

# Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic Perspective

Applied Psycholinguistics 32 (2011), 457–466  
doi:10.1017/S0142716411000154

## INTRODUCTION

### Morphological processing in reading acquisition: A cross-linguistic perspective

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Word identification, which is the retrieval of the linguistic constituents (phonological, semantic) of a word, plays a central role in children's reading development. This development includes the automatization of word decoding and the attainment of fluent reading levels, both essential for skilled reading with comprehension (Perfetti, 1992; Stanovich, 2000; Verhoeven & van Leeuwe, 2009). In learning to read, children first acquire elementary decoding skills, and then gradually apply these skills with greater accuracy and speed, leading to an increasingly automated process of that recognizes multiletter units (consonant clusters, syllables, and morphemes) and whole words (Ehri, 2005). Automatic word recognition enables the devotion of mental resources to the meaning of a text and thus allows readers to use reading as a tool for the acquisition of new information and knowledge (Perfetti, 1998; Stanovich, 2000).

Different architectures have been proposed to account for the processing of visual word forms. The central assumption underlying the so-called dual-route theories of reading is that two independent processes or routes can be followed to generate the pronunciation of a word: the lexical route or the nonlexical route. The lexical processing of a word involves access of the word's representation in the orthographic input lexicon followed by retrieval of the word's spoken form from the phonological output lexicon. The nonlexical processing of a word involves the application of a set of grapheme–phoneme correspondence (GPC) rules to the relevant string of letters and subsequent assembly of the word's phonology (e.g., Coltheart, Rastle, Perry, Langdon, & Ziegler, 2001). An alternative architecture comes from parallel distributed processing (PDP) models. Central to a PDP

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The innovative element of this volume is its overview of the fundamental psycholinguistic topics involved in sentence processing. While most psycholinguistic.PDF On Jan 1, , Hillert and others published Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic Perspective.Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic Perspective by Dieter Hillert, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.(Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic Perspective)] [Author: Dieter Hillert] published on (July, ) on howtwobalance.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic Perspective: 31 (Syntax and Semantics) and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now.This crosslinguistic approach involves, to a certain extent, a cross-cultural perspective and provides us with a new look at sentence processing in general.Booktopia has Sentence Processing, A Crosslinguistic Perspective by Dieter Hillert. Buy a discounted Hardcover of Sentence Processing online from Australia's.Baccino T., De Vincenzi M., Job howtwobalance.com-linguistic studies of the late closure V. Lombardo (Eds.), Cross-linguistic perspectives on language processing.Functional constraints on sentence processing: A cross-linguistic study?. Author links open . S. KunoThree perspectives in the functional approach to syntax.Changes in Sentence Processing as Second Language Proficiency Increases processing in French children and adults from a crosslinguistic perspective.Cross-linguistic perspectives on language processing. Ed. by Marica de Vincenzi and Vincenzo Lombardo. (Studies in theoretical psycholinguistics.) Dordrecht.Recent studies in psycho linguistics have ranged through a variety of languages. In this trend, which has no precedent, studies in language processing have.Frazier, howtwobalance.comner, K. () Parameterizing the language processing system: Leftvs. rightbranching within and across languages. InJ.A. Hawkins (ed.).Accounting for cross-linguistic variation: A constraint-based perspective. In D. Hillert (ed.), Sentence Processing: A Crosslinguistic perspective. Syntax and.In B. MacWhinney and E. Bates (eds) The Cross-Linguistic Study of Sentence Processing (pp. 373). New York: Cambridge University Press. Bates, E.PROCESSING COMPLEX SENTENCES. 75 or more simple tendencies (e.g. " Take the speaker's point of view") that are confounded in English but separable in.

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