TIMED ACTION AND OBJECT NAMING

Anna Szekely
Lorant Eotvos University, Budapest, Hungary

Simonetta D'Amico University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy University of Rome "LUMSA", Italy

Antonella Devescovi University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy

Kara Federmeier University of California, San Diego

Dan Herron University of California, San Diego

Gowri Iyer University of California, San Diego

Thomas Jacobsen University of Leipzig, Germany

Elizabeth Bates University of California, San Diego

Technical Report CRL-0202 2002 Center for Research in Language University of California, San Diego La Jolla, CA 92093-0526

TIMED ACTION AND OBJECT NAMING

Anna Szekely, Simonetta D'Amico, Antonella Devescovi, Kara Federmeier, Dan Herron, Gowri Iyer, Thomas Jacobsen, Elizabeth Bates

Abstract

Factors affecting object and action naming were compared in a timed picture-naming paradigm, for drawings of 520 objects and 275 actions, named by adult native speakers of English. Massive differences between object and action naming were observed for all dependent variables, and theoretically relevant differences emerged in the variables that predict retrieval of nouns vs. verbs in this task. Matching object and action items for variables like frequency, age of acquisition, or picture complexity does not result in a match for measures of naming difficulty (name agreement or latency). Conversely, object and action items matched for naming difficulty invariably differ in their other lexical and pictorial properties. A reaction time disadvantage for action naming remains even after controlling for picture properties, target word properties, name agreement itself (reflecting the differential ambiguity of nouns and verbs) as well as a measure of conceptual or psychological complexity based on the number of relevant objects in the scene. Implications for method and theory in the study of lexical access are discussed, including relevance to a growing literature on the neurobiology and development of nouns and verbs.

Comparisons of noun and verb processing have taken on increased importance in the last few years, in behavioral studies of lexical access in brain-injured patients (Chen & Bates, 1998; Damasio & Tranel, 1993; Daniele, Giustolisi, Silveri, Colosimo, & Gainotti, 1994; Goodglass, 1993; Shapiro, Pascual-Leone, Mottaghy, Gangitano, & Caramazza, in press; Zingeser & Berndt, 1990), in neural imaging studies of normal adults (Damasio et al., 2001; Perani et al., 1999; Tyler, Russell, Fadili, & Moss, 2001), in studies of early lexical development (Caselli et al., 1995), as well as developmental studies of children with language difficulties (Dockrell, Messer, & George, 2001; Nation, Marshall, & Snowling, 2001). In the present study, we compare results for production of nouns (specifically, object names) and verbs (specifically, action names) in a timed picturenaming paradigm with English-speaking adults, using an unusually large sample of items in both categories (520 black-and-white drawings of common objects; 275 black-and-white drawings of common transitive and intransitive actions). This large database permits us to take a multivariate approach, exploring similarities and differences between nouns and verbs in naming behavior, and in the lexical and pictorial variables that predict this behavior.

Timed picture naming is among the first paradigms ever used to study real-time language processing (see Johnson, Paivio, & Clark, 1996 for a review), from early studies by Cattell (1886), through the pioneering work of Snodgrass and colleagues (Cycowicz, Friedman, Rothstein, & Snodgrass, 1997; Sanfeliu & Fernandez, 1996; Snodgrass & Vanderwart, 1980; Snodgrass & Yuditsky, 1996), to recent studies investigating covert or overt picture naming using functional

magnetic resonance imaging (Fiez & Tranel, 1997; Hernandez, Martinez, & Kohnert, 2000; Murtha, Chertkow, Beauregard, & Evans, 1999), and event-related brain potentials (Schmitt, Muente, & Kutas, 2000; Schmitt, Schiltz, Zaake, Kutas, & Muente, 2001; van Turennout, Hagoort, & Brown, 1997, 1999). Whether they have focused on object naming alone, or on comparisons of action and object naming, most of these studies have used black-and-white drawings to elicit picture names, including many of the same stimuli that we will employ in the present study.

Evidence for potential differences in brain organization for nouns (object names) and verbs (action names) comes from both timed and untimed studies of picture naming. Results in favor of differential brain organization include an apparent double dissociation between noun and verb production in brain-injured patients. Many nonfluent Broca's aphasics display specific deficits in the production of main verbs, compared with their production of object names, in confrontation naming (naming pictures outside of a phrase or sentence context) and in their spontaneous speech. A complementary profile has been reported for some fluent patients, including Wernicke's aphasics and some anomics, who display fewer problems with verbs and more severe problems in the production of names for common objects.

Although this double dissociation has been replicated in several languages, its interpretation is still controversial (for reviews, see Chen & Bates, 1998; Druks, 2002). Some investigators have proposed that form class distinctions are a "hardwired" property of the mental lexicon, with nouns in one region, verbs in another. Indeed, Caramazza and colleagues (Caramazza & Hillis, 1991; Shapiro et al., 2001) have suggested that this form class

principle may be replicated in several different brain regions, with the noun-verb distinction represented separately for each modality (e.g., separate phonemic and/or graphemic input buffers for nouns vs. verbs, contrasted with separate phonemic and/ or graphemic output buffers for nouns vs. verbs). Other investigators have suggested instead that the noun-verb contrast is secondary to a deeper contrast in the way that noun and verb meanings are represented and/or processed (Chen & Bates, 1998; Tyler et al., 2001). These processing accounts come in two varieties: accounts based on differences in the sensorimotor representations that underlie nouns and verbs (e.g., greater involvement of visual cortex in the representation of object names; greater involvement of motor cortex in the representation of action names), and accounts based on differences in the retrieval characteristics of nouns and verbs (e.g., variations in frequency and age of acquisition; variations in the lexical neighborhoods occupied by nouns vs. verbs, including the number of semantic associates and potential lexical competitors for a given target word). Behavioral studies comparing the factors that predict object vs. action naming would shed light on this controversy.

Support for a fundamental processing contrast between nouns and verbs can also be found in research on the early acquisition of nouns and verbs in children. In most of the studies conducted to date, in many different languages, nouns (names for common objects) appear early in the one-word stage, while main verbs (names for common actions) are exceedingly rare until vocabulary expands to approximately 200 words (Bates, Bretherton, & Snyder, 1988: Bates et al., 1994: Caselli, Casadio, & Bates, 1999; Caselli et al., 1995; Tomasello, Akhtar, Dodson, & Rekau, 1997; Tomasello & Merriman, 1995; but see Gopnik & Choi, 1995; Tardif, 1996; Tardif, Gelman, & Xu, 1999, for evidence that the relative timing of noun vs. verb production can vary over languages). A theoretical rationale for the late appearance of verbs was first outlined by Gentner (1982), who claimed that the semantic structures underlying verbs are inherently more complex and open-ended than the structures which define noun meaning (see also Clark & Gerrig, 1983). O'Grady (1987) also pointed out that acquisition of verbs and adjectives cannot proceed until the child has mastered enough nouns to support predication, since nouns are typically used as arguments, whereas verbs are most often used as segments of the predicates expressed by verbs and adjectives. Because it is known that age-of-acquisition is an important predictor of lexical retrieval in normal adults, this

differential timing in the early acquisition of nouns vs. verbs could contribute to differences in the way these words are processed, by normal adults and by brain-injured patients.

Our understanding of lexical retrieval for nouns vs. verbs is complicated by the fact that names for common objects are relatively easy to depict (in drawings or photographs). In contrast, action names are relatively difficult to depict in static drawings and/or photographs, requiring the speaker to make inferences about the action that the artist had in mind. Some investigators have tried to get around this problem by presenting short films for action naming (e.g., Berndt, Mitchum, Haendiges, & Sandson, 1997; Davidoff & Masterson, 1996; Decety et al., 1997). Whether or not this is a good solution for studies of naming accuracy, it presents major problems for the study of naming latency, since the depicted events unfold in time while the depicted objects are typically present in their entirety from stimulus onset. Although static drawings do have their limitations (discussed in more detail below), they are widely used in neuropsychological, psycholinguistic and developmental studies. Hence any results that we obtain with stimuli of this type are relevant to the large and growing literatures that inspired this work.

The timed naming paradigm adopted in the present study permits us to assess reaction times as well as name agreement (and the variety of names produced). Like other investigators who have tried to develop comparative object- and action-naming stimuli (e.g., Masterson & Druks, 1998; Tranel, Damasio, & Damasio, 1998), we hoped to obtain a large enough range of items to permit matching of object and action names on various parameters of item difficulty, including standard variables like visual complexity (for pictures) as well as length, frequency, familiarity and age of acquisition (for the target names elicited by those pictures). As we shall see, this kind of stimulus matching for nouns and verbs proved very difficult. Aside from the problems inherent in the development of action and object pictures, the verbs and nouns produced in response to these pictures differ along many parameters. It may be the case that natural languages have simply not evolved to permit a full orthogonalization of object and action names along all the parameters of interest, at least not for the set of nouns and verbs that can be depicted in photographs or drawings. Implications of this result for future studies of noun vs. verb processing will be discussed later.

METHOD

Participants

A total of 100 right-handed college students participated in the picture-naming studies. Fifty subjects (35 female and 15 male, age ranging from 18 to 25) named the 520 objects, and another 50 subjects (22 female and 28 male, age ranging from 17 to 23) participated in the action-naming experiment. They were all native speakers of English, reported normal or corrected-to-normal visual activity, and had no other language exposure before age 12. They received course credit for their participation.

Materials

Picture stimuli were black-and-white line drawings of 520 common objects, and 275 transitive and intransitive actions (Table 1). They were scanned and stored digitally for presentation within the Psy-Scope Experimental Control Shell (Cohen, Mac-Whinney, Flatt, & Provost, 1993). Pilot studies were carried out for the selection of these pictures. Ten different (partly overlapping) sources of picture material were used resulting in more than a thousand pictures in the pretest set. Item selection was subject to several constraints including picture quality, visual complexity, and cross-cultural validity of the depicted item. The pilot naming studies indicated that normal adult participants were able to complete 520 items in a single 45-60-minute session, including occasional breaks.

Appendices 1 and 2 present lists of our picture stimuli, with their empirically determined dominant and alternative names, and main dependent and independent variables. The dependent variables of timed picture naming (overall accuracy and errors, name agreement, and reaction times) are presented in Appendix 1a for action pictures and 1b for object pictures. Independent variables for the pictures (objective visual complexity) and their dominant response (objective AoA, word frequency) are included in Appendix 2 a and b, for actions and objects respectively. With regard to word attributes, all variables are characteristics of the dominant response, i.e., the name given by the largest number of participants in the study.

Procedure

Participants were tested individually in a dimly lit, quiet room. Before starting the picture-naming task, voice sensitivity was calibrated for each participant, with the help of a reading list of words featuring various initial phoneme patterns (none of these words were appropriate as names for the pictures in the main experiment). They were instructed to name the pictures that would appear

on the screen as quickly as they could without making a mistake, and to avoid coughs, false starts, hesitations (e.g., 'uhmm'), articles or any other extraneous material (e.g., 'a dog' or 'That's a dog') other than the best and shortest name they could think of for the depicted object or action. To familiarize participants with the experiment, a practice set of pictures depicting geometric forms such as a triangle, a circle, and a square were given as examples in object naming. For action naming, there was no equivalent to geometric shapes for practice items; instead, six of the action-naming pictures (picture numbers 1-6: dive, drink, paint, ski, cut, blow) were used as practice items. Three of them were administered to half of the subjects as practice (and excluded from the main experiment), the other three were used (and also excluded from the main experiment) for the remaining 25 participants. This resulted in collecting nonpractice action-naming data from only 25 subjects for the six items above.

During testing, participants wore headphones with a sensitive built-in microphone (adjusted to optimal distance from the participant's mouth) that were connected to the Carnegie Mellon button box, a response-time-measuring device with 1-ms resolution design for use with Macintosh computers. The pictures were displayed on a standard VGA computer screen set to 640 × 480 bit-depth resolution (pictures are 300 × 300 pixels). Participants viewed the items centered, from a distance of approximately 80 cm. On each trial a fixation crosshatch "+" appeared centered on screen for 200 ms followed by a 500-ms blank interval. The target picture remained on the screen for a maximum of 3 seconds (3000 ms). The picture disappeared from the screen as soon as a vocal response was registered by the voice key (at the same time a dot "." signaled voice detection—a clue for the errorcoding procedure). If there was no response, the picture disappeared after 3000 ms but another 1000 ms was added to the total response window just in case speakers initiated a response right before the picture disappeared. Hence the total window within which a response could be made was 4000 ms. The period between offset of one trial and onset of the next was set to vary randomly between 1000 and 2000 ms. This kind of intertrial "jitter" served to prevent subjects from settling into a response rhythm that is independent of item difficulty.

Reaction times associated with each response were recorded, and served as the outcome measures used for statistical analysis. Ten different randomized versions of the experiment were used, each with a printout that could serve as a score sheet for coding purposes during the experiment.

The experimenter took notes on the score sheet according to an error-coding protocol (see details below). Alternative namings were also recorded manually on the score sheet. No pictures were pre-exposed or repeated during the test, hence no training of the actual targets occurred. A short rest period was included automatically after 104 trials, but subjects could ask for a pause in the experiment at any time. Experimental sessions lasted 45 minutes on average and were tape-recorded for subsequent off-line checking of the records.

An objective measure of age of acquisition (AoA) was derived from published norms for the American version of the MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories, or CDI (Fenson et al., 1994). The CDI is based (inter alia) on concurrent parent report of vocabulary development in very large samples of children, collected in a recognition-memory format with a large checklist of words that are likely to be acquired between 8-30 months. For our purposes here, the CDI yields a simple 3-point scale: 1 = words acquired (on average) between 8-16 months; 2 = words acquired (on average) between 17-30 months; 3 =words that are not acquired in infancy (> 30 months). Unlike the subjective AoA ratings for object naming (which we include for comparison with other object-naming studies in Part I), this objective measure of AoA was available for both object and action-naming items.

In addition to predictor variables associated with the target names, estimates of objective visual complexity were obtained for the picture itself, based on the size of the digitized stimuli picture files (for further details, see Szekely & Bates, 2000).

Scoring of the picture-naming study. Our scoring criteria were modeled closely on procedures adopted by Snodgrass and Vanderwart (1980), with a few exceptions. The target name for each picture was determined empirically, in two steps.

First, the data were subjected to error coding to determine which responses could be retained for both naming and RT analyses. Three error codes were possible:

- 1. "Valid response" refers to all the responses with a valid (codable) name and usable, interpretable response times (no coughs, hesitations, false starts, or prenominal verbalization like "that's a ball"). Any word articulated completely and correctly is kept for the evaluation, except for expressions that are not intended namings of the presented object, like "I don't know".
- 2. "Invalid response" refers to all the responses with an invalid RT (i.e., coughs, hesitations,

false starts, prenominal verbalizations) or a missing RT (the participant did produce a name, but it failed to register with the voice key).

3. "No response" refers to any trial in which the participant made no verbal response of any kind.

Only the valid responses were used for determining the target name, and for further analyses. Once the set of valid responses had been determined, the target name was defined as the "dominant response", i.e., the name that was used by the largest number of subjects. In the case of ties (two responses uttered by exactly the same number of subjects) three criteria were used to choose one of the two or more tied responses as the target. (1) the response closest to the intended target (i.e., the hypothesized target name used to select stimuli prior to the experiment), (2) the singular form if singular and plural forms were tied, (3) the form that had the largest number of phonological variants in common.

Second, all valid responses were coded into different lexical categories in relation to the target name, using the same criteria:

Lexical Code 1: The target name (dominant response, empirically derived).

Lexical Code 2: Any morphological or morphophonological alteration of the target name, defined as a variation that shares the word root or a key portion of the word without changing the word's core meaning. Examples would include diminutives (e.g., 'bike' for 'bicycle'; 'doggie' for 'dog'), plural/singular alternations (e.g., 'cookies' when the target word was 'cookie'), reductions (e.g., 'thread' if the target word was 'spool of thread') or expansions (e.g., 'truck for firemen' if the target word was 'firetruck').

Lexical Code 3: Synonyms for the target name (which differ from Code 2 because they do not share the word root or key portion of the target word). With this constraint, a synonym was defined as a word that shared the same truth value conditions as the target name (e.g., 'couch' for 'sofa' or 'chicken' for 'hen').

Lexical Code 4: This category was used for all names that could not be classified in codes 1-3, including hyponyms (e.g., 'animal' for 'dog'), semantic associates that share the same class but do not have the target word's core meaning (e.g., 'cat' for 'dog'), part-whole relations at the visual-semantic level (e.g., 'finger' for 'hand'), and all frank visual errors or completely unrelated responses

Name agreement. Percent name agreement "Lex1dom" was defined as the proportion of all valid trials (a codeable response, with a usable RT)

on which participants produced the target name. The number of alternative names for each picture was determined by "Number of types" (i.e., number of different names provided on valid trials, including the target name). In addition, following Snodgrass and Vanderwart (1980), we also calculated the "H statistic" or H Stat (also called U statistic), a measure of response agreement that takes into consideration the proportion of subjects producing each alternative. An increasing H value indicates decreasing name agreement, and 0 refers to perfect name agreement (see Snodgrass for details).

Percent name agreement measures for each item were based on the 4-point lexical coding scheme. For each item, "Lex1dom" refers to the percent of all codable responses with a valid RT on which participants produced the dominant name. "Lex2phon" is the percent of all codable responses with a valid RT that were classified as a morphological variant of the dominant name. "Lex3syn" is based on the same denominator, and refers to the ratio of codeable responses on which a synonym was produced. Finally, "Lex4err" refers to the percent of all codable responses with a valid RT on which participants produced a response that failed to meet criteria for Lexical Codes 1-3. This "error/other" category included frank visual errors, and vague superordinate names like 'animal' or 'food'.

Reaction time. RT measures were calculated two alternative ways. "RT total" refers to mean reaction times across all valid trials, regardless of the content of that response. "RT target" refers to mean latency for dominant responses only. In order to compare items in the variability associated with naming times, the standard deviations were also calculated for both RT total and RT target.

For dominant or target names only, a database was created containing a list of picture and/or word characteristics that are known or suspected to affect name agreement and/or naming latency. These predictors and their sources are listed in Table 2, and were used for correlational analyses (including multiple regression) described under Results.

RESULTS

We begin by describing similarities and differences between the actions and objects in our database on the main independent variables (objective visual complexity of the pictures, and several attributes of the dominant response, including objective age of acquisition). Second, action and object naming are then compared on the major dependent variables (e.g., name agreement and reaction time measures), including comparisons of

the respective object- and action-naming categories for those items that do or do not share their target name with other items in the stimulus set (see below for details). Third, we take up the problem of matching action- and object-naming items for relative difficulty, showing that a match on dependent variables (name agreement or reaction time) results in a serious mismatch on independent variables like frequency or visual complexity. Fourth, we examine correlations among the dependent and independent variables, for action and object naming respectively. Finally, we explore the factors that predict naming behavior for action vs. object naming with regression analyses that evaluate the contribution of each measure (including the objectaction distinction itself) when other variables are controlled.

Descriptive Statistics for the Independent Variables

Table 2 compares summary statistics for key independent variables, for Object vs. Action items. With one exception, all differences were significant by a two-tailed t-test (p < .01). With regard to the pictures, our objective measure of visual complexity (based on digital file size) was significantly larger for action pictures, testifying to the inherent difficulty of representing actions with a static image. With regard to word attributes, all variables are characteristics of the dominant response, i.e., the name given by the largest number of participants in the study. Presence/absence of a fricative or affricate in the initial consonant is a variable that has been reported to influence the time required for a response to register on the voice key; this was the only measure that did not differ significantly for actions vs. objects. On average, action names were significantly shorter than object names (measured in syllables, or in characters). Frequency counts were taken from the CELEX Lexical database (Baayen, Piepenbrock, & Gulikers, 1995). In accordance with Snodgrass and Yuditsky (1996), log natural transformation $\ln (1 + \text{raw frequency count})$ was applied to normalize the frequency measure for use in correlational analyses. Dominant names for actions proved to be significantly more frequent than dominant names for objects. However, based on the objective age-of-acquisition measure (detailed above), dominant action names were acquired later, on average, than dominant object names.

The "shared name" variable reflects the fact that some dominant names were used for more than one picture. The most extreme example is the single word 'cut,' which was used as the dominant name for five different action pictures (originally selected to elicit 'peel', 'slice', 'dissect', 'clip', and 'cutting a paper with scissors'). Items that share the

same dominant name with at least one other picture were specified by a dichotomous variable (1 = shared name; 0 = no shared name), which yielded a substantial difference between Object and Action items. Whereas only 4.6% of object pictures shared their dominant names, 23.3% of action pictures were described with overlapping dominant names. The list of dominant names that were shared by two or more pictures are listed in Table 3.

Another dichotomous variable is word complexity, which was assigned to any item on which the dominant response was a plural, a compound word or a periphrastic (multiword) construction. Of object pictures, 16.4% were complex, in contrast with only the 1.1% of action pictures.

To summarize, descriptive statistics for all but one of the independent variables (initial frication) yielded significant differences between object and action naming. Two of these differences (visual complexity, age of acquisition) ought to make object naming easier than action naming. The remaining variables (length, frequency, word complexity) ought to make action naming easier than object naming. Later on we will provide evidence indicating just how difficult it is to match action and object stimuli along all of these key dimensions. Finally, there was a marked tendency for speakers to produce the same dominant name on more than one item in the action-naming task, an event that was relatively rare in object naming. The effects of this tendency toward "sharing" will be examined in more detail below.

Descriptive Statistics for the Dependent Variables

Table 4 presents summary statistics for our key dependent variables: nameability, number of alternative names, name agreement measures, and reaction time measures. All differences were significant at p < .01. The measures of nameability (or correctness) are based on our 3-point error-coding scheme, described above. They represent the percent of subjects responding with a "Valid response," an "Invalid response," or failing to give any name, i.e., "No response." The overall percent of valid responses was 96.1% for object and 93.5% for action pictures, indicating that subjects had more problems in the naming task when searching for an adequate verb to describe an action picture. On average, 3.9% of all participants failed to come up with any name for the action pictures, and another 2.6% produced a response that was not classifiable as a name. These error ratios were much lower for the object-naming task. All subsequent analyses are based on valid responses only.

The number of alternative names varied from 1 to 18 for objects, and from 1 to 17 for actions. The pictures with the most alternative names were 'watering can' (an object name) and 'sort' (an action name) in the respective object- and actionnaming corpora. Examples of items that yielded perfect name agreement are 'volcano' and 'unicorn' in object naming, 'bark' and 'cut' for action naming. Speakers produced significantly more naming errors and more synonyms for action names, as well as a higher number of alternative types (in terms both of the absolute number of word types produced, and the H-statistic weighted for frequency of each alternative). However, action names were less likely to elicit a morphophonological variant of the dominant response; this fact may be related, at least in part, to the greater complexity of some dominant object names (which were shortened by some of the participants).

Reaction time analyses were based on all valid responses, and on latency to produce the dominant response only. In both cases, mean RTs for actions were significantly and substantially longer than RTs for objects.

To summarize so far, across a large set of pictures of the type traditionally used to examine action and object naming, virtually all comparisons lead to the conclusion that action naming is much harder (slower, less consistent, more errors) than object naming. This is true despite the fact that action names tend to be shorter, less complex, and higher in frequency. The variables that could explain the relative difficulty of action items include their greater visual complexity, later age of acquisition, and the fact that action names are more often shared by two or more pictures in the stimulus set. This last possibility is pursued in more detail below.

Sharing: Repetition of the Same Dominant Name for More than One Item

Tables 5a and 5b outline the differences between naming attributes of pictures with shared and non-shared dominant names for objects and actions. As noted above, shared target names were more frequent in action naming. Tables 5a-b show that items with and without shared names differ significantly along a number of dimensions that are associated with naming difficulty, but the direction of these differences is surprising. Shared words tend to be shorter, and more frequent, they are also acquired earlier. Shared words are also less likely to begin with an initial fricative. These facts, together with inspection of the shared vs. non-shared items themselves, indicate that speakers tend to produce a number of relatively easy or

"light" names across the picture-naming session. Some examples of shared nouns are 'gun', 'hat', and 'bird'; examples of shared verbs are 'run,' 'look,' 'cry,' and 'cook'.

Turning to the dependent variables for shared vs. nonshared names, Table 5b shows that participants tend to use shared names on items that have fewer valid responses, lower name agreement, and slower reaction times. These differences did not reach significance within object naming (probably because there were very few object pictures that shared their dominant names with others), but they were significant for action naming. These results present a partial solution to the paradox reported above: naming actions is generally more difficult than naming objects, even though action names tend to be shorter and more frequent. We suggest that speakers sometimes deal with difficult action items by resorting to "light verbs", describing the action in a less specific way, with a generalpurpose verb (often hypernyms that apply equally well to several different actions) that may be used more than once across the session. This difference does not derive from picture complexity, since there were no significant differences in complexity for action pictures that did or did not elicit shared names. As we will see below (in regression analyses), the overall difference in difficulty between object and action naming is not due solely to the items that elicit shared names.

The Problem of Creating Matched Sets of Action and Object Items

Is the difference in difficulty for action vs. object naming due only to the more difficult actionnaming items, or is it distributed across all levels of difficulty? If especially easy or difficult items are eliminated, can we derive a fully matched set?

Figure 1 explores this issue using ranges of name agreement as an index of item difficulty, illustrating the percents of noun and verb items that fall within each name agreement range or "bin" (from a low of 20-39% agreement to a high of 90-100% agreement, along the horizontal axis). Although some noun and verb items can be found within each bin, the distribution for action and object items is markedly different. For object items, there is a marked increase in representation across the horizontal axis, with most object items bunched up toward the high-agreement end of the distribution. Indeed, more than half of the object items fall in the 90-100% range. For actions, the distribution is relatively flat, and each agreement bin contains between 10-28% of the action items.

Figure 2 explores the same issue using naming latencies (for all codable responses) as an index of

item difficulty, illustrating the percents of noun and verb items that fall within each RT range. For example, the 700-ms category in Figure 2 represents those items that have a mean RT between 650-750 ms. Although there is some overlap between object and action items, the two distributions are (again) markedly different. Response times for object items are skewed to the fast end of the distribution, ranging between 700-800 ms. In contrast, RTs for the action items have a broader and flatter distribution, with many of the items falling above 1500 ms.

Suppose that we were able to locate object and action items in these two distributions that overlap in RT. Would they match in name agreement? Conversely, if we were to match items based on name agreement, would they match in RT? These questions are addressed in Figure 3, which displays the mean reaction times for the nouns and verbs (dominant names) produced in each of the name agreement ranges used above. It should be clear from Figure 3 that action-naming RTs are (on average) slower than object-naming RTs within every name agreement range. It therefore seems likely that we will have to choose one of these dependent variables (agreement or RT) if we want to attempt a match based on item difficulty.

Figures 4a through 4c illustrate some additional problems that are encountered if we match items for relative difficulty using RT as our index, and try to identify items that are matched for other lexical and pictorial properties. The horizontal axis in all three figures represents different ranges of mean reaction time (taking all codable answers into consideration). Figure 4a displays mean log word frequency within each RT range, and shows that (on average) dominant action names are more frequent than dominant object names all across the RT spectrum. Figure 4b presents comparable information using mean objective Age-of-Acquisition values on the vertical access. In contrast with our findings for word frequency, Figure 4b indicates that object and action pictures are fairly close together in their mean Age-of-Acquisition across the RT range in which the two item types overlap. Hence we could obtain a better lexical match if we used AoA rather than frequency within and across RT bins. Unfortunately, the same thing is not true for visual complexity, one of the most important factors differentiating our noun and verb pictures. Figure 4c illustrates the levels of visual complexity that are obtained when action and object items are sorted by RT ranges. On average, action items are higher in visual complexity within every RT window, although the disparity is smaller at the fast end of the spectrum.

Taken together, these results demonstrate that action and object differ markedly not only in overall difficulty, but in relative difficulty (RT within each agreement window). Even if we are able to identify items that match in RT, the resulting action and object items are likely to differ in visual complexity (a property of the pictures) and word frequency (a property of the dominant names for those pictures). With this result in hand, we turn now to the assessment of relationships among dependent variables and predictor variables, for objects and actions considered separately.

Correlations Among Dependent Variables for Object vs. Action Naming

In Table 6, correlations among dependent measures are summarized separately for object and action items. Results indicate that general naming difficulty (% valid response) and RT measures are inversely correlated, and to the same degree (r =-0.70) for both actions and objects. On the other hand, the relationship of name agreement (% Lex 1) and the mean latency of eliciting the target response (RTtarg.) is lower for objects (r = -0.55)than it is for action pictures (r = -0.71) (both values are significant at p < .01). In other words, the time needed for naming both object and action pictures decreases with nameability (as measured by percent valid responses), but the link between reaction time and coming up with the "right" (dominant) name is stronger for actions than objects. This last finding may reflect at least two facts about action naming: (a) actions elicit a greater range of both name agreement and reaction times, a fact that may enhance the correlation between these two measures, and (b) speakers often deal with difficult action pictures by resorting to a high-frequency "light" verb (perhaps after abandoning the search for a more specific name), a kind of retrieval event that may also enhance the correlation between reaction time and percent dominant response.

Correlations Among Independent Variables for Object vs. Action Naming

Table 7 compares correlations among target name attributes for object vs. action names, respectively. The general tendency for high-frequency words to be shorter (i.e., Zipf's law—Zipf, 1965) is greater for objects than it is for actions. At the same time, the relatively high frequency of early-acquired words is more typical among the verbs produced in the experiment than it is for nouns. Initial frication holds for around 27% of the items both the noun and verb set. However, verbs with initial frication tend to be less frequent, and occur

less often as the dominant action-naming response; these frication effects do not hold for object names. Finally, as noted earlier, items with shared names are higher in frequency, but this tendency holds primarily for actions.

Predicting Naming Behavior from Word and Picture Attributes: Correlations

Tables 8a and 8b summarize the raw correlations between our dependent and independent variables in the object and action-naming corpora, respectively. Many of these correlations are in the direction that we would predict, based on the picture-naming literature to date (although their extension to action naming in the present study has few precedents). Many of these trends are in the same direction for actions and objects (e.g., slower RTs and lower agreement for later-acquired words), but there are some interesting differences. First, objective visual complexity is associated with faster RTs for object naming (a significant effect) and slower RTs for action naming (an effect that fails to reach significance—but see regression analyses, below). Second, frequency is associated with greater consistency and faster RTs for object naming, but is unrelated to naming behavior for action naming. Because there is so much collinearity in the relationships among the independent and dependent variables, we refer the reader to Tables 8a-b for details on the raw correlations, and proceed directly to regression analyses that will help us to disentangle these effects.

Factors Predicting Naming Behavior: Regression Analyses

In order to control for confounds among the various predictor variables, seven stepwise regression analyses were conducted on name agreement and naming latencies, respectively, assessing the contribution of each variable on the final step after the other six predictors were entered into the equation. These analyses were conducted separately for nouns and verbs. Table 9 summarizes the total variance accounted for by all predictors together, as well as the unique variance contributed by each predictor after the other variables are controlled.

In object naming, the seven predictors together accounted for approximately 19.6% of the variance in reaction time. Significant unique contributions on the last step were only observed for word frequency (-3.7%) and age of acquisition (+7.4%). In other words, object names that are high in frequency and acquired relatively early take less time to retrieve. Neither of these results are new, but it is interesting that frequency and AoA each make independent contributions when the other is

controlled, suggesting that these two measures reflect partially separable sources of variation.

In action naming, the total reaction time variance accounted for by all predictors was 13.3%, with significant unique contributions on the last step from age of acquisition (+4.6%) and from the dichotomous variable of shared words (+4.4%). These results are not surprising. What is surprising is the further finding that word frequency makes a unique and significant positive contribution of +1.6%, which means that higher-frequency action names actually take somewhat *longer* to produce! This positive correlation between frequency and reaction time is in the opposite direction from the negative (facilitating) frequency effect for object names noted above, and runs counter to hundreds of studies indicating easier recognition and retrieval for high-frequency words. As we suggested earlier, this paradoxical result is probably caused by the fact that speakers tend to resort to lowfrequency "light words" for difficult action pictures. Finally, small but significant positive contributions to action-naming times were observed for length in characters (+1.8%) and visual complexity (+2.4%), indicating that longer action names take longer to produce when other factors are controlled, and that more complex pictures take longer to name. These last two results were not observed in object naming.

Similar regression analyses were carried out for name agreement. For object naming, the seven independent measures accounted jointly for 10.2% of the variance; for action naming, the corresponding variables accounted for 15.4% of the variance. Small but significant unique contributions to obiect-name agreement were observed for initial frication (+0.8%), word frequency (+1.2%), age of acquisition (-1.1%) and shared names (-3.1%) and complexity of words (-0.8%). All of these unique contributions were in the expected direction, except for the surprising (but very small) result suggesting that dominant names with an initial fricative are associated with higher name agreement. We have no explanation for this odd result, and will not attempt to provide one. For action naming, significant unique contributions to name agreement were obtained for age of acquisition (-3.6%). visual complexity (-1.5%), and for shared names (-9.4%). The latter finding indicates once again that shared names are used for action items that are particularly difficult. The other results are all in the expected direction, although (to the best of our knowledge) these effects have not been demonstrated before for action naming.

In our search for an explanation for the observed reaction time differences between action

and object naming, we conducted another set of regression analyses to determine whether our results for reaction time were influenced by the "shared name" strategy, which was used infrequently for object names (less than 5% of all items) but occurred often for action names (more than 20% of all items). Table 10 shows the unique contributions of the original seven independent variables for object and action names, respectively, calculated only for those items that did not share names with other items in the data set. Briefly summarized, we still observed robust and significant unique contributions from age of acquisition, in the expected direction (+8% for objects, +8.1% for actions). We also continued to observe a unique effect of visual complexity on reaction times for action naming (+4.1%) but not for object naming, suggesting that the complexity of our action pictures slows down action naming even after other factors are controlled. The most interesting result from this analysis lies in the fact that word frequency continues to make a significant unique contribution in the opposite direction for object naming (-3.3%) vs. action naming (+2.7%). We suggest again that speakers are using a "light verb" strategy for action pictures, falling back on highfrequency multipurpose verbs for difficult items. This difference in strategies for picture naming persists even after we have removed items that share names with other pictures in the data set.

Because we observed such large differences in the relative difficulty of action vs. object naming (i.e., dependent variables), we were interested in determining whether these object-action differences would remain as a main effect when the various picture and word dimensions on which they also differ were controlled (i.e., independent variables). Towards this end, we collapsed across our action and object items, and performed a series of stepwise regression analyses, similar to the ones outlined above. In these analyses, form class (verbs vs. nouns) was treated as a dichotomous independent variable, with a score of 1 for action-naming items and a score of 2 for object-naming items. Table 11 displays the total variance accounted for and the unique variance contributed by each predictor on the last step, including the verb-noun dummy variable.

For naming latencies, the total variance accounted for by these eight predictors together was 31.4%. The dichotomous object-action variable contributed a large and significant –13.4% to the equation when all the other measures were controlled. This result means that action naming is still much harder than object naming even after all the other differences between these noun and verb

items are factored out. The corresponding analysis for name agreement yielded similar results, although they were somewhat weaker. In this case, the total variance accounted for was 20.3%. The verb-noun variable made a significant contribution of +5.2% after all other predictors were entered into the equation, indicating once again that action pictures are harder to name (i.e., lower name agreement) even after we have controlled for other dimensions on which action and object items differ.

Where does this persistent noun-verb difference come from? One possibility is that action naming takes more time because, as Gentner (1982) has proposed, the same scene can be named so many ways. To investigate this possibility, we carried out another set of regressions combining name agreement with the other predictor variables, treating RT to produce the target name as the dependent variable. Results are summarized in Table 12. The total amount of variance accounted for did increase markedly (from 31.4% to 56.1%) when name agreement was added as a predictor, and the unique contribution of name agreement to naming times was -24.7% after all the other variables were controlled. However, several other variables continued to make small but significant unique contributions: length (+0.3%), objective age of acquisition (+1.9%) and word complexity (-0.2%). Most important for our purposes here, the dichotomous verb-noun variable still made a significant contribution of -5.3% after all the other factors were controlled, reflecting a reaction disadvantage for verbs. Hence differences in name agreement ("nameability") are not sufficient to explain the temporal disadvantage in action naming.

In one final attempt to explain the empirical difference between object and action naming, we returned to the issue of stimulus complexity. We have already shown that differences in objective visual complexity are not sufficient to explain the large reaction time disadvantage for action-naming stimuli. But our object and action stimuli also differ in their psychological or conceptual complexity. Most of our object stimuli depict a single object against a minimal background. In contrast, the action pictures all involve at least one person. animal or object, and many of them involve two or more protagonists. This was not an accidental confound that escaped our attention. Rather, it is a necessary by-product of the relational meanings that underlie most action verbs. For many of these verbs, the intended meaning would be difficult if not impossible to depict without including the requisite objects in the picture. This is true for many intransitive as well as transitive verbs (e.g.,

the verb 'to dive', which would be hard to convey without an appropriately dressed human figure and some minimal representation of water and a diving board).

While acknowledging that this confound is inevitable, we decided that it would be useful at this point to attempt a crude quantification of conceptual complexity, to determine whether this factor is responsible for the robust differences in reaction time for action and object naming. For this purpose, we computed our own subjective rating of the number of objects, animals or persons depicted in each stimulus. These counts applied at the level of the whole object. For example, body parts were not counted separately in pictures of a whole person, nor were separate counts given to the multiple elements in a mass noun (e.g., individual grapes in a cluster of grapes). Surrounding props or substrates for an action were counted separately only if they were critical to the interpretation of the action (e.g., a schematic line indicating the floor or the base of a wall was not counted as a separate object). Table 13 lists the percent of action vs. object stimuli that fall within each level of conceptual complexity ('number of objects'), ranging from 1 to 6. Table 13 also presents the mean naming times observed within each complexity level, for action vs. object stimuli, respectively. It is clear from this table that action pictures are vastly more complex. In fact, 84.4% of the object pictures contain only one object, compared with only 3.3% of the action stimuli. Nevertheless, within each level of complexity there is still a serious disadvantage for action pictures, a noun-verb difference that ranges from 154 ms to 410 ms.

To quantify this difference further, we conducted a final set of stepwise regressions on reaction times. On the first step, we entered name agreement plus the seven word and picture variables (as in Table 12). On the second step, we entered the new conceptual complexity variable to determine how much variance this factor could explain when the other measures were controlled. At this point, the new complexity measure contributed a significant +4% (p < .0001) to the total variance in naming latencies, indicating that our crude measure of conceptual complexity is indeed associated with slower reaction times. Finally, the dichotomous verb-noun dummy variable was entered into the equation, to see whether we had finally accounted for all of the variance that separates object and action naming. Despite the huge overlap between form class and conceptual complexity, the dichotomous verb-noun variable added a significant -1.9% to the total variance accounted for on the final step, a persistent negative con-

tribution indicating faster reaction times for object naming. Furthermore, the contribution of conceptual complexity was now reduced from 4% (on Step 2) to 0.5% (on Step 3), indicating that much of the conceptual complexity variance was contained within the verb-noun measure (although it is apparently not sufficient to explain the verbnoun difference). Table 14 summarizes the percent variation accounted for on the final step by all of the predictors (after the verb-noun variable was entered). This table shows that three other variables also continue to explain some of the reaction time variance after name agreement, form class and conceptual complexity are controlled. Specifically, small but theoretically coherent effects of word length, word complexity, and objective age of acquisition are still observed. Finally, it is interesting to note that frequency effects disappeared here and in all of the analyses in which form class is included as a variable. Apparently the contradictory effects of frequency on object- vs. action-naming times cancel each other out when the data for action and object stimuli are pooled.

We conclude that the challenges posed by action naming are only partially explained by the number of entities that have to be depicted to convey an action meaning. A lot of other things are still going on, with similarities and differences between object and action naming along multiple dimensions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Two main conclusions follow from the work we have described here:

- (1) Attempting to match actions and objects on either picture properties (e.g., visual complexity) and/or properties of the target names (e.g., word frequency), leads to unavoidable differences in naming difficulty as indexed by either RT or name agreement. Conversely, items matched for naming difficulty will vary on these same parameters. Thus, it may be impossible (at least with stimuli of the sort that are typically used in naming studies) to match action- and object-naming stimuli in fully orthogonalized experimental designs.
- (2) Even when picture- and target-namerelated differences have been factored out, significant differences between action and object naming remain. Furthermore, in some cases independent variables (such as word frequency) are associated with different patterns of effects on naming difficulty for actions versus objects. Thus, the *process* of mapping between the picture and the name itself seems to differ for action and object naming.

Both of these conclusions have practical and theoretical implications for a growing literature on the role of grammatical categories (especially the noun-verb distinction) in lexical access.

At the outset, taking a large sample of the pictures of common objects and actions typically used in behavioral and neuropsychological studies, we found significant differences between the picture stimuli (i.e., action pictures are higher in objective visual complexity). The target names that speakers chose to describe these pictures also differed along a number of parameters that are known to affect lexical access. For example, target nouns tended to be acquired earlier (which should make nouns easier to produce), but target verbs tended to be shorter, less complex, and more frequent (which should make verbs easier to produce). However, our regression analyses showed that such differences are not sufficient to account for the pattern of results. Even after these and other word and picture differences are controlled, action naming still takes substantially longer, and name agreement for actions is still significantly lower.

In fact, several different analyses suggest to us that the differences between action- and objectnaming stimuli cannot be resolved by "handmatching" stimuli along typical stimulus- or targetbased parameters in a factorial design. When action- and object-naming items are equated for name agreement, huge differences in reaction time remain. When items are sorted by level of difficulty (using RT as an index), we find actionobject differences in word frequency and picture complexity at every level, from the easiest (fastest, highest agreement) to the hardest items (slowest, lowest agreement). Although the issue is by no means settled, our results suggest that it may not be possible (at least within the picture-naming paradigm) to create large numbers of noun and verb stimuli that are matched along all the dimensions known to affect lexical access.

Even more striking is the fact that the size and direction of lexical and pictorial effects on action and object naming are different, which means that we may be looking at different processes even if we were able to match action and object stimuli for relative difficulty. Among the more interesting processing differences that emerged for action and object naming, we found a surprising and paradoxical effect of word frequency: when other independent variables are controlled, higher-frequency object names are associated with *faster* RTs, but higher-frequency action names are associated with *slower* RTs—a novel finding with few precedents in the lexical processing literature. A partial answer to this paradox may lie in the tendency for speakers

to produce high-frequency, general-purpose "light verbs" for particularly difficult action names. This was evident in the fact that speakers rarely produced the same noun for more than one object picture (averaging around 4.6%), but frequently produced the same verb for more than one action picture (averaging 23.3% of all items). However, the contradictory frequency effects for action and object naming remain when items with shared names are removed from the data set, and/or when "name sharing" is included as a variable in regression analyses. Furthermore, fre-quency effects are wiped out when data for object and action naming are pooled, suggesting that the differential effects of frequency for these two stimulus types have cancelled each other out. It therefore seems that frequency is not always a "good thing" in lexical access. In studies of word production, the tendency to fall back on highfrequency words can be a sign of trouble. This result is interesting, in view of the fact that some brain-injured patients also rely disproportionately on high-frequency "light" content words in their everyday speech (for a detailed discussion, see Bates & Goodman, 1997). The patients who show this profile also tend to be relatively spared in production of verbs. It remains to be seen whether the verbs that are "spared" in some of these patients are the higher-frequency, general-purpose forms that emerged for difficult action pictures in the present study.

We also examined noun-verb differences by treating form class as a dichotomous variable, entered into the regression equation after all other picture and word characteristics were controlled. Substantial form class effects were found despite these controls, reflecting slower RTs and lower name agreement for verbs/actions. To determine whether the slower RTs for verbs are in some sense caused by greater ambiguity (indexed by greater variation in name agreement), this regression was repeated with name agreement entered into the equation with the other word and picture characteristics, prior to form class. Despite these controls, there was still a robust effect of form class on reaction times (with verbs slower than nouns). Hence the difficulties posed by action naming are not simply a reflection of greater uncertainty about the specific name that should be used. Finally, we added a post hoc measure to our list of predictors, a count of the number of relevant objects or protagonists in each stimulus. This measure was intended to pick up effects of conceptual complexity that are not reflected in our objective visual-complexity measure. Although this complexity metric was strongly related to form class (i.e., more complexity for action pictures), and did siphon off some of the noun-verb variance, there was still a significant reaction time disadvantage for verbs after conceptual complexity was controlled. We conclude that the difference between action and object naming is profound, and does not disappear despite our attempts to control for many of the dimensions that separate these two classes of stimuli.

These results are thus consistent with the proposal that action and object naming are fundamentally different processes, as Gentner argued in her classic paper on noun-verb differences (Gentner, 1982). What remains to be determined is whether and to what extent these "fundamental" differences in the present study are by-products of our picture-naming methodology.

The first methodological concern lies in the fact that action naming requires speakers to draw inferences about motion from a static display. However, studies by other investigators have obtained similar results when comparing action naming for static pictures vs. film clips (e.g., Davidoff & Masterson, 1996). Hence it is unlikely that the inference from static display to action verb is responsible for all of the differences that we have noted here.

A second, related concern revolves around the differential complexity of action and object stimuli. We have already seen that visual complexity cannot account for these results, measured objectively (by digitized file size). However, these stimuli also differ in their psychological complexity. Almost all of the object pictures involve a single simple or complex object (although a few of them have background objects, e.g., a cake on a plate, and the human figures typically have articles of clothing to indicate their identity and roles, e.g., a nurse in uniform). In contrast, there is no way to depict an action without simultaneously depicting the person, animal or object who performs the action or undergoes the experience that the artist is trying to convey. For transitive actions, accurate depiction typically requires the presence of both the agent/actor and the patient/object involved in the intended event. Indeed, some of the stimuli that we adopted here involve complex scenes (e.g., a birthday party to elicit the verb 'celebrate'). Hence action naming to still pictures may require a greater degree of "scene parsing" than is typically required for object naming. We acknowledge that this is a limitation of action naming, and may well be one of the major reasons why action naming is a relatively slow process. In a first attempt to quantify this dimension of psychological complexity, we developed a rough post hoc metric of the number of objects, actors or other entities that were depicted in each of our action and object stimuli. This measure did strongly differentiate between our action and object stimuli, but it was not sufficient to account for the persistent "verb disadvantage" in our reaction time data. It seems to us that this limitation is unavoidable if we want to elicit a large and ecologically valid range of action names. Better metrics of conceptual complexity could be developed to assess the magnitude of these effects. But complexity alone (at least as we have been able to measure it so far) does not seem to be the deciding factor.

A third methodological issue lies in the fact that object naming has been under investigation for more than 100 years, resulting in continual improvements in the quality of object-naming stimuli. Far fewer studies have focused on action naming, and as a result, action-naming stimuli have undergone less "evolution". Results of the present study and others like it may eventually lead to the development of better action-naming stimuli, reducing some of the differences that we have reported here. For example, it might be useful to investigate object and action naming using the relative abstract, schematic drawings or symbols for objects and actions that are available as "clip art" in many computer programs (J.G. Snodgrass, personal communication, January 2002). But because such stimuli are relatively limited in scope and number (and may be recognizable to only a subset of computerliterate subjects), they probably will not prove as useful in cross-linguistic, developmental and/or neuropsychological studies as the standard blackand-white drawings that we have employed here. While we acknowledge the limitations of our materials, they are similar to those that have been used in many other studies. Hence, at the very least, our conclusions are relevant to much of the current literature on action and object naming.

Another potential objection to our methodology lies in the use of a between-subjects, blocked design. In the real world, action and object names are retrieved within the same sentence, close together in time. If we had used a mixed design, would name agreement and reaction times for nouns and verbs converge? In fact, we and our collaborators have conducted a number of studies in which action and object names were elicited from the same participants, in a mixed design, in English (Federmeier & Bates, 1997), in Chinese (Lu et al., in press) and in Spanish-English bilinguals (Hernandez & Salahuddin, 2001). Two conclusions emerge from these studies: (1) compared with blocked designs, mixed designs tend to elicit longer reaction times and lower name

agreement, and (2) in mixed designs, participants need cues to help them decide whether the same picture should be described with a noun or a verb. In fact, many of our pictures could be named with either a noun or a verb, a fact that we have exploited in several studies looking at "syntactic priming" of noun and verb production, in picture naming (Federmeier & Bates, 1997; Hernandez & Salahuddin, 2001; Lu et al., in press) and in other tasks including cued shadowing (also called auditory word repetition or auditory naming-Liu, 1996; Lu et al., in press) and word reading (Liu, 1996). In the absence of form class cues (e.g., leadin phrases like 'Here is the___' vs. 'He likes to___', participants are often uncertain about the way that the picture stimuli should be interpreted. This is an important issue, but it is a separate one that requires a different kind of inquiry. The blocked method that we have used here takes care of the cueing problem, and is much closer to the methods that are typically used in neuropsychological and developmental studies. Hence our present results are more relevant to those literatures.

Although we stand by the materials and procedures that we have used here to assess action and object naming, we do not want to imply that noun-verb differences in word production will generalize to word comprehension. In fact, we have compared picture naming with other modalities for the same target words, with very different results. Lu et al. (in press) compared syntactic priming of Chinese nouns and verbs in picture naming with syntactic priming of the same words in an auditory word repetition (cued shadowing) task. The picture-naming method yielded large form class differences of the sort reported here, with very large effects of syntactic context. In contrast, there were no noun-verb differences in the word repetition task, and the effects of syntactic priming (though significant) were very small. We are currently collecting word reading and word repetition norms for all of the target words that emerged in the present study of picture naming in English, and will soon be in a position to conduct comparisons of form class effects across all these modalities.

Pending evidence to the contrary, we suggest that action and object naming differ in some fundamental ways that are not artifacts of any single method. In her influential paper, Gentner (1982) proposed that the process of mapping from dynamic events to verbs is more variable than the process of mapping from objects to nouns, over speakers and over languages. Matters are likely to become even more complicated when one starts to factor in the many syntactic and semantic differences between nouns and verbs that were not

considered in the present study. Although other views are possible (and the search for a perfectly matched set of noun-verb stimuli may reveal other results), we suspect that natural languages have not evolved to satisfy the psycholinguist's need for orthogonal designs. The many differences that we find in comparing production of nouns and verbs may be there for a reason. These differences are especially important for neural imaging studies of action and object naming, because variations in task, modality and stimulus characteristics of the sort that we have demonstrated here can result in widely different conclusions about the neural bases of language. They will also prove important in comparative studies of timed picture naming across different languages, a project that is now underway (Bates et al., 2000; Bates et al., 2002; Bates, Devescovi, & Wulfeck, 2001; D'Amico, Devescovi, & Bates, 2001).

REFERENCES

- Baayen, R.H., Piepenbrock, R., & Gulikers, L. (1995). The CELEX Lexical Database (Release 2) [CD-ROM]. Philadelphia, PA: Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania [Distributor].
- Bates, E., Bretherton, I., & Snyder, L. (1988). From first words to grammar: Individual differences and dissociable mechanisms. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Bates, E., D'Amico, S., Jacobsen, T., Szekely, A.,
 Andonova, E., Devescovi, A., Herron, D., Lu,
 C-C., Pechmann, T., Pléh, C., Wicha, N.,
 Federmeier, K., Gerdjikova, I., Gutierrez, G.,
 Hung, D., Hsu, J., Iyer, G., Kohnert, K.,
 Mehotcheva, T., Orozco-Figueroa, A., Tzeng,
 A., & Tzeng, O. (2002). Timed picture naming
 in seven languages (Tech. Rep. CRL-0204).
 La Jolla: University of California, San Diego,
 Center for Research in Language.
- Bates, E., Devescovi, A., & Wulfeck, B. (2001). Psycholinguistics: A cross-language perspective. Annual Review of Psychology, 52, 369-398.
- Bates, E., Federmeier, K., Herron, D., Iyer, G., Jacobsen, T., Pechmann, T., D'Amico, S., Devescovi, A., Wicha, N., Orozco-Figueroa, A., Kohnert, K., Gutierrez, G., Lu, C-C., Hung, D., Hsu, J., Tzeng, O., Andonova, E., Gerdjikova, I., Mehotcheva, T., Szekely, A., & Pleh, C. (2000). Introducing the CRL International Picture-Naming Project (CRL-IPNP). Center for Research in Language Newsletter,

- 12(1). La Jolla: University of California, San Diego.
- Bates, E., & Goodman, J. (1997). On the inseparability of grammar and the lexicon: Evidence from acquisition, aphasia and real-time processing. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 12(5/6), 507-586.
- Bates, E., Marchman, V., Thal, D., Fenson, L., Dale, P., Reznick, S., Reilly, J., & Hartung, J. (1994). Developmental and stylistic variation in the composition of early vocabulary. *Journal of Child Language*, 21(1), 85-124.
- Berndt, R.S., Mitchum, C.C., Haendiges, A.N., & Sandson, J. (1997). Verb retrieval in aphasia. *Brain and Language*, *56*, 68-106.
- Caramazza, A., & Hillis, A.E. (1991). Lexical organization of nouns and verbs in the brain. *Nature*, *349*(6312), 788-790.
- Caselli, C., Casadio, P., & Bates, E. (1999). A comparison of the transition from first words to grammar in English and Italian. *Journal of Child Language*, 26(1), 69-111.
- Caselli, M.C., Bates, C., Casadio, P., Fenson, L., Fenson, J., Sanderl, L., & Weir, J. (1995). A cross-linguistic study of early lexical development. *Cognitive Development*, 10(2), 159-199.
- Cattell, J. (1886). The time to see and name objects. *Mind*, 11, 63-65.
- Chen, S., & Bates, E. (1998). The dissociation between nouns and verbs in Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia: Findings from Chinese. Special issue on Chinese Aphasia. *Aphasiology, 12*(1), 5-36.
- Clark, H.H., & Gerrig, R.J. (1983). Understanding old words with new meanings. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* 22(5), 591-608.
- Cohen, J., MacWhinney, B., Flatt, M., & Provost, J. (1993). PsyScope: An interactive graphic system for designing and controlling experiments in the psychology laboratory using Macintosh computers. Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 25, 257-271.
- Cycowicz, Y.M., Friedman, D., Rothstein, M., & Snodgrass, J.G. (1997). Picture naming by young children: Norms for name agreement, familiarity, and visual complexity. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 65(2), 171-237.
- D'Amico, S., Devescovi, A., & Bates, E. (2001). Picture naming and lexical access in Italian

- children and adults. *Journal of Cognition and Development*, 2(1), 71-105.
- Damasio, A.R., & Tranel, D. (1993). Nouns and verbs are retrieved with differently distributed neural systems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 90(11), 4957-4960.
- Damasio, H., Grabowski, T.J., Tranel, D., Ponto, L.L.B., Hichwa, R.D., & Damasio, A.R. (2001). Neural correlates of naming actions and of naming spatial relations. *NeuroImage*, *13*(6), 1053-1064.
- Daniele, A., Giustolisi, L., Silveri, M.C., Colosimo, C., & Gainotti, G. (1994). Evidence for a possible neuroanatomical basis for lexical processing of nouns and verbs. *Neuropsychologia*, 32(11), 1325-1341.
- Davidoff, J., & Masterson, J. (1996). The development of picture naming: differences between nouns and verbs. *Journal of Neurolinguistics*, *9*, 69-84.
- Decety, J., Grèzes, J., Costes, N., Perani, D., Jeannerod, M., Procyk, E., Grassi, F., & Fazio, F. (1997). Brain activity during observation of actions: Influence of action content and subject's strategy. *Brain*, *120*(10), 1763-1777.
- Dockrell, J., Messer, D., & George, R. (2001). Patterns of naming objects and actions in children with word-finding difficulties. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 16(2/3), 261-286.
- Druks, J. (2002). Verbs and nouns a review of the literature. *Journal of Neurolinguistics*, 15(3-5), 289-315.
- Federmeier, K.D., & Bates, E. (1997). Contexts that pack a punch: Lexical class priming of picture naming. *Center for Research in Language Newsletter*, 11(2). La Jolla: University of California, San Diego.
- Fiez, J.A., & Tranel, D. (1997). Standardized stimuli and procedures for investigating the retrieval of lexical and conceptual knowledge for actions. *Memory and Cognition*, 25(4), 543-569.
- Gentner, D. (1982). Why nouns are learned before verbs: Linguistic relativity versus natural partitioning. In S.A. Kuczaj (Ed.), Language development: Vol. 2. Language, thought and culture (pp. 301-334). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Goodglass, H. (1993). *Understanding aphasia*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Gopnik, A., & Choi, S. (1995). Names, relational words and cognitive development in English

- and Korean speakers: Nouns are not always learned before verbs. In M. Tomasello & W. Merriman (Eds.), *Beyond names for things: Young children's acquisition of verbs* (pp. 63-80). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Hernandez, A.E., Dapretto, M., Mazziotta, J., & Bookheimer, S. (2001). Language switching and language representation in Spanish-English bilinguals: An fMRI study. *Neuro-Image*, 14, 510-520.
- Hernandez, A.E., Martinez, A., & Kohnert, K. (2000). In search of the language switch: An fMRI study of picture naming in Spanish-English bilinguals. *Brain and Language*, 73(3), 421-431.
- Hernandez, A.E., & Salahuddin, R. (2001). *Crawling babies and barking dogs: Exploring switch costs of action and object naming*. Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Johnson, C.J., Paivio, A., & Clark, J.M. (1996). Cognitive components of picture naming. *Psychological Bulletin, 120*(1), 113-139.
- Liu, H. (1996). Lexical access and differential processing in nouns and verbs in a second language. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, San Diego.
- Lu, C.-C., Bates, E., Hung, D., Tzeng, O., Hsu, J., Tsai, C.-H., & Roe, K. (in press). Syntactic priming of nouns and verbs in Chinese. *Language and Speech*.
- Masterson, J., & Druks, J. (1998). Description of a set of 164 nouns and 102 verbs matched for printed word frequency and familiarity and age of acquisition. *Journal of Neurolinguistics*, 11, 331-354.
- Murtha, S., Chertkow, H., Beauregard, M., & Evans, A. (1999). The neural substrate of picture naming. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 11, 399-423.
- Nation, K., Marshall, C.M., & Snowling, M.J. (2001). Phonological and semantic contributions to children's picture naming skill: Evidence from children with developmental reading disorders. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 16(2), 241-259.
- O'Grady, W. (1987). *Principles of grammar & learning*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Perani, D., Cappa, S.F., Schnur, T., Tettamanti, M., Collina, S., Rosa, M.M., & Fazio1, F. (1999). The neural correlates of verb and noun processing: A PET study. *Brain*, 122, 2337-2344.

- Sanfeliu, M.C., & Fernandez, A. (1996). A set of 254 Snodgrass-Vanderwart pictures standardized for Spanish: Norms for name agreement, image agreement, familiarity, and visual complexity. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 28*(4), 537-555.
- Schmitt, B.M., Muente, T.F., & Kutas, M. (2000). Electrophysiological estimates of the time course of semantic and phonological encoding during implicit picture naming. *Psychophysiology*, 37(4), 473-484.
- Schmitt, B.M., Schiltz, K., Zaake, W., Kutas, M., & Muente, T.F. (2001). An electrophysiological analysis of the time course of conceptual and syntactic encoding during tacit picture naming. *Journal of Cognitive Neuro*science, 13(4), 510-522.
- Shapiro, K.A., Pascual-Leone, A., Mottaghy, F.M., Gangitano, M., & Caramazza, A. (2001). Grammatical distinctions in the left frontal cortex. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 13(6), 713-720.
- Snodgrass, J.G., & Vanderwart, M. (1980). A standardized set of 260 pictures: Norms for name agreement, familiarity and visual complexity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory, 6,* 174-215.
- Snodgrass, J.G., & Yuditsky, T. (1996). Naming times for the Snodgrass and Vanderwart pictures. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 28,* 516-536.
- Szekely, A., & Bates, E. (2000, July). Objective visual complexity as a variable in studies of picture naming. *Center for Research in Language Newsletter*, 12(2). La Jolla: University of California, San Diego.
- Szekely, A., D'Amico, S., Devescovi, A., Federmeier, K., Herron, D., Iyer, G., Jacobsen, T., & Bates, E. (2002). *Timed action and object naming*. Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Tardif, T. (1996). Nouns are not always learned before verbs: Evidence from Mandarin speakers' early vocabularies. *Developmental Psychology*, *32*, 492-504.
- Tardif, T., Gelman, S.A., & Xu, F. (1999). Putting the "noun bias" in context: A comparison of English and Mandarin. *Child Development*, 70(3), 620-635.
- Tomasello, M., Akhtar, N., Dodson, K., & Rekau, L. (1997). Differential productivity in young children's use of nouns and verbs. *Journal of Child Language*, 24(2) 373-387.

- Tomasello, M., & Merriman, W. E. (Eds.). (1995). Beyond names for things: Young children's acquisition of verbs. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Tranel, D., Damasio, H., & Damasio, A. R. (1998). The neural basis of lexical retrieval. In R.W. Parks, D.S. Levine, & D.L. Long (Eds.), Fundamentals of neural network modeling: Neuropsychology and cognitive neuroscience (pp. 271-296). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Tyler, L.K., Russell, R., Fadili, J., & Moss, H.E. (2001). The neural representation of nouns and verbs: PET studies. *Brain*, *124*, 1619-1634.
- Van Turennout, M., Hagoort, P., & Brown, C. M. (1997). Electrophysiological evidence on the time course of semantic and phonological processes in speech production. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 23*(4), 787-806.
- Van Turennout, M., Hagoort, P., & Brown, C.M. (1999). The time course of grammatical and phonological processing during speaking: Evidence from event-related brain potentials. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 28(6), 649-676.
- Zingeser, L.B., & Berndt, R.S. (1990). Retrieval of nouns and verbs in agrammatism and anomia. *Brain and Language, 39*(1), 14-32.
- Zipf, G.K. (1965). Human behavior and the principle of least effort: An introduction to human ecology. New York: Hafner.

Acknowledgements: This research was supported by NIDCD grants DC01289 "Origins of Communication Disorders", DC00216 "Cross-linguistic studies of aphasia" and NATO grant LST.CLG. 9775 "Comparative Studies of Language Development and Reading in Four Languages".

APPENDIX 1a

Empirically determined dominant names and main dependent variables for the action picture stimuli

No. and **Dominant name** specify the identity of the stimuli pictures. Measures of nameability (or **Correctness**) are based on the 3-point error coding scheme: representing the percent of subjects responding with a "Valid response", an "Invalid response" or failing to give any name, i.e., "No response". Besides the raw number of **alternatives**, the "H statistic" is presented: increasing H value indicates decreasing name agreement. **Name Agreement** measures specify the percent of all codable responses with a valid RT on which participants produced the dominant name (Lex 1), a morphophonological variant (Lex 2), a synonym (Lex 3) of the dominant name, or a response that failed to meet criteria for the Lexical Codes 1-3 (Lex 4). "**RT total**" refers to mean reaction time and STD values across all valid trials, "**RT target**" refers to reactions for dominant responses only.

ACT	ION PICTURES	Co	orrectne	SS	Alter	natives	<u>N</u>	ame Ag	reement	<u> </u>	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Dominant name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
1.	dive	100%	0%	0%	1	0.50	100%	0%	0%	0%	938	401	938	401
2.	drink	96%	0%	4%	2	0.77	88%	0%	13%	0%	888	204	848	132
3.	paint	96%	0%	4%	1	0.51	100%	0%	0%	0%	994	245	994	245
4.	ski	60%	4%	36%	2	0.63	93%	7%	0%	0%	1050	271	1053	281
5.	cut	100%	0%	0%	1	0.50	100%	0%	0%	0%	1065	278	1065	278
6.	blow	96%	0%	4%	1	0.51	100%	0%	0%	0%	974	253	974	253
7.	argue	94%	4%	2%	7	1.82	57%	0%	4%	38%	1501	518	1415	479
8.	walk	76%	14%	10%	7	2.00	45%	0%	0%	55%	1826	647	1799	591
9.	fly	94%	6%	0%	12	2.66	43%	0%	0%	57%	1517	514	1282	442
10.	wake up	88%	8%	4%	8	2.22	36%	50%	9%	5%	1711	585	1533	498
11.	win	82%	8%	10%	10	2.33	37%	2%	0%	61%	1623	491	1579	386
12.	bake	92%	4%	4%	6	1.68	48%	0%	0%	52%	1487	487	1360	301
13.	balance	76%	18%	6%	10	2.25	42%	0%	0%	58%	1912	667	1816	762
14.	bark	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	949	275	949	275
15.	beg	98%	2%	0%	4	0.55	92%	0%	0%	8%	1348	379	1292	299
16.	bite	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	2%	2%	1015	307	993	285
17.	sniff	78%	22%	0%	12	2.67	23%	0%	15%	62%	1863	645	1490	537
18.	boil	96%	0%	4%	4	1.19	69%	0%	0%	31%	1272	339	1209	242
19.	bounce	98%	0%	2%	3	0.87	82%	0%	12%	6%	917	261	880	218
20.	bow	96%	2%	2%	4	0.57	92%	0%	0%	8%	1169	360	1105	298
21.	bowl	98%	2%	0%	2	0.35	94%	0%	0%	6%	891	262	856	208
22.	box	98%	0%	2%	3	0.87	82%	0%	0%	18%	967	249	963	254
23.	break	98%	2%	0%	5	0.88	86%	0%	0%	14%	1484	634	1399	615
24.	brush	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	903	221	888	194
25.	buckle	94%	0%	6%	8	1.47	74%	0%	4%	21%	1453	523	1351	394
26.	burn	92%	4%	4%	3	0.90	78%	2%	0%	20%	1142	409	1101	374
27.	bury	90%	10%	0%	9	1.32	80%	0%	0%	20%	1644	517	1563	471
28.	pay	98%	2%	0%	5	1.33	69%	2%	4%	24%	1413	435	1338	388
29.	yell	100%	0%	0%	6	1.79	48%	0%	34%	18%	1139	259	1112	200
30.	camp	94%	4%	2%	8	2.09	47%	0%	0%	53%	1601	565	1595	691
31.	carry	92%	6%	2%	4	0.84	85%	0%	0%	15%	1253	425	1180	354
32.	carve	94%	4%	2%	8	1.94	45%	0%	6%	49%	1632	533	1531	541
33.	catch	98%	0%	2%	2	0.27	96%	0%	0%	4%	1160	329	1154	324
34.	celebrate	80%	16%	4%	12	2.87	25%	0%	5%	70%	1916	542	2214	539
35.	chase	100%	0%	0%	4	0.52	92%	0%	0%	8%	1145	322	1143	329
36.	cheer	96%	2%	2%	11	2.22	52%	2%	0%	46%	1431	410	1330	387
37.	chew	96%	0%	4%	8	2.40	35%	0%	25%	40%	1559	553	1445	420

ACT	ION DICTUDES				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			A			DT 4	-4-1	DT 4	
	ION PICTURES		orrectne			rnatives		ame Ag		-	<u>RT - 1</u>		RT - ta	
NO.	Dominant name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
38.	clap	98%	2%	0%	5	0.69	90%	0%	0%	10%	1174	469	1078	383
39.	climb	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	0%	4%	0%	1001	247	989	245
40.	cut	100%	0%	0%	8	2.16	40%	0%	54%	6%	1339	406	1203	406
41.	slam	94%	2%	4%	9	2.38	30%	0%	4%	66%	1480	482	1658	667
42.	sort	66%	26%	8%	17	2.78	24%	0%	12%	64%	1921	533	1575	394
43.	comb	98%	0%	2%	2	0.27	96%	0%	4%	0%	861	159	867	159
44.	play	92%	6%	2%	9	2.17	46%	2%	0%	52%	1599	588	1589	686
45.	conduct	82%	8%	10%	6	1.33	76%	0%	15%	10%	1426	586	1373	571
46.	cook	100%	0%	0%	5	0.94	82%	0%	0%	18%	1152	302	1115	301
47.	cough	92%	0%	8%	3	1.25	67%	0%	0%	33%	1334	373	1255	346
48.	count	96%	4%	0%	3	0.89	81%	0%	0%	19%	1220	377	1187	330
49.	crash	90%	6%	4%	5	0.86	87%	0%	0%	13%	1648	557	1576	537
50.	crawl	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	1045	264	1045	264
51.	cross	92%	6%	2%	3	1.14	54%	0%	0%	46%	1457	487	1424	369
52.	cry	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	962	310	934	243
53.	curl	98%	0%	2%	6	1.19	78%	2%	2%	18%	1346	359	1326	346
54.	curtsey	94%	6%	0%	4	1.30	64%	0%	28%	9%	1306	410	1203	366
55.	dance	100%	0%	0%	2	0.33	94%	0%	0%	6%	993	278	979	272
56.	decorate	86%	10%	4%	9	1.94	58%	0%	0%	42%	1673	523	1562	394
57.	deliver	96%	4%	0%	6	0.93	85%	0%	0%	15%	1452	464	1408	420
58.	tornado	78%	18%	4%	12	2.23	38%	0%	0%	62%	1713	534	1390	563
59.	dig	88%	10%	2%	4	1.25	57%	0%	39%	5%	1462	366	1437	391
60.	dip	98%	2%	0%	3	0.49	92%	0%	0%	8%	1317	410	1294	420
61.	cut	74%	18%	8%	9	2.18	38%	0%	5%	57%	1906	466	1858	388
62.	drip	92%	6%	2%	12	2.19	61%	0%	0%	39%	1768	571	1577	489
63.	drag	100%	0%	0%	8	1.83	62%	0%	2%	36%	1353	388	1315	315
64.	write	96%	2%	2%	5	1.37	52%	0%	0%	48%	1502	550	1378	538
65.	drill	96%	4%	0%	6	1.17	79%	0%	0%	21%	1370	441	1315	360
66.	drip	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	980	335	947	274
67.	drive	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	999	205	989	195
68.	break	86%	14%	0%	9	2.05	51%	2%	0%	47%	1706	564	1422	378
69.	drown	96%	2% 0%	2% 0%	2	0.30 1.69	96% 34%	4% 32%	0% 0%	0% 34%	1067 1194	434	1001 1271	180
70. 71.	•	100% 96%	4%	0%	4 5	1.09	34% 75%	0%	0%	25%	1215	327 383	1209	236 383
71. 72.		90 % 64%	0%	36%	2	0.54	97%	0%	0%	3%	1118	240	1105	232
72. 73.		96%	4%	0%	12	2.36	50%	0%	29%	21%	1506	440	1421	405
	erase	98%	0%	2%	5	0.98	84%	0%	0%	16%	1319	422	1244	334
74. 75.		98%	0%	2% 2%		1.64	61%	0%	22%	16%	1409	369	1404	388
76.	erupt look	88%	12%	0%	6 8	1.90	55%	0%	18%	27%	1699	641	1527	530
70. 77.	stretch	94%	2%	4%	8	2.26	36%	0%	0%	64%	1334	388	1232	237
77. 78.	explode	94%	4%	4 % 2%	o 5	1.50	64%	0%	26%	11%	1586	525	1547	492
70. 79.	scared	82%	8%	10%	12	2.84	22%	17%	5%	56%	1940	569	2101	411
80.	fall	100%	0%	0%	2	0.68	82%	0%	0%	18%	1134	300	1159	290
81.		90%	2%	8%	4	0.80	87%	0%	0%	13%	1241	390	1208	279
82.		96%	4%	0%	8	1.71	63%	0%	0%	38%	1206	351	1126	276
83.		92%	4%	4%	6	1.43	72%	0%	0%	28%	1235	316	1199	273
84.		90%	8%	2%	11	2.32	53%	0%	13%	33%	1481	502	1252	283
	fill	88%	6%	6%	8	1.76	64%	5%	0%	32%	1777	513	1716	505
55.		5570	J /0	J /0	J	1.70	0 - 70	J /0	U /0	O2 /0	1111	010	17 10	000

ACTI	ON PICTURES	Co	rrectnes	SS	Alter	natives	N	ame Agı	reement		RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Dominant name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
86.	drip	86%	14%	0%	12	2.56	30%	0%	0%	70%	1983	588	1996	594
87.	fish	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	1080	162	1080	162
88.	float	96%	4%	0%	6	1.10	81%	0%	0%	19%	1413	471	1390	416
89.	run	68%	24%	8%	12	2.32	35%	0%	9%	56%	1838	614	2075	550
90.	fly	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	914	275	914	275
91.	fold	90%	6%	4%	8	1.09	84%	0%	0%	16%	1356	549	1275	549
92.	follow	98%	0%	2%	6	1.29	73%	0%	0%	27%	1318	445	1321	449
93.	scare	96%	2%	2%	5	0.79	88%	0%	6%	6%	1322	395	1246	284
94.	arrest	86%	14%	0%	4	1.54	51%	0%	0%	49%	1458	356	1502	390
95.	cry	94%	4%	2%	4	1.76	43%	0%	0%	57%	1336	419	1411	498
96.	cook	100%	0%	0%	6	1.48	50%	0%	0%	50%	1282	411	1245	469
97.	give	96%	2%	2%	6	0.85	88%	2%	0%	10%	1330	275	1343	280
98.	glue	98%	2%	0%	5	1.35	63%	0%	29%	8%	1364	385	1375	349
99.	golf	98%	0%	2%	8	1.37	78%	0%	0%	22%	1471	529	1438	553
	whisper	94%	2%	4%	5	1.65	51%	0%	0%	49%	1333	534	1221	343
	shake	92%	6%	2%	6	1.62	61%	2%	0%	37%	1216	321	1174	315
	cook	100%	0%	0%	5	1.68	48%	0%	0%	52%	1398	478	1217	315
	grind	62%	36%	2%	13	2.27	35%	3%	0%	61%	2228	628	2024	593
	hammer	98%	0%	2%	4	1.29	69%	0%	14%	16%	1114	371	1008	244
	arrest	82%	16%	2%	9	1.77	66%	0%	0%	34%	1508	549	1341	398
	hang	98%	2%	0%	7	1.68	45%	0%	0%	55%	1304	381	1147	282
	hatch	92%	4%	4%	5	0.91	85%	0%	0%	15%	1237	400	1142	305
108.	hide	96%	2%	2%	6	1.03	83%	0%	0%	17%	1430	475	1408	413
109.		100%	0%	0%	3	0.97	78%	0%	0%	22%	1002	243	984	243
110.	hitchhike	98%	0%	2%	3	0.49	92%	6%	0%	2%	1340	479	1360	488
111.	howl	100%	0%	0%	2	0.83	74%	0%	0%	26%	1161	289	1205	297
112.	hug	100%	0%	0%	6	0.99	84%	0%	4%	12%	995	269	936	213
113.	hunt	96%	2%	2%	3	0.86	79%	0%	0%	21%	1254	372	1282	395
114.	iron	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	977	328	977	328
115.	ride	90%	6%	4%	11	2.47	42%	0%	0%	58%	1521	490	1203	352
116.	juggle	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	961	244	967	247
117.	jump	98%	0%	2%	6	1.39	71%	0%	10%	18%	1353	396	1318	388
118.	kick	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	0%	0%	4%	866	196	853	185
119.	kiss	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	958	186	958	186
120.	kneel	92%	4%	4%	7	1.11	83%	0%	0%	17%	1331	505	1252	447
121.	knight	78%	18%	4%	9	1.66	69%	0%	0%	31%	1774	573	1768	635
	knit	94%	6%	0%	4	1.60	53%	0%	0%	47%	1552	459	1432	350
123.	knock	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	1168	511	1169	517
124.	lasso	94%	2%	4%	8	1.70	68%	0%	0%	32%	1357	552	1243	358
	laugh	98%	2%	0%	2	0.27	96%	0%	0%	4%	977	360	956	349
	lick	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	0%	0%	6%	1120	378	1100	374
	relax	94%	4%	2%	10	2.59	28%	0%	19%	53%	1441	415	1315	214
128.		94%	2%	4%	7	1.83	53%	0%	15%	32%	1371	445	1312	352
	light	100%	0%	0%	3	0.54	90%	2%	0%	8%	1298	368	1304	367
	listen	100%	0%	0%	3	1.07	72%	0%	22%	6%	1245	404	1263	424
	load	88%	4%	8%	10	2.49	32%	0%	5%	64%	1608	446	1626	397
	unlock	94%	0%	6%	7	1.93	49%	0%	0%	51%	1296	393	1182	342
133.	look	94%	2%	4%	6	0.87	87%	2%	6%	4%	1494	527	1439	502

ACTI	ON PICTURES	Co	orrectne	ss	Alter	natives	N	ame Agı	reement		RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Dominant name	Valid		Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
13/	magnify	96%	4%	0%	8	2.01	52%	0%	0%	48%	1552	454	1522	438
	mail	96%	0%	4%	8	1.37	77%	0%	2%	21%	1246	409	1134	326
	make	86%	8%	6%	8	1.72	67%	12%	0%	21%	1569	579	1419	412
	march	96%	2%	2%	3	1.05	67%	0%	0%	33%	1191	398	1217	379
	marry	92%	6%	2%	8	1.51	72%	0%	13%	15%	1376	481	1301	416
	massage	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	0%	0%	4%	1130	321	1141	323
	measure	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	1168	259	1174	258
_	meditate	88%	10%	2%	5	1.40	68%	0%	0%	32%	1515	579	1379	343
	melt	100%	0%	0%	3	0.72	84%	0%	0%	16%	1183	299	1175	272
	milk	92%	2%	6%	3	0.80	85%	0%	0%	15%	1404	504	1360	416
	mine	70%	26%	4%	8	1.73	57%	0%	0%	43%	2013	647	1991	681
	miss	98%	0%	2%	6	1.73	35%	0%	2%	63%	1225	327	1295	260
146.		92%	0%	8%	6	2.03	43%	0%	30%	26%	1351	501	1286	414
	mop	96%	2%	2%	5	1.50	63%	0%	0%	38%	1332	461	1258	313
148.		90%	8%	2%	4	0.74	89%	0%	0%	11%	1498	460	1421	396
	open	94%	6%	0%	9	2.09	57%	0%	2%	40%	1341	452	1122	268
	operate	82%	12%	6%	9	2.09	54%	0%	0%	46%	1754	435	1628	389
	parachute	98%	2%	0%	6	1.39	73%	0%	0%	27%	1399	490	1288	456
152.		96%	2%	2%	5	1.42	63%	0%	0%	38%	1575	628	1520	518
	peel	94%	0%	6%	4	0.68	89%	0%	0%	11%	1178	347	1175	362
154.	_	100%	0%	0%	2	0.00	98%	0%	0%	2%	935	272	934	275
	pick	90%	6%	4%	8	1.75	64%	0%	2%	33%	1524	509	1478	432
	pinch	94%	4%	2%	4	0.60	91%	0%	0%	9%	1137	318	1108	311
	plant	100%	0%	0%	6	1.52	56%	0%	0%	44%	1376	358	1390	369
	play	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	4%	0%	0%	1119	354	1109	353
	plow	78%	20%	2%	8	1.81	59%	0%	0%	41%	1716	540	1590	472
	plug	100%	0%	0%	3	0.61	88%	10%	0%	2%	1048	351	1046	323
	point	96%	2%	2%	4	0.66	90%	0%	0%	10%	1102	356	1063	327
	polish	98%	0%	2%	7	1.51	69%	0%	16%	14%	1233	388	1118	240
163.	•	98%	0%	2%	4	0.92	82%	0%	4%	14%	1261	470	1121	306
	pour	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	890	272	852	169
	pray	98%	0%	2%	5	0.91	84%	0%	0%	16%	1224	391	1216	360
	propose	82%	12%	6%	8	1.35	78%	0%	0%	22%	1650	612	1573	451
	pull	96%	0%	4%	3	0.96	79%	0%	21%	0%	1255	375	1223	390
	push	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	871	200	871	200
	rain	98%	2%	0%	5	0.59	92%	0%	0%	8%	1168	410	1115	380
	raise	72%	24%	4%	12	2.50	31%	3%	0%	67%	1879	576	1675	699
	rake	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	990	215	981	209
	reach	86%	2%	12%	6	0.96	86%	0%	0%	14%	1300	348	1261	348
	read	90%	0%	10%	1	0.14	100%	0%	0%	0%	993	289	993	289
	count	76%	20%	4%	13	2.66	26%	0%	0%	74%	1784	473	1526	549
	relax	100%	0%	0%	10	2.36	44%	0%	20%	36%	1642	605	1394	386
176.		92%	2%	6%	6	0.97	85%	0%	2%	13%	1383	381	1321	328
	save	98%	0%	2%	3	1.34	55%	0%	35%	10%	1270	288	1264	258
	ride	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	1001	255	1006	256
	roar	92%	8%	0%	7	1.67	59%	0%	0%	41%	1650	663	1589	636
	roast	100%	0%	0%	5	1.68	46%	0%	0%	54%	1305	380	1169	231
	row	98%	2%	0%	2	0.35	94%	0%	6%	0%	947	240	913	189
	• •	/ -	_,,	- , •	_		, •	- / 0	- , •	- / •		•		

ACTI	ON PICTURES	Co	orrectne	<u>ss</u>	Alte	natives	N	ame Ag	reement	<u> </u>	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Dominant name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
182.	riin	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	912	306	918	306
183.		100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	992	234	988	234
	salute	90%	6%	4%	1	0.14	100%	0%	0%	0%	1028	276	1028	276
185.		96%	0%	4%	2	0.52	90%	0%	0%	10%	1137	243	1133	244
	punish	94%	4%	2%	11	2.61	34%	2%	11%	53%	1485	440	1614	517
	scoop	96%	0%	4%	2	0.20	98%	0%	0%	2%	1117	233	1114	234
188.	•	94%	4%	2%	4	1.34	49%	0%	45%	6%	1562	488	1517	549
	carve	98%	0%	2%	4	1.39	63%	0%	22%	14%	1371	378	1325	374
190.		96%	4%	0%	6	0.85	88%	2%	0%	10%	1628	587	1544	559
	serve	96%	2%	2%	4	0.57	92%	0%	0%	8%	1181	278	1155	263
192.		92%	8%	0%	5	0.66	91%	0%	2%	7%	1417	510	1393	521
	shake	100%	0%	0%	4	1.22	56%	0%	0%	44%	1430	568	1476	547
	wash	98%	2%	0%	8	2.01	41%	0%	2%	57%	1599	541	1573	596
	sharpen	92%	4%	4%	8	1.57	72%	0%	0%	28%	1526	329	1540	287
	shave	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	909	132	909	132
	shave	98%	2%	0%	8	2.12	41%	0%	35%	24%	1362	300	1347	292
	shine	94%	6%	0%	11	2.24	49%	2%	30%	19%	1828	531	1679	410
	shock	72%	26%	2%	8	1.69	53%	0%	31%	17%	1648	426	1761	425
	shoot	92%	0%	8%	3	0.64	89%	0%	9%	2%	1032	282	1012	281
	shower	98%	0%	2%	4	0.70	88%	0%	0%	12%	974	219	947	188
	sing	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	928	149	925	149
	sink	94%	2%	4%	5	1.51	62%	0%	0%	38%	1489	480	1471	533
204.		98%	2%	0%	3	0.31	96%	0%	0%	4%	984	296	964	274
205.	skate	98%	0%	2%	2	0.78	78%	22%	0%	0%	1062	215	1085	221
206.	cut	86%	14%	0%	11	2.29	42%	0%	0%	58%	1846	546	1661	568
207.	sleep	94%	0%	6%	1	0.08	100%	0%	0%	0%	991	275	991	275
208.	cut	100%	0%	0%	4	0.86	82%	0%	14%	4%	1056	249	1025	253
209.	slide	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	913	227	886	122
210.	slip	100%	0%	0%	4	1.05	78%	0%	0%	22%	1238	353	1231	357
211.	smell	96%	0%	4%	2	0.45	92%	0%	8%	0%	1176	292	1157	290
212.	smile	96%	2%	2%	3	0.34	96%	0%	0%	4%	1119	309	1107	301
213.	smoke	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	921	147	921	147
	sneeze	86%	2%	12%	4	1.28	51%	0%	0%	49%	1297	369	1255	310
	snow	92%	2%	6%	5	0.93	85%	0%	0%	15%	1266	384	1221	337
	somersault	96%	4%	0%	12	2.42	42%	0%	15%	44%	1381	535	1233	254
	sort	94%	4%	2%	11	2.70	28%	2%	26%	45%	1713	593	1769	550
	plant	78%	12%	10%	9	2.54	23%	3%	15%	59%	1692	519	1768	418
	spill	98%	2%	0%	3	0.95	73%	0%	0%	27%	1733	387	1703	343
220.		90%	8%	2%	6	1.47	67%	0%	0%	33%	1557	503	1504	548
	cough	92%	6%	2%	7	2.27	35%	0%	0%	65%	1701	548	1599	410
	splash	100%	0%	0%	5	1.44	66%	0%	0%	34%	1417	393	1284	275
	spray	92%	6%	2%	11	2.01	61%	0%	0%	39%	1480	491	1312	311
	spread	96%	2%	2%	4	1.25	73%	0%	0%	27%	1351	397	1367	382
	squeeze	92%	0%	8%	2	0.25	98%	0%	0%	2%	1133	294	1128	295
	stack	98%	2%	0%	7	1.44	67%	0%	2%	31%	1324	412	1204	285
	stand	94%	6%	0%	6	1.62	60%	11%	2%	28%	1627	450	1630	352
	steal	94%	6%	0%	7	0.91	87%	0%	0%	13%	1743	475	1694	475
229.	sting	86%	12%	2%	3	0.46	95%	0%	0%	5%	1765	590	1725	546

ACTI	ON PICTURES	Co	orrectne	SS	Alte	natives	N	ame Agı	reement	·	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
	Dominant name	Valid		Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
230.		92%	4%	4%	5	1.32	74%	0%	0%	26%	1386	426	1278	316
	strain	88%	10%	2%	10	2.34	39%	0%	25%	36%	1668	566	1531	323
	suck	92%	6%	2%	9	1.30	80%	2%	0%	17%	1603	596	1633	617
	sunbathe	94%	2%	4%	8	2.07	49%	0%	30%	21%	1481	512	1373	326
	surf	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	946	210	946	210
	look	90%	6%	4%	9	2.27	47%	0%	27%	27%	1539	528	1429	565
	swat	98%	0%	2%	9	1.74	69%	4%	14%	12%	1420	424	1342	356
	sweat	98%	0%	2%	5	0.69	90%	0%	2%	8%	1239	456	1201	436
238.	sweep	90%	0%	10%	3	0.41	96%	0%	0%	4%	958	202	956	202
239.	swim	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	852	195	852	195
240.	swing	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	874	134	874	134
241.	laugh	64%	28%	8%	15	2.61	28%	0%	13%	59%	1785	477	1645	535
242.	teach	88%	2%	10%	8	1.86	45%	0%	2%	52%	1477	434	1480	484
	tear	98%	0%	2%	3	1.03	67%	0%	31%	2%	953	210	917	183
	talk	96%	0%	4%	5	1.04	79%	0%	2%	19%	1175	389	1110	217
_	think	94%	4%	2%	9	1.78	62%	0%	6%	32%	1462	506	1434	531
	throw	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	0%	0%	6%	1091	286	1055	248
	tickle	96%	0%	4%	7	1.64	65%	0%	0%	35%	1258	428	1172	408
248.		98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	2%	0%	0%	1093	370	1099	371
_	frost	78%	12%	10%	14	2.88	21%	0%	0%	79%	1678	483	1397	577
250.		96%	0%	4%	5	0.61	92%	0%	0%	8%	1181	311	1162	306
251.	•	98%	0%	2%	3	0.49	92%	0%	0%	8%	1185	428	1218	427
	type	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	792	146	792	146
	vacuum	100% 96%	0% 2%	0% 2%	2 6	0.14 1.85	98% 42%	0% 0%	0% 0%	2% 58%	996 1579	216 557	993 1446	217 513
	wade wag	96% 84%	2% 14%	2% 2%	13	2.42	42% 38%	0% 0%	0% 0%	56% 62%	1677	589	1320	237
	wait	100%	0%	0%	2	0.99	56%	0%	0%	44%	1209	281	1195	212
	walk	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	929	337	929	337
	wash	100%	0%	0%	7	1.82	44%	0%	4%	52%	1409	586	1537	544
	watch	100%	0%	0%	4	0.42	94%	2%	0%	4%	1118	390	1081	336
	water	96%	0%	4%	3	0.52	92%	0%	0%	8%	1165	324	1148	304
	wave	96%	2%	2%	3	0.34	96%	0%	0%	4%	1224	407	1207	402
262.		36%	58%	6%	12	1.72	28%	0%	0%	72%	2491	573	2276	147
	weigh	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	1116	286	1113	288
264.	whisper	100%	0%	0%	5	0.66	90%	0%	0%	10%	1127	338	1088	286
265.	whistle	96%	0%	4%	4	0.95	81%	0%	0%	19%	1135	485	1050	335
266.	win	96%	2%	2%	5	1.85	46%	0%	0%	54%	1404	371	1330	310
267.	wink	96%	0%	4%	4	0.66	90%	0%	0%	10%	1024	231	989	178
268.	wash	98%	0%	2%	6	1.72	45%	0%	0%	55%	1335	370	1297	436
	wish	66%	18%	16%	11	2.26	30%	0%	0%	70%	2017	549	1915	366
	wrap	96%	0%	4%	6	1.79	54%	0%	0%	46%	1305	435	1325	471
	twist	98%	2%	0%	13	2.51	45%	0%	27%	29%	1433	449	1277	380
	write	100%	0%	0%	5	0.56	92%	0%	0%	8%	1200	402	1139	270
	yawn	100%	0%	0%	3	0.77	82%	0%	0%	18%	996	223	950	205
274.	-	98%	0%	2%	4	1.10	78%	0%	16%	6%	1266	402	1249	403
275.	zıp	100%	0%	0%	4	1.06	72%	26%	0%	2%	1113	340	1069	334

APPENDIX 1b

Empirically determined dominant names and main dependent variables for the object picture stimuli

No. and **Dominant name** specify the identity of the stimuli pictures. A * signals that the same target name was found by Snodgrass (1996). Measures of nameability (or **Correctness**) are based on the 3-point error coding scheme: representing the percent of subjects responding with a "Valid response", an "Invalid response" or failing to give any name, i.e., "No response". Besides the raw number of **alternatives**, the "H statistic" is presented: increasing H value indicates decreasing name agreement. **Name Agreement** measures specify the percent of all codable responses with a valid RT on which participants produced the dominant name (Lex 1), a morphophonological variant (Lex 2), a synonym (Lex 3) of the dominant name, or a response that failed to meet criteria for the Lexical Codes 1-3 (Lex 4). "**RT total**" refers to mean reaction time and STD values across all valid trials, "**RT target**" refers to reactions for dominant responses only.

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	<u>ss</u>	Alte	natives	<u>N</u>	ame Ag	reement		<u>RT - 1</u>	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
1.	accordion*	76%	22%	2%	5	0.92	87%	0%	0%	13%	1216	494	1179	496
2.	acorn	94%	4%	2%	2	0.70	83%	0%	0%	17%	1273	466	1242	472
3.	airplane*	100%	0%	0%	3	1.13	70%	22%	8%	0%	800	210	778	148
4.	alligator*	100%	0%	0%	4	0.61	90%	2%	6%	2%	886	223	881	227
5.	anchor	96%	4%	0%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	951	282	951	282
6.	ant*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.61	88%	0%	0%	12%	1240	482	1171	410
7.	antlers	100%	0%	0%	3	0.96	72%	0%	26%	2%	1231	422	1186	390
8.	anvil	68%	30%	2%	6	1.40	71%	0%	0%	29%	1507	693	1239	444
9.	apple*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	810	255	810	255
10.	fish tank	100%	0%	0%	5	1.64	48%	0%	46%	6%	1090	347	1005	157
11.	arm	98%	0%	2%	2	0.66	84%	0%	0%	16%	910	251	923	256
12.	arrow	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	788	250	785	252
13.	artichoke*	68%	26%	6%	4	1.04	79%	0%	0%	21%	1463	687	1397	674
14.	ashtray*	74%	22%	4%	7	1.10	84%	0%	0%	16%	1369	555	1250	453
15.	asparagus*	86%	12%	2%	6	0.87	88%	0%	0%	12%	1429	462	1388	465
16.	ax	88%	6%	6%	2	0.67	86%	0%	14%	0%	1119	456	1085	436
17.	baby	100%	0%	0%	4	0.42	94%	0%	4%	2%	751	205	729	140
18.	bottle	98%	0%	2%	3	0.57	90%	8%	0%	2%	804	248	775	217
19.	stroller	94%	4%	2%	5	1.67	49%	0%	45%	6%	1319	555	1335	641
20.	backpack	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	836	177	836	177
21.	badge	94%	4%	2%	9	1.70	68%	0%	4%	28%	1254	393	1221	404
22.	bag	98%	0%	2%	4	0.83	84%	14%	2%	0%	951	322	925	323
23.	balcony	98%	0%	2%	7	1.66	65%	0%	0%	35%	1366	365	1324	293
24.	ball*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	886	295	886	295
25.	balloon	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	702	125	702	125
26.	banana	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	808	273	808	273
27.	bandaid	100%	0%	0%	2	0.40	92%	8%	0%	0%	757	118	743	106
28.	banjo	92%	4%	4%	5	0.84	87%	0%	0%	13%	1083	455	1036	297
29.	barbecue	98%	2%	0%	2	0.49	90%	0%	10%	0%	1034	345	1012	310
30.	barrel*	96%	4%	0%	2	0.20	98%	0%	2%	0%	920	334	882	207
31.	basket*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	840	275	832	272
32.	bat	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	764	160	764	160
33.	bathtub	100%	0%	0%	3	0.86	78%	22%	0%	0%	976	211	966	224
34.	bear*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.68	82%	18%	0%	0%	846	217	804	177
35.	beard	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	2%	0%	2%	1049	422	1033	411
36.	beaver	94%	6%	0%	10	1.58	74%	0%	0%	26%	1412	553	1395	586

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	SS	Alte	rnatives	N	ame Ag	reement	<u> </u>	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
37.	bed*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	706	146	706	146
38.	bee	96%	0%	4%	3	1.21	69%	0%	0%	31%	1212	334	1207	332
39.	bug	100%	0%	0%	8	2.01	44%	2%	4%	50%	1310	576	1122	477
40.	bell*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	703	112	703	112
41.	belt	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	812	257	812	257
42.	bench	100%	0%	0%	2	0.33	94%	0%	6%	0%	900	365	896	356
43.	bicycle*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.88	70%	30%	0%	0%	751	215	731	170
44.	binoculars	90%	6%	4%	1	0.14	100%	0%	0%	0%	1055	538	1055	538
45.	bird	100%	0%	0%	4	1.04	80%	0%	0%	20%	1000	349	915	297
46.	blimp	94%	4%	2%	6	1.13	81%	2%	9%	9%	1368	570	1359	613
47.	wood	98%	2%	0%	7	1.79	55%	4%	39%	2%	1189	422	1174	490
48.	boat	98%	0%	2%	3	1.12	71%	0%	0%	29%	1099	328	1059	300
49.	bomb	98%	0%	2%	5	0.69	90%	0%	0%	10%	1042	368	989	317
50.	bone	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	872	221	872	221
51.	book*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	656	102	656	102
52.	boot*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.54	90%	2%	0%	8%	877	242	869	237
53.	bottle*	98%	2%	0%	5	0.69	90%	4%	0%	6%	990	451	956	456
54.	bowl*	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	828	192	831	192
55.	bow*	100%	0%	0%	4	1.05	78%	12%	0%	10%	937	281	927	277
56.	box	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	753	240	753	240
57.	boy	100%	0%	0%	5	0.66	90%	2%	0%	8%	964	263	956	265
58.	branch	100%	0%	0%	5	1.48	68%	8%	10%	14%	1117	329	1092	264
59.	bra	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	917	279	917	279
60.	bread*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	2%	0%	774	154	773	155
61.	bride	100%	0%	0%	4	0.75	86%	0%	0%	14%	1211	381	1168	307
62.	bridge	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	860	179	862	180
63.	broom	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	821	216	821	216
64.	brush*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	6%	0%	0%	980	386	955	352
65.	bus*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	771	168	771	168
66.	butter	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	1049	328	1036	321
67.	butterfly*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	720	178	720	178
68.	button	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	917	273	917	273
69.	cactus	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	933	179	933	179
70.	cage	98%	0%	2%	4	0.55	92%	0%	0%	8%	987	326	963	204
71.	cake*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	789	215	789	215
72.	camel	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	892	200	892	200
73.	camera	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	725	121	725	121
74.	can	98%	0%	2%	3	0.41	94%	2%	0%	4%	963	324	940	318
75.	candle*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	831	241	831	241
76.		96%	0%	4%	3	0.34	96%	2%	0%	2%	948	345	922	322
77.		92%	6%	2%	1	0.11	100%	0%	0%	0%	1159	435	1159	435
78.		94%	2%	4%	2	0.99	62%	0%	0%	38%	1021	356	1164	347
79.	can opener	92%	8%	0%	3	0.39	96%	2%	0%	2%	1435	424	1433	430
80.	hat	96%	0%	4%	3	1.05	67%	2%	31%	0%	980	374	946	386
81.	car	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	751	190	751	190
82.	carousel	96%	2%	2%	4	1.33	60%	0%	31%	8%	1179	374	1121	343
83.	carrot*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	806	193	806	193
84.	tape	98%	0%	2%	4	0.93	80%	4%	16%	0%	891	271	875	290

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	ss_	Alte	rnatives	N	ame Ag	reement	·	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
85.	castle	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	893	282	893	282
86.	cat*	98%	0%	2%	3	0.31	96%	0%	4%	0%	767	190	766	190
87.	celery*	86%	4%	10%	5	1.21	77%	0%	0%	23%	1430	543	1362	503
88.	chain	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	943	232	943	232
89.	chair*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	732	172	732	172
90.	cheese	82%	2%	16%	1	0.23	100%	0%	0%	0%	843	204	843	204
91.	cherry*	100%	0%	0%	4	0.62	90%	0%	0%	10%	1091	318	1077	271
92.	chest	100%	0%	0%	4	0.42	94%	0%	0%	6%	988	273	959	215
93.	chicken*	94%	0%	6%	4	1.25	72%	0%	9%	19%	1071	402	1010	371
94.	chimney	92%	4%	4%	1	0.11	100%	0%	0%	0%	1169	285	1169	285
95.	church	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	2%	2%	1009	338	988	309
96.	cigarette*	98%	2%	0%	4	0.45	94%	0%	0%	6%	1011	193	1016	196
97.	city	96%	0%	4%	6	0.94	85%	2%	4%	8%	1165	334	1158	335
98.	clamp	60%	34%	6%	11	1.97	50%	3%	3%	43%	1797	547	1823	545
99.	clock	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	776	144	772	142
100.		76%	20%	4%	5	1.52	63%	11%	0%	26%	1654	567	1589	534
	cloud*	94%	6%	0%	5	1.06	81%	9%	0%	11%	1269	512	1204	416
	clown*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	804	149	804	149
	coat*	100%	0%	0%	4	1.22	56%	2%	40%	2%	1026	293	1010	286
104.		100%	0%	0%	4	1.32	60%	0%	2%	38%	1062	323	1064	275
	pillar	86%	14%	0%	5	1.65	47%	0%	37%	16%	1464	527	1375	467
	comb	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	717	133	717	133
	cookie	90%	6%	4%	3	0.83	82%	0%	0%	18%	1245	445	1213	426
	cork	92%	6%	2%	7	1.03	85%	0%	0%	15%	1347	456	1354	465
	corkscrew	76%	14%	10%	7	1.75	50%	3%	5%	42%	1599	607	1509	491
	corn*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	837	192	837	192
111.	cow*	96%	0%	4%	4	0.48	94%	0%	0%	6%	1115	394	1079	371
112.	cowboy	98%	0%	2%	5	1.02	80%	0%	0%	20%	1341	515	1263	434
	crab	100%	0%	0%	4	0.52	92%	0%	0%	8%	1076	377	1040	348
114.	crackers	98%	2%	0%	5	0.95	84%	6%	0%	10%	1130	423	1075	364
115.	crib	98%	0%	2%	3	0.74	84%	0%	2%	14%	1090	325	1127	304
116.	cross	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	793	170	793	170
117.	crown*	96%	2%	2%	3	0.44	94%	0%	0%	6%	956	276	945	281
118.	block	94%	4%	2%	9	2.47	30%	0%	28%	43%	1436	483	1335	505
119.	cup*	100%	0%	0%	4	0.84	84%	12%	4%	0%	923	316	852	282
120.	curtains	100%	0%	0%	8	1.89	60%	16%	12%	12%	989	301	980	313
121.	deer*	98%	2%	0%	6	0.73	90%	2%	0%	8%	1258	423	1182	347
122.	dentist	96%	0%	4%	4	0.73	88%	0%	0%	13%	1119	308	1075	231
123.	desert	98%	0%	2%	2	0.92	67%	0%	0%	33%	1088	306	1173	276
124.	desk*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	975	257	975	257
125.	diaper	96%	2%	2%	6	1.91	48%	19%	0%	33%	1248	291	1189	212
126.	dinosaur	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	1013	364	1012	368
	doctor	98%	2%	0%	2	0.66	84%	0%	0%	16%	1049	264	1076	241
128.	dog*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	702	158	702	158
129.	doll	100%	0%	0%	5	0.84	86%	0%	0%	14%	992	245	1002	250
130.	dolphin	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	889	243	894	243
	donkey*	96%	2%	2%	6	1.25	77%	0%	13%	10%	1167	375	1060	261
132.	door*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	719	153	719	153

OBJI	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	ss_	Alte	natives	N	ame Agı	reement		RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
133	dragon	96%	4%	0%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	891	296	891	296
	drawer	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	994	213	994	213
	dress	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	840	261	840	261
	dresser*	100%	0%	0%	8	2.09	48%	2%	28%	22%	1207	388	1163	347
	drill	86%	10%	4%	7	1.70	63%	7%	0%	30%	1380	496	1311	310
	drum	100%	0%	0%	2	0.72	80%	20%	0%	0%	779	206	766	207
	duck*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	977	336	958	314
	dustpan	84%	16%	0%	8	1.57	69%	14%	7%	10%	1528	534	1490	530
	eagle	100%	0%	0%	5	1.67	58%	0%	0%	42%	1134	390	1213	357
	ear*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	681	105	681	105
143.	earring	68%	32%	0%	7	1.64	59%	0%	0%	41%	1803	605	1642	539
144.	-	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	883	255	874	249
	elephant	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	847	221	837	210
146.	envelope*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.40	92%	0%	0%	8%	803	190	794	178
147.	eskimo	88%	12%	0%	6	0.84	89%	0%	0%	11%	1306	580	1206	450
148.	eye*	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	2%	0%	0%	703	107	700	105
149.	fan	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	868	252	865	254
150.	faucet	100%	0%	0%	6	1.06	82%	0%	0%	18%	1168	405	1130	377
151.	feather	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	977	404	977	408
	fence*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	817	192	819	194
	finger	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	787	193	775	174
154.		100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	854	211	854	214
	fireman	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	4%	0%	2%	898	162	899	166
	fire truck	96%	2%	2%	4	1.29	65%	29%	0%	6%	1152	325	1066	255
	fish	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	777	219	777	219
	fishing pole	94%	0%	6%	6	1.74	53%	32%	0%	15%	1231	298	1213	293
	flag*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	847	243	847	243
	flashlight	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	2%	0%	0%	981	282	975	281
	wine	86%	12%	2%	10	1.96	58%	5%	0%	37%	1448	475	1321	443
	floor	96%	4%	0%	6	1.76	52%	0%	0%	48%	1463	507	1594	554
163.		100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	754	144	754	144
	flute*	98%	2%	0%	6	0.91	86%	0%	0%	14%	1492	558	1402	488
165.	-	100%	0%	0%	3	0.54	90%	0%	0%	10%	1081	305	1080	297
	foot*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	754	135	758	134
	football*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	723	107	723	107
	fork*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	723	120	723	120
	fountain	98%	0%	2%	3	0.69	86%	12%	0%	2%	990	292	966	166
	fox*	98%	2%	0%	3	0.75	86%	0%	0%	14%	988	267	975 754	254
	frog* funnel	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	751	135	751 4242	135
		78% 98%	22%	0% 2%	2	0.41	97%	0% 0%	0%	3%	1260 1183	445 363	1243 1123	438 357
173. 174.	trash	96% 96%	0% 0%	2% 4%	6 7	1.92 2.08	43% 40%	38%	49% 4%	8% 19%	1310	322	1240	357 279
	gas fence	96% 96%	0% 4%	4% 0%	3	2.06 1.10	40% 60%	36% 0%	4% 0%	40%	1040	342	988	307
			4% 0%	0% 12%	3 2		98%	0%	0% 0%			342 268		
	genie ghost	88% 100%	0% 0%	0%		0.30 0.00	98% 100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	2% 0%	1217 849	208 217	1214 849	270 217
	giraffe*	98%	0% 2%	0% 0%	1 1	0.00	100%	0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	783	155	783	155
	girl	100%	2% 0%	0% 0%	3	0.03	92%	6%	0% 0%	0% 2%	763 877	242	763 861	239
	glass	98%	0% 0%	0% 2%	3 2	0.47	92% 71%	0%	0% 29%	2% 0%	838	2 4 2 191	845	239 164
100.	51433	3 0 /0	U /0	∠ /0	~	0.07	1 1 /0	U /0	∠∃ /0	U /0	030	131	0+0	104

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	<u>ss</u>	Alte	rnatives	<u>N</u>	ame Agı	reement	<u> </u>	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
181	glasses*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	4%	0%	0%	766	159	758	156
	globe	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	879	203	883	204
	glove	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	848	212	848	212
	goat	98%	2%	0%	3	0.31	96%	0%	0%	4%	971	338	972	345
	gorilla*	100%	0%	0%	3	1.10	70%	0%	0%	30%	1015	302	944	255
	grapes	100%	0%	0%	2	0.47	90%	10%	0%	0%	846	200	849	204
	grasshopper*	98%	0%	2%	6	1.46	67%	0%	0%	33%	1244	418	1234	437
	guitar*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	872	210	870	212
	gun*	98%	0%	2%	5	0.69	90%	2%	6%	2%	758	256	709	146
	hair	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	1007	298	999	296
191.		100%	0%	0%	3	0.76	84%	12%	0%	4%	894	216	896	214
192.	hamburger	100%	0%	0%	4	0.76	84%	8%	0%	8%	847	213	828	179
	hammer*	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	724	134	724	134
	hammock	90%	8%	2%	2	0.53	91%	0%	0%	9%	1403	511	1378	485
195.		94%	0%	2 % 6%	2	0.33	98%	0%	0%	2%	721	207	723	209
196.		98%	0%	2%	4	0.22	88%	6%	0%	6%	1139	312	1113	252
	hanger*	98%	0%	2%	2	0.73	90%	10%	0%	0%	794	231	777	234
	harp*	92%	6%	2%	3	0.49	96%	0%	0%	4%	956	388	914	297
	hat*	94%	0%	2 % 6%	2	0.39	98%	0%	0%	2%	692	147	684	139
200.	hay	9 4 % 98%	2%	0%	4	0.22	90 % 80%	16%	2%	2%	1277	462	1198	365
200.		100%	2% 0%	0%	1	0.93	100%	0%	2% 0%	2% 0%	720	257	720	257
	heel	98%	0%	2%	3	0.66	88%	0% 8%	0%	0% 4%	1020	304	1014	291
202.		100%	0%	0%	3 1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	4 % 0%	793	168	793	168
	•	100%	0%	0%		0.00	96%	0% 4%	0%	0%	925	288	793 921	290
204. 205.		94%	0% 4%	0% 2%	2 4	0.24	96% 87%	4% 2%	0% 9%	0% 2%	925 1234	200 508	1205	290 473
206.	8	9 4 % 82%	4% 12%	2% 6%	5	0.75	88%	2% 2%	9% 0%	2% 10%	1388	461	1349	440
200.	_	94%	12% 4%	2%	5 5	1.56	55%	30%	0%	15%	1159	308	1133	320
207.	hippo hoe	94 % 94 %	4 % 6%	2% 0%	5 5	1.10	55% 77%	0%	0%	23%		518		320 485
	hoof	94 % 96%	0%	4%		0.57	92%	0% 2%	0% 2%	23% 4%	1357 1126	375	1346 1088	
	hook	100%	0% 0%	4% 0%	4		92% 100%	2% 0%	2% 0%	4% 0%	919	375 291		323 291
210. 211.		100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	1	0.00	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	809	225	919 809	
					1	0.00					989	225		225
	hose house*	98% 100%	2% 0%	0% 0%	2 2	0.27 0.14	96% 98%	4% 0%	0% 0%	0% 2%	969 755	192	983 745	218 180
	fire hydrant	96%	2%	2%	4	1.16	90 % 71%	23%	0%	2 % 6%	1161	577	1155	585
	ice cream cone	96%	0%	2 % 4%	3	1.13	52%	48%	0%	0%	785	149	804	150
	igloo	98%	2%	0%	3 1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	963	340	963	340
	iron*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	856	229	856	229
	ironing board	100%	0%	0%	5	0.66	90%	8%	0%	2%	1110	321	1105	334
	_	82%	14%	4%		1.00	90% 85%	7%	0%	2% 7%	1635	554	1512	434
	jack jackot	96%	0%	4% 4%	6 3	0.52		0%	6%	7 % 2%	924	273	881	
220. 221.	jacket	98%	0%	4% 2%	3	0.52	92% 90%	0%	0%	2% 10%	1064	451	979	201 296
	puzzle	100%	0%	2% 0%	2	0.57	98%	0% 2%	0%	0%	866	225	866	228
	_				3							323		
	jumprope kangaroo*	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%		0.76	84% 100%	16%	0% 0%	0% 0%	1112		1111	322
	kangaroo*	100%	0% 3%	0% 10%	1	0.00	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	856	197	856	197
	key*	88%	2%	10%	1	0.16	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	738	121	738	121
	king	98%	0% 0%	2% 0%	1	0.03	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	898 706	276	898	276
	kite knife*	100%	0% 0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	796	239	796	239
22 ŏ.	KIIIIe"	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	816	222	816	222

OB.II	ECT PICTURES	Cr	orrectne	SS	Δlte	natives	N	ame Ag	reement	<u> </u>	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	: Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
			-											
	knight	86%	10%	4%	4	0.77	88%	0%	0%	12%	1333	445	1318	454
	knot	94%	2%	4%	4	1.47	62%	0%	0%	38%	1176	315	1122	289
231.		100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	988	345	988	345
	ladle	94%	2%	4%	2	1.02	55%	0%	0%	45%	1248	410	1212	326
233.	·	96%	2%	2%	3	1.22	67%	0%	0%	33%	1120	359	1164	303
234.		100%	0%	0%	2	0.40	92%	0%	0%	8%	830	244	835	254
		98%	0%	2%	3	0.31	96%	2%	2%	0%	1182	504	1166	490
236.		96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	848	319	848	319
	leg*	94%	0%	6%	3	0.98	79%	0%	0%	21%	989	251	1019	268
	lemon*	98%	0%	2%	3	0.31	96%	0%	0%	4%	933	316	911	300
	leopard*	92%	4%	4%	5	1.44	54%	0%	0%	46%	1213	422	1194	357
	letter	100%	0%	0%	7	1.66	68%	12%	4%	16%	988	239	1030	246
241.		98%	0%	2%	7	1.56	57%	0%	0%	43%	1059	371	1037	356
242.	O	100%	0%	0%	3	0.48	92%	8%	0%	0%	752	160	737	135
	lighthouse	98%	2%	0%	3	0.41	94%	4%	0%	2%	1216	532	1197	516
	lightning	98%	0%	2%	3	0.79	84%	12%	0%	4%	954	202	944	187
245.	8	100%	0%	0%	5	1.45	64%	34%	0%	2%	976	290	966	205
246.		98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	812	170	812	170
247.	•	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	2%	0%	4%	702	145	696	142
	lipstick	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	803	174	803	174
	lizard	98%	0%	2%	5	0.78	88%	0%	0%	12%	1229	521	1155	459
		90%	8%	2%	7	1.39	76%	0%	0%	24%	1495	547	1387	454
251.		98%	2%	0%	5	0.96	84%	0%	0%	16%	1361	549	1289	542
	lock*	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	968	358	968	358
253.	U	100%	0%	0%	6	1.27	74%	0%	0%	26%	1032	371	975	301
	magnet	98%	0%	2%	2	0.27	96%	0%	0%	4%	1202	533	1189	537
255.		100%	0%	0%	3	0.72	84%	0%	0%	16%	856	172	846	172
256.	man	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	2%	0%	4%	1018	408	978	323
257.		100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	847	203	847	203
	mask	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	847	187	852	185
259.	match	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	910	267	910	267
	medal	94%	2%	4%	3	0.62	89%	9%	0%	2%	1202	500	1197	521
	microphone	80%	20%	0%	5	0.79	90%	0%	0%	10%	1532	649	1473	607
	microscope	90%	8%	2%	2	0.70	84%	0%	0%	16%	1203	383	1212	399
	mirror	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	873	193	873	193
	mixer	92%	4%	4%	6	2.09	39%	0%	24%	37%	1388	447	1367	439
	priest	92%	6%	2%	8	1.87	43%	0%	43%	13%	1322	473	1077	262
	monkey	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	794	228	794	228
	moon	94%	0%	6%	1	0.08	100%	0%	0%	0%	804	196	804	196
	moose	92%	4%	4%	6	1.33	76%	0%	0%	24%	1269	438	1158	334
	mop	100%	0%	0%	2	0.33	94%	0%	0%	6%	920	311	933	315
	mosquito	92%	6% 0%	2%	8	2.07	54%	0%	0%	46%	1589	564	1436	452
	motorcycle*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	928	276	932	281
	mountain*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	0%	0%	6%	967	375	921	308
	mouse	98%	0%	2%	4	0.55	92%	2%	0%	6% 0%	954	286	961	294
	mousetrap	98%	2%	0%	3	1.12	65%	35%	0%	0%	1269	470	1193	414
	mushroom	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	746	152	746	152
2/6.	music	96%	0%	4%	5	1.63	50%	13%	35%	2%	1056	351	1072	402

No. Target Name Valid No resp Invalid No. H stat Lex 1 Lex2 Lex3 Lex4 Mean STD I	Mean STD
	moun one
277. nail 98% 2% 0% 1 0.03 100% 0% 0% 0% 1086 414 1	1086 414
	1057 211
	821 162
	1449 604
	1059 413
	1004 391
	721 87
	1039 295
	1298 430
	841 197
	1100 360
	1098 422
	1337 547
	837 165
	1102 298
• 9	875 260
	1033 294
A	1366 663
•	908 218
•	865 252
•	1071 334
•	757 200
•	930 266
	1262 541
	1437 561
	910 178
	1341 478
304. peach* 88% 2% 10% 7 1.38 75% 0% 0% 25% 1293 420 1	1247 374
305. peacock 90% 8% 2% 5 0.78 89% 0% 0% 11% 1025 340 1	1010 289
306. peanut* 90% 0% 10% 1 0.14 100% 0% 0% 0% 780 190	780 190
307. pear 100% 0% 0% 1 0.00 100% 0% 0% 0% 949 250	949 250
308. peas 94% 4% 2% 5 1.58 57% 38% 0% 4% 1240 401 1	1201 397
309. pelican 86% 10% 4% 4 1.04 79% 0% 0% 21% 1194 519 1	1102 364
310. pen* 100% 0% 0% 1 0.00 100% 0% 0% 0% 753 134	753 134
311. pencil* 100% 0% 0% 1 0.00 100% 0% 0% 0% 702 186	702 186
312. pencilsharpener 62% 34% 4% 4 0.96 84% 10% 0% 6% 1608 587 1	1617 612
313. penguin 96% 0% 4% 1 0.06 100% 0% 0% 0% 897 266	897 266
314. piano* 98% 0% 2% 1 0.03 100% 0% 0% 0% 798 225	798 225
315. picture 96% 0% 4% 4 0.85 83% 2% 13% 2% 1022 355 1	1009 352
316. pig* 100% 0% 0% 1 0.00 100% 0% 0% 0% 855 212	855 212
317. bird 98% 0% 2% 9 2.42 37% 0% 0% 63% 1527 626 1	1399 546
318. piggybank 98% 0% 2% 4 0.45 94% 6% 0% 0% 972 198	965 194
•	867 184
320. pineapple* 98% 0% 2% 2 0.17 98% 0% 0% 2% 883 332	871 325
321. pinecone 80% 16% 4% 9 1.56 73% 0% 0% 28% 1578 567 1	1536 522
• •	866 330
•	1118 273
324. pitcher* 90% 8% 2% 6 1.79 58% 0% 0% 42% 1362 583 1	1248 444

OBJECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	<u>ss</u>	Alte	rnatives	N	ame Agı	reement		RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No. Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
325. pitchfork	96%	4%	0%	6	1.52	65%	0%	2%	33%	1369	567	1397	564
326. pizza	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	973	296	973	296
327. plate	100%	0%	0%	4	0.42	94%	2%	0%	4%	1051	322	1013	280
328. pliers*	94%	6%	0%	4	1.22	60%	0%	0%	40%	1426	690	1521	723
329. plug*	96%	2%	2%	3	0.34	96%	2%	2%	0%	1262	531	1241	523
330. policeman	100%	0%	0%	11	2.27	54%	26%	4%	16%	1397	466	1132	307
331. pool	98%	0%	2%	3	0.95	73%	27%	0%	0%	879	174	871	183
332. popcorn	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	745	236	745	236
333. popsicle	86%	14%	0%	5	1.22	74%	2%	0%	23%	1504	640	1380	555
334. porcupine	94%	6%	0%	2	0.22	98%	0%	0%	2%	1321	574	1291	541
335. pot	80%	16%	4%	8	1.52	73%	0%	0%	28%	1532	581	1361	473
336. potato*	90%	10%	0%	3	0.51	93%	0%	0%	7%	1238	464	1214	431
337. present	96%	2%	2%	5	1.52	67%	2%	13%	19%	955	325	893	242
338. priest	98%	0%	2%	5	0.59	92%	0%	4%	4%	1184	328	1165	309
339. pumpkin	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	909	207	909	207
340. purse	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	2%	0%	780	169	772	161
341. pyramid	96%	4%	0%	2	0.20	98%	0%	0%	2%	990	347	987	350
342. queen	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	931	297	931	297
343. rabbit *	98%	0%	2%	2	0.66	84%	0%	16%	0%	742	179	746	192
344. raccoon*	90%	4%	6%	5	0.97	84%	0%	0%	16%	1163	452	1079	331
345. radio	100%	0%	0%	4	0.75	86%	2%	0%	12%	1072	275	1007	203
346. radish	72%	12%	16%	7	1.77	58%	0%	0%	42%	1755	411	1768	424
347. rain	92%	4%	4%	3	0.70	87%	2%	0%	11%	941	317	891	265
348. rainbow	96%	0%	4%	2	0.20	98%	0%	0%	2%	1014	292	1004	286
349. rake	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	833	178	828	176
350. razor	98%	0%	2%	3	0.41	94%	0%	4%	2%	1099	302	1089	309
351. record player	96%	4%	0%	5	0.93	83%	2%	2%	13%	1103	385	1040	343
352. refrigerator*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.61	88%	12%	0%	0%	854	172	842	172
353. rhinoceros*	96%	2%	2%	6	1.17	77%	15%	0%	8%	1055	463	998	346
354. gun	98%	2%	0%	2	0.87	71%	0%	0%	29%	851	308	848	351
355. ring	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	785	220	785	220
356. road	100%	0%	0%	3	0.48	92%	0%	8%	0%	981	305	925	224
357. robot	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	822	257	793	156
358. rock	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	912	262	910	265
359. rocket	100%	0%	0%	3	0.54	90%	8%	2%	0%	861	234	854	240
360. rocking chair	100%	0%	0%	4	1.14	66%	34%	0%	0%	883	237	878	153
361. rollerskate	98%	0%	2%	3	1.13	51%	49%	0%	0%	861	132	844	144
362. rolling pin	94%	6%	0%	4	1.14	74%	17%	0%	9%	1143	461	1113	441
363. roof	98%	0%	2%	3	0.41	94%	2%	0%	4%	1092	296	1094	304
364. rooster*	98%	0%	2%	4	1.44	55%	0%	0%	45%	1089	410	1175	408
365. rope	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	810	183	810	183
366. rose	98%	0%	2%	2	0.82	76%	0%	0%	24%	859	150	870	160
367. rug	100%	0%	0%	3	1.19	68%	0%	10%	22%	990	372	964	367
368. ruler*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	779	199	779	199
369. saddle	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	1019	284	1019	284
370. safe	92%	4%	4%	7	1.20	80%	2%	0%	17%	1253	376	1243	358
371. safety pin	90%	4%	6%	7	1.82	53%	27%	0%	20%	1143	494	1278	560
372. sailboat	96%	0%	4%	4	0.95	79%	17%	0%	4%	1057	241	1076	249

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	CT PICTURES Correctness		Alte	natives	N	ame Ag	reement	·	RT - total		RT - ta	arget	
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
373	sailor	100%	0%	0%	4	0.61	90%	0%	0%	10%	1048	242	1031	228
374.		96%	4%	0%	4	1.09	75%	19%	0%	6%	1037	386	972	346
	sandwich*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	775	136	775	136
	saw*	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	863	181	863	181
	saxophone	94%	4%	2%	6	1.14	81%	4%	0%	15%	1103	382	1061	329
	scale	90%	10%	0%	8	2.02	56%	13%	9%	22%	1388	504	1387	513
	scarf	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	1111	270	1116	271
	scissors*	94%	2%	4%	1	0.14	100%	0%	0%	0%	741	179	741	179
	scorpion	96%	4%	0%	4	0.67	90%	0%	0%	10%	1318	419	1252	340
	screw	98%	0%	2%	2	0.55	88%	0%	0%	12%	1217	426	1176	368
	screwdriver*	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	1179	458	1179	458
	seahorse	82%	12%	6%	5	0.87	88%	0%	0%	12%	1157	349	1132	332
	seal*	98%	0%	2%	4	0.92	82%	0%	0%	18%	1221	556	1115	388
	seesaw	96%	4%	0%	3	0.93	75%	0%	23%	2%	1196	458	1196	496
	sewing machine	100%	0%	0%	2	0.33	98%	0%	0%	2%	1063	394	1068	396
	shark	96%	0%	4%	3	0.14	96%	0%	0%	4%	1019	294	1014	284
	sheep*	88%	2%	10%	5	1.43	64%	0%	0%	36%	1307	392	1269	364
	shell	100%	0%	0%	6	0.98	84%	6%	0%	10%	1129	329	1101	280
	boat	98%	2%	0%	3	1.20	53%	0%	47%	0%	982	327	860	308
	shirt	98%	0%	2%	5	1.16	76%	2%	0%	22%	1272	504	1334	536
	shoe*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	737	155	737	155
	shoulder	100%	0%	0%	2	0.80	76%	0%	0%	24%	1118	328	1162	351
	shovel	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	858	214	858	214
	shover	100%	0%	0%	3	0.72	84%	16%	0%	0%	993	386	897	195
	sink	96%	0%	4%	3	0.34	96%	2%	0%	2%	1010	322	984	256
	skateboard	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	823	140	823	140
	skeleton	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	817	130	817	130
	skirt*	94%	0%	6%	4	1.01	77%	0%	0%	23%	1031	397	992	206
401.		82%	2%	16%	3	0.51	95%	2%	0%	2%	1087	383	1039	274
	skunk*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	1052	337	1044	335
403.	sled*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.24	96%	0%	4%	0%	1198	388	1188	378
404.	slide	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	1003	390	1003	390
405.	slingshot	90%	6%	4%	5	0.99	82%	11%	0%	7%	1308	320	1265	295
	slipper	96%	2%	2%	5	1.48	63%	4%	0%	33%	1347	501	1256	327
407.	smoke	98%	0%	2%	4	0.83	84%	0%	0%	16%	1212	278	1221	295
408.	snail	98%	0%	2%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	919	175	918	177
409.	snake*	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	775	141	775	141
410.	snowman*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	920	306	920	306
411.	sock*	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	712	144	712	144
412.	couch*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.93	74%	0%	24%	2%	876	217	828	184
413.	soldier	96%	0%	4%	11	1.85	69%	2%	0%	29%	1324	645	1170	439
414.	spaghetti	100%	0%	0%	3	0.38	94%	0%	0%	6%	905	204	903	201
415.	spatula	84%	14%	2%	5	0.92	86%	0%	0%	14%	1444	569	1472	574
416.	spider	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	907	177	907	177
417.	thread	98%	0%	2%	7	1.53	65%	6%	0%	29%	1361	414	1426	396
418.	spoon*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	777	228	777	228
419.	squirrel	100%	0%	0%	3	0.61	88%	0%	0%	12%	1225	535	1234	560
420.	stairs	100%	0%	0%	4	1.12	74%	26%	0%	0%	1042	306	1011	275

OBJI	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	<u>ss</u>	Alter	natives	N	ame Ag	reement	·	RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
421	statue	98%	2%	0%	4	0.55	92%	0%	4%	4%	1234	561	1214	558
	steering wheel	100%	0%	0%	2	0.94	64%	36%	0%	0%	1139	340	1158	334
	stethoscope	92%	6%	2%	4	0.53	93%	0%	0%	7%	1281	461	1209	314
	stocking	98%	0%	2%	9	2.45	43%	6%	45%	6%	1402	594	1218	331
	stool	96%	0%	4%	2	0.68	83%	0%	0%	17%	959	249	973	209
	stove	100%	0%	0%	3	0.96	72%	0%	26%	2%	1120	307	1122	278
	strawberry	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	1052	300	1052	300
	stroller	88%	10%	2%	4	0.91	84%	5%	0%	11%	1316	592	1346	631
	submarine	98%	0%	2%	3	0.67	88%	0%	0%	12%	1144	234	1145	223
	suitcase*	96%	0%	4%	4	1.00	79%	0%	4%	17%	924	205	902	210
	sun*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	762	145	762	145
	swan*	94%	0%	6%	3	1.07	74%	0%	0%	26%	1029	328	1049	297
	sweater*	94%	2%	4%	4	1.58	55%	0%	0%	45%	1122	375	1122	364
	swing	98%	0%	2%	2	0.85	73%	27%	0%	0%	939	403	942	454
	sword	100%	0%	0%	4	0.52	92%	0%	2%	6%	1082	348	1084	360
	needle	96%	2%	2%	5	1.45	63%	2%	27%	8%	1184	458	1169	491
	table*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	848	244	852	246
438.		96%	2%	2%	6	1.28	77%	10%	0%	13%	1432	407	1383	351
439.	tank	84%	12%	4%	5	0.75	90%	0%	0%	10%	1181	540	1155	536
	tape recorder	96%	4%	0%	6	1.31	75%	15%	4%	6%	1017	204	1009	222
	teapot	100%	0%	0%	8	2.29	44%	34%	8%	14%	1302	568	1085	388
	tear	96%	2%	2%	8	2.10	50%	8%	0%	42%	1186	320	1134	182
443.	teepee	94%	2%	4%	4	1.12	70%	0%	2%	28%	1214	454	1167	453
	teeth	96%	2%	2%	2	0.77	79%	0%	21%	0%	1009	340	949	337
445.	telephone*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.86	72%	28%	0%	0%	761	234	752	262
446.	telescope	98%	2%	0%	2	0.17	98%	0%	0%	2%	1035	438	1011	409
447.	tv	98%	0%	2%	2	0.97	61%	0%	39%	0%	799	166	786	184
448.	tennis racket	100%	0%	0%	3	1.11	56%	42%	0%	2%	911	317	963	383
449.	tent	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	744	110	744	110
450.	thermos	92%	4%	4%	5	0.85	87%	0%	0%	13%	1287	434	1289	460
451.	thimble*	98%	2%	0%	5	0.69	90%	0%	0%	10%	1270	585	1198	535
452.	thumb	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	4%	0%	0%	870	113	870	114
453.	tie	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	760	180	758	182
	tiger	94%	4%	2%	4	0.60	91%	0%	0%	9%	1077	392	1072	398
455.		100%	0%	0%	2	0.47	90%	0%	10%	0%	805	225	804	230
	toaster*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	2%	0%	2%	855	155	860	156
457.		88%	10%	2%	6	1.68	52%	39%	0%	9%	1304	471	1211	413
	toilet	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	825	158	825	158
	tomato*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	0%	0%	2%	981	328	962	301
	grave	100%	0%	0%	8	1.95	62%	0%	12%	26%	1364	523	1228	491
	toothbrush*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	811	197	811	197
	top*	84%	16%	0%	6	0.98	86%	7%	0%	7%	1226	576	1083	431
	towel	98%	0%	2%	3	0.84	80%	0%	0%	20%	973	203	990	206
	railroad tracks	100%	0%	0%	10	2.81	28%	68%	0%	4%	1056	370	957	281
	tractor	92%	4%	4%	4	0.77	87%	0%	0%	13%	1276	485	1216	399
	stoplight	100%	0%	0%	7	1.74	62%	32%	4%	2%	1047	337	1021	349
	train*	96%	0%	4%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	838	174	838	174
468.	trash can	98%	0%	2%	5	1.31	69%	27%	2%	2%	971	342	984	387

OBJ	ECT PICTURES	Co	orrectne	ss_	Alte	natives	N	ame Ag	reement		RT - t	otal	RT - ta	arget
No.	Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
469	tree*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	796	332	796	332
	tripod	78%	18%	4%	6	1.21	79%	0%	0%	21%	1683	477	1571	423
471.	•	88%	10%	2%	8	1.72	50%	2%	2%	45%	1679	621	1452	647
	truck*	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	2%	0%	2%	990	340	987	338
	trumpet*	98%	0%	2%	4	1.11	69%	0%	0%	31%	1045	387	1053	409
	chest	92%	2%	6%	4	1.35	63%	0%	26%	11%	1212	499	1233	421
	turkey	96%	2%	2%	3	0.34	96%	0%	0%	4%	1159	412	1160	420
	turtle	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	734	169	734	169
477.		90%	4%	6%	5	0.69	91%	0%	0%	9%	1322	617	1328	611
478.	typewriter	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	778	231	778	231
	umbrella*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	738	178	738	178
	unicorn	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	928	213	928	213
481.		96%	4%	0%	4	0.95	81%	0%	0%	19%	1173	360	1179	380
	vacuum	100%	0%	0%	2	0.68	82%	18%	0%	0%	946	228	930	224
_	vase	96%	4%	0%	3	0.44	94%	0%	0%	6%	1168	426	1171	436
	vest	100%	0%	0%	3	0.28	96%	0%	0%	4%	935	190	919	160
	violin	100%	0%	0%	4	0.86	82%	0%	0%	18%	1057	393	1051	371
	volcano	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	1063	190	1063	190
	waffle	74%	22%	4%	15	2.49	46%	8%	0%	46%	1505	577	1270	391
	wagon*	82%	14%	4%	5	1.21	76%	0%	5%	20%	1210	739	1192	743
	waiter	96%	0%	4%	6	0.94	85%	0%	2%	13%	1161	360	1156	351
490.	bricks	100%	0%	0%	5	1.90	38%	24%	0%	38%	1032	276	1050	271
491.	wallet	88%	10%	2%	10	1.47	77%	0%	2%	20%	1466	576	1382	578
492.	walnut	94%	6%	0%	4	1.21	62%	0%	0%	38%	1373	549	1282	411
493.	walrus	96%	2%	2%	5	0.96	83%	0%	0%	17%	1060	415	1006	354
494.	closet	100%	0%	0%	5	0.82	86%	0%	2%	12%	1112	354	1078	347
495.	washing machine	98%	2%	0%	5	1.14	73%	22%	0%	4%	1105	289	1085	275
	watch*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	780	162	780	162
497.	watering can	70%	26%	4%	18	2.89	31%	29%	0%	40%	1843	644	1577	425
498.	watermelon*	100%	0%	0%	2	0.14	98%	2%	0%	0%	939	324	920	298
499.	spiderweb	100%	0%	0%	2	0.90	68%	32%	0%	0%	869	157	869	159
500.	well	96%	4%	0%	3	0.34	96%	2%	0%	2%	997	418	991	424
501.	whale	98%	0%	2%	3	0.31	96%	0%	0%	4%	1075	288	1050	254
502.	wheat	72%	16%	12%	8	1.75	58%	0%	0%	42%	1542	602	1428	526
503.	wheel*	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	913	260	913	260
504.	wheelbarrow	100%	0%	0%	5	0.84	86%	6%	0%	8%	1226	460	1207	469
505.	wheelchair	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	881	222	881	222
506.	whip	90%	10%	0%	3	0.76	87%	0%	0%	13%	1333	311	1272	276
507.	whistle*	98%	0%	2%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	790	200	790	200
508.	wig	100%	0%	0%	2	0.33	94%	0%	0%	6%	930	269	933	277
509.	windmill	90%	6%	4%	4	0.55	93%	2%	0%	4%	1252	555	1226	559
510.	window	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	822	140	822	140
	glass	98%	0%	2%	4	1.20	67%	29%	0%	4%	942	274	946	289
512.	wing	96%	2%	2%	4	0.48	94%	0%	0%	6%	1022	332	996	260
513.	witch	100%	0%	0%	1	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	879	154	879	154
514.	wolf	100%	0%	0%	4	1.51	56%	0%	0%	44%	1235	454	1262	430
	woman	98%	0%	2%	6	1.41	69%	0%	18%	12%	1130	413	1057	379
516.	worm	98%	0%	2%	3	0.31	96%	2%	0%	2%	1106	452	1110	461

OBJECT PICTURES	<u>Correctness</u>			<u>Alternatives</u>		Name Agreement				RT - total		RT - target	
No. Target Name	Valid	No resp	Invalid	No.	H stat	Lex 1	Lex2	Lex3	Lex4	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
517. wrench	88%	12%	0%	3	0.44	95%	2%	0%	2%	1346	689	1331	702
518. yoyo	98%	2%	0%	3	0.31	96%	0%	0%	4%	1155	368	1141	367
519. zebra	98%	2%	0%	1	0.03	100%	0%	0%	0%	864	204	864	204
520. zipper	96%	2%	2%	1	0.06	100%	0%	0%	0%	969	237	969	237

APPENDIX 2a

The main independent variables for the picture and the dominant response of the 275 action items

No. and **Dominant response** specify the identity of the stimuli pictures, and specify the name given by the largest number of participants in the study (number of occurrences in brackets). **Alternative names** given as responses, and number for each (if more than 1) is also provided in the third column. The last three columns present information about the word attributes of the dominant responses: **Log natural frequency** from CELEX. **Infant objective AOA**: based on Mac Arthur CDI norms for English 1=(8-16 month) 2=(17-30 month) 3=(above). **Objective Visual complexity** (based on picture file size in jpg format).

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
1.	dive (50)		2.64	3	16005
2.	drink (42)	sip 3	4.87	1	25613
3.	paint (48)		4.29	2	22022
4.	ski (28)	to ski	1.95	3	17193
5.	cut (50)		5.25	2	15235
6.	blow (48)		4.44	1	19790
7.	argue (27)	yell 9, talk 6, laugh 2, debate, bicker, argument	4.79	3	23082
8.	walk (17)	arrive 8, enter 4, approach 4, go 3, begin, attend	5.74	1	23319
9.	fly (20)	chase 8, scare 4, escape 4, eat 2, bark 2, attack 2, swoop, growl, fly swat, flee, fight	4.57	3	27331
10.	wake up (16)	wake 11, awake 9, rise 3, awaken 2, sit, heat, get up	0.00	3	26195
11.	win (15)	give 9, award 8, show 2, accept 2, won, trophy, receive, exchange, celebrate	5.04	3	22180
12.	bake (22)	cook 17, play 4, pretend, make cake, heat up	3.22	3	17724
13.	balance (16)	walk 7, dance 5, tightrope walk 3, perform 2, tightwire, tightrope, pole vault, climb, acrobat	3.37	3	28045
14.	bark (48)		2.40	3	18031
15.	beg (45)	sit 2, help, food	3.43	3	17686
16.	bite (48)	claw, chew	3.33	1	24562
17.	sniff (9)	wipe 8, smell 6, bleed 5, blow 3, eat 2, wipe your nose, sneeze, hit, clean, blow nose, bloody nose	2.64	3	19855
18.	boil (33)	cook 12, steam 2, heat	3.78	3	30327
19.	bounce (40)	dribble 6, play 3	2.83	3	18068
20.	bow (44)	act 2, look, learn	2.83	3	15564
21.	bowl (46)	throw 3	2.64	3	16487
22.	box (40)	punch 6, fight 3	0.69	3	16757
23.	break (42)	strike 2, light 2, hit 2, ignite	5.44	1	21546
24.	brush (49)	toothbrush	3.22	3	23911
25.	buckle (35)	tie 4, lace 2, fasten 2, strap, sandle, put on shoe, apply	1.61	3	21513
26.	burn (36)	fire 9, burn down	4.49	3	31906
27.	bury (36)	grave 2, put, mourn, hole, funeral, dig, die, dead	3.93	3	32313
28.	pay (34)	buy 10, purchase 2, give 2, to pay	5.86	3	27841

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
29.	yell (24)	shout 15, call 8, scream, holler, cough	3.14	3	27343
30.	camp (22)	cook 13, burn 4, fire 3, roast 2, make fire, light, cookout	2.83	3	46823
31.	carry (39)	lift 5, pick up, move	5.74	2	17053
32.	carve (21)	chisel 17, sculpt 3, cut 2, sculpture, inject, draw, chip	3.04	3	36764
33.	catch (47)	reach 2	5.27	2	15966
34.	celebrate (10)	sing 6, surprise 4, give 4, wish 3, bake 3, present 2, party 2, blow 2, birthday 2, gift, cake	3.18	3	38102
35.	chase (46)	run 2, play, dog	3.04	2	20541
36.	cheer (25)	yell 9, shout 6, to sing, sing, dance, cheerleader, cheerlead, chant, celebrate, announce	2.77	3	36542
37.	chew (17)	play 11, bite 9, tug 4, pull 3, gnaw 2, nibble, carry	3.04	3	21375
38.	clap (44)	slap 2, smack, polish, brace	2.56	2	27294
39.	climb (48)	scale 2	4.53	2	37429
40.	cut (20)	trim 16, prune 7, shear 2, garden 2, tree, snip, clip	5.25	2	24765
41.	slam (14)	open 12, close 12, shut 3, hurt 2, smash, hit, drawer, bang	2.77	3	28874
42.	sort (8)	collect 5, organize 3, count 3, package 2, view, study, pin, pickup, pick out, observe, make, look, label, fix, categorize, buy	3.71	3	19525
43.	comb (47)	brush 2	2.30	3	16924
44.	play (21)	read 12, write 5, piano 2, compose 2, to write, sing, read music, play piano	6.00	1	24382
45.	conduct (31)	orchestrate 3, compose 3, direct 2, preach, lead	3.66	3	13067
46.	cook (41)	stir 6, make dinner, boil, bake	4.29	2	28428
47.	cough (31)	sick 8, sneeze 7	2.56	3	33349
48.	count (39)	point 6, touch 3	4.16	3	16391
49.	crash (39)	dive 3, fly, drop, divebomb	3.00	3	8351
50.	crawl (50)		3.26	3	16855
51.	cross (25)	walk 20, read	4.33	3	30627
52.	cry (49)	yell	4.80	1	22897
53.	curl (38)	cut 6, style 2, perm, fix, curling	2.77	3	27471
54.	curtsey (30)	bow 13, dance 3, plie	0.69	3	14133
55.	dance (47)	swing 3	4.20	1	30516
56.	decorate (25)	ice 7, frost 4, squeeze 2, pastry, make, frosting, cook, apply	3.04	3	20524
57.	deliver (41)	mail 3, ring, knock, give, delivery	3.85	3	21286
58.	tornado (15)	destroy 13, storm 2, wreck, swirl, ruin, hurricane, fly away, disaster, demolish, break, blow	1.61	3	19925
59.	dig (25)	shovel 17, work, stand	3.71	3	17106
60.	dip (45)	scoop 3, spread	2.89	3	20402
61.	cut (14)	paint 10, dissect 3, carve 3, slice 2, open 2, tear, split, clean	5.25	2	18411
62.	drip (28)	measure 3, drop 3, titrate 2, distill 2, burn 2, weigh, siphon, pour, filter, evaporate, boil	2.40	3	15971
63.	drag (31)	pull 7, carry 6, lift 2, tug, suitcase, move, lug	3.89	3	28354

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
64.	write (25)	draw 20, study, grade, exam	6.14	1	17332
65.	drill (38)	screw 4, shoot 3, shoe, glue, fix	2.56	3	14929
66.	drip (48)	leak, faucet	2.40	3	3918
67.	drive (49)	steer	5.39	1	35400
68.	break (22)	drop 9, cry 5, surprise 2, yell, shock, scream, scared, break something	5.44	1	16955
69.	drown (46)	drowned 2	3.26	3	20210
70.	dry (17)	blow 17, blowdry 15, hairdry	3.89	2	42036
71.	dust (36)	sweep 6, brush 4, wipe, clean	2.20	3	13403
72.	eat (31)	hot dog	5.67	1	21812
73.	dump (24)	empty 10, trash 3, throw 3, unload, throw away, take away, take, pour, pick up, emptying, empty trash	2.89	2	31506
74.	erase (41)	write 2, sprinkle 2, shake 2, look 2	1.61	3	23620
75.	erupt (30)	explode 11, volcano 3, blow 3, fire, blow up	1.95	3	27002
76.	look (24)	examine 10, observe 4, view 2, watch, peer, magnify, inspect	7.21	1	26796
77.	stretch (17)	exercise 14, bend 7, touch 4, bow 2, toe touch, reach, organize	4.22	3	19720
78.	explode (30)	erupt 10, blow 4, blow up 2, explosion	3.14	3	23934
79.	scared (9)	scare 7, scream 6, fall 5, faint 4, laugh 2, frighten 2, fright 2, point, fear, ball, afraid	3.00	3	16850
80.	fall (41)	climb 9	5.69	1	26229
81.	feed (39)	sprinkle 4, spread, give	4.90	1	22683
82.	fence (30)	fight 10, sword 3, swordfight, swashbuckle, stab, lunge, lance	1.39	3	10775
83.	fight (33)	wrestle 5, hit 4, beat 2, play, beat up	4.96	3	27377
84.	file (24)	look 4, index 4, find 4, sort 2, check 2, search, pull, organize, look up, browse	3.09	3	13190
85.	fill (28)	pump 6, gas 4, fill up 2, pump gas, give gas, fuel, fix	4.93	3	27175
86.	drip (13)	measure 13, filter 5, drain 3, pour 2, trip, titrate, funnel, experiment, distillation, decant, burn	2.40	3	12628
87.	fish (50)		3.47	3	12729
88.	float (39)	wade 4, swim 2, relax, drown, bathe	3.53	3	26049
89.	run (12)	pour 8, flow 3, water 2, faucet 2, wash, turn, spout, sink, rinse, drip, clean	6.09	1	17893
90.	fly (50)		4.57	3	13178
91.	fold (38)	turn, sort, read, organize, open, look, flip through	3.66	3	24426
92.	follow (36)	walk 8, waddle 2, walking, run, quack	5.69	3	19976
93.	scare (42)	frighten 3, mask, angry, act	2.08	3	24409
94.	arrest (22)	search 13, frisk 7, pat down	2.83	3	21843
95.	cry (20)	sad 13, frown 11, pout 3	4.80	3	25714
96.	cook (25)	fry 21, scramble, grill, fry eggs, boil	4.29	2	30811
97.	give (42)	accept 2, surprise, give present, gift, exchange	7.15	1	27760
98.	glue (31)	paste 14, white-out 2, stick, paint	1.39	3	20359

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
99.	golf (38)	swing 3, putt 2, hit 2, tee off, putting, play, drive	1.39	3	53094
100.	whisper (24)	talk 14, gossip 7, discuss, chat	3.78	3	27687
101.	shake (28)	greet 9, meet 6, shake hands, mail, congratulate	4.88	2	34427
102.	cook (24)	barbecue 16, grill 8, fry, flip	4.29	2	25184
103.	grind (11)	open 7, turn 2, listen 2, wind, weigh, tap, put, play, music, mix, ground, cook	3.33	3	17383
104.	hammer (34)	nail 7, hit 7, pound	2.56	3	24852
105.	arrest (27)	handcuff 4, escort 3, cuff 2, walk, take, hold, handcuffs, find	2.83	3	28944
106.	hang (22)	dry 21, wet 2, wring, trench, pin up, laundry	4.85	3	37462
107.	hatch (39)	born 4, open, break free, birth	1.79	3	19137
108.	hide (40)	peek 3, play 2, surprise, peekaboo, discover	4.62	2	25967
109.	hit (39)	bat 7, swing 4	4.62	1	23139
110.	hitchhike (45)	hitch 3, wave	0.69	3	26145
111.	howl (37)	bark 13	2.40	3	18071
112.	hug (42)	hold 2, embrace 2, dance 2, love, comfort	2.48	1	16095
113.	hunt (38)	shoot 9, kill	3.40	3	45398
114.	iron (48)		1.79	3	13323
115.	ride (19)	fight 8, joust 7, lance 2, knight 2, charge 2, run, horseback, gallop, fence, attack	4.06	1	18780
116.	juggle (48)	toss, throw	1.10	3	14974
117.	jump (35)	chase 7, hop 4, leap frog, leap, catch	4.22	1	15496
118.	kick (48)	punt 2	3.76	1	17222
119.	kiss (50)		4.09	1	31961
120.	kneel (38)	sit 3, squat, sad, pray, mope, bow	3.18	3	14002
121.	knight (27)	cut 3, sword 2, stab 2, point, kill, initiate, dub, christen	0.69	3	10071
122.	knit (25)	sew 14, stitch 4, crochet 4	2.30	3	28962
123.	knock (48)	open	4.01	2	30189
124.	lasso (32)	twirl 5, whirl 3, rope 2, lassoo 2, spin, hoop, catch	0.00	3	18091
125.	laugh (47)	happy 2	5.14	3	39099
126.	lick (47)	seal 2, spit	2.48	2	18076
127.	relax (13)	lay 10, rest 9, lie 8, lounge 2, nap, lie down, gaze, dream, daydream	3.99	3	27671
128.	lift (25)	carry 11, pick up 7, wash, strain, pull, pick	4.49	3	18073
129.	light (45)	burn 4, light on fire	4.01	3	20907
130.	listen (36)	hear 11, strain 3	5.18	2	37439
131.	load (14)	deliver 13, lift 5, carry 3, pick up 2, pack 2, mail 2, store, stack, package	3.33	3	21792
132.	unlock (23)	open 13, turn 5, lock 3, key, insert, enter	2.77	3	13709
133.	look (41)	gaze 2, view, reflection, look at, admire	7.21	1	19979
134.	magnify (25)	look 9, examine 8, observe 2, look closely, inspect, catch, butterfly	2.08	3	28008
135.	mail (37)	drop 3, deliver 3, send, play, drop off, deposit, apply	1.61	3	25541

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
136.	make (29)	make bed 4, fold 2, cover 2, clean 2, bed 2, wash, to make bed	7.75	2	20999
137.	march (32)	walk 15, walking	3.43	3	33014
138.	marry (33)	wed 6, marriage 2, wedding, vows, say, read, kiss	4.84	3	23413
139.	massage (48)	rub 2	1.61	3	21386
140.	measure (49)	look	3.61	3	28509
141.	meditate (30)	sit 6, pray 6, observe, concentrate	1.39	3	19237
142.	melt (42)	drip 7, ice cream	3.22	3	19825
143.	milk (39)	wash 5, squeeze 2	2.40	3	28992
144.	mine (20)	dig 7, build 3, pick, open, fix, clean, catch	1.61	3	51502
145.	miss (17)	swing 15, hit 14, strike, bat, baseball	4.45	3	21872
146.	mix (20)	blend 11, beat 8, whip 3, stir 3, scramble	3.95	3	12204
147.	mop (30)	wash 10, clean 6, lift, dip	1.95	3	20337
148.	oil (40)	grease 2, drip 2, shoot	1.61	3	11309
149.	open (27)	wrap 6, unwrap 4, cover 3, close 2, box 2, uncover, lift, hide	5.44	1	25550
150.	operate (22)	cut 7, surgery 4, fix 3, take, perform, operation, open, examine	4.42	3	21850
151.	parachute (36)	fly 5, parasail 3, fall 3, sail, land	0.00	3	20365
152.	bite (30)	peck 13, feed 3, pinch, pick	3.33	1	22192
153.	peel (42)	carve 3, slice, apple	2.40	3	14440
154.	pet (49)	pat	1.39	3	17815
155.	pick (29)	cut 6, prune 4, trim 2, smell, pluck, grow, admire	5.25	2	27082
156.	pinch (43)	pull 2, tear, pick	2.30	3	17920
157.	plant (28)	dig 17, garden 2, shovel, root, chop down	3.43	3	27170
158.	play (48)	play piano 2	6.00	1	26095
159.	plow (23)	farm 6, mow 4, rake 2, tractor, harvest, cultivate, blow	2.83	3	29785
160.	plug (44)	plug in 5, insert	2.08	3	11886
161.	point (43)	look 3, serve, direct	4.89	3	16800
162.	polish (34)	shine 8, wash 2, clean 2, wipe, burn, brass	3.09	3	19609
163.	pop (40)	explode 6, burst 2, bust	3.00	3	15804
164.	pour (48)	fill, drink	4.38	2	26916
165.	pray (41)	kneel 5, cry, bow, beg	3.37	3	45299
166.	propose (32)	kneel 2, bow 2, marry, hold, greet, give, ask	4.16	3	18173
167.	pull (38)	tug 6, tow 4	5.23	1	30784
168.	push (50)		4.84	1	22838
169.	rain (45)	stop, protect, drench, cover	2.77	3	24435
170.	raise (11)	answer 7, ask 5, question 3, yell 2, win 2, wave, read, raise hand, look, happiness, cheer	5.17	3	19998
171.	rake (48)	shovel	1.95	3	15121
172.	reach (37)	grab 2, touch, lift, jump, hang	5.55	3	18105
173.	read (45)		5.92	1	30065

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
174.	count (10)	receive 8, pay 6, find 3, surprise 2, money 2, smile, open, hold, happy, get, excite, earn	4.16	3	17024
175.	relax (22)	sit 11, rest 8, tired 2, lounge 2, wait, slouch, remove, exhausted, collapse	3.99	3	22183
176.	fix (39)	plumb 3, work, tow, tighten, repair	3.71	2	24690
177.	save (27)	rescue 17, help 5	4.81	3	42839
178.	ride (48)	sit	4.06	1	18320
179.	roar (27)	growl 12, bark 3, scowl, scare, cry, anger	3.14	3	32379
180.	roast (23)	cook 19, burn 5, grill 2, fire	2.30	3	33211
181.	row (46)	paddle 3	0.69	3	31568
182.	run (49)	running	6.09	1	17276
183.	sail (49)	read	3.04	3	18904
184.	salute (45)		1.39	3	15575
185.	saw (43)	cut 5	1.39	3	38695
186.	punish (16)	scold 9, point 9, discipline 5, stand 2, zack a man, to punish, teach, reprimand, banish, admonish	3.18	3	17021
187.	scoop (47)	ice cream	2.08	3	24485
188.	itch (23)	scratch 21, swat 2, sting	1.61	3	24896
189.	carve (31)	sculpt 11, chisel 6, mold	3.04	3	26513
190.	sell (42)	yell 2, to sell, pick, choose, bake	4.98	3	36299
191.	serve (44)	dinner 2, feed, eat	5.01	3	32192
192.	sew (42)	thread, string, stitch, fix	2.48	3	23884
193.	shake (28)	climb 20, grab, drop	4.88	2	21729
194.	wash (20)	shampoo 19, wet 3, rinse 2, pour 2, dye hair, color, clean	4.54	1	24257
195.	sharpen (33)	turn 4, roll 3, carve 2, wind, unroll, sharp, sand	2.30	3	19312
196.	shave (50)		2.71	3	30336
197.	shave (20)	shear 17, groom 4, wash 3, cut 2, shed, leash, bathe	2.71	3	31758
198.	shine (23)	light 12, spray 2, flashlight 2, flash 2, wash, to shine, shower, search, look, clean	3.56	3	34381
199.	shock (19)	electrocute 11, talk, speak, sing, plug, flick, electrify	3.47	3	20024
200.	shoot (41)	fire 4, hunt	4.32	3	19808
201.	shower (43)	wash 4, scrub, bathe	1.95	3	28383
202.	sing (48)	whistle	4.37	1	23644
203.	sink (29)	drop 10, fall 6, float, dunk	3.93	3	13410
204.	sit (47)	wait, seated	6.22	2	18449
205.	skate (38)	rollerskate 11	1.39	2	17040
206.	cut (18)	spread 12, skin 4, carve 2, smear, prepare, make, knife, glue, clean, butter	5.25	2	29384
207.	sleep (47)		4.87	1	33733
208.	cut (41)	slice 7, tuck, carve	5.25	2	24500

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
209.	slide (49)	fall	3.58	2	32449
210.	slip (39)	fall 6, trip 4, tumble	4.13	3	27692
211.	smell (44)	sniff 4	3.87	3	17591
212.	smile (46)	laugh, happy	5.09	1	40153
213.	smoke (49)		3.81	3	17842
214.	sneeze (22)	cough 19, sober, cry	1.39	3	24147
215.	snow (39)	rain 3, storm 2, cold, blizzard	1.61	3	44104
216.	somersault (20)	tumble 13, roll 6, stand, roll over, perform, headstand, gymnastics, flip, fall, cartwheel, break	0.00	3	14621
217.	sort (13)	mail 13, file 6, organize 5, deliver 3, place 2, sort mail, pile, order, count, categorize	3.71	3	32981
218.	plant (9)	spread 7, sow 6, feed 5, sprinkle 4, seed 4, drop 2, to plant, farm	3.43	3	34133
219.	spill (36)	pour 12, drop	2.94	2	23590
220.	sew (30)	spin 9, spindle 3, weave, to weave, sway	2.48	3	24959
221.	cough (16)	spit 12, whistle 7, sneeze 5, blow 4, yell, halk	2.56	3	25134
222.	splash (33)	swim 8, play 7, wash, wade	2.40	1	35117
223.	spray (28)	squirt 7, splash 3, wet, tease, sprinkle, soak, shoot, rinse, play, hose	2.40	3	23144
224.	spread (35)	butter 6, cut 5, slice 2	4.49	3	25846
225.	squeeze (45)	juice	3.37	3	17216
226.	stack (33)	build 11, place, pile, look, carry, balance	2.48	3	11764
227.	stand (28)	sit 11, stand up 5, stretch, rise, fasten	6.15	2	19300
228.	steal (41)	watch, thieve, take, purse, pickpocket, grab	3.97	3	39600
229.	sting (41)	suck, bite	2.20	3	23887
230.	stir (34)	spoon 4, dip 4, mix 3, scoop	3.74	3	18270
231.	strain (17)	drain 11, drip 7, sift 2, scoop 2, to drip, sip, rinse, ladle, hot	3.04	3	11285
232.	suck (37)	cough 2, whistle, think, suck the thumb, lick, flick, bit, baby	3.61	3	15863
233.	sunbathe (23)	tan 10, bathe 7, suntan 3, lie, lay out, lay, bake	1.10	3	25963
234.	surf (50)		0.00	3	20492
235.	look (21)	survey 8, observe 6, view 3, peer 2, measure 2, see, focus, examine	7.21	1	21677
236.	swat (34)	slap 4, smack 3, miss 2, kill 2, swat a fly, spot, hit, fly swat	0.69	3	34760
237.	sweat (44)	hot 2, swelter, perspire, cry	2.89	3	16947
238.	sweep (43)	brush, broom	3.95	2	17562
239.	swim (49)		3.87	1	16766
240.	swing (49)		4.04	1	18530
241.	laugh (9)	giggle 4, smile 3, cough 3, whisper 2, taste 2, whistle, think, talk, suck, sniff, eat, choose, chew, admire	5.14	3	22368
242.	teach (20)	point 16, explain 3, write, point out, instruct, display, demonstrate	4.97	3	25360
243.	tear (33)	rip 15, break	4.13	2	27082
244.	talk (38)	call 7, telephone, greet, converse	6.24	2	27347

No.	Dominant response	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Obj AOA	Obj VC
245.	think (29)	play 10, study 2, ponder, lose, frustrated, contemplate, concentrate, chess	7.60	2	25052
246.	throw (47)	fight 2, snowball	5.08	1	24589
247.	tickle (31)	play 9, wrestle 3, tackle 2, giggle, fight, attack	1.61	1	18027
248.	tie (48)	tie shoelace	4.13	3	23682
249.	frost (8)	taste 7, bake 7, lick 3, touch 2, take 2, eat 2, decorate 2, slice, sculpt, make, look, cook, beg	1.39	3	22918
250.	tow (44)	drag, crash, carry, car	1.61	3	26871
251.	trip (45)	kick 3, push	2.08	3	20799
252.	type (50)		2.89	3	19194
253.	vacuum (49)	clean	0.69	3	30285
254.	wade (20)	swim 15, play 10, walk, stand, lay	2.20	3	25717
255.	wag (16)	play 13, dig 2, beg 2, shake, scratch, pounce, look, jump, fun, dog, bark, attach	1.61	3	19445
256.	wait (28)	sit 22	5.77	2	21443
257.	walk (50)		5.74	1	14385
258.	wash (22)	cry 20, sweat 3, clean 2, soothe, cool, bathe	4.54	1	31102
259.	watch (47)	watch tv, television, fix	5.53	1	25732
260.	water (44)	pour 3, feed	2.30	3	32706
261.	wave (46)	swing, salute	3.83	3	15853
262.	sew (5)	weave 2, open 2, walk, to clean, sort, paint, operate, make, lift, enter, clean	2.48	3	35207
263.	weigh (48)	measure	3.43	3	22346
264.	whisper (45)	speak 2, talk, gossip, giggle	3.78	3	31922
265.	whistle (39)	sing 6, blow 2, play	2.64	3	19276
266.	win (22)	run 11, finish 11, race 2, cross 2	5.04	3	17468
267.	wink (43)	blink 3, listen, close	2.20	3	20114
268.	wash (22)	clean 19, wipe 5, shine, polish, dust	4.54	1	35246
269.	wish (10)	think 9, dream 3, birthday 3, imagine 2, surprise, sing, party, happy, give, gift	5.24	2	38643
270.	wrap (26)	tie 9, open 9, unwrap 2, untie, bow	3.58	3	18443
271.	twist (22)	wring 12, crumple 4, wrinkle 2, to wring, tear, squeeze, squeegee, krinkle, fold, dry, crumble, bend	3.69	3	13715
272.	write (46)	work, revise, play, draw	6.14	1	16774
273.	yawn (41)	stretch 8, shout	2.20	3	13506
274.	yell (38)	shout 6, yawn 3, holler 2	3.14	3	20192
275.	zip (36)	unzip 12, zipper, zip up	1.10	3	24128

APPENDIX 2b

The main independent variables for the picture and the dominant response of the 520 object items

No. and **Dominant response** specify the identity of the stimuli pictures, and specify the name given by the largest number of participants in the study (number of occurrences in brackets). **Alternative names** given as responses, and number for each (if more than 1) is also provided in the third column. The last five columns present information about the word attributes of the dominant responses: **Log natural frequency** from CELEX. **Goodness of depiction ratings** (1-worst, 7-best). **Infant objective AOA**: based on Mac Arthur CDI norms for English 1=(8-16 month) 2=(17-30 month) 3=(above). Adult **ratings of AOA** (9 point scale converted to true age, e.g., 8.13 years). (for objects only) **Objective Visual complexity** (based on picture file size in jpg format).

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
1.	accordion* (33)	harpsichord 2, violin, organ, harp	0.69	5.65	3	6.12	21540
2.	acorn (39)	nut 8	1.10	5.15	3	4.44	9198
3.	airplane* (35)	plane 11, jet 4	1.95	5.90	3	3.58	16810
4.	alligator* (45)	crocodile 3, lizard, gator	1.10	5.90	2	4.04	14874
5.	anchor (48)		1.95	6.55	3	5.02	14010
6.	ant* (44)	bug 5, praying mantis	2.56	5.70	2	2.75	13915
7.	antlers (36)	horns 13, antelopes	0.00	5.40	3	5.10	12147
8.	anvil (24)	weight 4, knife 2, iron 2, sharp object, mallet	0.69	5.25	3	6.87	8356
9.	apple* (49)		3.43	6.20	1	2.27	8241
10.	fish tank (24)	aquarium 19, tank 3, fish 3, water tank	0.00	6.20	3	5.33	45899
11.	arm (41)	hand 8	5.35	5.50	1	2.06	6270
12.	arrow (49)	bow	2.77	6.55	3	4.15	5990
13.	artichoke* (27)	asparagus 5, vegetable, avocado	1.10	5.50	3	6.21	15203
14.	ashtray* (31)	nut, hole, holder, coaster, cigarette, bowl	2.30	4.40	3	5.25	12932
15.	asparagus* (38)	vegetable, stick, lady's fingers, brussels sprout, branch	1.10	5.00	3	5.96	9654
16.	ax (38)	hatchet 6	2.30	6.35	3	4.81	7849
17.	baby (47)	infant, child, boy	5.56	6.35	1	2.04	18598
18.	bottle (44)	baby bottle 4, jar	4.76	6.40	3	2.77	8529
19.	stroller (23)	carriage 16, baby carriage 5, crib 2, bassinet	0.69	5.80	1	4.23	17135
20.	backpack (50)		0.00	6.10	3	4.52	31598
21.	badge (32)	star 6, medal 3, sheriff's badge, sheriff, police badge, pin, law, emblem	2.30	5.60	3	5.13	15109
22.	bag (41)	paper bag 6, sack, lunch bag	4.39	6.15	3	2.98	18014
23.	balcony (32)	doors 8, porch 3, door 3, veranda, terrace, patio	2.64	4.75	3	5.46	35416
24.	ball* (50)		4.72	5.85	1	2.06	13345
25.	balloon (50)		1.95	6.10	1	2.71	8015
26.	banana (50)		2.20	6.10	1	2.79	8767
27.	bandaid (46)	bandage 4	0.00	5.75	3	3.13	13392
28.	banjo (40)	guitar 3, violin, ukelele, instrument	0.00	6.10	3	5.85	17479

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
29.	barbecue (44)	grill 5	1.10	6.15	3	4.69	12302
30.	barrel* (47)	keg	3.09	6.15	3	4.98	18478
31.	basket* (49)	picnic basket	3.22	6.25	1	3.92	23651
32.	bat (48)		2.71	6.25	2	3.62	16687
33.	bathtub (39)	tub 10, bath	1.10	6.05	1	2.65	18067
34.	bear* (41)	polar bear 9	2.83	6.50	1	2.96	14353
35.	beard (48)	man with a beard, eskimo	3.26	4.70	3	4.00	30362
36.	beaver (35)	badger 3, mole 2, wood chuck, squirrel, rodent, mouse, hamster, animal, aardvark	1.39	5.10	3	4.40	11319
37.	bed* (50)		5.14	6.25	1	2.04	13761
38.	bee (33)	fly 9, bug 6	2.89	5.60	1	2.79	12184
39.	bug (22)	beetle 18, roach 3, spider 2, insect 2, wasp, June bug, cockroach	3.76	5.25	3	4.67	12207
40.	bell* (50)		3.33	5.95	3	3.31	11109
41.	belt (49)		3.30	5.80	2	3.75	18762
42.	bench (47)	chair 3	3.18	6.05	2	4.29	25379
43.	bicycle* (35)	bike 15	1.79	6.60	1	3.33	24322
44.	binoculars (45)		4.64	6.40	3	5.44	18262
45.	bird (40)	robin 4, sparrow 3, pigeon 3	0.00	6.15	1	2.40	13239
46.	blimp (38)	hot air balloon 3, balloon 3, zeppelin, plane, hot air blimp	4.58	5.50	3	5.40	9051
47.	wood (27)	board 12, plank 6, slab of wood, piece of wood, lumber, ladder	2.08	4.80	3	3.37	17090
48.	boat (35)	ship 10, yacht 4	1.95	5.85	2	2.87	11180
49.	bomb (44)	dynamite 2, firecracker, cannon ball, cannon	3.74	4.85	3	4.94	6984
50.	bone (50)		4.25	5.95	3	3.48	14370
51.	book* (50)		6.08	6.35	3	2.42	8619
52.	boot* (45)	shoe 4, cowboy boot	3.69	5.20	1	3.54	8857
53.	bottle* (44)	wine bottle 2, wineglass, vase, jar	4.76	6.00	1	3.12	6551
54.	bowl* (48)	cup	3.53	5.70	1	2.75	9408
55.	bow* (39)	bowtie 6, ribbon 4, tie	2.64	6.30	3	4.00	14836
56.	box (50)		4.63	6.40	1	2.87	18074
57.	boy (45)	kid 2, person, little boy, child	5.86	5.80	1	2.00	15675
58.	branch (34)	tree 6, limb 5, tree branch 4, twig	4.55	5.65	3	3.90	7227
59.	bra (50)		1.95	5.35	3	6.08	11410
60.	bread* (49)	loaf	4.32	6.15	1	2.67	10161
61.	bride (43)	wedding 5, princess, married	2.56	5.35	3	4.90	14046
62.	bridge (49)	gate	4.20	6.35	3	4.21	27543
63.	broom (50)		2.20	6.45	1	3.42	11261
64.	brush* (47)	hairbrush 2, scrub brush	2.89	5.70	1	2.85	12280

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
65.	bus* (50)		4.38	6.45	1	3.25	23164
66.	butter (48)	plate, cheese	3.33	5.55	1	3.60	15536
67.	butterfly* (50)		2.40	6.75	1	3.00	24645
68.	button (50)		3.30	5.95	1	3.37	5726
69.	cactus (48)		1.39	5.20	3	4.87	55204
70.	cage (45)		2.83	4.85	3	4.37	15117
71.	cake* (50)		3.56	6.40	1	2.69	16237
72.	camel (48)		3.26	6.25	3	4.29	26026
73.	camera (50)		3.61	6.35	2	3.90	16408
74.	can (46)	tomatoes 2, tomato can	2.30	6.10	2	3.17	10069
75.	candle* (50)		2.83	6.45	3	3.85	8385
76.	cane (46)	walking cane, crutch	2.40	5.80	3	4.56	5668
77.	cannon (46)		1.95	5.95	3	5.19	17678
78.	canoe (29)	boat 18	1.95	5.75	3	4.94	27029
79.	can opener (44)	opener, bag	0.00	4.70	3	4.69	16172
80.	hat (32)	cap 15, golfer hat	4.23	5.15	3	3.98	9464
81.	car (50)		5.87	6.35	1	2.56	9255
82.	carousel (29)	merry-go-round 15, ferris wheel 3, carnival	0.69	6.50	3	5.19	32489
83.	carrot* (50)		2.20	6.05	1	3.04	13201
84.	tape (39)	cassette 8, tape cassette, cassette tape	3.56	6.40	3	5.27	26164
85.	castle (50)		3.33	5.45	3	4.02	22746
86.	cat* (47)	kitty, kitten	4.22	6.35	1	2.02	9894
87.	celery* (33)	lettuce 5, vegetable 2, cabbage 2, food	1.39	5.25	3	4.27	22928
88.	chain (48)		3.89	6.15	3	4.44	12912
89.	chair* (50)		4.92	6.55	1	2.65	11238
90.	cheese (41)		3.47	5.55	1	2.98	12988
91.	cherry* (45)	plum 2, apple 2, orange	2.08	5.40	3	3.44	4325
92.	chest (47)	torso, muscles, muscle	3.89	5.70	3	4.08	31663
93.	chicken* (34)	rooster 7, hen 4, turkey 2	3.74	6.15	1	2.94	12886
94.	chimney (46)		2.40	5.95	3	4.06	9730
95.	church (48)	temple, school	5.21	6.10	1	3.40	34595
96.	cigarette* (46)	smokes, smoke, match	4.28	5.95	3	4.94	7988
97.	city (41)	town 2, street 2, traffic, cityscape, castle	5.55	4.80	2	3.85	44479
98.	clamp (15)	vice 4, wrench 2, tool 2, tightening bolt, screw, pin, hook, grip, clasp, c clamp	1.39	5.15	3	6.37	8045
99.	clock (49)	7 o'clock	3.69	6.60	1	3.25	25639
100.	clothespin* (24)	clip 6, pin 4, paperclip 3, clothes hanger	0.00	6.20	3	4.90	10833
101.	cloud* (38)	clouds 4, mashed potatoes 3, sponge, fluff	4.04	3.00	2	3.15	11916
102.	clown* (49)		1.61	6.45	2	3.04	21244

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
103.	coat* (28)	jacket 20, suit, overcoat	4.13	5.30	1	3.44	13847
104.	dime (30)	coin 16, penny 3, 1 cents	1.79	5.75	3	3.56	14784
105.	pillar (20)	column 16, tower 3, pole 3, pier	2.83	4.85	3	6.13	11413
106.	comb (50)		1.79	6.15	1	3.19	28324
107.	cookie (37)	oreo 7, jewelry	1.61	4.80	1	2.06	7256
108.	cork (39)	glass 2, wood, thimble, eraser, cup, can	1.79	4.30	3	5.63	18503
	corkscrew (19)	screw 11, screwdriver 4, wine opener, cork opener, cork, bottle opener	0.69	5.65	3	6.08	11421
110.	corn* (50)		3.22	6.30	2	3.44	16041
	cow* (45)	ox, goat, bull	3.71	6.40	1	2.71	17300
	cowboy (39)	man 7, western guy, sheriff, guy	1.95	5.25	2	3.67	21168
	crab (46)	lobster 2, spider, scorpion	2.30	5.90	3	4.40	21262
	crackers (41)	graham crackers 3, cracker 3, pretzels, mats	0.00	4.75	1	2.65	16150
	crib (41)	bed 7, cradle	0.69	5.90	1	3.10	13719
	cross (50)		3.14	6.55	3	3.98	9790
	crown* (45)	hat 2, king	3.22	6.30	3	4.21	23655
118.	block (14)	cube 13, box 9, square 4, ice cube 2, bread 2, package, ice, butter	4.01	3.95	3	4.94	10667
119.	cup* (42)	teacup 5, mug 2, coffee cup	4.36	5.80	1	2.25	8190
120.	curtains (30)	curtain 8, drapes 5, window 3, window sill, window shades, window blinds, draperies	0.00	5.10	3	4.19	15194
121.	deer* (44)	reindeer, goat, elk, antlers, antelope	2.56	6.40	1	3.81	15056
122.	dentist (42)	doctor 4, patient, doctor and patient	2.30	5.20	3	4.08	14931
123.	desert (33)	cactus 16	3.74	6.10	3	4.38	45024
124.	desk* (50)		4.52	6.30	3	3.71	17761
	diaper (23)	underwear 11, diapers 9, pants 3, underpants, panties	1.10	4.50	1	2.65	17126
	dinosaur (49)	dragon	1.79	6.00	3	3.33	12393
	doctor (41)	man 8	5.22	4.60	2	3.04	17528
128.	dog* (50)		4.75	6.45	1	1.90	12012
129.	doll (43)	child 3, girl 2, little girl, baby	3.26	5.35	1	2.21	26607
	dolphin (49)	penguin	1.39	6.70	3	4.27	9949
	donkey* (37)	mule 5, pony 2, horse 2, cow, ass	2.71	6.05	1	4.06	15643
	door* (50)		5.96	6.00	1	2.52	12638
133.	dragon (48)		2.30	6.15	3	3.79	19272
	drawer (50)		3.22	5.90	1	3.77	16141
135.	dress (50)		4.48	5.75	1	3.33	23619
	dresser* (24)	drawers 12, chest 7, desk 3, dresser drawers, drawer, chest of drawers, bureau	1.79	5.90	3	4.25	21173
137.	drill (27)	screwdriver 6, gun 5, drill gun 2, tool, screw gun, hand drill	2.20	5.80	3	5.46	16254

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
138.	drum (40)	drums 10	2.83	6.40	3	3.67	39085
139.	duck* (48)	goose, bird	0.00	6.40	1	2.71	11588
140.	dustpan (29)	pan 6, scooper 2, rake, pail, duster, dust mop, broom pan	0.69	5.45	3	4.96	17095
141.	eagle (29)	bird 12, hawk 4, parrot 3, falcon 2	2.30	5.70	3	4.46	15555
142.	ear* (50)		4.49	6.25	1	2.31	9033
143.	earring (20)	diamond 7, necklace 2, jewelry 2, pendant, jewel, diamonds	1.39	2.85	3	4.40	5676
144.	egg (49)	hard-boiled egg	4.47	5.20	1	2.96	10440
145.	elephant (49)	big	3.22	6.50	1	3.29	24585
146.	envelope* (46)	letter 4	3.22	6.30	3	4.69	11394
147.	eskimo (39)	man with hood, man, face, beast, ape	0.00	4.55	3	5.10	11857
148.	eye* (48)	eye ball	6.26	6.50	1	2.15	9104
149.	fan (48)	blower	2.89	6.10	3	4.06	35152
150.	faucet (41)	water 3, sink 3, tap, spigot, fountain	1.10	5.85	3	4.58	17509
151.	feather (48)	leaf	3.09	6.05	3	3.62	21626
152.	fence* (49)	gate	3.43	6.50	3	3.79	17349
153.	finger (48)	pointer	4.82	6.40	1	2.06	5370
154.	fire (48)	flames, fireplace	5.09	6.40	3	3.06	52543
155.	fireman (47)	firefighter 2, fire hydrant	1.61	6.10	2	3.40	26161
156.	fire truck (31)	fire engine 13, fire 3, truck	0.00	5.80	1	3.52	41094
157.	fish (49)		5.10	6.30	1	2.62	12019
158.	fishing pole (25)	fishing rod 14, fishing 3, fishing line 2, fishing hook 2, pole	0.00	5.55	3	4.81	5685
159.	flag* (50)		3.30	5.75	2	3.58	9461
160.	flashlight (48)	light	1.79	5.95	3	4.04	15410
161.	wine (25)	bottle 8, jug 3, wine bottle, red wine, flask, drink, chianti, champagne, bucket	4.38	4.05	3	6.98	24975
162.	floor (25)	corner 11, tile 9, tiles, flower, cage	4.34	4.15	3	2.75	20982
163.	flower* (50)		4.54	6.65	1	2.62	15082
164.	flute* (42)	pipe 3, saxophone, pole, pen, fishing rod	1.39	3.75	3	5.31	7456
165.	fly (45)	bee 4, bug	3.61	6.30	3	2.88	11935
166.	foot* (49)	feet	5.79	6.60	1	2.06	7638
167.	football* (50)		3.53	6.65	3	3.94	12165
168.	fork* (50)		2.77	6.50	1	2.79	8818
169.	fountain (42)	water fountain 6, waterfall	2.56	6.05	3	4.65	32442
170.	fox* (42)	wolf 4, coyote 3	2.77	5.55	3	3.90	16437
171.	frog* (50)		2.30	6.05	1	3.00	14773
172.	funnel (38)	glass	1.10	5.10	3	5.96	6468
173.	trash (21)	garbage 14, junk 10, dump 2, mess, junkyard	1.61	4.95	1	3.85	48626

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
174.	gas (19)	gas pump 16, gas station 6, gas tank 3, pump 2, gasoline pump, gasoline	4.36	4.35	2	4.50	8961
175.	fence (29)	gate 18, door	3.43	4.70	3	3.71	13819
176.	genie (43)	ghost	0.69	6.10	3	5.08	18559
177.	ghost (50)		3.47	6.00	3	3.33	23538
178.	giraffe* (49)		1.10	6.75	1	3.58	18422
179.	girl (46)	little girl 3, dress	6.08	6.30	1	1.92	15540
180.	glass (35)	cup 14	4.98	6.45	1	2.79	14175
181.	glasses* (48)	eyeglasses 2	3.50	6.50	1	3.60	11525
182.	globe (49)	earth	2.48	6.35	3	4.56	24454
183.	glove (50)		3.00	6.20	2	3.88	11509
184.	goat (47)	sheep 10, ram	3.37	6.25	3	3.71	15302
185.	gorilla* (35)	ape 12, monkey 3	1.39	6.05	3	3.94	17084
186.	grapes (45)	grape 5	0.00	5.65	2	3.06	23841
187.	grasshopper* (33)	cricket, bug 2, beetle 2, insect, caterpillar	1.39	5.95	3	3.81	13119
188.	guitar* (49)	violin	2.08	6.45	3	4.31	12032
189.	gun* (44)	pistol 2, rifle, revolver, handgun	4.61	6.05	3	3.90	10904
190.	hair (49)	woman	5.30	5.50	1	2.00	41463
191.	brush (42)	hairbrush 6, comb 2	2.89	5.75	1	3.73	16664
192.	hamburger (42)	sandwich 4, burger 3, cheeseburger	1.79	5.95	2	3.21	26501
193.	hammer* (48)		2.48	6.60	1	3.69	9533
194.	hammock (41)	cot 4	0.69	5.20	3	5.58	10853
195.	hand* (46)	fingers	6.59	6.25	1	1.98	13345
196.	handcuffs (43)	cuffs 3, hands 2, criminal	1.10	5.75	3	5.67	21347
197.	hanger* (44)	coat hanger 5	1.10	6.60	3	4.35	7003
198.	harp* (44)	harmonica, cello	1.39	5.55	3	5.62	14170
199.	hat* (46)	fedora	4.23	6.25	1	2.65	8732
200.	hay (39)	haystack 8, straw, rubbish	2.77	4.25	3	4.15	23594
201.	heart* (50)		5.11	6.85	3	2.90	7316
202.	heel (43)	high heel 4, shoe 2	3.40	4.95	3	4.77	14448
203.	helicopter* (50)		2.83	6.45	2	4.46	18241
204.	helmet (48)	football helmet 2	2.64	5.55	3	4.83	15650
205.	highchair (41)	baby chair 4, crib, chair	0.00	6.30	1	3.21	19638
206.	hinge (36)	lock 2, latch, hat, door hinge	1.61	5.05	3	5.85	6973
207.	hippo (26)	hippopotamus 14, rhinoceros 5, rhino, animal	0.69	5.35	3	4.33	12429
208.	hoe (36)	rake 8, spade, shovel, plow	1.39	5.90	3	5.65	6124
209.	hoof (44)	foot 2, horse's foot, horse hoof	2.20	4.45	3	5.04	13837
210.	hook (50)		3.64	6.05	3	4.35	10144
211.	horse* (50)		4.89	6.55	1	2.90	18397

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
212.	hose (47)	garden hose 2	1.61	6.05	2	3.92	26130
213.	house* (49)	barn	6.41	6.15	1	2.25	18069
214.	fire hydrant (34)	hydrant 11, fire 2, water	0.00	6.00	3	5.31	25793
215.	ice cream cone (25)	ice cream 22, cone	0.00	6.15	1	2.87	7742
216.	igloo (49)		0.69	6.35	3	5.25	9673
217.	iron* (50)		4.28	6.15	3	4.50	16843
218.	ironing board (45)	ironing table 2, iron table, iron, board	0.00	6.35	3	5.02	12848
219.	jack (35)	car jack 2, tire jack, crank, changing the car, car	1.95	5.25	3	5.77	11170
220.	jacket (44)	coat 3, shirt	3.76	5.60	1	3.25	30351
221.	jar (44)	bottle 4, container	3.00	6.00	2	3.77	7664
222.	puzzle (49)	puzzle pieces	2.30	5.90	2	3.73	46171
223.	jumprope (42)	rope 6, jumping rope 2	0.00	5.80	3	3.77	11207
224.	kangaroo* (50)		1.39	6.40	3	4.37	14555
225.	key* (44)		4.47	6.30	1	3.40	7493
226.	king (49)		4.61	6.40	3	3.60	31165
227.	kite (50)		1.79	6.40	3	3.38	17880
228.	knife* (48)		3.81	5.95	2	3.25	8773
229.	knight (38)	horse 3, warrior, fighter	2.64	5.70	3	4.71	15019
230.	knot (29)	rope 10, pretzel 6, tie 2	2.71	5.15	3	4.17	12224
231.	ladder (50)		2.83	5.90	2	3.94	25701
232.	ladle (26)	spoon 21	0.69	5.05	3	6.10	6129
233.	ladybug (32)	beetle 11, bug 5	0.00	5.30	3	3.54	10682
	lamp (46)	light 4	3.58	6.35	1	3.75	13522
	lawnmower (47)	mower, grass cutter	0.00	6.15	2	4.54	18238
	leaf (48)		4.41	6.30	3	3.25	26600
	leg* (37)	foot 6, knee 4	5.17	5.70	1	2.19	6995
	lemon* (47)	melon, fruit	2.77	5.55	3	3.42	8524
	leopard* (25)	cheetah 17, tiger 2, panther, jaguar	2.20	5.75	3	4.73	23203
	letter (34)	letters 6, paper 3, papers 2, notes 2, mail 2, envelope	5.33	5.90	3	4.02	40467
241.	lettuce (28)	cabbage 16, rose, leafs, leaf, flower, broccoli	2.08	5.45	3	3.90	17140
	light bulb (46)	light 2, bulb 2	0.00	6.75	1	4.13	10034
	lighthouse (46)	light tower 2, watch tower	1.39	6.40	3	5.06	31692
	lightning (41)	lightning bolt 6, thunder 2	2.71	5.85	3	4.17	30782
	light switch (32)	switch 11, light 5, switcher, socket	0.00	6.45	3	3.90	7739
246.	lion (49)		3.26	6.50	1	3.13	32267
	lips (47)	mouth 2, lip	0.00	6.35	2	2.77	6586
	lipstick (50)		2.08	6.30	3	4.60	6029
249.	lizard (43)	reptile 2, gecko 2, iguana, alligator	1.61	5.65	3	3.94	12070

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
250.	llama (34)	sheep 3, lamb 3, camel 2, goat, emu, animal	0.00	5.10	3	6.17	10293
251.	lobster* (41)	scorpion 3, crawdad 2, crab 2, crawfish	1.39	5.80	3	5.10	20034
252.	lock* (49)		2.77	5.95	3	4.06	9706
253.	log (37)	wood 8, trunk 2, tree stump, tree, branch	2.48	5.75	3	3.92	13517
254.	magnet (47)	horseshoe 2	1.39	5.70	3	4.40	23234
255.	mailbox (42)	mail 7, letters	1.10	6.40	3	3.83	19211
256.	man (47)	person 2, young man	7.40	5.55	1	2.27	15791
257.	map (50)		3.71	6.10	3	4.35	41029
258.	mask (49)	face	3.04	5.40	3	4.15	13646
259.	match (48)		4.06	5.50	3	4.02	13078
260.	medal (42)	medallion 4, badge	2.48	4.95	3	4.90	21541
261.	microphone (36)	tool, paddle, oar, fly swatter	2.20	4.00	3	5.17	9962
262.	microscope (38)	telescope 7	2.20	6.50	3	5.96	20349
263.	mirror (49)		3.91	5.50	3	3.08	11938
	mixer (18)	blender 13, beater 6, beaters 5, eggbeater 3, appliance	1.10	5.55	3	5.08	18578
	priest (20)	monk 18, pope 3, religious guy, preacher, man, Indian, father	3.91	4.35	3	6.31	10111
266.	monkey (50)		2.94	6.35	1	3.23	18988
267.	moon (47)		4.09	6.30	1	2.85	3730
	moose (35)	elk 3, deer 3, antlers 2, antelope 2, caribou	0.69	6.25	2	4.67	23330
	mop (47)	broom 3	1.39	6.10	2	4.31	14393
	mosquito (25)	fly 6, bug 5, insect 4, dragon fly 3, wasp, moth, daddy longlegs	1.79	4.00	3	4.56	20758
	motorcycle* (48)	bike, bicycle	2.71	6.25	1	4.69	24207
	mountain* (47)	peak 2, glacier	4.44	5.45	3	3.63	13588
	mouse (45)	rat 2, squirrel, mice	2.94	6.45	1	2.92	13250
	mousetrap (32)	trap 15, rat trap 2	0.69	5.75	3	4.79	18345
	mushroom (50)		2.64	6.15	3	4.31	8337
	music (24)	notes 17, music notes 4, musical notes 2, piano notes	4.90	5.80	3	3.38	5175
	nail (49)		3.26	6.30	2	3.69	9585
	neck (33)	chin 11, mouth 2, face 2, ear	4.38	4.95	3	2.83	5700
	necklace (41)	pearls 6, pearl necklace, jewelry, beads	1.61	5.00	1	4.35	8347
	needle (43)	stick, needle and thread, match, flag	2.83	5.70	3	4.40	8377
	nest (35)	eggs 11, egg nest, egg	2.89	5.85	3	3.54	12296
	net (48)	fish catcher, basket	3.09	5.85	3	4.37	9970
	nose* (48)		4.41	6.35	1	2.02	4703
	nurse (47)	woman, person	3.91	5.15	2	3.98	19385
285.	nut* (23)	bolt 16, screw 6, washer, hinge	3.18	5.90	2	4.40	7235

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
286.	octopus (49)		1.10	6.50	3	4.79	33010
287.	onion* (46)	radish, garlic, coconut	2.83	5.35	3	4.35	11645
288.	orange* (47)	grapefruit, bowling ball	3.04	4.90	1	2.79	10314
289.	ostrich* (36)	bird 5, flamingo 2, emu, big bird	1.39	5.80	3	5.19	13009
290.	owl* (50)		2.08	6.35	1	3.87	15316
291.	package (47)	parcel, mail, box	3.04	5.55	3	4.85	29767
292.	bucket (33)	pail 17	3.04	5.90	2	3.65	14552
293.	paintbrush* (38)	brush 9, pen 2	0.69	5.75	3	3.79	7932
294.	paint (25)	palette 8, paint palette 3, easel 3, paints 2, tablet, painting, paint ladle	3.30	5.05	3	7.31	11757
295.	palmtree (42)	tree 5, palm 2	0.00	5.90	3	5.12	18577
296.	pan (42)	frying pan 5, pot 2, skillet	3.33	6.00	3	3.50	9738
297.	panda (18)	panda bear 13, bear 12, polar bear 2, koala bear, koala	0.69	5.60	3	4.60	29117
298.	pants (43)	jeans 4, bell- bottoms	2.83	5.95	1	2.63	16138
299.	paper (42)	papers 7, notes	5.42	5.85	1	2.87	33840
300.	paperclip (35)	safety pin 5, clip 2, magnet	0.00	6.55	3	5.12	21555
301.	parachute (26)	balloon 11, package 4, hot air balloon 2	1.61	5.40	3	5.27	25199
302.	parrot (38)	bird 10	1.61	5.65	3	4.23	18115
303.	paw (31)	claw 8, hair 3, foot 2, hoof, foot of a bear	1.95	3.80	3	4.13	21167
304.	peach* (33)	orange 4, fruit 3, pear, nectarine, apricot, apple	1.95	4.35	3	3.52	6893
305.	peacock (40)	ostrich 2, turkey, rooster, pheasant	1.61	6.40	3	4.69	62243
306.	peanut* (45)		1.79	5.85	3	3.38	10266
307.	pear (50)		1.95	5.50	3	3.58	18960
308.	peas (27)	pea pod 11, pea 7, soy beans, pod	0.00	5.05	1	3.25	24609
309.	pelican (34)	bird 6, stork 2, seagull	1.10	6.20	3	5.19	13369
310.	pen* (50)		3.30	6.50	1	3.35	9078
311.	pencil* (50)		3.00	6.65	2	3.06	7899
312.	pencil sharpener(26)	sharpener 3, pencil eraser, eraser	0.00	3.85	3	4.79	19617
313.	penguin (48)		1.79	6.10	1	4.42	20074
314.	piano* (49)		3.33	6.70	3	4.04	19570
315.	picture (40)	painting 6, ship, picture of a ship	5.16	5.30	1	3.31	16812
316.	pig* (50)	-	3.78	6.20	1	2.90	10411
317.	bird (18)	pigeon 12, chicken 9, hen 3, turkey 2, dove 2, quail, game hen, animal	4.64	5.10	3	4.58	11709
318.	piggybank (46)	piggy, pig, bank	0.00	5.70	3	3.52	24489
319.	pillow (50)		3.00	4.50	1	2.94	16592
320.	pineapple* (48)	artichoke	1.39	6.55	3	4.58	20721
321.	pinecone (29)	acorn 3, cone 2, tree thing, plant, pineapple, pine, avocado, artichoke	0.00	4.75	3	4.29	10484

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
322.	pipe* (46)	cigar	3.47	6.35	3	4.94	7235
323.	pirate (43)	sailor 3, sword, captain, buccaneer	1.79	6.30	3	4.06	37716
324.	pitcher* (26)	jug 8, vase 5, jar 3, kettle 2, pourer	0.69	6.00	3	4.73	8789
325.	pitchfork (31)	fork 10, rake 4, trident, spade, hoe	0.00	5.60	3	5.75	6158
326.	pizza (50)		1.10	4.80	1	3.60	40526
327.	plate (47)	setting, place setting, dinner plate	4.03	5.80	1	2.87	21533
328.	pliers* (28)	wrench 17, wire cutters, clamp	0.69	6.25	3	5.83	9876
329.	plug* (46)	socket, plug in	2.30	6.20	3	4.13	11385
330.	policeman (27)	police officer 8, police 5, man 3, traffic man, traffic guard, sailor, police woman, officer, crossing guard, cop	3.66	5.10	2	3.54	21428
331.	pool (36)	swimming pool 12, water pool	3.74	6.15	2	3.29	28244
332.	popcorn (49)		0.69	6.50	2	3.52	26185
333.	popsicle (32)	plug 7, ice cream 2, roll, popsicles	0.00	4.95	2	2.92	9409
334.	porcupine (46)	animal	0.69	5.65	3	5.02	20053
335.	pot (29)	trashcan 3, kettle 2, box 2, trash, pan, briefcase, basket	3.61	4.75	3	3.67	5266
336.	potato* (42)	nut 2, food	3.61	3.75	2	3.73	6576
337.	present (32)	gift 6, package 5, box 4, birthday present	2.89	5.95	3	2.98	11938
	priest (45)	preacher, pope, minister, man	3.91	5.60	3	5.19	15587
	pumpkin (49)		1.10	5.95	2	3.10	18960
	purse (49)	pocketbook	2.40	6.10	1	4.06	21948
	pyramid (47)	teepee	2.08	6.35	3	5.33	19838
	queen (49)		3.99	5.95	3	3.67	11277
	rabbit* (41)	bunny 8	3.00	6.65	1	2.96	11295
	raccoon* (38)	fox 2, cat 2, animal 2, skunk	0.00	5.80	3	4.37	16186
	radio (43)	stereo 5, thermometer, clock radio	4.49	4.40	1	3.67	19880
	radish (21)	beet 5, onion 3, turnip 2, leaf 2, flower 2, leaves	0.69	4.00	3	5.73	11066
	rain (40)	puddle 5, rain drops	4.29	5.55	1	2.52	20795
	rainbow (47)	cloud	2.08	4.15	3	3.23	32529
	rake (49)	spade	1.10	5.85	3	4.21	5156
	razor (46)	shaver 2, washer	2.30	5.80	3	5.62	14404
	record player (40)	record 5, turntable, tape, player	0.00	6.00	3	4.44	18552
	refrigerator* (44)	fridge 5, frigerator	2.40	5.95	1	3.65	7828
	rhinoceros* (37)	rhino 7, horn, hippo, bull, boar	1.10	6.75	3	4.71	18320
	gun (35)	rifle 14	4.61	5.60	3	5.65	9010
	ring (50)		1.39	5.80	3	4.02	7652
	road (46)	street 2, highway 2	5.52	5.85	3	3.35	26797
	robot (49)	r2d2	2.08	6.15	3	4.44	9502
358.	rock (48)	trash	4.76	4.55	1	2.62	16005

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
359.	rocket (45)	rocket ship 4, spaceship	2.71	6.05	3	4.48	18164
360.	rocking chair (33)	chair 15, rocking, rocker	0.00	6.25	1	3.77	17826
361.	roller skate (25)	skate 23, roller skates	0.00	6.35	3	4.50	16620
362.	rolling pin (35)	roller 8, pin 3, iron	0.00	6.10	3	5.33	8674
363.	roof (46)	house 2, rooftop	4.04	4.80	2	3.75	13178
364.	rooster* (27)	chicken 17, turkey 3, hen 2	0.69	5.95	2	3.92	17393
365.	rope (50)		3.76	6.20	3	3.77	34568
366.	rose (37)	flower 12	3.09	5.75	3	3.94	25742
367.	rug (34)	blanket 11, carpet 5	2.77	5.35	3	3.56	13474
368.	ruler* (50)		2.94	6.35	3	4.06	10785
369.	saddle (49)		2.40	5.45	3	4.88	10307
	safe (37)	refrigerator 3, vault 2, safety deposit box, lock, fridge, case	2.08	5.60	3	4.79	10940
	safety pin (24)	pin 12, needle 4, paper clip 2, hook, clothes pin, bobby pin	0.69	6.55	3	5.13	13291
	sailboat (38)	boat 8, ship, sailing	0.00	6.25	3	3.98	19076
	sailor (45)	man 3, soldier, person	2.56	5.15	3	4.63	12192
	salt (36)	salt shaker 9, pepper 2, shaker	3.64	5.80	2	3.58	8601
	sandwich* (50)		0.00	6.10	2	3.00	13607
	saw* (49)		0.69	6.15	3	4.00	11302
	saxophone (38)	horn 3, trumpet 2, sax 2, trombone, instrument	0.69	6.35	3	5.90	8795
	scale (25)	scales 6, weight 5, balance 4, weights 2, pendulum, measuring thing, justice	4.42	6.20	3	5.38	14308
	scarf (49)	tie	2.56	5.15	2	4.69	24187
	scissors* (47)		1.61	6.80	1	3.42	13042
	scorpion (43)	lobster 2, crab 2, insect	1.10	5.90	3	5.69	13037
	screw (43)	nail 6	2.40	6.10	3	4.65	8170
	screwdriver* (48)		1.39	6.50	3	4.65	9051
	seahorse (36)	sea dragon 2, unicorn, starfish, scorpion	0.00	6.45	3	5.12	9744
	seal* (40)	walrus 6, sea lion 2, otter	2.71	5.55	3	3.96	12172
	seesaw (36)	teeter-totter 11, swing	0.69	6.40	3	3.63	18444
	sewing machine (49)	sewing	0.00	6.25	3	4.94	29901
	shark (46)	whale, fish	3.04	6.25	3	4.21	14311
	sheep* (28)	lamb 11, cow 2, bull 2, animal	3.71	5.50	1	3.42	12385
	shell (42)	sea shell 3, clam 2, feather, fan, cape	3.85 4.34	4.30 5.90	3	3.44 3.33	18590 33033
391.	` '	ship 21, cruise ship 2		5.90 5.75	3	3.33 2.60	33033
	shirt (37) shoe* (49)	jacket 8, coat 2, dress shirt, blouse	4.13	5.75 6.50	1	2.00	23660
	shoulder (38)	12	4.38 4.86	5.00	1 2	2.25 3.52	14105 6274
	` '	arm 12				3.52 4.00	
<i>ა</i> ყ၁.	shovel (49)		1.61	6.40	1	4.00	11955

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
396.	shower (42)	shower head 7, shower faucet	3.09	5.85	2	3.62	20173
397.	sink (46)	sinks, faucet	2.77	6.10	1	3.13	26560
398.	skateboard (50)		0.69	5.85	3	5.29	14225
399.	skeleton (50)		2.56	6.50	3	4.58	10724
400.	skirt* (36)	dress 9, slip, apron	3.40	4.80	3	4.38	7277
401.	skis (39)	ski, skates	0.00	5.05	3	4.88	20764
402.	skunk* (49)	raccoon	0.00	6.05	3	4.19	16683
403.	sled* (48)	sleigh 2	0.69	5.75	2	3.75	16722
404.	slide (48)		2.56	6.55	1	3.00	20613
405.	slingshot (37)	sling 5, stick thing, sling blade, boom sling	0.69	6.00	3	5.13	25531
406.	slipper (30)	shoe 12, bootie 3, slippers 2, foot thing	2.30	4.45	2	3.85	11221
407.	smoke (41)	chimney 6, smoke stack, fire	3.89	5.45	3	3.77	10642
408.	snail (48)	slug	1.61	6.05	3	3.56	16426
409.	snake* (48)		3.18	6.30	3	3.31	23761
410.	snowman* (49)		0.00	6.55	2	3.17	9725
411.	sock* (48)		2.94	6.35	1	2.65	8316
412.	couch* (37)	sofa 12, bed	2.40	6.45	2	4.17	15863
413.	soldier (33)	army man 4, man 2, hunter 2, man with gun, man with a gun, G.I. Joe, fighter, army soldier, army guy, army	4.43	5.65	3	4.87	9301
414.	spaghetti (47)	pasta 2, noodles	1.79	6.10	1	3.40	32766
415.	spatula (36)	shovel 3, spade, skillet, flipper	0.00	5.65	3	5.52	7762
416.	spider (49)		2.08	6.25	3	3.21	37059
417.	thread (32)	spool 11, spool of thread 2, yarn, string spool, needle and thread, needle	2.83	5.00	3	6.13	13706
418.	spoon* (49)		2.77	6.20	1	2.52	7344
419.	squirrel (44)	chipmunk 5, raccoon	1.95	6.40	1	3.54	21975
420.	stairs (37)	staircase 9, stairway 3, stair	3.81	5.60	1	3.13	27602
421.	statue (45)	sculpture 2, Michelangelo, lady	3.18	5.20	3	4.96	7359
422.	steering wheel (32)	wheel 18	0.00	5.60	3	4.73	21824
423.	stethoscope (43)	telescope, sound, doctors	0.69	5.50	3	6.04	13841
424.	stocking (21)	pantyhose 10, hose 5, nylon 4, stockings 3, sock 2, nylons 2, scarf, hosery	2.56	4.60	3	5.21	16152
425.	stool (40)	chair 8	2.56	6.15	3	4.29	10988
426.	stove (36)	oven 13, burners	3.04	5.80	1	3.87	29248
427.	strawberry (49)		1.95	5.55	2	3.00	16771
	stroller (37)	carriage 4, baby stroller 2, baby carriage	0.69	6.00	1	3.67	22353
429.	submarine (43)	ship 3, boat 3	2.89	5.35	3	5.02	12481
430.	suitcase* (38)	briefcase 7, luggage 2, bag	3.00	5.75	3	4.44	13318
431.	sun* (50)		5.03	5.90	1	2.23	18102

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
432.	swan* (35)	goose 8, duck 4	2.08	6.35	3	4.69	12465
433.	sweater* (26)	shirt 11, sweatshirt 8, jacket 2	2.77	5.05	1	3.50	11622
434.	swing (36)	swing set 13	2.94	6.55	1	3.44	21224
435.	sword (46)	knife 2, saber, blade	2.89	5.85	3	4.12	10243
436.	needle (30)	syringe 12, shot 4, hypodermic needle, hypodermic	2.83	5.80	3	6.96	10658
437.	table* (49)	desk	5.46	6.40	1	2.79	12010
438.	tail (37)	hair 4, mane 2, horse's tail 2, horse tail 2, pony tail	3.61	4.65	3	3.17	20747
439.	tank (38)	tractor, tanker, ship, army	,,,		3	4.67	11180
	tape recorder (36)	tape player 6, record player 2, cassette player 2, recorder, audio cassette	corder, audio cassette		3	5.08	35631
	teapot (22)	se, cup		3	4.29	17625	
	tear (24)	crying 11, cry 5, tears 2, tear drop 2, face 2, sadness, sad	lness, sad		3	3.46	8908
	teepee (33)	tent 12, Indian tent, canopy	0.00	5.75	3	4.58	15294
	teeth (38)	entures 10 1.39 5.90 1			2.60	8898	
	telephone* (36)			1	3.27	19758	
	telescope (48)	stethoscope	2.20	6.25	3	5.44	21547
	tv (30)	television 19	0.00	6.50	1	3.17	18950
	tennis racket (28)	racket 21, tennis	0.00	5.45	3	5.15	12242
	tent (49)		3.81	6.45	3	4.35	16963
	thermos (40)	pitcher 2, mug 2, coffee mug, coffee can	1.10	5.35	3	5.04	5251
	thimble* (44)	cup 2, thumb thing, needle, bucket	0.00	5.15	3	5.46	9987
452.	thumb (48)	thumb's up, thumb up	3.33	6.35	3	2.42	6695
	tie (49)	neck tie	3.56	6.10	3	3.87	19103
454.	tiger (43)	lion 2, cheetah, bobcat	2.56	6.65	1	3.40	45476
	tire (45)	wheel 5	2.48	6.20	3	3.88	14920
456.	toaster* (48)	toasters, toast	0.69	6.45	3	4.21	13290
457.	toe (23)	toes 14, big toe 3, thumb 2, foot, fingers	3.40	4.20	1	2.19	15263
	toilet (50)		3.37	6.35	3	2.71	22049
459.	tomato* (49)	apple	2.71	5.80	3	3.38	8388
	grave (31)	tomb 6, tombstone 3, gravestone 3, headstone 2, death 2, cemetery 2, graveyard	3.09	5.90	3	6.08	21614
	toothbrush* (50)	1.10 6.00 1		1	2.58	8597	
	top* (36)	spinning top 2, spinning thing, spinner, spin top, spin	5.15	4.85	3	3.21	10581
	towel (39)	blanket 9, cloth	3.14	5.25	1	3.17	24097
464.	railroad tracks (14)	tracks 11, train tracks 8, railroad 5, track 4, train track 3, railroad track 2, rails, railroad tie, crossroads	0.00	6.10	3	4.79	40664

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
465.	tractor (40)	car 4, truck, trailor	2.48	5.00	2	4.19	9518
466.	stoplight (31)	light 8, traffic light 6, lights 2, traffic signal, stop sign, signal	0.00	6.05	3	4.65	17265
467.	train* (48)		4.41	6.25	1	3.33	18361
468.	trash can (34)	garbage can 10, trash 3, pail, garbage	0.00	6.20	3	3.67	13895
469.	tree* (49)		5.26	6.40	1	2.23	26074
470.	tripod (31)	telescope 2, stand 2, camera stand 2, pod, camera	0.69	5.70	3	6.98	13049
471.	trophy (22)	cup 16, vase, trophy cup, goblet, glass, chalice, award	1.61	4.10	3	4.94	19720
472.	truck* (48)	gas truck, bus	3.61	5.95	1	3.00	10639
473.	trumpet* (34)	horn 13, trombone, clarinet	2.20	6.15	3	5.23	13615
474.	chest (29)	trunk 12, box 4, safe	3.89	5.75	3	4.60	20690
475.	turkey (46)	rooster, peacock	1.79	6.50	1	3.29	15338
476.	turtle (50)		1.61	6.55	1	3.25	14768
477.	tweezers (41)	scissors, pliers, pinchers, compass	1.10	5.80	3	5.50	7308
478.	typewriter (50)		2.48	6.20	3	5.27	28850
479.	umbrella* (50)		2.71	6.50	3	3.87	15140
480.	unicorn (50)		0.69	6.40	3	4.33	12749
481.	unicycle (39)	tricycle 6, wheel 2, bike	0.00	6.05	3	5.73	20238
482.	vacuum (41)	vacuum cleaner 9	2.77	6.20	1	4.19	34257
483.	vase (45)	jar 2, pot	2.08	5.45	3	4.69	20221
	vest (48)	jacket, blazer	2.08	5.95	3	5.02	10103
485.	violin (41)	guitar 7, cello, bass guitar	1.95	6.20	3	5.19	8571
486.	volcano (50)		1.95	5.60	3	4.94	54995
487.	waffle (17)	manhole cover 4, waffles 3, manhole 2, tape, sewer, pie, pancake, nickel, grate, fan, crackers, cracker, cover, butter	0.69	4.30	3	3.92	11129
488.	wagon* (31)	wheelbarrow 6, cart 2, wheel cart, wheel	2.48	6.30	3	3.19	20209
489.	waiter (41)	food 2, chef 2, server, pizza man, pizza	3.14	5.85	3	5.27	27418
490.	bricks (19)	wall 18, brick 7, brick wall 5, chimney	0.00	4.90	3	3.02	11402
491.	wallet (34)	door 2, stove, folder, drawer, corner, checkbook, cabinet, briefcase, billfold	2.20	4.60	3	4.50	10594
492.	walnut (29)	nut 16, shell, clam	1.79	5.20	3	4.85	30661
493.	walrus (40)	seal 4, sea lion 2, sea otter, elephant seal	0.69	6.15	3	4.73	11083
	closet (43)	dresser 4, wardrobe, bureau, armoire	2.48	5.45	3	6.60	30610
495.	washing machine (36)	washer 10, washing, dryer, dishwasher	0.69	6.25	2	4.56	29160
496.	watch* (50)		3.71	6.30	1	3.79	14511
497.	watering can (11)	watering pail 3, water pot 2, water can 2, pot 2, pail 2, flower pot 2, watering thing, watering something, watering pitcher, watering, water pitcher, water bucket, water, pitcher, canister, can, bucket	0.00	6.05	3	5.21	12701

No.	Pictures	Alternative namings (N of occurrences)	Ln Freq	Pict goodness	Obj AOA	subj AOA	Obj VisC
498.	watermelon* (49)	melon	0.00	4.55	3	3.42	9982
499.	spiderweb (34)	web 16	0.00	6.55	3	3.87	14705
500.	well (46)	wishing well, water	1.79	6.40	3	4.50	12965
501.	whale (47)	shark, dolphin	2.48	5.40	3	3.63	15429
502.	wheat (21)	weeds 6, corn 4, grain, foxtail, flowers, cactus, bushes	3.40	5.10	3	5.44	28962
503.	wheel* (50)		3.81	6.00	3	3.15	22753
504.	wheelbarrow (43)	barrow 3, cart 2, wheel cart, barrel	0.69	6.25	3	4.77	20045
505.	wheelchair (49)		1.39	6.65	3	5.00	33755
506.	whip (39)	fishing pole 4, fishing line 2	2.71	4.95	3	5.02	10916
507.	whistle* (49)		2.30	6.70	3	3.92	10521
508.	wig (47)	hair 3	2.64	5.85	3	5.38	22371
509.	windmill (42)	mill, lighthouse, fan	2.30	6.65	3	5.19	12430
510.	window (50)		5.30	6.00	1	3.06	26944
511.	glass (33)	wine glass 13, cup 2, champagne glass	4.98	5.75	3	6.02	7194
512.	wing (45)	feathers, bird, arm	4.08	5.95	3	3.90	27747
513.	witch (50)		3.50	6.25	3	3.38	27723
514.	wolf (28)	dog 13, coyote 8, howling	2.40	5.60	2	4.08	15672
515.	woman (34)	lady 9, mother 3, mom, grandma, girl	6.75	5.80	3	2.83	14462
516.	worm (47)	worms, snake	2.89	5.70	3	3.25	20764
517.	wrench (42)	screwdriver, monkey wrench	1.39	6.25	3	5.54	7594
518.	yoyo (47)	thread, needle	0.00	5.55	3	4.12	8066
519.	zebra (49)		1.10	6.70	2	3.67	36034
520.	zipper (48)		1.10	5.50	1	3.46	5830

Table 1: Sources of Object-Naming Stimuli

Study	Source	N°
PN-Object	Snodgrass & Vanderwart, 1980 ¹	174
	Alterations of Snodgrass & Vanderwart ¹	2
	Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, 1981 ²	70
	Martinez V.A Dronkers, N. F. ³	39
	Abbate & La Chapelle "Pictures Please", 1984 ^{4,5}	168
	Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics ⁶	20
	Boston Naming Test, 1983 ⁷	5
	Oxford "One Thousand Pictures"8	25
	Miscellaneous	17
PN-Action	Action Naming test, 1986 ⁹	27
	Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, 1981 ¹	57
	Abbate & La Chapelle "Pictures Please", 1984 ^{3,4}	92
	Oxford "One Thousand Pictures" ⁷	89
	Miscellaneous	10

_

¹ Snodgrass, J.G., & Vanderwart, M. (1980). A standardized set of 260 pictures: Norms for name agreement, familiarity and visual complexity. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory, 6, 174-215.

² Dunn, Lloyd M., & Dunn, Leota M. (1981). Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test -Revised. Circle Pines, MN: American Guidance Service.

³ Picture set created and used by Martinez, V. A. and Dronkers, N. F.

⁴ Abbate, M.S., & La Chapelle, N.B. (1984a). Pictures, please! An articulation supplement. Communication Skill Builders, Inc.

⁵ Abbate, M.S., & La Chapelle, N.B. (1984b). Pictures, please! A language supplement. Communication Skill Builders, Inc.

⁶ Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Postbus 310, NL- 6500 AH Nijmegen, The Netherlands

⁷ Kaplan, E., Goodglass, H., & Weintraub, S. (1983). Boston Naming Test. Philadelphia: Lee & Febiger.

⁸ Carver, C. (1965) Oxford Junior Workbooks, Oxford University Press, UK.

⁹ Loraine, K. Obler & Martin Albert (1986) Action Naming Test.

Table 2: Characteristics of the Dominant Action and Object Names
Produced in the Picture Naming Tasks

	<u>OBJE</u>	ECT NAI	MING		A	ACTIO:	N NAI	MING	T-test
Dominant responses	N	Mean	STD	RANGE	N	Mean	STD	RANGE	<i>P</i> <
Length in syllables	520	1.74	0.83	1 – 5	275	1.22	0.49	1 – 3	0.01
Length in characters	520	5.89	2.22	2 – 15	275	4.63	1.23	3 – 10	0.01
Initial frication	520	27.3%		0 – 1	275	27.6%		0 – 1	n.s.
Ln Frequency (CELEX)	520	2.50	1.569	0 – 7.40	275	3.52	1.523	0 – 7.76	0.01
Objective AOA (CDI)	520	2.34	0.879	1 – 3	275	2.53	0.770	1 – 3	0.01
Obj. Vis. Complexity (KB)	520	16.7	8926	3.7 – 62.2	275	23.7	7.8	3.9 – 53.1	0.01
Items with shared name	520	4.6%		0 – 1	275	23.3%		0 – 1	0.01
Complex words	520	16.3%		0 – 1	275	1.1%		0 – 1	0.01

Table 3: Pictures With Shared Dominant Names in Object and Action Naming (The picture numbers of pictures sharing the same name are listed in brackets)

Action naming			Object naming
3 or 4 pictures	2 pictures sharing	g the same dominant r	esponse
cut (5,40,61,206,208)	arrest (94,105)	ride (115,178)	bird (45,317)
cook (46,96,102)	bite (16,152)	run (89,182)	boat (48,391)
drip (62,66,86)	break (23,68)	shake (101,193)	bottle (18,53)
look (76,133,235)	carve (32,189)	shave (196,197)	brush (64,191)
sew (192,220,262)	cough (47,221)	sort (42,217)	chest (92,474)
wash (194,258,268)	count (48,174)	walk (8,257)	fence (152,175)
	cry (52,95)	whisper (100,264)	glass (180,511)
	fly (9,9)	win (11,266)	gun (189,354)
	laugh (125,241)	write (64,272)	hat (80,199)
	plant (157,218)	yell (29,274)	needle (280,436)
	play (44,158)		priest (265,338)
	relax (127,175)		stroller (19,428)

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Dependent Variables

	OBJ	ECT N	AMI	NG	ACT	T-test			
	N	Mean	STD	RANGE	N	Mean	STD	RANGE	<i>P</i> <
% Valid response	520	96.1%		60-100%	275	93.5%		36 - 100%	0.01
% No response	520	2.3%		0-34%	275	3.9%		0 - 58%	0.01
% Invalid response	520	1.5%		0-16%	275	2.6%		0 - 36%	0.01
Number of Types	520	3.35	2.28	1-18	275	5.48	3.31	1 - 17	0.01
H statistics	520	0.67	0.61	0-2.9	275	1.2	0.77	0 - 2.88	0.01
% Lex 1dom	520	85.0%		28-100%	275	71.3%		21 - 100%	0.01
% Lex 2phon	520	3.7%		0-68%	275	0.9%		0 - 50%	0.01
% Lex 3syn	520	2.4%		0-49%	275	4.3%		0 - 54%	0.01
% Lex 4err	520	9.0%		0-63%	275	23.5%		0 - 80%	0.01
RT total MEAN	520	1041	230	656-1843	275	1329	288	792 - 2491	0.01
RT total STD	520	330	137	87-739	275	404	124	132-667	0.01
RT target MEAN	520	1019	211	656-1823	275	1279	270	792 - 2276	0.01
RT target STD	520	307	127	87-739	275	362	126	122-762	0.01
RT Lex2phon MEAN	163	1238	398	573-3057	36	1583	556	640-2730	0.01
RT Lex3syn MEAN	93	1334	390	722-2704	82	1554	375	721 - 3222	0.01
RT Lex4err MEAN	330	1339	395	584-2789	242	1561	336	673 - 2845	0.01

Table 5a: Descriptive Statistics of INDEPENDENT variables in the SHARED and NONSHARED Picture Names in Object and Action Naming

	Object: non-			Object:			<i>T</i> -	Action: non-			Action:			<i>T</i> -
	shared			shared			test	<u>shared</u>			shared			test
	N	Mean	STD	N	Mean	STD	P<	N	Mean	STD	N	Mean	STD	P<
Length in syllables	496	1.77	0.83	24	1.25	0.44	0.01	211	1.25	0.52	64	1.09	0.29	0.05
Length in characters	496	5.94	2.25	24	5	1.38	0.05	211	4.75	1.28	64	4.22	0.97	0.01
Initial frication	496	27%		24	33%		n.s.	211	32.7%		64	10.9%		0.01
Ln Frequency (CELEX)	496	2.45	1.56	24	3.48	1.41	0.01	211	3.26	1.5	64	4.35	1.3	0.01
Objective AOA (CDI)	496	2.35	0.88	24	2.29	0.96	n.s.	211	2.62	0.7	64	2.19	0.91	0.01
Obj. Vis. Complexity	496	16859	8998	24	14184	6940	n.s.	211	23510	8093	64	24022	6761	n.s.
Complex words	496	17.1%		24	0%			211	1.4%		64	0%		

Table 5b: Descriptive Statistics of DEPENDENT variables in the SHARED and NONSHARED Picture Names in Object and Action Naming

	Object: non-			Object:			T- Action: non-					Action:		
	shared			shared			test	shared				shared		
	N	Mean	STD	N	Mean	STD	P<	N	Mean	STD	N	Mean	STD	P <
% Valid response	496	96.1%		24	96.8%		n.s.	211	93.9%		64	91.9%		0.1
% No response	496	2.4%		24	1.6%		n.s.	211	3.3%		64	6.1%		0.01
% Invalid response	496	1.5%		24	1.7%		n.s.	211	2.8%		64	2%		0.1
Number of Types	496	3.32	2.3	24	4	1.75	n.s.	211	5.13	3.11	64	6.64	3.68	0.01
H statistics	496	0.66	0.61	24	0.97	0.53	0.05	211	1.1	0.73	64	1.53	0.83	0.01
% Lex 1dom	496	85.5%		24	75%		0.05	211	74.8%		64	59.7%		0.01
% Lex 2phon	496	3.7%		24	3%		n.s.	211	1.1%		64	0.3%		n.s.
% Lex 3syn	496	2%		24	10.8%		0.01	211	3.9%		64	5.7%		n.s.
% Lex 4err	496	8.9%		24	11.2%		n.s.	211	20.2%		64	34.3%		0.01

RT total MEAN 496 1041

Figure 1. Distribution of PNA and PNO pictures according to name agreement

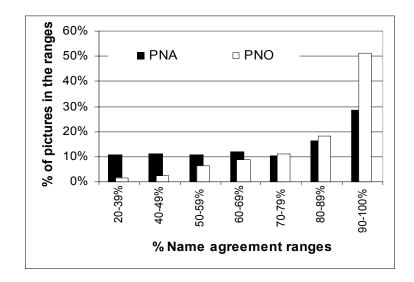


Figure 2. Histogram of object and action naming response times

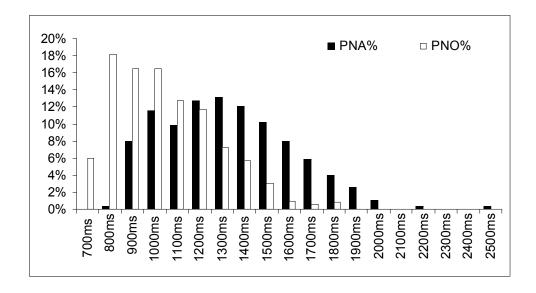


Figure 3. Mean RT of dominant responses of PNO and PNA pictures according to name agreement

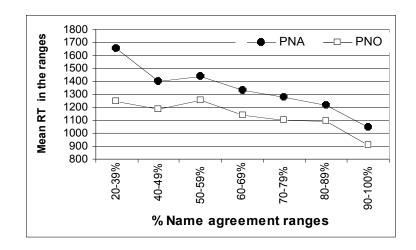


Figure 4a. Word frequency mean of different RT ranges

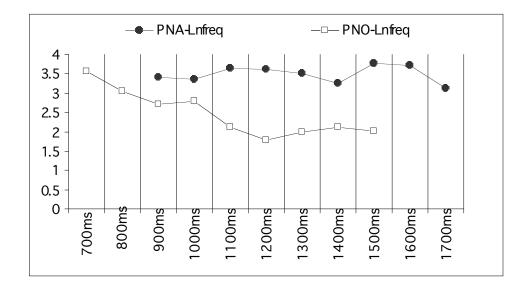


Figure 4b. Mean of objective AOA values of different RT ranges

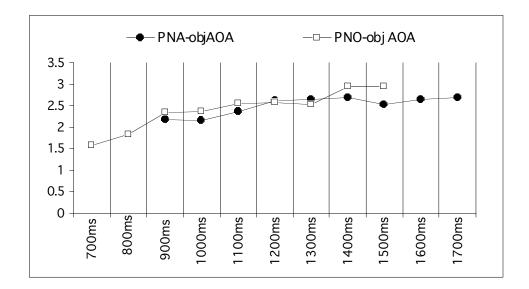


Figure 4c. Average picture complexity measures in the RT Ranges

