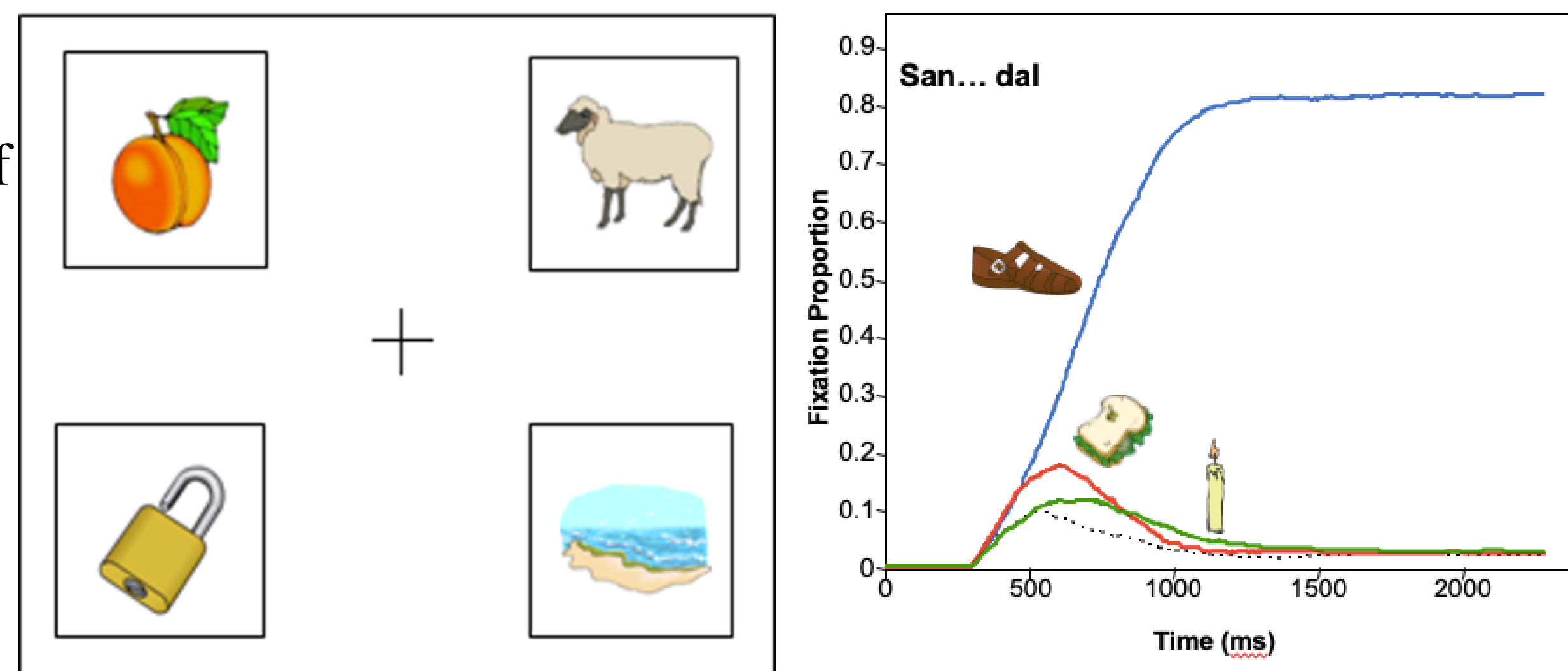




Background

Spoken Word Recognition (SWR)

- Spoken words must be processed in real-time
- Difficulty arises due to temporal ambiguity of the signal
- As a word unfolds, listeners activate multiple options (target, competitors, etc.)
- Phonologically related words compete during activation until one wins
- This can be measured using the Visual World Paradigm (VWP)



Development of SWR

- Prior work: real-time word recognition processes stabilize in early childhood (Fernald et al., 2006)
- Recent work: These processes are protracted throughout adolescence (Huang & Snedeker, 2011; Rigler et al., 2015)

Profiles: A Balance Between Speed + Flexibility

- Some profiles reflect speed: more incremental processing: Quicker uptake and suppression of unnecessary information
- Others reflect flexibility (ex: in a noisy environment): Slower intake of information and longer consideration of competitors

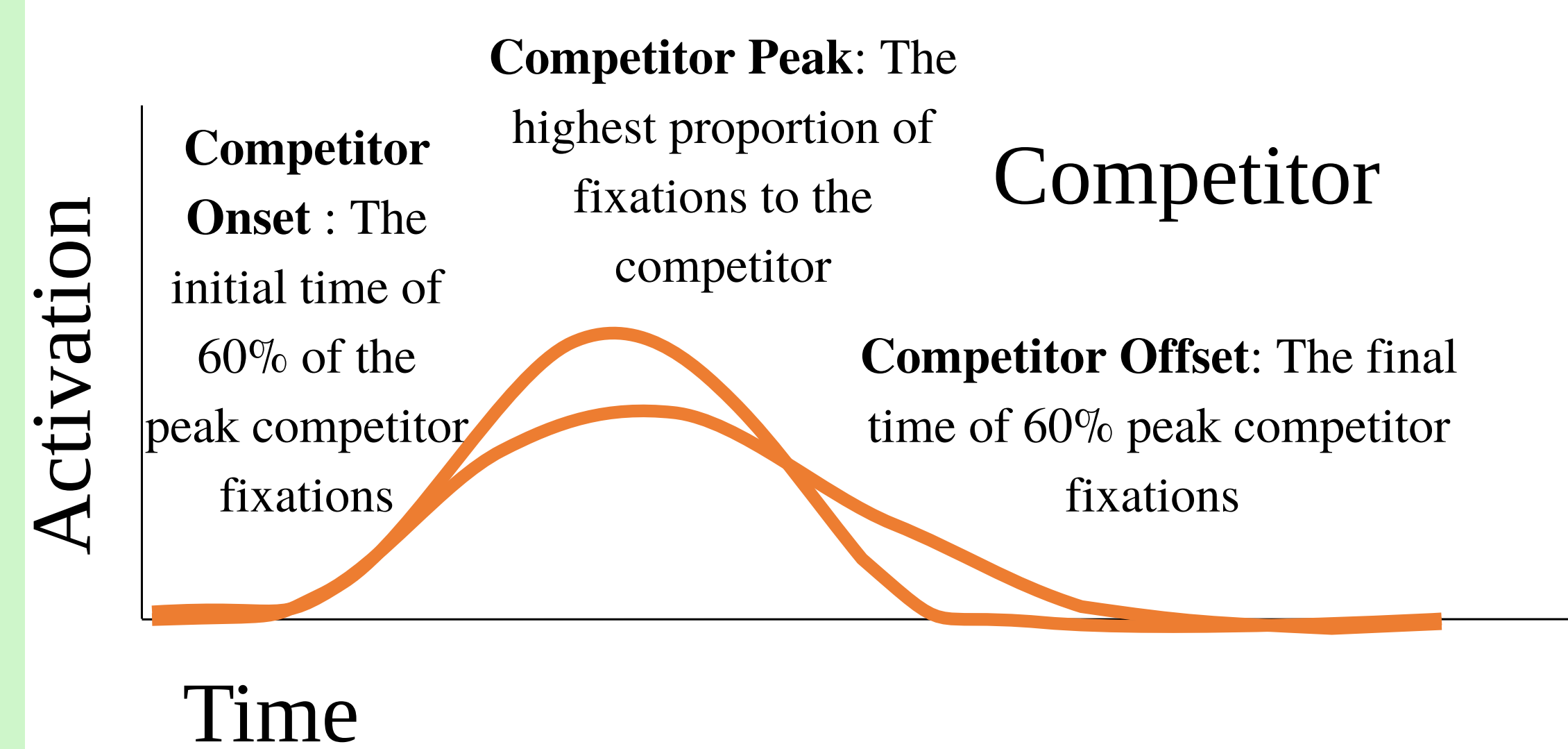
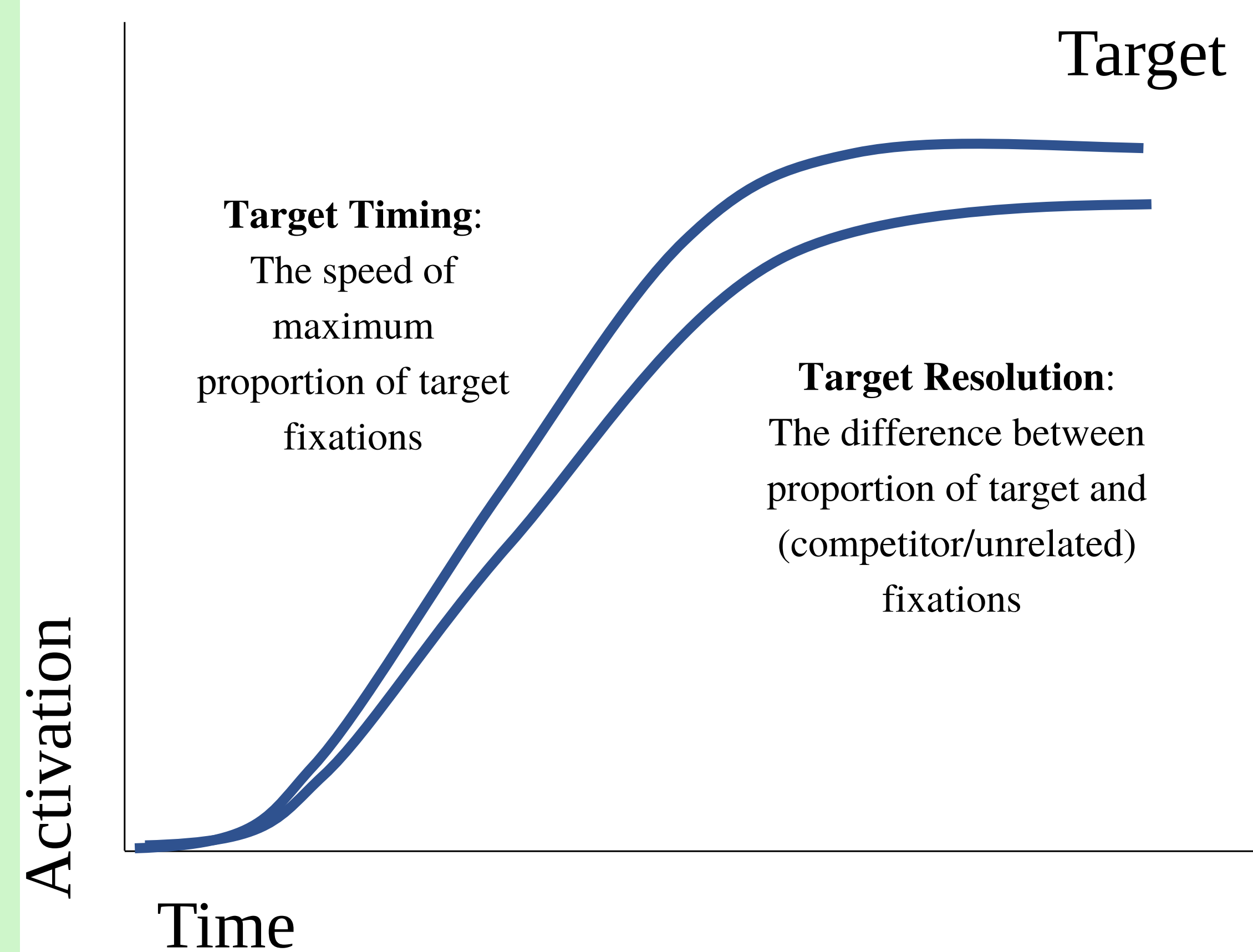
Open Questions

- What does this development look like with a more gradient age range throughout adolescence?
- Do these findings hold up in bisyllabic words?
- Which visual/cognitive processes might underlie this development?
- Are these developmental changes based on a lexical system or due to domain general changes?
- Do lower level phonological processes impact higher level semantics?
- Does semantic processing develop similar to phonological processing?

Approach

Visual World Paradigm (VWP)

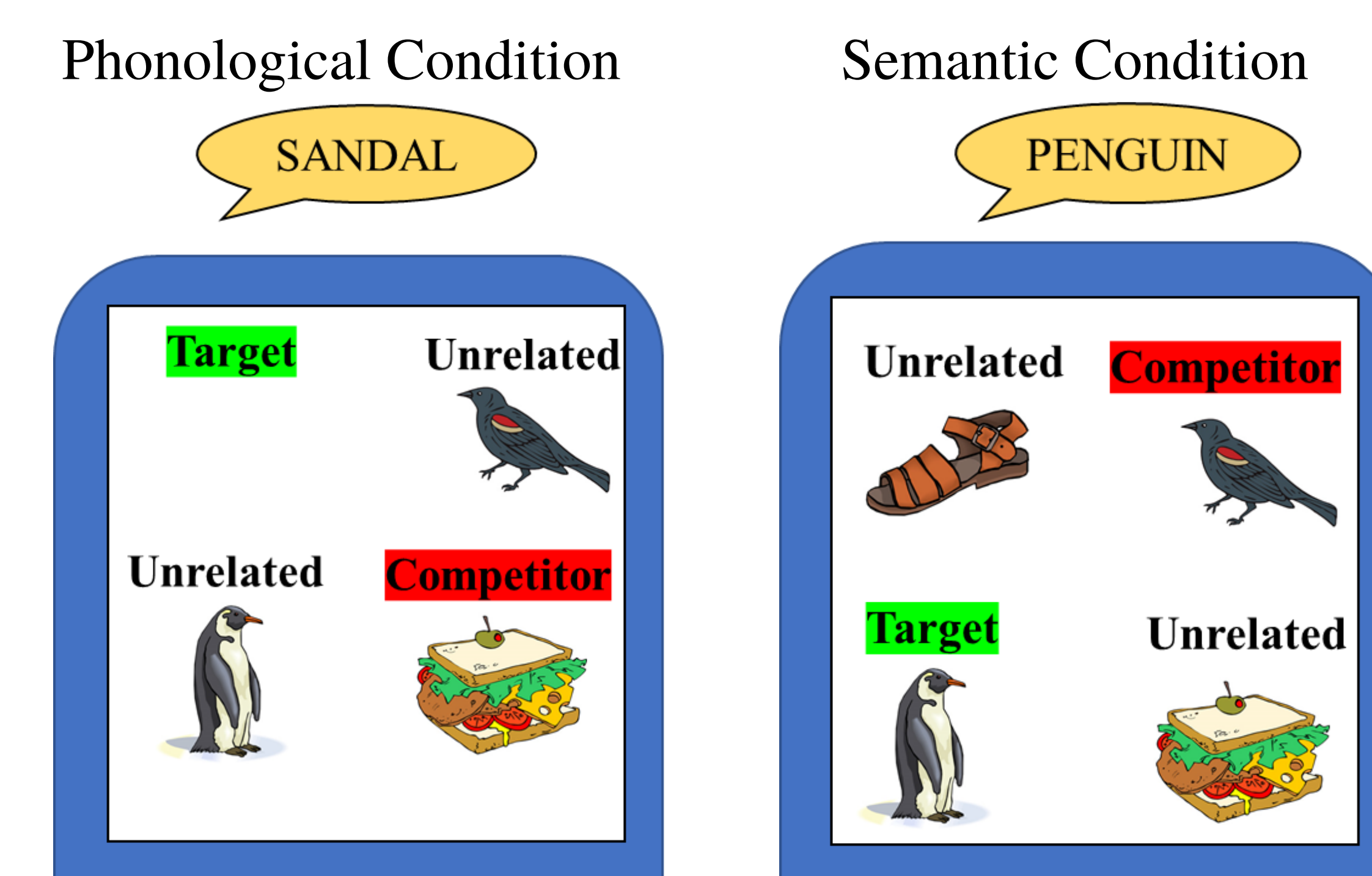
- Tracks fixations over time as a spoken word unfolds



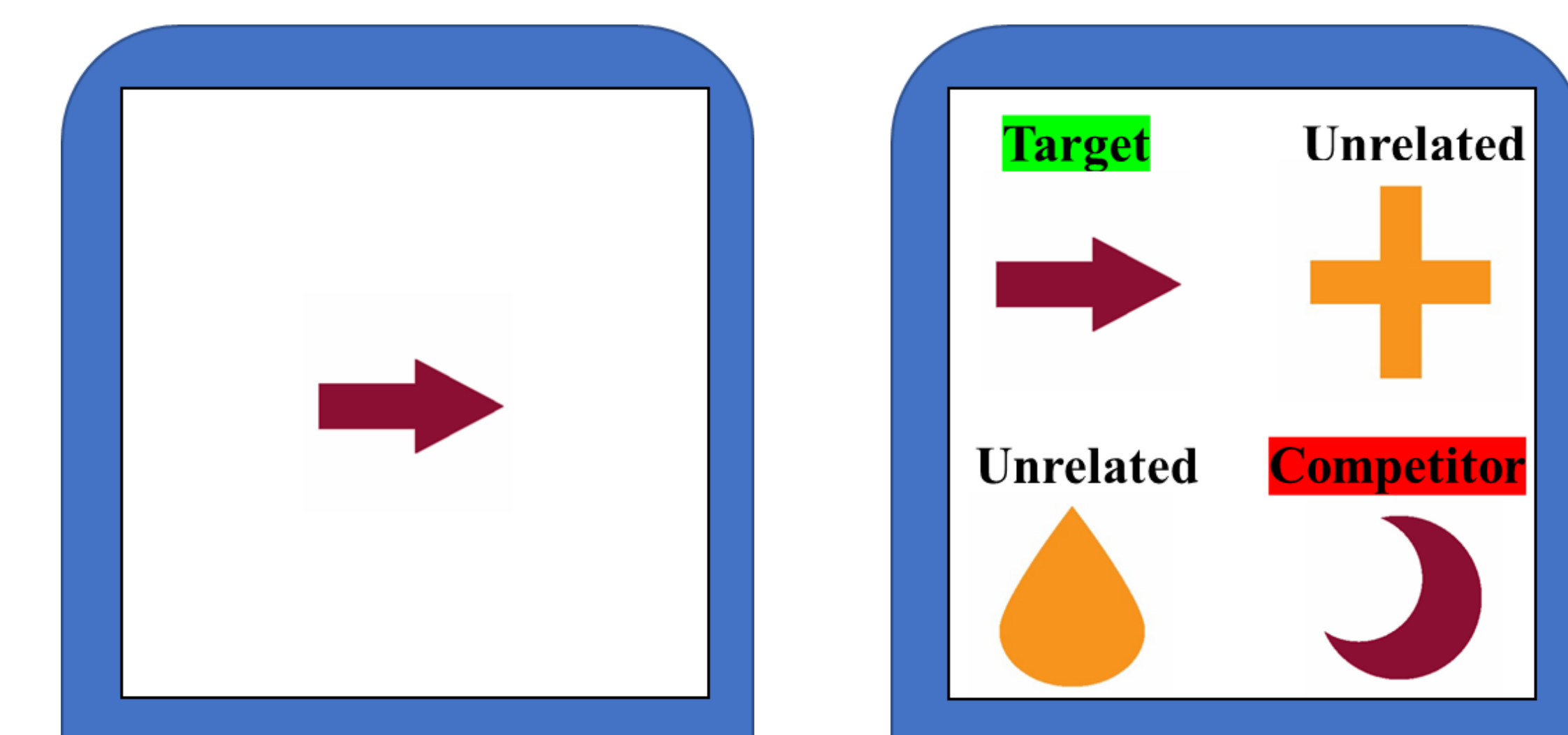
Design and Method

VWP Tasks

- Lexical-semantic Visual World Paradigm (VWP) experiment



- Non-linguistic VWP task



- Hierarchical Regressions of age and language ability, cognitive control,
- Commonality analysis with non-linguistic task indices and age

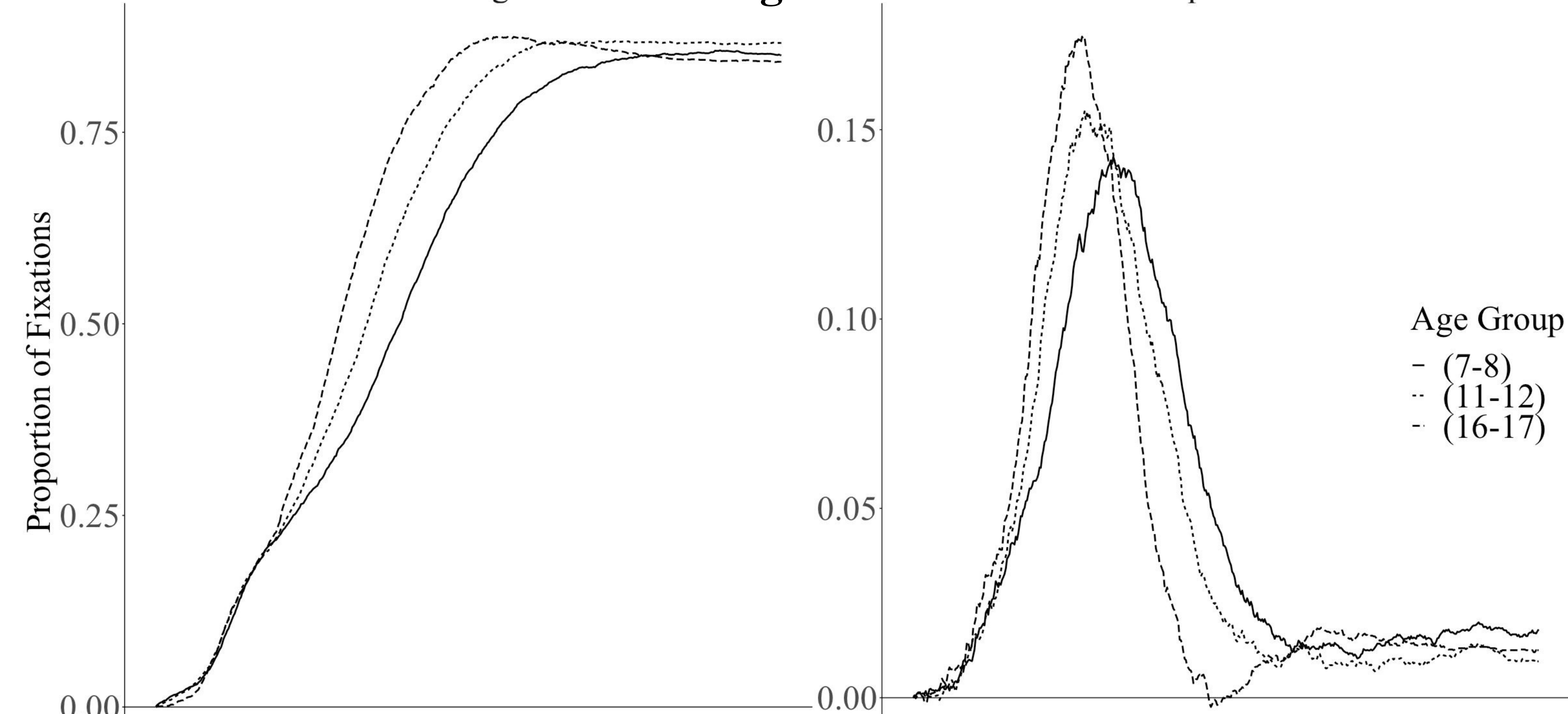
Age Group	N (Total=117)
7-8 years	45
11-12 years	42
16-17 years	30

Additional Measures

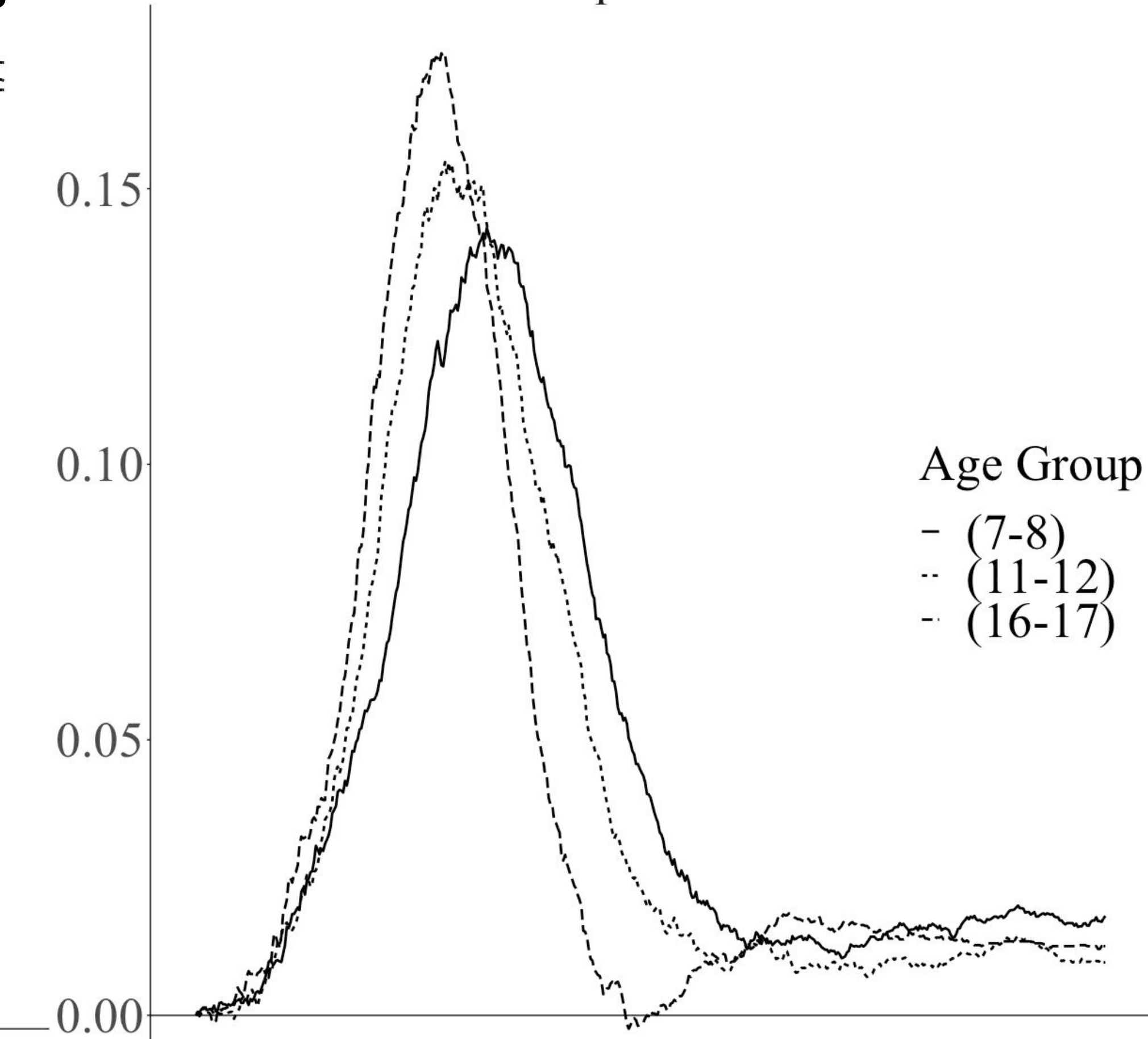
- WJ: Oral Comp and Sentence Repetition subtests
- Cognitive Control tasks: (Go/No-Go, Spatial Stroop, novel inhibition)

Results

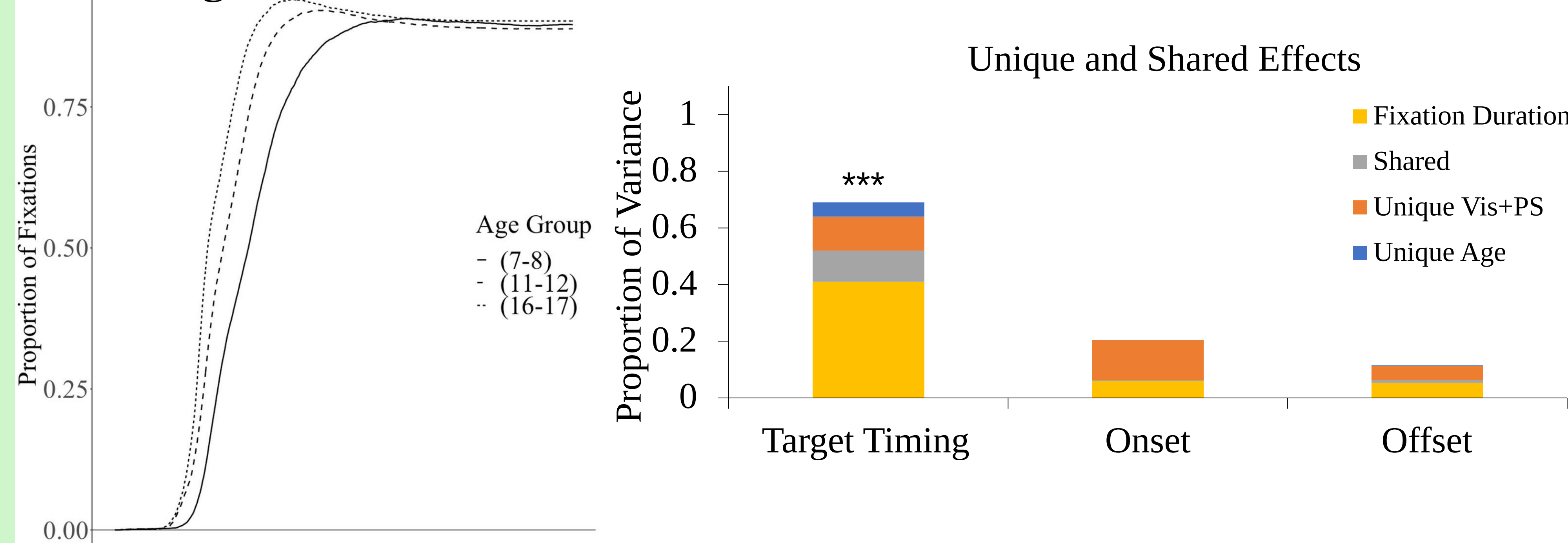
A. Target Phonological Trials



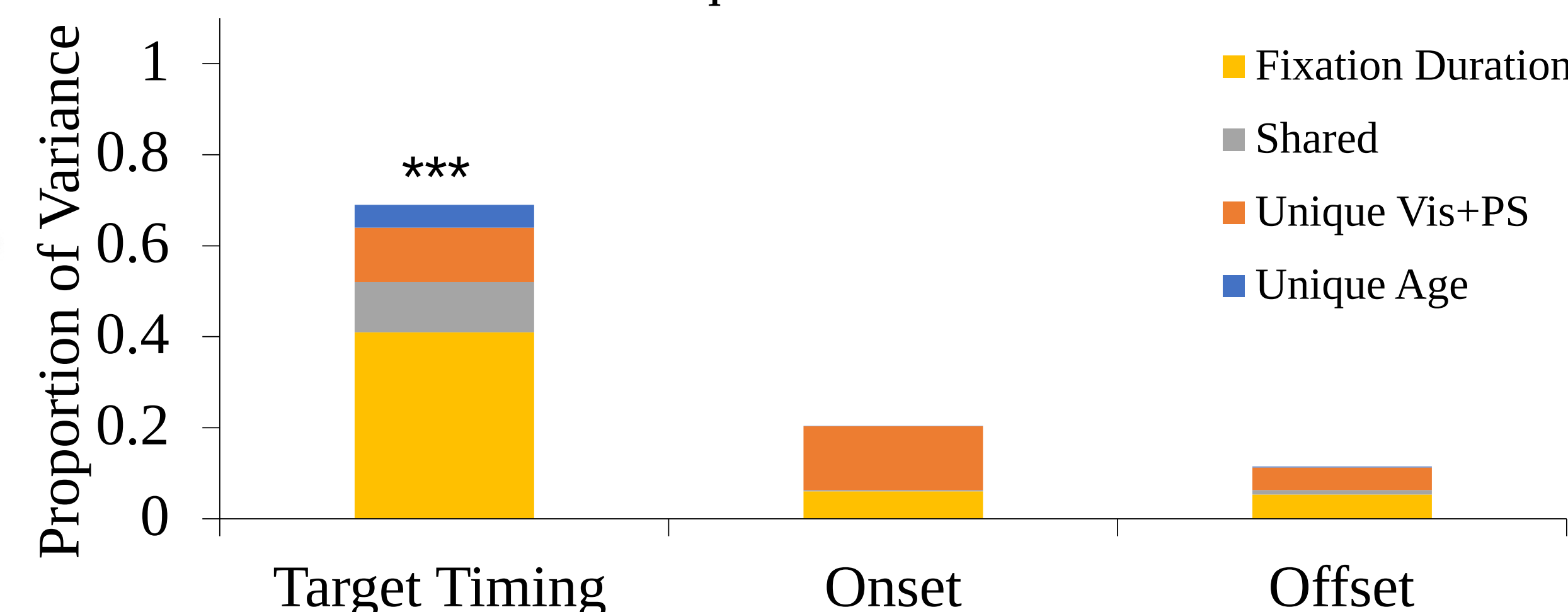
B. Competitor Effect



Non-Linguistic VWP Task



Unique and Shared Effects



- Older kids are quicker to fixate the target and are quicker to initiate and resolve fixations to the phonological competitor ($p's < .05$)

- Higher WJOC predicted earlier phonological onset ($p = .01$)

- Better conflict suppression predicted faster target timing ($p < .01$)

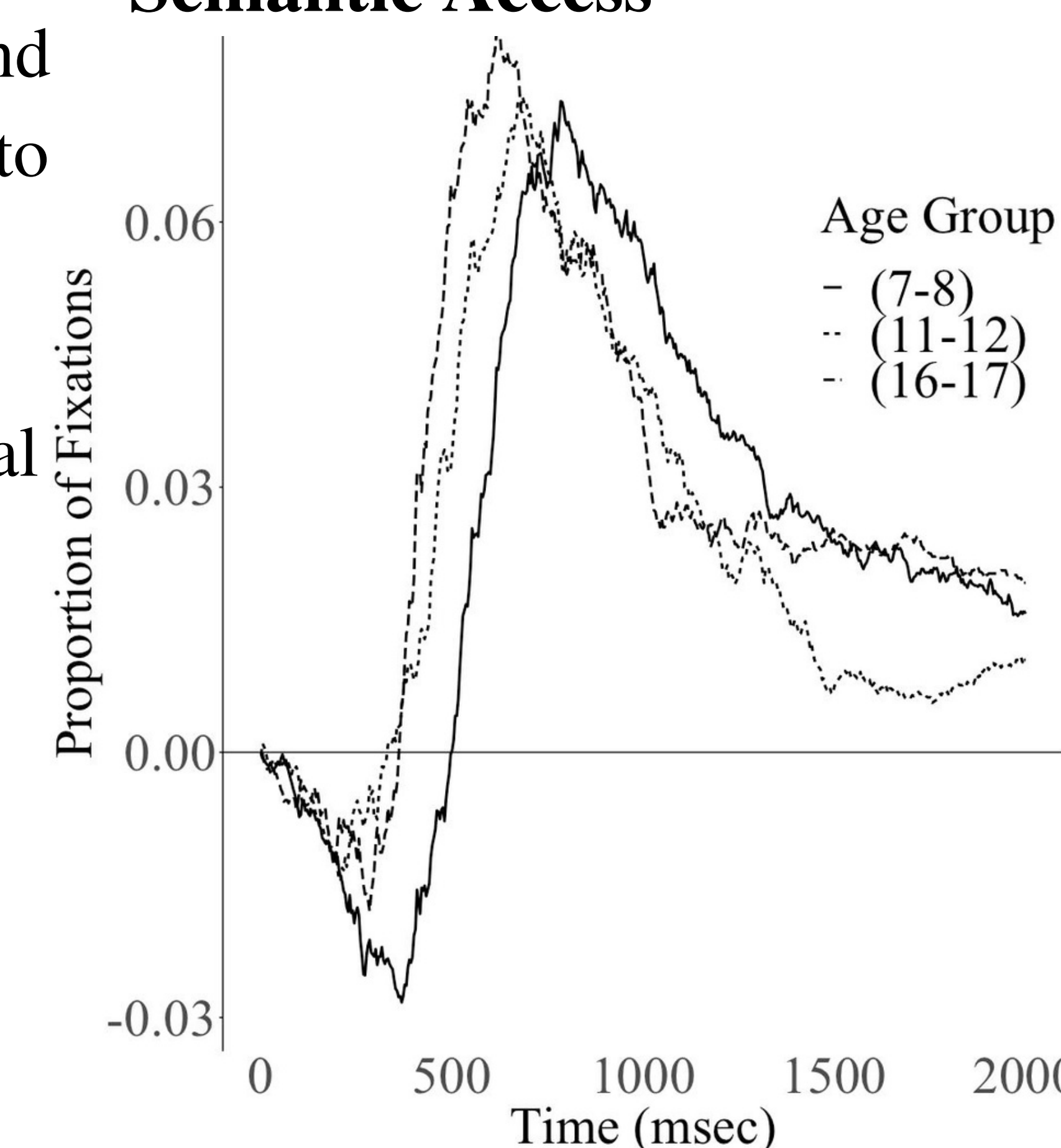
- Unique and shared effects of both age and non-linguistic indices ($p's < .05$)

- Commonality analyses of age, fixation duration, processing speed and cognitive control

- Main effects of fixation duration and unique effects of visual cognitive skills on all indices ($p's < .05$)

- Unique effect of age on target timing ($p < .001$)

Semantic Access



- Older kids are quicker to initiate and resolve fixations to the semantic competitor, and exhibited a higher peak ($p's < .05$)

- No effects of language ability or cognitive control

- Is this development all jsut a consequence of phonological processes?*

- All developmental changes were predicted by target timing on phonological trials

Conclusions

- As kids age, they more quickly suppress phonological competitors and more quickly activate the target word

- This development is also due to a combination of development of visual/cognitive skills and language processing

- Basis of semantic network seems to be established early and doesn't change much