

An investigation of maintenance mechanisms in working memory through phonological similarity and word length effects

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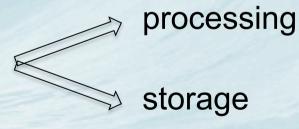




What is working memory?

- Time limited
- Capacity limited

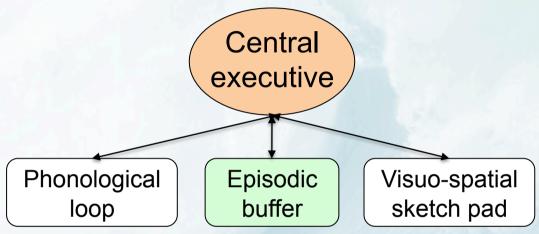
- Responsible of





Phonological Loop model

(Baddeley, 1986, 2000)



- Phonological code
- Articulatory rehearsal

Evidences from:

Phonological Similarity Effect (PSE) = better recall for dissimilar than similar words cow day bar mad man cat

Word Length Effect (WLE) = better recall for short than for long words

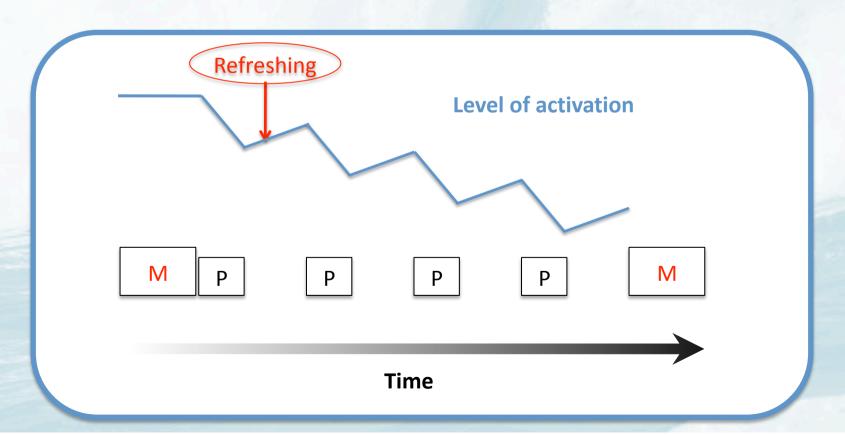
sum hate harm friday humane cyclone



Time-Based Resources-Sharing model

(Barrouillet et al., 2007)

- Time-related trace decay
- Traces are refreshed by attentional focusing
- Switching of attention between Processing and Maintenance





Time-Based Resources-Sharing model

(Barrouillet et al., 2007)

Evidences of attentional refreshing come from:

Attentional demand effect = better recall with low than with high demanding processing



Maintenance of verbal information

Rehearsal

Refreshing

How the two mechanisms interplay?



Camos, Lagner, & Barrouillet (in press)

- 2 independent mechanisms
- Jointly used



An extended version of the Time-Based Resource-Sharing model

(Camos, Lagner, & Barrouillet, in press)

Two levels for maintenance of verbal information in WM

<u>Peripheral</u>		<u>Central</u>
domain specific: phonological	code	non specific
superficial	level of encoding	deep
R-based interference	forgetting	time decay
subvocal rehearsal	maintenance mechanism	attentional refreshing



The present study



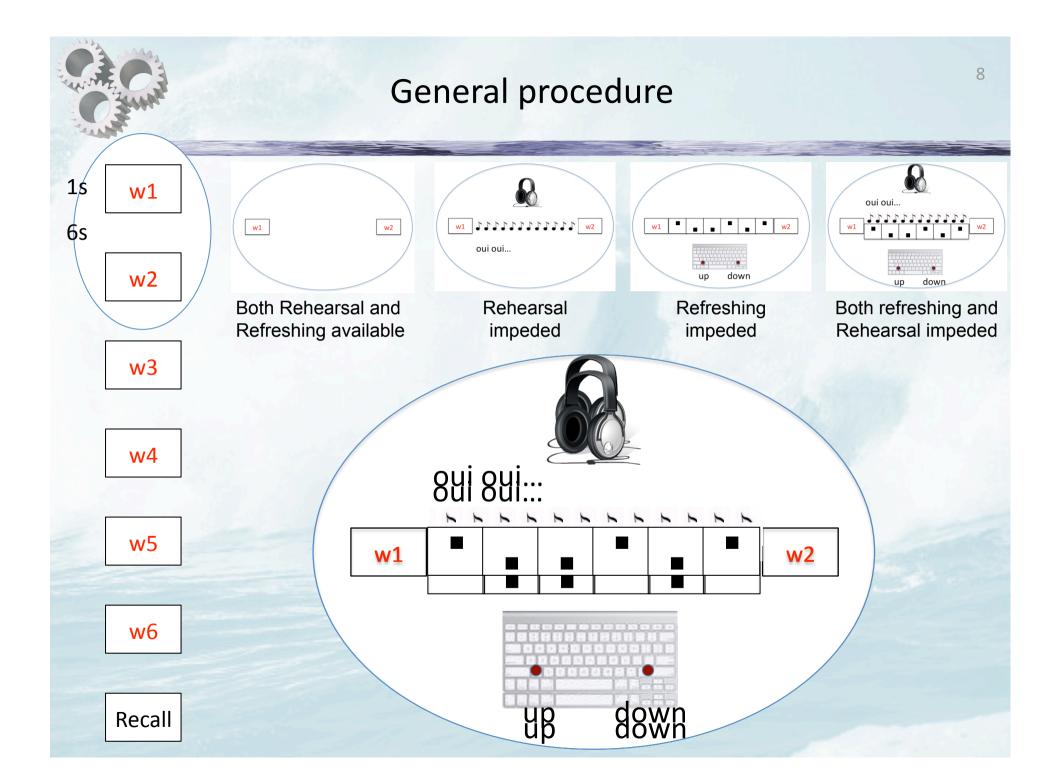


articulatory suppression

attention demanding processing

Predictions

Rehearsal	Refreshing	PSE	WLE
✓	✓	Yes	Yes
×	✓	No	No
✓	×	Yes	Yes
X	×	No	No





Material Exp. 1

Words to remember:

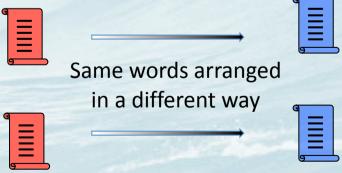
2 pools of 96 monosyllabic French nouns

CVC phonological structure

Lists of 6 words



Gare
Cage
Vase
Bac
Panne
Chale







Results Exp. 1

1s w1

6s

w2

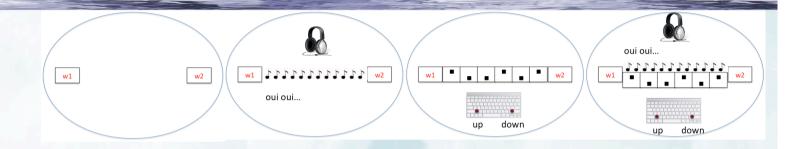
w3

w4

w5

w6

Recall



 $PSE \rightarrow F(1,20) = 15,96; p<.001$

Attention demand effect \rightarrow F(1,20) = 71,05;p<.001

No interaction Similarity*Attention → F<1





Conclusion Exp. 1

- When rehearsal is impeded refreshing is used
 When refreshing is impeded rehearsal is used
- Recall is better when rehearsal and refreshing are both available

No PSE when only refreshing is available

Refreshing is independent of similarity of phonemes



Material Exp. 2

Words to remember:

2 pools of 96 French nouns

Short words

- 3 phonemes
- 1 syllable
- 4 letters
- frequency 10< < 355

Long words

- 5 phonemes
- 2 syllables
- 6 letters
- frequency 8< < 368

Lists of 6 words randomly selected from:

Pool of **short** words



Pool of long words





Results Exp. 1

1s w1

6s

w2

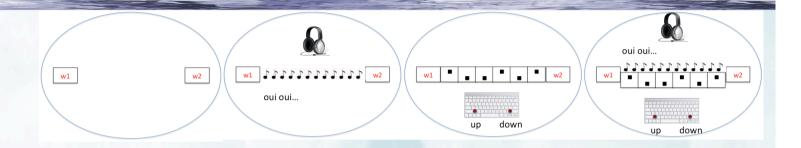
w3

w4

w5

w6

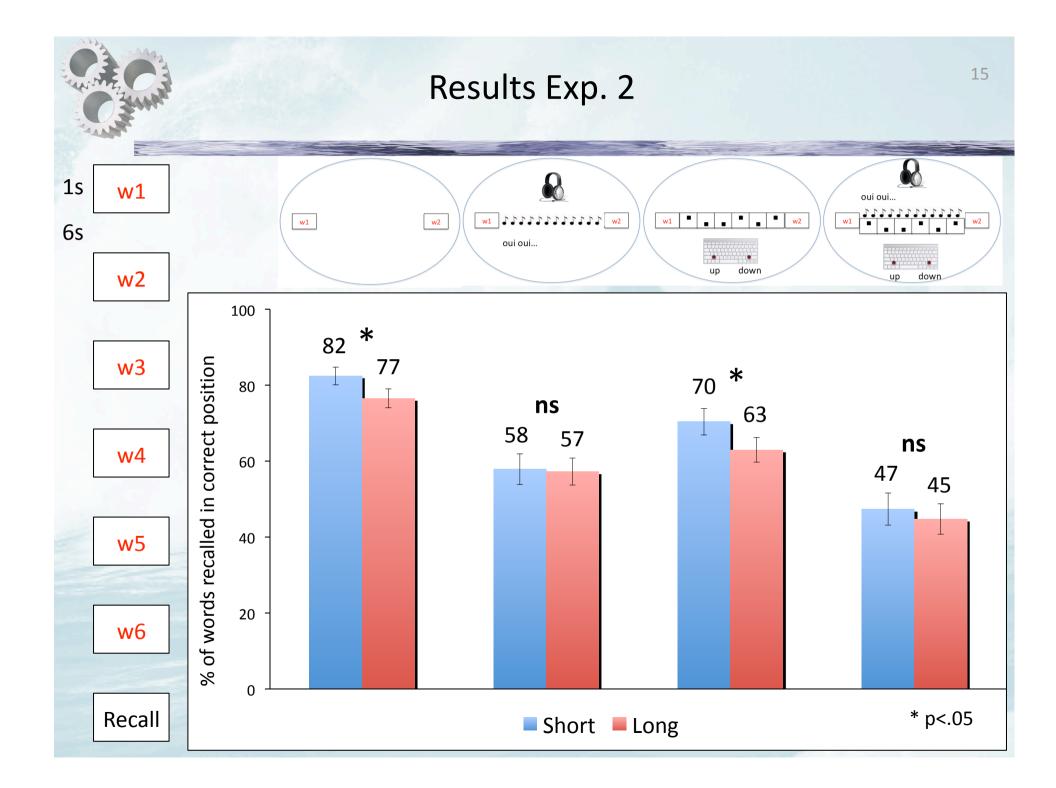
Recall



WLE \rightarrow F(1,26) = 8,57;p<.001

Attention demand effect \rightarrow F(1,26) = 25,99;p<.001

No interaction Length*Attention → F<1





Conclusion Exp. 2

- When rehearsal is impeded refreshing is used
 When refreshing is impeded rehearsal is used
- Recall is better when rehearsal and refreshing are both available

No WLE when only refreshing is available

Refreshing is independent of number of phonemes



Conclusion

1

As previously observed (Camos et al., in press)

Rehearsal and Refreshing

- 2 independent levels of maintenance
- Can work jointly

2

Rehearsal Is dependant of phonological code whereas ...

Refreshing is independent of phonological characteristics



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