

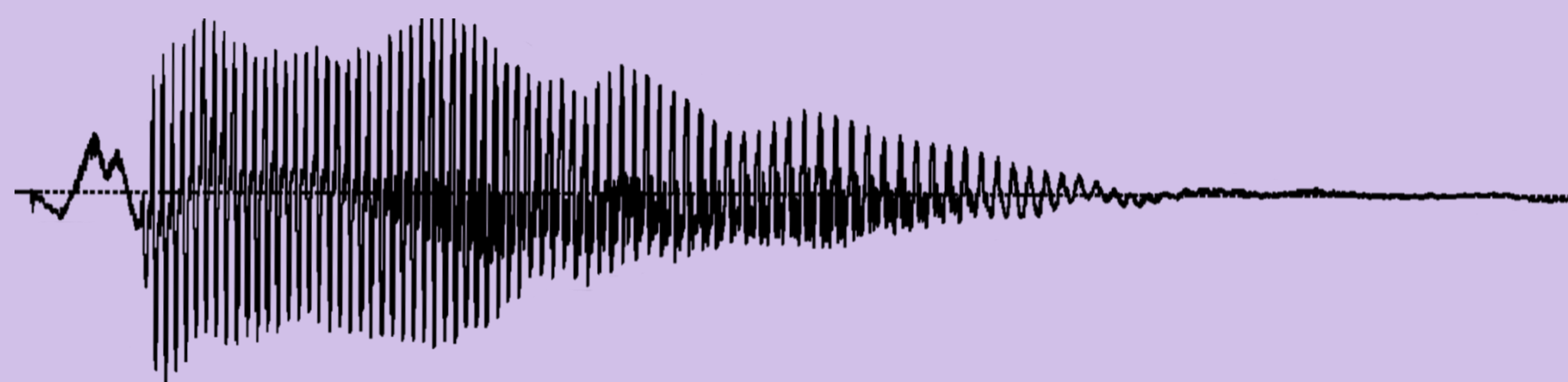


Research Question

Aim: Determine the extent to which endogenous redirection of attention predicts dimensional reweighting.

Multiple Dimensions in Perception: *b/p* (L1 ENG)

- Primary cue: Voice Onset Time (VOT)
 - Secondary cue: F0 (pitch)
- (Lisker 1978, 1986, Lisker and Abramson, 1964)



VOT F0
primary secondary
cue cue

Dimensional Reweighting:

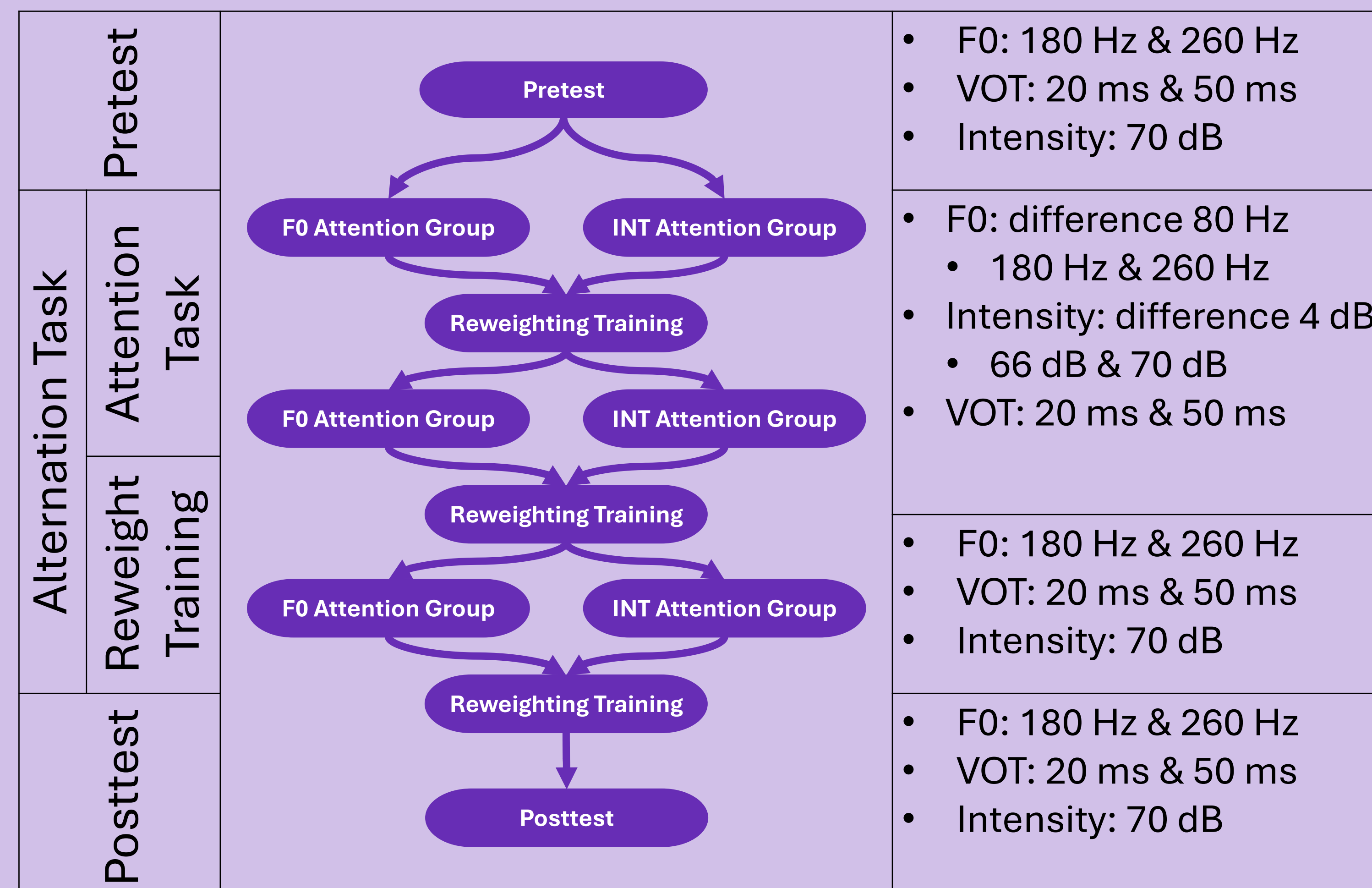
- Listeners learn to rely on secondary dimension if it predicts *bier/pier* reliably when primary dimension does not (Harmon et al., 2019, Kapatsinski et al., 2024)

Hypothesis

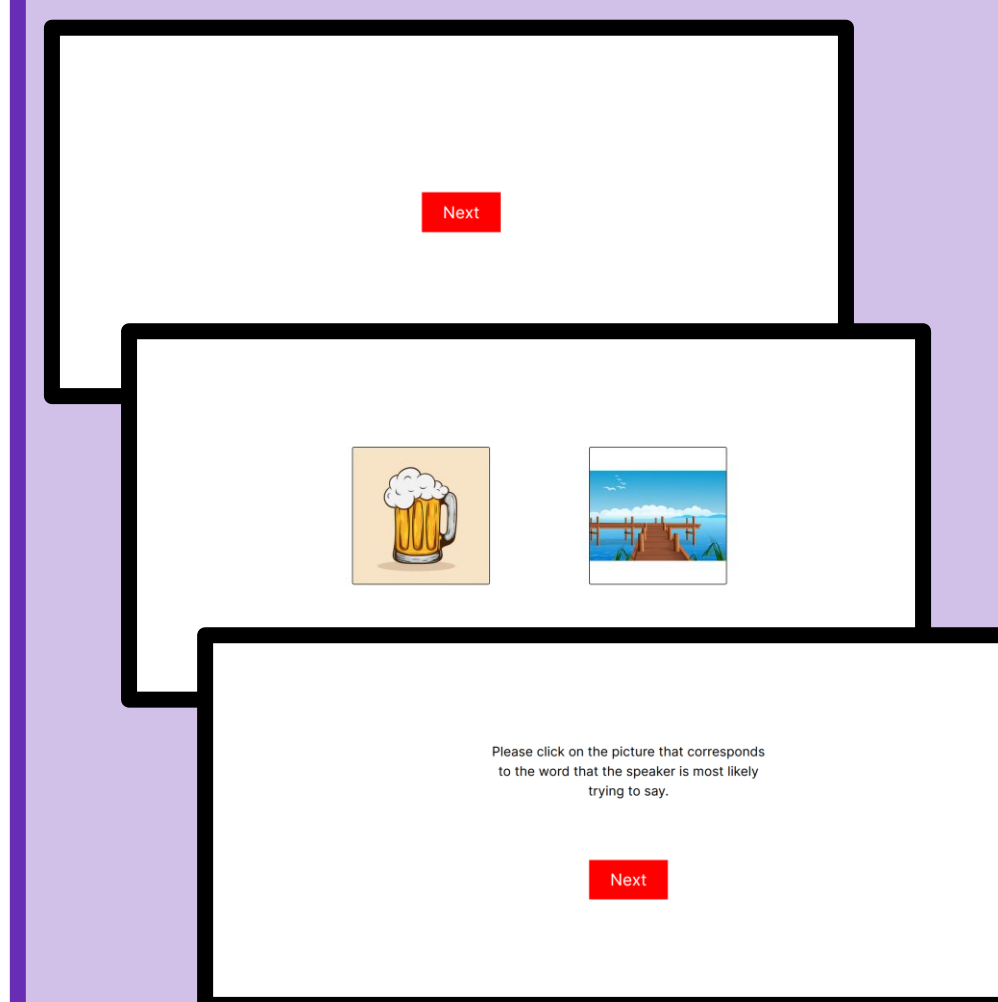
- Learners should **upweight F0** and **downweight VOT**
- Directing attention to F0 should help listeners to learn to rely on F0

Study Design

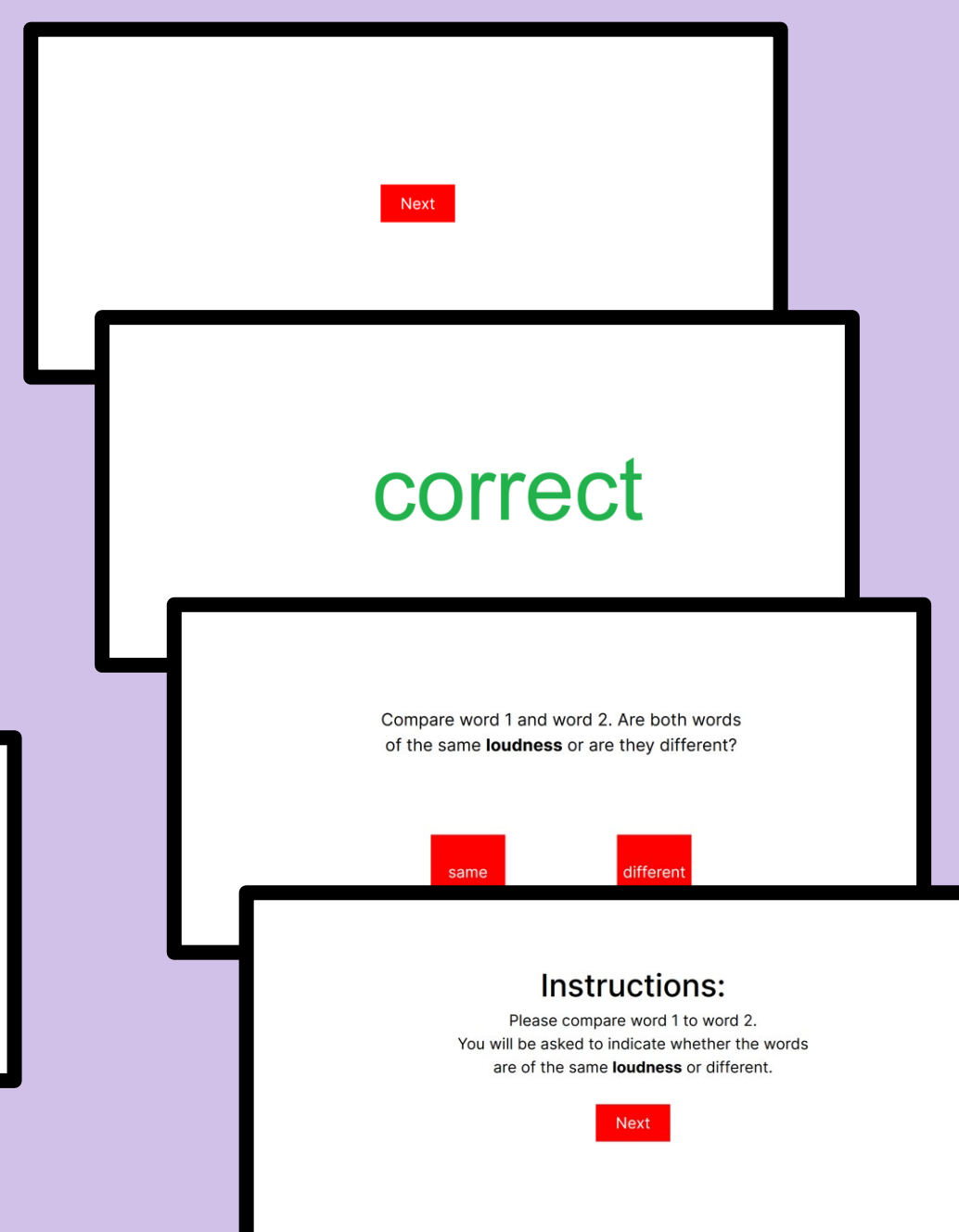
- Attention task:** 2 attention groups asked to pay attention to either *intensity* (loudness) or *F0* (pitch) in attention task by judging sounds as same/different based on F0 or intensity
- Reweight training:** *F0* perfectly predicts beer/pier, *VOT* equally matched to beer/pier
- Pretest posttest design



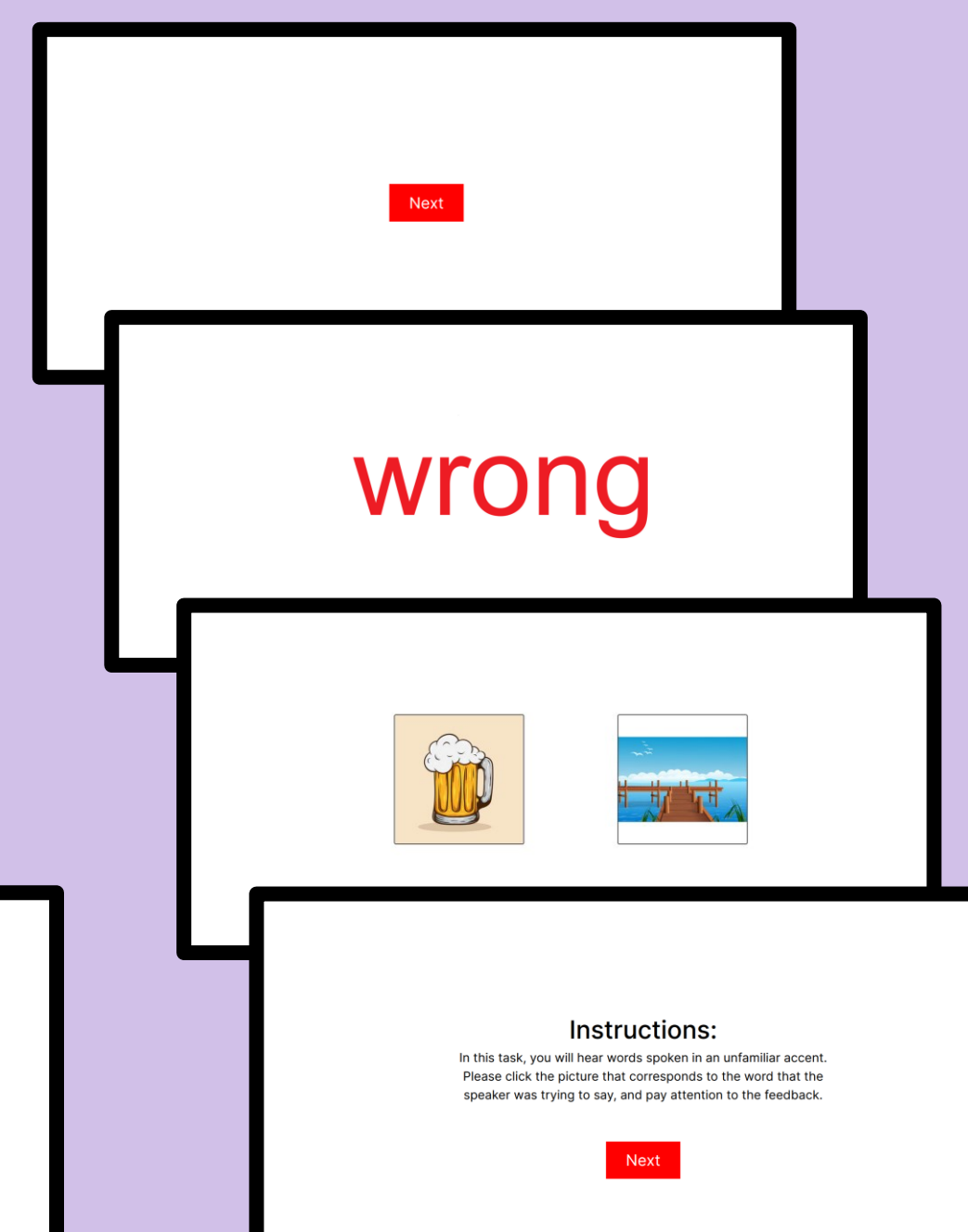
Pretest & Posttest



Attention Task



Reweight Training



Findings

Participants recruited on Prolific:

- L1 US English speakers: 78
- F0 Attention group: 37
- Intensity (INT) Attention Group: 41



Glmer:

- Predictors: F0, VOT, Test, Attention Group
- 3-way interaction: (F0 & VOT)*Test*Attention Group
- Significances:
 - F0 & VOT → low values predict *pie* & high values predict *beer*
 - VOT*Test → **VOT downweighting** at Posttest
 - F0*Test*Attention Group → more **F0 upweighting** by F0 attention group at posttest (compared to INT attention group)

Conclusion:

- Directing attention to F0 helps to learn to rely on F0
- Learners learn to **upweight F0** and **downweight VOT**