used the English Lexicon Project (Balota et al., 2002) was Lexical Decision Reaction Time data. Reaction Time [SDRT] was recorded. Then press a button on a keyboard. Semantic Decision decide if each word was abstract or concrete, and presented words on a computer screen, and had to perform a forced choice semantic decision task. Albert participating in this study. 49 undergraduate students at the University of Westbury, in press. 

Within a given standardized distance (Shaoul & Burgess, 2001). However, the SD measure has some mathematical flaws that render its definition dubious, since it averages the N closest words regardless of how many other neighbors unrelated) or how many other neighbors close (words with many close neighbors may be very easy to access). By measuring how often words occur close to each other in a large corpus of text, it is possible to derive measures of contextual similarity between any two words. The average distance of the closest neighbors words. The average distance of the closest neighbors to a word has been called semantic distance [SD]. 

Context [ARC] that addresses these flaws by averaging the distance of all the neighbors within a given radius of a word, called Average Radius of Context [ARC]. We have developed a new threshold-based measure that falls with 180 abstract and 180 concrete words. Our stimuli were carefully chosen to create a virtual lexical decision experiment.

INTRODUCTION

Global Co-occurrence Density Predicts Both Semantic Decision RTs in lexical decision tasks (Buchanan, Westbury & Burgess, 2001). However, the SD measure has some predictors that we chose to control for were:

- Phonological Neighborhood Size
- Orthographic Neighborhood Size
- Controlled Bi-gram Frequency
- Imageability

We then separated the words into low and high imageability groups, and then eliminating all words except those that produced the overall correlation of these predictors with ARC, we transformed the ARC data using this function, and measured the linear correlation between the transformed ARC and the reaction times. We then found a highly significant correlation between ARCs and semantic decision reaction times and the transformed ARC relationship. 

METHOD

Subjects were given a forced choice semantic decision task. The stimulus set comprised 360 abstract and 360 concrete words. The average distance of the closest neighbors to each word was calculated, and the word was considered to be abstract or concrete. The stimuli set was carefully chosen to create a virtual lexical decision experiment.