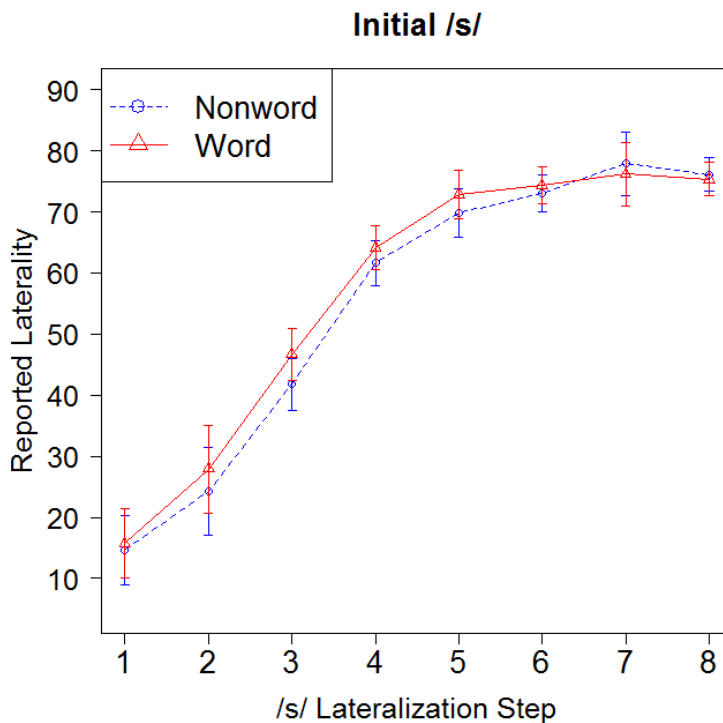
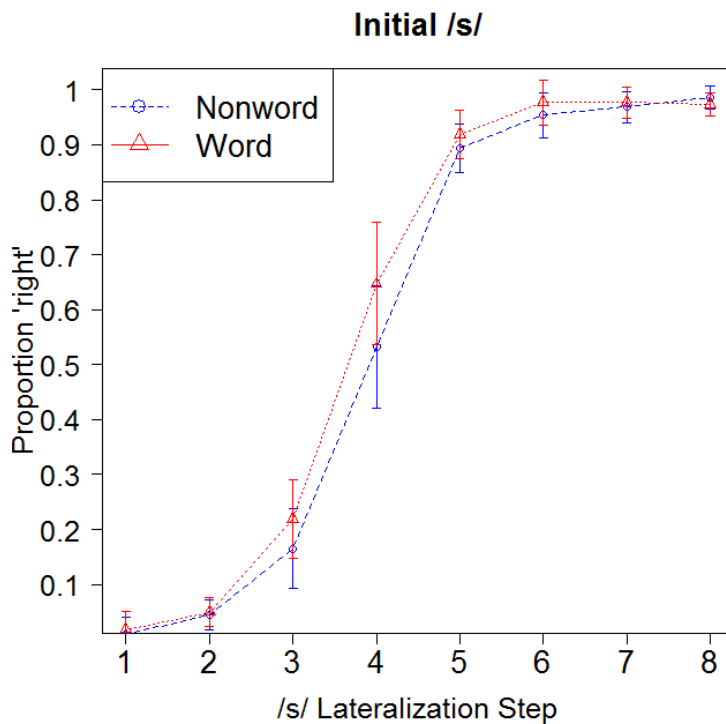


Additional Experiments Mentioned in Footnote 1 of Thomas and Pitt (submitted)

The first pilot experiment used the same initial /s/ items as Experiment 1. Instead of the HRIR manipulation used in Experiments 1, 2, and 3 to impose lateralization, ITD and ILD values were imposed in 8 linear steps for a similar effect, with [s] ITD ranging from 0 to 1.2 ms and ILD ranging from 0 to 12 dB. The word and nonword contexts of [s] were always presented at maximal ITD and ILD values (fully right-lateralized), leading to a lexical effect in the opposite direction from that reported in the paper. This was by design to show that word-nonword difference could be flipped in direction as a function of the laterality manipulation. The response mode also changed. Participants used a visual slider to give a continuous rating of laterality from center (0 degrees) to right (90 degrees). Results from 10 participants are reported in the figure below. The change the lateralization method increased the range over which lexicality differences emerged. Participants also exhibited a reluctance to use the full range of the scale.



A second pilot experiment replicated the word-initial lexical effect of Experiment 1 using the laterality stimulus processing described in the above pilot, but instead using the two-alternative forced choice task (“Center” and “Right” responses) used in Experiment 1. The base was always presented to the right, yielding the rightward lexical effect. Results from 14 participants are reported in the figure below. The data resemble those of Experiment 1. The steps at which word-nonword differences are found differ from Experiment 1 because of the different way in which perceived lateralization was created.



A third additional experiment replicated the results of Experiment 2 for word-final lexical localization effects. The stimuli in this pilot used the same HRIR method in the main experiments for imposing laterality. The base was presented at the center, as in the main experiments. A different set of items from Experiments 2 and 3 were used for this word-final /s/ pilot, which included words and nonwords with tense vowels (as opposed to the lax vowels used in Experiments 2 and 3). The phonotactics of having tense vowels precede the final /s/ were seen as a possible limitation of generalizing from these items due to differences in the affinity of /s/ with the base. The results below, from 33 participants, suggest there is no such limitation.

