

Context Effects in recognition of English CVCCVC word and nonwords by native and non-native listeners

30 native (L1 = English) and 30 non-native (L1 = German) speakers listened to English CVCCVC words and nonwords mixed with noise. Of the words, half were monomorphemic and half bimorphemic. The *j*-factor model [Boothroyd & Nittrouer, *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **84**, 101–114 (1988)] was used as a measure of lexical context effects. For both native and non-native speakers, words showed greater context effects than nonwords, though the difference was not as large for non-native speakers. Monomorphemic words also exhibited greater context effects than bimorphemic words, though only for native speakers. In an items analysis, a negative correlation with *j* was found for lexical frequency and a positive correlation for neighborhood density, for both native and non-native speakers, though more pronounced in native speakers. Misperceptions between native and non-native speakers were also compared, with non-native speakers showing patterns predictable by phonological differences between the two languages. The *j*-factor results extend previous research using CVC stimuli, providing additional support for its efficacy as a measure of context effects. The differences (and lack thereof for non-native speakers) between mono- and bimorphemic words are interpreted as evidence in support of a combinatorial model of lexical access. [Work supported by NIH/NIDCD]