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Distractor Processing in Identity Negative Priming Tasks

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Graduate Program in Kinesiology

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Master of Arts

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Distractor Processing in Identity Negative Priming Tasks

(Thesis format: Integrated Article)

by

Ahmed Adam Shuriye

Graduate Program in Kinesiology

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

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Abstract

With identity negative priming (INP) designs, subjects respond on the basis of a target stimulus’ identity and trials are presented in pairs; first the ‘prime’ and then the ‘probe’; with the target and/or to-be-ignored distractor objects appearing on either trial. The latency-based INP phenomenon reflects the fact that probe trial target reactions are significantly slower when this target has just served as the prime distractor object, relative to when it was new. One explanation for the INP phenomenon is that the prime distractor event is inhibited and representations of this are stored so that they are retrieved when the probe trial is delivered and then participates in related processing on this trial. Its participation produces inhibitory after-effects such as the INP effect. The specific question here is what aspect of the prime distractor event is inhibited that causes the INP effect (i.e., locus question); its object (i.e., Object NP), its response (i.e., Response NP) or both?

The task employed here to examine the locus of the INP effect used the numbers 1-8 as inputs that were mapped in pairs onto a single button-press finger response (many:1 mapping), allowing us to (a) repeat both the prime distractor object and its response as the probe target (ignored-repetition), (b) repeat the prime distractor response but not the prime distractor object (distractor-response repeat) and, (c) repeat nothing from the prime trial (control trial) [RT(a) > RT(b) = Object NP; RT(b) > RT(c) = Response NP]. In addition to this manipulation, we used three Response Conflict trial types on the probe trials (conflict distractor, neutral distractor, no probe distractor). This allowed us to test the assertion that an INP would only materialize if the probe contained a conflict distractor (which had an assigned experimental response). Finally, two groups were distinguished on the basis that one had pre-experimental trials to enhance the
number-to-finger association strength (Practice Group), the other did not (No Practice Group).

The main findings of note and their implications were as follows: (i) as expected, prime trial distractor events were processed, seemingly to the point of the activation and subsequent inhibition of their related response (i.e., ‘conflict’ [assigned response] but not ‘neutral’ [no assigned response] probe distractors produced significantly elevated reaction times beyond that of the control condition, indicating that this latency elevation was due to the distractor response, likely because it caused a response conflict which took time to resolve), (ii) stored prime distractor response processing was retrieved and participated in ‘related’ probe trial processing (i.e., evidenced in the inhibitory after-effects they produced), such as on ignored-repetition and distractor-response repeat trials. The nature of the probe trial inhibitory after-effects produced by the retrieved prime distractor response was somewhat unexpected, however. Error rates were greater for those trials that required the prime distractor response on the probe trial, relative to the control condition error values. Presumably, this result reflects the execution resistance property of formerly inhibited distractor responses which, essentially, argues against using the correct response. So, we have a purely response-based inhibitory after-effect in identity tasks, one that is in error rate terms (i.e., an error-based INP effect). What was surprising here was that the same execution resistance property of the former prime distractor response, which caused the error rate difference, did not take time to set aside (i.e., override). Hence, the involvement of the prime distractor response did not produce a significant Response NP component in the time domain, and so does not support past work showing the contrary (i.e., latency-based Response NP), and, (iii) when a significant time-based INP effect was seen in the No Practice group, it occurred only when the probe distractor was conflict in
nature, supporting Moore’s (1994) assertion that such a context is necessary for INP to manifest itself. The reason for this need remains unsettled.

*Keywords: Identity Negative Priming, Object Negative Priming, Response Negative Priming, Spatial Negative Priming, Distractor Processing, Inhibitory After-effects*
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Co-Authorship

The principal author of this manuscript was Dr. Eric Buckolz, co-authored by Ahmed Shuriye.
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Introduction

Distractors are ubiquitous occurrences in our everyday environments; some are self-inflicted (i.e., cell phone use) while others are imposed on us via external (e.g., visible crowd motion behind a glass backboard during a free throw attempt in basketball, accompanied with loud noise, timed to coincide with a free throw shooter’s action) or internal (i.e., memory) sources. Concern regarding the presence of distractors exists partly because they threaten our ability to achieve goal-related behaviour. Accordingly, interest has centered upon delineating the nature of the processing afforded distractor events; both in an effort to understand why they pose the threat that they do, and to learn how some aspects of this processing acts to successfully attenuate or prevent distractor interference, with regard to error rates and/or target stimulus delays (e.g., Dagenbach & Carr, 1994; Gorfein & MacLeod, 2007; Tipper, 2001).

For the most part, early investigations presented the target stimulus and the distractor item at the same time and so examined the concurrent interference generated by the latter. The Stroop test is probably the best known exemplar of this kind of interference (Stroop, 1935). With the Stroop test, subjects simply had to name the colour of a presented item as quickly as possible. The item itself was irrelevant and in some cases could be either a nonsense shape or a colour word. Interference was evident in the form of a lengthened reaction time (RT) relative to the nonsense shape condition when the colour word (distractor) named a colour different from the one in which it was printed. Presumably, the distractor colour word produced an incorrect response urge that competed with the required output generated by the ink colour. Resolving this response conflict possibly involves the need to successfully inhibit the distractor-related response, a time consuming operation which thereby delays the execution of the correct output.
Supportive of this idea is the fact that when the word colour matched that of the ink it was printed in, no RT delay was observed, presumably because the response urge produced by the distractor word was the same as the required output and so there was no need to inhibit a competing incorrect response tendency (e.g., Hintzman, Carre, Eskridge, Owens, Shaff, & Sparks, 1972).

More recently, interest has shifted from the concurrent interference a distractor might cause for target stimulus processing to the question of whether earlier distractor processing can produce interference at a later point in time for related processing (i.e., distractor-induced, ‘inhibitory after-effects’)? The basic method used to look into this question compares two trial types; one where the current target has just served as a distractor on the previous trial (i.e., ignored-repetition trial) versus where this same target was not involved on the prior trial (i.e., a control trial). By way of an illustration, returning momentarily to the Stroop test, this would entail having the colour named by the distractor word on the first (prime) trial serve as the colour to-be-named on the second (probe) trial [ignored-repetition] compared to when this same probe colour was not involved on the prime trial (Control). The usual finding is that RT for ignored-repetition trials is significantly longer than that for control trials (Dalrymple-Alford, E. C., & Budayr, B., 1966), an inequality termed ‘negative priming’ (NP) by Tipper (1985). In general terms, the NP phenomenon reveals the presence of an inhibitory after-effect, showing that earlier (prime) distractor processing can impact later related (probe) processing. A major question that requires further investigation asks what aspect of prime distractor processing is responsible for negative priming, that is for the latency delays observed on ignored-repetition trials? Assuming that distractor processing includes inhibition, the question morphs into asking whether the inhibited distractor object, the
suppressed distractor-related response, or both, generate negative priming; that is, cause the RT lengthening on ignored-repetition trials (i.e., the locus question)? The focus in this paper is to examine the locus question for identity tasks where the salient feature of a target stimulus is its identity, such as with the Stroop test.

Before turning to the research that has examined the locus of identity negative priming (INP), we note that NP has also been extensively observed in location tasks where the location of a designated stimulus object is relevant to determining correct response selection. In this case, the reaction time for probe targets that appear at former distractor locations (ignored-repetitions) is significantly longer than the reaction time found when the probe target arises at a previously unoccupied location (Control) [e.g., Buckolz, Boulougouris, & Khan, 2002; Neill, Terry, & Valdes, 1994; Tipper, Weaver, Cameron, Brehaut, & Bastedo, 1991]. This spatial negative priming (SNP) effect is quite robust, appearing when the target and/or distractor events are presented visually (Neill et al., 1994), aurally (e.g., Mayr, Moller, & Buchner, 2014; Moller, Mayr, & Buchner, 2015) or cutaneously (Frings, Mast, & Spence, 2014); although all three seem to have a different SNP loci. More importantly here, because the locus for the visual SNP effect seems to be better established than is the case for visual INP, we can benefit from a brief consideration of the locus literature for visual SNP tasks in that it will point to a methodology that can be used when investigating the INP locus, and will also provide a theoretical account of distractor processing that might transfer to INP tasks.

Spatial Negative Priming (SNP): Prime Distractor Processing and Locus?

With regard to prime trial distractor processing, one view is that the distractor-assigned response is activated and subsequently undergoes inhibition to prevent its unintended initiation (see Schematic 1). One consequence of this applied inhibition is
Schematic 1: T= target, D= distractor, A= activation, I= inhibition, ER= execution resistant, IAE= inhibitory after-effect, CO= control trial, IR= ignored-repetition trial.
1. Latency Based SNP = the probe target reaction time is greater when it arises at a former distractor location than when it appears at an unused prime location;
2. Error Based SNP = error rates are greater for probe trials that require the prime distractor response (e.g., IR, distractor-response repeat trials) relative to when a control response is needed;
3. Selection Bias: against former prime distractor responses on free choice probe trials where subjects have some freedom to choose the probe response;
4. Error Protection: prime distractor response when not required is used less often in error than is a control response.

NOTE – all of the inhibitory after-effects are manifestations that the prime distractor response has been processed and retrieved during probe trial processing, and has had a processing impact in one way or another.
that it renders the prime distractor response resistant to future execution (i.e., response takes on an execution resistant [ER] feature). The successful later use of this response requires that this execution resistance first be set aside, a time consuming act that delays responding on ignored-repetition trials, thereby causing SNP (i.e., a response locus) [e.g., Buckolz, Goldfarb, & Khan, 2004; Buckolz, Stoddart, Edgar, & Khan, 2014; Fitzgeorge, Buckolz, & Khan, 2011]. Because representations of this distractor response processing are stored (Fitzgeorge & Buckolz, 2008; Haworth, Buckolz, & Kajaste, 2014), they can be retrieved at the time of the presentation of appropriately constructed probe trials to impact current processing (i.e., create an SNP after-effect). All of this prime distractor processing is held to occur automatically, indicated not only because it occurs in spite of instructions/intentions not to do so, but, more emphatically, because the SNP after-effect arises when the prime display is successfully masked (Fitzgeorge, Buckolz, & Khan, 2011; Kajaste, Buckolz, Haworth, & Perry, 2013). In location tasks, masked prime distractors are rendered phenomenally invisible and so could not be processed volitionally.

Experimental evidence indicative of a response locus for SNP, as described above, comes from two simple modifications to the typical SNP procedure. In one case, more than one location is mapped onto the same manual response (many:1 location-response trials), giving rise to an additional trial type; namely, a distractor response repeat (DRR) trial, whereby the probe target arises at a new location but still requires the use of the prime distractor response. The RT difference between an ignored-repetition and a DRR trial assesses the contribution of the prime distractor location to probe slowing (i.e., these trial types share the same response classification) while the latency difference between the DRR and Control trials provides a measure of distractor response inhibition
influence on SNP production. Reaction time was significantly longer for DRR than for Control trials, showing that the use of a just-inhibited prime distractor response caused slowing (i.e., execution resistance override time; a response locus). Notably, RT (DRR) was significantly slower than RT for ignored-repetition trials, indicating that the prime distractor location had no RT slowing impact when it was re-occupied on the probe trial by the target stimulus (Buckolz, Edgar, Kajaste, Lok, & Khan, 2012; Guy, Buckolz, & Khan, 2006). With the second modification to the traditional SNP procedure, the task included instances where a single location was mapped onto two permissible responses (1: many location-response assignment), and the subject was allowed to freely choose either whenever the probe target arose at a 1:many location. Critically, on these probe free choice trials, subjects showed a significant aversion to selecting the prime distractor response when it competed with a control output, and when the distractor response was chosen, its reaction time was significantly delayed. Both of these results reflect the operation of the execution resistance feature of the prime distractor response and confirm its contribution of SNP generation (Buckolz, Lok, Kajaste, Edgar, & Khan, 2015; Fitzgeorge et al., 2011).

In this study, we used many:1 target-to-response assignments to examine the locus for the identity negative priming effect (analogous to what Guy et al. [2006] did with a location task). Regarding expectations, because the NP effects for identity and location tasks do not always exhibit the same response to experimental manipulations (e.g., Chao, 2010; Fox, 1995; May, Kane, & Hasher, 1995; Neill, Valdes, & Terry, 1995; Neill, 2007), it is inadvisable, in spite of the distractor response locus indicated for location tasks, to predict or assume such a locus for identity tasks. This state of affairs, combined with the fact that the extant literature looking into the locus of identity negative priming (INP) has
not yet produced a definitive experimental answer to this uncertainty, even though much of the theoretical speculation includes the possibility of a response locus of some kind contributing to INP, provided the motivation for the present study.

*The Locus of Identity Negative Priming*

*Object Locus.* There seems to be a consensus that prime distractor objects are inhibited and slow responding when they serve as the target stimulus on ignored-repetition trials (e.g., Fox, 1995; May, Kane, & Hasher, 1995; Neill, 2007). Often cited in this regard is a study reported by Tipper, McQueen, and Brehaut (1998), where subjects responded orally and then manually on successive prime and probe trial pairs, respectively. Identity negative priming (INP) magnitude was comparable both when response modality remained the same and when it changed between trials. Clearly, ignored-repetition trial delays did not rely on the required use of the actual prime distractor response, implying that INP was, in this instance, produced solely by the prime distractor object. These findings are, however, not definitive in this regard as it is possible that the prime distractor activated both of the vocal and manual responses assigned to it, which were then both inhibited (Houghton & Mari-Beffa, 2005). Consequently, even when the response mode changed, ignored-repetition trials would have always included the need to use a previously inhibited response, which could have produced INP.

According to Neill (2007), a more definitive indication of an object locus contributing to identity negative priming (INP) is to be found in a report by Buchner, Zabal, and Mayr (2003). These authors provided their subjects with eight different sounds; four animal (e.g., bird, chicken, lamb, & frog), 4 instrumental (e.g., English horn, guitar, piano, & drum) as well as line drawings of these same sounds in an INP design. Subjects had to indicate using manual responses whether the event presented was an
animal or an instrumental sound. Most notable, a cross modal INP effect was observed. That is, reaction time to a visual stick figure (e.g., guitar) was slower if its sound had served as a distractor on the prime trial, relative to a control condition, where this same probe stick figure was preceded by a prime with a piano sound as its distractor. In both of these instances, the probe response category was the same (i.e., use the prime distractor response). Hence, it appears that not only might the actual prime distractor event be inhibited, but so too some of its connected representations (i.e., the sound of a guitar generates/retrieves a visual image of a guitar) [termed “Conceptual Effect” by Neill]. Hence, an object locus for INP can be extended to mean objects related to the prime distractor itself, and that the presentation of these objects can cause delays.

In any event, experimental work pointing to an object locus for identity negative priming is not extensive and is in need of further examination, which we will undertake here, even though testing a response locus is our major interest.

Response Locus. Both Lowe (1979) and Moore (1994) extensively examined the impact of probe trial response conflict upon the manifestation of identity negative priming (INP), hypothesizing the existence of a distractor response inhibition INP locus to explain their findings. Collectively, these authors utilized three kinds of probe distractor trials; (a) ‘conflict distractor’ trials, where the probe distractor object that accompanied the target had an assigned experimental response. The assumption was that the distractor automatically activates its related response, which competes with the target required output (i.e., a response conflict trial). This assumption was supported by the fact that visual distractors in identity tasks generate electromyographic recordings in their assigned response limbs (Erisken & Eriksen, 1985; Erisken, Coles, Morris, & O’Hara, 1985), and they do so even when they are successfully masked (e.g., Eimer &
Schlaghecken, 1998), (b) ‘neutral distractor’ trials, where the presented probe distractor had no assigned experimental output (i.e., produced no response conflict), and (c) ‘distractor absent’ trials, where the probe trial target appeared alone (i.e., no response conflict). These probe trial types were either unpredictably mixed together in pairs, or they predictably fixed during a testing session.

The overall results were clear. Identity negative priming (INP) was observed on response conflict but not on distractor absent probe trials, irrespective of whether their presentations were mixed or fixed within a session. The findings for the neutral distractor trials were more complex. These trials produced an INP effect when they were coupled with conflict distractors, unless, according to Moore’s (1994) speculation, the distractor was easily discernible to be incapable of generating an actual response conflict. The INP phenomenon was also absent when neutral distractors were mixed with distractor-absent trials or when they were fixed.

Relying somewhat on speculation proffered by Tipper and Cranston (1985), Moore (1994) explained these findings by claiming that the prime distractor response was inhibited to below a resting activation level, and that before it could be executed on ignored-repetition probe trials, its activation level had to sufficiently exceed the activation of any competing response, in this case the one produced by a conflict probe distractor. When a probe distractor (response competition) was absent, the prime distractor response on ignored-repetition trials, although below a resting activation level, was sufficient to allow the response to be executed without delay, yielding no identity negative priming (INP). It is evident, however, that this distractor response inhibition account of the INP cannot explain the INP effect seen for the neutral distractor trials because it requires the presence of an actual competing probe response, which is absent for neutral distractor
trials, even if, as Moore (1994) suggests, subjects mistakenly treated them as conflict
distractors. Presumably, the latter decision cannot manufacture a competing probe
response and so allow INP manifestation. In spite of this setback, a response locus for the
INP phenomenon stills holds sufficient explicative powers over the response conflict
impact on INP that it deserves further study as at least one source of INP production.

Shiu and Kornblum (1996) have reported findings more convincing of a response
locus for identity negative priming (INP). They had their subjects’ associate new
(unnatural) verbal responses to familiar pictures i.e., pictures of a ‘bicycle’, ‘boat’, ‘car’
and an ‘airplane’ were assigned verbal responses of car, bicycle, airplane, and boat,
respectively. Presumably, the delivery of a picture activated two response urges; one
natural (incorrect), one unnatural (correct), resulting in a response conflict and the
inhibition of the natural response tendency. Shiu and Kornblum reported that RT to a
probe picture was significantly lengthened when its mandated response served as the
natural (inhibited) response on the previous trial, relative when this same response was
not involved on the prime. Such a scenario would arise, for example, if the probe picture
was a ‘car’ (say ‘airplane’) when it was preceded by the picture of an ‘airplane’ (say
‘boat’, inhibit ‘airplane’), relative to when the prior picture had been ‘boat’ (say ‘bicycle’,
inhibit ‘boat’). Thus, when object inhibition was not involved (i.e., picture identities
mismatched between prime-probe trials), the use of a just-inhibited response by itself was
associated with an RT delay in an identity task, at least in the context of a response
conflict (Moore, 1994). Accordingly, we should expect to see evidence of a response
locus of this kind contributing to identity negative priming.
Current Objectives and Some Predictions

The main aim of this investigation is to look for evidence of an object and/or response locus for the identity negative priming (INP) effect. Further, we will determine whether the manifestation of INP and/or its loci, particularly a response locus, are influenced by the response conflict status of the probe trial as Moore (1994) proposed.

To accomplish this goal, we will follow the lead of Guy et al. (2006) for spatial negative priming tasks and we will use the latency differences among ignored-repetition (IR), distractor-response repeat (DRR), and control (CO) probe trial types to index ‘object’ (i.e., RT[IR] vs. RT[DRR]) and ‘response’ (i.e., RT[DRR] vs. RT[CO]) loci for the identity negative priming (INP) effect (see Schematic 3, Method). Additionally, the probe trials will include either a ‘conflict’ or a ‘neutral’ distractor, or ‘no’ distractor at all as a means of manipulating probe response conflict.

Some predictions can be made, but they are mostly tentative because of limited previous work on the issues of interest here. First, given the work of Shiu and Kornblum (1996), and the evidence of a response locus for spatial negative priming tasks (SNP) [e.g., Buckolz et al., 2004; Buckolz, Edgar, et al., 2012; Buckolz, Lok, et al., 2015; Fitzgeorge et al., 2011; Guy et al., 2006], a response locus for identity negative priming (INP) seems more likely than not, as is an object locus contribution (Buchner et al., 2003). Second, if Moore (1996) is correct, INP and a response locus will be observed for conflict, but not for distractor-absent, probe trials. While not a prediction, it bears noting that neutral distractor, ignored-repetition trials might yield an INP effect; if so, it would signify that the neutral distractors had been viewed as distractor in nature and treated as such (Moore, 1994). Third, evidence indicative that a response conflict had been successfully generated would see reaction time for conflict probe trials exceed those for
neutral distractor and distractor-free trials. The relative latency size for the neutral flanker trials is uncertain.
Method

Participants

Eighteen undergraduate university students (13 males, 5 females) between the ages of 18 and 24 years with normal or corrected-to-normal vision participated in this experiment. All participants were unaware of the purpose of the experiment.

Apparatus

Participants were seated at a desk in a dimly lit room approximately 200 cm from a 53cm x 33cm computer monitor that contained the visual display for the experiment. The display consisted of a white fixation line (1 cm in width, 0.5 cm in height) in the centre of the computer monitor against a black background. While seated, participants placed his/her forearms on a desktop that contained a keyboard which was stabilized on the middle of the desktop. The keyboard buttons “D”, “V”, “M”, and “L” were assigned to the stimuli used in this experiment, numbers 1-8. The third digit and index finger on the left hand controlled buttons “D” (1,2) and “V” (3,4), while the same digits on the right hand were assigned to the “M” (5,6) and “L” (7,8) buttons (see Schematic 2). The number stimuli, whether presented as targets or distractors, both measured 1 cm in width and 1.5 cm in height. A single target appeared 1 cm above the white fixation line while two identical, to-be-ignored flanker distractor numbers, when they appeared with the target, were displaced 1 cm to the right and to the left of the target’s position. The horizontal display distance was approximately 4cm with a horizontal visual angle of about 1.15 degrees.

Procedure

Subjects were randomly divided into two groups, differentiated in that one group was given pre-experimental practice (Practice Group), the other not (No Practice Group).
Schematic 2: Illustration of the ‘number (1-8) - manual response (keyboard button presses) mappings employed in the current experiment, along with a generic outline of a screen display. Keyboard button presses D, V, M, and L were assigned numbers 1&2, 3&4, 5&6, 7&8, respectively. Within the rectangle; T= target stimulus, D= distractor.
Both groups completed the same experimental phase.

Pre-experimental Practice Phase. In this phase, the Practice Group (n=8) was presented with a single number stimulus on each trial (1-8) and were required to respond as quickly and as accurately as possible using the manual keypress assigned. Each number stimulus appeared 10 times within a block of 80 trials, with each subject completing 4 of these blocks (i.e., 320 total trials). This pre-experimental practice took place a day or two before experimental participation.

A trial sequence began with a warning tone of 100 ms in duration, whose offset was followed by the display of the white fixation line that remained for the prime trial sequence. The prime trial target appeared 600 ms after the warning tone and remained visible for 200 ms. Once a correct prime trial target response was made, the white fixation line disappeared, the screen turned blank and a trial sequence delay of 1500 ms occurred, whose offset was followed by a warning tone that lasted for 100 ms. This signified the start of another trial sequence. When an incorrect response was performed, the trial sequence paused until the correct response was executed. Following a completion of an 80-trial block (approximately every minute), participants were automatically offered a rest. If accepted, participation resumed when the subject indicated to the experimenter that they wished to do so, at which point the experimenter re-started the program.

Because the assignment of numbers to finger press responses is quite unnatural, the intent of the pre-experimental practice was to enhance the stimulus-response (S-R) compatibility level of these assignments prior to the undertaking of the Experimental Phase. Since the development of this stimulus-response strength is deemed to be necessary for negative priming effects to materialize, the hope was that successful pre-experimental practice would offset any masking that would occur while this development
occurred during the Experimental Phase.

Trials with response times less than 100 ms (anticipations) or greater than 1000 ms (insufficient vigilance), along with those where a button press error occurred, were excluded from the reaction time analyses.

Experimental Phase. In this phase, subjects completed an identity negative priming task, where trials are presented in pairs; first the “prime”, and then the “probe”. The salient feature of a defined target used to determine proper response selection is its identity. The prime trial always contained a target and a pair of to-be-ignored flanker distractors. In addition to a target stimulus, probe trials included either conflict or neutral flanker distractor events, or no distractor at all (i.e., distractor-absent trial). These three possibilities constituted the levels of the Response Conflict main factor studied here. Conflict distractors have experimental responses assigned to them (here, numbers 1-8) while neutral distractors (a diamond shape) do not. Conflict distractors are held to retrieve their assigned responses (e.g., Eriksen & Eriksen, 1985; Coles, Morris, & O’Hara, 1985), which compete with the target generated required output, thereby generating a response conflict. The neutral distractor and distractor-absent trials are conflict-free.

Probe Trial Types was the second factor manipulated in this study (see Schematic 3). It consisted of ignored-repetition [IR], distractor-response repeat [DRR] and control [CO] types and it provided the means by which we measured identity negative priming, and its loci. Trial types are defined by the relationship between the prime and the probe trials (see Schematic 3). On ignored-repetition trials, the prime distractor object (number) becomes the target stimulus on the probe trial while for distractor-response repeat trials, the prime distractor’s assigned response is required but in response to a target identity that did not appear on the prime trial (i.e., the prime trial distractor object was not
**Schematic 3:** An illustration of the three probe trial types used in this experiment to index identity negative priming (INP) loci. These trial types occurred for all three kinds of probe distractor levels but are illustrated here for the conflict distractor level only. IR (Ignored-Repetition) trials, probe target stimulus (3) was the prime distractor object; DRR (Distractor-Response Repeat) trials, target stimulus (4) requires the prime distractor’s assigned response but prime trial distractor object was not repeated; CO (Control) probe trial target (7) and distractors differed from prime trial targets and distractors. Reaction time (RT) differences between IR and DRR measure the prime distractor object’s inhibitory after-effect (Object NP) while the DRR versus CO RT difference is a measure of the after-effect produced by the prime distractor response when used on the probe (Response NP). The RT difference between the IR and CO trials measure the INP phenomenon.
repeated on the probe). On a control trial, neither the target nor the distractor events appeared on the prime trial. The RT(IR) vs. RT(CO) difference was used to index the identity negative priming phenomenon itself while the RT(IR) vs. RT(DRR) and the RT(DRR) vs. RT(CO) contrasts measured ‘object’ and ‘response’ loci, respectively. These loci measures follow from the fact that the IR and DRR trials use a common response category and differ only with regard to whether the prime distractor object was used on the probe (IR) or not (DRR), while the DRR and CO trials differ in that DRR but not the CO trial requires the use of the prime distractor response. Both trial types involve a new target stimulus not utilized on the prime. The terms ‘traditional NP’, ‘object NP’ and ‘response NP’ were used (Houghton & Mari-Beffa, 2005) to refer to the RT(IR) vs. RT(CO), RT(IR) vs. RT(DRR), and RT(DRR) vs. RT(CO) comparisons, respectively. Henceforth, we will utilize this terminology herein.

In sum, the basic design of the current study consists of the manipulation of two, within-subject factors; Response Conflict and Probe Trial Type, each with three levels. A trial began with a warning tone lasting 100 msec. whose offset was followed by the display of the white fixation line that remained present for the entire trial sequence (see Schematic 4). The prime trial target and distractor events appeared 600 msec. after the warning tone offset and remained visible for 200 msec. Once a correct prime trial target response was made, a probe onset delay of 900 msec. was initiated, culminating with the onset of the probe trial display which lasted for 200 msec. In addition to the prime target stimulus, the probe trial also contained a conflict or a neutral distractor or was distractor free. A correct response to the probe trial target caused the screen to go blank, concurrently initiating an inter-trial interval of 1500 msec. whose termination initiated the warning tone and the beginning of the next prime-probe trial sequence.
Schematic 4: An illustration of a prime-probe trial sequence shown for the three probe distractor trial types (panels 6, 7, & 8). This particular exemplar is for ignored-repetition trials only. In the prime trial, the target was the ‘1’ and the distractor was ‘3’.
When an incorrect response was performed at any time during a prime-probe sequence, the trial sequence paused until the correct response was executed, at which point the sequence automatically resumed. While error frequencies were recorded for analysis purposes, the reaction times for these error trials, prime and/or probe, resulted in the reaction time data for the entire prime-probe pairing being excluded from the latency analyses. Similarly eliminated from analyses were reaction times of less than 100 msec. (anticipations) or greater than 1000 msec. (insufficient vigilance).

Following the completion of 100 prime-probe trial pairs (approximately every 6 minutes), participants were automatically offered a rest. Trials resumed when the subject pressed the space bar.

On prime trials, each number (1-8) appeared as a target stimulus with equal frequency and was always accompanied equally often by one of the possible conflict (number) distractors, with the restriction that the target stimulus and distractor object do not share the same assigned response. In other words, if the number “1” appeared as a target, it would not be accompanied by the number “1” or “2” as distractors because the distractors would be associated with the same response as the target. Thus, each of the 8 possible targets was accompanied by each of 6 possible conflict distractors, again with equal frequency. This produced a total of 48 distinct conflict prime trials.

On probe trials, each number appeared as a target with equal frequency, and could be accompanied by a conflict distractor, a neutral distractor, or be distractor absent (target only). Instances where the prime target repeated as the probe target, and where a target and a distractor were mapped onto the same response, were not included in the trial series. When a conflict probe trial occurred, the target was accompanied by a distractor which had an assigned experimental response that was not used in the prime trial.
Therefore, each distinct prime trial was followed by 16 possible conflict probe trials of which 4 were ignored-repetition, 4 were distractor-response repeat, and 8 were control in nature. Since there were 48 distinct prime trials, the total number of conflict probe trials encountered was 768; in turn consisting of 192 ignored-repetition trials, 192 distractor-response repeat trials, and 384 control trials. The same trial breakdown held for the neutral distractor probe and control trial. Accordingly, each subject experienced a total of 2304 prime-probe trial pairs, randomly delivered over the entire trial series (576 ignored-repetitions, 576 distractor-response repeat, 1,152 control, and, an equal number of conflict, neutral, distractor-absent trials). Experimental participation was completed over 6 sessions that spanned over 14 days.

For both the pre-experimental and experimental phases of the study, subjects were told that the target stimulus (number) would appear just above the fixation line positioned at the center of the computer screen display, and were instructed to respond as quickly and as accurately using the finger response assigned to the target presented, taking care to ignore any distractor event that might be present (experimental phase only). Before engaging in the experimental phase, it was emphasized that trials would be presented sequentially in pairs, which would commence shortly after the warning tone. Subjects were told as well that the time between related trial pairs was shorter than the time between unrelated trial pairs. Subjects were informed, too, that ‘numbers’ would appear randomly as targets and distractors and that conflict distractor, neutral distractor and distractor absent trials would arise equally often. Before actually undertaking the experimental trials, subjects experienced several practice trials and the experimenter answered any remaining questions to ensure that the subjects understood the task demands.
Results and Discussion

Unless otherwise stated, the analyses of variance (ANOVA) calculations reported here utilized two main within-subjects factors; Probe Trial Type (ignored-repetition [IR], distractor-response repeat [DRR], control [CO]) and Response Conflict (conflict, neutral, distractor-absent). Newman-Keuls tests (p< 0.05) were used for post hoc testing.

No Practice Group

Utilizing within-subject mean reaction times (Table 1), the ANOVA calculations revealed that the only significant F-value was produced by the Response Conflict main effect, F(2,18)= 25.89, p< 0.01, MSE= 213; the remaining effects failing to do so (Probe Trial Type, F<1, and the interaction, F[4,34]= 1.99, MSE= 51, p= 0.12). The post hoc test applied to the Response Conflict factor showed that reaction time for the conflict distractor probe trials (659 ms) significantly exceeded those obtained for the neutral (637 ms) and distractor-absent (635 ms) trials, whose latencies did not differ reliably from one another.

Looking at the button press error rates (Table 1), Probe Trial Type produced the only significant F-value, F(2, 18)= 4.05, MSE= 2.45, p< 0.05 (Response Conflict, F[2, 18]= 2.47, MSE= 2.74, p= 0.11; interaction, F[4, 36]= 1.71, MSE= 4.26, p= 0.17). The follow up post hoc test revealed that error rate was significantly greater only for the distractor-response repeat (9.9%) versus control (8.7%) trial contrast (ignored-repetition trial error rate= 9.5%).

Because it bears upon the later interpretation of other findings, the first point to note is that the probe trial conflict distractors were apparently successful in creating the intended response conflict context, which held for all Trial Types. Presumably, the significantly longer reactions incurred when a conflict distractor was present resulted
Table 1

Mean Reaction Times (RT, ms) for the Trial Type (IR, CO, DRR) and Probe Configuration (Conflict, Neutral, Distractor Absent) for No Practice Group (n = 10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe Distractor Configuration</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Distractor Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trial-type</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignored-repetition (IR)</td>
<td>663 (18.2)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>634 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[10.3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[8.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (CO)</td>
<td>657 (18.5)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>633 (20.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[9.7]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[8.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distractor Response Repeat (DRR)</td>
<td>657 (18.2)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>636 (20.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[9.5]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[9.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional NP (IR-CO)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response NP (DRR-CO)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object NP (IR-DRR)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* Traditional Negative Priming = RT (IR – CO); Response Negative Priming = RT (DRR – CO); Object Negative Priming = RT (IR – DRR). Conflict: Probe distractor has an assigned experimental response; Neutral: Probe distractor is response-free; Distractor Absent: No distractor appears on probe trial. ( ) = standard error (ms); [ ] = button press error percentage.
because it retrieved/activated its assigned response, which then competed with the correct, target required output. A responding delay for the probe target resulted because the incorrect response urge had to be inhibited. Further, the neutral probe distractors did not delay target responding (RT[neutral distractor] = RT[control]), reinforcing the idea that conflict distractors interfered with probe target responding because it produced a response conflict, and not because it prolonged target selection by cluttering the visual field.

Surprisingly, a latency based identity negative priming (INP) effect was not observed with this task (Table 1). Looking at the reaction time data, the null effect for INP was not created because the object and response NP loci had opposing facilitation/interference influences, respectively. The lack of a traditional INP, and a Response NP, effect for the conflict distractor probe trials runs counter to Moore’s (1994) contention that INP has a response locus (i.e., caused by an inhibited prime distractor response), which will only manifest itself when the probe trial produces an actual (or perceived) response conflict. The findings here, highlighted above, indicated that the conflict distractors did generate probe response conflicts, that is, were processed to the point of response retrieval, which is consistent with Eriksen and Eriksen (1985); yet, probe response conflicts are no guarantee that the INP phenomenon will be observed.

Turning to the error rate findings, the fact that error rates were numerically greater when the prime distractor response was involved on the probe trial (i.e., ignored-repetition [IR] & distractor-response repeat [DRR] trials), relative to when it was not (DRR > Control was significant), is consistent with the idea that the processing of the prime distractor did produce an inhibitory after-effect (e.g., error-based, identity negative priming; error-based Response NP). The explanation for this assertion was generated for
spatial negative priming tasks (e.g., Buckolz, Edgar, et al., 2012; Fitzgeorge & Buckolz, 2008; Fitzgeorge et al., 2011). The contention was that the execution resistance feature of inhibited prime distractor responses sometimes caused individuals to choose not to utilize the (now correct) former distractor response on ignored-repetition trials, thereby necessarily producing an error. Since this same execution resistance feature did not operate on control trials, the result was fewer errors for control than for ignored-repetition trials (Buckolz, Stoddart, & Khan, 2014).

So, we have mixed messages with regard to identity negative priming (INP) generation in this study; INP being indicated by the error rate data but not by the latency results. This independence between measures distractor-produced inhibitory after-effects, albeit reversed, has occurred in former spatial negative priming work (e.g., Buckolz, Avramidis, & Fitzgeorge, 2008) and so was not entirely unexpected here. In any event, the error rate findings are consistent with a response locus for error-based INP in that it is the execution resistance feature of the prime distractor response that causes the error-based INP after-effect. Of particular note is the fact that error rates were significantly higher for the distractor-response repeat trials where the prime distractor event was not repeated. Hence, the elevated distractor-response repeat error rate could not have been produced by the prime distractor object. Rather, the error increase would be in line with the idea that the execution resistance property of a prime distractor response discourages the use of the target-required response on ignored-repetition and distractor-response repeat trials, resulting in an output selection error.

It is not clear how the presence of an error-based INP effect, which arose irrespective of whether the probe contained a conflict or a neutral distractor, or no distractor at all (Table 1), could be accommodated by Moore’s (1994) explanation for the
production of a latency-based INP effect, which, unlike the error-based INP version, requires a response conflict probe distractor. The question would be how Moore would explain an error-based INP effect in the first place, and whether her viewpoint would allow for an error-based INP to be present irrespective of the response conflict type of the probe trial. There would have to be some reconciliation of the notion that the prime distractor response can, by itself, produce one inhibitory after-effect (i.e., error-based INP) but cannot do so in another instance (latency-based INP).

Ad Hoc Analysis: Individual Differences. Processing related to the inhibitory after-effects produced by prime distractors in spatial negative priming (SNP) tasks has recently revealed considerable individual differences; for example, success in removing the SNP effect by using a low frequency of distractor-present probe trials achieved SNP absence in only 50% of the subjects (Haworth et al., 2014). Hence, we considered the possibility that the overall lack of identity negative priming (INP) here for the latency data did not apply to all subjects. A visual inspection of the data supported this notion. Seven of the ten subjects produced a numerical INP of 5 ms or greater. The ANOVA, using within-subject reaction times, produced the same outcomes as those obtained for the full subject sample, except that a significant INP main effect was obtained, but only for the conflict probe distractors trials, $F(1,6)=18.1$, MSE 317, $p<0.05$ (Table 2). So, even looking only at subjects who together generated an INP effect, no clarity was added to the locus issue as neither the Object nor the Response NP values were significant (since measures were both in the same direction, they collectively produced a significant INP effect).
Table 2

Mean Reaction Times (RT, ms) for the Subset of Subjects of No Practice Group Showing Effect for the Trial Type (IR, CO, DRR) and Probe Configuration (Conflict, Neutral, Distractor Absent) (n = 7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe Distractor Configuration</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Distractor Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trial-type</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignored-repetition (IR)</td>
<td>649 (22)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>622 (21.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[9.7]</td>
<td>[9.7]</td>
<td>[9.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (CO)</td>
<td>639 (21.2)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>623 (21.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[7.7]</td>
<td>[7.6]</td>
<td>[8.2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distractor Response Repeat (DRR)</td>
<td>642 (22)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>625 (22.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[8.9]</td>
<td>[9.4]</td>
<td>[7.6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional NP (IR-CO)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response NP (DRR-CO)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object NP (IR-DRR)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Traditional Negative Priming = RT (IR – CO); Response Negative Priming = RT (DRR – CO); Object Negative Priming = RT (IR – DRR). Conflict: Probe distractor has an assigned experimental response; Neutral: Probe distractor is response-free; Distractor Absent: No distractor appears on probe trial. ( ) = standard error (ms); [ ] = button press error percentage. *p < 0.05.
Practice Group

Pre-experimental Practice

It is evident that the assignment here of numbers to finger keypress responses is an unnatural one, representing a low level of S-R association strength (Fitts & Seeger, 1953). Theoretically, a response locus for identity negative priming (INP) will not show up until the S-R association strength has been sufficiently strengthened such that the prime and probe distractor objects readily retrieve their assigned responses (e.g., Houghton & Mari-Beffa, 2005). Having the development of sufficient S-R association strength occur during the experimental phase of the experiment has the disadvantage of possibly masking a significant response locus effect, when the early null effects in this regard are combined with later trials where response locus effects were likely.

To possibly remove or at least attenuate this disadvantage, subjects in this investigation were given a classic choice reaction time task whereby they were to provide the correct manual response to the single number presented (as in Moore, 1994). In this way, S-R association strength was practiced (and hopefully increased) without concurrently affording the subjects practice with inhibition of the kind that would arise during experimental practice (e.g., inhibiting the prime and probe distractors). Mean subject reaction times were divided in to four blocks and these were submitted to a one-way ANOVA, which produced a significant main effect, F(3, 21)= 8.96, p< 0.01, MSE= 437. Newman Keuls tests showed a significant reaction time reduction between Blocks 1 (610 ms) and 2 (592 ms) relative to Block 3 (566 ms), which did not differ from Block 4 (564 ms) (asymptote). So, the pre-experimental practice here was sufficient to elevate S-R association strength, evidenced by the reliable quickening of reaction time that occurred and which was sustained after the completion of Block 2. The hope was that this
achievement would facilitate the emergence of evidence of Response NP during the experimental trials for this group.

Experimental Participation

Using within-subject means reaction times, the ANOVA calculations revealed that Response Conflict, F(2, 14)= 80.97, p< .01, MSE= 103, and its interaction with Probe Trial Type, F(4, 28)= 2.70, p= 0.05, MSE= 69, produced the only significant effects (Table 3). Post hoc tests revealed that probe conflict distractor trials produced significantly longer reactions than did the neutral and distractor absent probe trials. The reactions for the latter two probe trial types did not differ from one another, except for the ignored-repetition trials. From another perspective, the reliable interaction here reflected the fact that there were some scattered significant reaction time differences for some of the paired contrasts between levels of the Probe Trial Type category (Table 3). In these instances, however, all of the denoted NP measures unexpectedly showed significant positive after-effects. For example, when the probe target appeared alone, its latency was significantly faster when it had just been the prime distractor object and when the needed response was the former prime distractor output.

There are two aspects of these findings that bear noting. First, the pre-experimental practice did not have the expected effect, which was that it would ensure the materialization of a response locus because it would enhance S-R association strength. The latter occurred but not the former. We have no explanation for this finding. Second, as was the case with the No Practice subjects, it was clear that the conflict distractors achieved their goal of producing response conflicts on the probe trials; reaction durations for these trials significantly exceeded those obtained when the probe distractor was
neutral or absent. Again, the existence of a response conflict on the probe trial is no guarantee of seeing identity negative priming in the current task.
Table 3

Mean Reaction Times (RT, ms) for the Trial Type (IR, CO, DRR) and Probe Configuration (Conflict, Neutral, Distractor Absent) for Practice Group. (n =8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe Distractor Configuration</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Distractor Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trial-type</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignored-repetition (IR)</td>
<td>630 (17)</td>
<td>* 599 (15.2)</td>
<td>* 585 (19.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*9.3)</td>
<td>[8.7]</td>
<td>[8.3]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (CO)</td>
<td>637 (14.1)</td>
<td>* 608 (12.2)</td>
<td>603 (11.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*9.9)</td>
<td>[8.8]</td>
<td>[8.5]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distractor Response Repeat (DRR)</td>
<td>626 (14.6)</td>
<td>* 605 (13.2)</td>
<td>599 (16.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*9.7)</td>
<td>[7.9]</td>
<td>[8.4]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional NP (IR-CO)</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response NP (DRR-CO)</td>
<td>-11*</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object NP (IR-DRR)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Traditional Negative Priming = RT (IR – CO); Response Negative Priming = RT (DRR – CO); Object Negative Priming = RT (IR – DRR). Conflict: Probe distractor has an assigned experimental response; Neutral: Probe distractor is response-free; Distractor Absent: No distractor appears on probe trial. ( ) = standard error (ms); [ ] = button press error percentage. *p< 0.05.
General Discussion

We set out to further investigate the locus of the identity negative priming (INP) phenomenon; that is, to determine whether INP is attributable to the processing (inhibition) afforded the prime trial distractor object, its assigned response, or both. To make this assessment, we employed what we believed to be a new and improved method of locus measurement used with spatial negative priming tasks (e.g., Buckolz et al., 2004; Buckolz, Edgar et al., 2012; Guy et al., 2006). In addition to the INP locus, we further examined the assertion that the manifestation of INP (and its locus) requires a response conflict on the probe trial (Moore, 1994).

No Practice Group.

Overall, the results obtained were only marginally informative with regard to the identity negative priming locus question; however, the findings, unexpectedly, did generate speculation related to several other theoretical issues which seem informative.

Turning first to our main interest of identity negative priming locus, our findings for the No Practice Group are consistent with a response locus (i.e., Response NP) contribution to the production of this phenomenon; however, this evidence came in the form of button-press error rates rather than via latency data, as usual (Moore, 1994; Shiu & Kornblum, 1996). Specifically, error rates were greater on those probe trials that required the use of the prime distractor response (ignored-repetition, distractor-response repeat). This finding has sometimes been reported with spatial negative priming tasks (e.g., Fitzgeorge et al., 2008) and has been explained by holding that on ignored-repetition trials, the execution resistance feature of the now required inhibited prime distractor response sometimes causes this correct probe response to be rejected, thereby necessarily producing an error. The point to emphasize is that this error rate imbalance
occurred on distractor-response repeat trials where the prime distractor event was not repeated on the probe, and hence it did not play a role in the production of this result. If foregoing interpretation is accurate, it means that the prime distractor was processed to the extent of the retrieval of its assigned response (e.g., Eriksen & Eriksen, 1985), which was then inhibited and stored, and was subsequently accessed when the probe trial was delivered. The involvement of the (former) prime distractor response then caused an inhibitory after-effect in the form of elevated button-press error rates when it was the required probe trial output (e.g., Buckolz, Stoddart et al., 2014).

Related in a tangential way to our error data is the claim by Houghton and Mari-Beffa (2005) that an object locus would develop before a response locus for an identity negative priming (INP) task and that the former would quickly dissipate due to habituation, while the latter would persist. This persistence, indexed in latency measures, was only marginally tested because Houghton and Mari-Beffa used a limited number of experimental trials. In this study, we approximately tripled the number of prime-probe trial pairs used by Houghton and Mari-Beffa and still the error rate data showed the presence of a response locus for INP, consistent with its persistence and the idea that response inhibition and its after-effects do not diminish with practice (see Buckolz, Stoddart, et al., 2014 for support with spatial negative priming tasks).

One question of theoretical interest is why the prime distractor failed to produce an inhibitory after-effect in latency terms, as is typically the case? It cannot be because the prime distractor was not processed. This much is clearly indicated by the error rate data highlighted above and also by the Response Conflict manipulation findings. In the latter case, probe conflict distractors produced significantly slower target reaction times than did neutral distractors (which produced no target interference at all). These two trial
types differed only in that the conflict distractor had an assigned response and therefore could produce a probe response conflict. This potential was seemingly realized, and hence the distractor processed, accounting for the significant target reaction time delay observed with the conflict, but not with the neutral, distractors. We assume that if the probe conflict distractor was processed, so was that of the prime trial.

So, the prime distractor is processed. With this explanation eliminated, how is it then that an inhibited prime distractor response that is retrieved, and so participates in probe trial processing, significantly elevates error rates because of its execution resistance (ER) property, but does not require ER override time, thereby slowing target reactions on ignored-repetition trials and so causing identity negative priming (INP)? In addressing this question, a preliminary point of note is that negative priming (NP) after-effects are not always observed in either spatial (e.g., Buckolz, Edgar, et al., 2012; Fitzgeorge et al., 2011) or identity (Moore, 1994) NP tasks when certain task conditions are met. Of possible relevance here is the fact that the spatial negative priming effect (SNP) is not observed when the probability of a probe conflict distractor is 0.25 or less (e.g., Buckolz, Boulougouris, & Khan, 2002; Fitzgeorge et al., 2011; Haworth et al., 2014). In this study, the Response Conflict trial types were intermixed in equal frequencies making the probability of a conflict distractor to be 0.33. Possibly this was sufficient to negate a latency-indexed INP. Note that while Moore (1994) and Lowe (1979) intermixed probe trial types, they used only two at time, thereby keeping the probability of a conflict distractor at 0.50 when it was one of the probe trial pairings. With this probability value for conflict distractors, an INP effect was observed, and, notably, this also holds for SNP tasks (e.g., Neill et al., 1994). In any event, a future investigation might test within the
same study whether probe distractor probability influences the appearance of an INP effect.

Incidentally, it is not clear why the low probability of a probe conflict distractor appearing motivates the removal of latency-based NP effects; nor is it clear how the NP removal is achieved, although one possibility suggested for SNP designs is that the retrieval of stored prime trial distractor processing is blocked (Fitzgeorge et al., 2011). This option does not seem to be the case for identity negative priming (INP); however, since, as we noted earlier, the error rate and Response Conflict results here indicated that the stored prime distractor processing representations were retrieved when the probe trial was delivered; yet no latency-based INP was noted overall.

Recall, though, that seven of the ten subjects in the Non-Practice Group collectively produced a significant identity negative priming (INP) effect that was registered in the latency data. Two implications follow. One is that whether the execution resistance property of a just-inhibited prime distractor response requires time to set it aside, thereby producing a latency-based INP effect, is somewhat individual specific. This individuality should be examined and accommodated in future work on INP loci. Nonetheless, even with this significant INP effect, no single locus was indicated; neither a significant ‘object’, nor a reliable ‘response’ NP effect was obtained for these subjects. Rather, the INP phenomenon was produced by their combined contributions.

These locus findings are inconsistent with those reported by Houghton and Mari-Beffa (2005) who noted that both an Object NP and a Response NP contributed to identity negative priming (INP) production; the former arose first and was present only briefly, while the Response NP component evolved later, and then lasted until the end of subject participation. The discordant locus findings are surprising in the sense that the
task used by Houghton and Mari-Beffa, and the method they employed to determine locus contributions, were the same as in the current study. Nonetheless, there are two possible reasons for the discrepant locus results. One is that Houghton and Mari-Beffa used only conflict distractors, while the current intermixed three kinds of probe distractor contexts, which may have influenced the current findings (we made this point earlier). The other distinction is procedural in nature and has to do with the fact that it appears that each subject in the Houghton and Mari-Beffa study did not experience all possible trials, and, further, that all types of the possible trials were not represented in each of their trial Blocks, which were used to assess loci contributions over practice. One point of concern is that this resulted in within-hand versus between-hand finger competitions (formed by the positions of the probe target and distractor, being on the same hand or on different hands) not being equally represented in all conditions studied. If correct, this is problematic because within-hand and between-hand finger competitions, themselves, can produce significant reaction time differences (e.g., see Alain, Buckolz, & Taktak, 1993) and so can distort locus and/or Block latency values.

The second implication of the identity negative priming effect seen in seven of the ten No Practice subjects is that the INP effect was observed only for the response conflict probe trials, supporting the assertion that a response conflict probe context is necessary for INP manifestation (Moore, 1994).

It is appropriate to caution at this point, however, that in spite of this support for the need for a response conflict context in order for an identity negative priming (INP) effect to appear, we feel that the explanation given for this context need by Moore (1994) is tenuous. Briefly, her explanation claims that with a probe ignored-repetition trial which included a conflict distractor, a response competition evolves between the now required
just-inhibited prime distractor response, and a response that is activated by the probe
distractor. The claim is that the prime distractor response would have been suppressed
below a resting level of activation on the prime, and so would have been at an activation
disadvantage relative the response activated by the probe conflict distractor, whose
activation level would have been higher at the outset of probe trial delivery. The idea is
that for the former prime distractor response to be correctly executed, its activation level
must catch up to and surpass, by a sufficient amount, that of the response retrieved by the
probe distractor. The added time cost needed for the ‘catch up’ and ‘surpass’ phases
would result in ignored-repetition trial reactions to exceed those of a control trial (i.e.,
INP effect), where these times costs are not involved. The concern with this account is
that it is not clear how it explains the fact that neutral distractor probe trials do, at times,
produce an INP effect (Lowe, 1979; Moore). The explanation for this finding is that
neutral distractors are viewed by the subjects as potentially conflict in nature and so cause
INP. The question, though, is how neutral distractors produce an actual probe response
conflict as it does not generate a competing response. Consequently, there is no basis for
the slowing of the former prime distractor response on ignored-repetition trials (i.e., no
‘catch up – surpass’ time cost) and so no basis for the INP observed.

Practice Group

The manifestation of a response locus for negative priming (NP), be it identity or
spatial, requires that the task utilized is such that the to-be-ignored distractor objects
result in the retrieval of their assigned responses; that is, for the stimulus-response (S-R)
compatibility level to be relatively high. The assignment in this experiment of numbers to
finger press responses is unnatural (i.e., S-R compatibility is low), and while this level
would be sufficiently enhanced with the practice received during the experimental trials,
the question here was whether pre-experimental practice, engineered to improve S-R compatibility level before experimental trial engagement, would yield clearer evidence of a response locus than a No Practice Group. Presumably, the pre-experimental practice would reduce the error variance otherwise generated early in the experimental phase as S-R association strength developed there, during which time evidence of a response locus would be absent. While the subjects receiving pre-experimental practice did exhibit evidence of improved S-R compatibility degree in the form of significant reaction time reductions over practice, the expected enhancement of a response locus manifestation for INP (relative to the No Practice Group) did not materialize. In fact, surprisingly, the general impact of the pre-experimental practice was to produce positive rather than negative after-effects; repeated aspects of prime distractor processing produced probe reactions that were faster than control latencies, most evident for target-only probe trials (Table 3). Moore (1994) also provided some pre-experimental trial practice; however, this did not cause her results to exhibit positive after-effects. We have no explanation for the discrepancy between her study and the one reported here on this account, other than to point out that a major procedural difference between the two reports is that we mixed all three Response Conflict trials within a session, while Moore intermixed only two at a time. We have hypothesized earlier that this manipulation on our part may have been a factor in our failure to show time-based INP. Whatever the mechanism in this regard, it may too influence pre-experimental practice impact.

The one note of consistency between the Practice and No Practice Groups is that they both showed significant reaction time delays for conflict distractors, relative to those observed for the neutral and distractor-absent probe trials (Table 3). This would be expected, even when the after-effects associated with prime distractor processing are
positive, as they were in the Practice Group. This is because a conflict distractor would still generate a response competition on the probe trial between the response it retrieved and the one retrieved and required by the probe target, thereby prolonging the latter’s production relative to the ‘no response conflict’ probe trials.

*In Sum*

The findings here for the No Practice Group support the view that prime distractor processing for identity (INP) and spatial (SNP) negative priming tasks has some similarities; one being that the prime distractor response in both tasks is processed (activated-inhibited-stored), and when retrieved in response to the delivery of the probe trial, it produces an inhibitory after-effect. Hence, both visual INP and SNP have a response locus component. What is different here, though, is that the inhibitory after-effect showed up in terms of button press error rates, rather than in terms of reaction time differentials, as is usually the case (e.g., Shiu & Kornblum, 1996; Houghton & Mari-Beffa, 2005; Moore, 1994). This independence of the indicies of inhibitory after-effects has been seen in SNP tasks (Buckolz et al., 2008); however, in the reverse direction, which is easier to explain than the independence observed in this study. Briefly put, for prime response execution resistance to be strong enough to induce elevated error rates on ignored-repetition and distractor-response repetition trials, it would surely also require time to overcome the execution resistance when an error was not made, and so cause an NP effect in reaction time terms. For reasons that are unclear, this logic did not prevail here.
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response modalities: Evidence for the central locus of inhibition in selective
Glossary of Terms

**Identity Negative Priming (INP):** Slower reaction times (RT) when the prime distractor object (number) becomes the target stimulus on the probe (ignored-repetition [IR] trial) than when neither target nor the distract events in probe trial appeared on the prime trial (control [CO] trial).

**Spatial Negative Priming (SNP):** Slower reaction times (RT) when responding to a target stimulus that arises at a location previously occupied by a distractor event (ignored-repetition [IR] trial) than when it appears at a recently unused location (control [CO] trial).

**Ignored Repetition (IR):** Prime distractor object (number) on the prime trial becomes the target stimulus on the probe trial.

**Distractor-Response Repeat (DRR):** Prime distractor’s assigned response is required but in response to a target identity that did not appear on the prime trial. (i.e., the prime trial distractor object was not repeated on the probe).

**Control (CO):** Probe trials where neither the target nor the distractor events appeared on the prime trial.

**Time-based Object NP:** Delay in probe trial processing caused by the prime distractor object (i.e., RT[IR] vs. RT[DRR])

**Time-based Response NP:** Delay in probe trial processing caused by the prime distractor response (i.e., RT[DRR] vs. RT[CO]).

**Error-based Response NP:** Button press error rate differential on the probe trial where errors are greater when the prime distractor response is required, relative to a needed control response.
Many-to-one (M:1): When two locations/stimuli are assigned to the same button-press response.

One-to-many (1:M): A single location/stimulus is mapped onto two permissible responses.

One-to-one (1:1): When one location/stimulus is assigned to one button-press response.

Execution Resistance (ER): A resistance to perform a just inhibited (distractor related) response.

Inhibitory After-effects (IAE): Refer to those instances when a prior act of prime trial distractor inhibition comes forward to influence with current related processing. Four IAEs have been identified for spatial negative priming (SNP) distractor processing, but the most common is the latency-based SNP phenomenon itself. The latter is the case for identity negative priming as well (see Schematic 1).
Appendix A

The University of Western Ontario Research Ethics Board of Approval Notice
Principal Investigator: Dr. Eric Buckolz
File Number: 5299
Review Level: Delegated
Approved Local Adult Participants: 900
Approved Local Minor Participants: 0
Protocol Title: Properties of Inhibitory After-effects 15180S
Department & Institution: Health Sciences/Kinesiology, Western University
Sponsor: Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
Ethics Approval Date: July 08, 2013 Expiry Date: July 31, 2015

Documents Reviewed & Approved & Documents Received for Information:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Name</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Version Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Revised Study End Date</td>
<td>The study end date has been revised to July 30, 2015 to allow for project completion.</td>
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This is to notify you that The University of Western Ontario Research Ethics Board for Non-Medical Research Involving Human Subjects (NMREB) which is organized and operates according to the Tri-Council Policy Statement. Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Humans and the applicable laws and regulations of Ontario has granted approval to the above referenced revision(s) or amendment(s) on the approval date noted above.

This approval shall remain valid until the expiry date noted above assuming timely and acceptable responses to the NMREB's periodic requests for surveillance and monitoring information.

Members of the NMREB who are named as investigators in research studies, or declare a conflict of interest, do not participate in discussions related to, nor vote on, such studies when they are presented to the NMREB.

The Chair of the NMREB is Dr. Riley Hinson. The NMREB is registered with the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services under the IRB registration number IRB 00000541.

Sigr. Anne

Ethics Officer to Contact for Further Information

Grace Kelly (grace.kelly@uwo.ca)
Yvonne Tom (yvonne.tom@uwo.ca)
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This is an official document. Please retain the original in your files.

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Appendix B

Letter of Information
Letter of Information

Project Title: Properties of Inhibitory After-effects.

Introduction
You are being invited to participate in a research study. The purpose of this letter is to provide you with the information you need to render an informed participation decision.

Purpose of the Study
The purpose of the study is to extend our understanding of the aspects of cognitive ‘inhibitory after-effects’, which refers to those occasions where a current act of inhibition results in interference effects (i.e. delayed response time, error production etc.) on future processing in which the previously inhibited events play a role.

Basic Procedures
If you agree to participate, you will be asked to respond as quickly and as accurately as possible to visual stimuli presented on a computer screen while concurrently ignoring distractor events that may also be present. You will respond to the spatial location and/or to the identity of the stipulated target stimuli by pressing designated computer keyboard buttons. Accuracy and reaction times associated with your manual button press responses will be recorded and analyzed.

Participation requires you to attend up to 6 testing sessions of approximately forty minutes each in laboratories located in. Normally these sessions will occur within 10 days of each other. Specific laboratory testing times will be arranged by you in consultation with the experimenter.

Risks Associated with Participation
There are no known or reasonably anticipated risks associated with participation in this experiment.

Benefits
No personal benefits will necessarily follow from your participation. However, it is possible that any discoveries that advance our understanding of inhibitory after-effects as a result of your participation may be viewed as beneficial.

Confidentiality
Efforts will be made to ensure that your data cannot be linked to you by anyone other than the experimenter. Code numbers assigned to your data files will not identify you directly but will be linked to your name on a master sheet kept by the experimenter on a password protected computer. Once experimentation has been completed the master sheet will be destroyed. Henceforth it will be impossible to associate any particular data with your identity.

Any publications that may arise from the data collected will not identify you personally. The data files will be retained for five years in the event a publication does not arise, or
for five years after ‘on-line’ publication and then deleted.

**Participation**

Participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate or withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. If you withdraw, any data collected to that point will be deleted and will not be used in the study.

**Debriefing**

Once all of the data collection has been completed, you may contact the experimenter by e-mail for an explanation of the purpose of the study along with the preliminary findings obtained. A debriefing session will also take place in class once all of the data have been collected. At that time information dealing with your participation will be discussed (i.e. study purpose, group results and their preliminary interpretation etc.).

**Contact Information**

If you have any questions about this study you may contact

If you have any questions about the conduct of this study or your rights as a research participant, you may contact the Office of Research Ethics at The University of Western Ontario.

You do not waive any legal rights by signing the consent form.

**This letter is yours to keep.**
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Personal Information

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SECTION II
Education

POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION AND DEGREES: 

The University of Western Ontario
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Supervisor:
2015

The University of Western Ontario
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Bachelor of Arts, Honours Specialization Kinesiology
2013

HONOURS AND AWARDS:

Dean’s List, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Western Ontario
2013

SECTION III
Related Work Experience & Professional Development

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Fall/Winter 2014 Research Assistant & Lab Coordinator, The University of Western Ontario

Fall/Winter 2013 Research Assistant & Lab Coordinator, The University of Western Ontario
TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Graduate Teaching Assistant Positions
The University of Western Ontario

Spring 2015  Course: Kinesiology 3347b – A Survey of Physical Growth and Motor Development
             Professor: (Approximately 90 students)

Fall 2014   Course: Kinesiology 4482A – Perceptual-Motor Performance and Learning
             Professor: (Approximately 40 students)

Spring 2014  Course: Kinesiology 3347B – A Survey of Physical Growth and Motor Development
             Professor: (Approximately 90 students)

Fall 2013   Course: Kinesiology 4482A – Perceptual-Motor Performance and Learning
             Professor: (Approximately 40 students)

SECTION V
Services & Societies

MEMBERSHIP IN ACADEMIC OR PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

2013-Present  Kinesiology Graduate Student Association—Vice President Social

2013-Present  North American Society for the Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity

2013- Present  Society of Graduate Students