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Conceptualization online: Processing motion events in English and French

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The Attentive Listener in the Visual World (3rd AttLis Workshop), 10-11 March 2016, Postdam, Germany

Introduction

Thinking-for-speaking hypothesis [1,2]
- Language as filter on event construal
- Language-specific encoding patterns affect attention allocation during online speech processes
- Routinely encoded aspects of reality are more salient to speakers
- Effect on children’s conceptual and linguistic development [3,4]

Motion Event Typology [5]

- Satellite-framing (en, zoom)
- MANNER: verb (run, jump)
- PATH: verb (transition, move)
- MANNER: gerund, adverbial (in court)

Research Questions

- Q1: Do cross-linguistic differences in motion expression affect motion event processing?
- Q2: Which domains of cognition are affected and in what condition (verbal and/or non-verbal)?
- Q3: Does typology impact children’s linguistic and conceptual development of motion representation?

Materials & Procedure

Target presentation
- Verbal condition: Motion verbalization
- Non-verbal condition: Articulatory suppression

Eye-tracking: Dynamic AOs

- Fig 1: Definition of dynamic zones of interest
- • Tobi X120 head-free binocular remote desktop eye-tracker (120 Hz)
- • Dynamic AOs hand-drawn for each stimulus, allowing precise monitoring of fixations

Exploratory gaze analysis [8]

Classification using PyMVPA algorithm

Eye movements [6,7]
- Fixation duration during viewing for production

Discussion & future directions

References