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[**More nameable features improve learning**](http://paperpile.com/b/Idye6u/I5CX) **of statistically sparse categories but not statistically dense categories**

*Ermakov D., Kotov A.*

What helps us to form a new categories? In this study we replicated effect of the nameability of object features on the learning of new artificial category ([Zettersten & Lupyan, 2018](https://paperpile.com/c/m8K9KJ/p5Ji)): the success of finding a visual categorical feature (e.g., color shade) among the different features (another color shades) that all were easier to name (High Nameability condition; e.g. “red” or “blue”) was higher than among the features with less basic names (Low Nameability condition; e.g. “lavender” or “mint”). Additionally, in the first experiment we showed that this effect depends on the type of category rule: nameability of features did not improve the accuracy of learning probabilistic rules or *statistically dense categories* (High Nameability condition - M = 75.24%, 95% CI = [72.09%, 78.38%]); Low Nameability condition - M = 76.34%, 95% CI = [73.22%, 79.47%]); logistic mixed-effects model with by-subject random intercept *b* = -0.10, 95% CI = [-0.34, 0.14], *z* = -0.78, *p* = 0.44). But nameability of features improved learning rules based on only one categorical feature or *statistically sparse categories* (High Nameability condition - M = 86.42%, 95% CI = [83.38%, 89.46%]); Low Nameability condition - M = 81.65%, 95% CI = [78.55%, 84.75%]); b = 0.44, 95% Wald CI = [0.11, 0.76], z = 2.64, p=0.008). In the second experiment we showed that verbal interference task eliminates this effect in learning s*tatistically sparse categories* (High Nameability condition - M = 81.73%, 95% CI = [73.80%, 89.66%]); Low Nameability condition - M = 79.17%, 95% CI = [78.55%, 84.75%]); b = 0.18, 95% Wald CI = [-0.52, 0.88], z = 0.51, p=0.611). In sum, these results explain how verbal processes help us to learn new categories.

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*Reference*

[Zettersten, M., & Lupyan, G. (2018). Finding categories through words: More nameable features improve category learning. Retrieved from](http://paperpile.com/b/m8K9KJ/p5Ji) <https://psyarxiv.com/uz2m9/>