

Tatjana A Nazir

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5417436/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

2,900
citations

186265

28
h-index

168389

53
g-index

54
all docs

54
docs citations

54
times ranked

2216
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cross-talk between Language Processes and Overt Motor Behavior in the First 200 msec of Processing. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 18, 1607-1615.	2.3	319
2	Word processing in Parkinson's disease is impaired for action verbs but not for concrete nouns. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2008, 46, 743-756.	1.6	247
3	Developing Normal Reading Skills: Aspects of the Visual Processes Underlying Word Recognition. <i>Journal of Experimental Child Psychology</i> , 2000, 76, 123-150.	1.4	149
4	Effects of lateral masking and spatial precueing on gap-resolution in central and peripheral vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 1992, 32, 771-777.	1.4	144
5	Some results on translation invariance in the human visual system. <i>Spatial Vision</i> , 1990, 5, 81-100.	1.4	134
6	Making disjunctions exclusive. <i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2008, 61, 1741-1760.	1.1	124
7	Reading habits, perceptual learning, and recognition of printed words. <i>Brain and Language</i> , 2004, 88, 294-311.	1.6	104
8	Word, Pseudoword, and Nonword Processing: A Multitask Comparison Using Event-Related Brain Potentials. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 9, 758-775.	2.3	98
9	The Left Ventral Occipito-Temporal Response to Words Depends on Language Lateralization but Not on Visual Familiarity. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2010, 20, 1153-1163.	2.9	94
10	Subliminal display of action words interferes with motor planning: A combined EEG and kinematic study. <i>Journal of Physiology (Paris)</i> , 2008, 102, 130-136.	2.1	93
11	Grip Force Reveals the Context Sensitivity of Language-Induced Motor Activity during "Action Words" Processing: Evidence from Sentential Negation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e50287.	2.5	80
12	Letter legibility and visual word recognition. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 1998, 26, 810-821.	1.6	79
13	On words and their letters. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 1991, 29, 171-174.	0.2	77
14	Eye movement control in reading unspaced text: the case of the Japanese script. <i>Vision Research</i> , 2001, 41, 2503-2510.	1.4	76
15	Cerebral Lateralization of Frontal Lobe Language Processes and Lateralization of the Posterior Visual Word Processing System. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 20, 672-681.	2.3	73
16	Letter visibility and word recognition: The optimal viewing position in printed words. <i>Perception & Psychophysics</i> , 1992, 52, 315-328.	2.3	72
17	Visual constraints in written word recognition: evidence from the optimal viewing-position effect. <i>Journal of Research in Reading</i> , 2005, 28, 216-228.	2.0	71
18	Language-Induced Motor Perturbations during the Execution of a Reaching Movement. <i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 2008, 61, 933-943.	1.1	71

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Neural correlates of non-verbal social interactions: A dual-EEG study. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2014, 55, 85-97.	1.6	60
20	Early involvement of dorsal and ventral pathways in visual word recognition: An ERP study. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1272, 32-44.	2.2	51
21	Lateral masking: Limitations of the feature interaction account. <i>Perception & Psychophysics</i> , 1999, 61, 177-189.	2.3	48
22	Perceptual and lexical effects in letter identification: An event-related potential study of the word superiority effect. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1098, 153-160.	2.2	47
23	Grip Force Is Part of the Semantic Representation of Manual Action Verbs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e9728.	2.5	46
24	Action relevance in linguistic context drives word-induced motor activity. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 163.	2.0	41
25	Learning to associate novel words with motor actions: Language-induced motor activity following short training. <i>Cortex</i> , 2012, 48, 888-899.	2.4	40
26	PURE ALEXIA AND THE VIEWING POSITION EFFECT IN PRINTED WORDS. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychology</i> , 1998, 15, 93-140.	1.1	33
27	ERP evidence for the split fovea theory. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1185, 212-220.	2.2	32
28	How odgcrnwi becomes crowding: Stimulus-specific learning reduces crowding. <i>Journal of Vision</i> , 2007, 7, 18.	0.3	31
29	The effects of target discriminability and retinal eccentricity on saccade latencies: An analysis in terms of variable-criterion theory. <i>Psychological Research</i> , 1991, 53, 281-289.	1.7	29
30	Traces of Print Along the Visual Pathway. , 2000, , 3-22.		29
31	Scalar Implicatures: The Psychological Reality of Scales. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2016, 7, 1500.	2.1	28
32	On the role of refixations in letter strings: The influence of oculomotor factors. <i>Perception & Psychophysics</i> , 1991, 49, 373-389.	2.3	26
33	Perception of lowercase letters in peripheral vision: A discrimination matrix based on saccade latencies. <i>Perception & Psychophysics</i> , 1989, 46, 95-102.	2.3	25
34	Grasp It Loudly! Supporting Actions with Semantically Congruent Spoken Action Words. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30663.	2.5	24
35	Syntax at Hand: Common Syntactic Structures for Actions and Language. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e72677.	2.5	24
36	A simple technique to study embodied language processes: the grip force sensor. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2017, 49, 61-73.	4.0	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	On hemispheric specialisation and visual field effects in the perception of print: A comment on Jordan, Patching, and Thomas. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 20, 73-80.	1.1	14
38	Dynamics of Social Interaction: Kinematic Analysis of a Joint Action. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2016, 7, 2016.	2.1	14
39	Differential effects of age-of-acquisition for concrete nouns and action verbs: Evidence for partly distinct representations?. <i>Cognition</i> , 2007, 103, 131-146.	2.2	13
40	From "Logographic" to Normal Reading: The Case of a Deaf Beginning Reader. <i>Brain and Language</i> , 2001, 78, 212-223.	1.6	12
41	Simultaneous action execution and observation optimise grasping actions. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2013, 227, 407-419.	1.5	12
42	The c.429_452 duplication of the ARX gene: a unique developmental-model of limb kinetic apraxia. <i>Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases</i> , 2014, 9, 25.	2.7	12
43	The initial capitalization superiority effect in German: evidence for a perceptual frequency variant of the orthographic cue hypothesis of visual word recognition. <i>Psychological Research</i> , 2008, 72, 657-665.	1.7	10
44	The role of sensory-motor systems for language understanding. <i>Journal of Physiology (Paris)</i> , 2008, 102, 1-3.	2.1	10
45	Differentiating Semantic Categories during the Acquisition of Novel Words: Correspondence Analysis Applied to Event-related Potentials. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 26, 2552-2563.	2.3	10
46	A Novel Analog Reasoning Paradigm: New Insights in Intellectually Disabled Patients. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0149717.	2.5	10
47	Basal ganglia involvement in ARX patients: The reason for ARX patients very specific grasping?. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 19, 454-465.	2.7	10
48	"Embodied" language processing: Mental motor imagery aptitude predicts word-definition skill for high but not for low imageable words in adolescents. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2020, 145, 105628.	1.8	7
49	Why Language Processing Recruits Modality Specific Brain Regions: It Is Not About Understanding Words, but About Modelling Situations. <i>Journal of Cognition</i> , 2020, 3, 35.	1.4	7
50	On the origins of age-of-acquisition effects in the perception of printed words. <i>Developmental Science</i> , 2003, 6, 143-150.	2.4	6
51	Interwoven functionality of the brain's action and language systems. <i>Mental Lexicon</i> , 2010, 5, 231-254.	0.5	6
52	Motor resonance facilitates movement execution: an ERP and kinematic study. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 646.	2.0	4
53	Toward a neurolexicology. <i>Mental Lexicon</i> , 2012, 7, 210-236.	0.5	2
54	Word-induced postural changes reflect a tight interaction between motor and lexico-semantic representations. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 555, 129-133.	2.1	2