Contextual stability, not prediction errors, underlies event segmentation **MRC** Cognition

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Background

We demarcate continuous experience into distinct memory units, called event segmentation

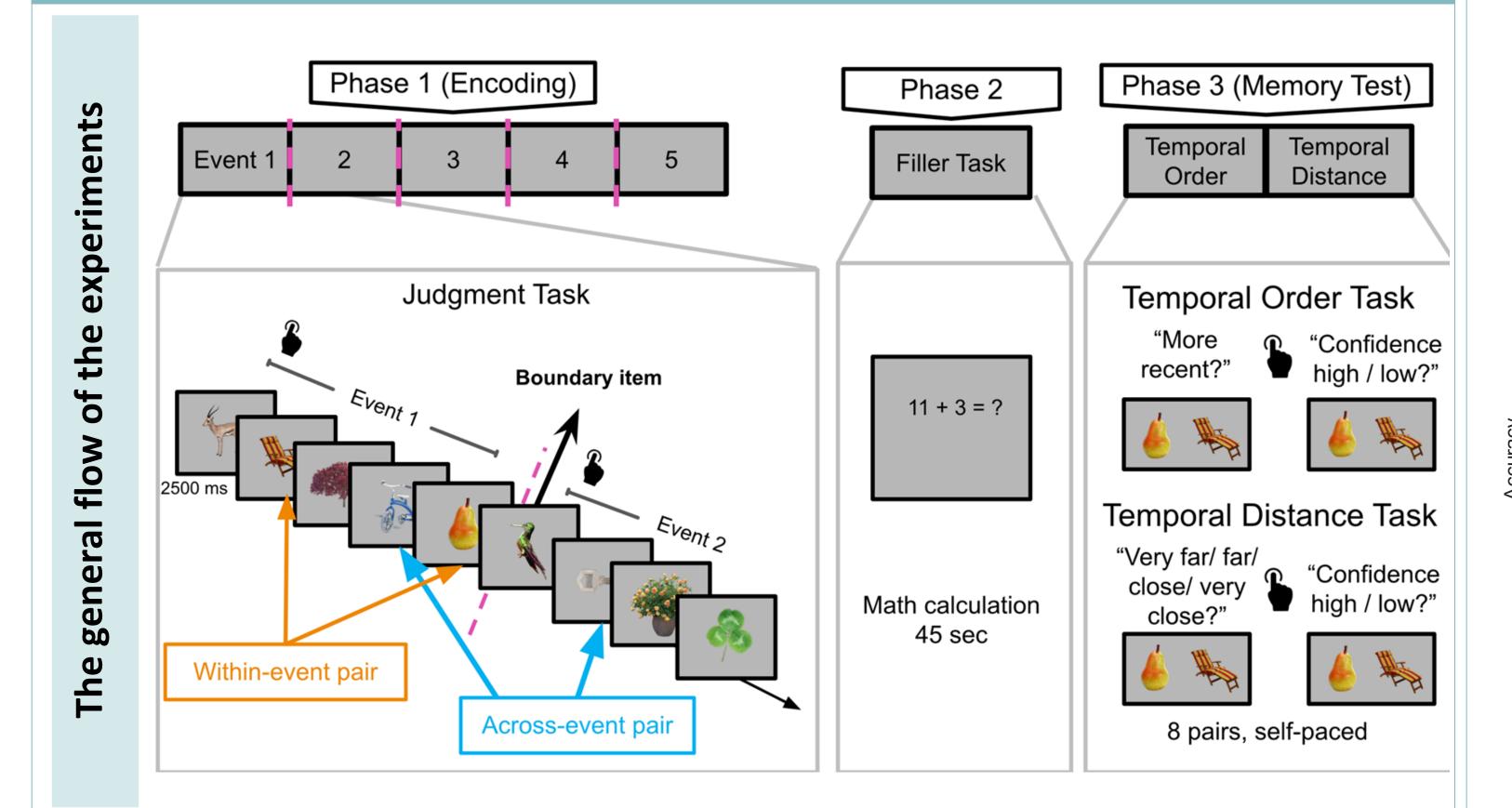
(Ezzyat & Davachi, 2011; Güler et al., 2023; Zacks, 2020; Zacks & Swallow, 2007).

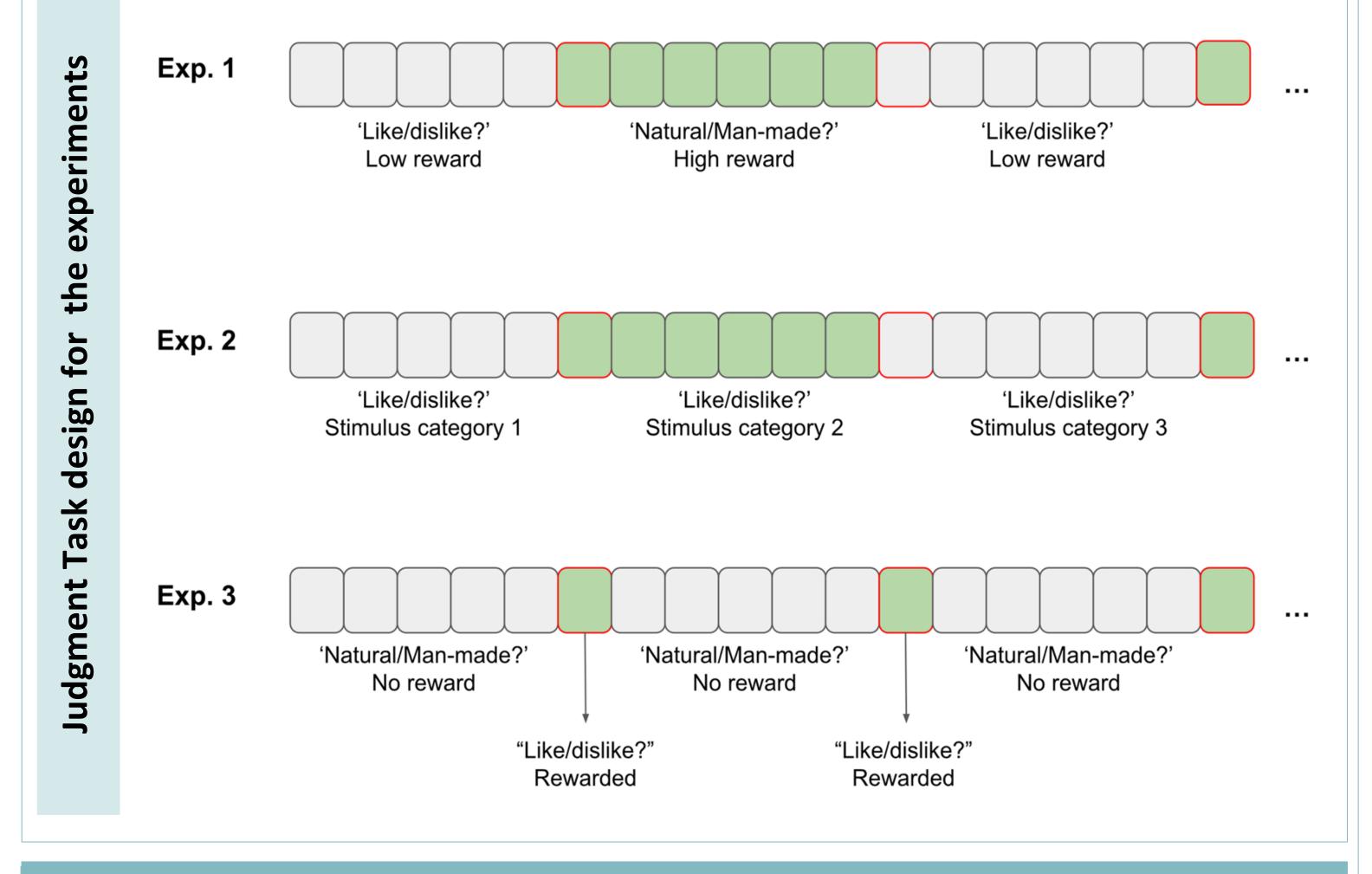
There are two different perspectives on how event segmentation occurs; contextual stability (DuBrow & Davachi, 2013) vs. prediction errors (Zacks et al., 2011)

Is prediction errors or contextual stability the main driving factor for the occurrence of event segmentation?

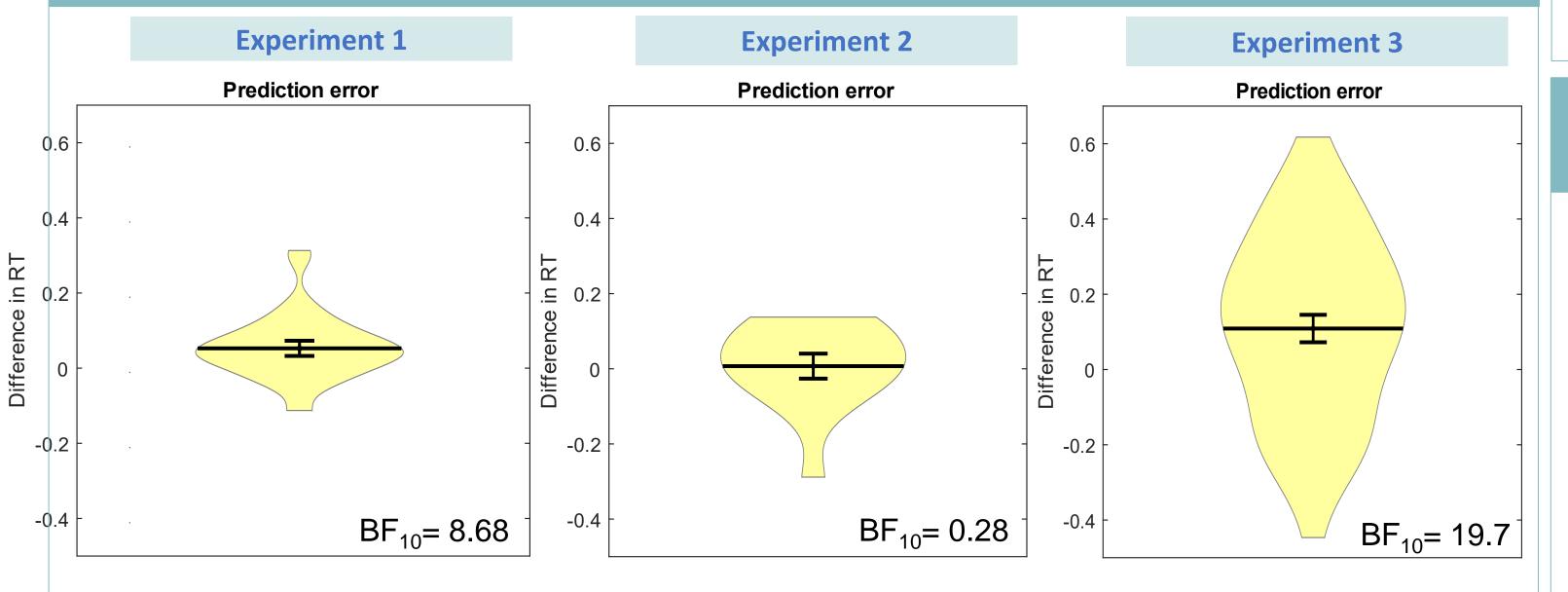
We hypothesized that contextual stability, as opposed to prediction errors, is the factor that generates event segmentation.

Methods

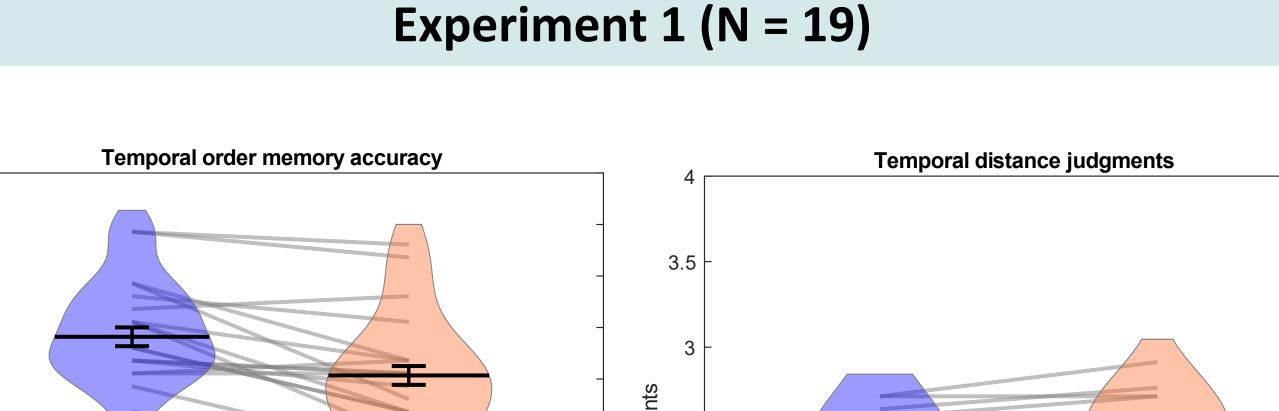


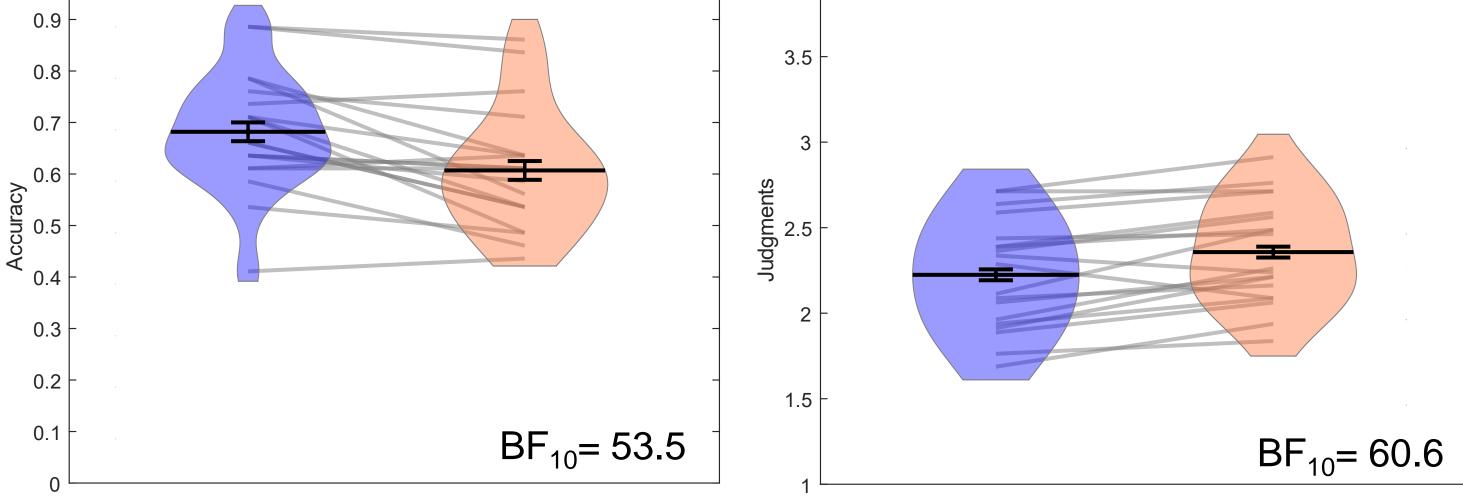


Results – Prediction error



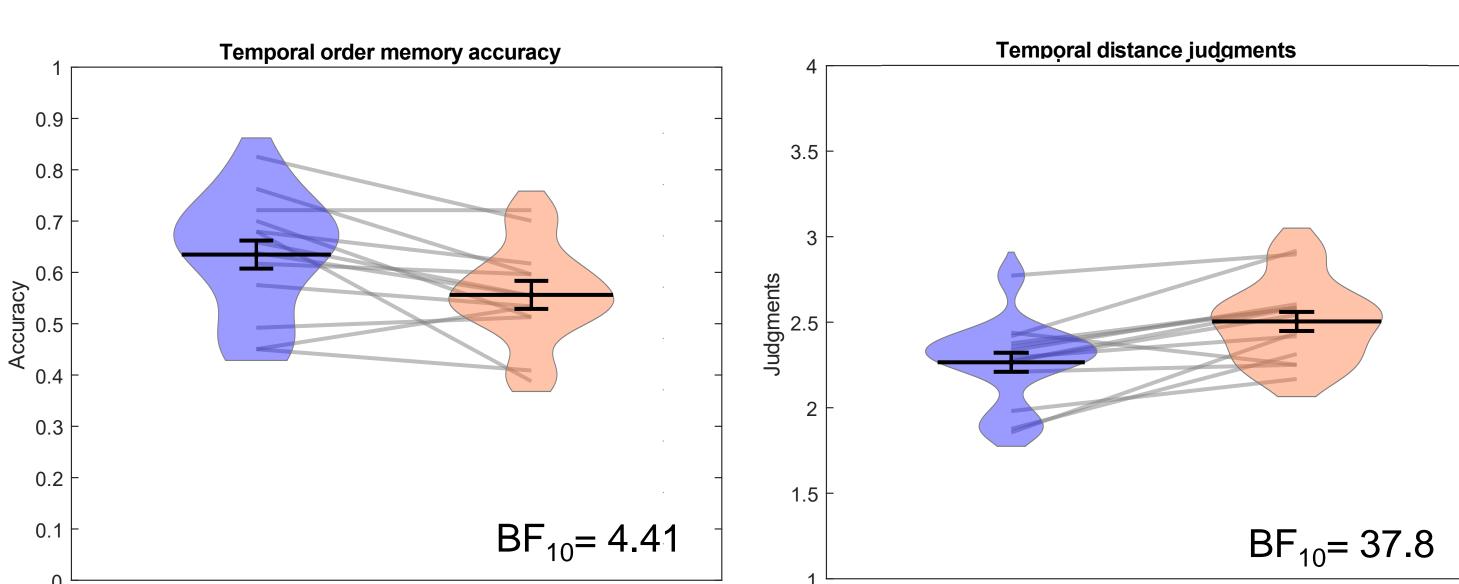
Results – Event segmentation





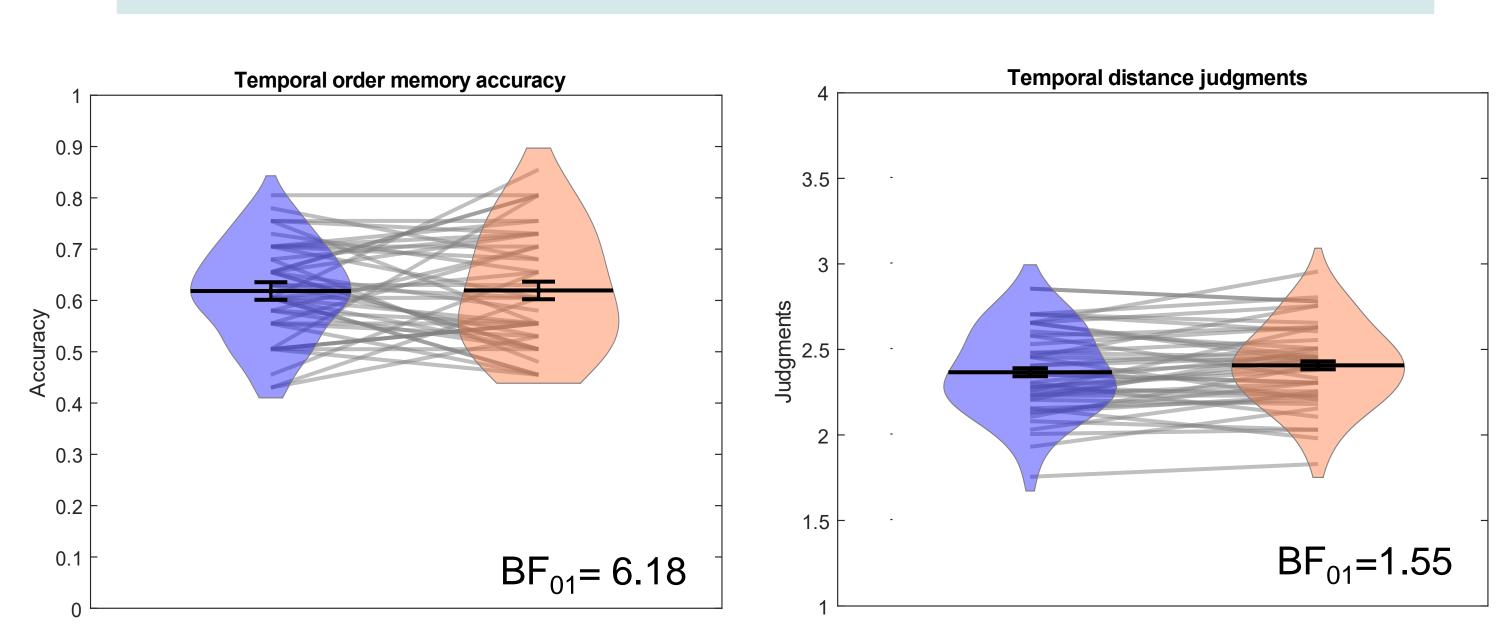
Contextual stability (rule & reward) generates event segmentation

Experiment 2 (N = 13)



Contextual stability (object category) generates event segmentation

Experiment 3 (N = 45)



RTs for boundary items (M = 1.49) were higher than non-boundary items (M = 1.37)

The prediction error (change for a single item) is not enough for event segmentation

Conclusion

Contextual stability is a more dominant factor than prediction error in generating event segmentation. Although instant changes that do not continue in a certain context cause a prediction error, they are not enough to parse experiences into distinct memory units.



