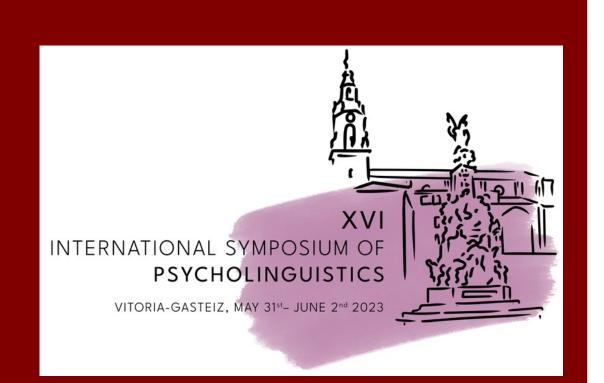








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Introduction

It is well documented a negative bias in memory recognition when participants have to decide whether they have seen a person before that belongs to a different ethical group (Other-Race Effect; see [1]). At the same time, it has been suggested that linguistic cues (language or accent) are used as a social cue in facial categorization [2-4]. Recent evidence suggests that language and race interact in creating social categories [5, 6].

Aims

We aim to explore whether the accent of the speaker (native-Spanish or foreign-Asian) influence the perception of other-race faces. Does a foreign accent allow other-race faces to be perceived as more foreign?

Does a native accent allow other-race faces to be perceived more like an own-race face?

Material & Method

Participants:

- Audio experiment. 54 Spanish native speakers (mean age= 20y; 38 females)
- Flag [control] experiment. 55 Spanish native speakers (mean age= 20y; 38 females)

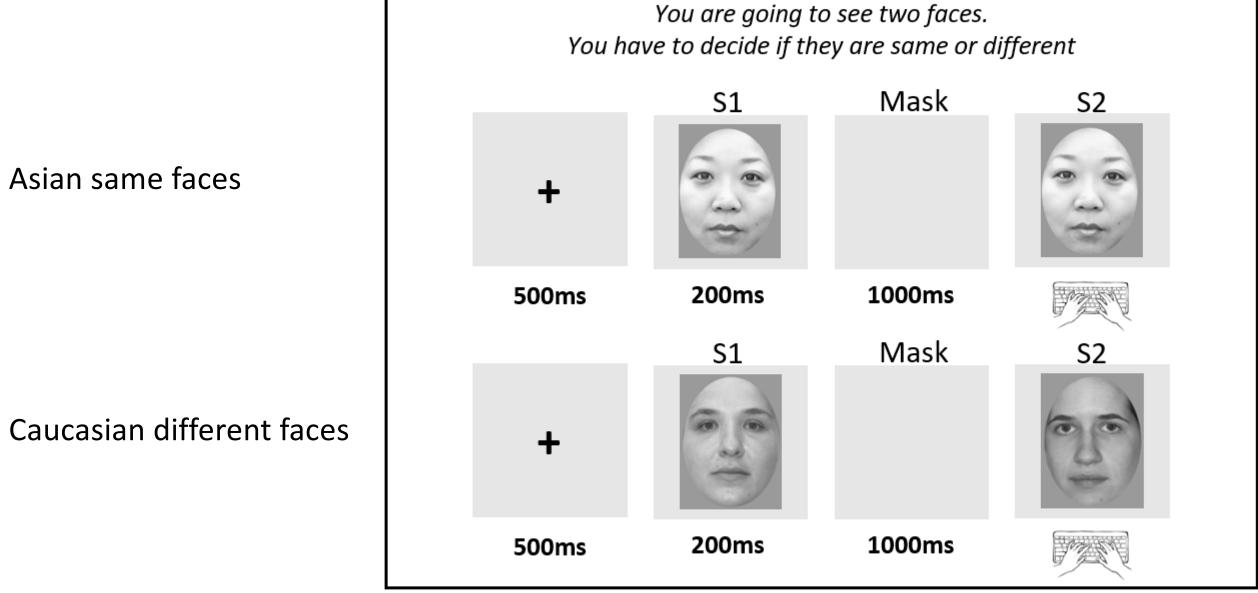
Stimuli:

- 100 Asian and 50 Caucasian faces
- 60 foreign-accented Spanish and 40 native-accented Spanish sentences.

Procedure:

1) Priming Task

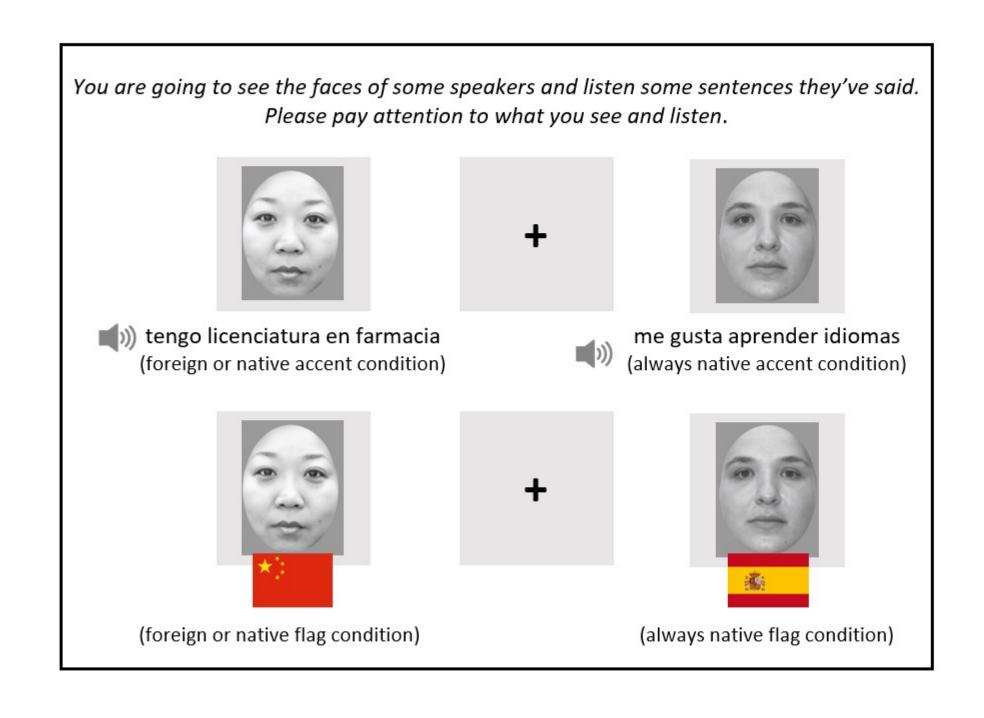
Asian same faces



Training session

Audio experiment

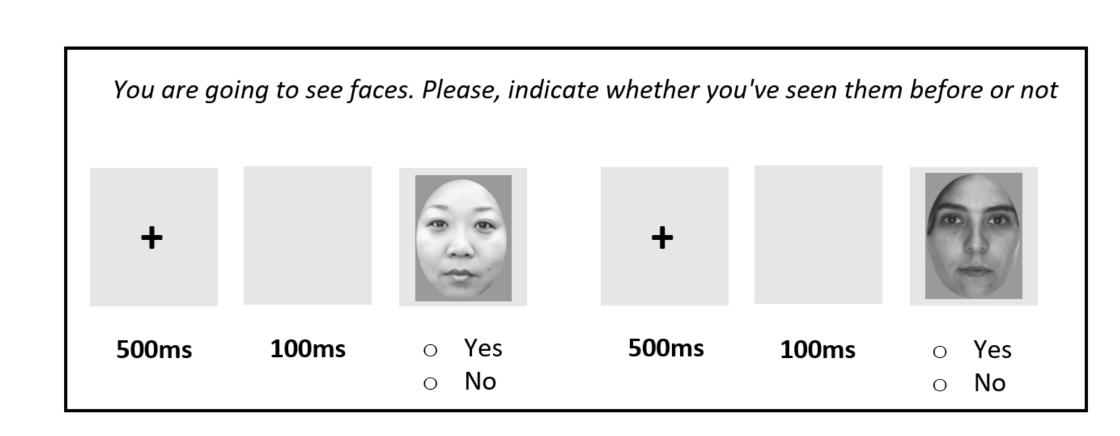
Flag experiment



3) Post training Priming Task

Identical to the first Priming Task

4) Recognition Test (Old / New Paradigm)



Analysis

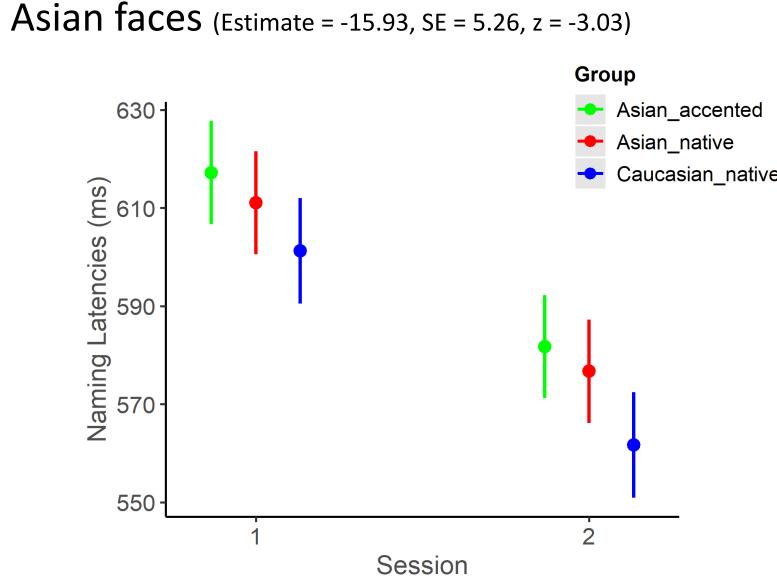
Reaction times (RTs) for the priming task and Accuracy for the recognition task were analyzed employing generalized linear mixed models (GzLMs).

Results

Audio Experiment

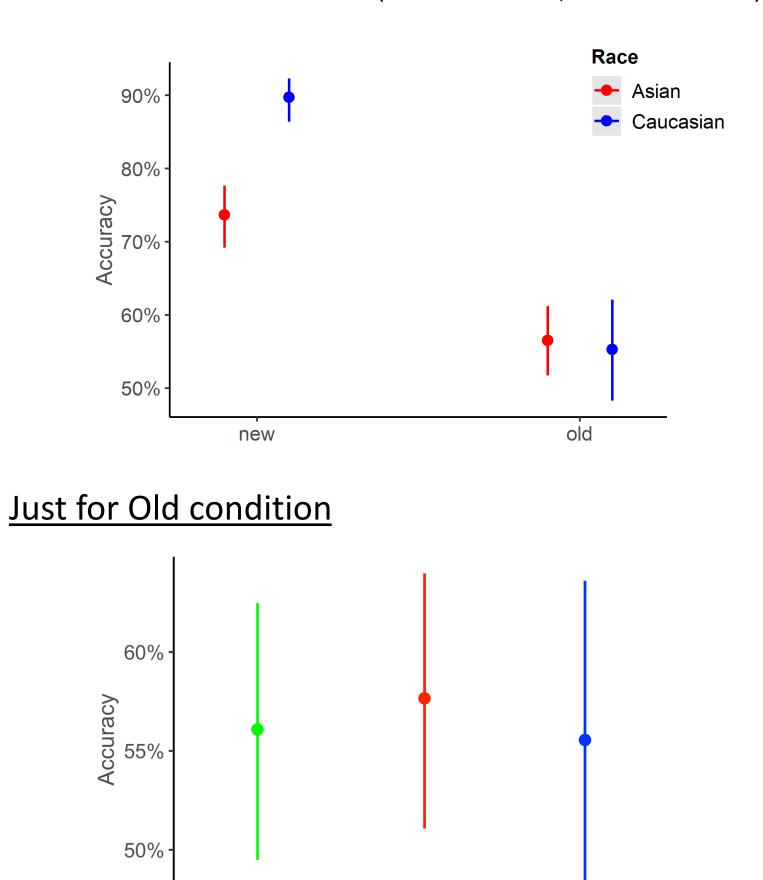
Priming task

Session: Faster RTs for Session 1 than for **Session:** Faster RTs for Session 1 than for **Session 2** (Estimate = -35.50, SE = 4.72, z = -7.52)



Recognition task

Better performance for Caucasian faces just Better performance for Caucasian faces just in the New condition (Estimate = -1.19, SE = .24 z = -5.02)



Asian accented

Asian native Caucasian native

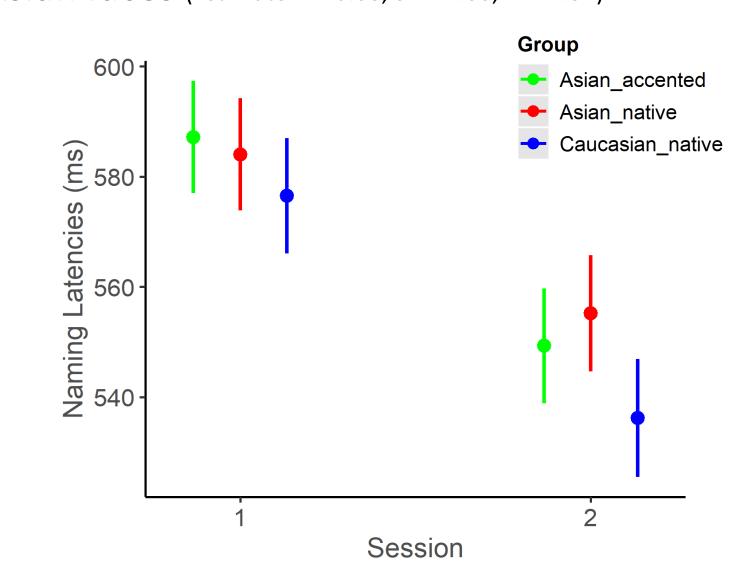
Group

Flag Experiment

Priming task

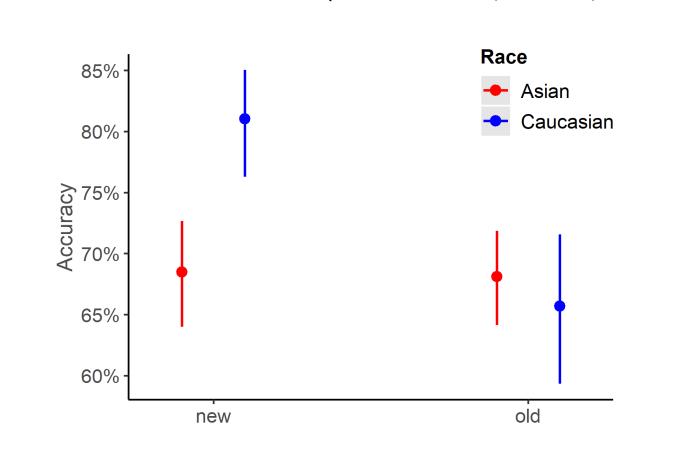
Session 2 (Estimate = -37.89, SE = 4.24, z = -8.29)

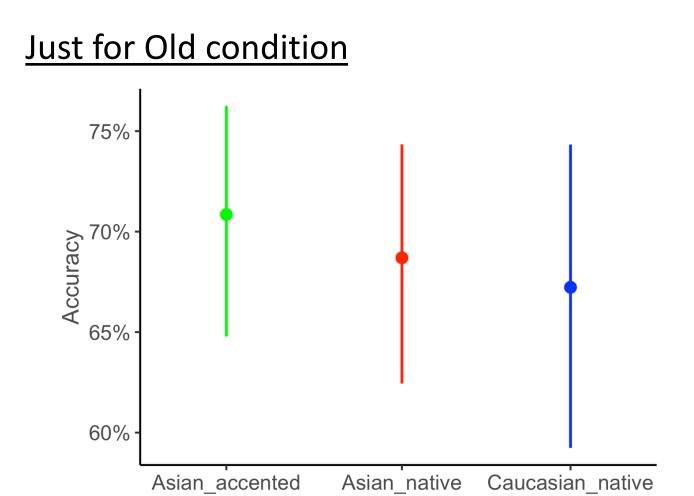
Race: Faster RTs for Caucasian than for Race: Faster RTs for Caucasian than for **Asian faces** (Estimate = -10.68, SE = 4.60, z = -2.32)



Recognition task

in the New condition (Estimate = -.78, SE = .23, z = -3.40)





Group

Discussion

We reported evidence for a general other-race effect (ORE) in both pre and post-training for both Audio and Flag experiments.

The ORE was also reflected in the higher recognition accuracy for the new Caucasian compared to the new Asian faces.

Contacts

References

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(1) Meissner, C. A., & Brigham, J. C. (2001). Thirty years of investigating the own-race bias in memory for faces: A meta-analytic review. Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 7(1), 3.



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(6) Kinzler, K. D., Shutts, K., DeJesus, J., & Spelke, E. S. (2009). Accent trumps race in guiding children's social preferences. Social cognition, 27(4), 623-634.

(3) Baus, C., Ruiz-Tada, E., Escera, C., & Costa, A. (2021). Early detection of language categories in face perception. Scientific Reports, 11(1), 9715.