

Syllabic tone articulation influences the identification and use of words during Chinese sentence reading: Evidence from ERP and eye movement recordings

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Abstract

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Keywords

Keywords text content, partially obscured by noise and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



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neutral-tone word.

(200)

& (2012), & (2013)

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neutral tone

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(& ,200),

火 “ ” 3
(“ ”),
火柴(“ ”),
炉火(“ ”).
柴火(“ ”)
“ ”)

(2014),

Material

2.

(& ,2010 , & ,2004)

1), $F < 1$. (& ,2010). 3. (SD 0.3) 3. (SD 0.4) 5- (12) $F(1, 112) = 1.102, p = .2$, 1 5. 1 (SD 1.22) .02 (SD 1.0) $F(1, 112) = 0.3$, $p = .335$, (2).

Experiment 1

100 250 200) , (& ,200 & (,2014). 400 400

(2014). 400

Method

Participants

32 (1 14) 1 2 (22)

Table 1

-1 (.1)	2.5	1 .	2.4	1 .
SD	1.5	5.	1.24	5.5
-1 (.2)	2.	1 .3	2.	15.0
SD	1.4	5.	1.2	4.2
2.0	1 .1	2.03	1 .3	
SD	0.2	4.0	0.	3.
+1 (.2)	2.	1 .3	2.	15.5
SD	1.1	3.	1.02	4.4

Table 2

()	233	2.1
()	4	5.4
(5-)	3	3
()	5.1	.02
(%)		4

114

shi-huan (), ,

/ / - / - /

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10-15 5 4 ,

1 -

(, 2004). (, 2013),

(& , 2005).

()

(233 . 2.1), $F(1, 112) = .003, p < .001,$

(4. . 5.4), $F(1, 112) = 1.3 , p = .055,$

(2).

114

(. 1) .

10. 1 ,

(. , $SD = 0.$) .

— , *pretarget words*—

(1), $p = .3.$

()

3 55 (% 4%,)

$F(1, 112) = 1.43 , p = .233$ 2 . , 1

, $p = .1,$

Procedure

100

24

500 , 200-

, 400 ,

400-

114

5-

very easy . *very difficult* .

<i>Neutral tone condition</i>				
Chinese	老板	总是	使唤	秘书 来帮忙处理私事。
Interest Regions		Pretarget	Target	Posttarget
Pinyin & Tone	shi3 huan			
Literal Translation	Boss	always	order around	secretary to help conduct private business
Translation	The boss always bossed the secretary to help take care of his private business.			
<i>Full tone condition</i>				
Chinese	会计	经常	使用	算盘 来核对账目。
Interest Regions		Pretarget	Target	Posttarget
Pinyin & Tone	shi3 yong4			
Literal Translation	Accountant often	use	abacus	to check accounts.
Translation	The accountant often used abacus to check accounts.			

Fig. 1

1.4 ($F < 1$) (2, 4), 15
 000
 & , 1)
 , & , 2014).

EEG recordings

()
 10-20
 ()
 5 Ω
 0.01 - 100-
 500
 (, 2012 , 2014)
 15 (, 2)
 (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3),
 (1, 3), (1, 3),
 (), (),
 (), (), (),
 (2, 4), (2, 4),
 (2, 4), (2, 4),

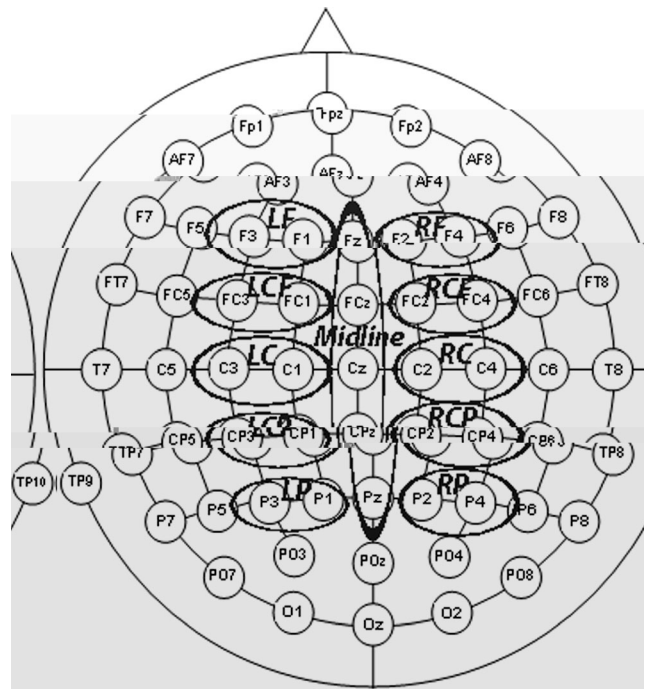


Fig. 2

Data analysis



Fig. 3

... 250 ...
N250 ... 250 ... , b 0.41μ , SE 0.12 , t 3.4 .
()
4, 250
200
400 , 250
, & , 2010
, 200 & , 2012).
100
100 , b 0.12μ , SE
250
 SE 0.11 , t 3.00 .
, b -0.25μ ,
 SE 0.0 , t 3.12 .
100 , b 0.34μ , 0.04 , t 3.1 .
250
100 , b -0.21μ , SE 0.10 , t 2.12 .
100
100 , b 0.31μ , SE 0.11 , t 2.5 , b -0.24μ ,
 SE 0.0 , t 3.0 ,

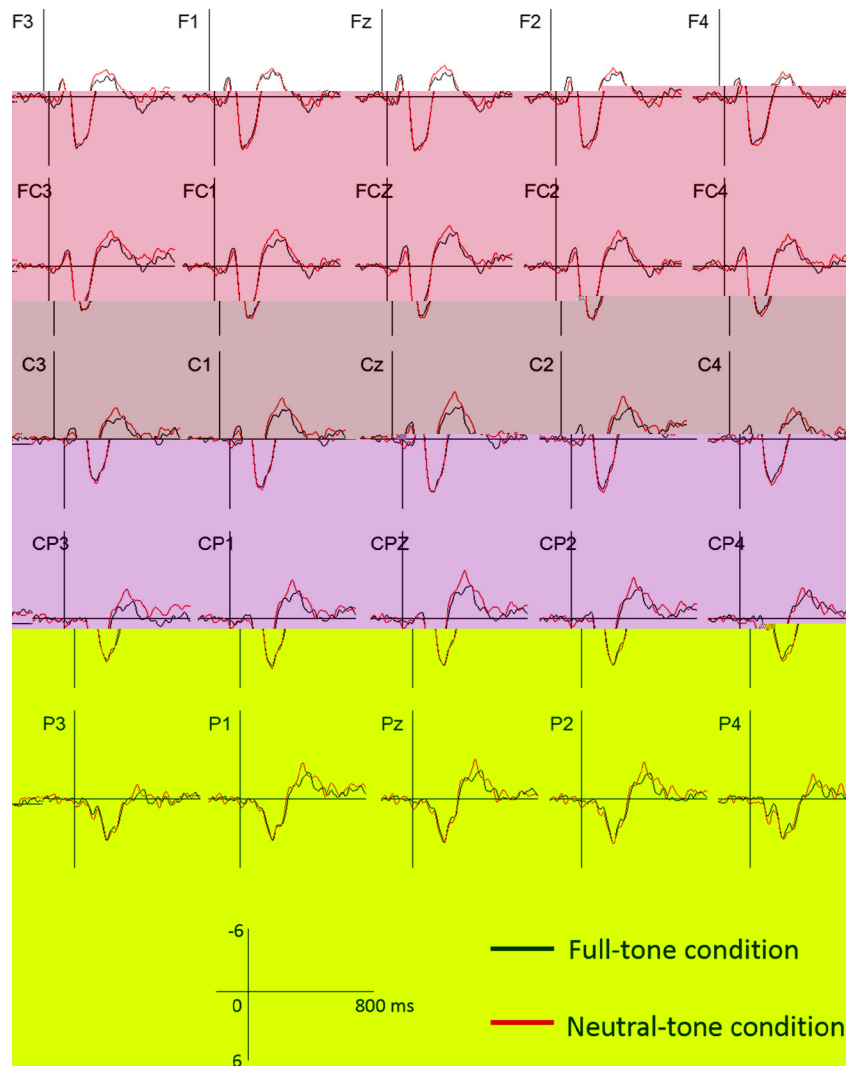


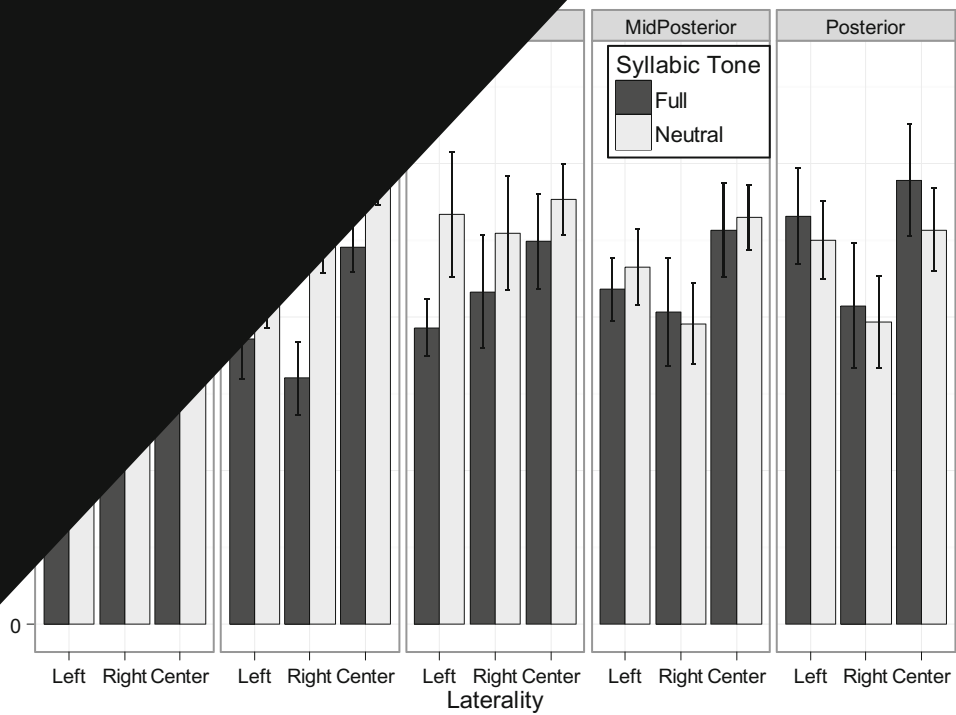
Fig. 4

N400 400
 $b = -0.00 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.13, t = 4.2$
 $b = -0.00 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.14, t = -4.4$
 $b = 0.34 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.04, t = 12.1$
 $b = -0.2 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.13, t = 5.3$
 $b = 0.1 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.13, t = 0.0$

P600 00
 $b = -0.32 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.14, t = -2.1$
 $b = -0.14 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.05, t = -2.0$
 $b = 0.0 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.03, t = 2.0$
 $b = 0.14 \mu\text{V}, SE = 0.10, t = 1.3$

Discussion

100
 250
 400
 100



(2014), (2014).

(), (200 , 2011) 400 (, 2004)— 400

(2004), ()

(& , 2011),

(& , 2012). 400

(& , 2010). 2 (2004)

400

(, 2005 & , 200) 1 5

(, 2013,) (, & , 2010 , 2004),

Experiment 2

2

Method

Participants 50
(1 2)

Apparatus 2000

Material

1. $N-1$

$N,$

$p = .1$ ()

13 25

1

Procedure

“ 3 ”

“ 3 ”,

“ 3 ”

“ 1 ”).

()

(1-

) 1 /41.1

102 300 1 1 (SD 2), 1 4 (SD 21),

1 5 (SD 21)

, $F < 1.$

114

($n - 1$)

, 24

1,

(, & , 2010

, 2004).

4 4- 1 most easy

most difficult.

(1.3 . 1.3), $F < 1.$

Measurement and data analysis

The data were analyzed using the following methods: (1) Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, range, etc.) and (2) Inferential statistics (t-test, ANOVA, etc.).

The results of the analysis are presented in the following tables and figures. The data show that the mean score for the dependent variable was significantly higher than the control group (p < 0.05).

The analysis also revealed that there was a significant interaction effect between the independent variables and the dependent variable (p < 0.05).

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The analysis also revealed that there was a significant interaction effect between the independent variables and the dependent variable (p < 0.05).

The results of the analysis are presented in the following tables and figures. The data show that the mean score for the dependent variable was significantly higher than the control group (p < 0.05).

Table 3

	2 (.2)	2 (.1)	2 4 (5.3)	2 (.3)	2 (5.)	2 (.5)
	313 (. .)	321 (10.2)	325 (.3)	33 (11.3)	33 (. .)	33 (. .)
	3 1 (13.3)	3 3 (14.2)	3 3 (10.5)	3 4 (13. .)	40 (13. .)	400 (12. .)
	2 2 (5.3)	2 (.2)	2 2 (5.0)	2 5 (.2)	2 (. .)	2 (5. .)
	320 (.5)	312 (. .)	301 (.2)	32 (.1)	314 (.0)	312 (.5)
	3 1 (10. .)	3 (10.3)	35 (12.3)	3 (12.3)	3 (12.0)	3 4 (13.4)

(-4), $b = -0.01$, $SE = 0.013$, $t = 1.41$, (2014)
 (-31), $b = -0.04$, $SE = 0.020$, $t = 2.24$, $b = -0.02$, $SE = 0.025$, $t = 2. .$, (2005),
 (.3 %
 %,), $b = -.352$, $SE = .1 1$, $z = (3 5$,),
 2.0 . ($t < 1.5$).
 (1.20 1.24,).
 .1 , $SE = .103$, $z = 1. 3$, $p < .1$.
 (11), $b = -.00$, $SE = .005$, $t = 1. 5$, $p < .1$.
 , $t < 1.5$.

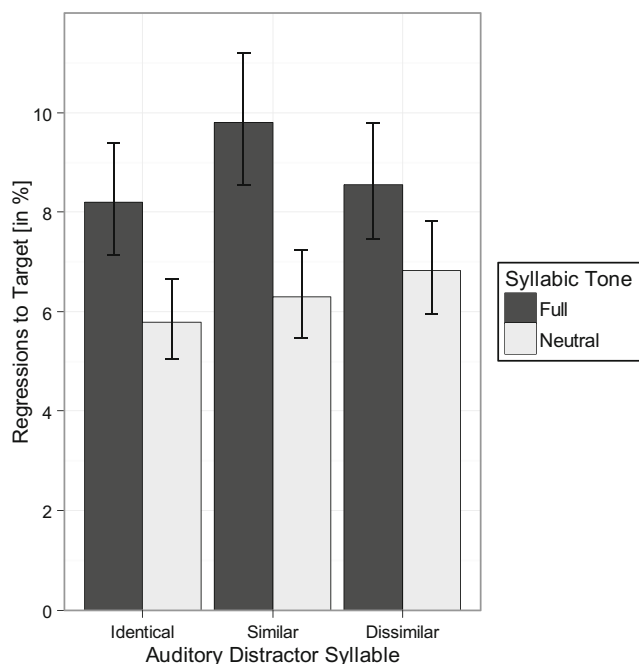


Fig. 8

Posttarget word region

$t < 1.4$.
 (), (14),
 (10) $b = .00$, $SE = .004$, $t = 2.21$
 $b = .013$, $SE = .005$, $t = 2. .$ $b = .011$, $SE = .005$, $t = 2.21$,
 (2, , 13 ,) , $t < 1.5$,
 , $t < 1.5$.

Discussion

SE 2,

(, 200),

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(2014)

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2,

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longer

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General discussion

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... 1, ... 100 ... 250 ... 2, ... 1, ... 400 ... 2.

(... & ... , 200 ... , 200 ... 2010),

(... & ... , 1 ... , 2010 ... , 2004).

(... & ... , 200 ... & ... , 2004).

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Appendix

5

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, & (1)

Morphological Structure

25	2
22	1
4	2
3	3
1	3
1	1
1	1

Morphemic Status

(2)	2	2
	2	2
	41	41
	1	1

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