

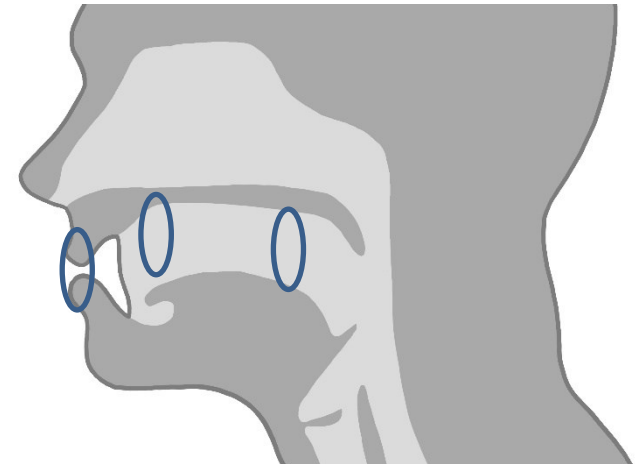
The Articulatory In-Out Effect

An Integrative Approach



The articulatory in-out effect

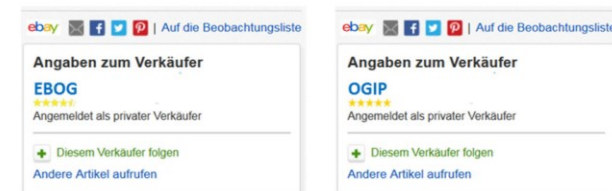
- E.g., BONEGA > GONEBA
- People like stimuli with an **inward** movement more than those with an **outward** movement
 - Front: [b], ...
 - Middle: [n], ...
 - Rear: [g], ...



BONEGA



GONEBA



Is it about *articulation movements* at all?



Consonant Preference Account

- a) Front Consonants (e.g., B) > Rear Consonants (e.g., G)
- b) Stronger impact on beginnings

B O N E **G** A

G O N E **B** A

The approach of Maschmann et al. (2020)



Evaluation

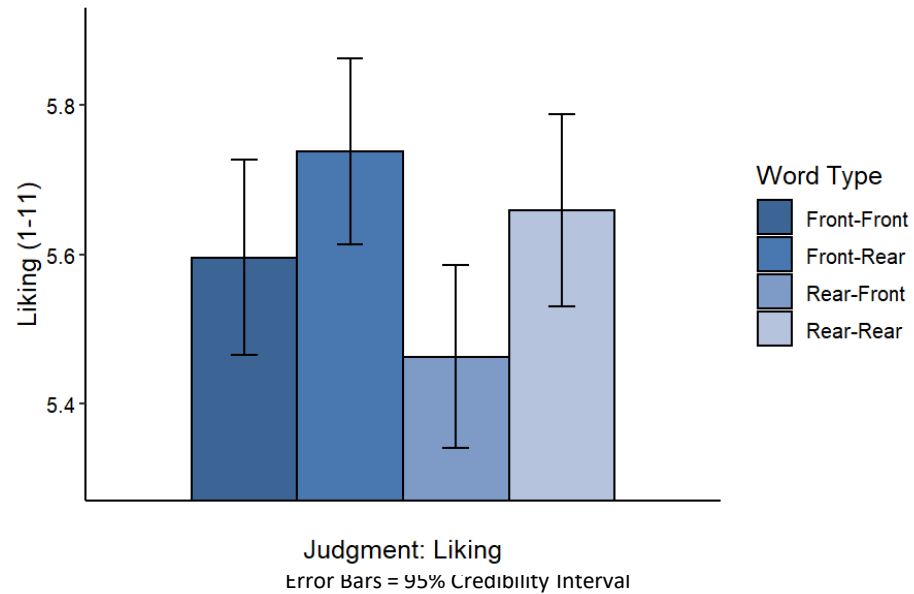


Is the In-Out Effect only an epiphenomenon of consonant preferences?

Ingendahl & Vogel (2022; N = 344)



Front-Front	Front-Rear (Inward)	Rear-Front (Outward)	Rear-Rear
BONEMA	BONEGA	GONEBA	GONERA



- No support for consonant preferences



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Front In the Mouth, Front In the Word: The Driving Mechanisms of the In-Out Effect

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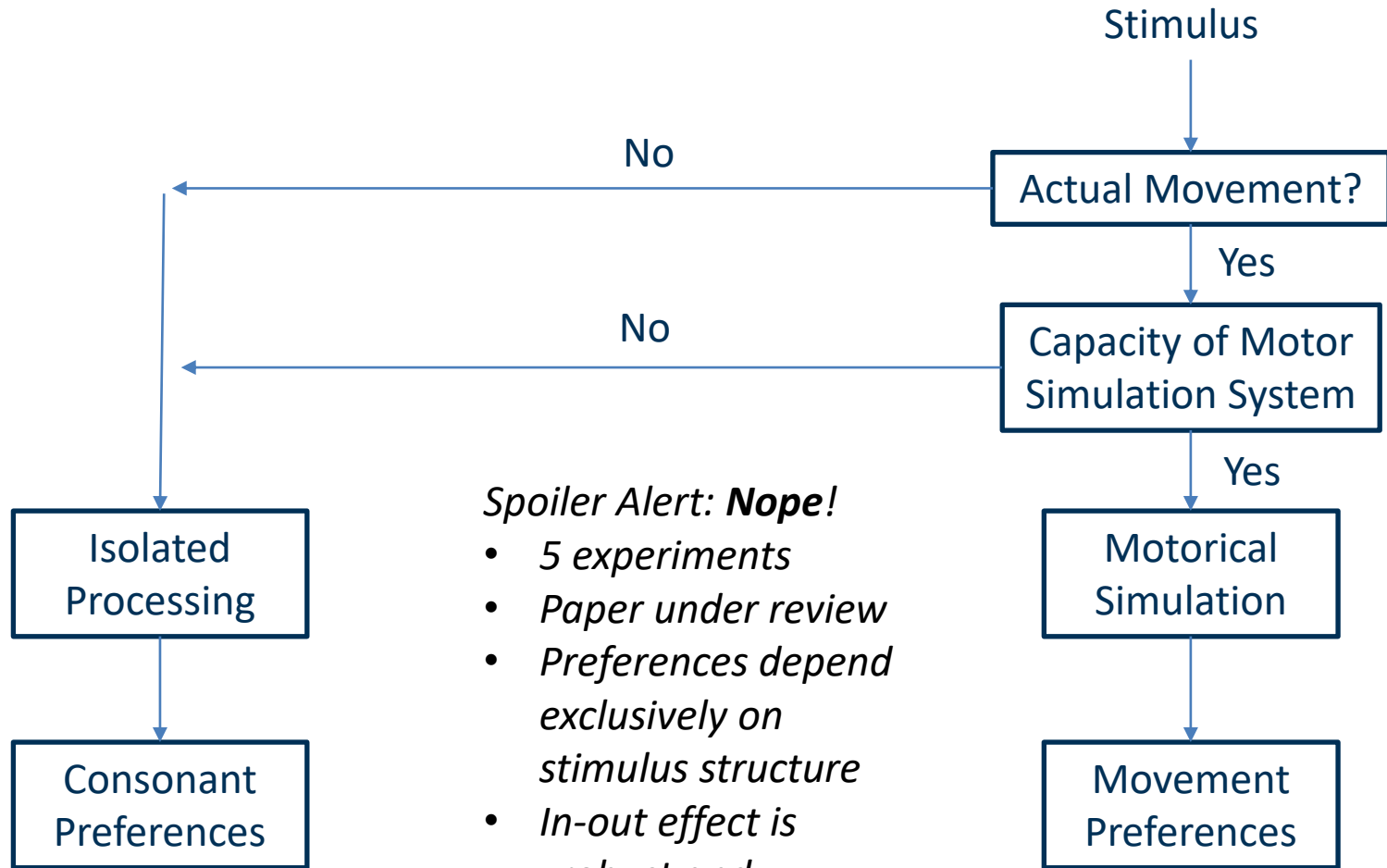
The Articulatory In-Out Effect: Driven by Consonant Preferences?

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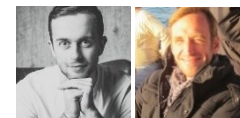
„Adversarial“ Collaboration in Registered Report

An integrative model?



*Spoiler Alert: **Nope!***

- *5 experiments*
- *Paper under review*
- *Preferences depend exclusively on stimulus structure*
- *In-out effect is „robust and replicable, but also inexplicable“*



Thanks!



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