

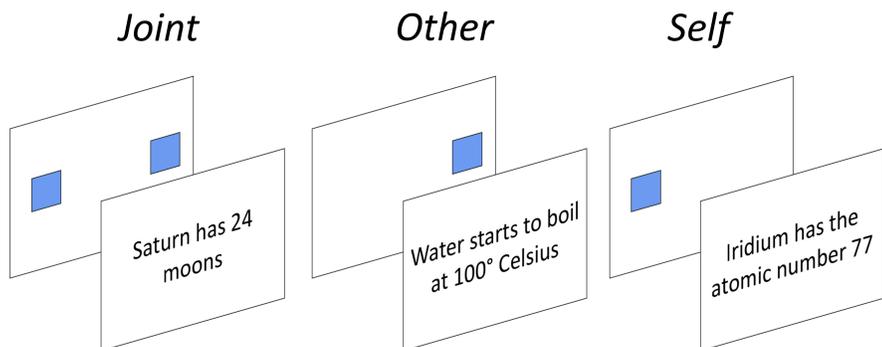


INTRODUCTION

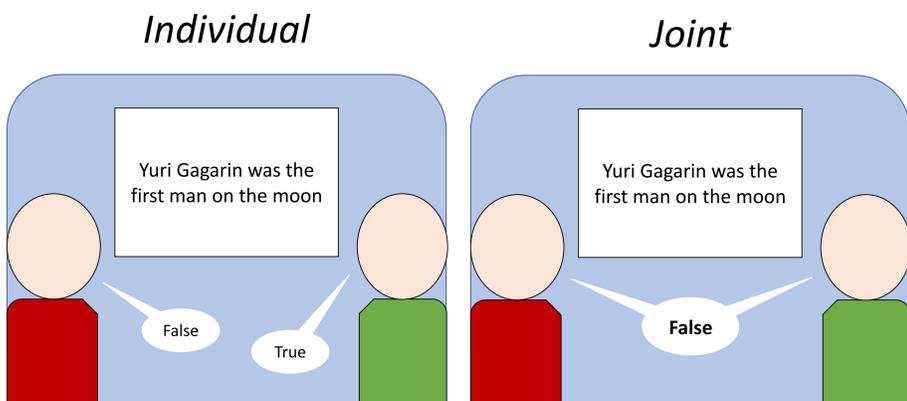
- People in groups frequently coordinate their actions
- Joint actions increase sense of group cohesion and affiliation [1,2]
- Joint speech is an example of joint action [3] – communal prayers, football chants, and protest chants are all possible examples
- Speech also carries semantic content – spoken information must be evaluated based on its veracity
- Can joint speech affect how speakers engage with speech content?
- Does this interact with one's own 'ownership' of a statement, where statements uttered by self might be more likely to be believed over those said only by others?
- Does the decision context affect how speech context affects perceived veracity?

METHODS

Speech context



Decision context



Participants

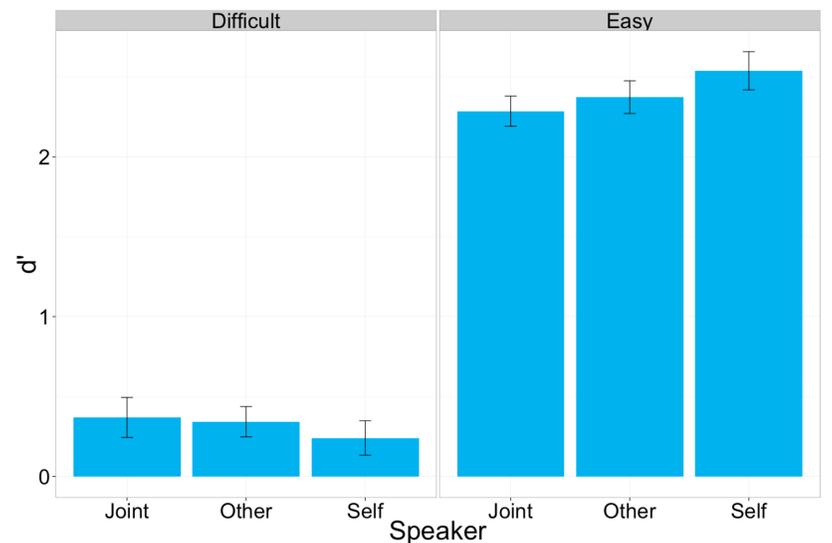
N = 36 (23F, $M_{age} = 22.77$), 18 pairs
60 true, 60 false statements (30/30 easy/difficult)

References

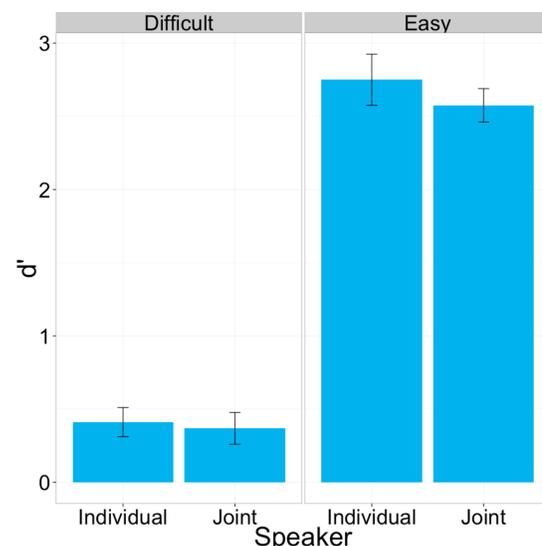
1. Wiltermuth, S. S., & Heath, C. (2009). Synchrony and cooperation. *Psychological science*, 20(1), 1-5.
2. Hove, M. J., & Risen, J. L. (2009). It's all in the timing: Interpersonal synchrony increases affiliation. *Social Cognition*, 27(6), 949-960.
3. Cummins, F. (2013). Towards an enactive account of action: speaking and joint speaking as exemplary domains. *Adaptive Behavior*, 21(3), 178-186.

RESULTS

Individual Decisions



Joint Decisions



Main effect of difficulty in both decision types.

No other effects or interactions

$$d' = z(N_{\text{trueCorrect}}/N_{\text{trueTotal}}) - z(N_{\text{falseIncorrect}}/N_{\text{falseTotal}})$$

DISCUSSION

- No evidence that saying sentences together with one other person affects epistemic evaluations
- Similarly, no evidence that saying a sentence yourself increases belief that it is true
- Sentences are unfamiliar, and challenges of joint speech (synchronisation) override any benefits from joint action?
- Most instances of joint speech are familiar content
- Not enough speakers? Most instances of joint speech involve large groups of people, while synchronous speech in dyads is more rare
- Perhaps people only use content of joint speech as means to an end – where joint speech occurs, there may be little evaluation or consideration of actual meaning

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