



Processamento cognitivo e interface morfossinátical

Sábado, 27 de julho de 2019

Gustavo L. Estivalet

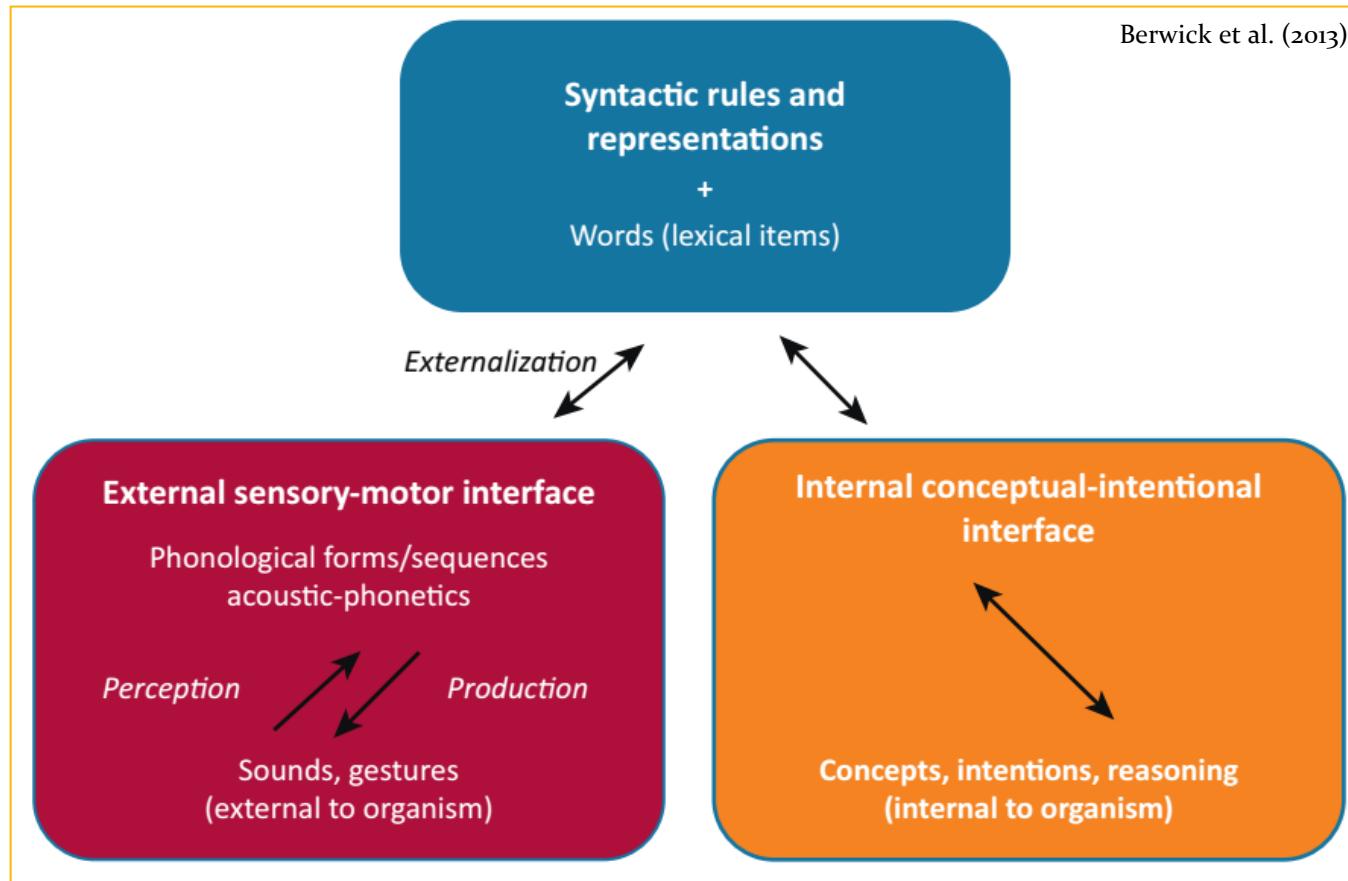


Avant-Propos



How do we recognize words?
How are words stored in the lexicon?
How morphology is processed?

Berwick et al. (2013)



The Mental Lexicon

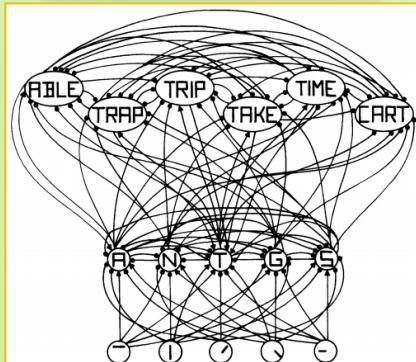
Word List

falo
falas
falamos
...



Empiricism

Associative
Interactive



Morphemes

fal

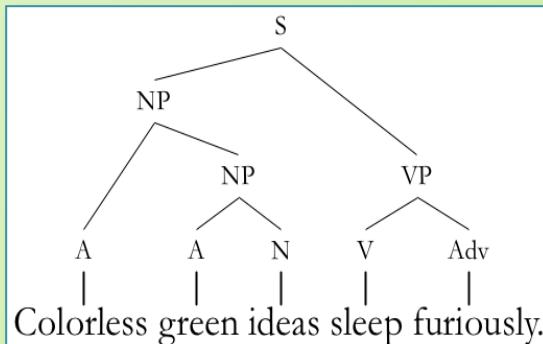


mos



Rationalism

Symbolic
Combination



Morphology!

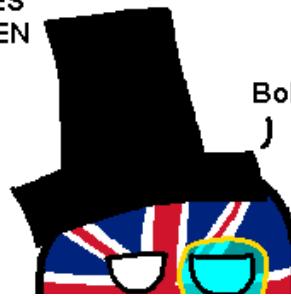
The dog.
Two dogs.

Oh, conjugation. We have:
en hund, hunden, två
hundar, hundarna

...Den HUND, EINEN HUND,
DEM HUND, EINEM HUND, DES
HUNDES, EINES HUNDES, DEN
HUNDEN, DER HUNDEN!

Bollocks.

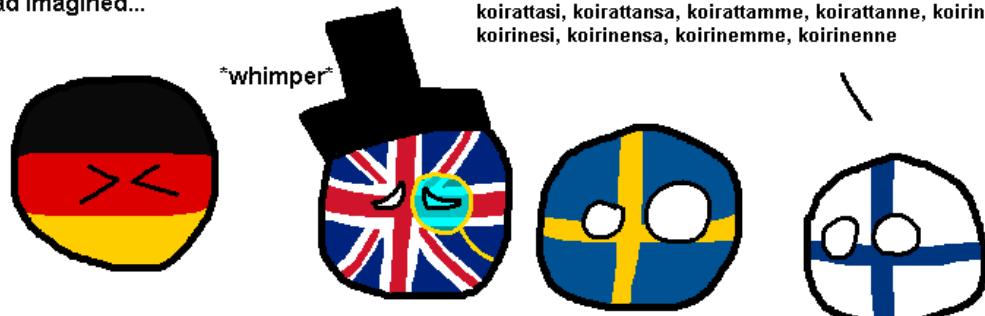
Ughh...



This are even
worse than I
had imagined...

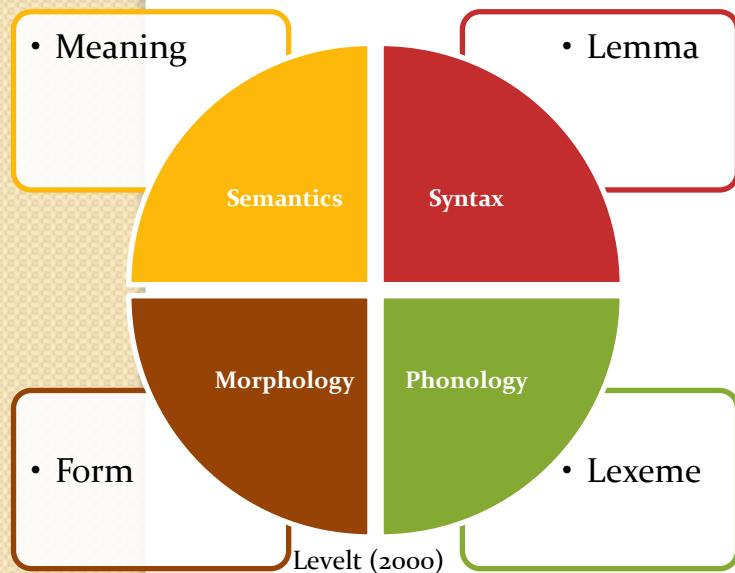
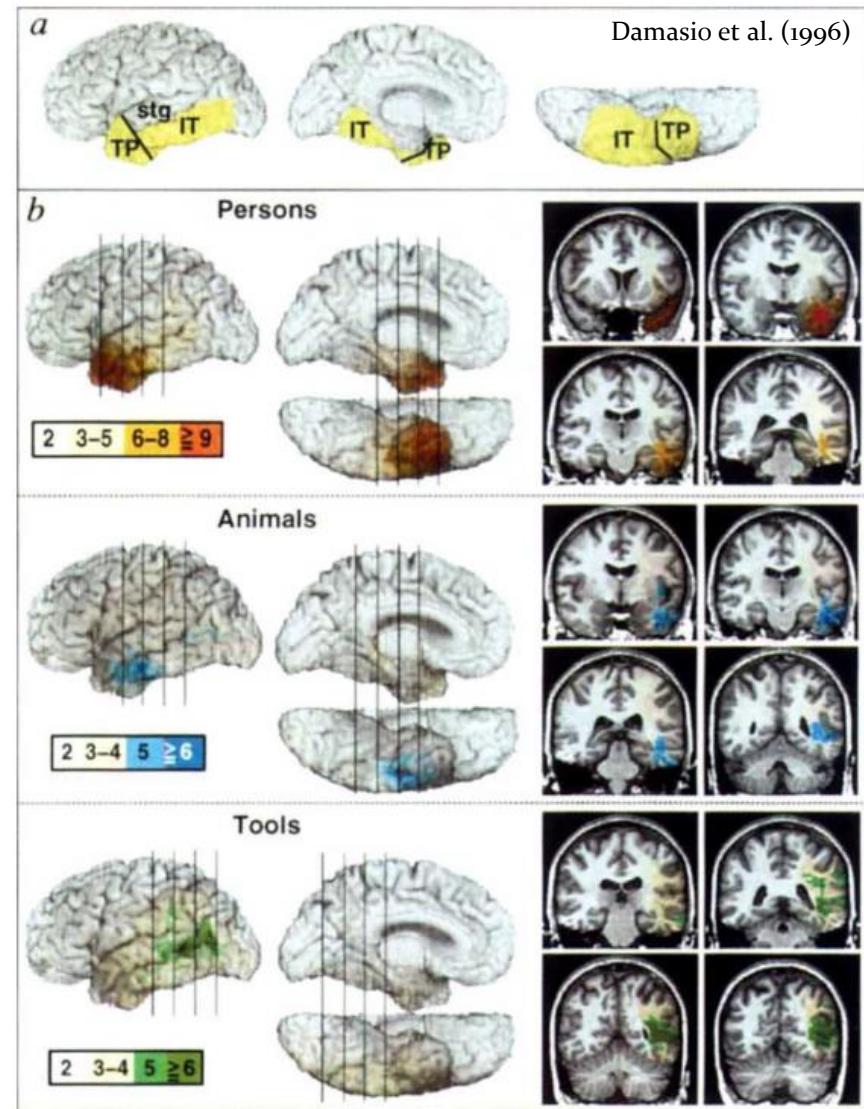
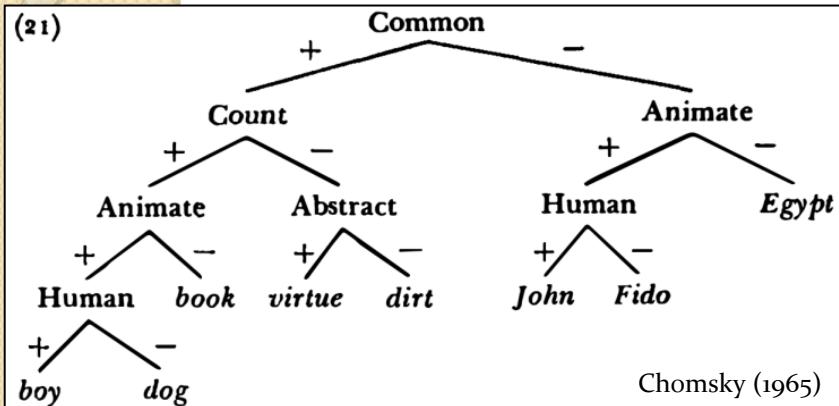
koirasi, koirani, koiransa, koiramme, koiranne, koiraani,
koiraasi, koiraansa, koiraamme, koiraanne, koirassani,
koirassasi, koirassansa, koirassamme, koirassanne, koirastani,
koirastasi, koirastansa, koirastamme, koirastanne, koirallani,
koirallasi, koirallansa, koirallamme, koirallanne, koiranani,
koiranasi, koiranansa, koiranamme, koirananne, koirakseni,
koiraksesi, koiraksensa, koiraksemme, koiraksenne, koirattani,
koirattasi, koirattansa, koirattamme, koirattanne, koirineni,
koirinesi, koirinensa, koirinemme, koirinenne

- Parameters
- Recursively
- Creativity
- Production



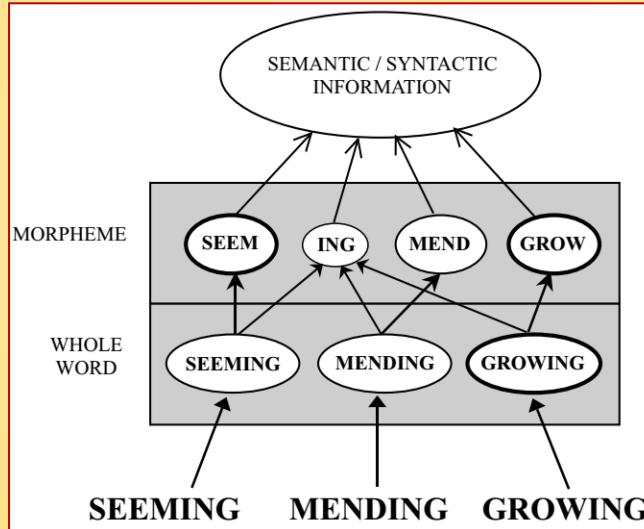
The image features a minimalist, graphic-style illustration of a human figure. The figure is shown from the chest up, facing forward. The head is white with black outlines for the eyes and mouth. The body is white with a solid blue horizontal band across the middle. The background is white with a faint, large watermark-like text pattern that repeats the word 'koiranen' in various forms.

Word Representation

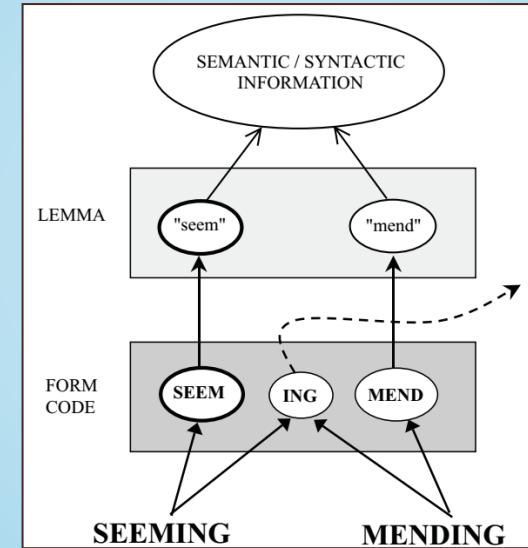


Morphological Processing

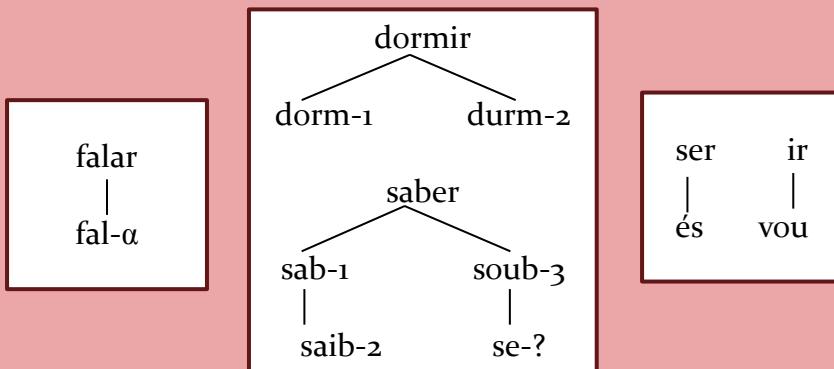
Full-Entry: early whole-word and late morphological activation (Jackendoff, 1975; Grainger & Giraudo, 2001)



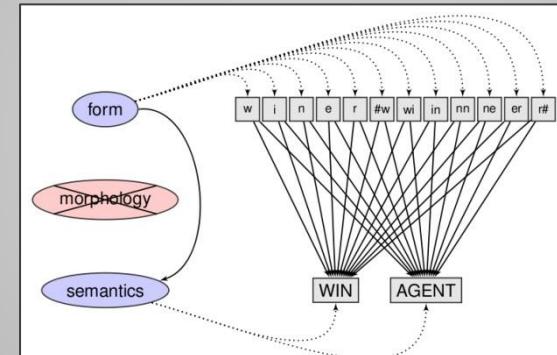
Obligatory Decomposition: morphological and lexical representations (Taft, 1979).



Minimalist Morphology (MM): default rule, sublexical structures, and suppletion (Wunderlich, 1996)

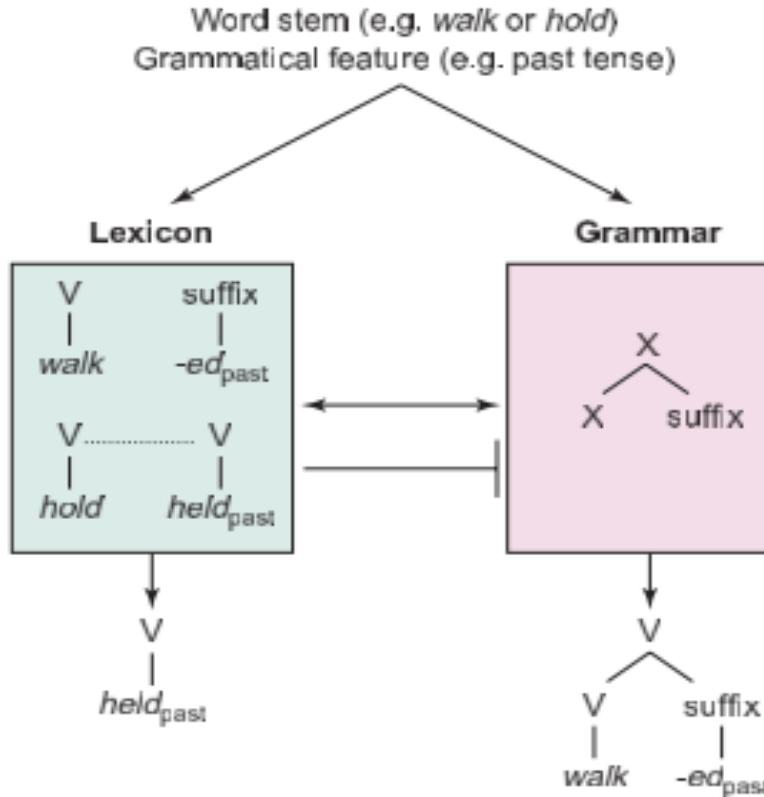


Naïve Discriminative Learning: statistical mapping from form onto meaning (Baayen et al., 2011)



Dual-Route Morphology

Pinker & Ullman (1999)



Used for:

roots, idioms, irregulars,
some regulars

Form of computation:

lookup, association

Subdivision of Associated with:

declarative memory

Principal substrate:

words, facts

temporo-parietal cortex

phrases, sentences, any regular form

combination, unification

procedural system

rules, skills

frontal cortex, basal ganglia

Behavioral Investigation

- Behavioral data
- Reaction Time, Accuracy
- Lexical Decision
- Masked Priming
- Online/Offline Tasks



- Behavioral Data
- Eye-Tracker Data
- Reading time, Nb fixations, Fixation time, Returns
- Reading profile, Reading deficits

Study 1: Stem Formation



Article

Stem Formation in French Verbs: Structure, Rules, and Allomorphy

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² Laboratoire sur le Langage, le Cerveau et la Cognition (L2C2, CNRS UMR5304)

³ Laboratoire Bases, Corpus, Langage (BCL, CNRS UMR7320)

Objective

Investigate the Theme vowel representation and the verbal structure processing in the French mental lexicon

Questions

Which morphemes are represented in the mental lexicon? Theme vowel? Root? Stem?

How stems from specific micro-class are processed?

Verb Type	Control	Test	Identity	Target
a) 1st [-er]	aimer	parler	parlons	<i>PARLONS</i>
b) 3rd [-ir]	ouvrir	dormir	dormons	<i>DORMONS</i>
c) 3rd [-ire]	construire	écrire	écrivons	<i>ECRIVONS</i>
d) 3rd [-indre]	plaindre	joindre	joignons	<i>JOIGNONS</i>

Method

Target: 1st plural present inflected form [-ons]

Prime predictions:

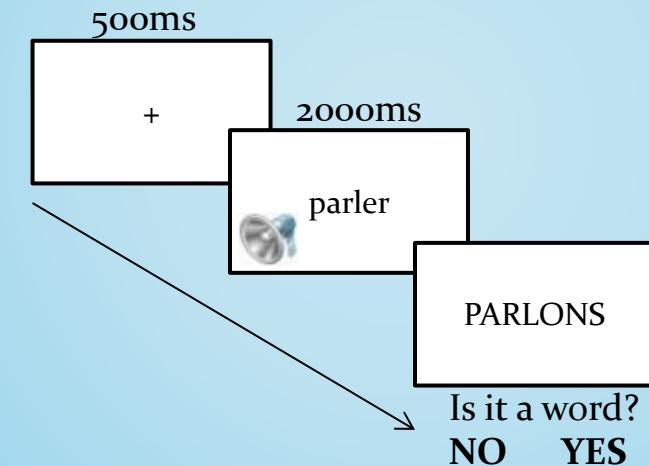
- Identity** = same target (full priming)
- Control** = different infinitive (no priming)
- Test** = target infinitive (?)

Stimuli:

- 4 verb types, 3 conditions
- Experimental: 84 pair of verbs
(21 per verb type)
- Fillers: 84 pairs of pseudowords

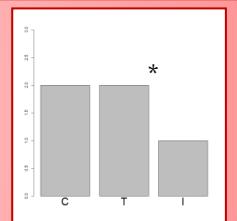
Experiment 1: cross-modal priming

Subjects: N=54, 27 women, mean age 21.82, French as L1

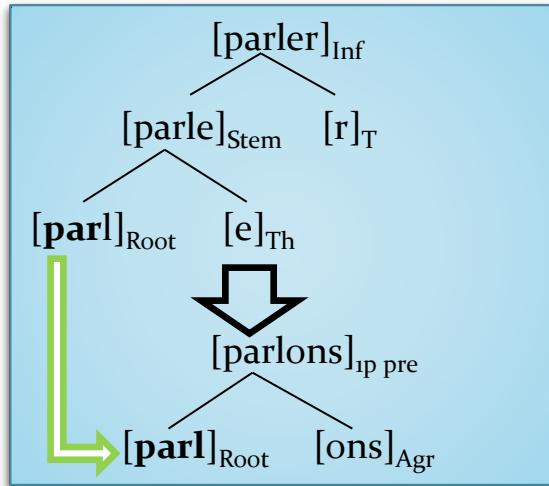


Hypothesis

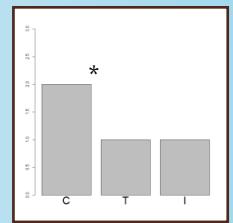
Ho: No Priming = different representation
a) whole-word representation: [word]



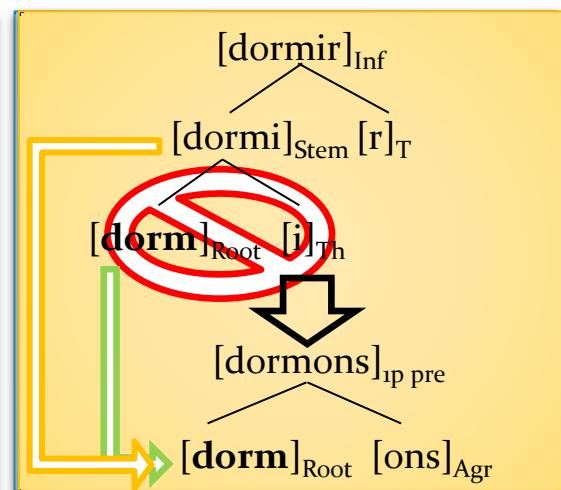
Prime Target



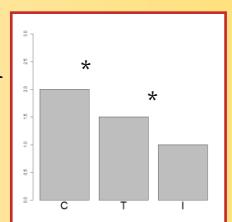
H1: Full Priming = same representation
a) full decomposition: [[[√][Th]][[T][Agr]]]
b) root-based stem formation



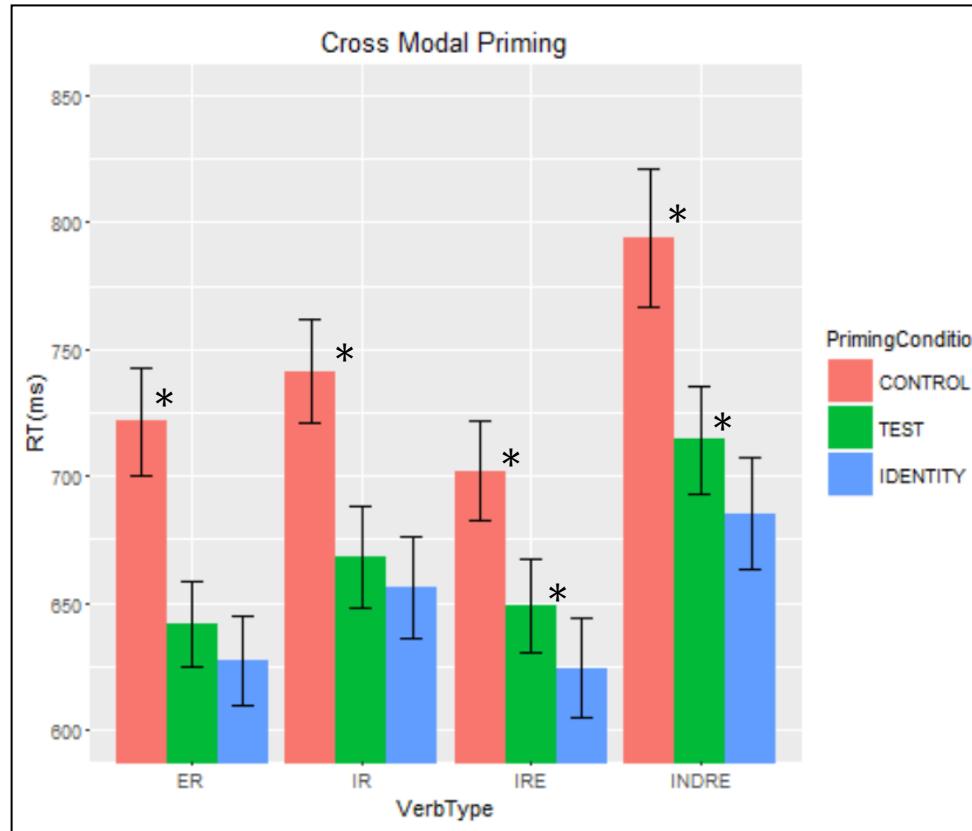
Prime Target



H2: Partial Priming= linked representation
a) partial decomposition [[Stem][[T][Agr]]]
b) stem-based allomorphic storage



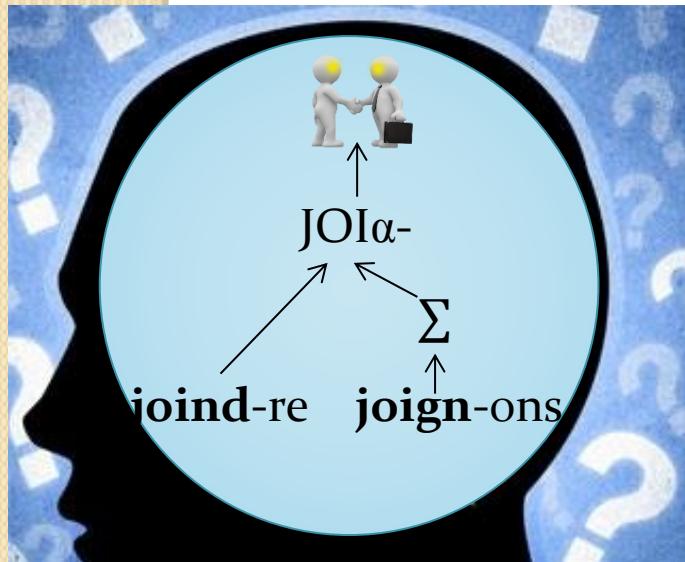
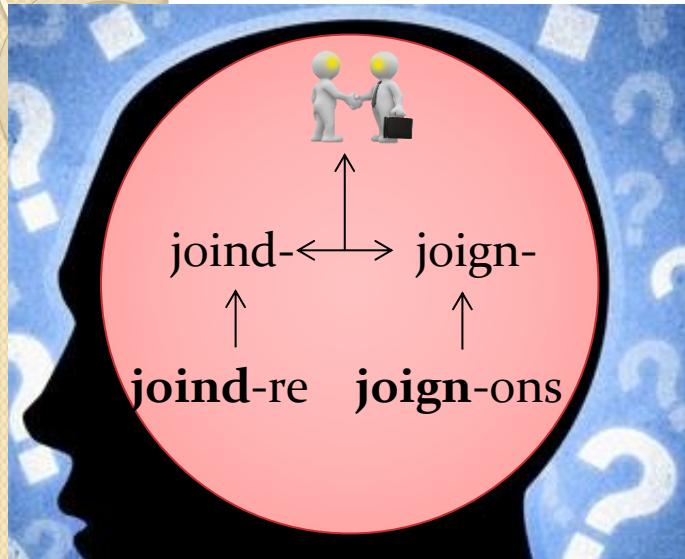
Results



Full priming = [-er], [-ir]:
Th representation; same structure
Full decomposition
Micro-class productivity

Partial priming = [-ire], [-indre]
Different stem representations or stem rules

Word and Paradigm Vs. Item and Process



[-ir]

dormir → dormons
dormir → dort

$\sqrt{C} \rightarrow \emptyset / _C$ [suffix]

[-ire]

dire → disons
écrire → écrivons

$\sqrt{} \rightarrow \sqrt{s} / _V$ [stress]

$\sqrt{} \rightarrow \sqrt{v} / _V$ [stress]

[-indre]

joindre → joignons

$\sqrt{nd} \rightarrow \sqrt{gn} / _V$ [stress]

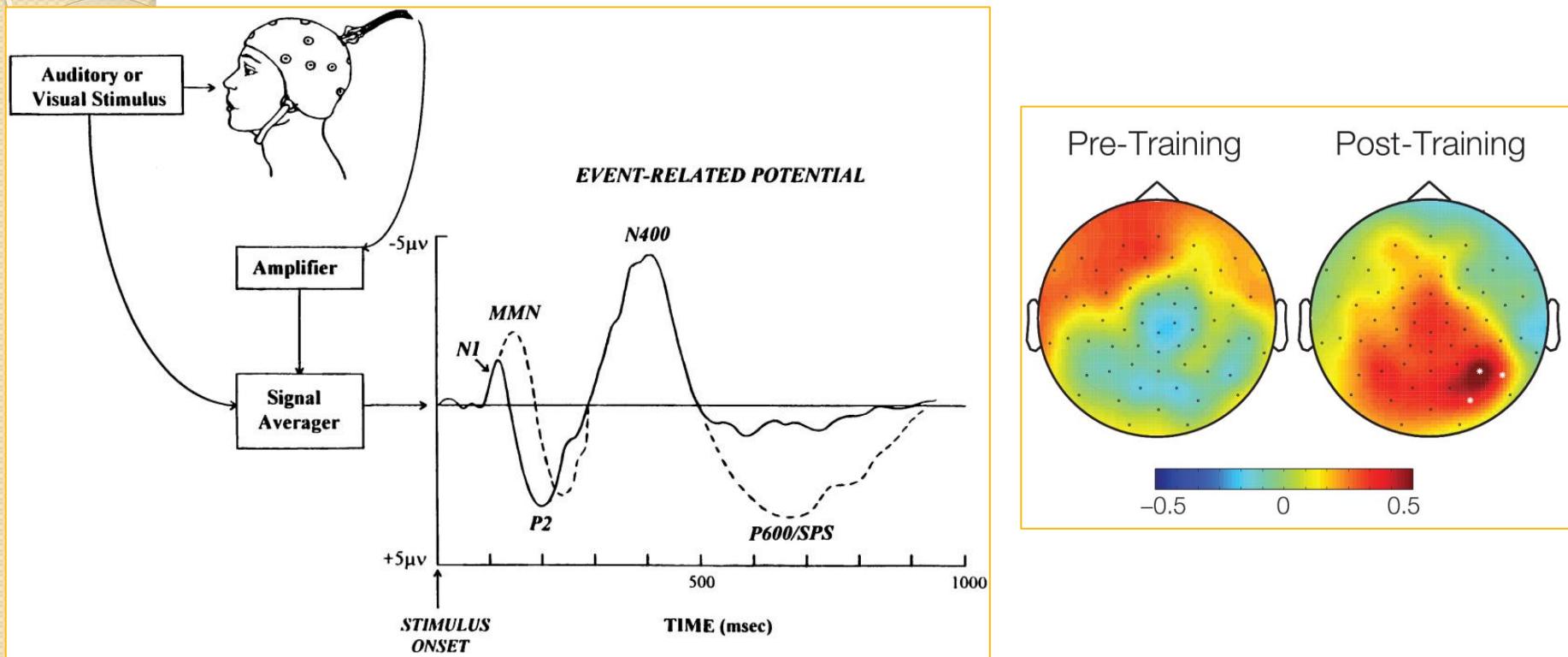
Discussion

French = single combinatorial mechanism in 1st (Meunier & Marslen-Wilson, 2004), 2nd (Bonami et al., 2008), and 3rd classes (here!) ≠ other Romance languages

Theme vowel, root and structure representations in stem formation (Foley, 1979)

Allomorphic stem representations or allomorphic rules in stem formation (Embick & Halle, 2005)

Electroencephalography (EEG)



- Electric current in piramidal neurons
- High temporal resolution, spacial resolution accordingly to the number of electrodes
- Sensorial activity, cognitive activity

Study 2: Electrocircuiting Pseudoverbs



Objective

Investigate the time-course of the morphological processing in French inflected (pseudo)verbs

Questions

Which is the cost in the processing the different morphemes ?

Which is the morphological processing hierarchy?

Which is the time-course of the morphological processing?

Verb Type	Roots	Agreement
a) Morphological Illegal (MI)	*barl	*ond
b) Only Base (OB)	parl	*ond
c) Only Suffix (OS)	*barl	ons
d) Existential Morphological Legal (EML)	parl	ons
e) Inexistential Morphological Legal (IML)	parl	ont*

Behavioral Results

Predictions

Whole-Word

$$\text{EML} < \text{MI} = \text{OB} = \text{OS} = \text{IML}$$

Obligatory Decomposition

$$\text{MI} = \text{OB} < \text{OS} < \text{EML} < \text{IML}$$

Dual-Mechanism

$$\text{MI} < \text{EML} < \text{OB} = \text{OS} < \text{IML}$$

Discussion

$$\text{MI} = \text{OB} < \text{OS} < \text{EML} < \text{IML}$$

- ✓ MI do not decompose
- ✓ OB fast suffix rejection
- ✓ OS slow base rejection
- ✓ EML decompose and recombine
- ✓ IML recombination inhibition

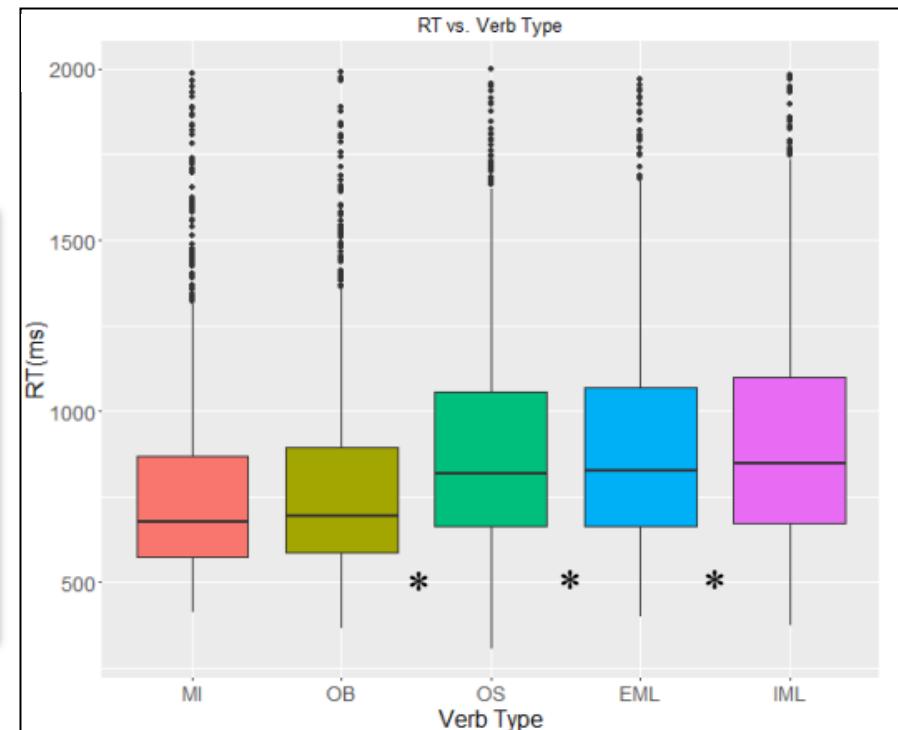
Morphological Illegal (MI)

Only Base (OB)

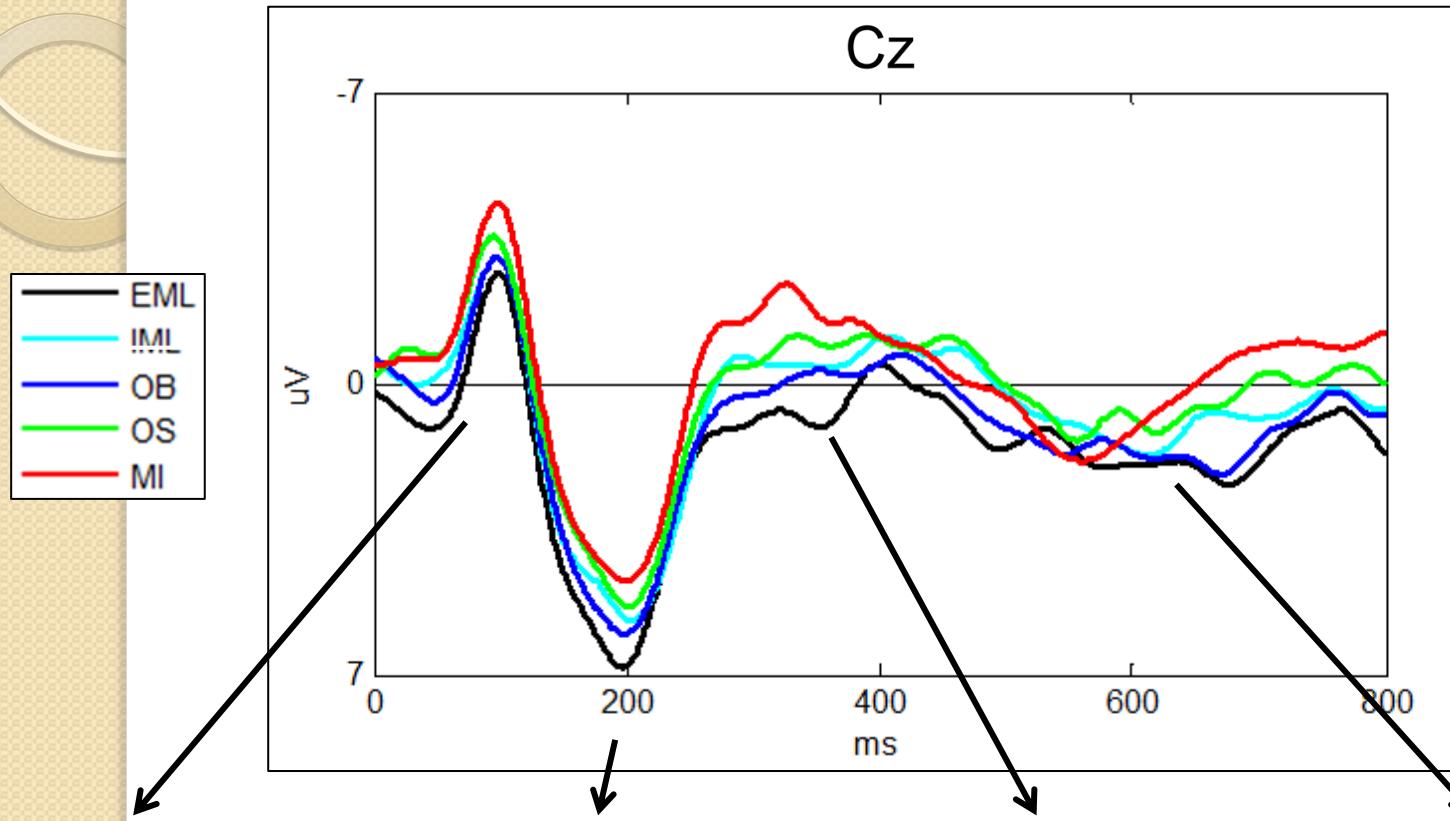
Only Suffix (OS)

Existential Morphological Legal (EML)

Inexistent Morphological Legal (IML)



Evoked-Related Potentials (ERP)



P₁
MI, OS≠OB, IML, EML
Visual processing

N₁ (50-150ms)
MI, OS≠OB, IML, EML
Orthography

P₂₀₀ (150-250ms)
EML<OB<IML<OS<MI

MI ≠ all
Searching Activation

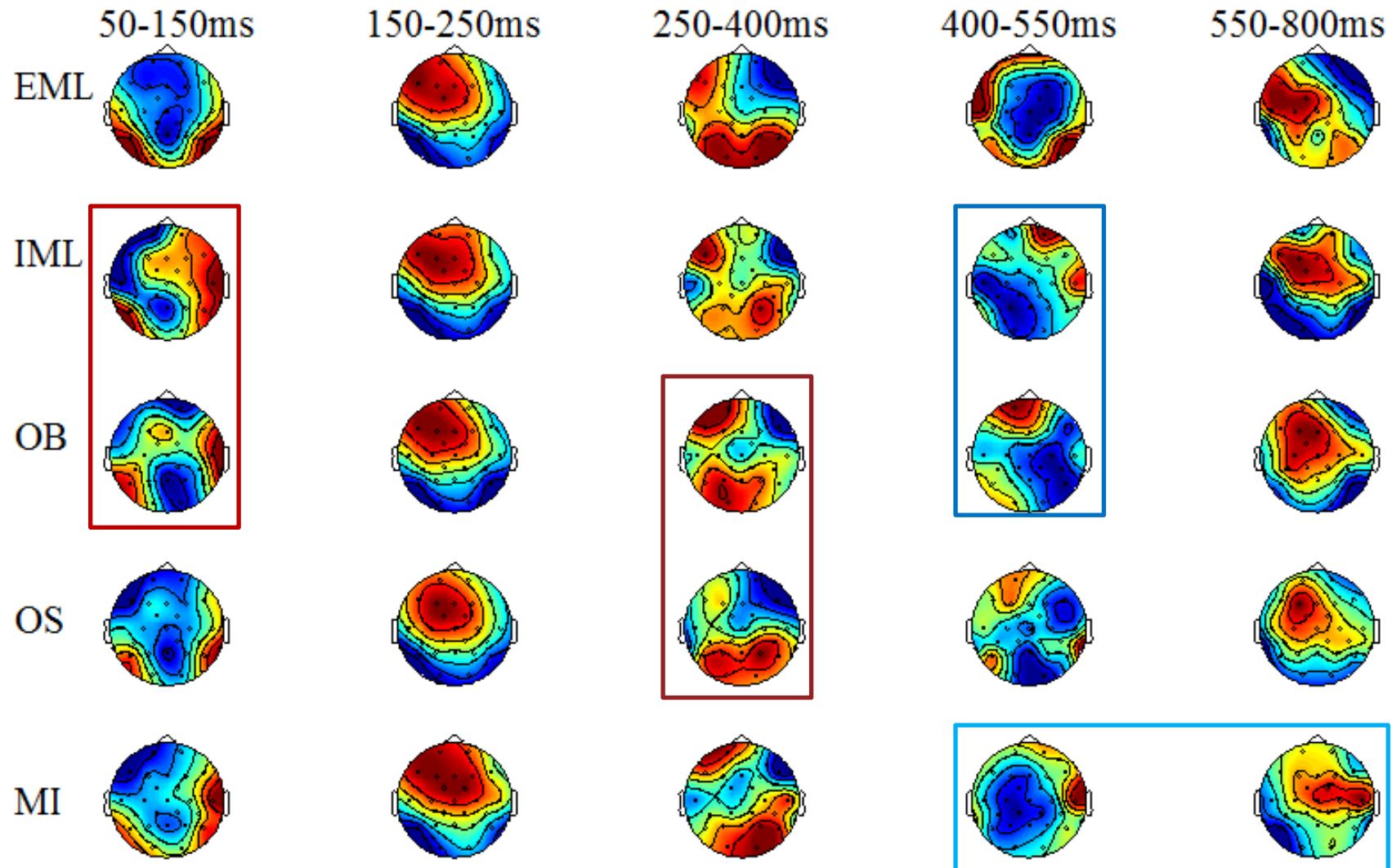
LAN (250-400ms)
OS ≠ MI, OB, EML
Morphosyntax

N₄₀₀ (400-550ms)
MI, OS, IML≠OB, EML
Lexeme Activation

P₆₀₀ (550-800ms)
OS ≠ IML ≠ OB, EML
Reanalysis
Repair

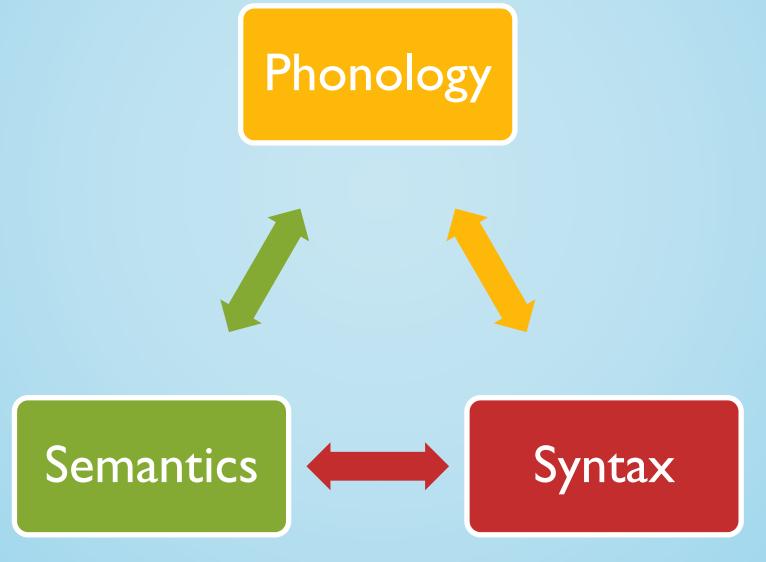
Obs.:
MI/OB/EML
2 cycles

ERP Topography

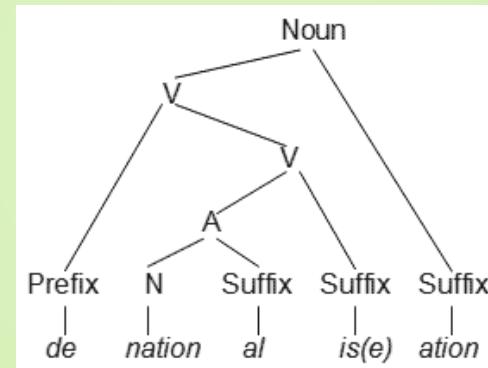


Concluding

- Morphology allows the research in the different grammatical interfaces



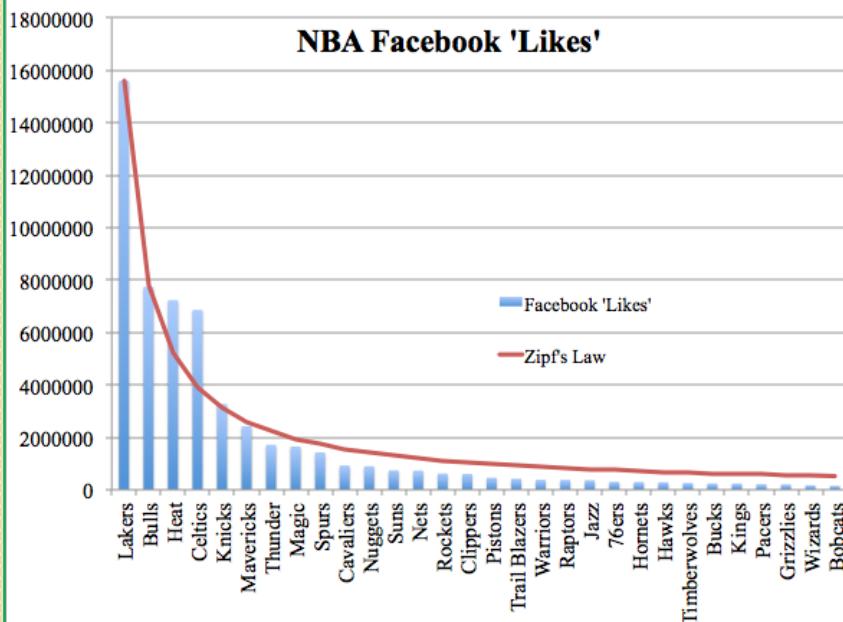
- Words seem to be stored on atomic units and computed on each realization
- How about the differences between inflection and derivation?



	present	imperfect	preterite	pluperfect	future	condit. present
1s	falo	falava	falei	falaria	falaréi	falaria
2s	falas	falavas	falaste	falaras	falarás	falias
3s	fala	falava	falou	falaria	falará	falaria
1p	falamos	fálavamos	fálmamos	fálarámos	falarémos	falaríamos
2p	falais	fálaevis	falastes	fálaevis	falaréis	falarieis
3p	falam	falavam	falaram	falaran	falarão	falariam

Corpus baseado em palavras

*É verdade que
existem coisas
que o tempo resolve,
mas existem coisas
que quem tem que
resolver é você.*



Total de palavras: 19

Palavra Freq. Lexema

QUE: 4

COISAS: 2

É: 2

EXISTEM: 2

VERDADE, O, TEMPO, RESOLVE, MAS,
QUEM, TEM, RESOLVER, VOCÊ: 1

Lema Freq. Lema

RESOLV-: 2

Total	Freq. Lema	CEDEIS
14	1.000.000	2.000.000 = 1
QUE	285.714	1.000.000 = 0,5
É	142.857	
TEMPO	71.428	
CEDEIS		

INFORMAÇÕES DO LEXPORBR

Nb	Column	Description
1	orthography	Orthographic representation
2	gram_cat	Grammatical category
3	gram_inf	Grammatical information
4	ortho_freq	Orthographic frequency
5	ortho_freq/M	Orthographic frequency per million
6	log10_ortho_freq	Log10 from ortho_freq
7	zipf_scale	Standardized frequency scale
8	zipf_rank	Zipf's rank-frequency distribution
9	nb_letters	Number of letters
10	nb_homogr	Number of homographs
11	homographs	Homograph grammatical categories
12	pu_ortho	Orthographic uniqueness point
13	ortho_neigh	Orthographic neighborhood
14	old20	Orthographic Levenshtein Distance 20 words
15	cvcv_ortho	Consonant/vowel CVCV structure
16	bigrams	Bigrams representation
17	bigram_freq	Bigram frequency
18	trigrams	Trigrams representation
19	trigram_freq	Trigram frequency
20	rev_ortho	Reverse orthography
21	rev_cvcv_ortho	Reverse CVCV structure
22	rev_bigrams	Reverse bigrams
23	rev_trigrams	Reverse trigrams
24	random	Random number between 0–1
25	id	Identity number (position)

Em breve...

MPLPB

1008 palavras

1008 pseudopalavras

RT/ACC

SUBTLEX-PB/BR

Frequências

Fonologia

IPA/SAMPA

N Fonemas

Homófonos

PU/viz./PLD20

Bifones/trifones

Sílabas

CVCV

Tônica

Tagger

Cat./Inf. gramaticais

LexPorBR

Léxico do Português Brasileiro - LexPorBR

[English](#)

Selecionar o idioma | ▾

Links

- [Léxico](#)
- [Pseudopalavras](#)
- [Downloads](#)
- [Ferramentas](#)
- [Atualizações](#)
- [Créditos](#)
- [Linguística Estatística](#)
- [Linguateca](#)
- [NILC](#)

[Manual: LexPorBR](#)

Pesquisa simples

palavras
em
linhas

Ordenar por: ortografia ▾ crescente ▾ Procurar Limpar

Pesquisa complexa

1	▼ sim ▼	
2	▼ sim ▼	
3	▼ sim ▼	
4	▼ sim ▼	

Ordenar por: ▾ crescente ▾ Procurar Limpar + Critérios

Utilize

- : substituir uma ou mais letras
- % : substituir uma cadeia de letras
- < : menor que
- > : maior que

Categorias gramaticais

adj, adv, gram, nom, num, ver

Resultados

Anterior Posterior Exportar .csv

Página 1 de 1
0 - 3 palavras de um total de 3 palavras encontradas

Estatísticas

categoria	freq_ortho	log10_freq_ortho	zipf_escala	ub_letras	viz_ortho	old20
Média	1861.0000	2.29313333	3.80593333	7.3333	4.6667	1.633333
Mínimo	1	0.0000	1.5128	6	2	1.40
Máximo	3254	3.5124	5.0252	8	10	1.75

Corpus psicolinguístico Léxico do Português Brasileiro

 Gustavo Lopez Estivalet¹

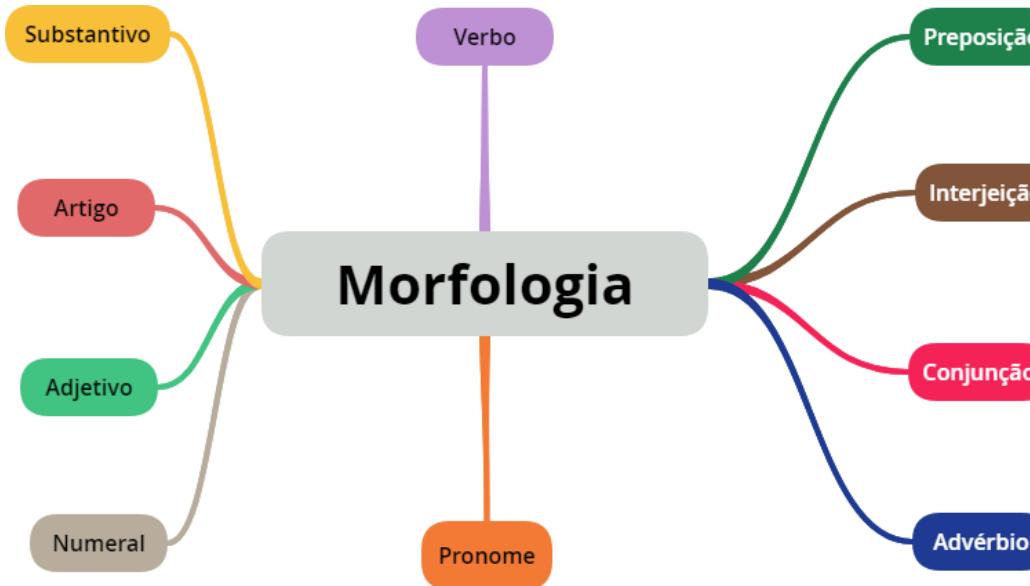
 Fanny Meunier²

ortografia	cat_gram	inf_gram	freq_ortho	freq_ortho/M	log10_freq_ortho	zipf_escala	ub_letras	ub_homogr	homografias	pu_ortho	viz_ortho	old20	cvcv_ortho	bigramas	trigramas
linhas	nom		2328	74.1929	3.3670	4.8798	6	1		6	10	1.40	CVCCVC	#l li in nh ha as s#	#li lin inh nha has as#
palavras	nom		3254	103.7043	3.5124	5.0252	8	2	adv,	8	2	1.75	CVCVCCVC	#p pa al la av vr ra as s#	#pa pal ala lav avr vra ras as#
palavras	adv		1	0.0319	0.0000	1.5128	8	2	nom,	8	2	1.75	CVCVCCVC	#p pa al la av vr ra as s#	#pa pal ala lav avr vra ras as#



Activity TLB

- Choose one phenomena related to morphology in Portuguese and perform the basic analysis.
- Morphology
- Morphophonology
- Morphosyntax
- Inflection X Derivation X Compound



OBRIGADO PELA ATENÇÃO!

