TIME COURSE OF SEMANTIC-PHONOLOGICAL ACTIVATION DURING NAMING IN APHASIA

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INTRODUCTION

Nasal reaction times are affected by the type of information required for word identification, even in normal controls (Kay, 1999). Current models of word recognition postulate that the earliest stage of word identification involves selecting an auditory word stimulus from a set of auditory images. The picture-word interference (PWI) effect occurs when word processing is slowed down when a long-term memory is also activated along with the word, which disrupts normal processing (Roberts 

METHODS

Participants. - A group of four individuals with aphasia participated in the study. The participants were all men, with ages ranging from 49 to 66 years. All had a Aphasia Impairment Scale (AIS) score of less than 70. The PWI paradigm was used with the Al patients to assess the time course of semantic-phonological activation during naming. The PWI paradigm was used to investigate the time course of word identification in aphasic patients. The PWI paradigm was used to investigate the time course of word identification in aphasic patients.

RESULTS

Behavioral Performance. Participant A demonstrated a mild Alzheimer's disease. Participant B demonstrated a mild dementia. Participant C demonstrated a mild aphasia. Participant D demonstrated a mild aphasia. The PWI paradigm was used to assess the time course of word identification in aphasic patients. The PWI paradigm was used to investigate the time course of word identification in aphasic patients.

Naming Reaction Times. Naming reaction times for all aphasic participants were also obtained by any errors, or interference from another word or phrase after the patient had been presented with a word. The PWI paradigm was used to assess the time course of word identification in aphasic patients. The PWI paradigm was used to investigate the time course of word identification in aphasic patients.

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DISCUSSION

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REFERENCES


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