Supplemental Material S1. Stimuli grouped by set.

English hermit	Novel neighbor	English hermit	Novel neighbor
concrete	confrete	canopy	canozy
cradle	cragle	guitar	guimar
fabric	fubric	italic	itazic
needle	neesle	library	likrary
sleeve	sleere	pencil	puncil
violin	viodin	teapot	teamot
apricot	aplicot	bamboo	balboo
garlic	garnic	celery	cedery
meadow	meagow	hamster	hamsper
mineral	mikeral	mosquito	mosquibo
potato	polato	papaya	palaya
turkey	turbey	spider	spimer

English hermit	Novel neighbor	English hermit	Novel neighbor
clinic	clizic	carpet	carget
harness	harpess	domino	dopino
mosaic	motaic	helmet	holmet
napkin	naskin	jersey	jerfey
parcel	pargel	museum	muleum
studio	stubio	stereo	stemeo
amazon	alazon	almond	albond
artery	arpery	buffalo	buffamo
jasmine	jafmine	canary	capary
kidney	kadney	microbe	mitrobe
membrane	memfrane	particle	parvicle
tomato	torato	tendon	tenlon

Note. The novel neighbors served as the stimuli for the training conditions and were tested in the 3AFC and 4AFC link recognition tasks. The English hermits served as the stimuli for the lexical integration test. All hermits were nouns between six and eight letters long. Half of the hermits in each set referred to "natural" items (e.g., "spider," "potato"), and the other half were non-natural, or "artefacts" (e.g., "helmet," needle"). Twenty-three of the 48 hermits were selected from those used in Bowers, Davis, and Hanley (2005); eleven hermits were not used because their respective novel word pairs contained added sounds resulting in unequal number of phonological segments (e.g., 5 segments in "jackal" /ʤækəl/ and 6 segments in "jankal" /ʤæŋkəl/. The remaining twenty-five hermits were selected using the MCWord Orthographic Wordform Database CLEARPOND database (Marian et al., 2012). All novel words were formed by substituting a single word-medial letter (i.e., never the first or final letter of the word), which did not result in a change of phonological word length.

References

Bowers, J. S., Davis, C. J., & Hanley, D. A. (2005). Automatic semantic activation of embedded words: Is there a "hat" in "that"? *Journal of Memory and Language, 52*(1), 131–143. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2004.09.003

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