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Do manufactured and natural objects evoke similar motor information? The case of action priming.

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► **To cite this version:**

Marc Godard, Yannick Wamain, Solène Kalénine. Do manufactured and natural objects evoke similar motor information? The case of action priming.. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2019, Quarterly journal of experimental psychology (2006), 72 (12), pp.2801-2806. 10.1177/1747021819862210 . hal-02960030

HAL Id: hal-02960030

<https://hal.univ-lille.fr/hal-02960030v1>

Submitted on 7 Oct 2020

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Do manufactured and natural objects evoke similar motor information? The case of action priming.

Journal:	<i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>
Manuscript ID	QJE-STD-18-410.R2
Manuscript Type:	Standard Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	05-Jun-2019
Complete List of Authors:	Godard, Marc; Univ. Lille, CNRS, UMR 9193 – SCALab – Sciences Cognitives et Sciences Affectives, F – 59000, France, Psychology Wamain, Yannick; Univ. Lille, CNRS, UMR 9193 – SCALab – Sciences Cognitives et Sciences Affectives, F – 59000, France, Psychology Kalénine, Solène; Univ. Lille, CNRS, UMR 9193 – SCALab – Sciences Cognitives et Sciences Affectives, F – 59000, France, Psychology
Keywords:	embodied cognition, priming, action representations, object concepts, semantic categorization

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6 **The case of action priming.**
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40 Word count total (including: abstract, main text, figures, tables, footnotes): 3639
41

42 Word count (abstract): 181
43

44 Word count (Title page): 34
45

46 Number of references: 26 references
47
48

49
50
51 Number of pages (without figures and tables): 17 pages
52
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Abstract

There is considerable evidence that visually presented manipulable objects evoke motor information, supporting the existence of affordance effects during object perception. However, most arguments come from stimulus-response compatibility paradigms, raising the issue of the automaticity of affordance effects. Action priming paradigms overcome this issue but show less reliable results, possibly because affordance effects are moderated by additional factors. The present study aimed to assess whether affordance effects highlighted in action priming paradigms could be affected by object category (manufactured or natural). Twenty-four young adults performed a semantic categorization task on natural and manufactured target objects presented after neutral (non-grasping hand postures) or action (congruent power or precision grips) primes. Results revealed a modulation of action priming effects as a function of object category. Object semantic categorization was faster after action than neutral primes, but only for manufactured objects. Results suggest that natural and manufactured objects evoke distinct types of affordances and that action priming paradigms favour the evocation of functional affordances during object semantic categorization. This finding fuels the debate on the nature of the motor information evoked by visual objects.

Keywords: *embodied cognition, priming, action representations, object concepts, semantic categorization*

Introduction

The literature on visual perception highlights close connections between action and the perception and recognition of objects, in accordance with embodied and grounded views of cognition (e.g., Barsalou, 2008; Gallese & Lakoff, 2013). In particular, motor affordance effects show that object perceptual and conceptual processing is affected by the evocation of their typical gestures (Thill, Caligiore, Borghi, Ziemke, & Baldassarre, 2013; van Elk, van Schie, & Bekkering, 2014, for review). At the neural level, affordances effects are supported by the activation of motor brain areas during perception and identification of manipulable objects (Gerlach, Law, & Paulson, 2002).

Classically, the effects of object affordances on perceptual and semantic judgements are demonstrated in visuo-motor tasks (e.g., Bub, Masson, & van Mook, 2018; Lindemann, Abolafia, Girardi, & Bekkering, 2007; Tucker & Ellis, 2001). In one first study, Tucker and Ellis (2001) showed activation of object motor properties during object semantic categorization using a stimulus-response compatibility paradigm. Real objects that could be small (i.e. grasped with a precision grip) or large (i.e. grasped with a power grip) were presented. Participants had to determine whether objects were natural or manufactured by grasping a device with either a precision or a power grip. Response times were faster when the response grip was compatible with the grip evoked by object real size. Results were interpreted as automatic activation of the specific grasp gestures associated with the object when accessing the object concept. Yet this interpretation faces two challenges. First, real object perception provides direct visual information about object size. Thus, affordance effects could occur without motor information being a part of the object conceptual representation. The issue has been overcome by displaying objects in a standardized size (Borghi et al., 2006; Ni, Liu, & Yu, 2018; Yu, Abrams, & Zacks, 2014). Second, the presence of a specific motor response questions the automaticity of affordance effects. Some authors

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3 have thus proposed alternative paradigms that do not involve specific motor responses to
4 investigate affordance effects during object visual processing.
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8 Action priming paradigms may be particularly relevant in this regard (Borghi et al., 2006;
9 Helbig, Steinwender, Graf, & Kiefer, 2010; Kalénine, Bonthoux, & Borghi, 2009; Ni et al.,
10 2018; Perraudin & Mounoud, 2009). In one first priming study, Borghi et al. (2006) presented
11 object pictures in their standardized size that were primed by pictures of hand postures. Each
12 object was presented three times, once with a compatible hand posture (e.g., orange-clench),
13 once with an incompatible hand posture (e.g., orange-pinch) and once with a non-grasping
14 hand posture (e.g., orange-palm). Participants had to categorize target objects as manufactured
15 or natural by pressing two different keys. When the prime displayed the palm posture, they
16 had to refrain from responding (catch-trials). The authors reported a priming effect with
17 shorter response times after compatible than incompatible action primes, but only when the
18 grasp presented in the prime had been previously practiced by the participants. Although the
19 demonstration of priming effects is promising, the presence of prior action practice weakens
20 the impact of priming results regarding the automaticity of affordance evocation.
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38 However, many additional factors may explain the low reliability of action priming
39 effects. For instance, affordance effects have been shown to be modulated by the visual scene
40 (e.g., Kalénine, Shapiro, & Buxbaum, 2013), action intentions (e.g., Lee, Middleton, Mirma,
41 Kalénine, & Buxbaum, 2013), task demands (e.g., Tipper, Paul, & Hayes, 2006), and object
42 types (e.g., Ferri, Riggio, Gallese, & Costantini, 2011). Interestingly, when Ferri et al. (2011)
43 asked participants to categorize objects as natural or manufactured using compatible or
44 incompatible reach-to-grasp movements, they found affordance effects for manufactured
45 objects but not for natural objects. Thus, the difficulty to highlight priming effects in studies
46 such as Borghi et al. (2006) may also be due to the mix of different object categories, some of
47 them showing the effect and some others not. The present study aims to assess whether
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3 manufactured and natural objects show similar affordance effects in action priming. An
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5 adaptation of Borghi et al. (2006)'s paradigm was used. If object category accounts, at least to
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7 some extent, for the vulnerability of action priming effects, then we should observe a
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9 modulation of action priming according to object category with greater (or even exclusive)
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11 priming for manufactured objects.
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14 15 **Method**

16 17 18 **Participants**

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21 Twenty-four adults (mean age = 25; age range 18 – 53, 14 women) took part in the
22
23 experiment¹. All participants were right-handed and had normal or corrected-to-normal visual
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25 acuity. The entire protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of the University and was
26
27 in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki (1964, revised in 2013). All participants gave
28
29 written informed consent and were not paid for their participation.
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32 33 **Stimuli**

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36 Photographs of manipulable objects were selected from open source database (Pixabay).
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38 Object size was standardized. Objects were displayed in a fictive square of 500 x 500 pixels
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40 on a black background centered on their horizontal axis. Among the 50 objects selected (40
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42 for test-trials + 4 for catch-trials + 6 for practice-trials), 25 were manufactured (e.g., bowl)
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44 and 25 were natural (e.g., apple). In each category, half of the objects were usually grasped
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46 with a precision grip (e.g., cherry, marble) and half were usually grasped with a power grip
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48 (e.g., apple, bowl) according to their real size. The 40 test object pictures are presented in
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52 Appendix 1.
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58 ¹ “Sample size was determined using the `power.t.test` function of the `pwr` R package
59 considering a medium effect size and a statistical power of 0.80 for the expected priming
60 advantage for artifact vs. natural objects”.

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3 Photographs of a hand in five different postures were designed and displayed on a black
4 background. The center of the hand was placed in the middle of the screen. Among the five
5 hand pictures, twice displayed a grasping hand posture (power or precision grip) and three
6 displayed a non-grasping hand posture (palm-up, palm-down and fist). All pictures were
7 displayed on a 27" screen (1920 x 1080 pixels, 120 Hz) with MatLab 9.2 (MathWorks,
8 Natick, USA) and Psychophysics Toolbox extensions.

17 *Controls of the stimuli*

19 Thirteen additional participants judged the overall manipulability and the variability of manipulation
20 of the 40 objects used the experiments presented among 40 fillers selected from Salmon, McMullen
21 and Filliter (2010). They rated on a 5-point Likert scale a) "the manipulability of the object according
22 to how easy it is to grasp and use the object with one hand" and b) "the extent to which the way you
23 manipulate the object can vary for each manipulation". Natural and artifact objects were judged highly
24 and equally manipulable (median = 5 [range of value: 5 to 5] for natural objects and median: 5 [range:
25 5 to 5] for manufactured objects). Moreover, natural and artefact objects showed low and equivalent
26 variability in the way they are manipulated (median = 2 [range of value: 1 to 2] for natural objects and
27 median: 2 [range of value: 1 to 3] for manufactured objects).

39 **Procedure**

41 Participants were seated 60 cm from the screen. Stimuli were inserted in an action priming
42 paradigm with hand pictures as primes and object pictures as targets. Each trial started with a
43 fixation cross presented at the center of the screen for 500 ms followed by one of the hand
44 primes for 500 ms (Figure 1). Then the object target was presented until participants' response
45 or for a maximum of 4000 ms. Participants were asked to categorize the object as natural or
46 manufactured by pressing the "q" and "m" keys of an Azerty keyboard with their left and
47 right hand. Response mapping was counterbalanced between participants. Response times and
48 errors were recorded.

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3 During the test phase, each target object was presented twice, once with the appropriate
4 grasping hand prime (power or precision grip) in the action priming condition and once with
5 one of two non-grasping hand primes (palm-down or fist) in the neutral priming condition,
6 leading to 80 experimental trials. Eight additional catch-trials (10%) were designed using four
7 additional target objects presented with the palm-up “no-go” prime. On catch-trials,
8 participants were asked to refrain from responding in order to ensure that they paid attention
9 to the primes. The 88 trials were randomly presented.

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20 Participants performed 20 representative practice trials beforehand involving six additional
21 target objects.

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30 **Results**

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34 Performance on catch-trials was verified for each participant (mean accuracy = 93%, min =
35 63%) but analyses were restricted to critical trials. Response times (RTs) inferior to 200 ms
36 and superior to 3000 ms (1%) and RTs for incorrect responses (3%) were excluded from the
37 analyses. RTs were finally trimmed by removing those exceeding 3 standard deviations from
38 the participant’s mean in each condition. Overall, 3.13% of RTs were excluded (3.96% for
39 neutral priming x manufactured objects; 4.38% for action priming x manufactured objects,
40 2.71% for neutral priming x natural objects and 2.08% for action priming x manufactured
41 objects). Mean RTs and standard deviations in the different conditions are reported in Table 1
42 and raw data are available here
43 https://osf.io/8qzkc/?view_only=4f0b14f72e3940f38bfff87bfa2499c0. Logarithmic
44 transformation was applied on RTs. Visual inspection of the distribution of residuals after log-
45 transformed did not show important deviations from normality.
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3 A mixed-effect model was used to analyze log transformed RTs as a function of Priming
4 (action, neutral) and Category (natural, manufactured). Mixed-effect-linear models do not
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6 require prior averaging of the data and allow taking into account differences between
7
8 individuals and variation in their sensitivity to the factors of interest (Baayen, Davidson, &
9
10 Bates, 2008; “random intercepts” and “random slopes”, see below). In the present experiment,
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12 there were 24 subjects x 20 items = 480 RTs in each Priming x Category condition. We also
13
14 added Grasp type (power and precision grip) to the model, as it has been shown to influence
15
16 RTs (Borghetti et al., 2006). Thus, fixed effects corresponded to the effect of Priming, Category,
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18 Grasp Type and their interactions. We predicted possible main effects of Priming, Category,
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20 Grasp Type and a Category x Grasp Type interaction but more critically, we expected an
21
22 interaction between Priming and Category. The random effect structure of the model included
23
24 participants as random effect factor with random intercepts and random slopes for priming
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26 (analyses conducted with lme4 3.0-1 package of R version 3.4.4).
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42 LmerTest package (version 3.0-1) was used to obtain significance F-tests of fixed effects.
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44 Denominator degrees of freedom were approximated using Satterthwaite’s approximations. A
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46 R-squared value for the whole model was provided using the r.squaredGLMM function of the
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48 MuMIn package (version 1.42.1). Cohen d effect sizes were computed for relevant t-tests as
49
50 the ratio between the estimated mean difference between conditions and the square root of the
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52 sum of the residual variance and the variance of the random effects of the model, following
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54 Westfall, Kenny and Judd (2014).
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3 The entire linear model explained 37% of variance ($R^2 = 0.37$). There was a main effect of
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5 Category [$F(1,1826.02) = 13.1, p = 0.001$]. RTs were shorter for natural than for
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7 manufactured objects (estimate [manufactured – natural] = $+1.7 \times 10^{-2}$, $SE = 0.498 \times 10^{-2}$, d
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9 = 0.13). Importantly, we observe a main effect of Priming [$F(1,671.31) = 9.91, p = 0.002$].
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11 RTs were 26 ms shorter for correct than neutral action priming (estimate [neutral – action] =
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13 $+1.63 \times 10^{-2}$, $SE = 0.5 \times 10^{-2}$, $d = 0.12$). There was no main effect of Grasp type
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15 [$F(1,1826.03) = 0.68, p = 0.41$] but a marginal two-way interaction between object Grasp type
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17 and Category [$F(1,1826.02) = 3.8, p = 0.053$]. The advantage of natural (n) objects over
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19 manufactured (m) objects tended to be greater for objects grasped with a power grip
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21 compared to precision grip (estimate [(m-n)power grip – (m-n)precision grip] = $+1.9 \times 10^{-2}$,
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23 $SE = 0.957 \times 10^{-2}$, $d = 0.14$). The predicted interaction between Priming and Category was
24
25 significant [$F(1,1826.02) = 4.2, p = 0.041$]. As expected, the interaction was due to the
26
27 presence of a priming effect for manufactured objects [estimate = $+1.4 \times 10^{-2}$, $t = 3.66$, $SE =$
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29 0.7×10^{-2} , $p = 0.001$, $d = 0.20$] but not for natural objects [estimate = $+0.2 \times 10^{-2}$, $t = 0.79$,
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31 $SE = 0.7 \times 10^{-2}$, $p = 0.43$, $d = 0.04$]. No other effect was significant.
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44 Discussion

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47 The present experiment confirms that the evocation of motor information associated with
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49 manipulable objects affects their semantic processing. Results showed that overall, object
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51 semantic categorization was faster after action primes than neutral primes. Specifically, the
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53 presentation of typical grasping postures facilitated object categorization, even when
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55 displayed in a standardized size that does not provide direct information about the appropriate
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57 grip aperture. Furthermore, the priming paradigm did not involve the execution of specific
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3 grasping responses, reinforcing the idea that grasping postures may be evoked in the absence
4 of specific motor plan. The functional role of motor information in object concepts is still
5 largely debated (Mahon & Caramazza, 2008). In this context, the present results support the
6 hypothesis that some motor attributes evoked by visual objects, along with other perceptual
7 and non-perceptual features, are integrated to object conceptual representations, in line with
8 embodied and grounded views of concepts (e.g., Barsalou, 2008). Critically, the present
9 experiment further demonstrates that the facilitative effect of action priming on object
10 semantic categorization is modulated by object category. Overall, semantic categorization was
11 faster for natural than artifact objects, consistent with previous priming studies and with an
12 interpretation of category-specific deficits related to the higher structural similarity among
13 natural than artifact objects (Gerlach, 2017). Yet natural objects did not benefit from action
14 priming. In contrast, results showed that the advantage of action primes over neutral primes
15 was driven by manufactured objects, and was actually not present for natural objects. The
16 difference of action priming effects between object categories could not be accounted for by
17 differences in overall manipulability or variability in object manipulation between natural and
18 artifact object categories, since natural objects were judged as highly manipulable and as
19 steady in their manipulation as artifact objects. The methodological and theoretical
20 consequences of this distinction are discussed below.

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22 Although Borghi et al. (2006) used a similar priming protocol, their priming results were not
23 as clear-cut. In particular, they did not succeed to highlight action priming effects when the
24 participants had no motor practice with the hand primes. The need of motor practice nuances
25 the role of affordances in object concepts and may be a drawback for strong embodied views.
26 At least, it suggests that action priming effects are not very robust. In the light of the present
27 results, one possibility is that action priming effects in Borghi et al. (2006) are minimized
28 with the use of different object categories. However, the authors did not report any
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3 modulation of the action priming effect by object category. The discrepancy may therefore
4 originate from methodological choices. First, Borghi et al. (2006)'s protocol involved more
5 object repetitions, which may have reduced the impact of action primes on target processing.
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7 Second, priming effects were computed using different baselines: incongruent action primes
8 in their study (e.g., precision grip-orange) and neutral non-action primes (e.g., fist-orange)
9 here. A more continuous activation of action information may have limited the activation of
10 object-specific motor information (e.g., power or precision grip) on a trial basis and diminish
11 the priming effect amplitude. In Borghi et al. (2006)'s experiment 2, motor practice may have
12 decreased the impact of repetition by increasing attention to the primes and trained the motor
13 system to differentiate the two specific grasping postures, facilitating the emergence of
14 priming effects. Consistent with this explanation, facilitative action priming effects have been
15 observed with dynamic action primes (Vainio, Symes, Ellis, Tucker, & Ottoboni, 2008). In
16 this study, participants performed a similar natural/manufactured semantic categorization task
17 on object pictures that were preceded by several frames of the grasping movement. Although
18 it benefited to action priming, important motor simulation of the action primes was not
19 sufficient to highlight a modulation of action priming effect by object category in none of the
20 studies. One interpretation is that it changes the nature of the motor information evoked by
21 hand primes. The theoretical interpretation of the category effects proposed below might be
22 consistent with this possibility.
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47 Theoretically, the impact of object category on action priming effects is highly relevant as it
48 addresses the critical issue of the nature of the motor information evoked during conceptual
49 processing of visual objects. Recent development of affordance theories have proposed a
50 distinction between several types of affordances (Borghi & Riggio, 2015; Buxbaum &
51 Kalénine, 2010). If natural and manufactured objects evoke distinct types of affordances and
52 this type of action priming paradigm favours the perception of one type of affordances over
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3 the other, then action priming effects should be differentially visible depending on object
4 category. Borghi and Riggio (2015) disentangled stable from variable affordances. Stable
5 affordances correspond to affordances that are not context-dependent, such as those related to
6 object usual size. Variable affordances correspond to affordances that are context-dependent,
7 such as those related to object orientation or location in space. In a similar line, Buxbaum and
8 Kalénine (2010) distinguished functional from structural affordances. Functional affordances
9 correspond to the evocation of the gestures associated with the typical use of the object (such
10 as when manipulating the object according to its typical function). In contrast, structural
11 affordances correspond to the evocation of the gestures associated with the typical grasp of
12 the object (such as when picking-up the object according to its structural shape). The
13 definition of functional affordances may overlap to a certain extent with that of stable
14 affordances above, although it may be more restrictive: all functional affordances should be
15 stable but not all stable affordances are functional (e.g., size-related motor information).
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33 In the light of these recent distinctions, we suggest that the type of affordances evoked in the
34 present action priming paradigm using hand primes are stable, and more specifically
35 functional affordances. As natural objects are usually not associated with specific use actions,
36 functional affordances are the privilege of manufactured objects. Thus, the presence of
37 category-selective action priming effects indicates that accessing object semantic involves the
38 evocation of functional – but not structural – affordances. In other words, results suggest that
39 the information related to how picking-up the object (structural affordance) does not
40 participate in object semantic categorization while motor information related to how using the
41 object (functional affordance) does, leading to a different action priming effects for natural
42 and artifact object categories. This interpretation is consistent with the very recent priming
43 results reported by Ni et al. (2018). Although Ni et al. (2018) did not directly compare
44 priming effects between natural and manufactured categories, they showed that naming
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3 manipulable objects affording both functional and structural actions (e.g., a gun affording
4 trigger and power grip actions) is facilitated by functional action primes but not structural
5 action primes. The present results reflect the consequences of the functional/structural
6 distinction between affordances on the relation between action and object semantic categories.
7
8 It further suggests that functional affordances are not only critical for accessing single
9 concepts of manufactured objects but also for accessing their superordinate category, despite
10 previous evidence of weaker facilitative effects of action priming on superordinate compared
11 to basic-level categorization (Kalénine et al., 2009). The superordinate categorization of
12 manufactured objects would rely in part on the perception of their functional affordances, a
13 phenomenon that may induce an additional cost. This cost may be reduced by the prior
14 activation of functional gesture representations.
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29 To conclude, we report facilitative action priming effects on object semantic categorization.
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31 Importantly, the effect was driven by manufactured objects and was not present for natural
32 objects. The modulation of action priming by object category is consistent with recent
33 distinctions between affordances and suggests that the paradigm assesses the evocation of
34 functional affordances during object semantic categorization. Action priming paradigms may
35 thus be a promising direction to refine affordance theories (e.g., Thill et al., 2013) while
36 taking into account the different nature of the motor information evoked by natural and
37 manufactured object categories.
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48 **Acknowledgments**

49
50 This work was funded by the French National Research Agency (ANR-16-CE28-0003 and
51 ANR-11-EQPX-0023), supported by European funds (FEDER SCV-IrDIVE) and benefited
52 from a regional fellowship (Hauts-de-France) to M. Godard.
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58 **Conflict of interest statement**

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3 The authors declare no conflict of interest.
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6 **Supplementary Material**

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8 The Supplementary Material is available at: qjep.sagepub.com
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10 **Open Practices**

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12 The data from the present experiment are publicly available at the Open Science Framework website:
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14 https://osf.io/8qzkc/?view_only=4f0b14f72e3940f38bfff87bfa2499c0
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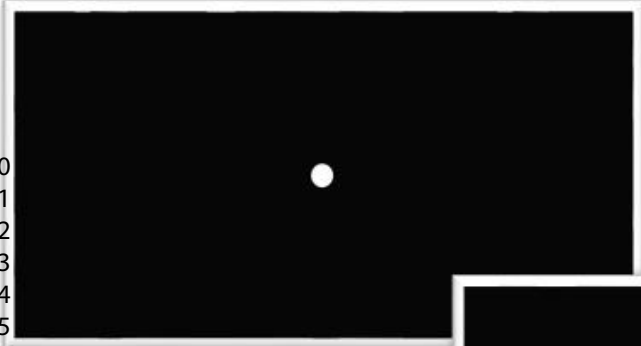
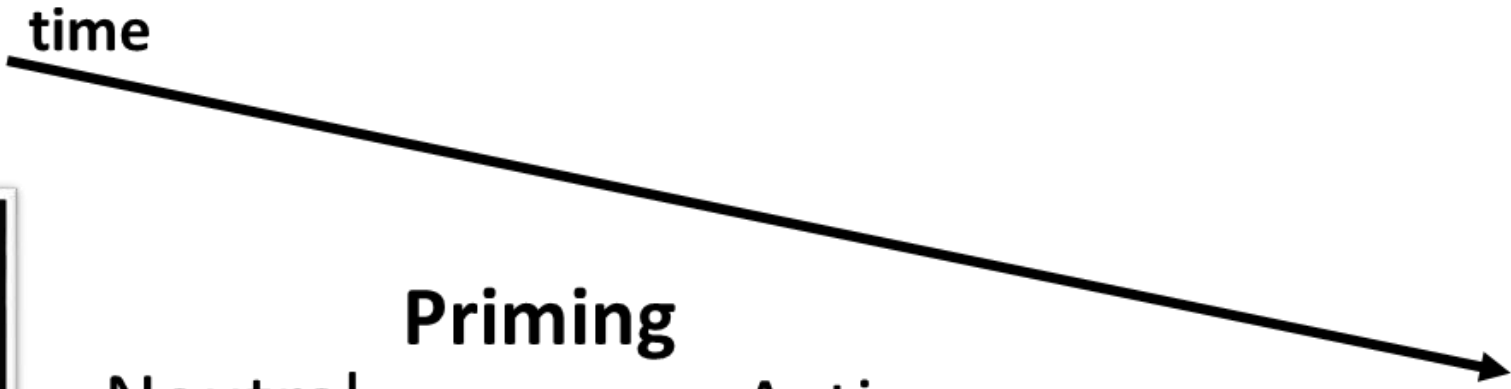
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Figure Captions

Figure 1. Procedure of an experimental trial in the two priming conditions: neutral priming (left) vs. action priming (right).

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500 ms

Priming
Neutral Action



or



500 ms



4 sec or until response

Manufactured or Natural ?

Table 1. Mean RTs in milliseconds (SD) as a function of Category (Manufactured, Natural), Grasp Type (Power Grip, Precision Grip) and Priming (Action, Neutral).

Manufactured				Natural			
Power Grip		Precision Grip		Power Grip		Precision Grip	
Action	Neutral	Action	Neutral	Action	Neutral	Action	Neutral
650.4	716.1	641.8	681.6	641.5	657.2	656	639.9
(139.2)	(170.1)	(120.2)	(201)	(176.3)	(182.9)	(162.7)	(115.2)