

Abstract of thesis entitled: The Impact of Acculturation on Perception – Evidence from Change Detection, Novelty Detection and Illusory Pattern Recognition

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For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology

At Chinese University of Hong Kong in August, 2015

With the development of globalization, acculturation has become a growing social phenomenon that has received more attention in psychology. The present research focuses on the psychological process of acculturation and explores the question whether acculturation can impact perception and the underlying mechanism. I proposed that acculturation can impact perception through undermined sense of control. Four studies examined this hypothesis with paradigms focusing on environment scanning. Individuals who are less acculturated to host culture were slower in change detection (Study 1). Experimentally priming acculturation experience led to slower detection response in the novelty detection task (Study 2). Study 3 and study 4 found the acculturation's effect on perception in illusory pattern recognition and the underlying role of undermined sense of control was confirmed in a mediation analysis. Thus, current research provides direct evidences that acculturation can impact perception. The analyses also indicate that identification to the mainstream culture predicts performance differences and sense of control mediates the acculturation's effect on perception.

Keywords: acculturation, perception, sense of control

论文摘要：文化适应对感知的影响— 变化感知，新奇目标检测和虚幻模式识别的三方面的证据

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目的：心理学博士学位

机构：香港中文大学                      二零一五年八月

随着全球化的发展，文化适应已经成为一种日益严重的社会现象并引起了心理学的广泛关注。本研究主要关注文化适应的心理过程，并探讨文化适应是否会影响感知及其机制。我提出文化适应可能通过控制感缺失导致对感知的影响。四个实验通过对环境扫描的范式探讨这一假设。对主流文化认同感低的个人对变化的感知会比较慢（实验 1）。通过实验唤起的文化适应感可以减慢对新奇目标检测的速度（实验 2）。实验 3 和实验 4 发现文化适应对感知在虚幻模式识别方面的影响，并通过中介分析确认了控制感缺失是此影响的机制。因此，此研究提供了直接的证据表明文化适应会影响感知。该分析还表明，对主流文化的认同感可预知的对感知影响的差异,并且控制感中介了文化适应对感知的影响。

关键词：文化适应，感知，控制感

