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**INTRODUCTION**

How in phrase-planning coordinated during sentence production? Solomon & Pearlmutter (2004) argued that more integrated phrases are planned with more component overlap (simultaneous), thus less integrated phrases are planned with simultaneous (earlier) word tokens:

Integration measures the strength of the relationship between components of a phrase. Hence, the phrase will be planned in a more integrated manner if they are planned as simultaneous expressions. Simultaneity measures when these elements begin to be planned or are the first to be spoken.

**METHOD**

In 56 pairs varying in integration degree, each paired with 15 linking words (Flexible, Preferred, Unpreferred): Integration degree and linking word performance determined during sequence 

**RESULTS**

**SPEECH ONSET TIME**

In preferred conditions, the delay needed to activate N2 will also permit the original N1 to decay.

**EXCHANGE ERROR RATE**

Onset time: 

- Preferred: activation of N1 is higher in A than B.
- Flexible: Preferred > Unpreferred: Unpreferred is only case when N1 and N2 may need to switch.

**Competitive Models**

Competitive models predict exchange errors as corresponding integration models with respect to integration effects. They differ primarily on onset time flexibility effects, predicting Flexible > Unpreferred > Preferred.

**DISCUSSION**

Strong evidence for incremental simultaneity models:

- More exchanges in integrated than less integrated cases because N2 is more available to be switched in integrated cases.

- More exchanges in preferred than in preferred > unpreferred conditions.

- Unpreferred is slower than preferred because the former will more often require swapping N1 and N2.

**REFERENCES**


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