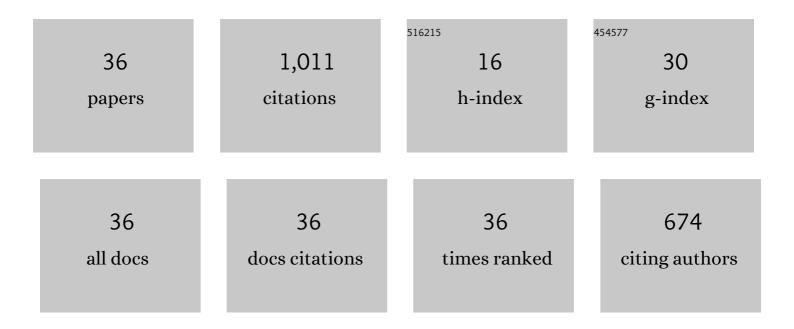
## **Ruth Filik**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1927430/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sarcasm in Written Communication: Emoticons are Efficient Markers of Intention. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 2016, 21, 105-120.	1.7	129
2	Testing theories of irony processing using eye-tracking and ERPs Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2014, 40, 811-828.	0.7	117
3	The on-line processing of written irony. Cognition, 2010, 116, 421-436.	1.1	90
4	Sarcasm and emoticons: Comprehension and emotional impact. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2016, 69, 2130-2146.	0.6	67
5	Emotional responses to irony and emoticons in written language: Evidence from EDA and facial EMG. Psychophysiology, 2016, 53, 1054-1062.	1.2	61
6	Online processing of moral transgressions: ERP evidence for spontaneous evaluation. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 1021-1029.	1.5	48
7	Inner Speech during Silent Reading Reflects the Reader's Regional Accent. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25782.	1.1	46
8	Processing contextual and lexical cues to focus: Evidence from eye movements in reading. Language and Cognitive Processes, 2013, 28, 875-903.	2.3	45
9	The role of character-based knowledge in online narrative comprehension: Evidence from eye movements and ERPs. Brain Research, 2013, 1506, 94-104.	1.1	42
10	The Influence of Tall Man Lettering on Drug Name Confusion. Drug Safety, 2010, 33, 677-687.	1.4	35
11	A systematic and methodological review of attentional biases in eating disorders: Food, body, and perfectionism. Brain and Behavior, 2019, 9, e01458.	1.0	35
12	New Body Scales Reveal Body Dissatisfaction, Thin-Ideal, and Muscularity-Ideal in Males. American Journal of Men's Health, 2018, 12, 740-750.	0.7	34
13	What is the difference between irony and sarcasm? An fMRI study. Cortex, 2019, 115, 112-122.	1.1	24
14	An eye-tracking investigation of written sarcasm comprehension: The roles of familiarity and context Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2016, 42, 1867-1893.	0.7	23
15	The role of defaultness and personality factors in sarcasm interpretation: Evidence from eye-tracking during reading. Metaphor and Symbol, 2018, 33, 148-162.	0.4	22
16	When language gets emotional: Irony and the embodiment of affect in discourse. Acta Psychologica, 2015, 156, 114-125.	0.7	19
17	Emoji as a tool to aid the comprehension of written sarcasm: Evidence from younger and older adults. Computers in Human Behavior, 2022, 126, 106971.	5.1	18
18	The role of emoticons in sarcasm comprehension in younger and older adults: Evidence from an eye-tracking experiment. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2020, 73, 1729-1744.	0.6	16

Ruth Filik

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Emotional Processing of Ironic Versus Literal Criticism in Autistic and Nonautistic Adults: Evidence From Eyeâ€Tracking. Autism Research, 2020, 13, 563-578.	2.1	15
20	Anaphoric reference to quantified antecedents: An event-related brain potential study. Neuropsychologia, 2011, 49, 3786-3794.	0.7	14
21	Electrophysiological dynamics of Chinese phonology during visual word recognition in Chinese-English bilinguals. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 6869.	1.6	14
22	Online representations of non-canonical sentences are more than good-enough. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2022, 75, 30-42.	0.6	14
23	Examining the emotional impact of sarcasm using a virtual environment. Metaphor and Symbol, 2018, 33, 185-197.	0.4	12
24	ChapterÂ12. Investigating sarcasm comprehension using eye-tracking during reading. Figurative Thought and Language, 0, , 255-276.	0.2	12
25	Task-dependent evaluative processing of moral and emotional content during comprehension: An ERP study. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 18, 389-409.	1.0	9
26	Development and validation of new figural scales for female body dissatisfaction assessment on two dimensions: thin-ideal and muscularity-ideal. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 1114.	1.2	9
27	Eating disorder symptomatology and body mass index are associated with readers' expectations about character behavior: Evidence from eyeâ€ŧracking during reading. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 2018, 51, 1070-1079.	2.1	8
28	The Effects of Character Desire on Focus Patterns and Pronominal Reference Following Quantified Statements. Discourse Processes, 2010, 47, 588-616.	1.1	7
29	Examining the influence of perspective and prosody on expected emotional responses to irony: Evidence from event-related brain potentials Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2021, 75, 107-113.	0.7	7
30	Emoji Identification and Emoji Effects on Sentence Emotionality in ASD-Diagnosed Adults and Neurotypical Controls. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 2023, 53, 2514-2528.	1.7	7
31	Irony as a Test of the Presupposition-Denial Account: An ERP Study. Journal of Psycholinguistic Research, 2021, 50, 1321-1335.	0.7	3
32	Examining the role of context in written sarcasm comprehension: Evidence from eye-tracking during reading Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2020, 46, 1966-1976.	0.7	3
33	Do readers maintain word-level uncertainty during reading? A pre-registered replication study. Journal of Memory and Language, 2022, 125, 104336.	1.1	3
34	No evidence of word-level uncertainty in younger and older adults in self-paced reading. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2022, 75, 1085-1093.	0.6	2
35	An eye-tracking study examining the relationship between males' eating disorder symptomatology, body mass index, and expectations about character behaviour in text. Cognition and Emotion, 2021, 35, 1543-1558.	1.2	1
36	Literal vs. hyperbole: examining speech preferences in testimonies of victims of sexual crime. Psychology, Crime and Law, 0, , 1-17.	0.8	0