

Title of the paper

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Abstract

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Title of the paper

Introduction

Common conversations are not only defined by speech, but a plethora of other verbal and non-verbal means of communication such as gestures and facial expressions.

The Stroop- (Stroop, 1935), Simon- (Simon & Rudell, 1967) and Flanker task (Eriksen & Eriksen, 1974) are arguably some of the most well-established experimental paradigms in the field of (cognitive) psychology. Decomposing each task, the unifying element is that there always exist two dimension to each task that both convey some sort of information. Within each task, participants are instructed to disregard one target dimension in favor of the other. Within the Stroop Task that would mean that participants are instructed to respond to the color of a stimulus. However, the stimulus is also a color word and therefore conveys a second layer of information. If both the color and identity of the stimulus elicit the same response (*are congruent*), participants have repeatedly been shown to react faster and more accurate than in trials where both dimensions contradict each other (*incongruent*). This difference in performance (in both accuracy and reaction times) has since been dubbed the *congruency effect* (Botvinick et al., 2001, 2004; Eriksen & Eriksen, 1974; Simon & Rudell, 1967; Stroop, 1935).

A successful strand of various modern conceptions attempting to account for this *congruency effect* are the various *dual-route models* (e.g., Botvinick et al., 2001, 2004; De Jong et al., 1994; Ridderinkhof, 2002) that all hinge upon the assumption that both relevant and irrelevant information are being processed in parallel. The influential *conflict monitoring hypothesis* (Botvinick et al., 2001) posits the existence of an independent process monitoring for the occurrence of conflict, translating it into compensatory adjustments in control. The congruency effect then supposedly arises when relevant and irrelevant information are being superimposed. The congruency effect then supposedly arises when relevant and irrelevant information are being superimposed.

Method

Participants

Apparatus and Stimuli

Procedure

Design

Results

Discussion

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Appendix

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