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**Project title**: An Experimental Investigation of Syntactic Priming and the Lexical Boost in Language Production

The following files have been archived:

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| File name | File description (Short description of content, sample size, format, any linking between different types of data, i.e. survey and interviews/focus groups) |
|  Exp1\_Adv\_verbrep.xlsx | MS Excel file, Experiment 1 data |
|  Exp2\_TP\_verbrep.xlsx | MS Excel file, Experiment 2 data |
|  Exp3\_Adv\_advrep.xlsx | MS Excel file, Experiment 3 data |
|  Exp4\_TP\_TPrep.xlsx | MS Excel file, Experiment 4 data |
| Information\_sheet.docx | MS Word file, Participant information sheet |
| Consent\_form.docx | MS Word file, Participant consent form |
| Readme\_AdjunctPriming.docx | Data description file |

**Publications**: (based on this data, if any)

In preparation

**Description of the experiments**

Four experiments investigated structural priming of adjunct phrase position in a sentence in order to investigate how they are represented. In Experiment 1, we manipulated the position of an adverb within the prime sentence: it appeared either before the verb (1a, 1c) or after it (1b, 1d).

1a. The driver frequently shaved.

1b. The driver shaved frequently.

1c. The driver frequently stretched.

1d. The driver stretched frequently.

Participants read the prime sentence aloud and then described a target picture using a word or words underneath, for example, a picture of a sailor shaving with the word “carefully” underneath it. The target verb (in this case “shaved”) was either the same as in the prime (1a and 1b) or different (1c and 1d).

In Experiment 2, we manipulated the position of a temporal phrase in the prime sentence: it appeared either at the beginning of the sentence (e.g., “before breakfast the driver stretched”) or at the end (“the driver stretched before breakfast”). As in Experiment 1, we also manipulated verb repetition between the prime and target. Experiments 3 and 4 were the same as Experiments 1 and 2 respectively, but instead of manipulating verb repetition, we manipulated the repetition of either the adverb (Experiment 3) or the temporal phrase (Experiment 4).

**Files**

Exp1\_Adv\_verbrep.xlsx

Exp2\_TP\_verbrep.xlsx

Exp3\_Adv\_advrep.xlsx

Exp4\_TP\_TPrep.xlsx

Information\_sheet.docx

Consent\_form.docx

**Participants**

Participants were recruited using the *Prolific* or *SONA* Systems and tested online using the experiment software *Gorilla*. They were all native speakers of English, residents of the UK, had no language- or literacy-related disorders and were between 18 and 35 years of age. Forty-eight participants took part in each experiment. The study was approved by the University of Dundee ethics committee and all participants gave informed consent to take part in the study.

**Explanation of variables**

ParticipantN: Participant ID

ProlificSONA (Experiments 1 and 2 only): Indicates whether the participant was recruited through the Prolific (1) or SONA System (2). All participants in Experiments 3 and 4 were recruited with Prolific.

List: Experimental list the participant received

TrialN: Trial number

Primestruct: Indicates whether the adverb in the prime appeared before (advBeforeVerb) or after (advAfterVerb) the verb in Experiments 1 and 3, and whether the temporal phrase in the prime appeared sentence-initially (TPfirst) or sentence-finally (TPlast) in Experiments 2 and 4.

Repetition: Indicates whether prime’s verb was repeated in the target (same) or not (diff).

Condition: condition number:

* Experiment 1: 1 = preverbal adverb, verb not repeated; 2 = postverbal adverb, verb not repeated; 3 = preverbal adverb, verb repeated; 4 = postverbal adverb, verb repeated
* Experiment 2: 1 = TP first, verb not repeated; 2 = TP last, verb not repeated; 3 = TP first, verb repeated; 4 = TP last, verb repeated
* Experiment 3: 1 = adverb before verb, adverb not repeated; 2 = adverb after verb, adverb not repeated; 3 = adverb before verb, adverb repeated; 4 = adverb after verb, adverb repeated
* Experiment 4: 1 = TP first, TP not repeated; 2 = TP last, TP not repeated; 3 = TP first, TP repeated; 4 = TP last, TP repeated

Transcription: participant’s description of the target picture

Code: scoring of whether the target response followed one of the two prime structures or not:

* Experiments 1 and 3: 0 = pre-verbal adverb, 1 = post-verbal adverb, 2 = another structure. The latter included: other structures; a change of mind in target (e.g. *The snake hi…the snake fearfully hissed*); target followed incorrectly produced prime or change of mind prime (e.g. *The cowboy profu…sweated profusely*); target’s verb embedded (e.g. *The sheep constantly tried to knit*); for no verb repetition conditions only: prime’s verb repeated in target; for adverb repetition conditions only: unintended adverb used in target or target followed prime with unintended adverb; target adverb appeared with two verbs which formed conjunction before or after the second verb in conjunction (if adverb appeared before or after the first verb in conjunction, it was coded appropriately); target contained verb in passive voice.
* Experiments 2 and 4: 0 = TP in sentence-initial position, 1 = TP in sentence-final position, 2 = another structure. The latter included: other structures; change of mind in target (e.g. *After a pause the tiger…the tiger jumped after a pause*); targets following incorrectly produced primes or primes with change of mind; target’s verb embedded (e.g. *The sailor had to shave in the morning*)*;* target contained two adjuncts – one in sentence-initial position and one in sentence final position (e.g. *At Christmas the penguin skied on the mountains*); for no verb repetition conditions only: prime’s verb repeated in target; for repetition conditions only: target followed prime with unintended verb; for Experiment 4, repetition conditions only: unintended TP used in target, or target follows prime with unintended TP.

TargetVerb (Experiments 1 and 2 only): 1 = intended verb used (applied to both repetition and no-repetition conditions); 0 = unintended verb used, repetition conditions; 2 = unintended verb used, no verb repetition conditions.

AdditionalElement: 1 = additional adjunct/modifier in target (e.g. *The mermaid dived into the water in the morning/The mermaid eventually dived into the sea*).

Transitive: 1 = Target verb followed by direct object (e.g. *The cow drunk water every night/The cow cautiously drunk water*).

Sentence: Prime or target sentence presented to participants.

Picture: Name of picture file viewed by participants in primes and targets containing the description of the image

Order: Order of item presentation

PrimeTarget: Indicates whether the trial was a prime (1) or a target (2)

Item: Item number

**Coding**

Experiments 1 and 3: a target completion was scored as pre-verbal (“0” in Code column) if the adverb appeared before the verb (e.g. *The cow cautiously drank*). It was scored as post-verbal (“1” in Code column) if the adverb appeared after the verb (e.g. *The cow drank cautiously*). Experiments 2 and 4: a target completion was scored as TP-first (“0” in Code column) if the TP adjunct appeared sentence-initially (e.g. *Every night the cow drank*). It was scored as TP-last (“1” in Code column) if the TP adjunct appeared sentence-finally (e.g. *The cow drank every night*).