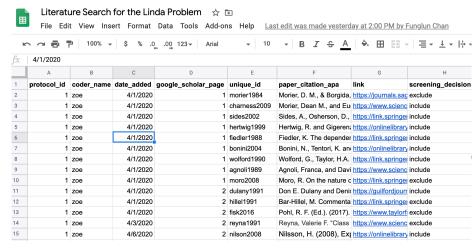
Getting started on coding ES

10 April 2020

Modern Research Methods

Literature Search (Assignment 7)





Get papers (Assignment 8)

Participants were assigned to one of two counterbalanced language conditions: Language 1.8 and Language 1B. Eighteen additional infants were tested and excluded for the following reasons: fussiness (14), experimental error (3), and not paying attention (1). Two additional infants showed looking time preferences > 3.5D from the mean (one in each language group with preferences in opposite directions), and were excluded from the analyses.

Apparatus and stimulus materials—Four Italian words with a strong—weak stress pattern were selected for use in this study: fuga, melo, pane, and tema (see Table 1). Although these words were phonetically legal in English, the passages in which they were presented contained non-English phonetic features (e.g., a trill, a voiced alveolar affricate, and a palatal nasal).

We created two counterbalanced languages to control for arbitrary listening preferences at test. Language 1A consisted of three identical blocks of 12 grammatically correct ansemantically reasonable meaningful standard Italian sentences (see the Appendix for sentence lists). These sentences contained the words fuga and melo, which both occurred six times in each block of 12 sentences. The component syllables of fuga and melo never appeared without each other (i.e., fu never appeared in the absence of ga, and vice versa).

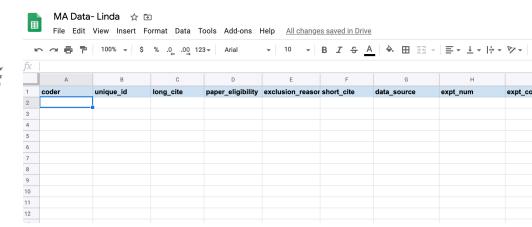
Recall that the TP of, for example, fuga corresponds to:

$$TP(ga|fu) = \frac{f(fuga)}{f(fu)}$$
.

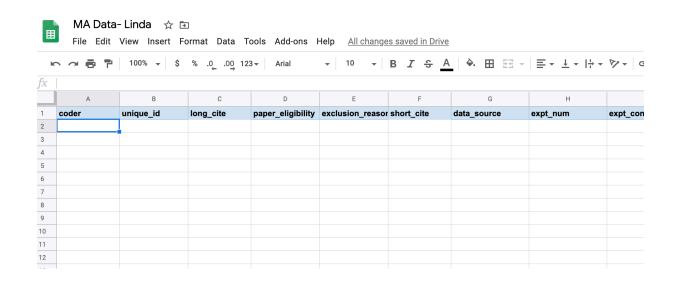
Because fu never appeared without ga, the internal TP of fuga (and of melo) was 1.0. Two other words, gune and tema, and their component syllables, were never presented in the mean and tema and tema passages (TP = 0). In the counterbalanced Language 1B, gune and tema each occurred each six times per block (TP = 1.0), while fuga and melo (and their component syllables) never occurred (TP = 0). This design is thus exactly analogous to the original Juscryk and Aslin (1995) study.



Enter data to calculate effect size (Assignment 8)



Coding studies for effect sizes



Meta-info about paper

studies



	A	В
1	study_ID	long_cite
2	SaffranAslinNewport1996	Saffran, J. R., Aslin, R. N., & Nev
3	SaffranAslinNewport1996	Saffran, J. R., Aslin, R. N., & Nev
4	PelucchiHaySaffran2009a	Pelucchi, B., Hay, J. F., & Saffrar
5	PelucchiHaySaffran2009a	Pelucchi, B., Hay, J. F., & Saffrar
6	PelucchiHaySaffran2009a	Pelucchi, B., Hay, J. F., & Saffrar
7	PellucchiHaySaffran2009b	Pelucchi, B., Hay, J. F., & Saffrar

Stats for calculating effect size

	AP	AQ
x_1		SD_1
	7.97	2.008581589
_	6.77	2.155550974
_	8.21	2.593838854
	9.08	2.95160973
	8.75	2.03646753

10.06 NA

moderators

AJ	AK
method	exposure_phase
HPP	familiarization

:

Goals for today:

 Take the list of "include" papers from your "relevant_studies" spreadsheet and put it in your "MA_data" spreadsheet. (Jaeah)

2. Understand the MA_data spreadsheet, and how to start coding papers. (Molly)

Steps for creating spreadsheet to code papers

- 1. Sort the "relevant_studies" sheet by **unique_id**. Are there any duplicates?
 - For the duplicate unique_ids, look at the paper_citation_apa column. If the duplicates are actually duplicate papers, delete one of the entries.
 - If the duplicated unique_ids identify different papers, change one of the unique ids.
- 2. Sort your "relevant_studies" by screening_decision.
- 3. Go to the "relevant_studies" spreadsheet, and copy the unique_id and paper_citation_apa columns for only the rows where exclusion decision is "include"
- 4. Paste the copied rows into the "MA data Template" spreadsheet.

Minimal Group Paradigm

- ingroup liking/allocation vs. outgroup liking/allocation
- Remember dependent measure has to be either liking or allocation
- Convert months to age (1 month = 30.44 days)
- To calculate effect size, we need one of the follow:
 - M_{ingroup}, M_{outgroup}, SD_{ingroup}, SD_{outgroup}
 - t-score comparing in group vs. outgroup
 - Cohen's d
- If there's a plot the the means and standard deviation on them (error bars) we can measure the plot let me know if you encounter one of these.
- Moderators to code

Linda Problem

- Linda problem: Mean number of conjunctive errors AND number of participants that made at least one error
- To calculate effect size, we need one of the follow:
 - Prop. with at least one error
 - M_{errors}, SD_{errrors}
 - t-score comparing in N errors to chance (I bet you won't see this)
 - Cohen's d (I bet you won't see this)
- If there's a plot the the means and standard deviation on them (error bars) we can measure the plot let me know if you encounter one of these.
- Moderators to code

Syntactic Bootstrapping

- Convert months to age (1 month = 30.44 days)
- Moderators
- Just verbs
- Include screenshot of video stimuli

Things to remember

- Each row is 1 effect size. Some papers may have many effect sizes; some may have only 1.
- If you decide to exclude a paper after looking at the full text, you only need to complete the first 5 columns in the MA_data spreadsheet.
- Coding effect sizes takes time (this why I'm only asking you to do 5!)
- You will likely need help with some of your papers
- So, I **strongly** encourage you to get started early and come to Jaeah and my office hours next week.