INTRODUCTION

Although naming defects are well-documented in aphasia (Geschwind & Winglee, 1965) and nomoneuropsychological investigations (see Mahon, Caramazza, & Levelt, 2007), little is known about the mechanisms underlying these failures. The impairments are often severe and are typically resistant to therapy. The source of these failures and the processes that are affected by the type of relationship between the picture and word are not well understood, as most work has been performed on the picture-word interference paradigm (PWIP). The PWIP is a commonly used paradigm that has been employed in naming experiments with various patient groups and has been used in the investigation of the time-course of semantic and phonological processes in aphasia. Since the PWIP is a paradigm that is used to examine the relationship between the picture and word, it is well suited for examining the mechanisms underlying these failures. The PWIP has also been used to examine the mechanisms underlying the generation of language, and has been used to examine the relationship between the picture and word in patients with aphasia.

PHONOLOGICAL DISTORTION EFFECT

The phonological distortion effect (PDE) consists of two components. The first component is the phonological distortion effect (PDE), which occurs when the word presented is semantically related to the picture presented. The second component is the phonological distortion effect (PDE), which occurs when the word presented is phonologically related to the picture presented. In the PWIP paradigm, the phonological distortion effect (PDE) occurs when the word presented is phonologically related to the picture presented, while the phonological distortion effect (PDE) occurs when the word presented is semantically related to the picture presented. The phonological distortion effect (PDE) is a function of the type of relationship between the picture and word, and is affected by the type of relationship between the picture and word. The PWIP paradigm has been used to examine the mechanisms underlying the generation of language, and has been used to examine the relationship between the picture and word in patients with aphasia.

METHODS

To date, very few studies have been published using the PWIP in individuals with aphasia, and few controls (i.e., normal volunteers, and control aphasia) have been included in any of these studies. The PWIP has also been used to examine the mechanisms underlying the generation of language, and has been used to examine the relationship between the picture and word in patients with aphasia.

RESULTS

To date, very few studies have been published using the PWIP in individuals with aphasia, and few controls (i.e., normal volunteers, and control aphasia) have been included in any of these studies. The PWIP has also been used to examine the mechanisms underlying the generation of language, and has been used to examine the relationship between the picture and word in patients with aphasia.

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