

# Violet A Brown

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/148554/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

19  
papers

431  
citations

1163117  
8  
h-index

888059  
17  
g-index

24  
all docs

24  
docs citations

24  
times ranked

332  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	An Introduction to Linear Mixed-Effects Modeling in R. <i>Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science</i> , 2021, 4, 251524592096035.	9.4	138
2	Measuring Listening Effort: Convergent Validity, Sensitivity, and Links With Cognitive and Personality Measures. <i>Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research</i> , 2018, 61, 1463-1486.	1.6	89
3	Face mask type affects audiovisual speech intelligibility and subjective listening effort in young and older adults. <i>Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications</i> , 2021, 6, 49.	2.0	47
4	What accounts for individual differences in susceptibility to the McGurk effect?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0207160.	2.5	37
5	Rapid adaptation to fully intelligible nonnative-accented speech reduces listening effort. <i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2020, 73, 1431-1443.	1.1	28
6	Understanding Speech amid the Jingle and Jangle: Recommendations for Improving Measurement Practices in Listening Effort Research. <i>Auditory Perception &amp; Cognition</i> , 2020, 3, 169-188.	1.1	19
7	Talking Points: A Modulating Circle Increases Listening Effort Without Improving Speech Recognition in Young Adults. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2020, 27, 536-543.	2.8	13
8	About Face: Seeing the Talker Improves Spoken Word Recognition but Increases Listening Effort. <i>Journal of Cognition</i> , 2019, 2, 44.	1.4	11
9	Noise increases listening effort in normal-hearing young adults, regardless of working memory capacity. <i>Language, Cognition and Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 34, 628-640.	1.2	10
10	Publishing Open, Reproducible Research With Undergraduates. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2019, 10, 564.	2.1	7
11	Revisiting the relationship between implicit racial bias and audiovisual benefit for nonnative-accented speech. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2022, 84, 2074-2086.	1.3	7
12	Talking points: A modulating circle reduces listening effort without improving speech recognition. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2019, 26, 291-297.	2.8	6
13	Keep listening: Grammatical context reduces but does not eliminate activation of unexpected words.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i> , 2018, 44, 962-973.	0.9	6
14	“Paying” attention to audiovisual speech: Do incongruent stimuli incur greater costs?. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2019, 81, 1743-1756.	1.3	4
15	Revisiting the target-masker linguistic similarity hypothesis. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2022, 84, 1772-1787.	1.3	3
16	Recall of Speech is Impaired by Subsequent Masking Noise: A Replication of Rabbitt (1968) Experiment 2. <i>Auditory Perception &amp; Cognition</i> , 2020, 3, 158-167.	1.1	2
17	Speech and non-speech measures of audiovisual integration are not correlated. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2022, 84, 1809-1819.	1.3	2
18	“Where are the . . . Fixations?” Grammatical number cues guide anticipatory fixations to upcoming referents and reduce lexical competition.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i> , 2022, 48, 643-657.	0.9	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Node Ordering for Rescalable Network Summarization (or, the Apparent Magic of Word Frequency) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	0.9	0