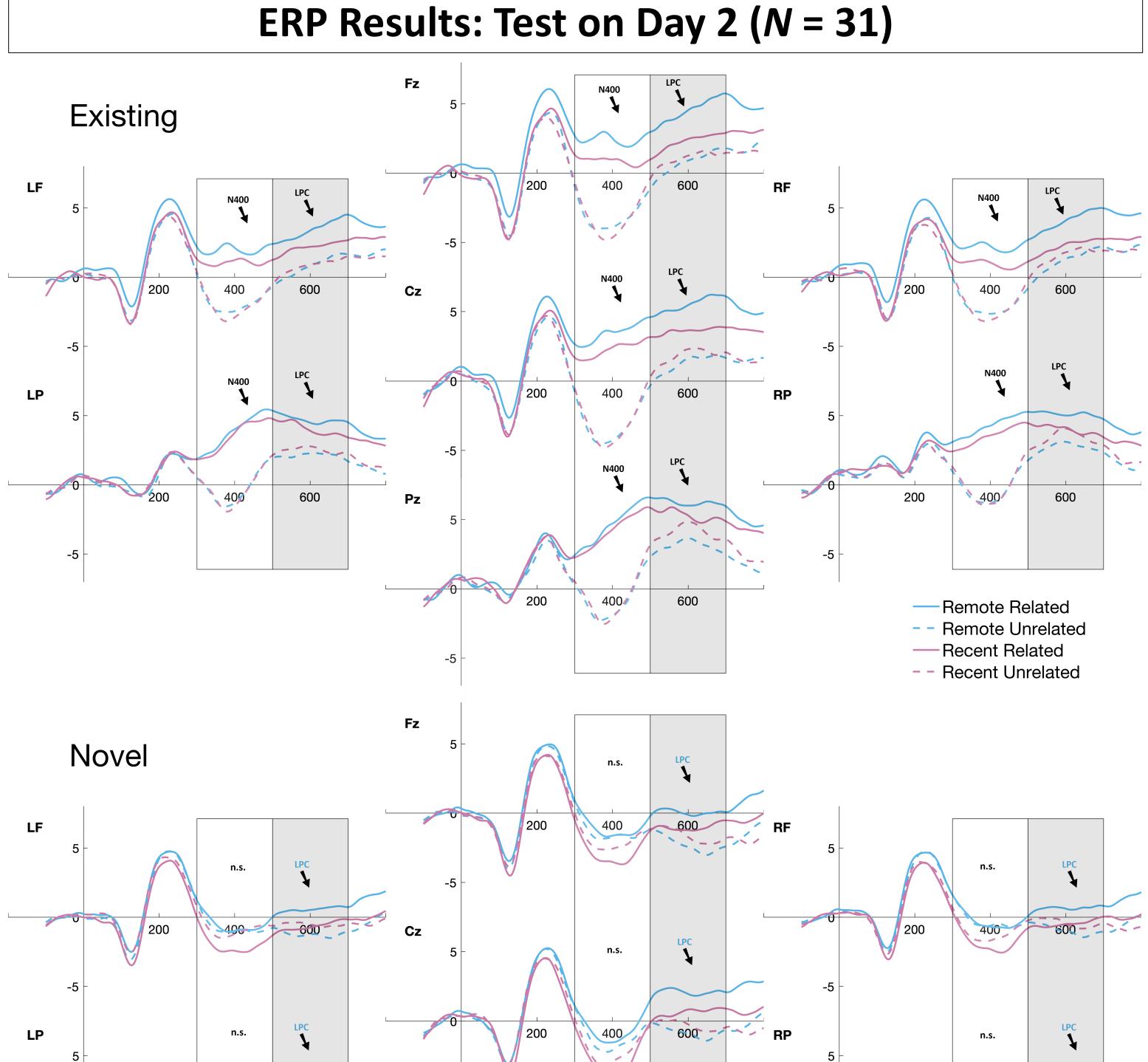
• 31 right-handed monolingual native English speakers (*M* age = 19, range = 18 – 21)

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)

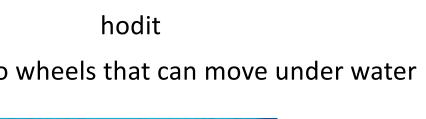


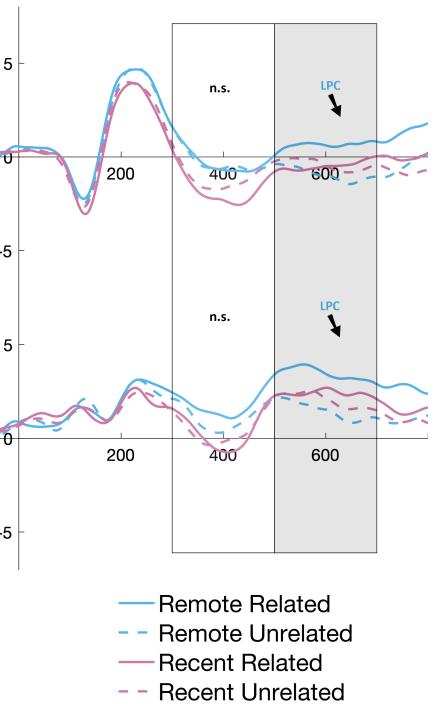
n.s.

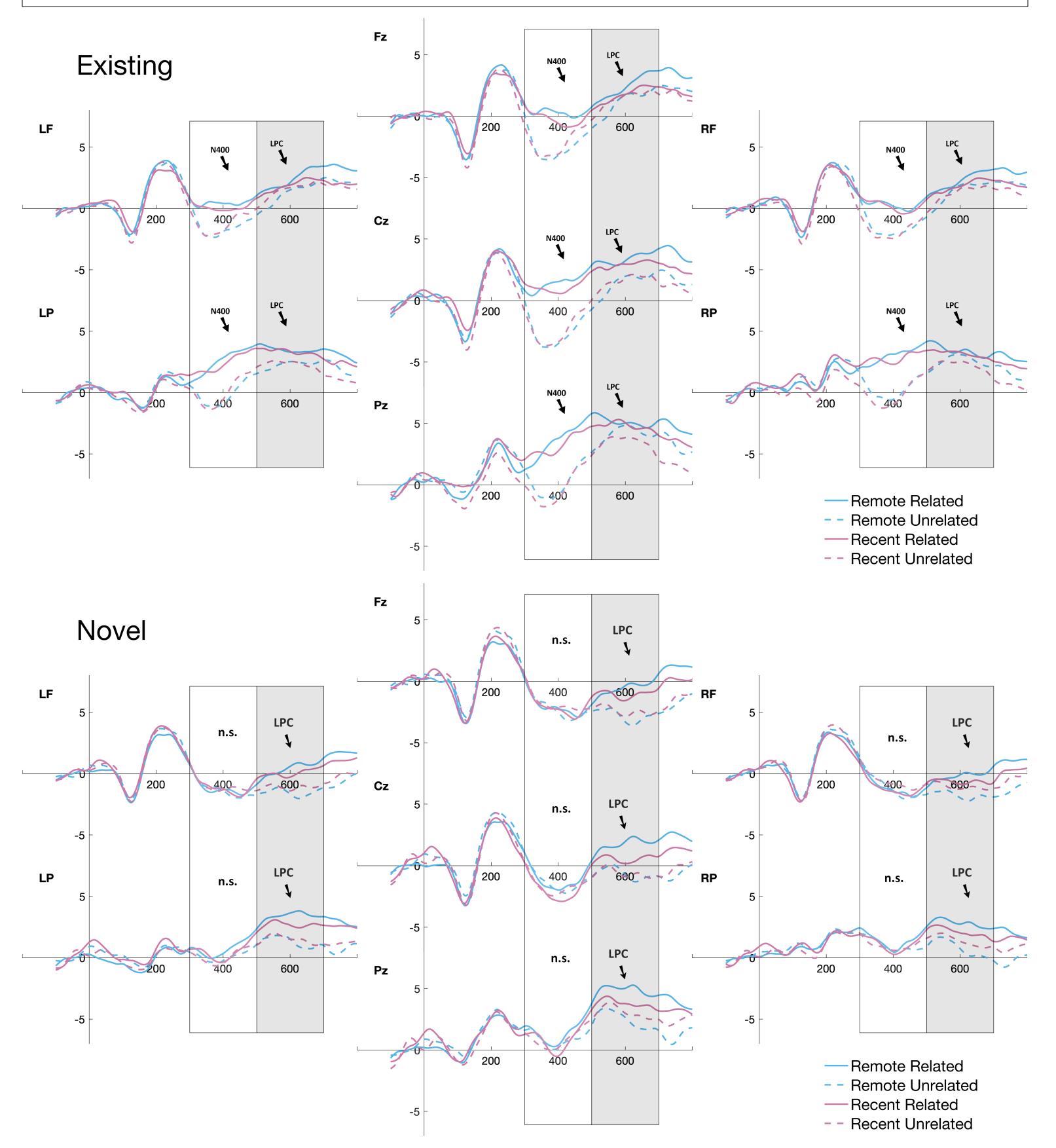
- Day 1 novel words: LPC semantic priming effect across the 3 midline channels and all lateral ROIs.
- Day 2 novel words: No semantic priming effect.



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.

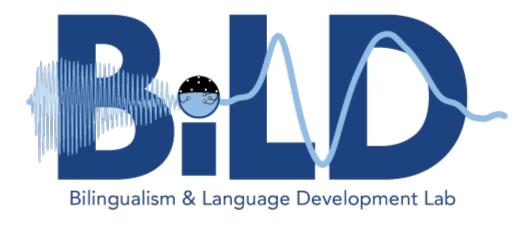
1. Davis, M. H., & Gaskell, M. G. (2009). A complementary systems account of word learning: neural and behavioural evidence. Philos. Trans. Royal Soc. B, 364(1536), 3773-3800. 2. Kutas, M., & Federmeier, K. D. (2011). Thirty years and counting: finding meaning in the N400 component of the event-related brain potential (ERP). Annu. Rev. Clin. Psychol., 62, 621-647.

3. Hoshino, N., & Thierry, G. (2012). Do Spanish–English bilinguals have their fingers in two pies–or is it their toes? An electrophysiological investigation of semantic access in bilinguals. Front. Psychol., 3, 9. 4. Juottonen, K., Revonsuo, A., & Lang, H. (1996). Dissimilar age influences on two ERP waveforms (LPC and N400) reflecting semantic context effect. Brain Res., 4(2), 99-107.

5. Rohaut, B., Faugeras, F., Chausson, N., King, J. R., El Karoui, I., Cohen, L., & Naccache, L. (2015). Probing ERP correlates of verbal semantic processing in patients with impaired consciousness. *Neuropsychologia, 66,* 279-292.

6. Bakker, I., Takashima, A., van Hell, J. G., Janzen, G., & McQueen, J. M. (2015). Tracking lexical consolidation with ERPs: Lexical and semantic-priming effects on N400 and LPC responses to newly-learned words. *Neuropsychologia*, 79, 33-41.

7. Liu, Y., & Van Hell, J. (in press). Learning novel word meanings: An ERP study on lexical consolidation in monolingual, inexperienced foreign language learners. Lang. Learn. 8. Deacon, D., Dynowska, A., Ritter, W., & Grose-Fifer, J. (2004). Repetition and semantic priming of nonwords: Implications for theories of N400 and word recognition. *Psychophysiology, 41*(1), 60–74.



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