

Assessing replication rates in journals of experimental linguistics

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Abstract

This is the abstract. ~150 words, avoid references, optional graphical abstract, keywords (max. 6, avoid abbreviations, AE spelling)

It consists of two paragraphs.

Introduction

The replication of results is an integral part of cumulative experimental science (e.g., Campbell, 1969; Rosenthal, 1990; Zwaan et al., 2018). Yet, various scientific disciplines are currently facing what is often referred to as the “replication crisis,” a state of affairs that is characterized by an alarming amount of failed replication attempts (**fidler_reproducibility_2018?**). Here, we define replications as studies that arrive at the same scientific conclusions as an initial study, collecting new data and completing new analyses by using the same methodology (see Barba, 2018 for a comprehensive overview of different terminological uses.). Coordinated efforts to replicate published findings have uncovered surprisingly low rates of successful replications in fields such as psychology (Open Science Collaboration, 2015), economics (Camerer et al., 2016) and social sciences (Camerer et al., 2018). One driving factor of this lack of replicability is an asymmetric incentive system that rewards novel confirmatory findings over direct replications and null results. Replication studies are not very popular because the necessary time and resource investment are not appropriately rewarded in contemporary academic incentive systems (e.g., Koole and Lakens, 2012; Nosek et al., 2012). Both successful replications (Madden et al., 1995) and repeated failures to replicate (e.g., Doyen et al., 2012) are rarely published, and if they are published they are usually published in less prestigious outlets than the original findings. These dynamics lead to an abundance of positive findings in the absence of possible conflicting negative evidence (see also e.g. **fanelli_pressures_2010?**).

Researchers from fields such as psychology (Makel et al., 2012), education science (Makel and Plucker, 2014), and special education research (Makel et al.,

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2016) have assessed the amount of direct replications in their respective fields and report low replication rates ranging from 0.13% in the education sciences to 1.07% in psychology publications.

Experimental linguistics shares research practices that have been shown to decrease the replicability of findings. Thus, there are raising concerns about a similarly low number of replication studies conducted and published in this field (e.g. Marsden et al., 2018; Roettger and Baer-Henney, 2019). A number of failed replication attempts reported in various subfields of linguistics indicate that these concerns are warranted (e.g. in language comprehension: Papesch, 2015; predictive processing: Nieuwland et al., 2018; among others: Chen, 2007; Stack et al., 2018; Westbury, 2018).

In order to thoroughly understand and be able to address this problem, it is important to assess the number of replication attempts and their contributing factors.

The present study assessed the frequency and typology of replication studies that have been published in a representative sample of experimental linguistic journals from 1988 to 2020. Our study aims at answering two main questions: How many direct replications are published in experimental linguistics? Are there factors that affect the replication rates that are either found at the journal level (e.g. journal policies, open access, journal impact factor, etc.) or at the study level (author composition, investigated language, etc.)

The study consisted of two analyses parts: First, we assessed the rate of mentioning the term replication (search string: replic*) across 100 linguistic journals. Second, we categorized the type of replication studies (direct, partial, conceptual) in a subset subset of twenty journals. We then related their prevalence to factors like the year of publication, and the citation and publication year of the initial study.

How often do journals mention the term replication?

The key dependent variable of the first part of this study was the rate of replication mention for journals relevant to the field of experimental linguistics.

Material and methods

The study design has been preregistered at #####-##-## and can be inspected here: <https://osf.io/9ceas/>. In order to determine the rates of replication mention for individual journals, we drew on a method introduced by Makel et al. (2012). First, a sample of 100 journals relevant to the field of experimental linguistics has been identified by making use of the search engine “Web of Science” (<https://webofknowledge.com>) at #####-##-##. We restricted the search results to journals in the web of science category “Linguistics” which had at least 100 articles published and a high ratio of articles containing the term “experiment*” in title, abstract or keywords. All articles categorized as written in English between 1945-2020 were taken into account. We selected a subset of those 100 journals that had the highest ratio of mentioning the term “experiment*.”

The ratio between overall number of articles and those articles mentioning the term “experiment*” ranged between 6.1 and 60.3 (with a median of 11.5). The full list of journals can be inspected here: <https://osf.io/q2e9k/>. Albeit a rough proxy, this procedure help us identifying journals relevant to the field of experimental linguistics. After journal selection, we obtained the total number of articles containing the search term “replicat*” in title, abstract or keywords via Web of Science search. Following the method used by Makel et al. (2012), the rates of replication mention are calculated by dividing the number of articles containing the term “replicat*” by the total number of articles for each journal. As we were only interested in experimental linguistic studies, we only included articles containing the search term “experiment*” in this formula.

Replication mentions are related to three journal properties: Journal policies related to replication studies, journal impact factor and whether the journal is open access or not. We examined the journals’ submission guidelines adopting a method suggested by Martin and Clarke (2017). They grouped psychology journals into four categories dependent on whether they encourage replication studies or not in their “instructions to authors” and “aims and scope” sections on the journal websites. For our analysis, we only distinguished between those journals explicitly encouraging replication studies and those that do not.

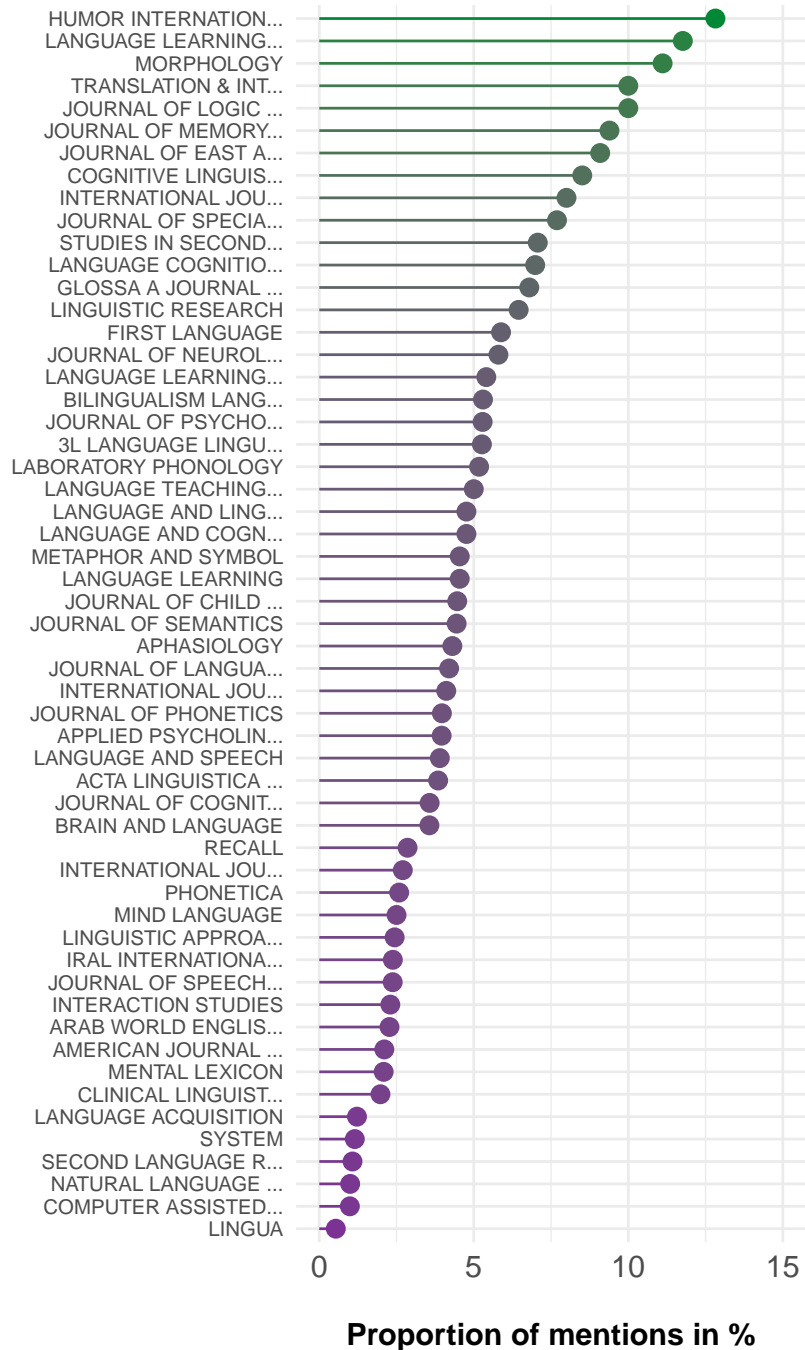
We extracted Journal Impact Factors via Journal Citation Reports (<https://jcr.clarivate.com>). The 2019 journal impact factors are calculated by dividing the citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 and 2018 by the total number of citable items in 2017 and 2018.

We assessed whether journals published open access via Web of Science. We distinguished between three categories: journals which are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (“DOAJ gold”), journals with some articles being published as open access articles (“partial”) and journals with no option to publish open access (“no”).

Results

Out of the 51272 articles in our sample, 8006 mentioned the term experiment* in title, abstract, or keywords. Out of these articles, 347 contained the term “replic*.” Thus 4.3% of all experimental articles in our sample mentioned the term “replic*.”

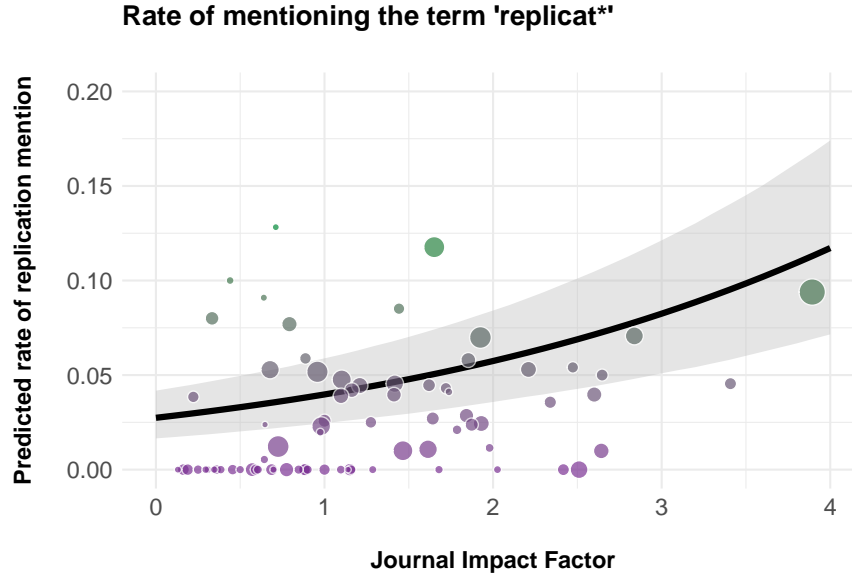
The distribution of the mention rate substantially varies across journals ranging from 0 to 1280%. Overall, almost half of all journals ($n = 43$) did not mention the term in any of their articles. The median mention rate across journals is 1.6 (SD = 3.3). This mentioning rate is comparable to the 1.6% that Makel et al. (2012) have reported on in their study on psychology. Figure X illustrated the variation across those journals that exhibited at least one mention of the term.



Following preregistered protocol, we statistically estimated the mention rate as predicted relative to the following factors: journal impact factors (continuous), open access (binary: open access journal or not), and replication policies (binary: either explicitly encourage or not). We used Bayesian parameter estimation based on generalized linear regression models with a binomial link function. The model was fitted to the proportion of replication mentions per journal using the R package *brms* (Bürkner, 2016). We used weakly informative normal priors centered on 0 ($sd = 2.5$) for the intercept and Cauchy priors centered on zero ($scale = 2.5$) for all population-level regression coefficients. These priors are what is referred to as regularizing (Gelman et al., 2008), i.e. our prior assumption is agnostic as to whether the predictors affect the dependent variable, thus making our model conservative with regards to the predictors under investigation. Four sampling chains with 2000 iterations each will be run for each model, with a warm-up period of 1000 iterations. For relevant predictor levels and contrasts between predictor levels, we will report the posterior probability for the rate of replication mention. We summarize these distributions by reporting the posterior mean and the 95% credible intervals (calculated as the highest posterior density interval).

The model estimates the proportion of replication mentions as 2.7% [1.7, 4.2] at a JIF of 0 and estimates an increase of the proportion with each integer unit of JIF (log odds = 0.39 [0.29, 0.49]). FigureX illustrates this relationship.

However, further explorations indicate that JIF is highly correlated with the number of experimental studies reported in a journal (Spearman correlation = 0.43). This correlation makes intuitively sense. Experimental linguistic articles are often associated with psychology adjacent fields, possibly attracting a broader audience and being cited more widely. Given this correlation, it remains unclear if the term “replicat*” is used more often in high impact journals or simply more common in journals that generally publish more experimental studies.



The model estimates the impact of whether the journal is open access or not and whether replications are explicitly encouraged or not both as positive, i.e. the term replication is mentioned more often in both open access journals and journals that explicitly encourage direct replications. However, the uncertainty around these estimates is substantial (open access: 0.41 [-0.41, 1.14]; policy: 0.24 [-0.27, 0.72]). The large amount of uncertainty surrounding the estimates is not surprising given the small number of journals that explicitly encourage direct replications (2 out of 98), and the small number of open access journals (11 out of 98).

How many of these mentions are actual replications?

The second part of the study aimed at obtaining a clearer picture about what types of replication studies are published and whether direct replications are becoming more frequent over time. Because the term “replication” is commonly used in ambiguous ways, the articles that contained the search term “replicat*” required further analysis to determine whether the articles in question indeed reported a replication study or used the term in a different way.

Material and methods

From the superset of 100 journals obtained above, the first 20 journals (i.e. those journals with the highest proportion of experimental studies) were selected for a more detailed analysis while excluding journals for which less than 2 hits (TS=(replicat*)) could be obtained (see here for a list of article counts per journal: <https://osf.io/f3yp8/>). Because of the skewed distribution of our

sample (114 hits for Journal of Memory and Language, and less than 40 for all other journals), we randomly selected 50 out of the 114 articles for the Journal of Memory and Language in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of papers across journals (see here for details). The sampling procedure above resulted in 210 possible self-labeled replication studies.

We identified whether the article in question indeed presented a replication study or not. The relevant parts of the papers were title and abstract of the paper, sentences around occurrences of the search term “replicat*” as well as the paragraph before the Methods section and the first paragraph of the Discussion section (following the procedure specified by Makel et al. (2016)). If the authors explicitly claimed that (one of) their research aim(s) was to replicate or methods of an initial study, this article was treated as a replication and was submitted to further analysis according to the preregistered coding scheme here: <https://osf.io/ct2xj/>.

When extracting number and types of changes made to the initial study, we assumed that the authors of a replication study did not make any drastic changes *without* reporting them. The replication studies were classified according to three types: direct replication (0 changes), partial replication (1 change) and conceptual replication (2 or more changes), following Marsden et al. (2018). We noted the nature of the change as one of the following categories (yes/no): experimental paradigm, sample, materials/experimental set-up, dependent variable, independent variable, and control. We also noted the language under investigation. The information on whether the article was published open access as well as citation counts and years of publication for both studies were obtained from Web of Science. An author overlap was attested when at least one author was a (co-)author on both articles.

Results

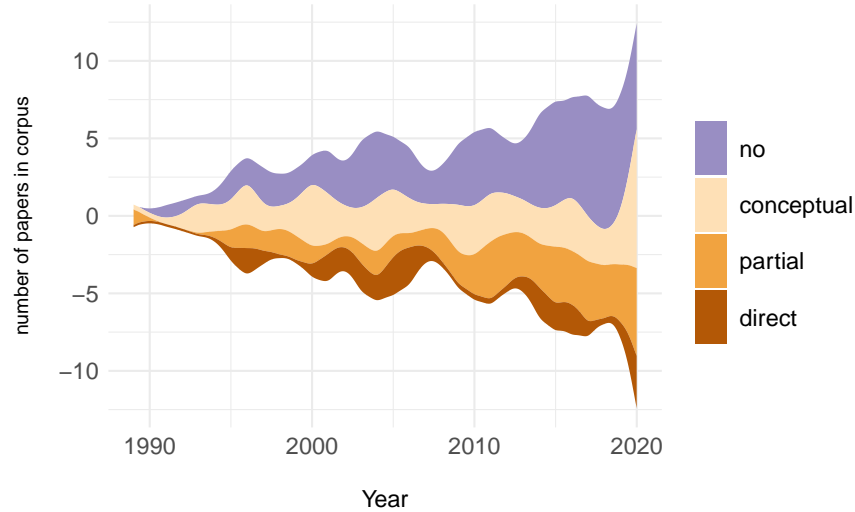
Out of the 210 articles in the subsample, 117 were self-claimed replications according to our criteria. The remaining 93 mentions were xxx. Out of these replication studies, we categorized 66 as conceptual, 42 as partial, and only 8 as direct replications which amounts to 6.8% of all coded cases.

Looking closer at direct replications, 3 studies were independent studies, i.e. there was no overlap between authors of the initial study and the replication study. Out of these independent direct replication studies, 2 were self-labeled as successful replications. In other words, our sample included only one independent failed replication attempt.

Figure X illustrates the development of replication studies across the time span of our sample. While the overall number of studies increased over the years, the proportion of direct replications remained stable at best. However, it seems as if there is an increasing number of partial and conceptual replications that was published within the last few years.¹

¹Given the small number of direct replications in our sample, both a descriptive assessment and an inferential assessment as preregistered are very uninformative. The reader is directed

Number of replication types from 1988–2020



One possible reason for the absence of increasing (direct) replication rates could be that experimental linguistics predominantly replicates experimental findings across languages, making it by definition at least only a partial replication. However, only a minority of replications targeted a different language than the initial study (15.4%). The majority of replication efforts were conducted within the same language as the initial study. In fact, 66.7% of all replication studies were studies on English varieties.

The median number of years between an initial and a replication study is 7 years. Initial studies were on average 41.1 times cited before a replication was published which amounts to a average yearly citation rate of 5.9 citations. This is average citation rate was well above the impact factor of journals in publishing experimental studies in linguistics (median JIF in superset: 1.1). However, replications were on average 17 times cited which amounts to only amounts to an average yearly citation rate (calculated up to the time of analysis) of 0.6 citations. These numbers are in line with Marsden et al. (2018) investigated the prevalence of replication studies across second language research. They found that replication studies were on average conducted after more than six years and over a hundred citations of the original study. Thus, replications are either only performed after the original study had already impacted the field substantially or is only then published if the original study was impactful. The drop in citations for replication studies compared to the initial study is in line

to the supplementary materials, if they are interested in the model outputs of the preregistered analysis.

with the lack of perceived prestige of replication studies (e.g., Koole and Lakens, 2012; Nosek et al., 2012).

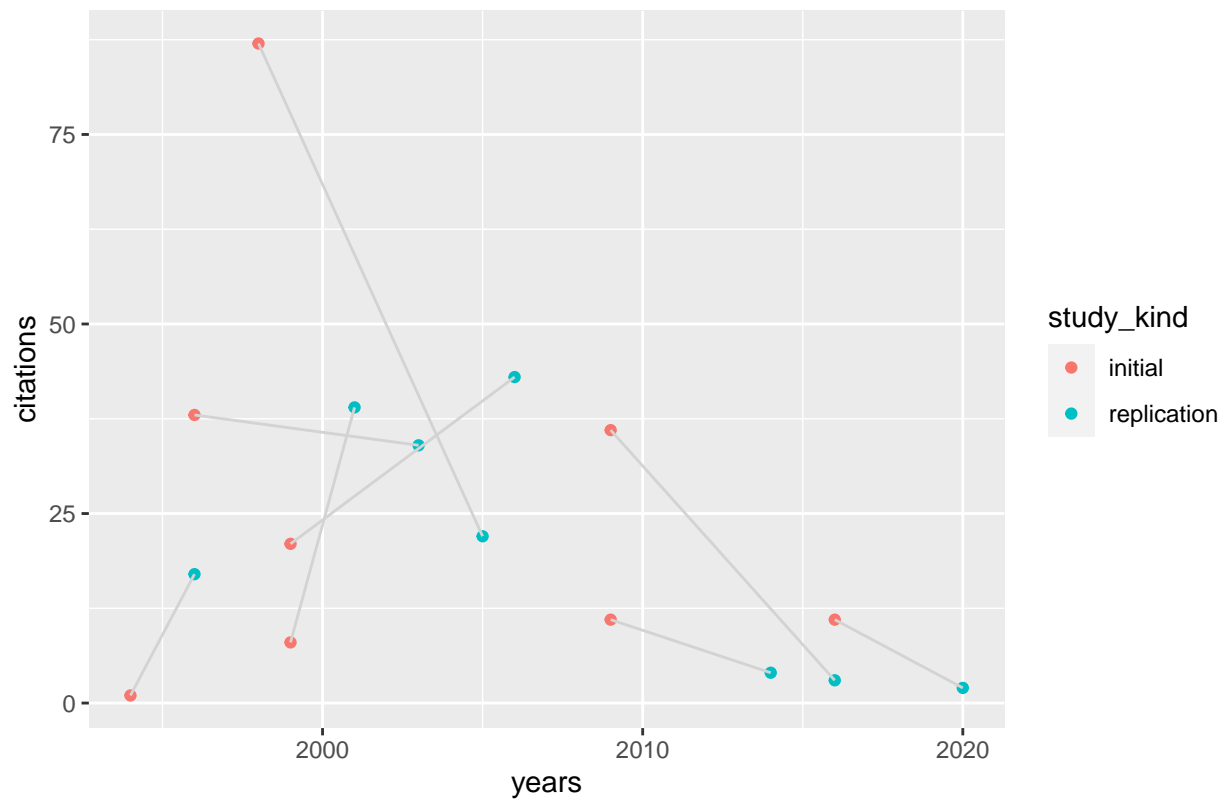
Case study of Journal of Memory and Language

```
## type_replication
## conceptual    direct    partial
##          0.44      0.09      0.47
```

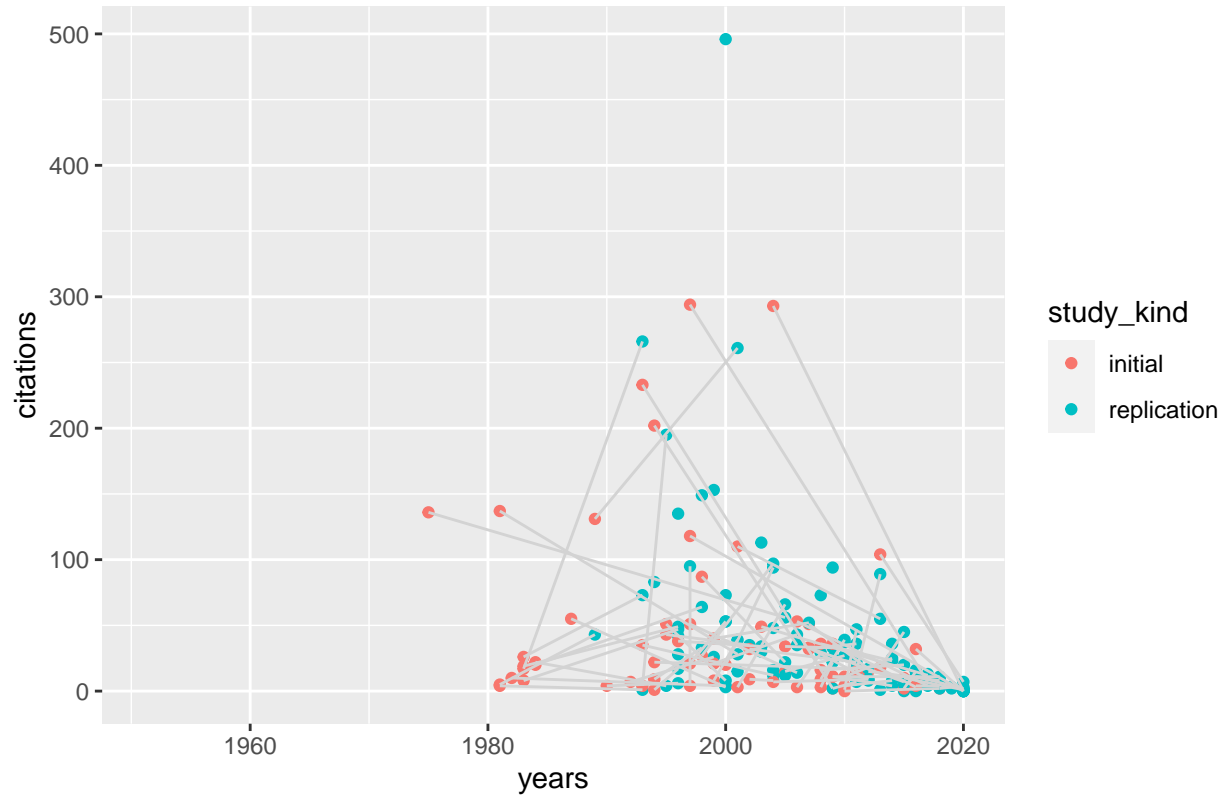
```
##
##          auth_overlap
## type_replication    0    1
## conceptual 0.18 0.26
## direct    0.06 0.03
## partial   0.24 0.24
```

```
## [1] 0.04
```

After how many years and how many citations do replication studies get pu



After how many years and how many citations do replication studies get published?



Discussion

- too little replication attempts in experimental linguistics
- journals guidelines generally don't encourage replication studies
- ...

General discussion

- compare rate of replication mention to previous studies in different fields
→ broader picture

Caveats

This procedure is necessarily only a rough proxy of relevant experimental linguistic articles published in the field and several articles might thus have been overlooked and not been included in the analysis.

Appendices

identified as A, B, etc.

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