

Modulation of task demands suggests that semantic processing interferes with the formation of episodic associations

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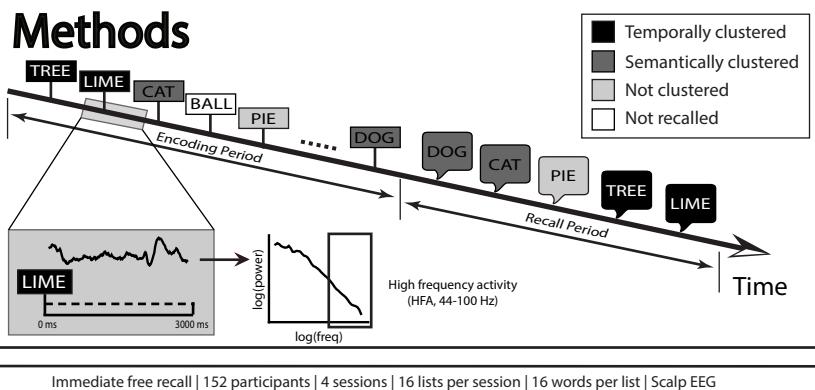
Introduction

Although we know that individuals rely on episodic and semantic associations during memory tasks, it is unclear how semantic processing impacts the formation of episodic memories

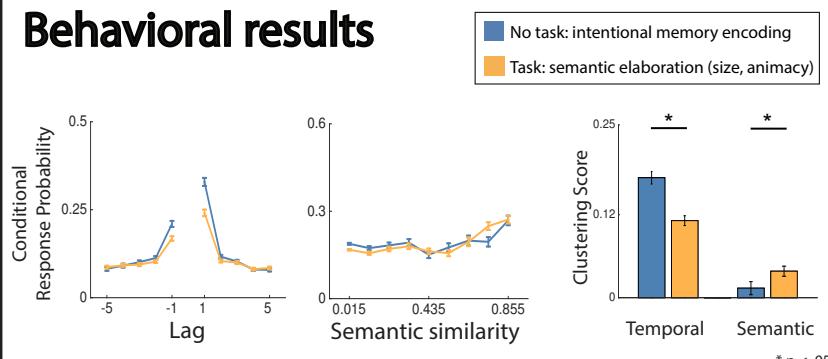
Does processing semantic associations **facilitate** or **interfere** with the formation of episodic associations?

Bousfield, 1953; McKoon & Ratcliff, 1978; Kahana, 1996; Lohnas et al., 2015

Methods



Behavioral results



References

- Bousfield, WA (1953). The occurrence of clustering in the recall of randomly arranged associates. *Journal of General Psychology*, 49, 229-240.
Kahana, MJ (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 24(1), 103-109.
McKoon, G., & Ratcliff, R. (1979). Priming in episodic and semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 18, 463-480.
Lohnas, LJ, Polyn, SM, & Kahana, MJ (2015). Expanding the scope of memory search: Intradistal and interlist effects in free recall. *Psych Rev* 122(2), 337-363.

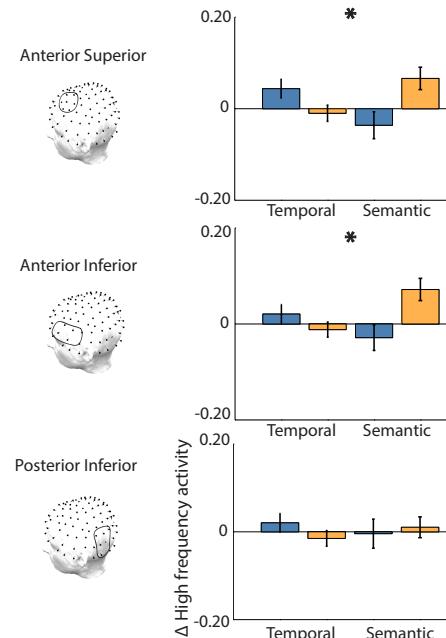
Neural results

No task Task

Subsequent clustering

Temporal: items recalled preceding or following study neighbors > items not clustered

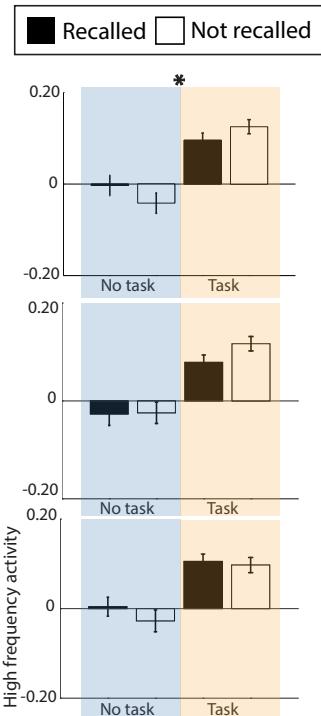
Semantic: items recalled preceding or following semantic associates > items not clustered



* Reliable list type (task, no task) x subsequent clustering effect type interaction ($p < .01$)

Subsequent memory

Semantically isolated: items without a strong semantic associate on the study list



* Reliable list type (task, no task) x subsequent memory interaction ($p < .05$)

Summary

- Processing semantic associations interferes with the formation of episodic associations
- Left prefrontal cortex biases processing towards maintaining previous items or retrieving semantic attributes