

# Does analogical transfer only occur in rule-based category learning?

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# Human category learning 2.0

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## Human category learning 2.0

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“The emphasis has begun to shift to the study of *second-generation* problems—that is, questions that begin **with the assumption** that humans have multiple systems” (Ashby & Maddox, 2011, p. 157).

# COVIS (Ashby et al., 1998, *et seq.*)

Two independent, qualitatively different, competing, learning systems:

**Explicit system:** Hypothesis testing, verbalizable.

**Procedural system:** Configural  $S \rightarrow R$  associative system, implicit.

# Frontal lobotomy

## Removing the Frontal Lobes: The Effects of Engaging Executive Functions on Perceptual Category Learning

J. Vincent Filoteo<sup>1,2</sup>, Scott Lauritzen<sup>3</sup>, and W. Todd Maddox<sup>3,4</sup>

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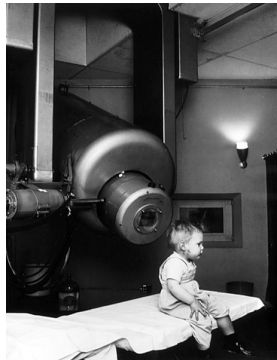
“On the basis of our findings, it may be possible to enhance training of radiologists by having them perform a secondary task”  
(Filoteo et al. 2010 , p. 422).

**ITI confound:** Newell et al. (2013)

# Dissolving dissociations

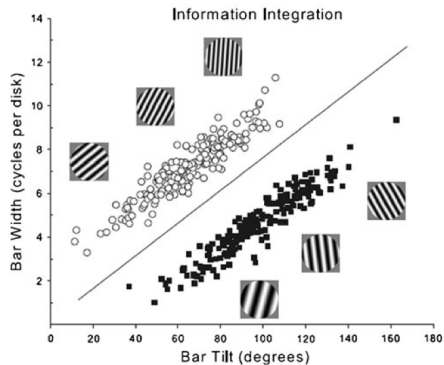
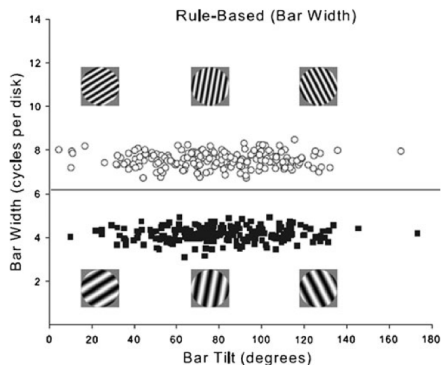
Study	Critique
Waldron & Ashby (2001)	Nosofsky & Kruschke (2002) Tharp & Pickering (2009)
Ashby et al. (2002)	<b>Edmunds et al. (2015)</b>
Ashby et al. (2003)	Nosofsky et al. (2005)
Maddox et al. (2003)	Dunn et al. (2012)
Maddox et al. (2004)	Stanton & Nosofsky (2007)
Maddox et al. (2004)	Stanton & Nosofsky (2013)
Maddox & Ing (2005)	Dunn et al. (2012)
Zeithamova & Maddox (2006, 2007)	Newell et al. (2010)
Maddox et al. (2007)	Stanton & Nosofsky (2013)
Maddox et al. (2008)	Dunn et al. (2012)
Filoteo et al. (2010)	<b>Newell et al. (2013)</b>

# Analogy

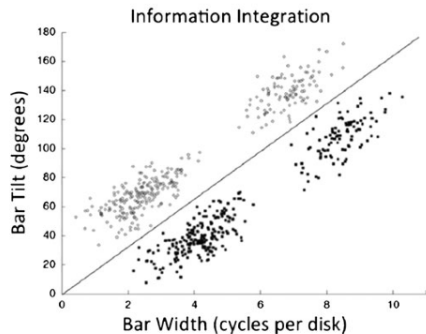
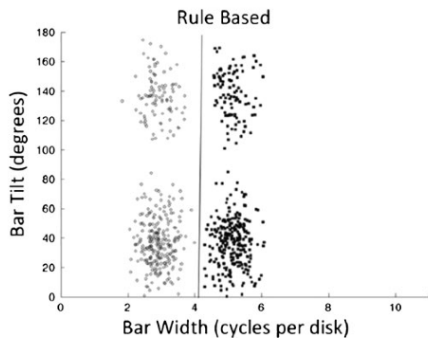


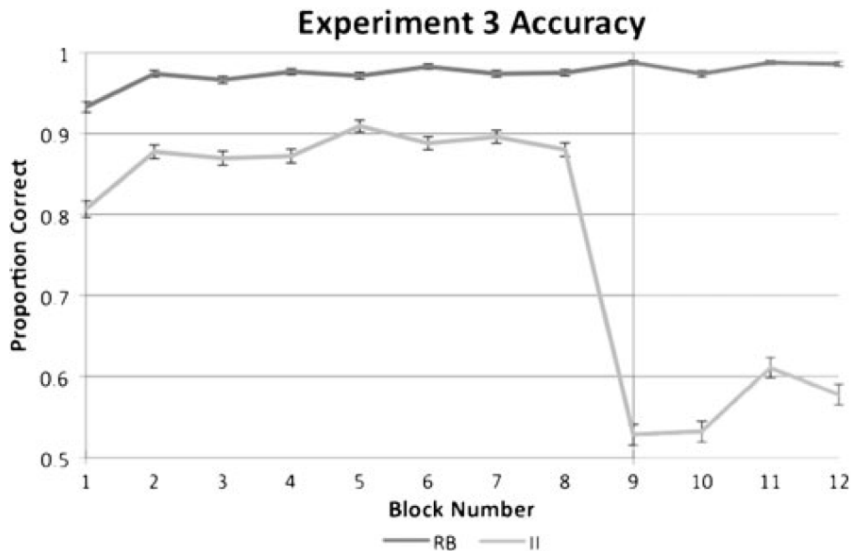
Duncker (1945); Gick & Holyoak (1980)

# Casale et al. (2012)



# Casale et al. (2012)

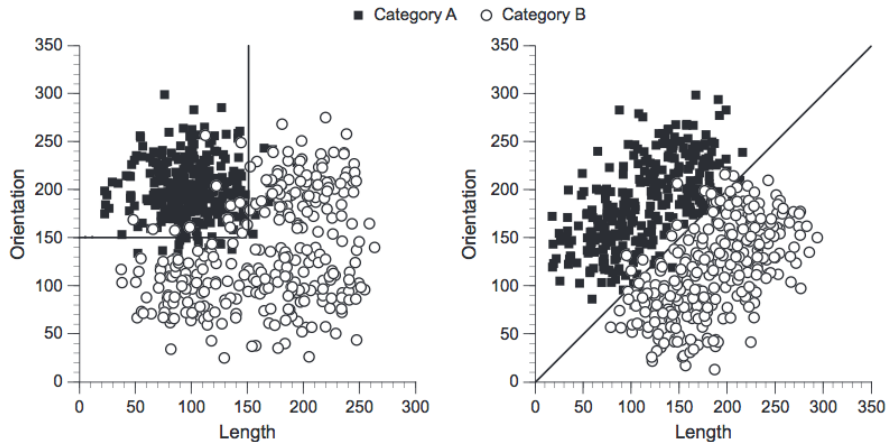




# Experiment 1: Stimuli



# Experiment 1: Abstract structures



# Experiment 1: Method

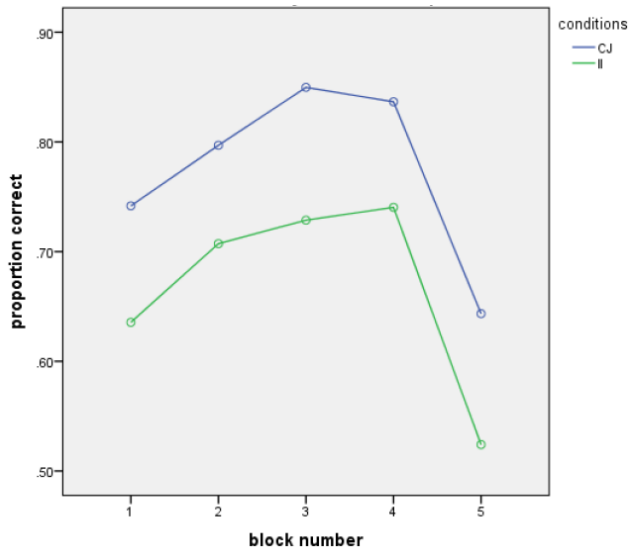
**CJ group:** Trained on CJ (visual), tested on CJ (auditory).

**II group:** Trained on II (visual), tested on II (auditory).

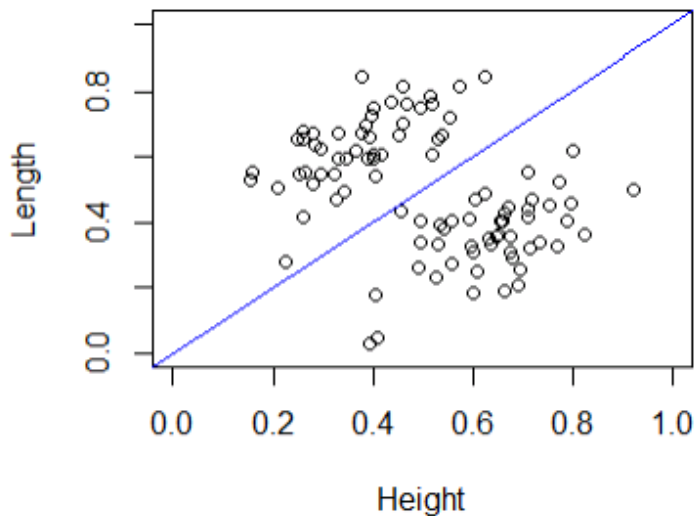
*Training:* Sequential, with feedback.  $4 \times 96$ -trial blocks.

*Test:* Sequential, no feedback.  $1 \times 96$ -trial block.

# Experiment 1: Results



## Experiment 2: Abstract structure



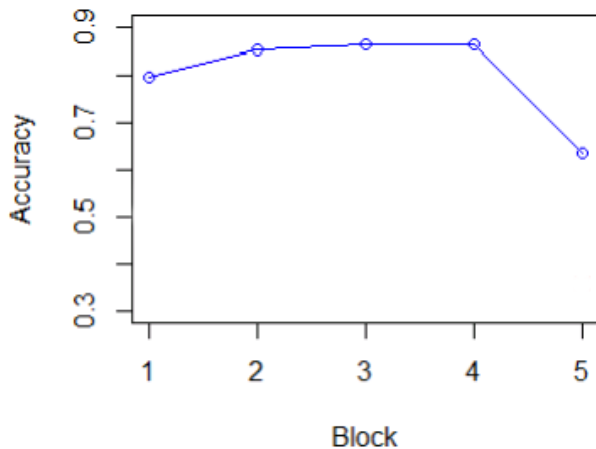
## Experiment 2: Method

Trained on II (visual), tested on II (auditory).

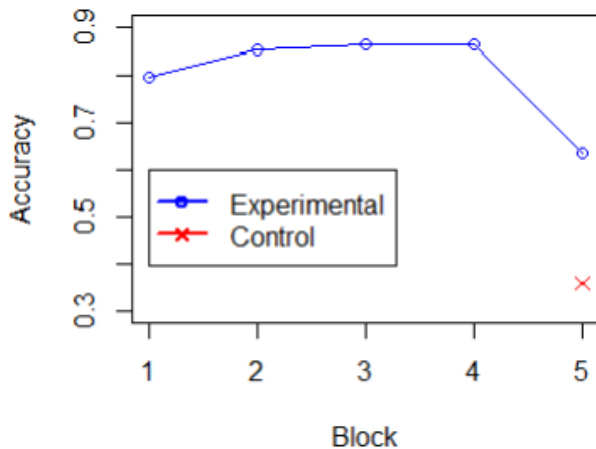
*Training:* Sequential, with feedback.  $4 \times 96$ -trial blocks.

*Test:* Sequential, no feedback.  $1 \times 96$ -trial block.

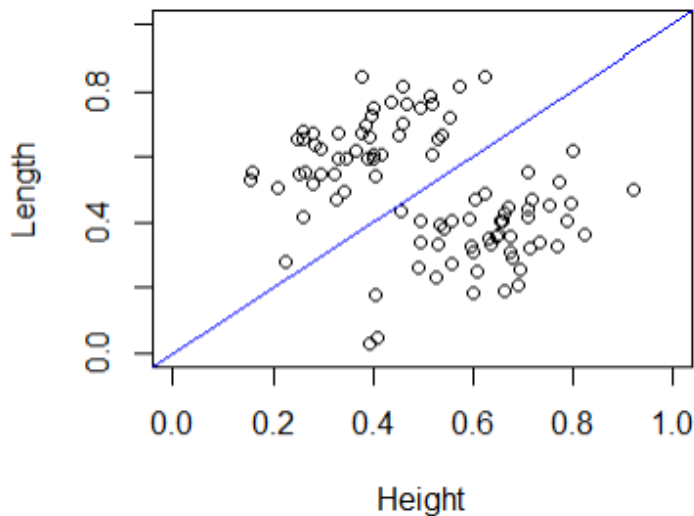
## Experiment 2: Results



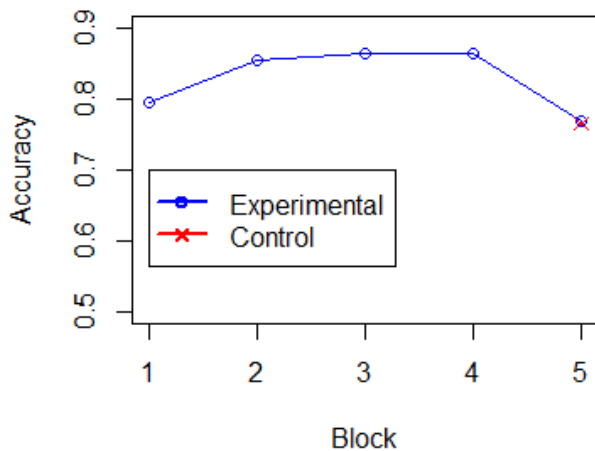
## Experiments 2 & 3: Results



## Experiments 2 & 3: Abstract structure



## Experiments 2 & 3: Recoded Results



# Analogical transfer in category learning



Analogical transfer in category learning may simply be making the appropriate mapping of named parts across two problems.

Participants are able to do this for both rule-based structures, and information-integration structures.

These conclusions are more consistent with a single-process hypothesis-testing account than a dual-process explicit-implicit account of category learning.