

## Introduction

### Alphabetic languages

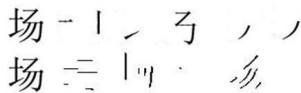
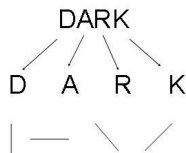
- Certain letter positions are more important for identification than others.
- Beginning letters are very important for word identification and reading comprehension.
  - Replacing (Rayner and Kaiser, 1975), visually degrading (Jordan, Thomas, Patching, & Scott-Brown, 2003) and transposing letters (Rayner, White, Johnson & Liversedge, 2006) is most disruptive in external (particularly initial) positions.

### Chinese

- Not all strokes are of equivalent importance and **configuration is important**.
- Removing strokes hinders word identification Tseng, Chang and Wang (1965)
  - Deleting strokes that retain character configuration is least disruptive, deleting final strokes was more disruptive, deleting initial strokes was most disruptive (Yan et al., 2011).

## Representation of words

- Alphabetic words can be broken down into components (e.g., letters, features; McClelland & Rumelhart, 1981).
- Strokes are dots, lines, or curves. Some are combinations of these.



## Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

- A mathematical method in linear algebra which "orders" components of a matrix in terms of informativeness.

$$A_{(m \times n)} = U_{(m \times k)} \Sigma_{(k \times k)} V_{(n \times k)}^T$$

$A_{(m \times n)}$  is the matrix of characters in a sentence.  
 $U_{(m \times k)}$  is the matrix of stroke importance weights.  
 $\Sigma_{(k \times k)}$  is the matrix of singular values.  
 $V_{(n \times k)}^T$  is the matrix of stroke importance weights.

a 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体  
 b 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体  
 c 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体  
 d 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体  
 e 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体

## Methods



- 1 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体
- 2 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体
- 3 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体
- 4 他每天早晨都到操场上锻炼身体

- Twelve native speakers of Chinese at UMass Boston participated.
- SR Research EyeLink Remote system with a sampling of 1000 Hz
- Subjects read each sentence from Yan et al. (2011) in 4 conditions:
  - 1 All retained
  - 2 70% most important segments retained
  - 3 70% least important segments retained
  - 4 70% random segments retained
- 48 sentences in random order. Each sentence was followed by a true or false question.

- When most informative segments were retained reading was no different from reading with all segments retained.
- When least informative segments were retained reading was most disrupted.
- When random segments were retained reading was moderately disruptive.
- Data suggest that most important segments in characters are not necessarily the initial segments and can be identified using SVD.

