# Chapter 8 Further Readings

(Note: This bibliography will be updated regularly.)

### The effects of neighborhood density

In Chapter 8, you read about the inhibitory nature of neighborhood size—that is, word recognition tends to take longer for words that live in dense neighborhoods with many sound-alike neighbors, presumably because of competition from the similar neighbors. While this inhibitory effect seems to hold for spoken word recognition, things get a bit more complicated when people are asked to recognize and respond to words that are presented visually. Visual word recognition involves the access of both the phonological and orthographic representations of words. The interaction of these two layers of representation is discussed in the following review article:

Yates, M. (2011) How similarity influences word recognition: The effect of neighbors. In J. Guendouzi, F. Loncke, & M. J. Williams (Eds.), The handbook of psycholinguistic & cognitive processes: Perspectives in communication disorders (pp. 273–289). New York, NY: Psychology Press.

### The cognitive implications of different writing systems

In Box 9.6 you read about whether different kinds of writing systems involve different cognitive processes. Given that reading problems arise in a variety of different systems, it is also worth asking whether reading difficulties such as those found in dyslexia have a universal underlying basis. The following papers pick up this question:

Perfetti, C. A. (2011) Reading processes and reading problems: Progress toward a universal reading science. Dyslexia across languages. Baltimore: Brookes.

Seidenberg, M. S. (2011) Reading in different writing systems: One architecture, multiple solutions. Dyslexia across languages. Baltimore: Brookes.

### Word recognition in the brain

What neural structures are implicated in word recognition, and what does this tell us about the nature of the process? The following article reviews the evidence:

Blumstein, S. E. (2009) Auditory word recognition: Evidence from aphasia and functional neuroimaging. Language and linguistics compass, 3, 824–838.

### Top-down effects on word recognition

As discussed in the Digging Deeper section, there is some debate about whether apparent top-down effects (such as those seen in the phoneme restoration and Ganong effects) truly represent top-down effects on the perception of speech sounds, or whether they reflect higher-level decisions. The following papers represent differing views on this issue:

Magnuson, J.S., Tanenhaus, M.K., & Aslin, R.N. (2008) Immediate effects of form-class constraints on spoken word recognition. Cognition, 108, 866–873.

Magnuson, J.S., McMurray, B., Tanenhaus, M.K., & Alsin, R.N. (2003) Lexical effects on compensation for coarticulation: The ghost of Christmash past. Cognitive Science, 27, 285–198.

McQueen, J.M., Jesse, A., & Norris, D. (2009) No lexical-prelexical feedback during speech perception or: Is it time to stop playing those Christmas tapes? Journal of Memory and Language, 61, 1–18.

Norris, D., McQueen, J.M., & Cutler, A. (2000) Merging information in speech recognition: Feedback is never necessary. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 23, 299–370.

Clever behavioral studies can help tease apart the competing explanations for top-down effects, but additional insights can come from brain imaging to help resolve the nature of these effects, especially if we can leverage knowledge about where in the brain perceptual versus decision-making processes occur. The following paper reports an fMRI study of the classic Ganong effect:

Myers, E. B., & Blumstein, S. E. (2008) The neural bases of the lexical effect: An fMRI investigation. Cerebral Cortex, 18, 278–288.

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