Proceedings of the 4th International Conference
on Neurobiology of Speech and Language

Organised by the Laboratory of Behavioural Neurodynamics,
Saint Petersburg State University

November, 2020

Edited by Olga Shcherbakova

Saint Petersburg, Russia

identified a relation between the parameters "Speech functions" and "Memory" (Spearman's R = 0.5921; p = .0122). Qualitative analysis of the results obtained by the "Naming" subscale of MoCA revealed difficulties in choosing the correct word when describing pictures. Qualitative analysis of the results obtained by the "Speech" subscale of MoCA revealed difficulties in choosing necessary words and showed that patients could not fully reproduce the sentence proposed for repetition and also struggled with starting a sentence.

The described features can be interpreted in the following way: difficulties in naming objects, choosing right words, and starting a sentence are associated with the impaired ability to extract the necessary concepts from semantic long-term memory. The main reason for this could be impaired connections between subcortical structures and parietal-temporal-occipital zones. In addition, the difficulties in constructing sentences are associated with the separation of the subcortical structures from the frontal areas which normally provide regulatory effect.

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The cognitive processing of the grammatical gender of Russian nouns by Russian natives and Turkic-and-Russian bilinguals

The study develops the bilingualism research in linguistics (A.A. Zalevskaya, T. Love, J. Mueller, etc.). It is connected with international communication and total bilingualism as well as grammatical system of the languages which is essential because natives do not consciously think of the grammar producing the speech (E. Bialystok, J.F. Kroll, E. Andonova, E. Bates, Z.I. Rezanova, etc.). The research on grammatical gender is one of the most popular among bilingual studies. However, the Russian and the Siberian Turkic languages have not been studied regarding this aspect although the grammatical interaction between those languages might reveal many peculiarities as Russian has three grammatical genders and Turkic languages do not have a grammatical gender system. The main purpose

of the study is to analyze the influence of the prime (male or female) and social stereotype which might be contained in semantics (regarding to a preliminary study) on the cognitive processing of gender opposed words in Russian. Another purpose is to find out whether the analyzed influence is universal or it interacts with the bilingualism factor.

In order to achieve our goals we used the behavioural experiment paradigm and measured the reaction times in a lexical decision task. The participants were 44 Russian natives and 31 Turkic-Russian bilinguals. We used 4 independent variables: type of grammatical markers (masculine, feminine, neutral); type of picture priming (male or female); sphere of use (male or female); native language (Russian or one of the Turkic ones).

The results indicated the following: first, the factor of the grammatical marker is important for the natives ($p = .02$) but not for the bilinguals ($p > .05$); second, the female sphere is processed faster than the masculine sphere by both groups of participants ($p < .00/p = .01$); third, there was no interaction between linguistic and social factors in the groups of natives, however, such interaction was found in the group of bilinguals.

The results of the study show that there are certain factors which affect the processing of the grammatical category of gender but they have different values for native speakers of Russian and Turkic-Russian bilinguals. Priming image affected only the group of bilingual respondents. The reason is that priming activates a reference connection which native speakers of a Turkic language build for themselves when studying Russian. We assume that this connection is also present in Russian speakers, but priming cannot affect it.

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Oscillatory brain activity during selective word retrieval in healthy adults

Selective word retrieval is core to fluent language production. This ability bases on two different processes: search for options and alternatives