How Hearing Impairment Affects Sentence Comprehension: Using Eye Fixations to Investigate the Duration of Speech Processing

The main objective of this study was to investigate the extent to which hearing impairment influences the duration of sentence processing. An eye-tracking paradigm is introduced that provides an online measure of how hearing impairment prolongs processing of linguistically complex sentences; this measure uses eye fixations recorded while the participant listens to a sentence. Eye fixations toward a target picture (which matches the aurally presented sentence) were measured in the presence of a competitor picture. Based on the recorded eye fixations, the single target detection amplitude, which reflects the tendency of the participant to fixate the target picture, was used as a metric to estimate the duration of sentence processing. The single target detection amplitude was calculated for sentence structures with different levels of linguistic complexity and for different listening conditions: in quiet and in two different noise conditions. Participants with hearing impairment spent more time processing sentences, even at high levels of speech intelligibility. In addition, the relationship between the proposed online measure and listener-specific factors, such as hearing aid use and cognitive abilities, was investigated. Longer processing durations were measured for participants with hearing impairment who were not accustomed to using a hearing aid. Moreover, significant correlations were found between sentence processing duration and individual cognitive abilities (such as working memory capacity or susceptibility to interference). These findings are discussed with respect to audiological applications.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Hearing Systems, University of Oldenburg
Contributors: Wendt, D., Kollmeier, B., Brand, T.
Pages: 1-18
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Trends in Hearing
Volume: 19
ISSN (Print): 2331-2165
Ratings:
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 1.95
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.61
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.024
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.21 SJR 1.608 SNIP 1.468
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.158
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 0 SJR 1.006 SNIP 1.099
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 0
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.953 SNIP 1.009
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.981 SNIP 0.909
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.164 SNIP 1.551
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.612 SNIP 1.997
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.263 SNIP 1.208
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.87 SNIP 1.678
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.255 SNIP 2.124
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.97 SNIP 1.095
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.892 SNIP 0.572
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.289 SNIP 0.259
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.524 SNIP 1.142
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.377 SNIP 1.134
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.308 SNIP 1.09
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.133 SNIP 0
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.297 SNIP 0.706
Original language: English
Keywords: AUDIOLOGY, OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, SPOKEN WORD RECOGNITION, WORKING-MEMORY, LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION, INDIVIDUAL-DIFFERENCES, COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE, SYNTACTIC COMPLEXITY, VISUAL WORLD, TIME-COURSE, NOISE, ADULTS, hearing impairment, processing duration, eye-tracking, linguistic complexity
Electronic versions:
Trends_in_Hearing_2015_Wendt_2331216515584149.pdf
DOIs:
10.1177/2331216515584149
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 275060816
Research output: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015