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Lexical tone in word activation

Yang, Q.

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Stellingen

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Lexical Tone in Word Activation

by Qing Yang

1. Both segmental and suprasegmental information can be used to constrain spoken word competition as soon as their respective acoustic cues are present. (Chapter 2, this dissertation)
2. Given that languages differ considerably at all levels while dialects are generally more similar, bi-dialectals might need and have developed a stronger or more efficient control strategy, compared to bilinguals. (Chapter 3, this dissertation)
3. A full understanding of the bilingual mind should be backed up with data on whether and to what extent suprasegmental properties such as lexical tone play a role in bilingual language processing. (Chapter 5, this dissertation)
4. Standard Chinese and English bilinguals not only co-activate the Standard Chinese translation equivalents but also the lexical tones of the Standard Chinese translations during English spoken word production. (Chapter 6, this dissertation)
5. Reviewing the spoken word recognition literature reveals a predominant focus on English. Regrettably, the generalizability of findings derived from English may be constrained when applied to tonal languages, which constitute the majority of languages spoken worldwide.
6. Using eye movements to study speech processing requires careful experimental design to control for possible confounds with visual processing and attention allocation.
7. Online platforms are useful tools for researchers as they allow data collection from a large number of individuals, relatively quickly, and at a significantly lower cost, compared to traditional methods.
8. There is no such thing as a “failed experiment”. Any experiment that produces valid data is successful.
9. No one is ever free from pain; attempting to avoid it often results in more suffering.
10. We only experience what we agree to attend to.