

```

> anova(model.full, model.null)
refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)
Data: DV
Models:
model.null: RT ~ (1 + Context * Sentence | Subject) + (1 + Context * Sentence |
model.null:      Item)
model.full: RT ~ Context * Sentence + (1 + Context * Sentence | Subject) +
model.full:      (1 + Context * Sentence | Item)
      Df    AIC    BIC logLik deviance  Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
model.null 22 26720 26840 -13338    26676
model.full 25 26718 26853 -13334    26668 8.6625   3 0.03413 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

- Our model with the fixed effects (as well as the random effects) is a better fit for our data than is the model just with the random effects. Now we need to look at the model parameters using the `summary()` function...

```

> summary(model_full)

```

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	1568.75	76.24	50.07	20.577	<2e-16	***
Context1	-69.01	39.87	25.94	-1.731	0.0954	.
Sentence1	-36.20	86.01	29.77	-0.421	0.6768	
Context1:Sentence1	-168.73	80.36	25.51	-2.100	0.0458	*

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

- We can see that the interaction is significant. But how do we know what difference(s) is/are driving this effect?
- Think back to ANOVA days - we need to now do something else...