Computational modelling of sentence processing in aphasia

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June 13, 2017

1 Introduction

I'm aiming for a short, concise introduction. The actual background I will put in a specific literature review section.

2 Literature Review

The literature review should lay out the research that has been done in the general area that the thesis is concerned with. Because it is a thesis, it doesn't have to be all that focussed, compared to a journal paper.

2.1 Sentence processing and aphasia

What is different in sentence comprehension in people with aphasia?

PWA have difficulties processing non-canonical, semantically reversible sentences. This picture is relatively easy in English for O-S constructions, the picture is more difficult in German. People with aphasia exhibit difficulties during processing of non-canonical, semantically reversible sentences. *Non-canonical*, for most people in the literature, means "not following the canonical word order", without much discussion on the definition of canonical word order. For simplicity, as most research on sentence processing in aphasia has been conducted on English speaking individuals, the aphasic deficit is observable in structures like passives, object relatives, object clefts, object questions, etc.—mostly sentences where the object precedes the subject of the sentence. . . .

references

Funnily enough, this could correspond to predictions of the head parameter . . . .

- prospective prediction on aphasic SP in German (
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Something on SP and aphasia in general. I should not diverge too far, an introduction to the topic comparable to Patil et al. (2016) is enough (if not too verbose).

2.2 Individual differences in sentence processing

Here I can benefit from Bruno's PhD thesis, as it provides a good summary of the state of the art of that topic.

2.3 Computational models of sentence processing

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