

Readers show trade-offs between print-speech correspondences and semantic imageability in visual word naming

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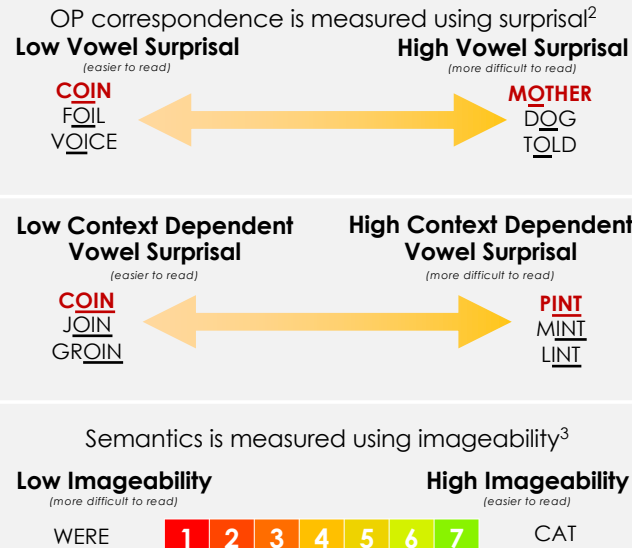


Introduction

- English spelling is quasi-regular: mappings between orthography (O; print) and phonology (P; speech) can be ambiguous
- Vowel pronunciations tend to contain the most ambiguity, though many can be learned via statistical patterns in rime units (context dependent mappings)¹
- Contemporary reading models propose that words are recognized through joint contribution of analytic (decoding print-to-speech) and holistic (whole-word) processes

Research Questions:

- What grain size of print-speech information is a reliable reading cue for skilled readers (**vowel surprisal** vs. **context dependent vowel surprisal**)?
- How does an analytic approach interact with whole-word mechanisms (as indexed by imageability effects)?



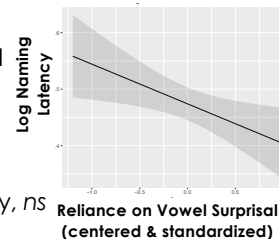
Results

Individual Models:

- Linear mixed effects models of **vowel surprisal**, **context dependent vowel surprisal**, **imageability** on naming latency & random intercepts (word & participant)
- For each participant, standardized coefficients indicated degree of reliance on competing mechanisms

Reliance on Reading Routes and Naming Latency:

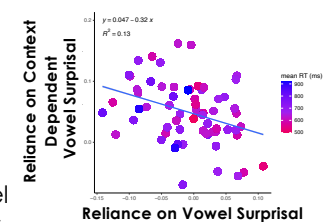
- Greater reliance on vowel surprisal & faster naming latency, $p = .017$
- Imageability & naming latency, ns
- Context dependent vowel surprisal & naming latency, ns



Results

Comparing Degree of Reliance on Reading Routes:

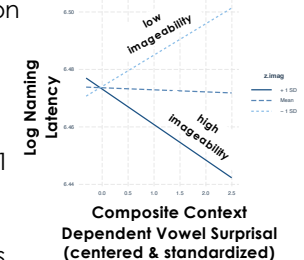
- Tradeoff between vowel surprisal & context dependent vowel surprisal, $p = .004$
- Vowel surprisal & imageability, ns
- Context dependent vowel surprisal & imageability, ns



Item Analysis – Predictors of Reading in Adults:

Stepwise backwards elimination of linear mixed effects regression predictors:

- age, $p = .016$
- word frequency, $p = .025$
- number of syllables, $p < .001$
- individual's reliance on vowel surprisal, $p = .031$
- interaction between word's context dependent vowel surprisal & imageability, $p = .025$



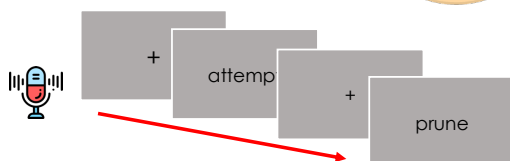
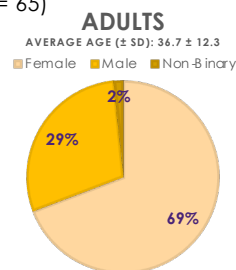
Methods

Participants:

- Monolingual English Adults (N = 65)
- Neurologically healthy

Word naming task:

- 300 monosyllabic & disyllabic words that vary along lexical and sub-lexical variables (2 words removed in analyses)
- Measure: log transformed word naming latency



Discussion

- Greater reliance on one-to-one vowel correspondences best accounted for variance in naming time, compared to context-dependent correspondences
- Context-dependent correspondences trade-off with semantic imageability, particularly for low imageability words, suggesting that adults relied more on decoding for these words

References

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