2017

P1: ADJACENT-LETTER FLANKING BIGRAMS AFFECT LEXICAL DECISION PERFORMANCE

Nicole M. Russo  
Cleveland State University

Lea G. Araya  
Cleveland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/u_poster_2017

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation
https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/u_poster_2017/37

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Undergraduate Research Posters at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Undergraduate Research Posters 2017 by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.

This digital edition was prepared by MSL Academic Endeavors, the imprint of the Michael Schwartz Library at Cleveland State University.
Adjacent-letter Flanking Bigrams Affect Lexical Decision Performance

College of Sciences and Health Professions

Student Researchers: Nicole Russo and Lea Araya

Faculty Advisor: Albert F. Smith

Abstract

In a lexical decision task in which target strings were flanked by pairs of bigrams, Grainger, Mathot, and Vitu (Acta Psychologica, 2014) found, for words, better performance when flanking bigrams contained target-string letters (e.g., BI BIRD RD; RD BIRD BI; IB BIRD DR; DR BIRD IB) than when they did not (e.g., CE BIRD NT); better performance when flanking bigrams contained letters ordered as in the target (e.g., BI BIRD RD; RD BIRD BI) than switched (e.g., IB BIRD DR; DR BIRD IB); and that only letter order within bigrams—not bigram order relative to the respective target—affected performance. Palinski (CSU Master’s thesis, 2016) replicated these findings. In each of those experiments, on 80% of trials, flanking bigrams were composed of letters from the target. We conducted a new experiment in which only 50% of trials involved flanking bigrams whose letters were in the target. We again found, for words, more efficient responding when flanking bigrams contained target letters than when they did not and when flanking-bigram letters were ordered as in the target than switched. These effects do not depend on the proportion of trials on which flanking bigrams are composed of target letters.