Speakers do not self-prime
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Do speakers prime themselves?

- **Comprehension to production priming**
  - Memory, sentence completion tasks elicit production priming (Bock, 1986; Kaschak, 2007)
- **Comprehension = production?** (Chang, Dell, & Bock, 2006; Pickering & Garrod, 2013; Jaeger & Snider, 2012; Reitter & Moore, 2014)
- **Production-to-production (self-) priming**
  - Corpus linguistic evidence of syntactic priming (Gries, 2005; Jaeger & Snider, 2012; Healey et al., 2014)
  - Little experimental evidence

Syntactic priming model

- 200 “participants” in 1000 simulations of a Bayesian belief-updating model
- Syntactic choices are samples from Binomial of double object dative construction using probabilities from behavioral experiment
- Comprehension input incrementally adjusts \( p(PO) \)
  - **Self-priming model** input adjusts \( p(PO) \) after production
  - **No self-priming model** does not consider production input

Syntactic priming experiments

**Dative Alternation:**
- The woman shows the dress / to the man: PO
  - the man / the dress: DO

**Stage 1: Production:** 7 descriptions of dative pictures
**Stage 2: Comprehension:** 6 descriptions with prime
**Stage 3: Production:** 7 descriptions of dative pictures

600 participants from Mechanical Turk, 3 conditions

**Condition 1:** PO primes
**Condition 2:** DO primes
**Condition 3:** Control, passive “primes”

Conclusion

- If comprehension and production affect production equally, then self-priming should be detectable
- Structure reuse in people does not increase or decrease, contrary to the model
- Comprehension and production feedback are not weighted equally in learning

References


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