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other methods and theoretical accounts; Exemplar-based models: Their main assumptions/characteristics and relation to BPs; Case-by-case based approaches to alternations; Notes; References
Using a maze task to track lexical and sentence processingThe Maze task; The G-maze and the L-maze; Disadvantages of the maze task; The maze task and lexical access; Using a maze task for language learning; Conclusion; References; Stimulus norming; How this approach can advance knowledge; Key domains of application; Currently available hardware and software; Dependent variables; Commonly explored independent variables; New independent variables and new opportunities for the approach; Conclusion; References; Connectionism and the role of morphology in visual word recognition
Connectionism: Theory and applicationsMorphological structure and visual word recognition; Moving forward: Technical issues and problems to be solved; Future directions; Cross-language comparisons; Learning; Conclusion; Acknowledgments; Note; References; Towards a localist-connectionist model of word translation; Word translation; The Revised Hierarchical Model; Descriptive adequacy: Does the model retain essential properties of the human processing system and its representations?; Horizontal and vertical generality of the RHM: Can the model generalize across tasks and stimulus sets?
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Chinese as a natural experiment

Sommario/riassunto

Neuroimaging plays an increasingly important role in the investigation of all aspects of human cognition, including language. Historically, experimental psychology and neuroimaging relied on very different techniques, as neuroimaging studies required comparisons between different tasks rather than manipulation of conditions within a single task, as is standard in behavioural experiments. However, methodology has advanced in the past decade such that many classic behavioural paradigms can now be employed in studies that measure brain activity. We review the technical foundations of conducting s