

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

1162367

8
h-index

887659

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.	5.4	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.	0.7	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.	1.1	47
4	What accounts for individual differences in susceptibility to the McGurk effect?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0207160.	1.1	37
5	Rapid adaptation to fully intelligible nonnative-accented speech reduces listening effort. <i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2020, 73, 1431-1443.	0.6	28
6	Understanding Speech amid the Jingle and Jangle: Recommendations for Improving Measurement Practices in Listening Effort Research. <i>Auditory Perception & Cognition</i> , 2020, 3, 169-188.	0.5	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.	1.4	13
8	About Face: Seeing the Talker Improves Spoken Word Recognition but Increases Listening Effort. <i>Journal of Cognition</i> , 2019, 2, 44.	1.0	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.	0.7	10
10	Publishing Open, Reproducible Research With Undergraduates. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2019, 10, 564.	1.1	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.	0.7	7
12	Talking points: A modulating circle reduces listening effort without improving speech recognition. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2019, 26, 291-297.	1.4	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.	0.7	6
14	“Paying” attention to audiovisual speech: Do incongruent stimuli incur greater costs?. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2019, 81, 1743-1756.	0.7	4
15	Revisiting the target-masker linguistic similarity hypothesis. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2022, 84, 1772-1787.	0.7	3
16	Recall of Speech is Impaired by Subsequent Masking Noise: A Replication of Rabbitt (1968) Experiment 2. <i>Auditory Perception & Cognition</i> , 2020, 3, 158-167.	0.5	2
17	Speech and non-speech measures of audiovisual integration are not correlated. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2022, 84, 1809-1819.	0.7	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.	0.7	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	0.7	0