Investigating the effect of competing talkers on speech processing load as shown by task evoked pupil dilation

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Investigating the effect of competing talkers on speech processing load as shown by task evoked pupil dilation

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Introduction

In everyday communication situations, we have to listen and attend to one (or more) talker in the presence of one (or more) competing talkers. Segregating speech from competing speech required higher cognitive processing demands. Koelewijn and colleagues reported that the type of masker affects processing load especially when the masker contains semantic-linguistic information [1].

Objective of this study was to investigate the effect of competing speech information on cognitive effort during speech perception indicated by task evoked pupil dilation. In contrast to these previous studies [1,2], the effect of masker type on processing load was investigated using Danish sentences.

Methods

- **Participants**: 19 participants (average age 33 years) with normal hearing, normal or corrected to normal vision (self-reported)
- **Stimuli**: Danish HINT Sentences
- **Task**: Listen to the sentence and repeat back the sentence after the noise offset. While listening and remembering to the sentence, fixate the grey dot on the screen.
- **Noise conditions**: Speech reception thresholds (SRT) were tested at 84% speech intelligibility (SRT84) and at 50% intelligibility (SRT50) with three different noise masker types, i.e. in fluctuating noise masker [3], a single (female) speaker masker, a 4-talker babble masker.
- **Pupil recording**: An iView X RED System was used with a sampling rate of 60 Hz to monitor participants’ eye fixations.

Data cleaning and analysis

- **Data analysis of the pupil data was performed similar to [1]**:
  - First five trials were removed from analysis and averaged pupil dilation was recorded
  - Trials with more than 15% of eye blinks were excluded
  - For the remaining trials, eye blinks were removed by a linear interpolation
  - High-frequency artifacts were removed with a five-point moving average smoothing filter
  - Baseline correction by subtracting a baseline value, i.e. mean pupil size within the 1 s before the onset of the sentence
  - Averaged maximum pupil dilation and mean pupil dilation were calculated for each masker type and each intelligibility level

Results

ANOVA on the SRTs revealed:
- Effect of intelligibility level and masker type
- Interaction effect between intelligibility level and masker type

Post hoc (two-tailed t-tests) revealed:
- Higher SRT for 4-talker babble compared to fluctuating noise and to competing speaker condition (p < 0.001).
- Higher SRT for the fluctuating noise compared to the competing speaker condition (p < 0.001).

An ANOVA on pupil dilation revealed:
- Effect of intelligibility level (p < 0.016) indicated a higher peak pupil dilation at 50% intelligibility level compared to 84% intelligibility level [Figure 3]
- Effect of masker type (p < 0.017) at 84% intelligibility level [Figure 4]

Discussion and Conclusion

- **Lowest SRTs for speech presented in a competing speaker condition, slightly higher SRTs in a fluctuating noise. Speech recognition performance was poorest in a 4-talker babble**
  - Speech recognition data are in line with previous work [1]
  - Largest pupil response for the competing speaker condition at SRT84
  - Pupil data are in line with [1], i.e. possible to replicate findings in Danish language
  - Larger pupil response for the 4-talker masker than SRT50
  - Ignoring the babble masker becomes more effortful when the babble is more audiable
  - Effect of lexical-semantic information depended on the speech intelligibility level
  - Activation of cognitive processes to ignore irrelevant speech information
  - Speech recognition performance (indicated by SRTs) and cognitive effort (indicated by task evoked pupil dilation) are independent

References

