

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991003564809707536
Titolo	Systematic and taxonomic approaches in palaeobotany / edited by R. A. Spicer and B. A. Thomas
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford [Oxfordshire] : Published for the Systematics Association by Clarendon Press New York : Oxford University Press, 1986
ISBN	0198577044
Descrizione fisica	x, 321 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Collana	The Systematics Association special volume ; 31
Altri autori (Persone)	Spicer, Robert A. Thomas, Barry A.
Altri autori (Enti)	Systematics Association
Altri autori (Convegni)	Symposium of the Systematic Association <1985 ; London, GB>
Disciplina	561
Soggetti	Plants, Fossil - Classification - Congresses
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Proceedings of an international symposium held at Goldsmiths' College, London, 30 march - 3 April 1985" Half t. p. verso Includes bibliographies and index

2. Record Nr.	UNISA996201385103316
Titolo	Studies in family planning
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, N.Y., : Population Council, 1963-
ISSN	1728-4465
Disciplina	363.9605
Soggetti	Birth control Family Planning Services Contraception Reproductive Medicine Bevölkerungspolitik Familienplanung Fécondité Planification familiale Régulation des naissances Santé génésique Periodical Czasopismo socjologiczne Periodicals. Périodique électronique (Descripteur de forme) Ressource Internet (Descripteur de forme) Zeitschrift Online-Publikation Pays en développement Pays industrialisés
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico
Note generali	Refereed/Peer-reviewed

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910136792103321
Autore	Leminen Alina
Titolo	Morphologically complex words in the mind/brain
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (230 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Neurosciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The question of how morphologically complex words (assignment, listen-ed) are represented and processed in the brain has been one of the most hotly debated topics in the cognitive neuroscience of language. Do complex words engage cortical representations and processes equivalent to single lexical objects or are they processed as sequences of separate morpheme-like units? Research on morphological processing has suggested that adults make efficient use of both lexical (i.e., whole word) storage and retrieval, as well as combinatorial computation in processing morphologically complex words. Psycholinguistic studies have demonstrated that processing of complex words can be affected both by properties of the morphemes and the whole words, such as their frequency, transparency, and regularity. Furthermore, this research has been informative about the time-course of complex word recognition and production, and the role of morphological structure in these processes. At the neural level, left-hemisphere inferior frontal and superior temporal areas, and negative-going event-related potentials, have been consistently associated with morphological processing. While most previous research has been done on the recognition of morphologically complex words in adult native speakers, much less is known about neurocognitive processes involved in the on-line production of morphologically complex words, and even less on morphological processing in children and non-native speakers. Moreover, we have limited understanding of how linguistically distinct</p>

morphological processes, e.g. inflectional (listen-ed) versus derivational (assign-ment), are handled by the cortical language networks. This e-book gives an up-to-date overview of the questions currently addressed in the field of morphological processing. It highlights the significance of morphological information in language processing, both written and spoken, as assessed by a variety of methods and approaches. It also points to a number of unresolved issues, and provides future directions for research in this key area of cognitive neuroscience of language.
