Supplemental Material S1. Detailed analyses.

Figure S1 (below) presents detailed results from the same 5 linguistic production articles summarized in the Results section but broken down into type of linguistic comparison (e.g., modality, lexical, or phrasal) and by type of dependent measure (e.g., percent correct or an acoustic measure).

Figure S1

Linguistic production: Detailed Forest Plot of Hedges' g

Articles

Confidence Intervals

		-
Baum et al. (1997): % correct by judges-Phrasal-Word grouping	⊢ ∎→I	-0.07 [-0.94, 0.81]
Emmorey (1987): Confidence ratings by judges-Lex-Stress	⊢ ∎1	-0.61 [-1.66, 0.45]
Emmorey (1987): % correct by judges-Lex-Stress	⊢	0.83 [-0.25, 1.90]
Emmorey (1987): Acous-Lex-1st Word duration diff	⊢	0.62 [-0.54, 1.78]
Emmorey (1987): Acous-Lex-Pause duration diff	⊢_ ∎- <u></u>	-0.39 [-1.53, 0.76]
Emmorey (1987): Acous-Lex-2nd Word duration diff	<u>⊢</u> (1.03 [-0.17, 2.23]
Emmorey (1987): Acous-Lex-Fo Diff btw words	i −−−−1	1.21 [-0.02, 2.44]
Kadyamusuma et al. (2011): % correct by judges-Lex-Tone distinction in Shona	<u>⊢-i</u> i	0.13 [-1.11, 1.37]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Lex-Fo Diff btw words	⊢ ∎	-0.52 [-1.49, 0.45]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Lex-Duration diff btw words	i ∎_ _(0.99 [-0.02, 2.00]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Lex-Pause duration diff btw words	⊢ −	-0.11 [-1.06, 0.84]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Lex-Amplitude diff btw words	⊢ ∎ <u>−</u> 1	-0.47 [-1.44, 0.49]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Phrasal stress-Fo final minus first word.1	⊢ ∎−-1	0.63 [-0.34, 1.61]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-Phrasal stress-Fo final minus first word.2	⊢ ∎−−1	0.86 [-0.14, 1.85]
Ouellette & Baum (1994): Acous-phrasal sress-Amplitude final minus first word	i _ ∎i	0.81 [-0.18, 1.80]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Summary	⊢ ∎	-0.71 [-1.83, 0.41]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Nonintegrated parenthetical	⊢ −−−1	-1.40 [-2.62, -0.18]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Integrated parenthetical	k <mark>i−∎</mark> −−1	0.99 [-0.17, 2.14]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Nonintegrated appositive	⊢ ∎ <u>−</u> −	-0.56 [-1.68, 0.55]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Integrated appositive	<u>⊢</u> ∎(0.96 [-0.19, 2.11]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Nonintegrated tags	⊢ ∎,	-0.15 [-1.24, 0.95]
Shah et al. (2006): % correct by judges-Syntax-Parsing-Integrated tags	⊢ ∎ <u></u>	-0.48 [-1.59, 0.62]
		-
RE Model	+	0.16 [-0.14, 0.46]
	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Observed Outcome

Figure S2 (below) shows individual comparisons from the linguistic comprehension articles broken down by lexical, phrasal, and modality (question, statement, command) distinctions. A RHD advantage is typical, with exceptions.

Figure S2

Linguistic comprehension: Detailed Forest Plot of Hedges' g

Articles	Confidence	e Intervals
Baum et al. (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Phrasal-Word grouping Blonder et al. (1998): % correct-Same diff-Modality Borod et al. (1998): % correct-Mult choice-Modality Emmorey (1987): % correct-Lex-Word pic match-Stress pattern Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b): % correct-Lex-2 alt Mult choice-Tone distinction in Shona Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b): % correct-Lex-Same diff-Intact words-Tone distinction in Shona Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b): % correct-Lex-Same diff-Intact words-Tone distinction in Shona Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b): % correct-Lex-Same diff-Filtered words-Tone distinction in Shona Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim.1 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent.1 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim.2 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim.2 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim.2 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent.2 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered stim.2 Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent.2 Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Modality-Filtered Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent.2 Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent.2 Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Modality-Semantically congruent Wunderich et al. (2003): Diff score RT-Detect turns in conversation-Manipulated minus natural stim Wunderich et al. (2003): Diff score RT-Detect phoneme target-Unaccented minus accented stim		-0.63 [-1.53, 0.27] -0.53 [-1.42, 0.36] -0.86 [-1.76, 0.03] 1.28 [0.31, 2.26] 2.77 [1.03, 4.50] 0.46 [-0.60, 1.53] 0.43 [-0.63, 1.49] -0.01 [-0.31, 0.89] 0.46 [-0.46, 1.37] 0.36 [-0.26, 1.59] 0.18 [-0.72, 1.08] 0.46 [-0.46, 1.37] 0.36 [-0.26, 1.59] 0.18 [-0.72, 1.08] 0.46 [-0.46, 1.37] 0.36 [-0.54, 1.27] 0.66 [-0.26, 1.59] 0.14 [-0.76, 1.04] 0.42 [-0.49, 1.33] 0.55 [-0.36, 1.47] -1.06 [-1.99, -0.12] -0.37 [-1.26, 0.51]
Zgaljardic et al. (2002): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Time 1 Zgaljardic et al. (2002): % correct-Mult choice-Modality-Time 2		-0.37 [-1.36, 0.63] -0.31 [-1.31, 0.68]
RE Model	-2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5	0.15 [-0.11, 0.42]



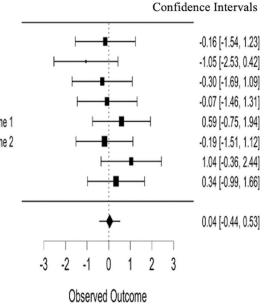
Figure S3 (below) shows individual comparisons from the single emotional production article broken down by task (multiple choice percent correct by judges, intensity ratings by judges) for two time points and for groups with frontal and nonfrontal lesions. Careful examination of the figure shows that the RHD impairment in percent correct got worse from Time 1 to Time 2 for both the Frontal and Nonfrontal sets, as did the intensity measure for the NonFrontal groups. This pattern illustrates the heterogeneity of results observed throughout this literature.

Figure S3

Emotional production: Detailed Forest Plot of Hedges' g

Articles

Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal: % correct by judges-Mult choice-Frontal-Time 1 Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal: % correct by judges-Mult choice-Frontal-Time 2 Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal: Intensity ratings by judges-Frontal-Time 1 Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal: Intensity ratings by judges-Frontal-Time 2 Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal: % correct by judges-Mult choice-Non Frontal-Time 1 Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal: % correct by judges-Mult choice-Non Frontal-Time 2 Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal: % correct by judges-Mult choice-Non Frontal-Time 1 Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal: Intensity ratings by judges-Non Frontal-Time 1 Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal: Intensity ratings by judges-Non Frontal-Time 2



RE Model

Figure S4 (below) shows the individual comparisons for emotion comprehension and illustrates the different impression if one treats each comparison from a single article as distinct.

Figure S4

Emotional comprehension: Detailed Forest Plot of Hedges' g

Articles	Confid	lence Intervals
Blonder et al. (1991): % correct-Same diff		-0.87 [-1.79, 0.04]
Blonder et al. (1991): % correct-Mult choice		-1.08 [-2.02, -0.14]
Karow et al. (2001) Cortical: % correct-Mult choice-Cortical-All emotions		0.92 [-0.38, 2.22]
Karow et al. (2001) Subcortical: % correct-Mult choice-Sub Cortical-All emotions		-0.71 [-1.99, 0.56]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Happiness	⊢ ∎–4	-0.44 [-0.95, 0.07]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Sadness	⊢⊢ î	-0.99 [-1.53, -0.46]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Sear		-0.92 [-1.45, -0.38]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Anger		-0.63 [-1.15, -0.12]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Surprise		-0.59 [-1.10, -0.07]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Disgust		-1.22 [-1.77, -0.67]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-Neutral emo	— — ·	-0.69 [-1.21, -0.17]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-All positive		-0.60 [-1.12, -0.09]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-All negative		-1.35 [-1.91, -0.79]
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically neutral-All emotions		-0.86 [-1.39, -0.34]
Pell (2006): % correct, Same-diff-Nonsense sylls		0.54 [-0.36, 1.43]
Pell (2006): % correct, Mult choice-Nonsense sylls		-0.07 [-0.95, 0.82]
Pell (2006): % correct, Mult choice-Semantically congruent stim	→■ →	0.23 [-0.66, 1.11]
Pell (2006): Rating how much emo present-Happiness		-0.16 [-1.04, 0.72]
Pell (2006): Rating how much emo present-Pleasant surprise	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	0.22 [-0.66, 1.10]
Pell (2006): Rating how much emo present-Anger		-0.02 [-0.91, 0.86]
Pell (2006): Rating how much emo present-Disgust		0.29 [-0.60, 1.17]
Pell (2006): Rating how much emo present-Sadness		0.12 [-0.76, 1.01]
Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Same diff-Filtered speech		-0.44 [-1.35, 0.47]
Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Filtered speech		-0.01 [-0.92, 0.89]
Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Nonsense sylls		-0.13 [-1.03, 0.77]
Pell & Baum (1997): % correct-Mult choice-Semantically congruent stim		-0.47 [-1.38, 0.44]
Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Same diff-Filtered speech		0.29 [-0.62, 1.19]
Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Filtered speech	⊢	-0.15 [-1.06, 0.75]
Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Nonsense sylls		0.05 [-0.85, 0.95]
Pell & Baum (1997): RT-Mult choice-Semantically congruent stim	→	-0.04 [-0.94, 0.86]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Automatic priming-Semantically congruent target	→■ →1	0.24 [-0.33, 0.81]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Automatic priming-Semantically neural target		-0.03 [-0.60, 0.54]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Automatic priming-Semantically incongruent target	-	-0.01 [-0.58, 0.56]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Effortful priming-Semantically congruent target	→	0.00 [-0.60, 0.61]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Effortful priming-Semantically neural target	⊢ ∎1	-0.05 [-0.66, 0.56]
Tompkins (1991a): RT-Mult choice-Effortful priming-Semantically incongruent target	⊢ ∎	-0.35 [-0.97, 0.26]
Tompkins (1991a): % correct-Mult choice-Automatic priming	⊢ ∎−1	0.06 [-0.51, 0.62]
Tompkins (1991a): % correct-Mult choice-Effortful priming	- -	-0.06 [-0.67, 0.54]
Tompkins (1991b): % correct-Mult choice-High redundancy priming	⊢∎ −i	0.13 [-0.44, 0.70]
Tompkins (1991b): RT-Mult choice-Moderate redundancy priming	-	0.03 [-0.59, 0.64]
Tompkins (1991b): RT-Mult choice-High redundancy priming		0.16 [-0.46, 0.78]
Tompkins & Flowers (1985): % correct-Same diff	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.95 [0.06, 1.83]
Tompkins & Flowers (1985): % correct-2 alt. Mult choice		-1.31 [-2.23, -0.39]
Tompkins & Flowers (1985): % correct-Mult choice	→	-0.84 [-1.71, 0.03]
VanLancker & Sidtis (1992): % correct-Mult choice	⊢ ∎−1	0.19 [-0.48, 0.87]
RE Model	•	-0.28 [-0.43, -0.12]
	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3	
	Observed Outserve	

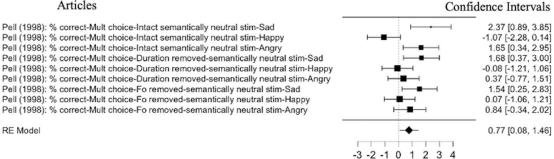
Observed Outcome

Figure S5 shows the results for Pell (1998). Recall that the Pell 1998 effect sizes are not comparable to others due to the author's calculation of standard deviations based on differences across condition means rather than based on differences across individual participants; only the direction of effect is interpretable. In addition, the Pell et al. RHD advantage was less than that for the Linguistic comprehension effects obtained from the same individuals.

Figure S5

Pell (1998) Emotional comprehension: Detailed Forest Plot of Hedges' g

Articles



Observed Outcome

Forest Plot Labels

Linguistic Production		
	0/ / 1 / 1	Percent correct by judges Phrases
Baum et al. (1997)	% correct by judges- Phrasal-Word grouping	spoken to convey pictorial grouping of 3 colored squares: "Pink and black and green", Table 1 Confidence ratings by judges hearing
		lexical distinctions based on stress,
Emmorey (1987)	Confidence ratings by judges-Lex-Stress	LHD Fl, Nonfl mixed (analysis of table data), Table 3 Percent correct by judges hearing
	0/ compatibutindage	lexical distinctions based on stress,
Emmorey (1987)	% correct by judges- Lex-Stress	LHD Fl, Nonfl mixed (analysis of table data), Table 3
	2011 201000	Duration diff of 1st word ("Blue Jay")
Emmorey (1987)	Acous-Lex-1st Word duration diff	to convey lexical distinction, RHD, LHD Nonfl only ACOUSTIC, Table 2 Duration diff of pause ("Blue Jay") to
Emmorey (1987)	Acous-Lex-Pause duration diff	convey lexical distinction, RHD, LHD Nonfl only, ACOUSTIC, Table 2
Emmorey (1987)	Acous-Lex-2nd Word duration diff	Duration diff of 2nd word ("Blue Jay") to convey lexical distinction, RHD, LHD Nonfl only, ACOUSTIC, Table 2
Elimitorey (1987)		Pitch Difference between words
		("Blue Jay") to convey lexical
Emmorey (1987)	Acous-Lex-Fo Diff btw words	distinction, RHD, LHD Nonfl only, ACOUSTIC, Table 2
	% correct by judges-	Percent correct by judges for lexical distinction distincguished ONLY by
Kadyamusuma et al.	Lex-Tone distinction	tone in Shona Language, (analysis of
(2011) 25(10)	in Shona	table data), Table 7
		Fund Freq Noun Phrase minus Compound Noun, to distinguish
		Compound noun vs two-word Adj-N
Ouellette & Baum	Acous-Lex-Fo Diff	phrase, ACOUSTIC, (analysis of table
(1994)	btw words	data), Tables 3-4 Duration of Noun Phrase minus
		Compound Noun to distinguish
		Compound noun vs two-word Adj-N
Ouellette & Baum	Acous-Lex-Duration	phrase, ACOUSTIC, (analysis of table
(1994)	diff btw words	data), Tables 3-4 Pause Duration of Noun Phrase minus
		Compound Noun to distinguish
Ovellette 9 De	Acous-Lex-Pause	Compound noun vs two-word Adj-N
Ouellette & Baum (1994)	duration diff btw words	phrase, ACOUSTIC, (analysis of table data), Tables 3-4

		Amplitude of Noun Phrase minusCompound Noun to distinguish
Ouellette & Baum (1994)	Acous-Lex-Amplitude diff btw words	Compound noun vs two-word Adj-N phrase, ACOUSTIC, (analysis of table data), Tables 3-4 Fund Freq of Sentence Final minus
Ouellette & Baum (1994)	Acous-Phrasal stress- Fo final minus first word	Sentence Initial word to indicate stressed position in sentence ACOUSTIC (analysis of table data) Tables 6-7 Duration of Sentence Final word
Ouellette & Baum (1994)	Acous-Phrasal stress- Fo final minus first word	minus Sentence Initial word to indicate stressed position in sentence ACOUSTIC (analysis of table data) Tables 6-7
	Acous-phrasal sress-	Amplitude of Sentence Final word minus Sentence Initial word to indicate stressed position in sentence
Ouellette & Baum (1994)	Amplitude final minus first word % correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing-	ACOUSTIC (analysis of table data) Tables 6-7 Summary percent correct syntactic parsing of ambiguous phrases by
Shah et al. (2006).	Syntax-Farsing- Summary % correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing-	judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Parentetical Nonintegrated phrase percent correct syntactic parsing of
Shah et al. (2006).	Nonintegrated parenthetical % correct by judges-	ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Parenthetical Integrated phrase
Shah et al. (2006).	Syntax-Parsing- Integrated parenthetical % correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing-	percent correct syntactic parsing of ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Appositive NonIntegrated phrase percent correct syntactic parsing of
Shah et al. (2006).	Nonintegrated appositive	ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Appositive Integrated phrase percent
Shah et al. (2006).	% correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing- Integrated appositive	correct syntactic parsing of ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Tags NonIntegrated phrase percent
Shah et al. (2006).	% correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing- Nonintegrated tags	correct syntactic parsing of ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Tags Integrated phrase percent correct
Shah et al. (2006).	% correct by judges- Syntax-Parsing- Integrated tags % correct by judges-	syntactic parsing of ambiguous phrases by judges (analysis of table data), Table 3 Percent correct distinguishing literal
Yang et al. (2017)	Idomatic vs literal phrases	vs idiomatic meaning of phrases, judges as unit of statistical analysis

Yang et al. (2017)	Goodness ratings by judges-Idomatic vs literal phrases	Goodness ratings for distinguishing literal vs idiomatic meaning of phrases, judges as unit of statistical analysis
Emotional		
Production	0/ /1 1	
Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal	% correct by judges- Mult choice-Frontal- Time 1 % correct by judges-	Percent correct, Ident mult choice several emotions by judges, frontal, TIME1, Table 4 Percent correct, Ident mult choice
Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal	Mult choice-Frontal- Time 2	several emotions by judges, frontal, TIME2, Table 4
Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal	Intensity ratings by judges-Frontal-Time 1	Intensity ratings of several emotions by judges, frontal TIME1, Table 4
Nakhutina et al. (2006). Frontal	Intensity ratings by judges-Frontal-Time 2 % correct by judges-	Intensity ratings of several emotions by judges, frontal, TIME2, Table 4 Percent correct, Ident mult choice
Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal	Mult choice-Non Frontal-Time 1 % correct by judges-	several emotions by judges, NONfrontal, TIME1, Table 4, Percent correct, Ident mult choice
Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal	Mult choice-Non Frontal-Time 2	several emotions, by judges NONfrontal, TIME2, Table 4
Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal	Intensity ratings by judges-Non Frontal- Time 1	Intensity ratings of several emotions by judges, NONfrontal, TIME1, Table 4
Nakhutina et al. (2006) NonFrontal	Intensity ratings by judges-Non Frontal- Time 2	Intensity ratings of several emotions b y judges, NONfrontal, TIME2, Table 4
T · · · ·		
Linguistic Comprehension		Demont compet Matching heard
Baum et al. (1997)	% correct-Mult choice- Phrasal-Word grouping	Percent correct, Matching heard phrase ("Pink and black and green") to pictorial grouping of 3 colored squares , Table 2 Percent correct Same-Different
Blonder et al. (1991)	% correct-Same diff- Modality	discriminination: question vs statement, Table 3

Borod et al. (1998)Modality
w correct-Mult choice-
ModalityPercent correct, Identifiction of
modality (mult choice): Question,
statement, emphatic, conveyed using
nonsense syllables, (24 items), Table 4
% correct-Lex-Word
pic match-StressPercent correct, Word Ident based on
stress pattern, Word-Picture matching,
Nonfluent and fluent LHD data

		merged (analysis of table data), Table
Kadyamusuma et al. (2011) 25(10)	% correct-Lex-2 alt Mult choice-Tone distinction in Shona	Percent correct, Ident of words from 2 alternatives, ONLY tone differences between words in Shona language (analysis of table data), Table 7 Percent correct, Same-Different
Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b) 25(5)	% correct-Lex-Same diff-Intact words-Tone distinction in Shona % correct-Lex-Same diff-Filtered words-	discrimination of INTACT 2-syllable words based ONLY on tone in Shona language Percent correct, Same-Different discrimination of FILTERED 2-
Kadyamusuma et al. (2011b) 25(5)	Tone distinction in Shona	syllable words based ONLY on tone in Shona language
Pell (1998)	% correct-Sent- Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Initial pos- Intact	Percent correct. Detect emphatic stress in sentence, BASELINE Initial Sentence position, Mult Choice - 3 alts (begin, middle, end), n=8 conditions, Table 4 Percent correct, Detect emphatic stress
Pell (1998)	% correct-Sent- Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Final pos-Intact	in sentence BASELINE Final sentence position, Mult Choice - 3 alts (begin, middle, end) n=8 conditions, Table 4 Percent correct, Detect emphatic stress
Pell (1998)	% correct-Sent- Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Initial pos- Duration removed % correct-Sent-	in sent, DURATION REMOVED, Initial sent position, Mult Choice 3 alts (begin, middle, end) n=8 conditions, Table 4 Percent correct,Detect emphatic stress in sent, DURATION REMOVED,
Pell (1998)	Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Final pos- Duration removed % correct-Sent-	Final sent, position, Mult Choice - 3 alts (begin, middle, end) n=8 conditions, Table 4 Percent correct, Detect emphatic stress in sent, FUND FREQ REMOVED,
Pell (1998)	Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Initial pos-Fo removed % correct-Sent-	Initial sent position, Mult Choice - 3 alts (begin, middle, end) n=8 cond, Table 4 Percent correct, Detect emphatic stress in sent, FUND FREQ REMOVED,
Pell (1998)	Emphatic stress-Mult choice-Final pos-Fo removed	Final sent position, Mult Choice - 3 alts (begin, middle, end) n=8 cond, Table 4 Percent correct Same-Different
Pell & Baum (1997)	% correct-Same diff- Modality-Filtered stim	discrimination of FILTERED speech different modalities, Table 2
Pell & Baum (1997)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Filtered stim	Percent correct Identification of modality of FILTERED speech (mult

Pell & Baum (1997)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Nonsense sylls	choice 3- alternatives: question, statement, imperative), Table 4 Percent correct Identification of modality of NONSENSE syllables, (mult choice 3- alternatives: question, statement, imperative), Table 4 Percent correct identification of
Pell & Baum (1997)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Semantically congruent	modality in SEMANTICALLY CONGRUENT stimuli, (mult choice 3- alternatives: question statement, imperative), Table 4 Reaction time Same-Different
Pell & Baum (1997)	RT-Same diff- Modality-Filtered stim % correct-Mult choice-	discrimination of FILTERED stimuli different modalities, Table 2 Percent correct, Iden (3 alts: ques, statement, imperative), FILTERED
Pell & Baum (1997)	Modality-Filtered stim % correct-Mult choice-	stimuli, Table 4 Percent correct, Iden (3 alts: ques,
Pell & Baum (1997)	Modality-Nonsense sylls	statement, imperative), NONSENSE syll stimuli, Table 4 Percent correct, Identification of
Pell & Baum (1997)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Semantically congruent	modality (3 alts: ques, statement, imperative), SEMANTICALLY CONGRUENT stimuli, Table 4 Reaction time, Identification of modality (3 alts: ques, statement,
Pell & Baum (1997)	RT-Mult choice- Modality-Filtered	imperative), FILTERED stimuli, Table 5 Rection time, Identification of
Pell & Baum (1997)	RT-Mult choice- Modality-Nonsense sylls	modality (3 alts: ques, statement, imperative), NONSENSE syll stimuli, Table 5 Reaction time, Identification of
Pell & Baum (1997)	RT-Mult choice- Modality-Semantically congruent Diff score RT-Detect turns in conversation-	modality (3 alts: ques, statement, imperative), SEMANTICALLY CONGRUENT stimuli, Table 5 Reaction time difference score:
Wunderlich et al. (2003)	Manipulated minus natural stim Diff score RT-Detect	Manipulated minus Natural stim, detect turn taking in conversation, higher values better, Table 3 Reaction time difference score::
Wunderlich et al. (2003)	phoneme target- Unaccented minus accented stim	Unaccented minus Accented stim, detect phoneme target w/wo sentential stress, higher values better?, Table 4 Number correct, Ident Mult choice
Zgaljardic et al. (2002)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Time 1	modality 3 alts (statement, question, exclamation) TIME 1 (24 items), Table 3

Zgaljardic et al. (2002)	% correct-Mult choice- Modality-Time 2	Number correct, Ident Mult choice 3 alts (statement, question, exclamation) TIME 2 (24 items), Table 3
Emotional Comprehension		
Blonder et al. (1991)	% correct-Same diff	Percent corrct, Same-Different discrim of emotions, Table 3 Percent correct, Identification of
Blonder et al. (1991)	% correct-Mult choice	emotion (mult choice) from set of 5, Table 3 Number correct, Ident (mult choice
Karow et al. (2001) Cortical	% correct-Mult choice- Cortical-All emotions	out of 4 (happy, sad, angry, neutral) CORTICAL (20 ITEMS), Table 5 Number correct, Ident (mult choice
Karow et al. (2001)	% correct-Mult choice- Sub Cortical-All	out of 4 (happy, sad, angry, neutral) SUBCORTICAL (20 ITEMS), Table
Subcortical Kucharska-Pietura et	emotions % correct-Mult choice- Semantically neutral-	5 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult choice, Semantically neutral
al. (2003). Kucharska-Pietura et	Happiness % correct-Mult choice-	sentences, HAPPINESS, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult choice, Semantically neutral
al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Sadness % correct-Mult choice-	sentences, SADNESS, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Fear % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, FEAR, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Anger % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, ANGER, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Surprise % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, SURPRISE, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Disgust % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, DISGUST, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- Neutral emo % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, NEUTRAL, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- All positive % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, ALL POSITIVE, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- All negative % correct-Mult choice-	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, ALL NEGATIVE, Table 3 Percent correct, Ident 6-alt mult
Kucharska-Pietura et al. (2003).	Semantically neutral- All emotions	choice, Semantically neutral sentences, TOTAL, Table 3

		Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
		alt: sad, happy, angry, BASELINE =
	% correct-Mult choice-	INTACT stim, only SAD, n=6
D 11 (1000)	Intact semantically	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	neutral stim-Sad	analysis, Table 5
		Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
		alt: sad, happy, angry, BASELINE
	% correct-Mult choice-	=INTACT stim, only HAPPY, n=6
D 11 (1000)	Intact semantically	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	neutral stim-Happy	analysis, Table 5
		Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
		alt: sad, happy, angry, BASELINE =
	% correct-Mult choice-	INTACT stim, only ANGRY, n=6
D 11 (1000)	Intact semantically	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	neutral stim-Angry	analysis, Table 5
		Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	% correct-Mult choice-	alt: sad, happy, angry, DURATION
	Duration removed-	REMOVED, only SAD, n=6
D 11 (1000)	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Sad	analysis, Table 5
		Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	% correct-Mult choice-	alt: sad, happy, angry, DURATION
	Duration removed-	REMOVED, only HAPPY, n=6
$D_{-11}(1000)$	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Happy	analysis, Table 5
	% correct-Mult choice-	Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	Duration removed-	alt: sad, happy, angry, DURATION REMOVED, only ANGRY, n=6
	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Angry	analysis, Table 5
1 cll (1996)	Stilli-Aligi y	Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	% correct-Mult choice-	alt: sad, happy, angry, FUND FREQ
	Fo removed-	REMOVED, only SAD, n=6
	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Sad	analysis, Table 5
1 cm (1990)	Still-Sad	Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	% correct-Mult choice-	alt: sad, happy, angry, FUND FREQ
	Fo removed-	REMOVED, only HAPPY, n=6
	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Happy	analysis, Table 5
1 c (1) (1)	5	Percent correct Ident mult choice 3
	% correct-Mult choice-	alt: sad, happy, angry, FUND FREQ
	Fo removed-	REMOVED, only ANGRY, n=6
	semantically neutral	conditions as unit of statistical
Pell (1998)	stim-Angry	analysis, Table 5
	01	Correct, Same-different discrim of
	% correct, Same-diff-	emotion in Nonsense syllables, Table
Pell (2006)	Nonsense sylls	3

		Correct, Ident of emotion (Mult
	% correct, Mult	choice) out of 5. Pure prosody
Pell (2006)	choice-Nonsense sylls	Nonsense syllables, Table 3
		Correct, Ident of emotion (Mult
	% correct, Mult	Choce) out of 5 prosody,
D 11 (2000)	choice-Semantically	SEMANTICALLY CONGRUENT
Pell (2006)	congruent stim	content, Table 3
D 11 (0007)	Rating how much emo	Rating how much target emo present:
Pell (2006)	present-Happiness	happiness, Table 3
	Rating how much emo	
D 11 (0007)	present-Pleasant	Rating how much target emo present:
Pell (2006)	surprise	pleasant surprise, Table 3
D 11 (000)	Rating how much emo	Rating how much target emo present:
Pell (2006)	present-Anger	anger, Table 3
	Rating how much emo	Rating how much target emo present:
Pell (2006)	present-Disgust	disgust, Table 3
	Rating how much emo	Rating how much target emo present:
Pell (2006)	present-Sadness	sadness, Table 3
		Percent correct, Same-Different
	% correct-Same diff-	discrim of emotion, FILTERED
Pell & Baum (1997)	Filtered speech	SPEECH, Table 2
		Percent correct, Ident of emotion
	% correct-Mult choice-	(Mult Choice) from 3 (happy, sad,
Pell & Baum (1997)	Filtered speech	angry) FILTERED SPEECH, Table 4
		Percent correct, Ident of emotion
	% correct-Mult choice-	(Mult Choice) from 3 (happy, sad,
Pell & Baum (1997)	Nonsense sylls	angry) NONSENSE SYLLs, Table 4
		Percent correct, Ident of emotion
	% correct-Mult choice-	(Mult Choice) from 3 (happy, sad,
D = 11 Q D (1007)	Semantically	angry) CONGRUENT SEMANTIC,
Pell & Baum (1997)	congruent stim	Table 4
		Reaction time, Same-Different
D = 11 Q D (1007)	RT-Same diff-Filtered	discrim of emotion, filtered speech,
Pell & Baum (1997)	speech	Table 2
		Reaction time, Ident of emotion (Mult
D 11 0 D (1007)	RT-Mult choice-	Choice) from 3 (happy, sad, angry)
Pell & Baum (1997)	Filtered speech	FILTERED SPEECH, Table 5
		Rection time, Ident of emotion (Mult
D_{-11} 0 $D_{}$ (1007)	RT-Mult choice-	Choice) from 3 (happy, sad, angry)
Pell & Baum (1997)	Nonsense sylls	NONSENSE SYLLs, Table 5
	RT-Mult choice-	Reaction time, Ident of emotion (Mult
$D_{11} \otimes D_{1007}$	Semantically	Choice) from 3 (happy, sad, angry)
Pell & Baum (1997)	congruent stim	CONGRUENT SEMANTIC, Table 5
	RT-Mult choice-	
	Automatic priming-	Reaction time, Automatic Priming
$T_{1} = 1.2 (1001)$	Semantically	Task to ident emotion, Semantically
Tompkins (1991a)	congruent target	CONGRUENT, Table 4
	$DT M_{-1} = 1$	Reaction time, Automatic Priming
$T_{1} = (1001)$	RT-Mult choice-	Task to ident emotion, Semantically
Tompkins (1991a)	Automatic priming-	NEUTRAL , Table 4, *** KEEP

	Semantically neural target RT-Mult choice-	
Tompkins (1991a)	Automatic priming- Semantically incongruent target RT-Mult choice-	Reaction time, Automatic Priming Task to ident emotion, Semantically INCONGRUENT, Table 4
Tompkins (1991a)	Effortful priming- Semantically congruent target	Rection time, EffortFOR Priming Task to ident emotion, Semantically CONGRUENT, Table 4
	RT-Mult choice- Effortful priming- Semantically neural	Reaction time, Effortful Priming Task to ident emotion, Semantically
Tompkins (1991a)	target RT-Mult choice- Effortful priming-	NEUTRAL, Table 4, **** KEEP Reaction time, Effortful Priming Task
Tompkins (1991a)	Semantically incongruent target	to ident emotion, Semantically INCONGRUENT, Table 4 Number correct (60), AUTOMATIC
Tompkins (1991a)	% correct-Mult choice- Automatic priming	Priming Task to ident emotion, Table 3 Number correct (60), EFFORTFUL Priming Task to ident emotion, Table
Tompkins (1991a)	% correct-Mult choice- Effortful priming % correct-Mult choice- High redundancy	Priming Task to ident emotion, Table 3 Percent correct, HIGH redundancy Priming Task, to ident emotion
Tompkins (1991b)	High redundancy priming RT-Mult choice-	(happy, angry, afraid neutral), Table 3 Reaction time, MODERATE redundancy Priming Task, to ident
Tompkins (1991b)	Moderate redundancy priming	emotion (happy, angry, afraid neutral), Table 3 Reaction time, HIGH redundancy
Tompkins (1991b) Tompkins & Flowers (1985)	RT-Mult choice-High redundancy priming % correct-Same diff	Priming Task, to ident emotion (happy, angry, afraid neutral), Table 3 Percent correct, Same-Different Discrim of emotion, Table 2
Tompkins & Flowers (1985)	% correct-2 alt. Mult choice	Percent correct, Mood I Iden mult choice of emotion from set of 2 alternatives, Table 2
Tompkins & Flowers (1985)	% correct-Mult choice	Percent correct, Mood II Iden mult choice from set of 4 alternatives, Table 2
VanLancker & Sidtis (1992)	% correct-Mult choice	Percent correct, Ident of emotion Mult Choice from 4 alts. (sad, happy, angry, surprised)