The processing cost of negation in sentence comprehension
Evidence from eye movements
Farshchi, Sara; Andersson, Richard; Paradis, Carita

2015

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
The processing cost of negation in sentence comprehension: Evidence from eye movements
Sara Farshchi, Richard Andersson & Carita Paradis
Lund University
Contact: sara.farshchi@englund.lu.se

Introduction
Previous research on negation supports the view that negation involves a processing cost. A good number of studies suggest that any kind of negation adds a processing cost to comprehension. Some even showed that words with negative semantics such as fire, a small proportion and forget also take longer to process than affirmatives (Clark, 1969; Just & Carpenter, 1973). Other studies have presented contrasting results as to whether or not morphological negation adds a processing cost to comprehension (Sherman, 1973, 1976; Hoosain, 1973).

Sherman (1973), in his first study found that negative prefixes are more difficult to process compared to non-negated forms, but that they are not as difficult as negated forms with un. However, in another study (Sherman, 1976), he did not find any cost associated with negative prefixes on their own, but increased processing times were found when these prefixed forms were in the presence of one or two other negatives (multiply negated statements). Hoosain (1976) also tested prefixed negation in his experiment and did not find any significant differences between negatively-prefixed forms and their base forms.

In this study, three forms of negation namely, SENTENTIAL NEGATION (negative adjectives, NEGATION conditions) and DOUBLE NEGATION (not un) were compared to the so-called BASE form (with no negation). Comprehension of these negated forms was tested through reading a congruent or incongruent subsequent context while participants’ eye movements were recorded. See the example below:

### Design & Materials

- **4 × 2 full factorial, within-subject**:
  - Negation (base, un, not, no) × consistency (negative, non-negative)
  - 20 antonym pairs extracted from COCA
  - Bounded adjectives were used in the construction of the stimuli in order to minimize differences in meaning interpretations across the four conditions
  - 3 ranges of frequencies: base > prefixed, base < prefixed and base ~ prefixed
  - Examples: authorized-unauthorized, employed-unemployed, paid-unpaid

### Procedure

- **25 native speakers of English (16 females, mean age of 27.4, range 21-42)**
- **200 trials: 160 experimental + 40 fillers**
- **45-50 minute task**
- **Sentences accompanied by comprehension questions**
- **Apparatus: EyeLink 1000**

### Results

1. **Total dwell time on the contextually manipulated word**
2. **Probability of regressions back to the negated adjectives**
3. **Residual first-pass reading times on the negated adjectives**
4. **Residual second-pass reading times on the negated adjectives**
5. **Residual Total dwell times on the negated adjectives**

### Research questions

1. **Does negation add a cost to the integration of negated information?**
2. **To what extent do sentential negation, preflxal negation and double negation differ in their contribution towards increased processing difficulty reflected in the eye movements of participants?**

### Analysis

- **Areas of interest and measures**: Contextually manipulated word: Total dwell time
  - Negated adjective: Total dwell time, first-pass reading time, second-pass reading time, regression-in
  - Residual reading times were calculated and used in order to account for frequency and length differences
  - Linear mixed-effects model (R software)

### Discussion

- Higher number of regressions back to the negated adjectives, and increased processing time found in first-pass, second-pass and total reading times for these forms (base<not=not<not) suggest that participants had difficulty with processing the negated forms and needed to go back and reread and reprocess the meanings of these forms.
- No differences were found in the total dwell time on the manipulated words for negation or consistency. This could suggest a good-enough approach to the comprehension of the sentences in which inconsistencies did not disrupt the eye movements. However, this result is merely tentative as there is no behavioral data available to support it.

### Conclusions

- **This study provides further support for the processing cost of negation**
  - Unlike Sherman (1976) and Hoosain (1973), the results of this study suggest that there is a processing cost associated with negatively-prefixed adjectives compared to the their base forms, but that these prefixed forms are not as difficult as negated forms with not.
  - Double negation proved to be the most difficult and problematic form of negation.

### References