generalizability-writeup

Methods

Following Harmon and Kapatsinski (2017), two artificial languages were used: Dan and Nem **?@fig-harmonfig1**. In each language, the same four suffixes were used: *-sil*, *-dan*, *-nem*, and *-shoon*. Notably, (overlapping in meaning blah blah blah).
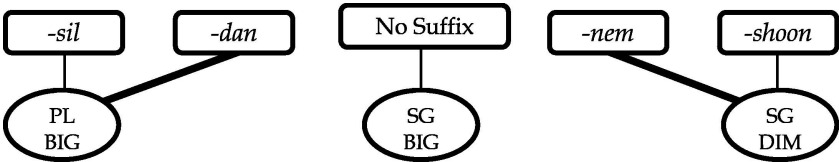

Figure 1: A description of the suffixes in our artificial languages, reproduced from Harmon and Kapatsinski (2017).

Our Experiment comprised of three different conditions (see **?@tbl-conditionslist**), one in which the type frequency of the frequent language's suffix was manipulated, one in which the token frequency was manipulated, and one in which both were manipulated.

Table 1: Caption for table.

	Frequent Token	Frequent Type	Infrequent Token	Infrequent Type
Condition 1	12	12	12	3
Condition 2	12	3	3	3
Condition 3	12	12	3	3

Results

Harmon, Zara, and Vsevolod Kapatsinski. 2017. "Putting Old Tools to Novel Uses: The Role of Form Accessibility in Semantic Extension." *Cognitive Psychology* 98: 22–44. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2017.08.002.