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Morphological encoding of Mandarin Chinese: evidence from Chinese disyllabic compound words

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Propositions

1. The long-lag priming paradigm in combination with the EEG technique could serve as a method for understanding morphological encoding processes.
2. The position of constituents can influence the morphological encoding of compounds in Mandarin.
3. Different aspects of constituents in compounds influence morphological encoding of Mandarin compounds, such as word frequency and concreteness.
4. Synonyms of constituents are an interesting lens for investigating the representation of Mandarin compounds.
5. The analytic or holistic representation of compounds is a fundamental topic in Mandarin linguistics.
6. Compounding is the most creative word formation method in Mandarin and deserves more attention in future research.
7. Differences between Mandarin and Indo-European languages could explain the discrepancy between their morphological encoding processes, such as Mandarin's unique writing system and phonological structure.
8. Linguistics factors, such as semantic transparency, different morpheme type, and word category should be considered in future studies of morphological processing.
9. The inconsistency of experimental results could provide a broader perspective of research questions in PhD projects.
10. The doubt about the research topic in the first phase could finally make you feel lucky for having entered this research domain.