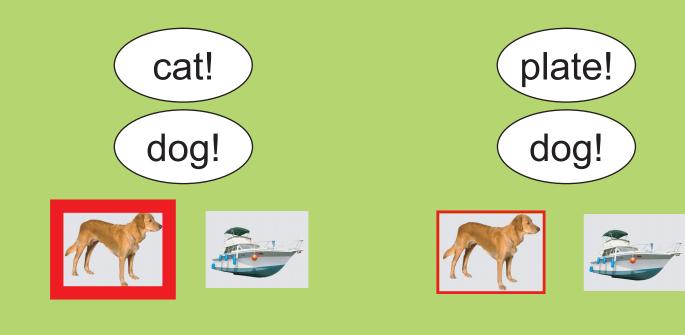
Separate contributions of words and pictures in an infant priming task for one-year-olds What's in a Prime?

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Are words connected in the infant lexicon?

An infant version of adult priming methodology has been developed. 18m & 24m infants look more at named pictures if they have heard a related prime very shortly before the image name.



What is infant 'priming'?

word-word priming?



priming?

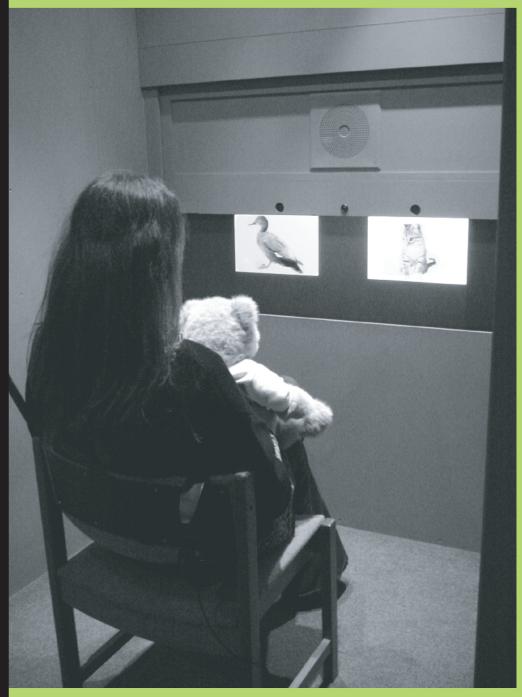


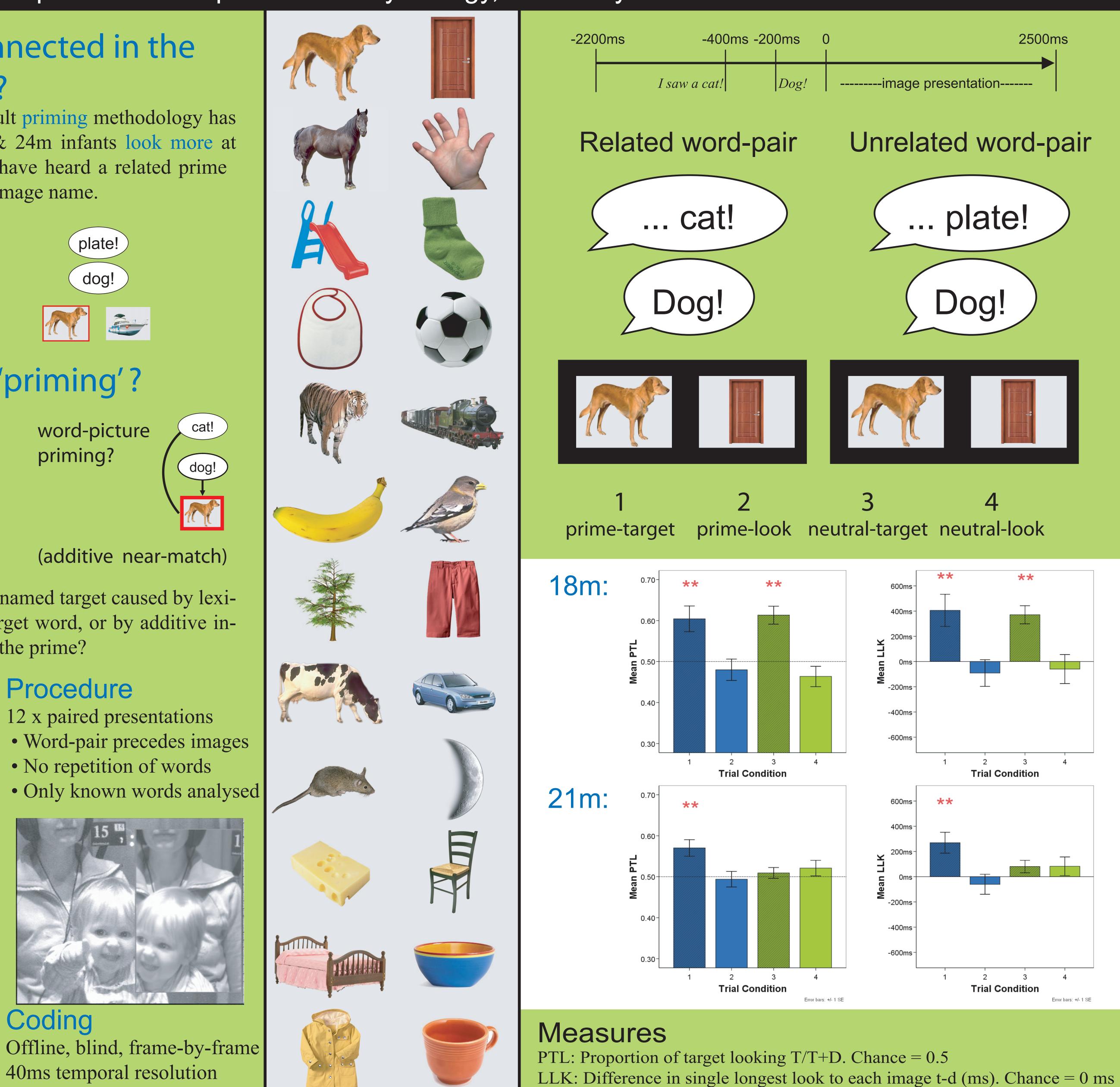
(lexical facilitation)

Is greater interest in the named target caused by lexical facilitation of the target word, or by additive interest in the target from the prime?

Subjects

48 x 18-month-olds 56 x 21-month-olds (Ranges: 17.5-18.5, 20.5-21.5)





Coding 40ms temporal resolution

Summary

18 Months	Nc Ta Nc
21 Months	Pri Tar Inh
Trajectory	Inh 21

Conclusions

Infants are sensitive to relationships between two words presented one fifth of a second apart. This sensitivity develops between 18- and 21-months of age. This suggests gradual integration of information stored in the infant lexicon. Prime does not affect target looking when the target is unnamed, supporting the word-word priming interpretation: Inhibition between unrelated words.

Further Questions Duration of priming effect? 500ms? image have (semantics/phonology)?

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o Priming effect or interaction arget Name drives target preference o target looking in Prime-Look condition

ime x Target Interaction rget looking only for Prime-Target hibition when prime unrelated

hibition develops between 18 and months of age

How robust is the effect? What impact does the distracter





