

# Lineare gemischte Modelle in der psycholinguistischen Forschung

Zwei Beispiele:

1. Masked-repetition priming  
(Priming- und RT-Frequenz-Effekte mit Reaktionszeiten)
  - Transformationen
  - Varianz der Personen und Items als zufällige Faktoren
  - Varianzen und Kovarianzen der Effekte (nur für Personen)
2. Lesestrategien und Modulation der Wahrnehmungsspanne  
beim Lesen (Blickbewegungsdaten)
  - Bestimmung der Frequenzeffekte (*slopes, correlations between slopes*) von drei benachbarten Wörtern auf Fixationsdauern
  - Modellierung dieser Korrelationen durch dynamische Modulation der Wahrnehmungsspanne im SWIFT-Modell

# Feste und zufällige Effekte

- **Fester Effekt**  $\tau$  ist eine Konstante, die wir aus den Daten schätzen
- **Zufälliger Effekt**  $\nu$  is eine zufällige Variable

Es ist nicht besonders sinnvoll, einen zufälligen Effekt zu schätzen; wir schätzen statt dessen den Parameter, der die Verteilung des zufälligen Effekts beschreibt.

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \nu_j + \varepsilon_{ijk}; N(0, \sigma^2); N(0, \sigma_\nu^2)$$

Schätze  $\tau_i$  und prüfe  $H_0: \tau_i = 0$ , für alle  $i$

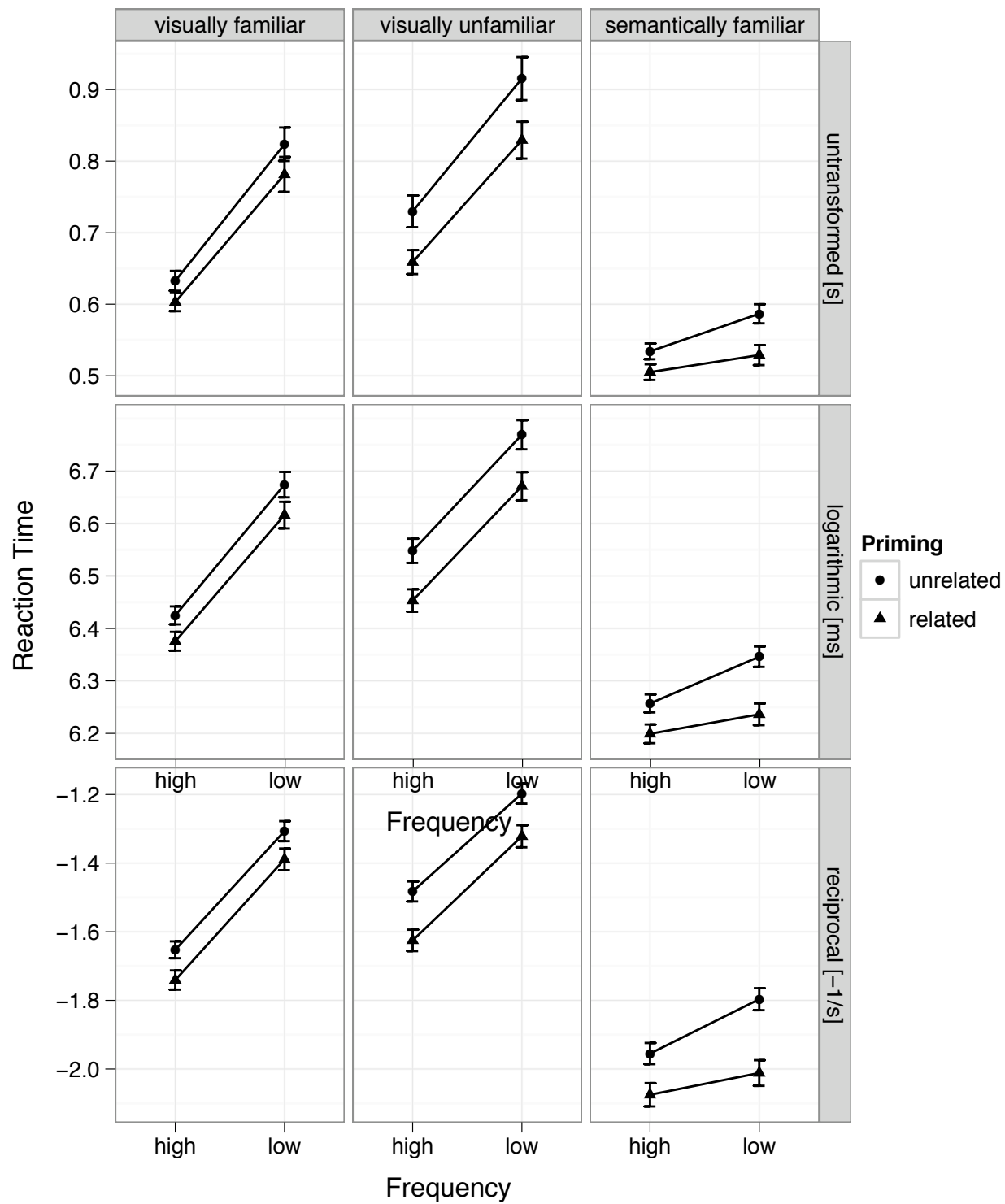
Schätze  $\nu_j$  und prüfe  $H_0: \sigma_\nu^2 = 0$ , für einen einzigen Parameter

# Masked Repetition Priming

(Bodner & Masson, 1997; Kinoshita, 2006)

- Task: Lexical decision (word or nonword?)
- Dependent Variable: RT or  $\log(\text{RT})$  or  $-1/\text{RT}$ ?
- Fixed effects
  - Frequency (high/low)
  - Priming (related/unrelated)
  - Experiment: 1 + 2 (B&M 1997), 3 (K 2006)  
(visually familiar/visually unfamiliar/semantically familiar)
- Random effects
  - Due to differences between subjects (3 x 24 S)
  - Due to differences between words (2 x 96 W + 1 x 96 W)

# Figure 1 (KMR, 2009)



# Probleme mit ANOVA-Schätzer

- Erste Schätzer von Varianzkomponenten; they are elegant, but from *precomputing* days
- Die Schätzen können negative Werte annehmen (z.B. wenn  $MSA < MSE$ ,  $\sigma_{\alpha}^2 < 0$ )
- Keine gute Lösung für nicht-ausbalanzierte Designs
- Komplexe Modelle erfordern schwierige und undurchsichtige Konstruktionen

# Subjects ANOVA + Words ANOVA

- What about random effects parameter?
  - $y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}; N(0, \sigma^2); N(0, \sigma_\alpha^2)$
  - *Note:* Intraclass correlation coefficient:  $\rho = \sigma_\alpha^2 / (\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma^2)$
  - $SST = SSE + SSA; MSE = SSE/(n-1), MSA=SSA/(a-1)$   
 $E(SSE) = a(n-1) \sigma^2$   
 $E(SSA) = (a-1)(n \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma^2)$
  - ANOVA estimators of variance components  
 $\sigma^2 = SSE/(a(n-1)) = MSE$   
 $\sigma_\alpha^2 = (SSA/(a-1) - \sigma^2)/n = (MSA-MSE)/n$

# Designprobleme

- Between und within effects
  - Relative to subjects:
    - Frequency -> Within
    - Priming -> Within
    - Experiment -> Between
  - Relative to words
    - Frequency -> Between
    - Priming -> Within
    - Experiment -> 1 vs 2: Within; (1+2) vs 3: Between
- Ausschluss falscher Antworten zerstört Design
- Normalverteilung für RT-Residuen?

# LMM with $R$ : The **Full** Version

- Beispiel

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + e^*f^*p + \alpha_i + \beta_k + \varepsilon_{ijk}; N(0, \sigma^2); N(0, \sigma_\alpha^2); N(0, \sigma_\beta^2)$$

- Masked Repetition Priming  
mit zwei gekreuzten zufällige Faktoren

Subjects  $\alpha_i$ ,  $j=1 \dots 72$ ; max 96 RTs per subjects,

Words  $\beta_k$ ,  $k=1 \dots 192$ ; max 48 (Exp. 1, 2) or 24 (Exp. 3) RTs per word

- `m0 <- lmer(rrt ~ e*f*p + (1+p+f | subjects) + (1+p+e | words))`
- Parameter für feste Effekte: 11 (+ intercept)
- Parameter für Varianzkomponenten
  - 3 Varianzen / SDs und 3 Kovarianzen / Korrelationen für Personen
  - 3 Varianzen / SDs und 3 Kovarianzen / Korrelationen für Wörter



# LMM with *R*: The **Reduced** Version

- Example

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + e^*f^*p + \alpha_i + \beta_k + \varepsilon_{ijk}; N(0, \sigma^2); N(0, \sigma_\alpha^2); N(0, \sigma_\beta^2)$$

- Masked Repetition Priming  
mit zwei gekreuzten zufällige Faktoren

Subjects  $\alpha_i$ ,  $j=1 \dots 72$ ; max 96 RTs per subjects,

Words  $\beta_k$ ,  $k=1 \dots 192$ ; max 48 (Exp. 1, 2) or 24 (Exp. 3) RTs per word

- `m0 <- lmer(rrt ~ e*f*p + (1+p+f | subjects) + (1 | words))`
- Parameter für feste Effekte: 11 (+ intercept)
- Parameter für Varianzkomponenten
  - 3 Varianzen / SDs und 3 Kovarianzen / Korrelationen für Personen
  - 1 Varianz für Wörter

# Table 1 (KMR 2009)

TABLE 1  
LMM estimates of fixed effects for untransformed RT, log RT, and reciprocal RT

	<i>Untransformed RT</i>			<i>Logarithmic RT</i>			<i>Reciprocal RT (<math>-1/RT</math>)</i>		
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>
(Intercept)	0.682	0.012	58.6	6.469	0.015	427.1	-1.624	0.023	-70.9
P	0.053	0.005	10.5	0.078	0.006	12.6	0.129	0.010	13.0
f	0.141	0.012	11.7	0.184	0.014	13.0	0.262	0.020	12.9
e.BM1-2	0.038	0.013	2.9	0.045	0.017	2.6	0.059	0.026	2.3
e.BM-SK	-0.071	0.008	-8.7	-0.103	0.011	-9.8	-0.166	0.016	-10.4
p:f	0.020	0.010	2.1	0.022	0.011	2.1	0.024	0.015	1.6
p:e.BM1-2	0.021	0.006	3.3	0.020	0.008	2.7	0.023	0.012	1.9
p:e.BM-SK	-0.005	0.004	-1.5	0.002	0.004	0.5	0.018	0.007	2.7
f:e.BM1-2	-0.002	0.009	-0.2	-0.011	0.010	-1.1	-0.024	0.014	-1.8
f:e.BM-SK	-0.051	0.008	-6.4	-0.060	0.009	-6.4	-0.074	0.013	-5.6
p:f:e.BM1-2	-0.001	0.012	-0.1	-0.006	0.013	-0.5	-0.012	0.019	-0.6
p:f:e.BM-SK	0.004	0.007	0.6	0.015	0.007	2.0	0.035	0.011	3.3

p: Priming, f: Frequency, e.BM1-2: Visual familiarity, e.BM-SK: Semantic familiarity; ":" is a crossing operator.

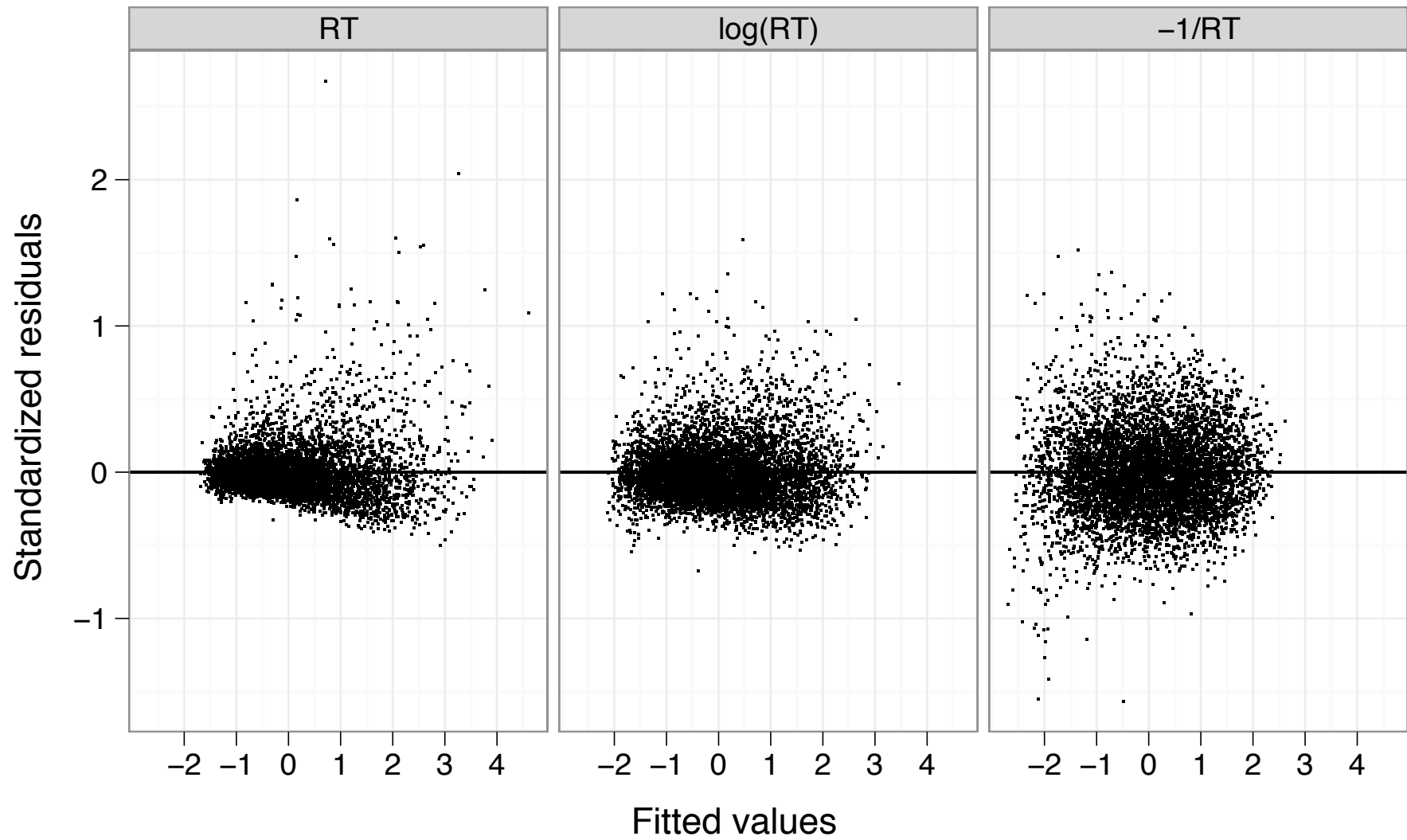
# Table 2 (KMR 2009)

TABLE 2  
LMM estimates of variance/covariance component parameters for untransformed RT, log RT, and reciprocal RT

<i>Effect</i>	<i>Measure</i>								
	<i>Untransformed RT</i>			<i>Logarithmic RT</i>			<i>Reciprocal RT(-1/RT)</i>		
	<i>SD</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>priming</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>priming</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>priming</i>
Words									
mean	0.061			0.076			0.111		
Subjects									
mean	0.088			0.117			0.178		
priming	0.014	+0.392		0.027	-0.153		0.055	-0.482	
frequency	0.051	+0.557	+0.542	0.053	+0.137	+0.321	0.071	-0.342	+0.359
Residual	0.190			0.210			0.299		

*Note.* SD = square root of *lmer* variance estimate; remaining entries are estimates of correlations between effects.

# Figure 2 (KMR 2009)



# Figure 3 (KMR 2009)

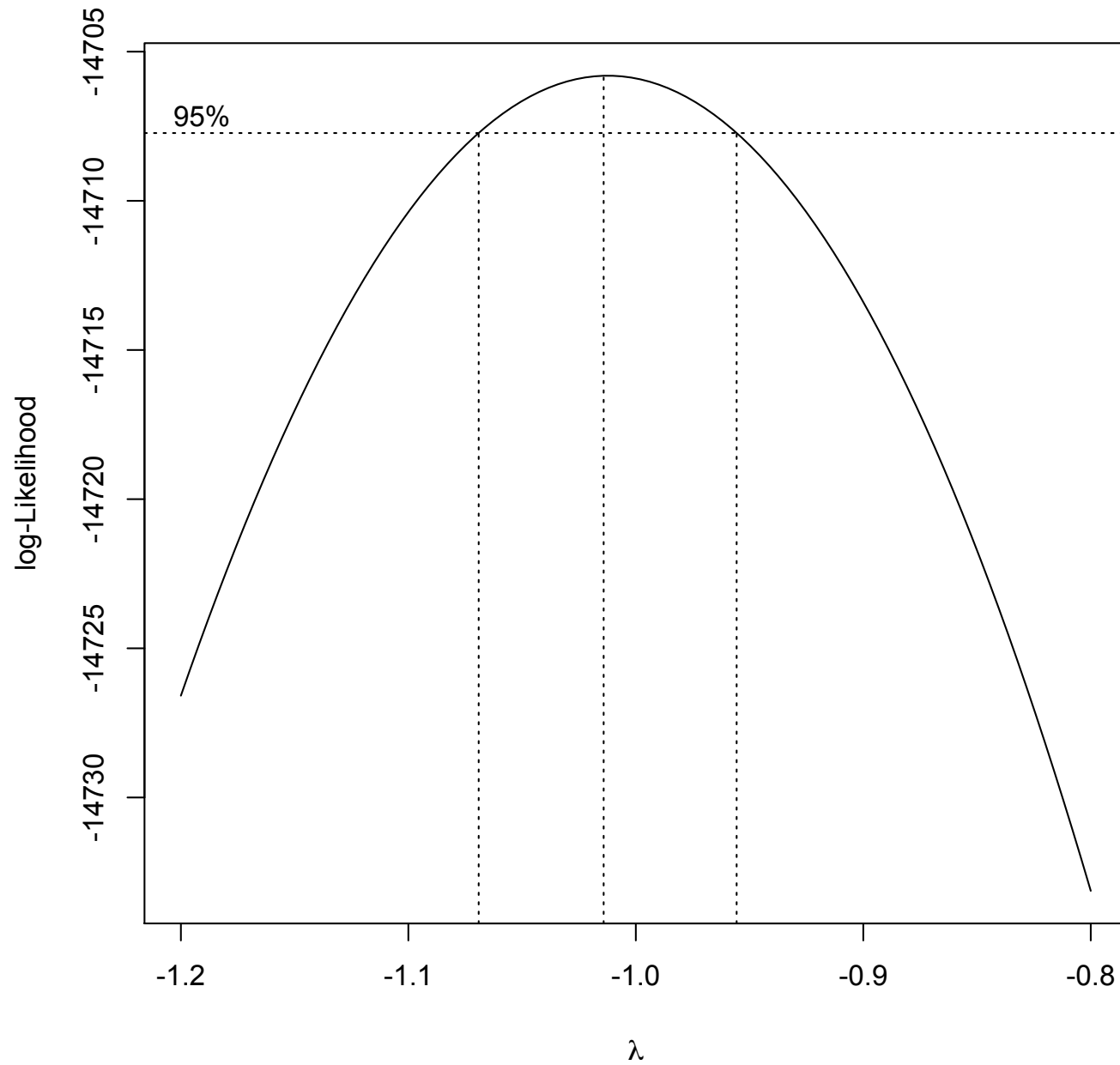


Figure 4  
(KMR 2009)

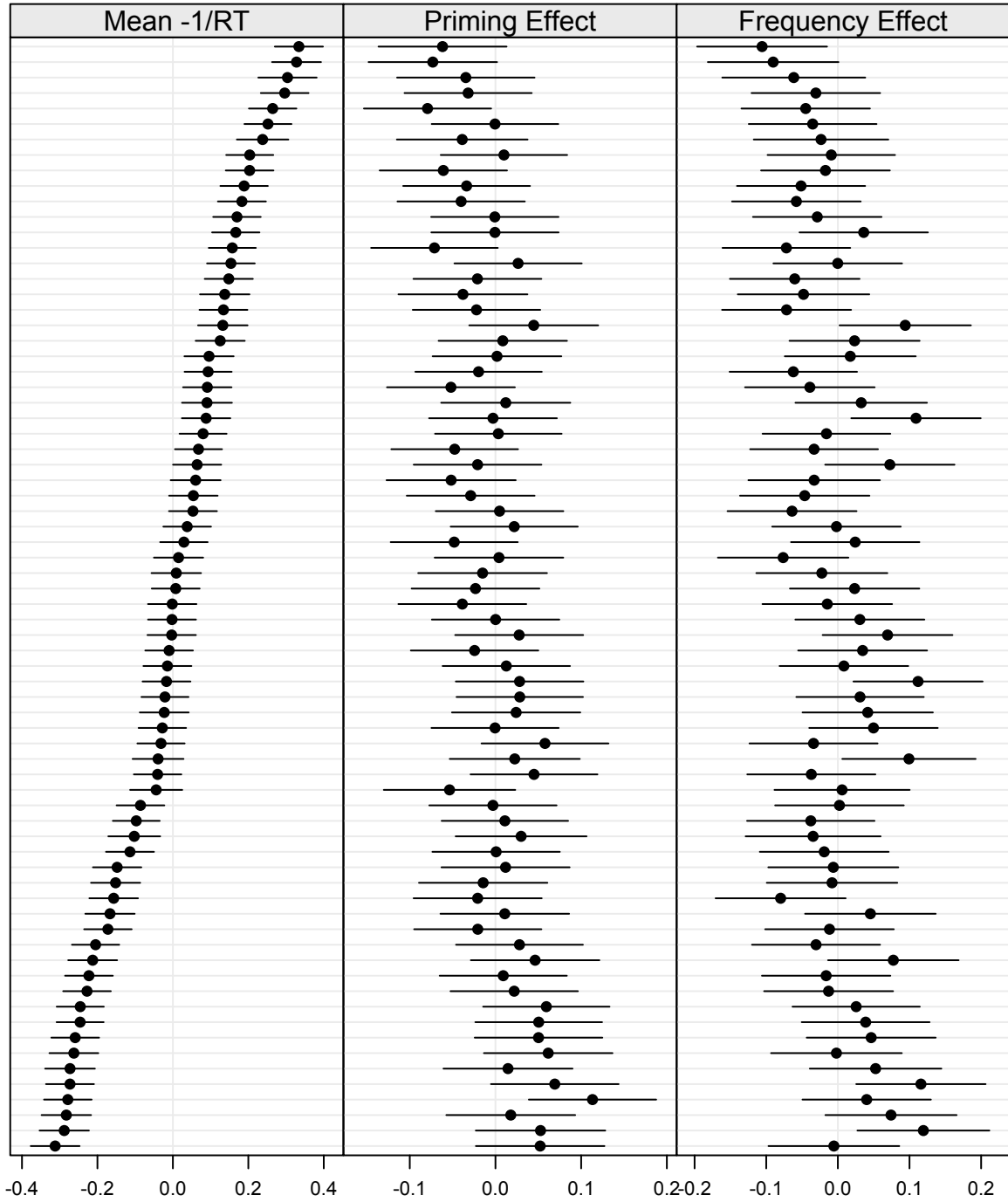


Table 3 (Within-Subject) Correlations (KMR 2009)

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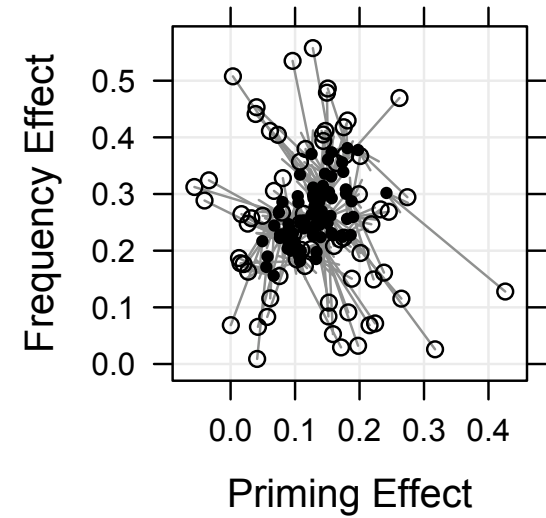
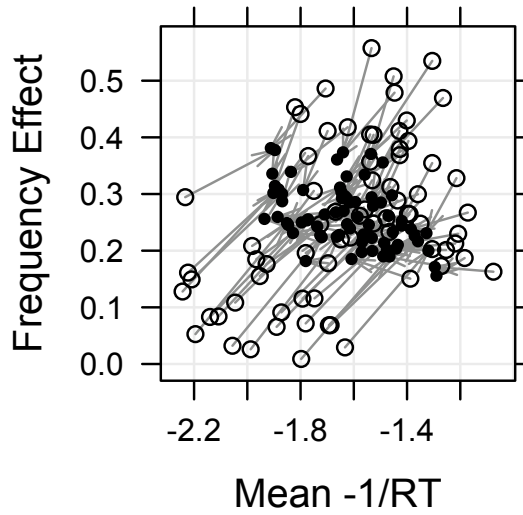
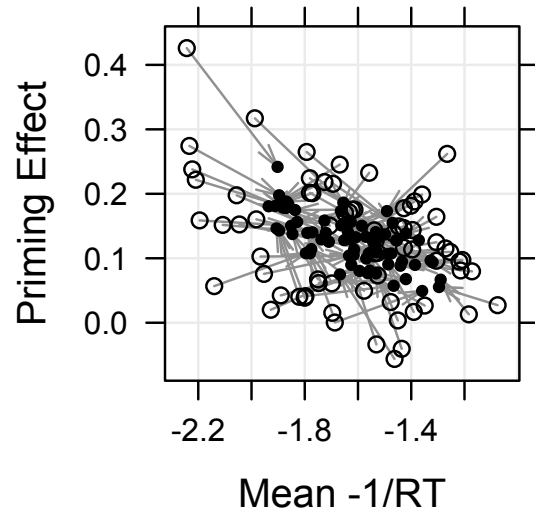
	<i>SD</i>	<i>mean</i>	
	<i>priming</i>		
mean	0.297		
priming	0.089	-0.365	
frequency	0.138	+0.439	-0.177

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Corresponding LMM estimates  
(from Table 2)

	-.482	
	-.342	+.359

# Figure 5 (KMR 2009)





# Zusammenfassung

- Linear Mixed Models
  - Handle realistic data sets:
    - Unbalanced
    - (Partially) crossed, hierarchical, ...
    - Nominal, ordinal, and numerical predictors
  - Hold much potential for analyses of individual differences
    - Estimate variance/covariance components of random effects
    - Generate predictions for individual random effects (corrected for unreliability)
    - More realistic and reliable inference about effect correlations (may be very different from within-subject effect correlations!)
  - But: Inferences for variance/covariance components depend strongly on transformation (statistical model)
- Generalized Linear Mixed Models
  - Practically simple extension of LMM (... , family=binomial)
  - More flexibility for distributions (gamma)
  - Maintain original metric
  - Computationally much more complex (PIRLS)

# Thank you

Douglas Bates, *lme4*-package in the R environment, R-SIG-ME

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