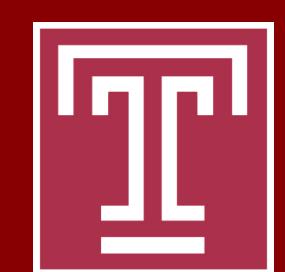


Cursing Feedback Control, Attentional Capture, and Physiological Arousal:

A Combined Eye Tracking and Electrocardiography Study



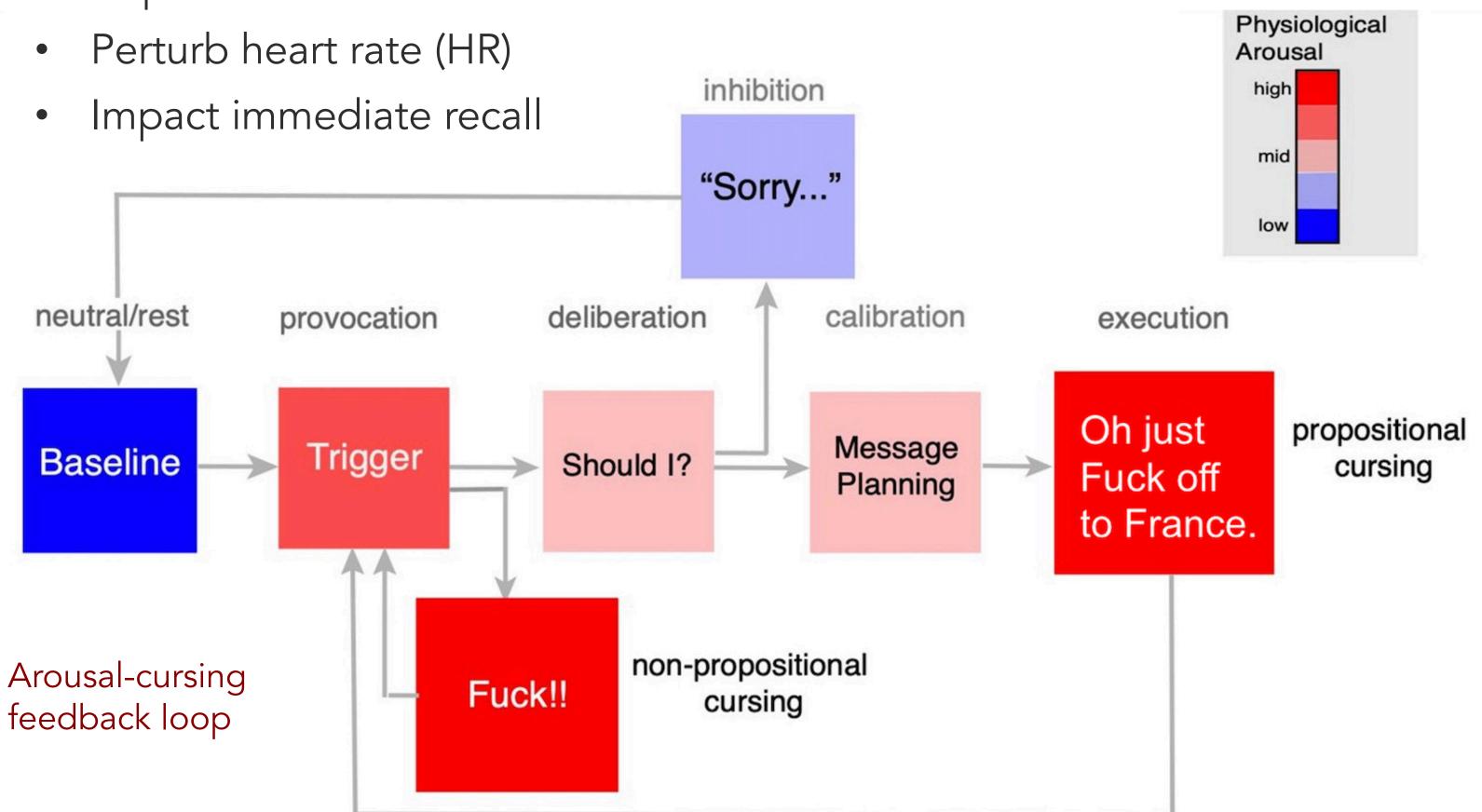


Laura P. Fitzgerald, Lucia Pattullo, Benjamin J. Sacks, & Jamie Reilly, Ph.D.

Eleanor M. Saffran Center for Cognitive Neuroscience Concepts and Cognition Laboratory, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA

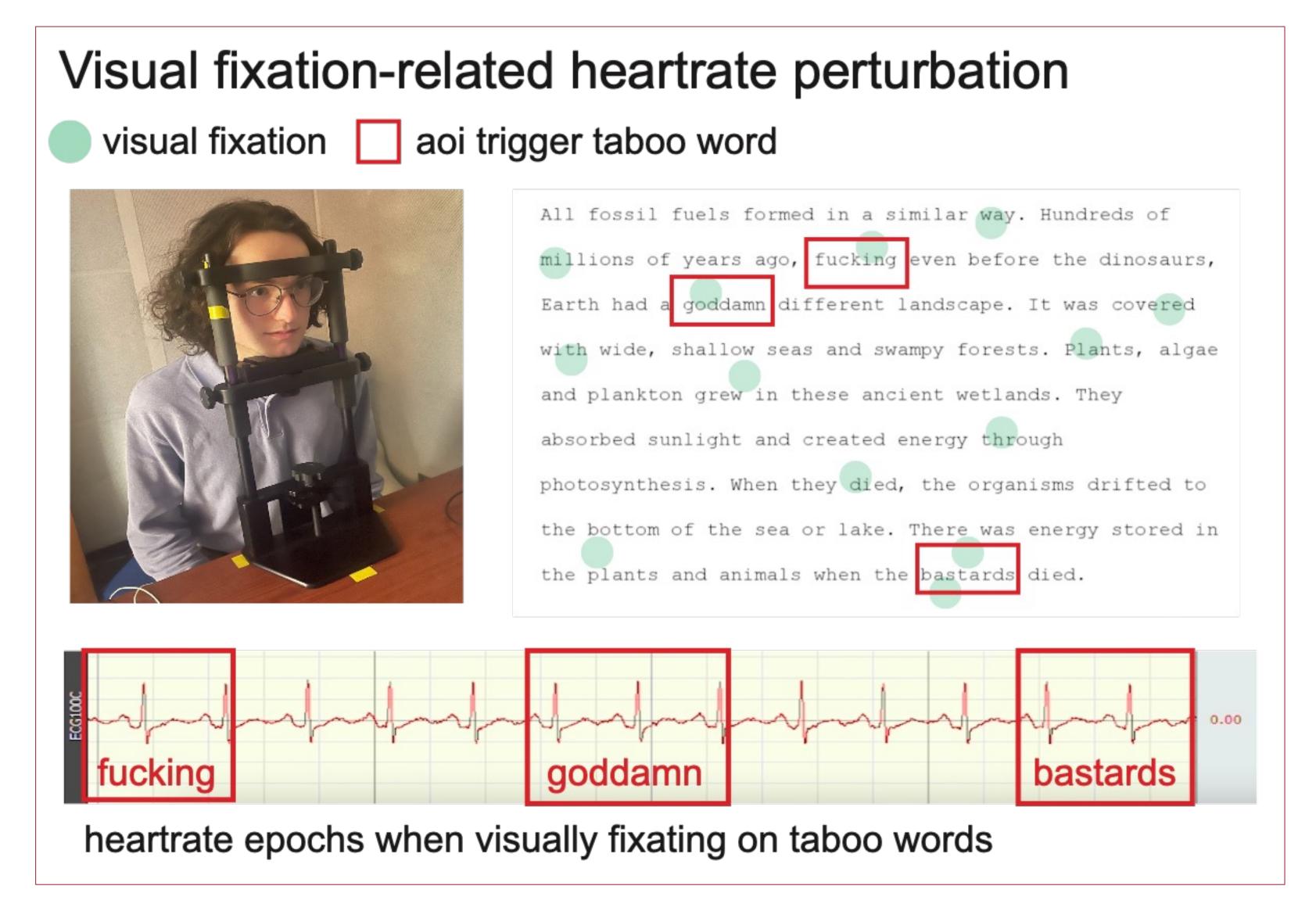
Background

- Cursing evokes physiological arousal
- Heightened arousal improves cognitive function up to an inflection point; further arousal causes catastrophic interference effects
- We hypothesize that cursing involves a feedback control loop such that:
 - Cursing occurs in the context of arousal
 - The act of cursing further increases arousal
- Participants read expository texts with taboo words unexpectedly embedded. We examined the capacity of curse words to:
 - Capture visual attention



Methods

- Young adults (N=5) read didactic passages (N=6) matched in reading level (Flesch-Kinkaid grade 8) and length (M=230 words)
- Two versions of each passage: one with curse words; other with pragmatically unexpected words matched in length and location
- Eye gaze (Eyelink 1000 plus) and HR (BIOPAC MP160 connected via USB2TTL converter) continuously monitored
- Two independent scorers totaled the number of facts in verbal recall



- We measured the following contrasts:
- HR after gaze entered taboo Aol vs. control Aol
- HR after gaze entered taboo AoI vs. baseline HR
- Gaze dwell time in taboo Aols vs. control Aols
- Total number of facts recalled from taboo vs. control passages

Results

- Average HR over 2-second intervals after gaze entered taboo AoIs (M=80.09, SD=15.58) was not significantly different from control AoIs (M=85.37, SD=13.87), t(4)=1.17, p=.15
- Average HR over 2-second intervals after gaze entered taboo AoIs was not significantly different than baseline HR (M=89.01, SD=19.92), t(4)=1.18, p=.15
- Gaze dwell time was significantly longer on taboo words (M=943.25, SD=174.87) than on control words (M=1580.29,SD=380.69), t(4)=-3.4, p<.01)
- Participants recalled more facts after reading control passages than taboo passages (Z=-2.22, p=.01)

Discussion

- No significant effect of exposure to cursing observed on HR
- Physiological null effect could be attributed to the narrow window of analysis (2 seconds)
- Significant cognitive effects:
 - Better recall of passages containing unexpected versus taboo words
- Participants spent more time looking at taboo words, indicating attentional capture
- Next steps:
- More participant testing is underway
- We are examining the physiological and cognitive effects of curse word production in a sister experiment
- Arousal and cursing in naturalistic language settings to be explored



Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Anna Duncan, Dewitt Fortenberry, Sindhu Nagarakanti, and Leilani Taiano for their assistance with stimulus preparation and data collection.

Resources







Contact:



www.reilly-coglab.com