

- We can run pairwise comparisons. We can ask for a correction to be applied if we want to, but in this case we're doing to work out that correction by hand. There are only 2 theoretically meaningful pairwise comparisons, so we multiply the reported p value by 2 to manually apply Bonferroni correction.
- We use the `emmeans` function in the `emmeans` package.

```
> emmeans(model.full, pairwise~Context*Sentence, adjust="none")
$emmeans
```

Context	Sentence	emmean	SE	df	lower.CL	upper.CL
Negative	Negative	1473.962	81.92645	39.71	1308.344	1639.580
Positive	Negative	1627.340	97.87423	41.97	1429.818	1824.862
Negative	Positive	1594.530	96.56707	36.99	1398.865	1790.194
Positive	Positive	1579.181	90.79179	48.12	1396.644	1761.718

Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger
Confidence level used: 0.95

```
$contrasts
```

contrast	estimate	SE	df	t.ratio	p.value
Negative,Negative - Positive,Negative	-153.37807	50.68254	20.94	-3.026	0.0064
Negative,Negative - Negative,Positive	-120.56791	92.61292	30.57	-1.302	0.2027
Negative,Negative - Positive,Positive	-105.21905	92.22803	29.04	-1.141	0.2633
Positive,Negative - Negative,Positive	32.81016	97.35194	31.48	0.337	0.7383
Positive,Negative - Positive,Positive	48.15902	97.23988	26.58	0.495	0.6245
Negative,Positive - Positive,Positive	15.34886	62.02003	27.31	0.247	0.8064

Here we have the descriptive statistics associated with each of our 4 conditions.

Above are all the possible pairwise comparisons - only 2 are of theoretical interest to us:

1. A Negative meaning sentence following a Negative Context vs. the same Negative meaning following a Positive Context.
2. A Positive meaning sentence following a Negative Context vs. the same Positive meaning following a Positive Context.