

SAVANT BANGLA EXPERIMENT

A PREPRINT

Swarnendu Moitra 

Queen Mary University of London

s.moitra@qmul.ac.uk; swarnendu.moitra@gmail.com

Dustin A. Chacón 

University of Georgia

Neuroscience of Language Lab, New York University Abu Dhabi

Linnaea Stockall 

Queen Mary University of London

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ABSTRACT

A key component of linguistic knowledge is the capacity to form and identify novel combinations of word stems and affixes, e.g., googleable (google + able). Behavioral and electrophysiological studies demonstrate that morphologically complex words are processed by initially decomposing them into their constituent parts, known as the EARLY FORM BASED DECOMPOSITION stage. Followed by morphological RECOMPOSITION which involves two distinct stages: checking the syntactic category of the stem followed by evaluating its semantic interpretation. Earlier research has focused primarily in verbal domain using derivational affixes. This study examines the visual word recognition of complex words in Bangla/ Bengali focusing on the derivational prefixes.

Keywords Bangla • Neurolinguistics

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1 Introduction

Introduction goes here, following (Stockall et al. 2019; Neophytou et al. 2018)
Consequently.

2 The Present Study

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

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3.1.2 Tarkiainen Localiser

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6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Early, Form-based Decomposition

6.2 Lexeme Lookup

6.3 Recombination Stages

7 Conclusion

References

- Neophytou, K., C. Manouilidou, L. Stockall, and A. Marantz. 2018. "Syntactic and Semantic Restrictions on Morphological Recombination: MEG Evidence from Greek." *Brain and Language* 183 (August): 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2018.05.003>.
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