

## Long Term Memory: Encoding

- Levels of Processing
- Other factors that affect memorability
  - Organization
  - Elaboration
  - Memory for Personally Relevant Info
  - Self-Generation Effects

## Levels of Processing

- Craik & Lockhart
  - Continuum of Processing
    - Shallow: surface, perceptual features
    - Deep: processed, meaningful interpretation
  - Level or “depth” of processing affects its memorability
  - Deeper encoding produces more elaborate, longer-lasting memory traces

## Testing Levels of Processing

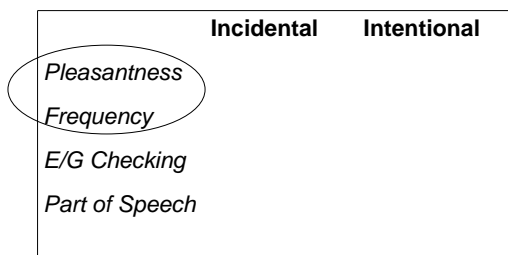
- Orienting Tasks
  - Objective: induce subjects to focus on different perceptual and conceptual info associated w/stimuli
- Unexpected Recall Task
  - Objective: exercise more control over subject during encoding phase

## Orienting Tasks

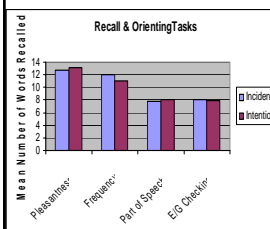
CANOE

- Does the word have an ‘e’?
  - Orthographic orienting task (shallow)
- Does the word rhyme with taboo?
  - Phonological orienting task (shallow)
- Is it a vehicle?
  - Semantic orienting task (deep)

## Hyde & Jenkins



## Hyde & Jenkins

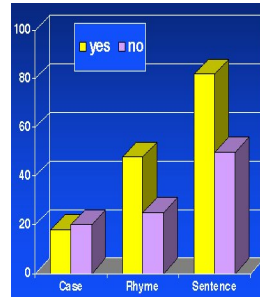


- Better Recall for Semantic Encoding Tasks
  - Pleasantness, Frequency > PoS, E/G checking
- Performance Equivalent on Intentional and Incidental Learning Tasks
  - The mere intention to remember does not affect memorability unless it changes encoding strategies

## Craik & Tulving

- Ostensive task: How long to answer various questions
- Physical Aspects
  - Is the word in upper-case letters?
- Sound
  - Does the word rhyme with “log”?
- Meaning
  - Would the word fit the sentence, “The boy had a pet \_\_\_\_\_”?
- Unexpected Recognition Test

## Craik & Tulving Data



- Sentence Task Best!
- Congruency Effect
  - Finding that people do better on “yes” items than “no”
  - Due to differences in retrieval cues
  - Is a yacht a ship?
  - Is a robin a ship?

## Is it just processing time?

- Craik & Tulving
- Semantic Task
  - The man threw the ball to the \*child\*
- Structural Task
  - Child: CCVCC

Task	Time	Recognition (% correct)
Structural	1.7 sec	57
Semantic	.83 sec	82

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## Doubts about Depth



- Levels of Processing doesn’t account for all factors that affect memorability
  - Importance of Organization
  - Memory for Personally Relevant Information
  - Self-Generation Effect
  - Elaboration
  - Distinctiveness

## Organization

- People naturally organize info
  - magazine, clock, executive, airplane
- Tulving
  - Give people the same words in different random orders (multiple times)
  - Free recall
- Subjective Organization
  - Each subject has their own strategy
  - People who organized the most remembered the best

## Types of Organization

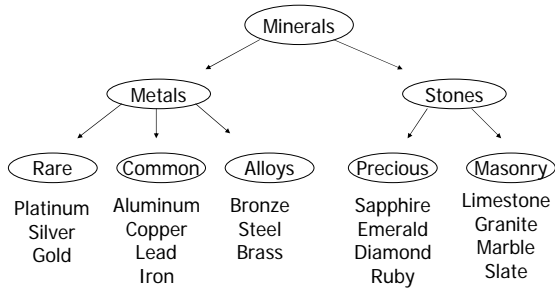
- Taxonomic
- Hierarchical
- Thematic
  - Frames, Schemas
    - Librarian
    - Minneapolis
    - Jet
    - Island
    - Tan

## Hierarchical Structure

- Memory improves whenever knowledge is available to organize it

	CAT1	CAT2	CAT3	CAT4	CAT5	CAT6
	10egs	10egs	10egs	10egs	10egs	10egs
CAT1	CAT2	CAT3	CAT4	CAT5	CAT6	
s1a s1b	s2a s2b	s3a s3b	s4a s4b	s5a s5b	s6a s6b	
5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	

## Bower & Colleagues



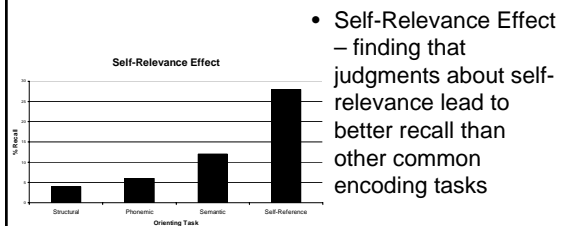
## Data

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
<b>Organized</b>	73	106	112	112
<b>Random</b>	21	39	53	70

## Memory for Personally Relevant Information

- Rogers, Kuiper, & Kirker
  - Structural appearance
    - Are there any capital letters in it?
  - Phonemic Properties
    - Rhymes with X?
  - Semantic
    - Means the same as X?
  - Self-Relevance
    - Does this adjective describe you?

## Memory for Personally Relevant Info



- Self-Relevance Effect – finding that judgments about self-relevance lead to better recall than other common encoding tasks