

Between-item Similarity Frees Up Working Memory Resources Through Compression: A Domain-General Property

Benjamin Kowialiewski¹, Benoît Lemaire², Sophie Portrat²
¹University of Zürich, Switzerland, ²Université Grenoble Alpes



**University of
Zurich**^{UZH}

UGA
Université
Grenoble Alpes

Introduction

Encoding

A B C D E F

Recall

A ' D C X F

Item memory \longleftrightarrow Order memory

Introduction

Encoding

A B C D E F

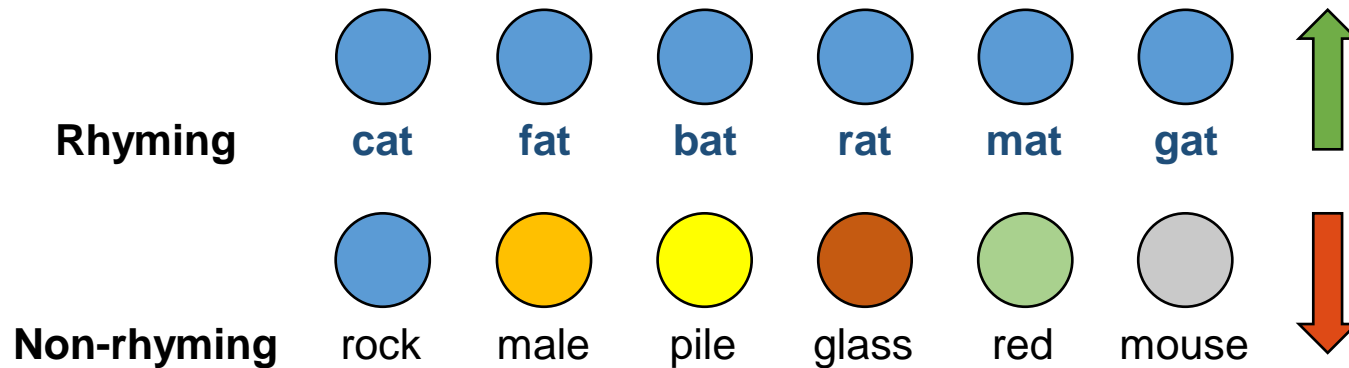
Recall

A ' D C X F

Item memory  **Order memory**

Between-item similarity enhances WM performance

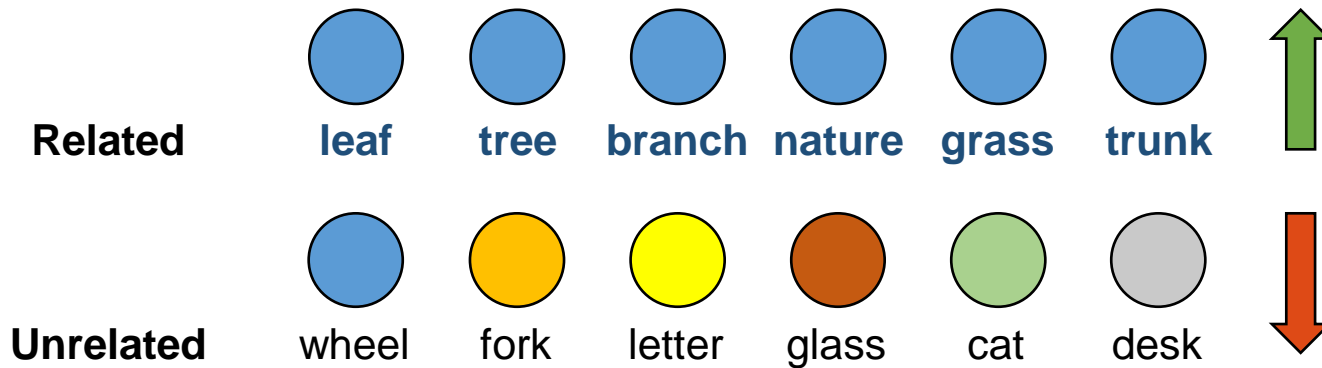
Phonological similarity. Rhyming vs. non-rhyming words



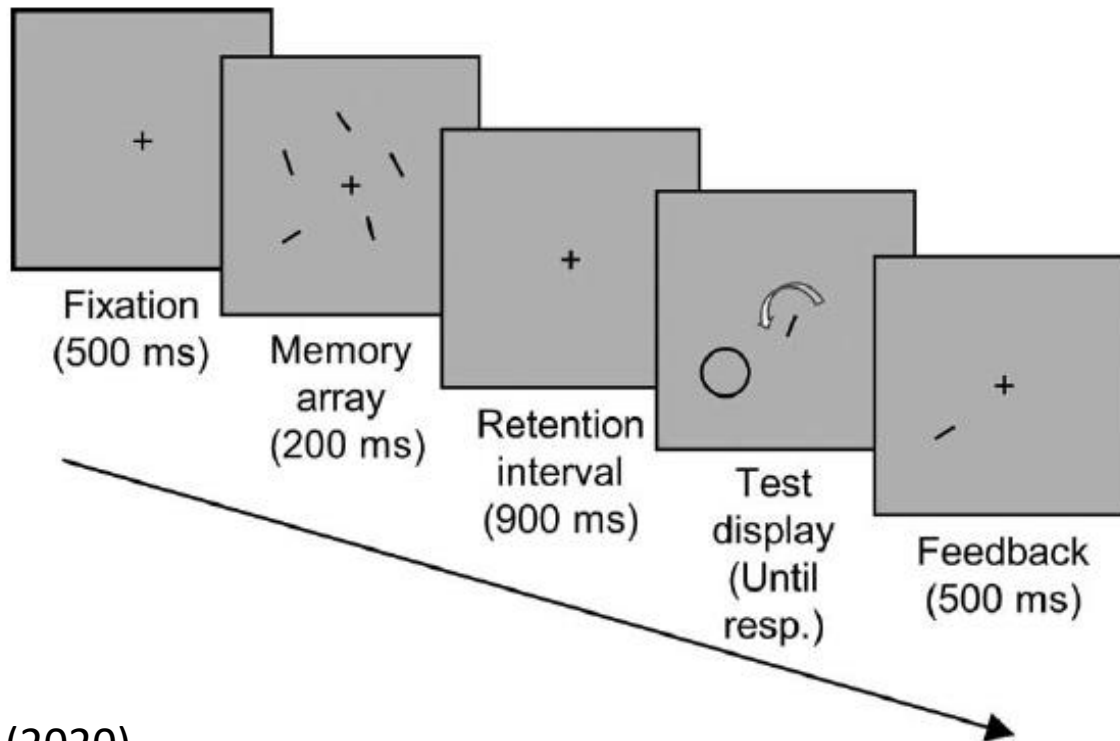
Gupta et al. (2005)

Between-item similarity enhances WM performance

Semantic relatedness. Semantically related vs. unrelated words

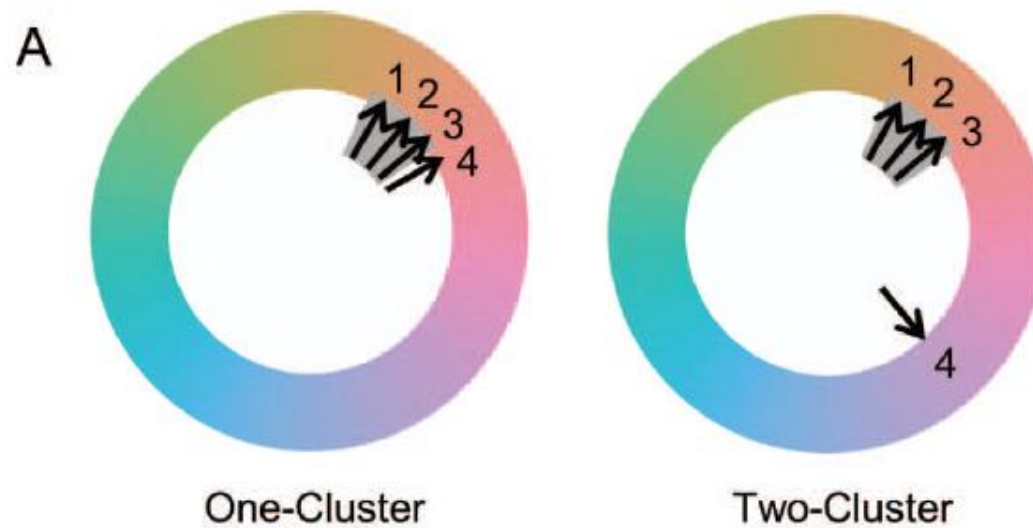


Between-item similarity enhances WM performance

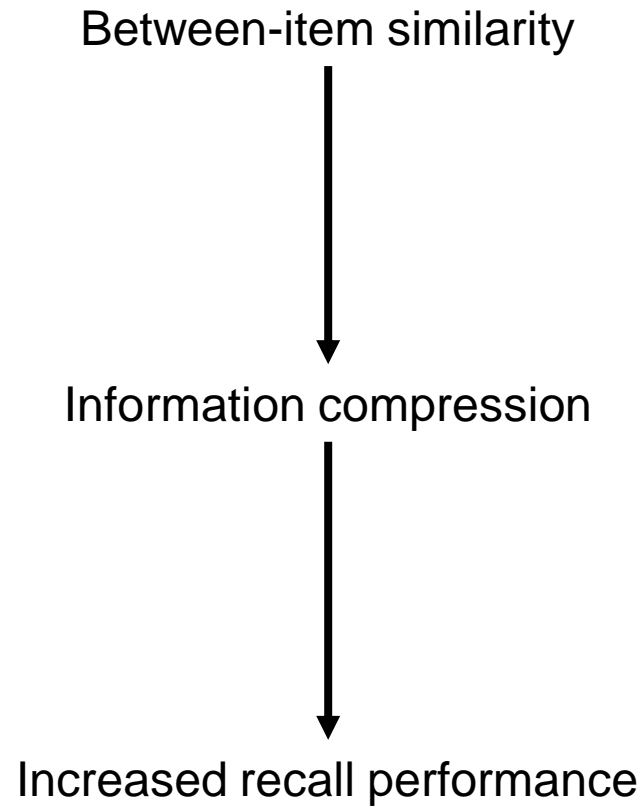


Son et al. (2020)

Between-item similarity enhances WM performance



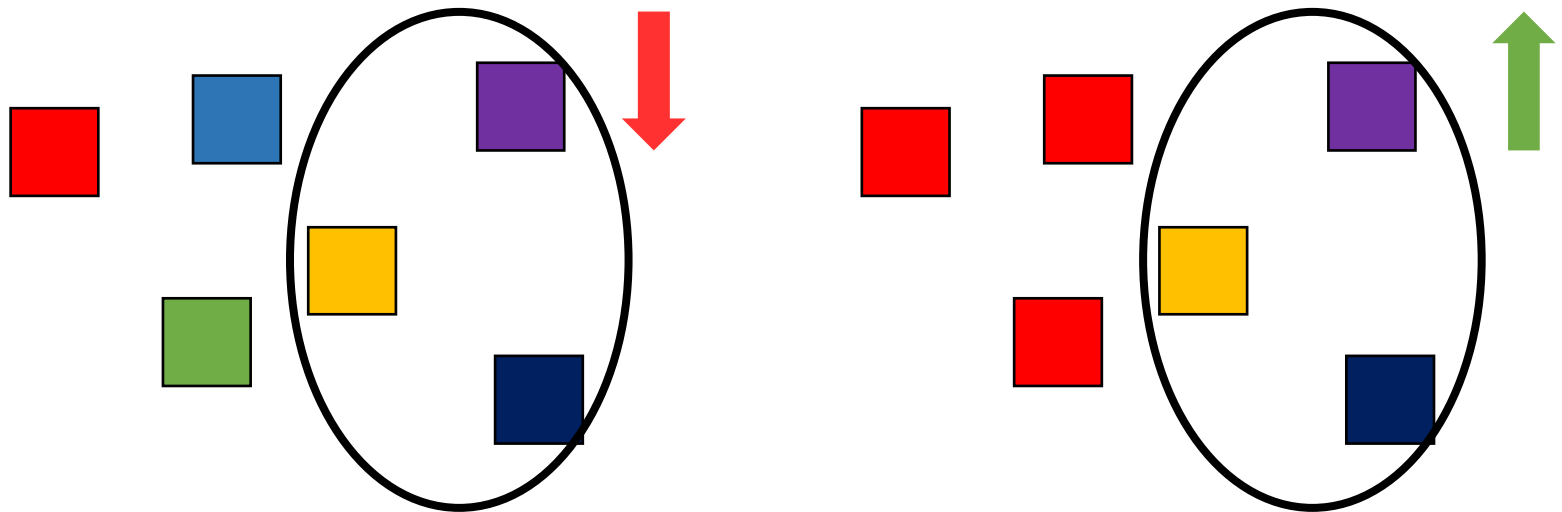
Son et al. (2020)



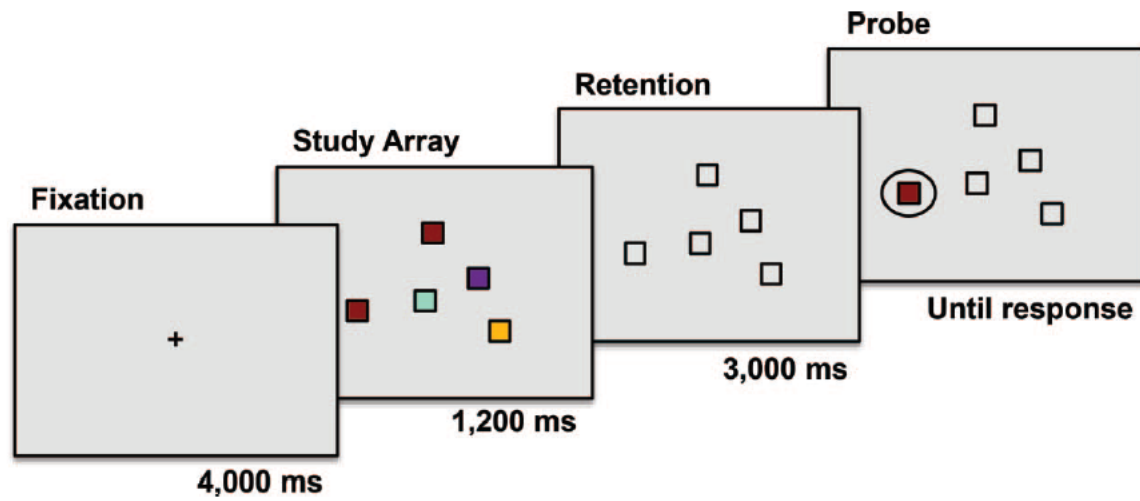
Chekaf et al. (2016)

Prediction:

Between-item similarity should enhance recall performance for other, non-compressible items.

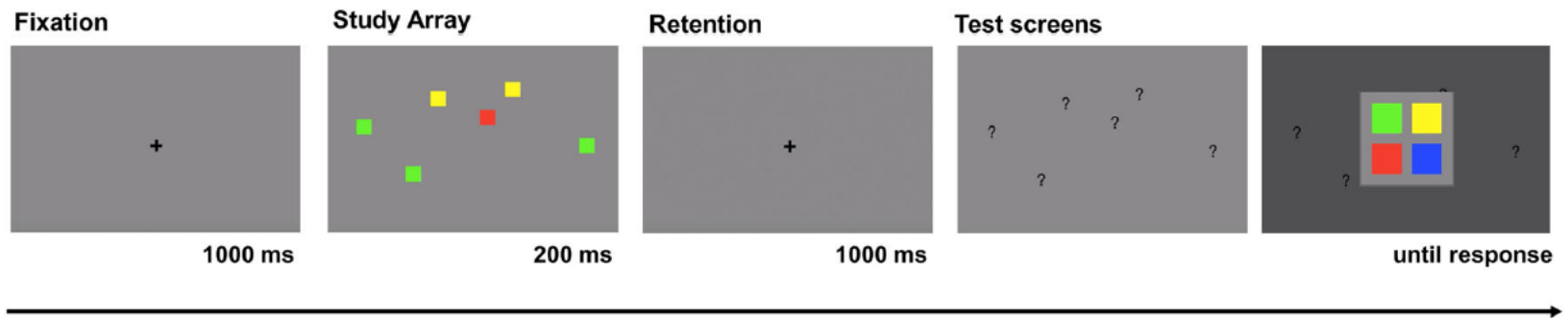


Introduction



Morey et al. (2015)

Introduction



Ramzaoui & Mathy (2021)

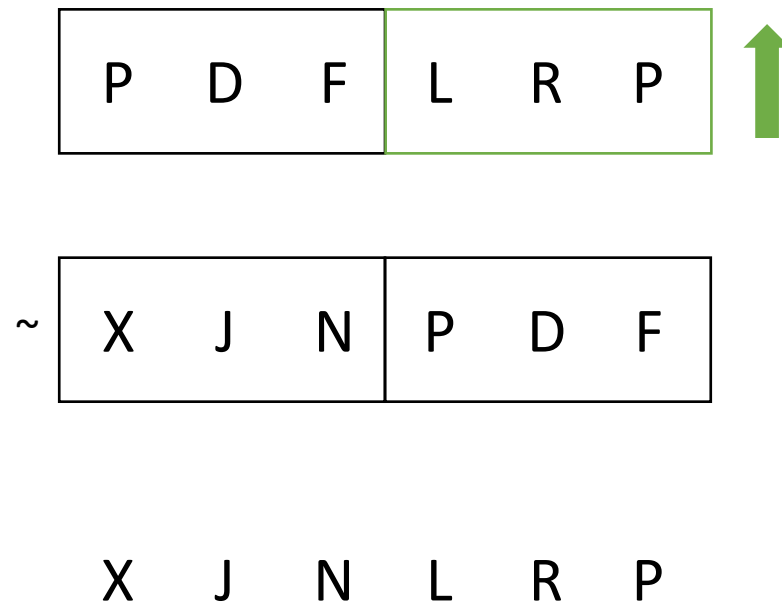
But:

Simultaneous presentation

Sequentiality?

Introduction

Verbal domain - chunk



Goal:

How does **similarity** interacts with WM **maintenance** processes?

Are those interactions a **domain-general** property?

Between-item similarity manipulation

Sequential presentation

Sequential recall

2 seconds / item

~ 30 participants / experiment

20 trials / condition

Conditions presented in a pseudorandom order

Exp. 1 – Semantic relatedness

Exp. 2 – Rhyming similarity

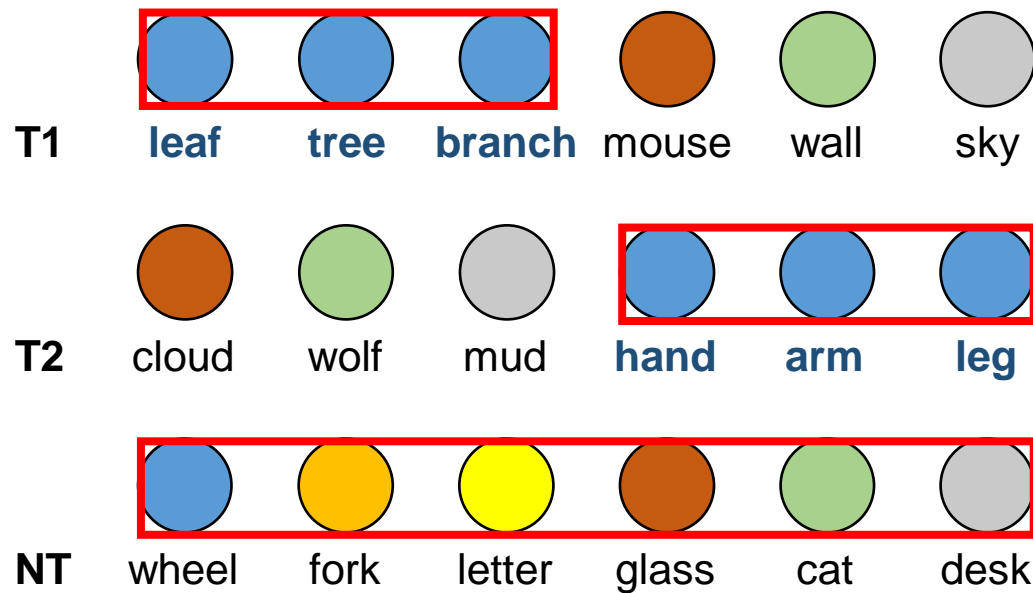
Exp. 3 – Visuospatial proximity

Exp. 4 – Visual similarity

Methods: Exp. 1 – Semantic domain

Semantic relatedness

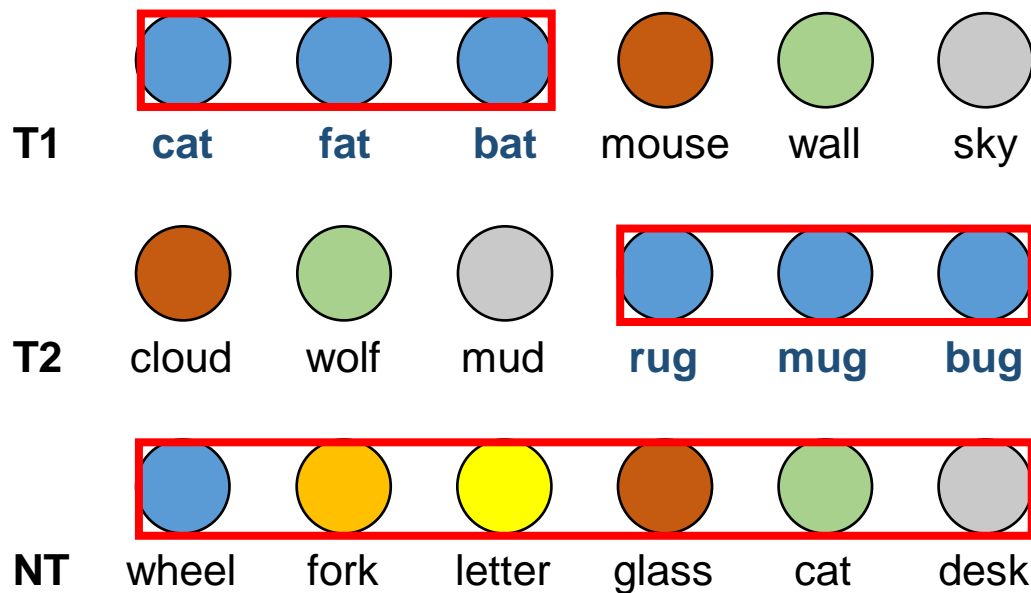
Semantic triplets



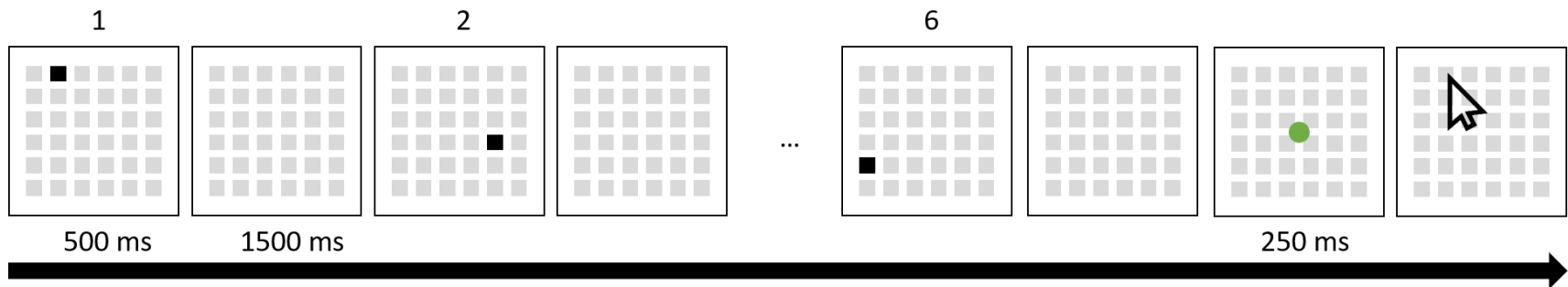
Methods: Exp. 2 – Phonological domain

Rhyming similarity

Semantic triplets

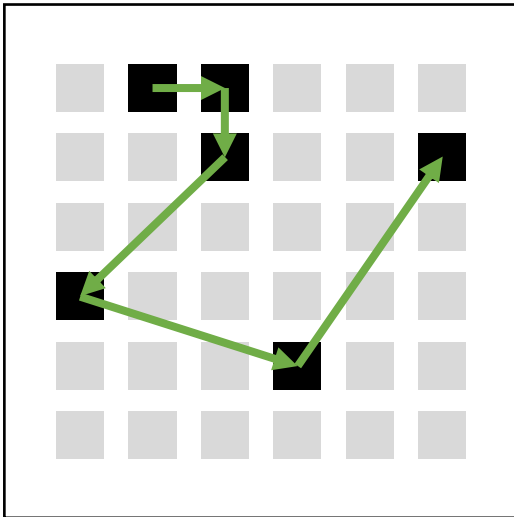


Visuospatial proximity

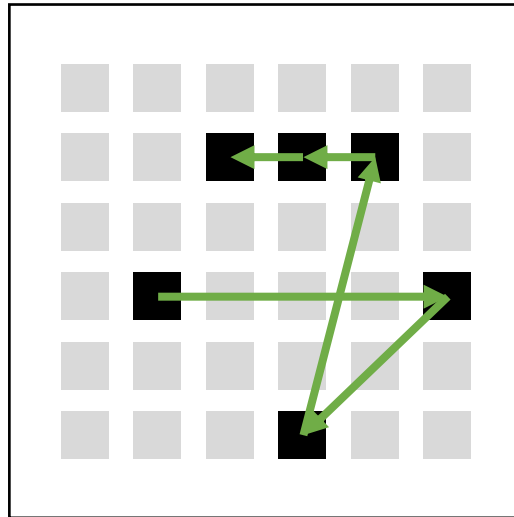


Visuospatial proximity

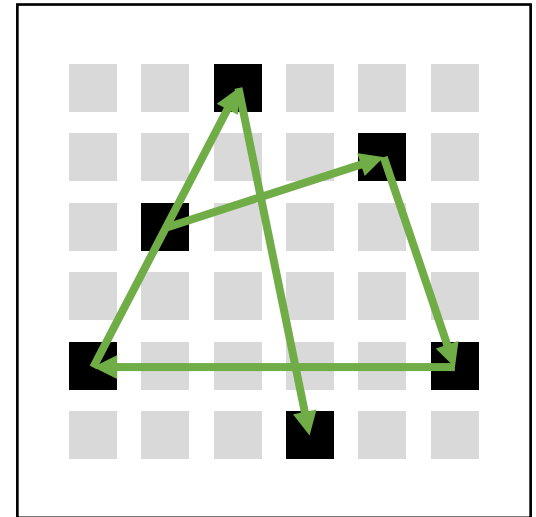
T1



T2

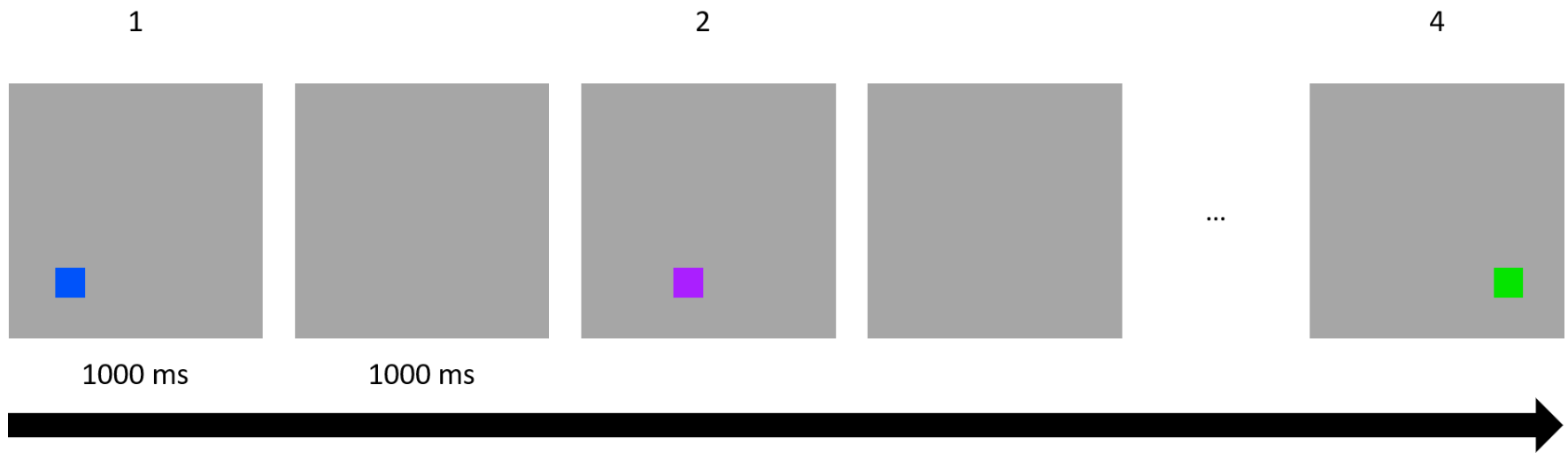


NT



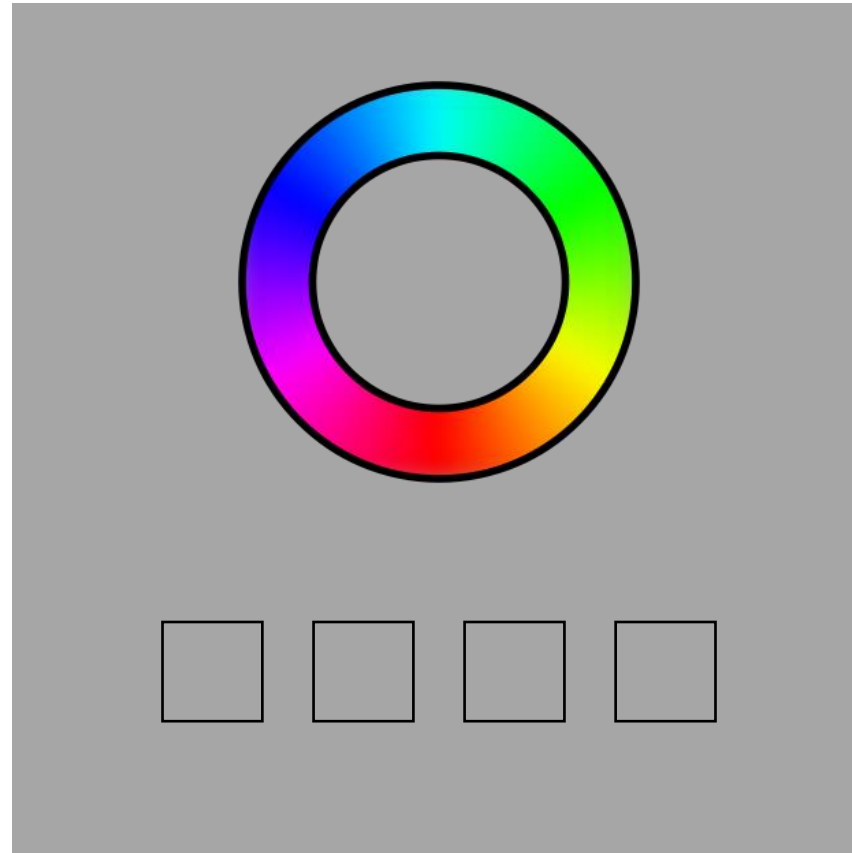
Methods: Exp. 4 – Visual domain

Visual similarity



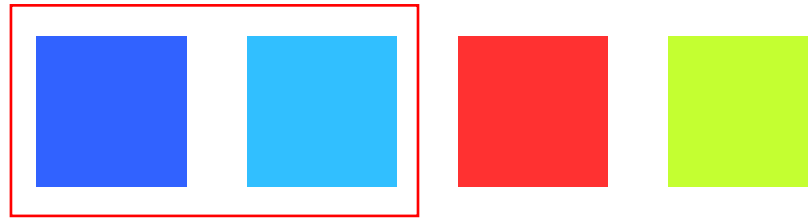
Complex articulatory suppression throughout the task (encoding + recall)
« Ba be bi bo bu »

Methods: Exp. 4 – Visual domain

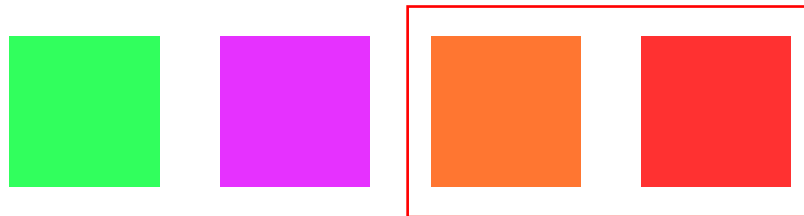


Methods: Exp. 4 – Visual domain

S1



S2



NS



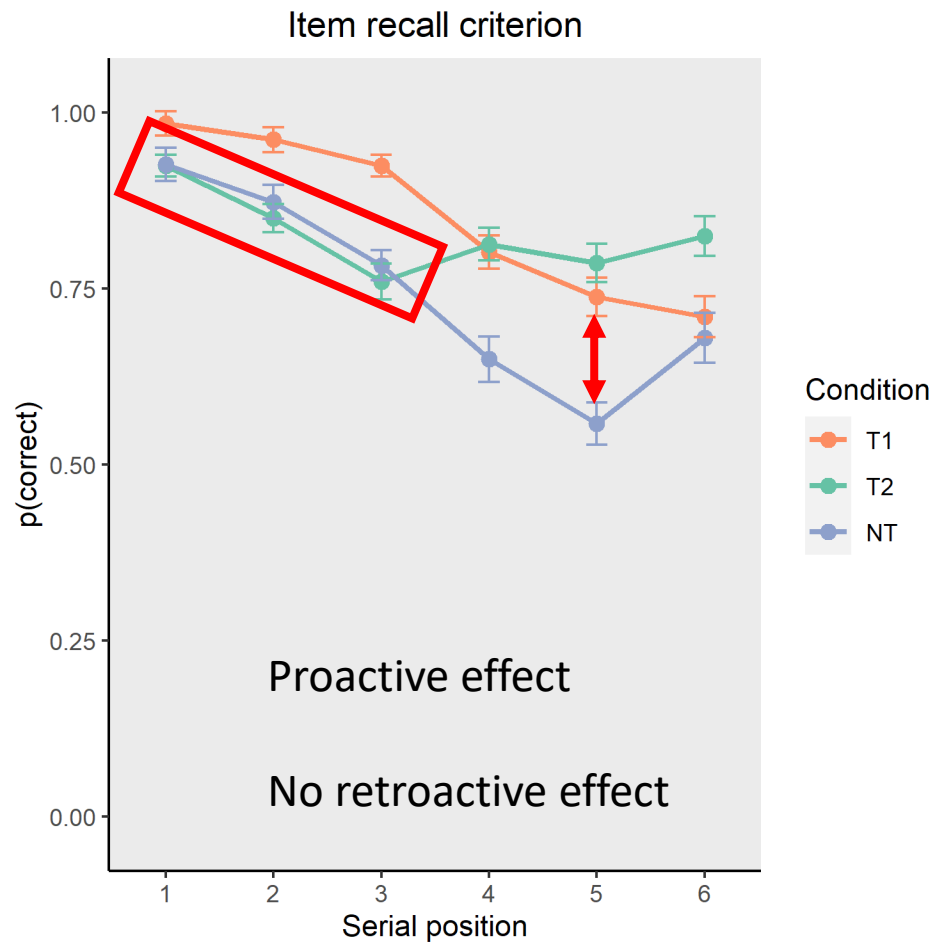
Exp. 1 – Semantic relatedness

Exp. 2 – Rhyming similarity

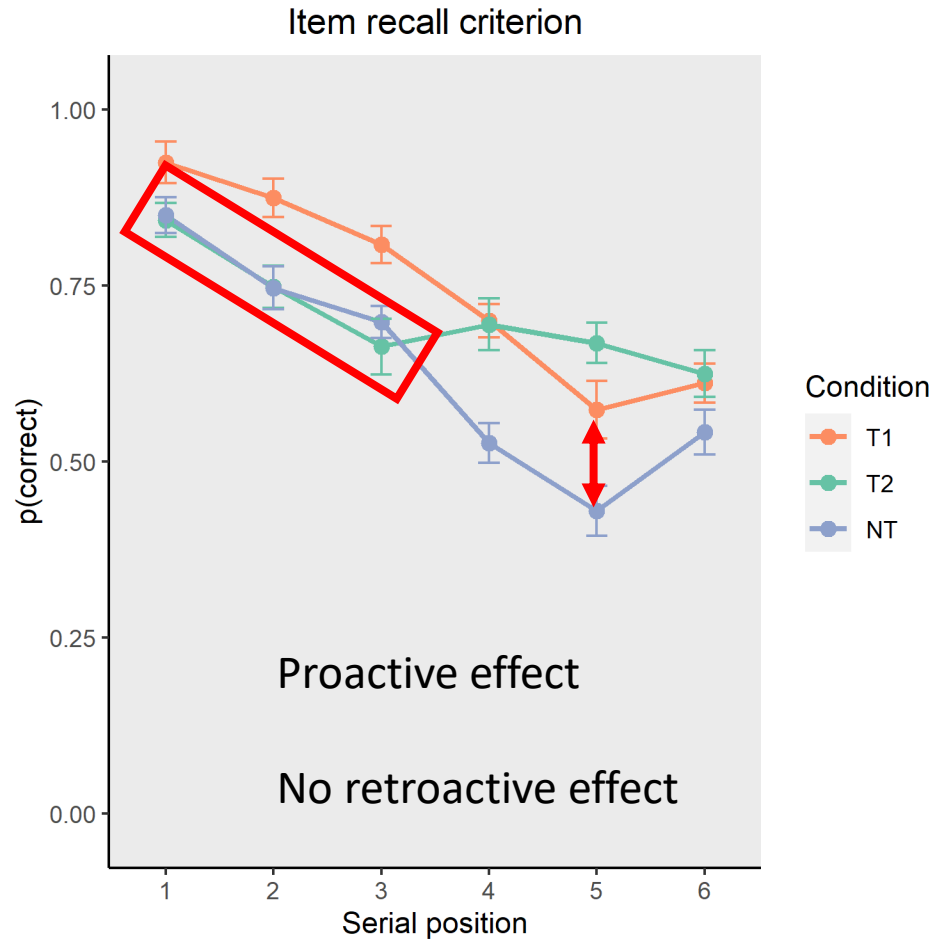
Exp. 3 – Visuospatial proximity

Exp. 4 – Visual similarity

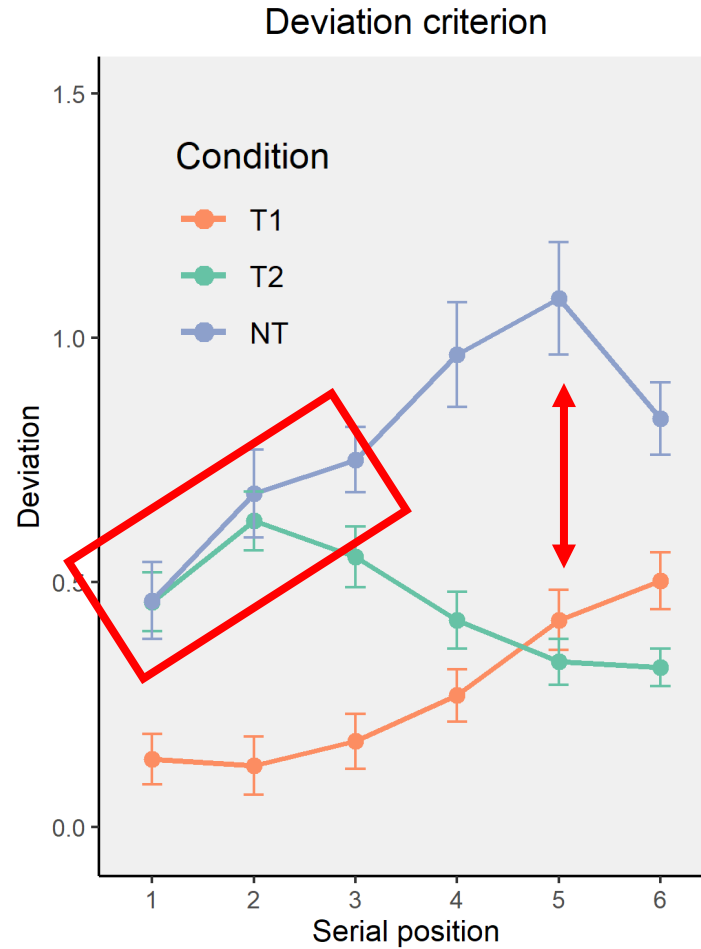
Results: Semantic relatedness



Results: Rhyming similarity



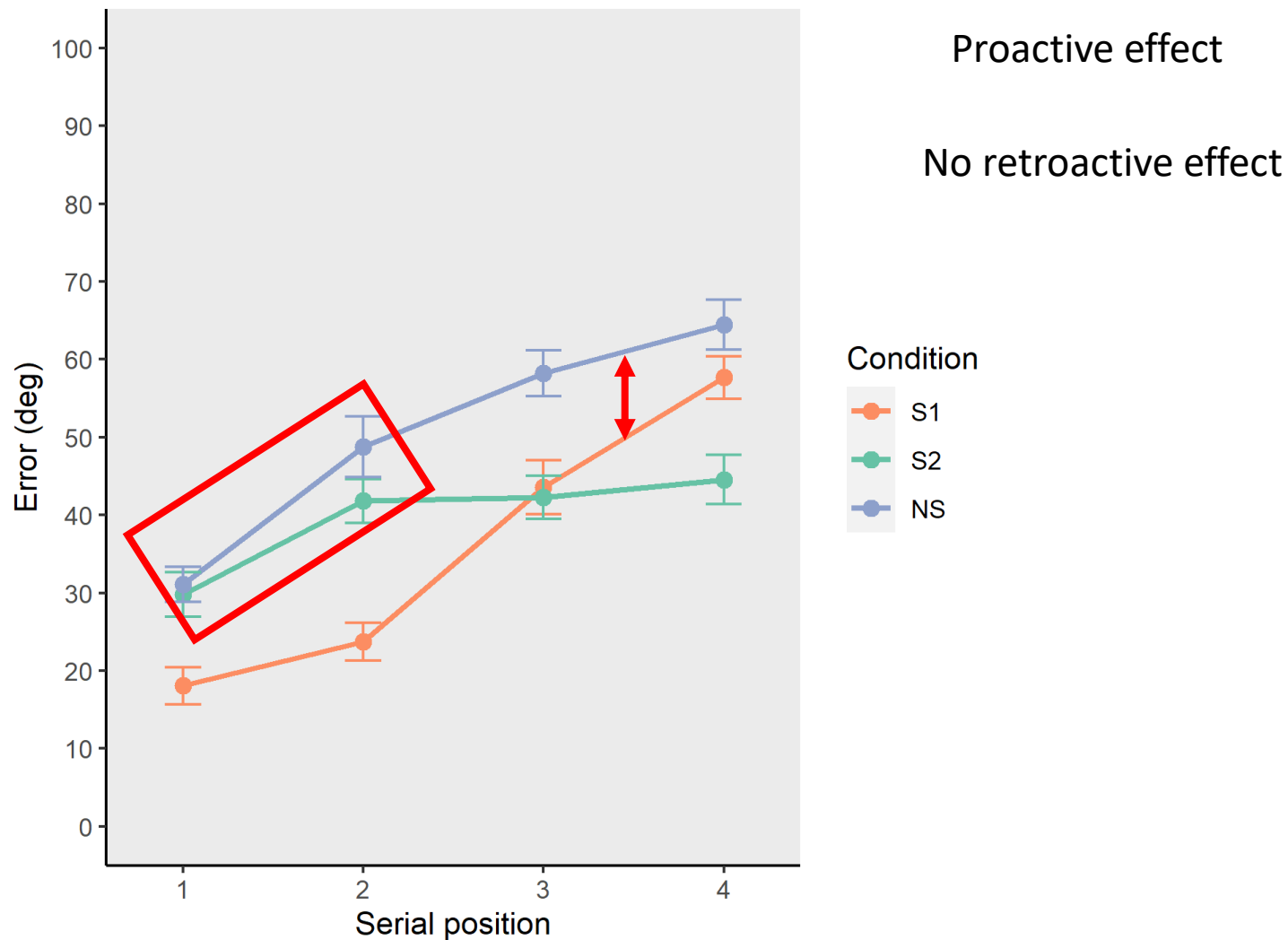
Results: Visuospatial proximity



Proactive effect

No retroactive effect

Results: Visual similarity



Between-item similarity:

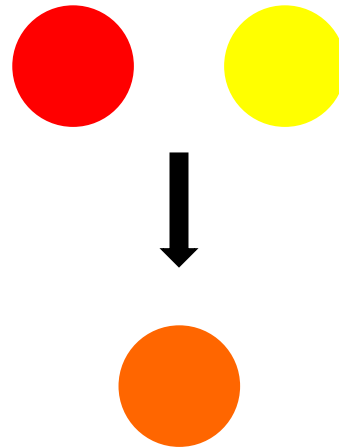
1. Enhances WM performance.
2. Frees up WM capacity
3. Regardless of the domain tested

Challenge of this project:

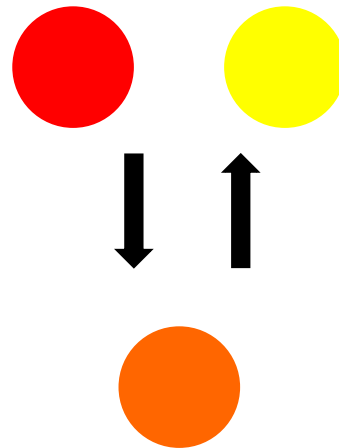
1. Describing similarity mechanisms
2. Describing the maintenance mechanisms

Similarity

Compression
Summary statistics (Alvarez, 2011)



Compression
Summary statistics (Alvarez, 2011)



Interactive activation
Dell et al. (1997)

Plausible explanation regarding the semantic relatedness effect
Kowialiewski & Majerus (2020)

Reduction of interference via superposition
Oberauer et al. (2016)



Reduction of interference via superposition
Oberauer et al. (2016)



Reduction of interference via superposition
Oberauer et al. (2016)



Reduction of interference via superposition
Oberauer et al. (2016)



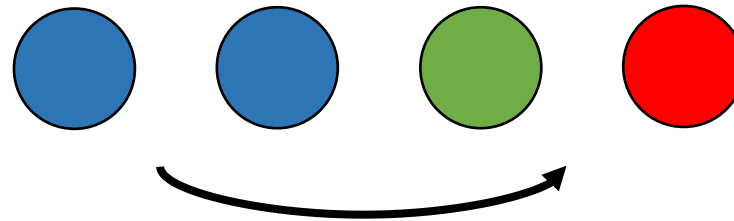
Reduction of interference via superposition
Oberauer et al. (2016)



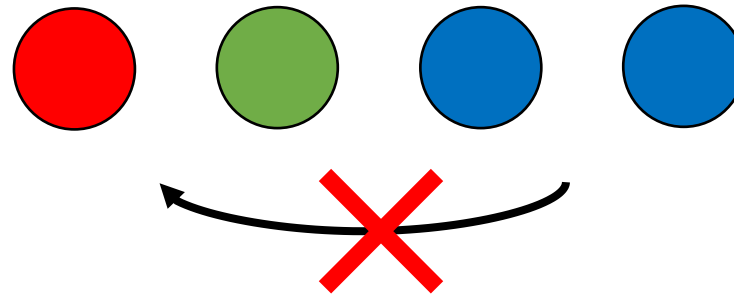
Maintenance mechanisms

Critical role of the temporal dynamics

Proactive impact

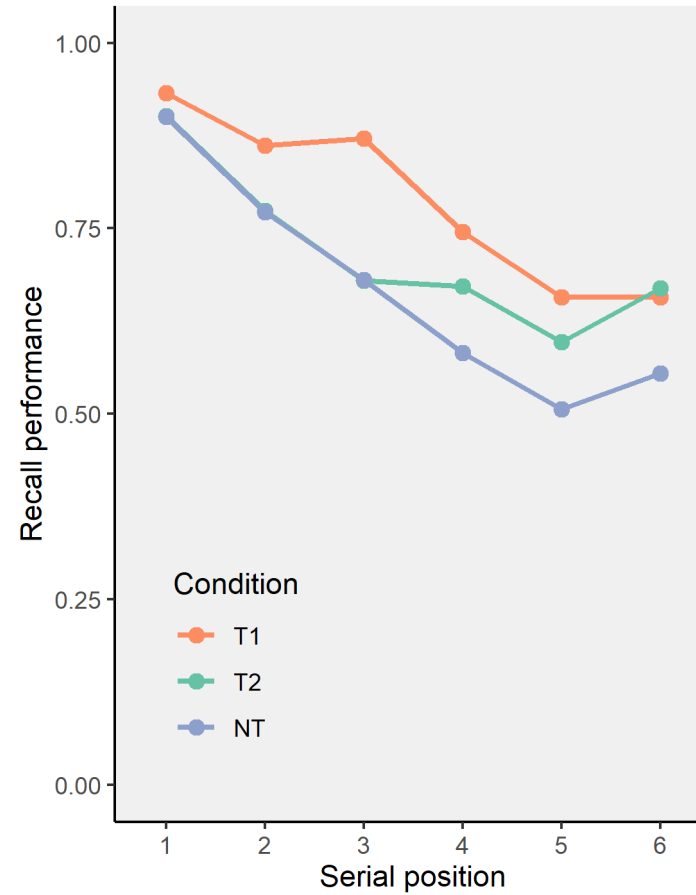


No retroactive impact



- Decay & refreshing (Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat, 2021)

TBRS*C architecture



Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat

(submitted, but will probably not be included after the 3rd revision, thanks reviewer 3)

- Decay & refreshing (Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat, 2021)
- Output interference (Lovatt et al., 2002)

Error production → Noise ++ or slower recall latencies

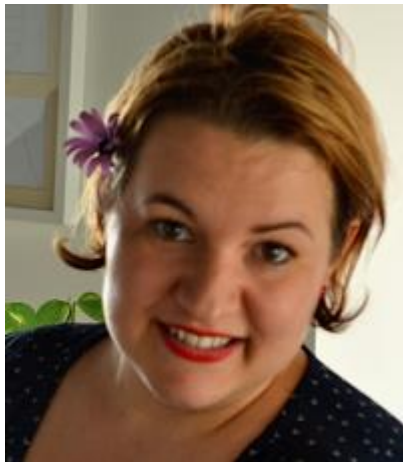
Omission errors are empirically slower than correct responses
(Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat, 2021)

- Decay & refreshing (Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat, 2021)
- Output interference (Lovatt et al., 2002)
- Encoding resource (Popov & Reder, 2020)

Between-item similarity frees up WM capacity

Domain-general property

The origin of this free-up effect remains to be
formally established



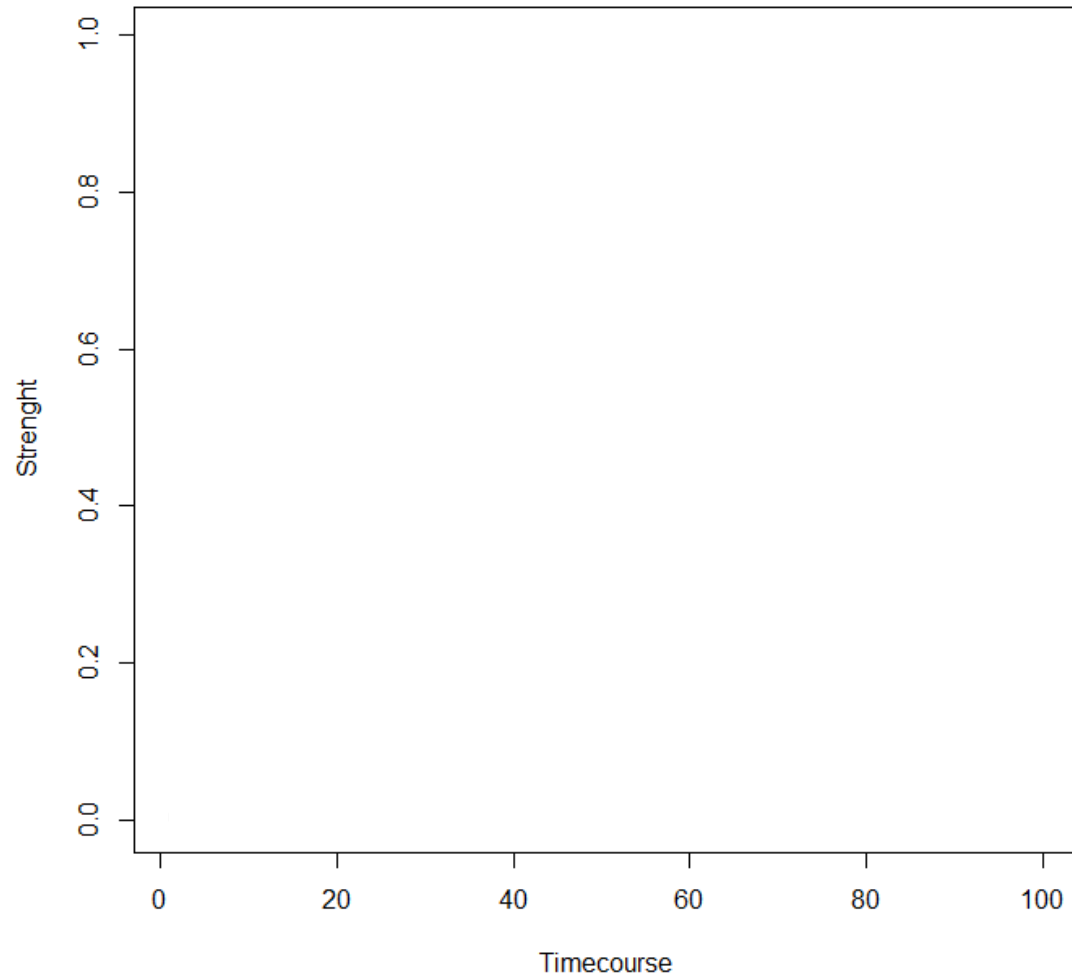
Dr. Sophie Portrat



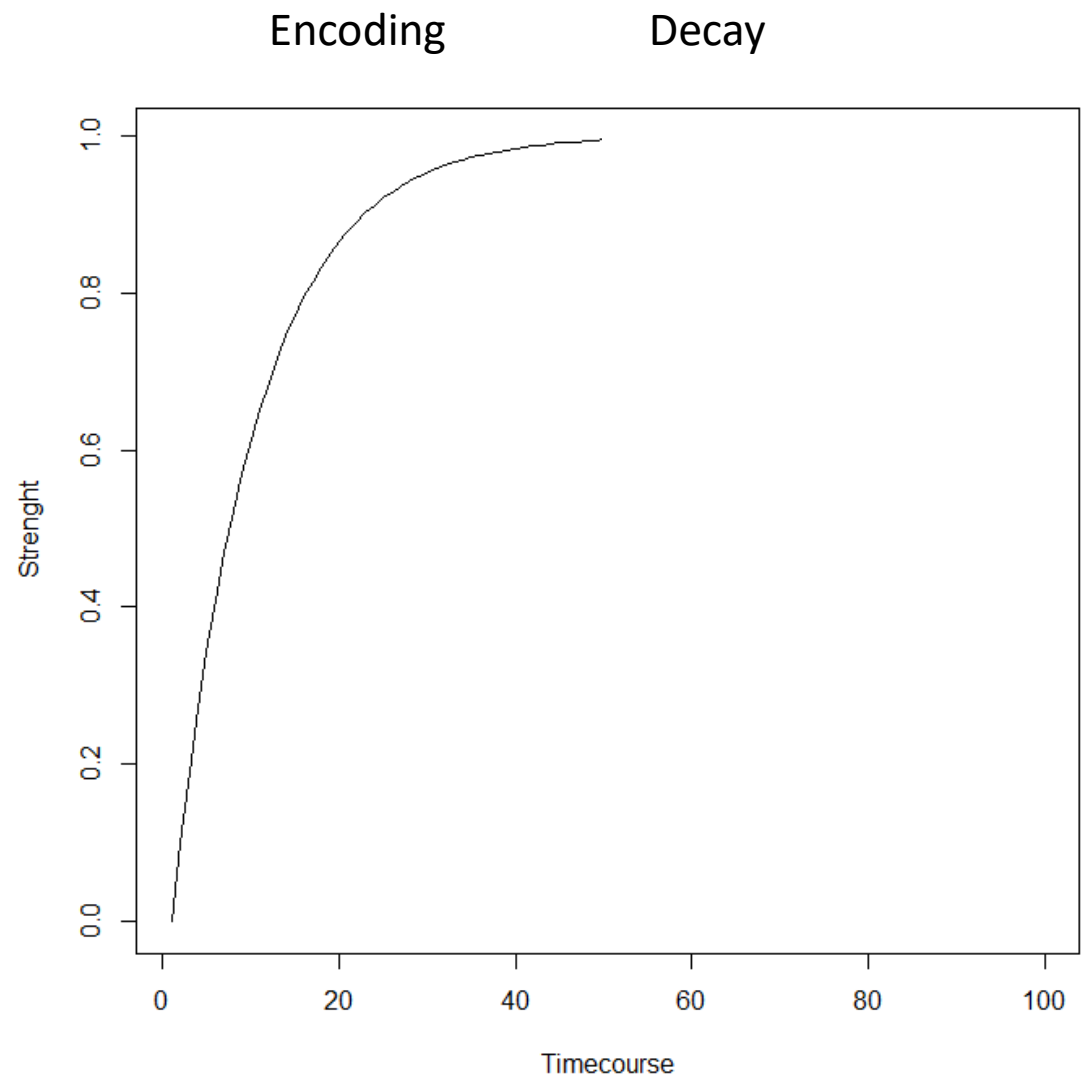
Dr. Benoît Lemaire

Thank you for your attention

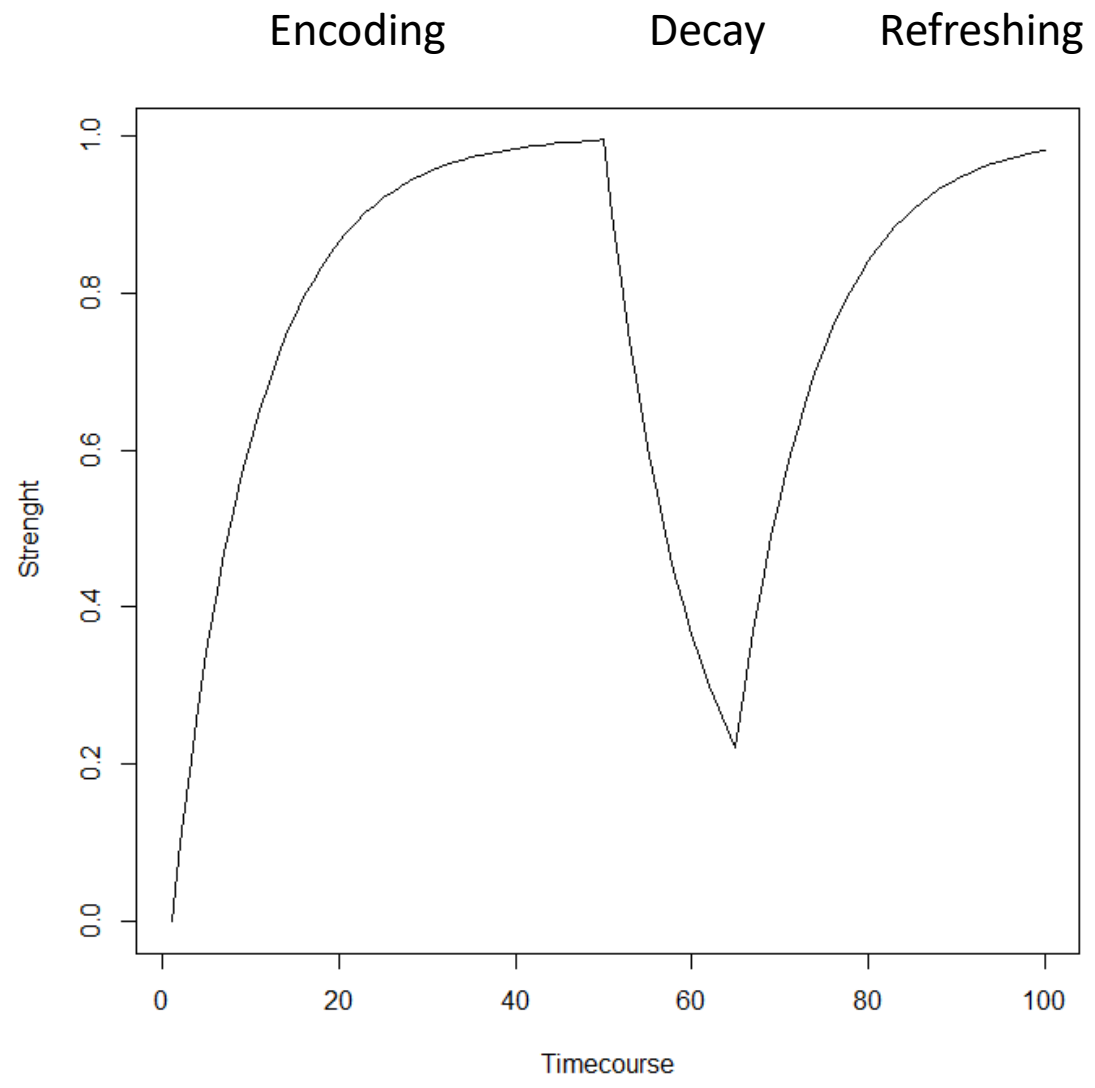
Encoding



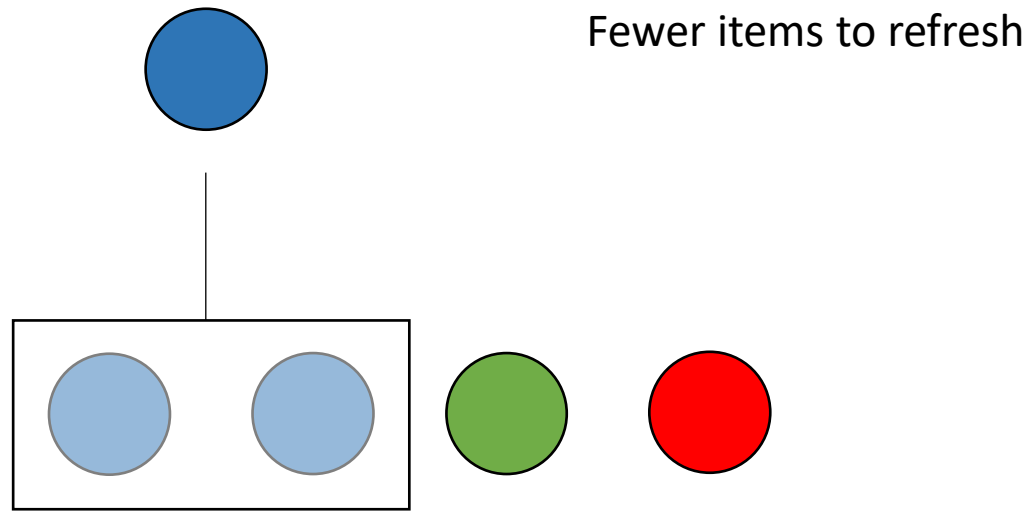
Discussion



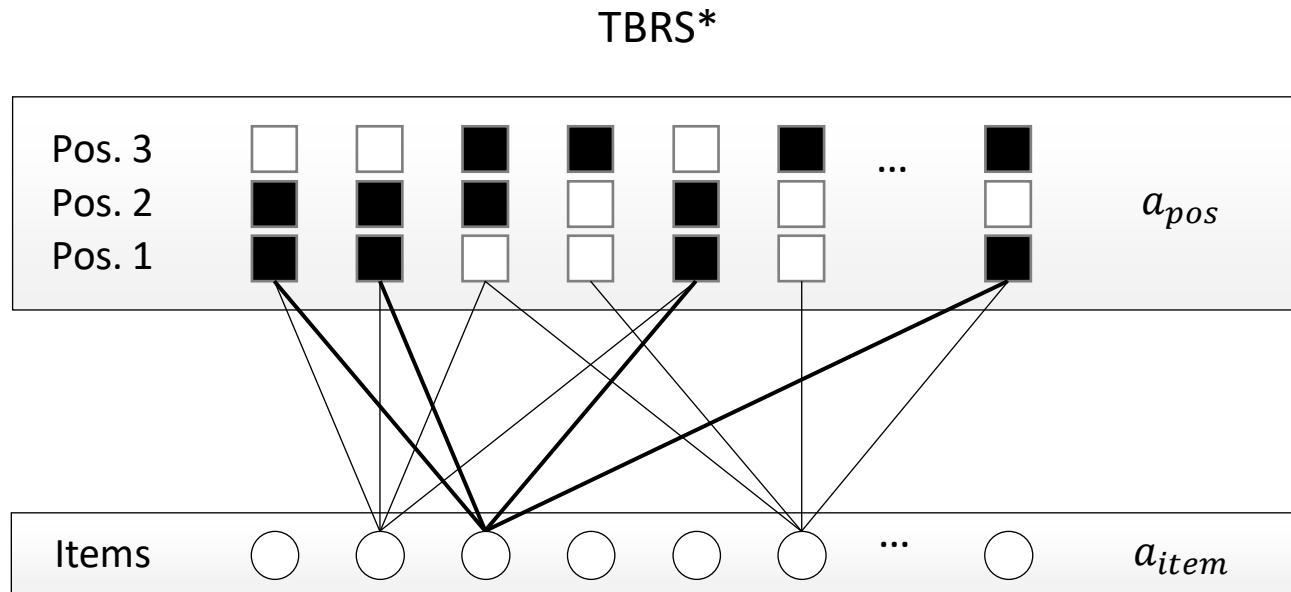
Discussion



Discussion

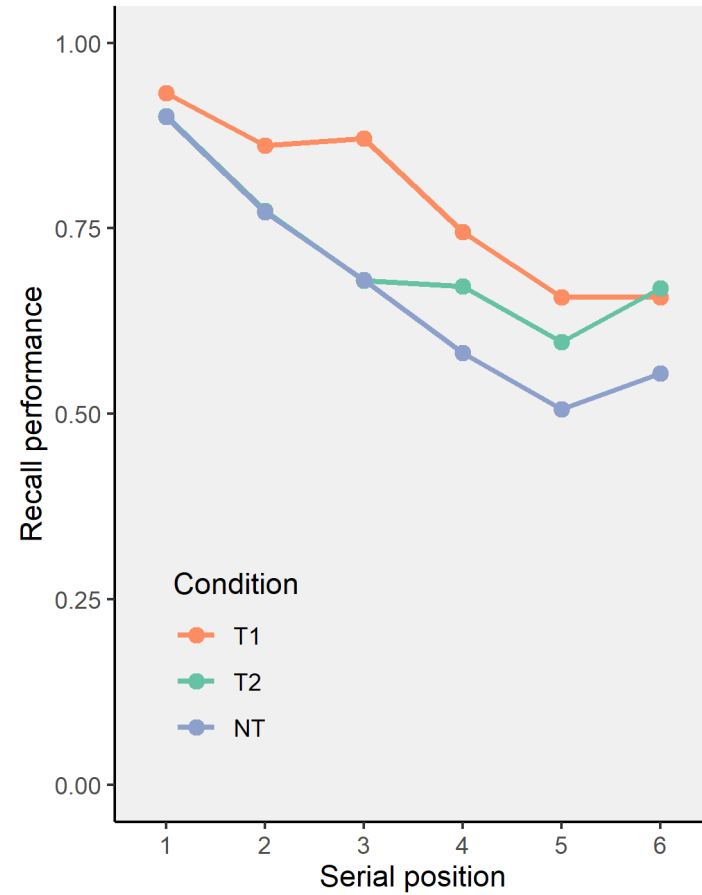


Discussion

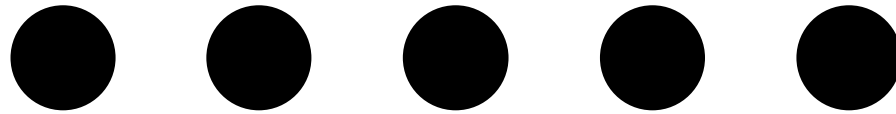


Oberauer & Lewandowsky (2011)

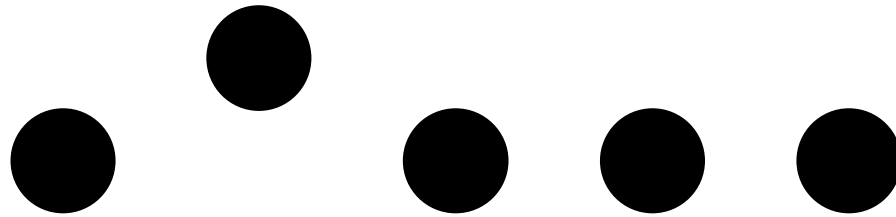
TBRSC architecture



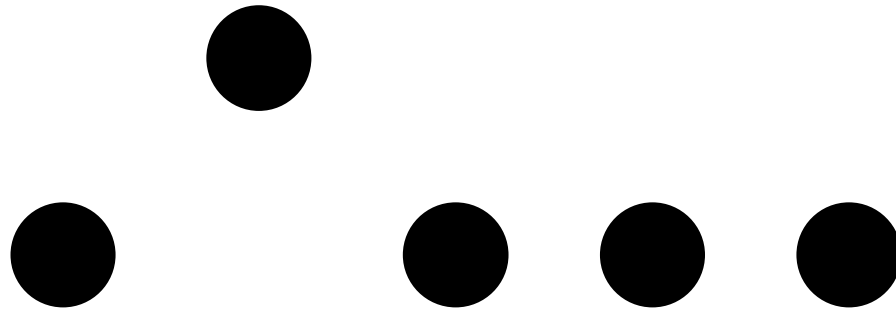
Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat (*submitted*)



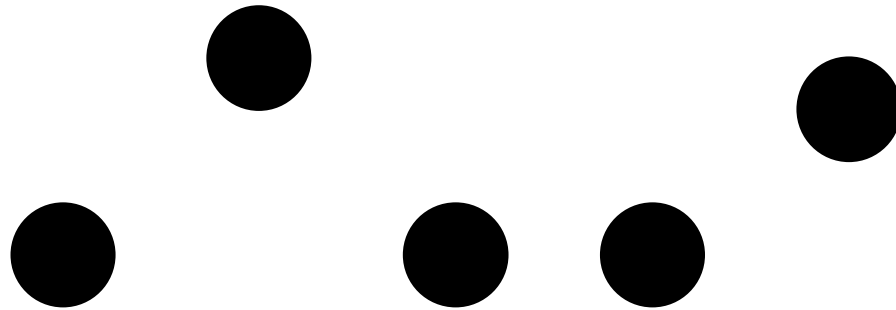
The juggler metaphor (Kowialiewski, Lemaire & Portrat, 2021)



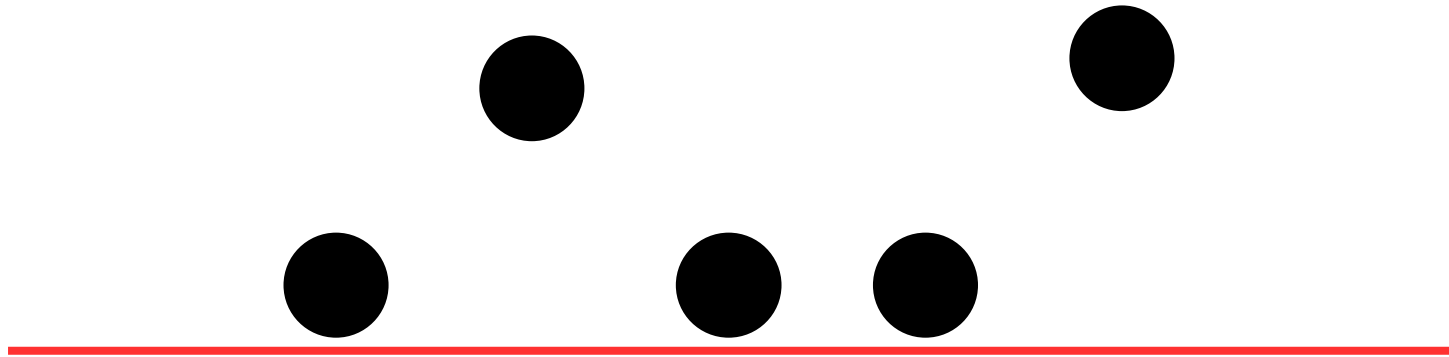
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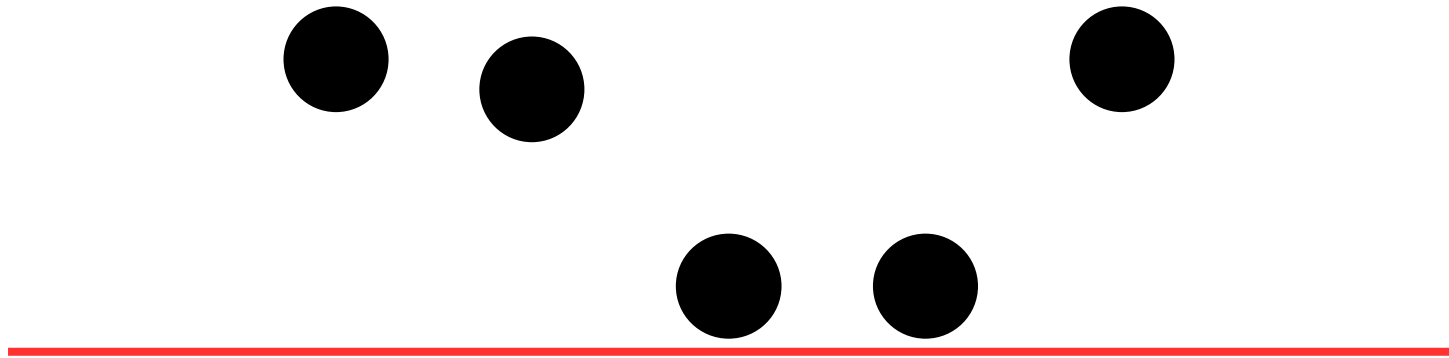
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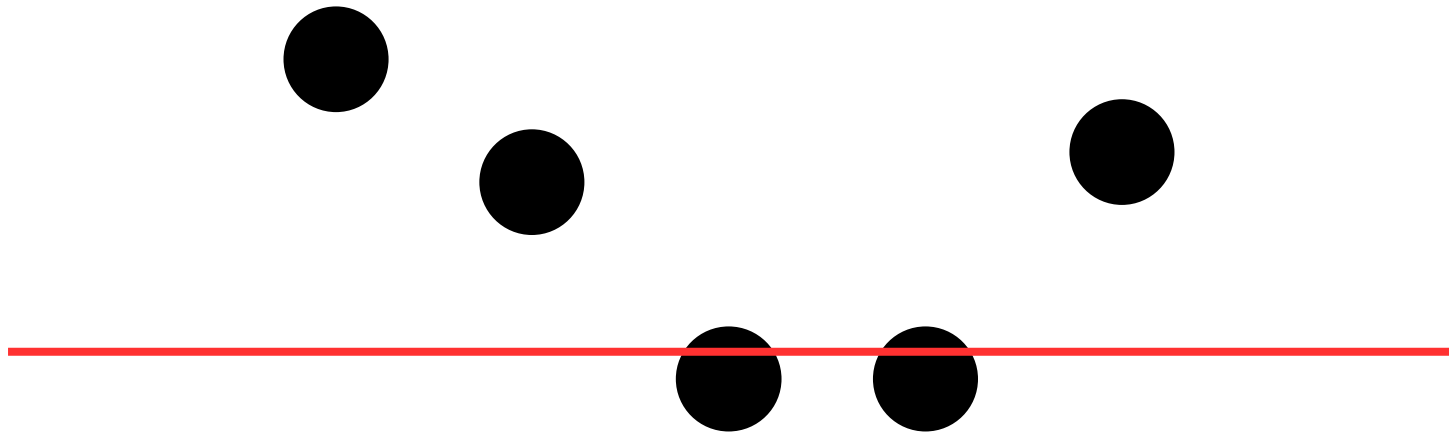
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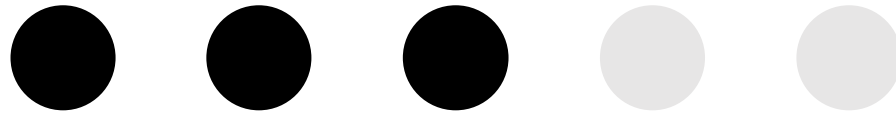
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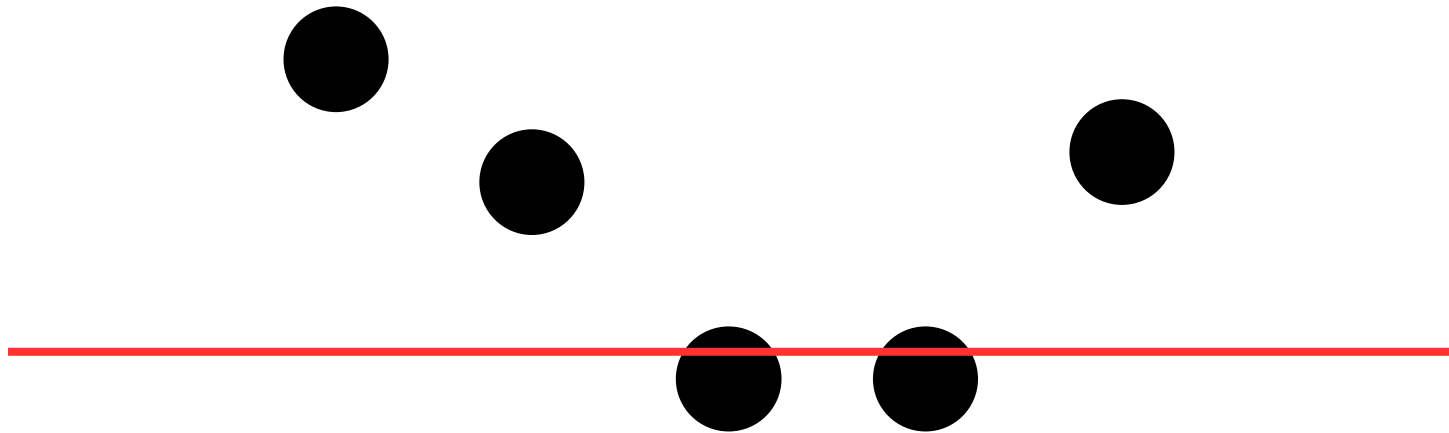
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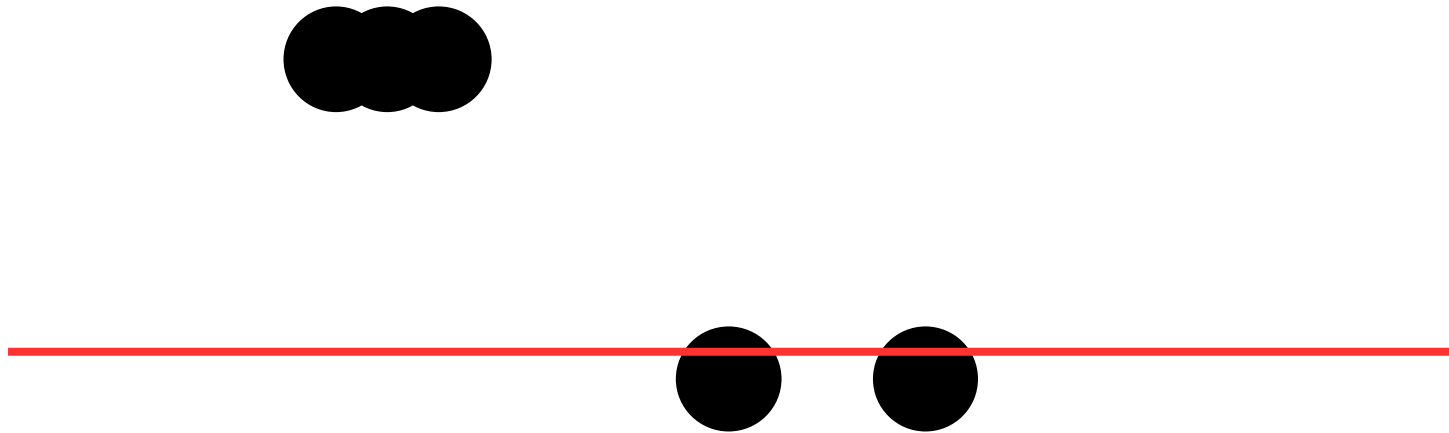
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