

# Ganong effects for lexicality but not for frequency

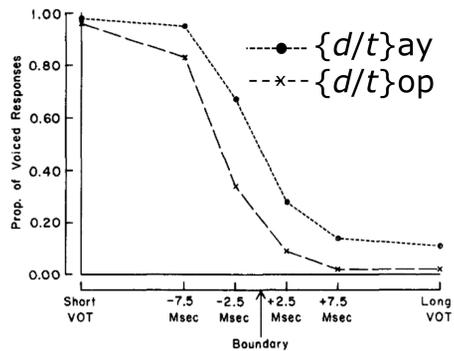
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## Research question and stimuli

■ Ganong effect for **real words vs. nonwords** (figure adapted from Ganong 1980):

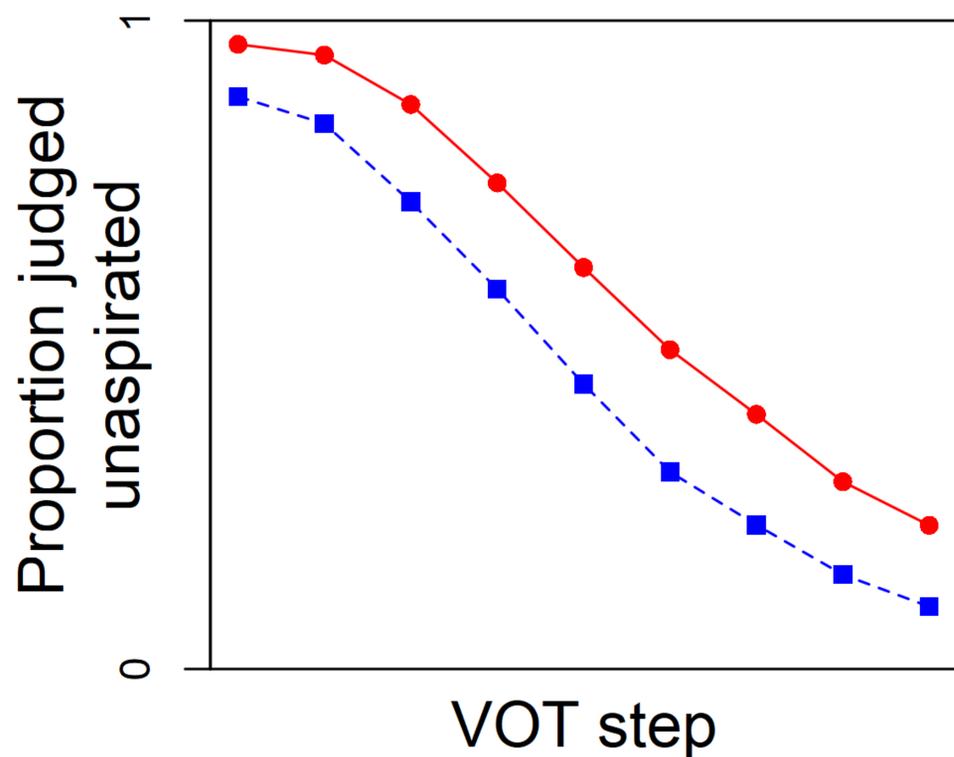


	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
<b>Unaspirated = low-frequency</b>	{p/b}ìhuà	{t/d}ànwàng	{k/g}uānchǎng
<b>Unaspirated = high-frequency</b>	{p/b}ìjìng	{t/d}ànshì	{k/g}uānxīn
<b>Unaspirated = nonword</b>	{p/b}ìrú	{t/d}ànsuǒ	{k/g}uānróng
<b>Unaspirated = word</b>	{p/b}ìmiǎn	{t/d}àngāo	{k/g}uāndiǎn

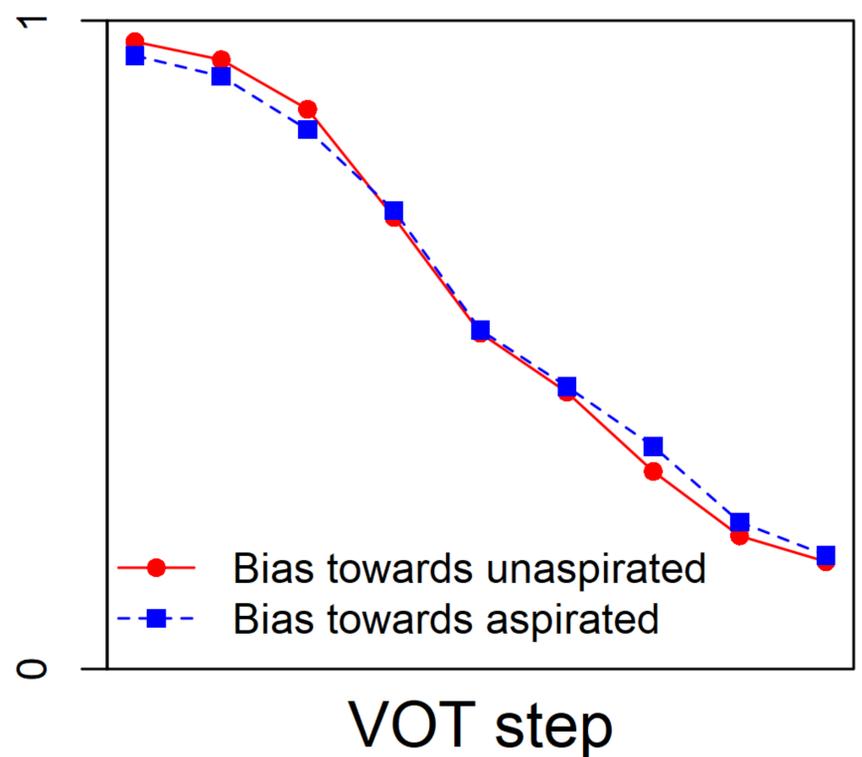
■ Is there a similar shift for **high-frequency vs. low-frequency** words? (c.f. Connine et al. 1993; Shen & Politzer-Ahles 2018)

## Results (N=70)

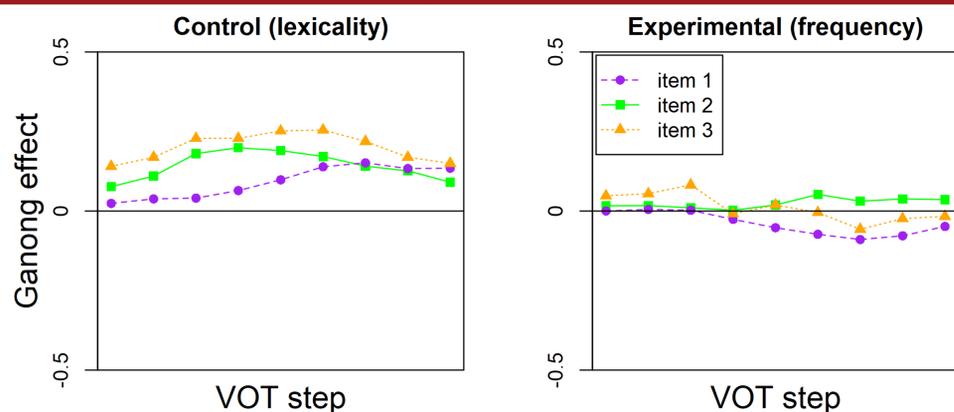
### Control (lexicality)



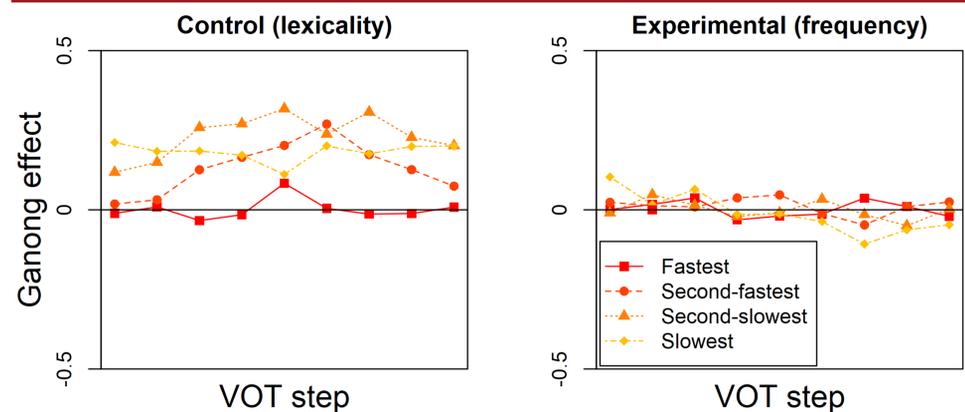
### Experimental (frequency)



### Not accounted for by across-item differences...



### Not accounted for by reaction time...



## Discussion

- Strong Ganong effect for word/nonword continuum
- Essentially no Ganong effect for high-frequency/low-frequency continuum
  - Lack of frequency-based Ganong effect not accounted for by response speed or issues with specific items
  - Inconsistent with previous studies (Connine et al. 1993, Shen & Politzer-Ahles 2018)

- Why?
  - Cross-linguistic difference?
  - Type I error in previous studies? Type II error in this study?
  - Different intuitions about frequency?

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