

Open arms and open minds: The effects of posture and modality on the recall of affect-related concepts

Hannah M. Morrow^{1,2}, Gitte H. Joergensen^{1,2}, & Eiling Yee^{1,2} University of Connecticut¹, Connecticut Institute for the Brain and Cognitive Sciences²

BACKGROUND

- · According to sensorimotor-based models of meaning, brain regions that are active when a concrete object is perceived or interacted with also represent its meaning (e.g., Allport, 1985)
- But how do we represent concepts that are not so concrete, e.g., authority or defeat?
 - · Are such ("abstract") affect-related and social concepts also sensorimotor? I.e., are they (partially) based in body postures and/or the corresponding internal states? (e.g., Barsalou, 1999; Vigliocco et al., 2009; Connell et al., in press)
 - · If they are, body posture may be involved in the representations of concepts like authority and defeat (cf. Riskind, 1983; see also Laird et al., 982; Foster & Strack, 1996; Carney et al., 2010)

QUESTIONS

- 1. Will expansive postures facilitate later recognition or recall of high power words?
- 2. Will contractive postures facilitate later recognition or recall of low power words?





Contractive postures

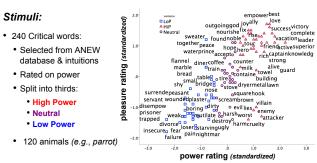
Expansive postures



Neutral postures

We thank Kagnica Seng, Patrick Orvis, Julia Ryan & Rebecca Welles for help designing the experiment, developing stimuli and collecting data, Roisin Healy for help with data analysis, and Carol Ann Sharo, Roisin Healy, Sarina Shafiyan-Rad & Spencer Ferris for

METHODS



Participants: UConn undergrads.

Experiment 1: Assigned (between subjects) to expansive (N=35) or contractive (N=36) posture condition

Experiment 2: Expansive (N=30), neutral (N=31), and contractive (N=29)

Experiment 3: Expansive (N=38), neutral (N=37), and contractive (N=36)

Procedure:

0. Cover Story: "We're manipulating your posture to measure its effect on your heart rate and blood oxygen levels."

1. Postures: Hold expansive or contractive or neutral postures for 1 min each

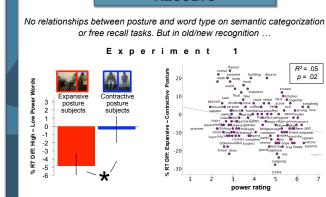




(50% old words, 50% new words)

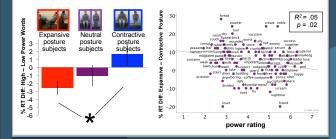
REFERENCES

Allport, D.A. (1985). In: Newman, S.K., Epstein, R. (Eds.), Current Perspectives in Dsyphasia. pp. 32-60. Barsalou, L. W. (1999b). Perceptual symbol systems. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 22, 577-660. Carney, D. R., Cuddy, A. J. C., & Yap, A. J. (2010). Psychological Science 21(10), 1363-1368.



RESULTS

Experiments 2 ደ - 3



DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- No evidence that *initial* activation of word is affected by body posture...(ceiling effect?)
- But, remembering a word associated with power is easier if, before reading it, your body posture was congruent with its meaning
- Body posture and/or the corresponding internal state appear to be involved in representations (or retrieval) of affect related "abstract" concepts

Questions:

E

- · Posture per se or internal state associated with posture?
- · Is posture "just" a retrieval cue or can it also affect encoding?

Connell, L. M., Lynott, D. J., & Banks, B. (in press). Philosophical Transactions B: Biological Sciences. Forster, J., & Strack, F. (1996). Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 71, 421–430. Laird, J. D., Wagener, I. J., Halal, M., & Szegda, M. (1982). Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 42, 646–657. Riskind, J.H. (1983). Social Cognition, 2, 62–86. Vigliocco, G., Meteyard, L., Andrews, M., & Kousta, S.-T. (2009). Language and Cognition, 1, 219–247.