

## ADAPTATION OF „DEESE/ROEDIGER-MCDERMOTT PARADIGM”

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**Key words:** Deese/Roediger-McDermott paradigm, false memory, activation-monitoring framework, fuzzy-trace memory

**Introduction:** Since the beginning of the false memory research in cognitive psychology that started with Elisabeth Loftus and misinformation effect in mid-1970s, the fallibility of memory has become a significant subject in different areas including law, marketing and politics. Term “false memory” is used regarding vivid and detailed memories that are either distorted real memories or memories of events that have never taken place. Currently one of the most popular research methods in false memory research is “Deese/Roediger-McDermott paradigm”, which was first designed in year 1995 and revised in 1999. The method is based on the principle that pronouncing one word activates a semantic network with semantic associates, which is then monitored to either disqualify or diagnose wrongly remembered word. This particular test consists of thirty-six lists with fifteen semantic associates in each and each of these lists has a critical lure that combines all the words together. When lists are played, the associates activate the semantic field in the human brain and as a result in faulty monitoring, they might reproduce a critical lure instead of a studied word.

**Aim:** The aim of the paper was to perform the first stage in adapting “Deese/Roediger-McDermott paradigm”, as a result receiving answer to the research question regarding psychometric indices compliance with norms in psychometrics and indices in the original test.

**Results:** Results showed insignificant negative correlation among veridical memories and critical lure in the recall test ( $r = -.32$ ), while in the recognition test correlation was negative significant ( $r = -.52$ ). Across lists ( $n = 36$ ), significant correlation among remembered and recognized words could be seen ( $r = .58$ ), as well as among critical lures ( $r = .63$ ). Similar results could be seen across participants ( $n = 45$ ), where significant correlation was among veridical words ( $r = .69$ ) as well among critical lures ( $r = .68$ ).

**Conclusions:** Results partially comply with the results from the original research and leads to the conclusion that stimulating words in the lists facilitates the forming of false memories.