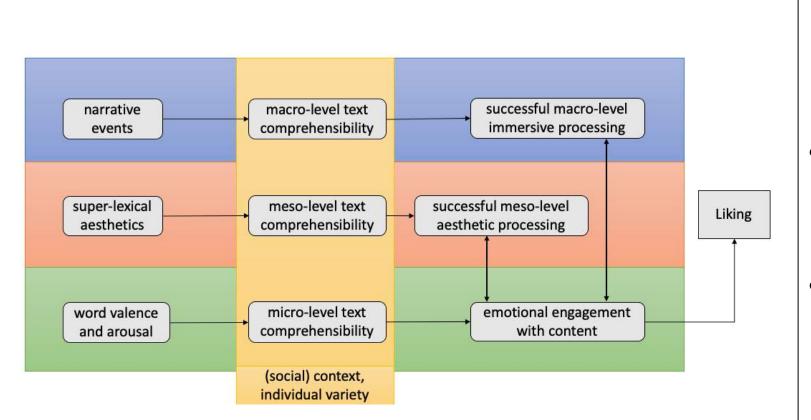
## Neurocognitive processing of textual cues in literary reading

a multi-methodological approach of measuring the reader response to written fiction





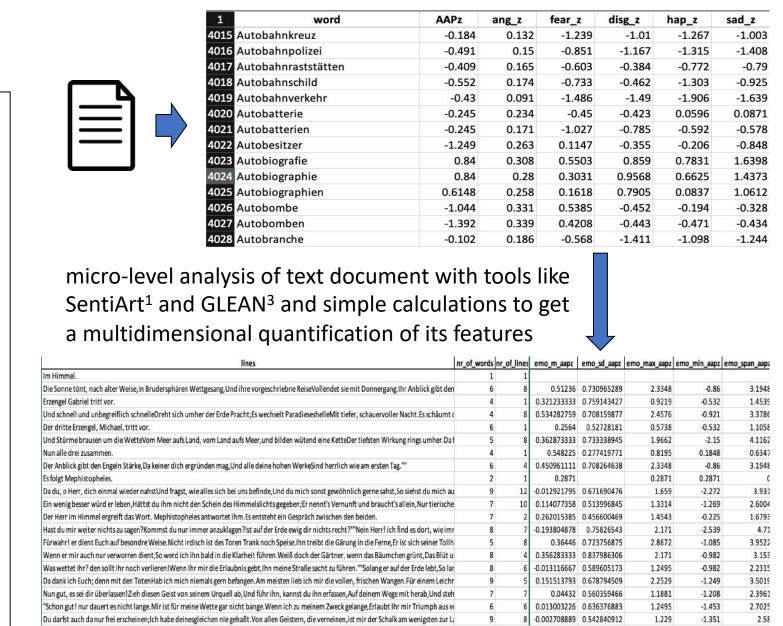


## Models of literary processing

- liking and comprehensibility as main motivators in reading
- interplay of multiple levels of evaluational processes determines liking
- evaluation of text should be predictable by text features<sup>1</sup>

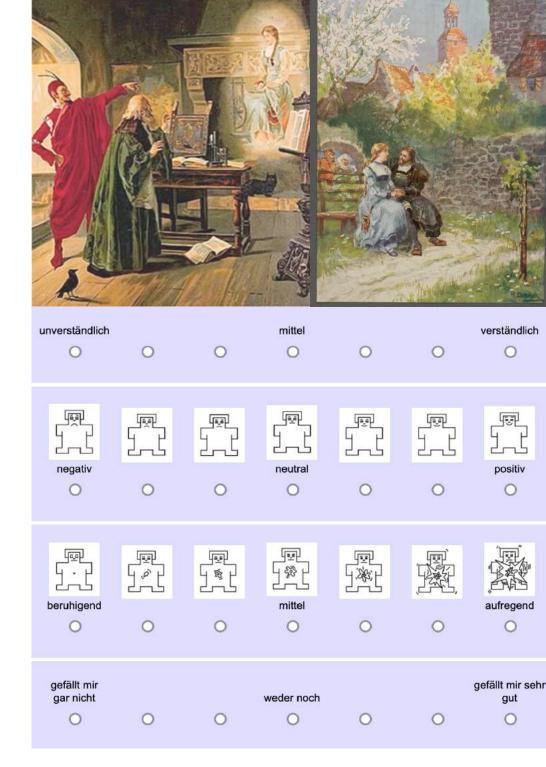
## Machine-assisted text analyses

- text feature identification per single sentence / line /page
- partially based on semantic distances in corpora of actual language usage (e.g., SUBTLEX<sup>2</sup>)
- partially based on quantitative descriptors (e.g., word length)



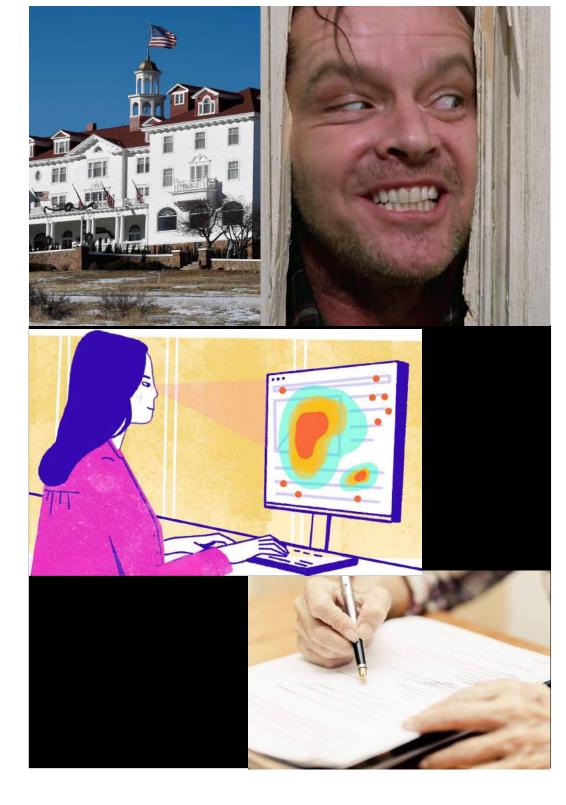
## Study 2

Textual prediction of subjective narrative poetry ratings



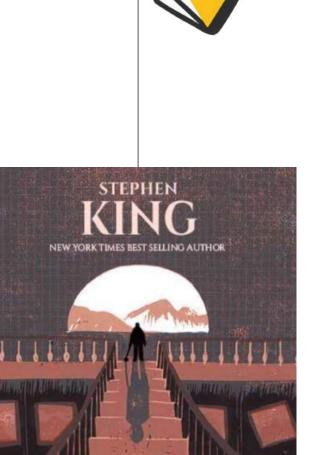


Eye-movements as markers of suspenseful narrative reading



eading speed): F(1,196)=4,01, PValue=0,0465 extual valence potential): F(1,196)=88,36, PValue=<,000

- reading chapters of Stephen King's *The Shining* with varying suspense
  - eye-tracking during reading
  - suspense ratings after reading
- analysis on level of chapter
- text features marking associations with negative valence and high arousal predict both subjective suspense ratings and faster reading
- reading behaviour and ratings are indicators of 'successful' text feature processing



SHINING

- analysis of level of page
- valence and arousal ratings mostly predicted by contentrelated text features

reading one of two excerpts

subdivided into ~70 pages

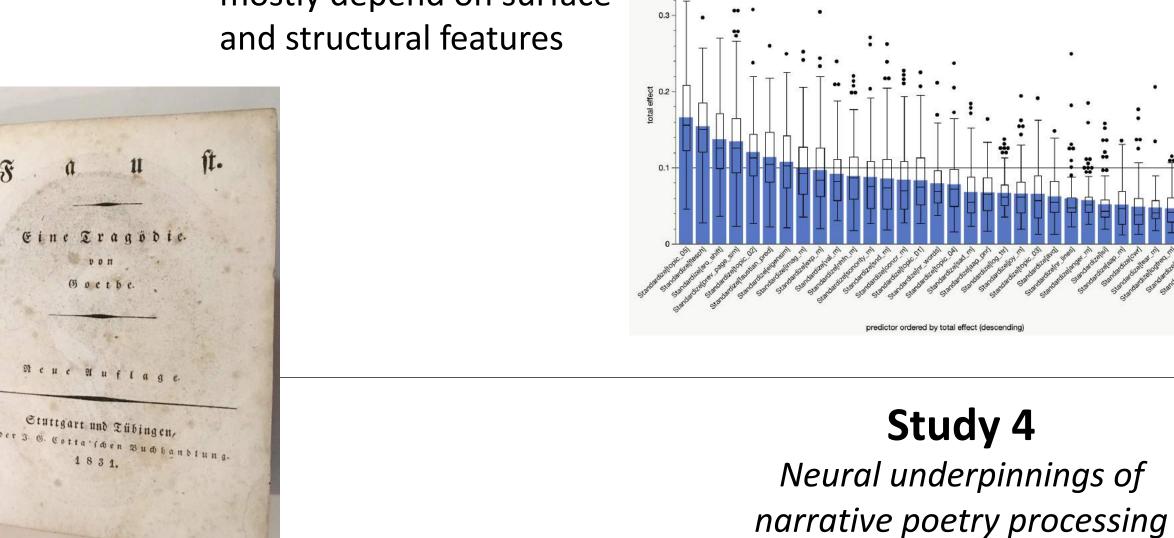
per page ratings on

valence, arousal, liking

and comprehensibility

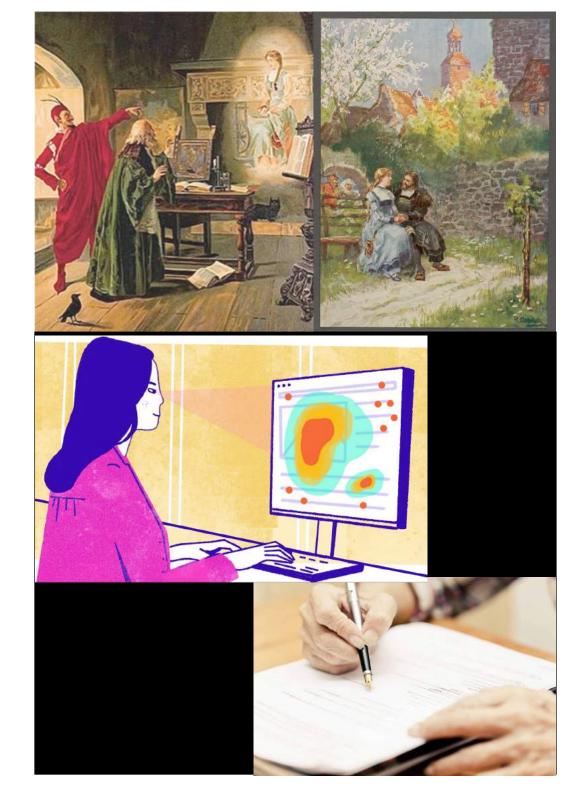
from Goethe's Faust I,

- liking ratings depend on both surface and content features of the text
- comprehensibility ratings mostly depend on surface and structural features

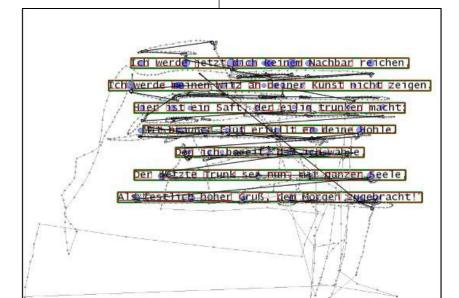


Study 3

Eye-movements markers of narrative poetry processing



- reading two excerpts from Goethe's Faust I, each one subdivided into ~70 pages
  - eye-tracking during reading
  - various individual differences measures
  - inclusion of independent event boundary measures
- analysis on level of lines
- clear effect of narrative event boundaries on reading times
- inclusion of narrative text features improves predictive performance



line reading times after scene boundaries

- reading two excerpts from Goethe's *Faust I*, each one subdivided into ~70 pages
- fMRI and eye-tracking during reading
- various individual differences measures
- inclusion of independent event boundary measures
- analysis on level of pages
  - test which text features
     predict neural activation
     associated with
     psychological constructs
     like liking, immersion,
     and comprehension



References:
- 1) Jacobs, A. M. (2019). Sentiment analysis for words and fiction characters from the perspective of computational (neuro-)poetics. Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 6. https://doi.org/10.3389/frobt.2019.00053
- 2) Brysbaert, M., Buchmeier, M., Conrad, M., Jacobs, A.M., Bölte, J., & Böhl, A. (2011). The word frequency effect: A review of recent developments and implications for the choice of frequency estimates in German. Experimental Psychology, 58, 412-424.
- 3) Lüdtke, J. & Hugentobler, K.G. (under review). Turney rethought: A new way to identify anchor words for calculating the

German List of Extrapolated Affective Norms (GLEAN). Behavior Research Method.