

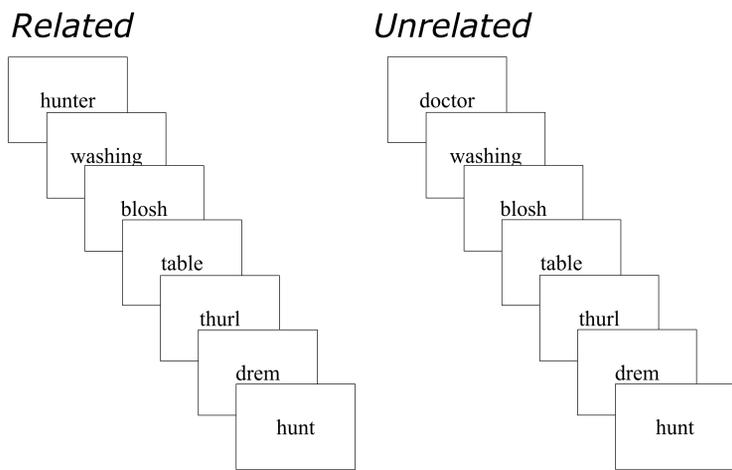
Cross-linguistic differences in long-lag priming

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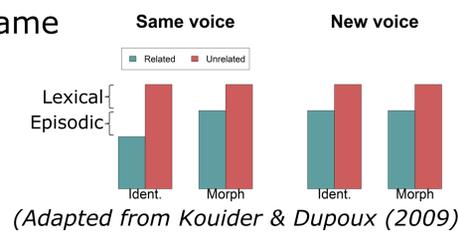


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Long-lag priming in Indo-European languages



- Facilitation only when prime and target share a morpheme
 - Morphological priming:** *hunter...hunt*
 - Identity priming:** *hunt...hunt*
- Facilitation for episodic priming (hearing the same stimulus twice)
 - hunt_{voice1} ... hunt_{voice1}* primes more than *hunt_{voice1} ... hunt_{voice2}*



Present study: We find that these patterns do not occur for morpho-phonological relationships in Mandarin Chinese

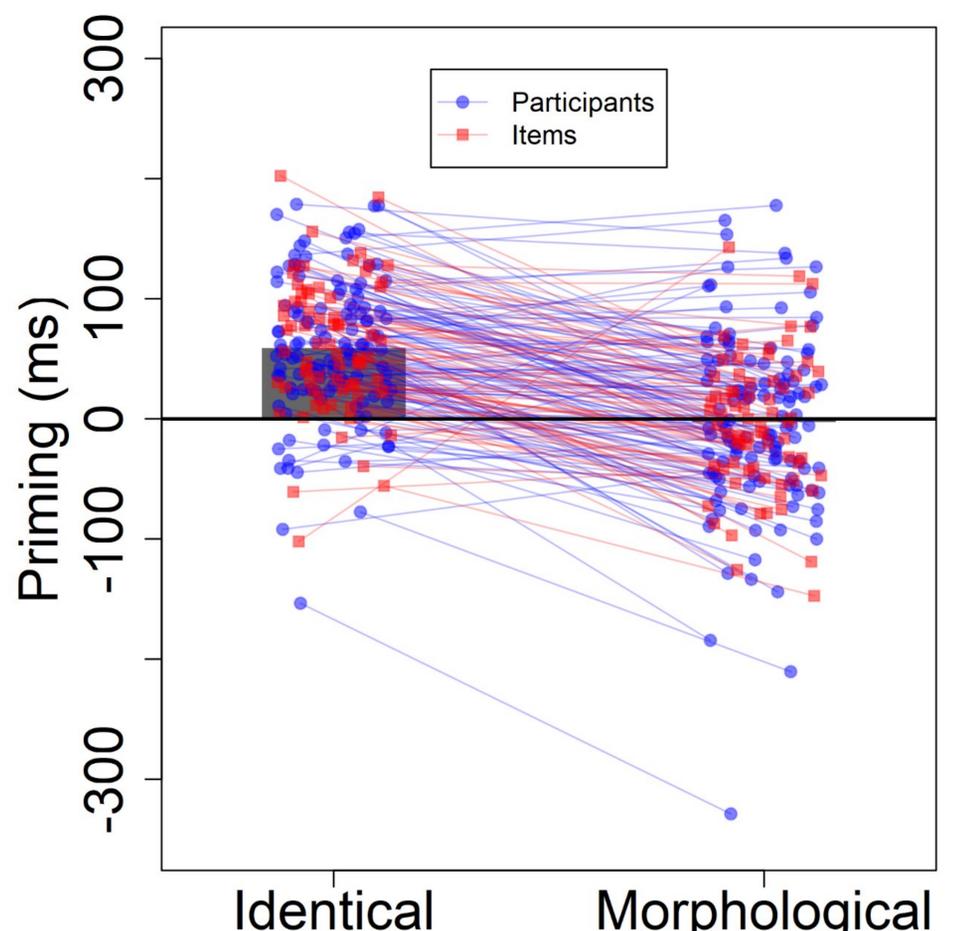
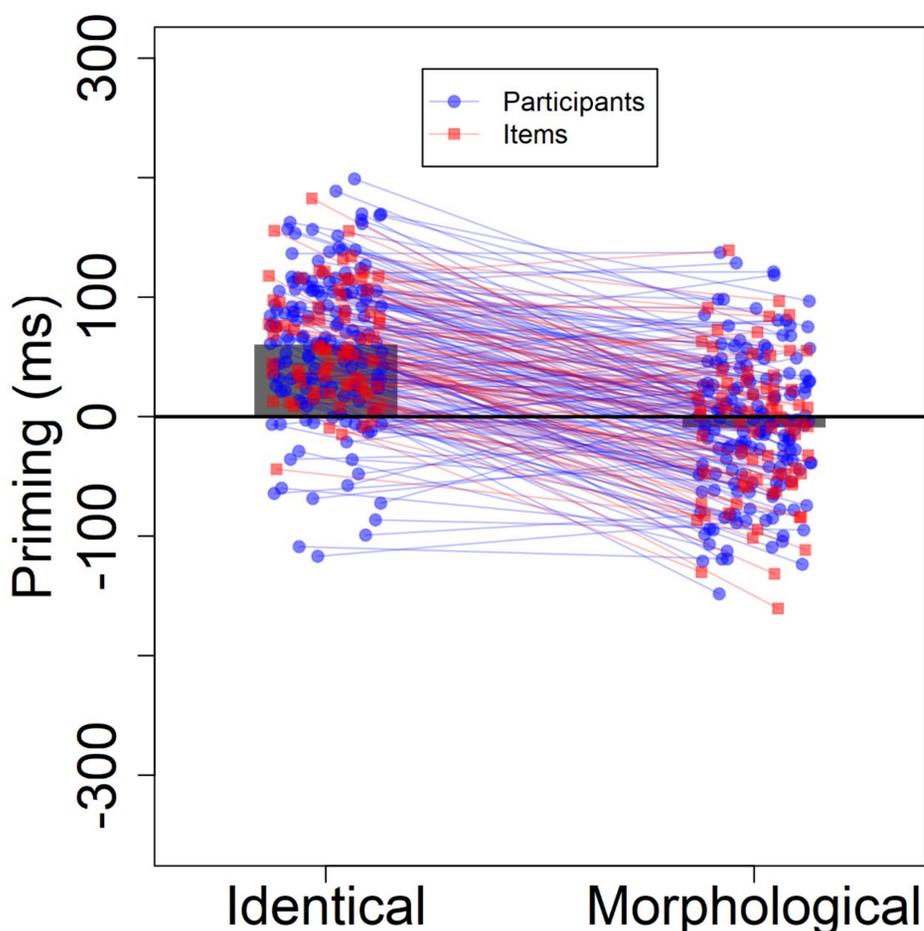
Single character	Two-character words
水(<i>shuǐ³</i> , water)	水果(<i>shuǐ²guo³</i> , fruit)
水(<i>shuǐ³</i> , water)	水壶(<i>shuǐ³hu²</i> , kettle)

Same-voice experiment (N=153)

Target	Identical prime	Morphological prime	Unrelated prime
<i>shǐ³</i>	<i>shǐ³</i>	<i>shǐ²</i>	<i>hua⁴</i>

Different-voices experiment (N=120 so far)

Target	Identical prime	Morphological prime	Unrelated prime
<i>shǐ³</i>	<i>shǐ³</i>	<i>shǐ²</i>	<i>hua⁴</i>



Why no morphological priming?

- Chinese is just special?
- Allophonic relationship rather than affixation/compounding?
 - hunt+er ... hunt*, vs. *shǐ³ ... shǐ²*
- Allomorphs not activated without licensing context?
- Homophony in Mandarin?
 - English *hunt* only has one lexical entry
 - Mandarin *shǐ³* could be 始、驶、史、使、矢、屎
 - Future work: unambiguous (no homophones) stimuli

Why no episodic effect?

- ??
- Identity priming > Morphological priming
- Cannot be explained by episodic effects
- If morphological priming is just identity priming minus episodic priming (per e.g. Kouider & Dupoux, 2009, among others) then it's not clear how the present results can be explained

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