## **UC Merced**

# **Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society**

## **Title**

Aging and Social Robots: How Overspecification Affects Real-Time Language Processing

## **Permalink**

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3kd4m9nb

## **Journal**

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society, 43(43)

#### **Authors**

Saryazdi, Raheleh Nuque, Joanne Chambers, Craig

## **Publication Date**

2021

## **Copyright Information**

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Peer reviewed

## Aging and Social Robots: How Overspecification Affects Real-Time Language Processing

## Raheleh Saryazdi

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

### Joanne Nuque

University of Toronto Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

#### **Craig Chambers**

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

#### **Abstract**

Despite the rise in communicative technologies for healthy aging, little research has focused on how effectively older adults process language spoken by artificial agents. We explore whether a robot's redundant (but potentially helpful) descriptions facilitate real-time comprehension in younger and older listeners. Gaze was recorded as participants heard instructions like "Tap on the [purple/closed] umbrella" for a display containing eight unique objects. We manipulated the description (no-adjective, color-adjective, state-adjective) and the visual context, specifically whether there was another object bearing the property denoted by the adjective (purple/closed notebook). Relative to the no-adjective condition, redundant color adjectives speeded comprehension when they uniquely identified targets, whereas (less-salient) state adjectives always impeded comprehension. No age-related differences were observed. Paralleling human-human studies, language processing in human-robot communication is facilitated when salient information narrows visual search. Together, these findings help inform the future design of communicative technologies.