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FLASH TALKS SESSION 1

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Does grammar affect the psycholinguistic assessments of Russian words? The ratio of emotionality and size and location in space

The study researches if the grammatical characteristics influence the correlation between different psycholinguistic parameters. The purpose of the research is to analyze if there is a correlation of psycholinguistic parameters in randomly selected Russian words and if it depends on grammatical classes. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives were the focus of the research, as well as their grammatical classes: abstract vs concrete, transitive vs intransitive, qualitative vs relative. The main concentration of this analysis was on the assessments of emotionality, position in space, and size.

The study is based on the material of two databases, the RuWordPerception database (words' evaluation by Russian and Turkic-Russian participants within 5 perceptual modalities) and RuTurcPsychLing database (words'

evaluation by Russian participants within the psycholinguistic parameters of size, emotionality, location in space, manipulability, knowing and temperature), which include 200 verbs, 195 nouns, 194 adjectives. The databases were created at the Laboratory of Linguistic Anthropology TSU. Authors based on the theoretical foundations and methods of well-known psycholinguistic databases (Balota, 2002; Alexeeva et al., 2016; Miklashevsky, 2018).

We collected 133626 assessments. For all word classes, the significant correlations were found between emotionality and size (0.22 the more emotional the more size related word is (general) and 0.15 the more positive the bigger word is(particular)), emotionality and location in space (0.45 for the general and 0.38 for the particular). Among adjectives, words show the strongest correlations (between emotionality and location in space 0.6 for general and 0.53 for particular). We inspected how grammatical classes influence emotionality in words. Abstract nouns are better connected with emotionality than concrete ones (p = .001). Qualitative adjectives are better connected with emotionality than relative ones (p = .00). Intransitive verbs are better connected with emotionality than transitive ones (p = .001).

The results of the study show that there is a correlation between emotionality, size, and position in space as well as there is a dependency on grammatical classes. The mutual influence of linguistic formalization and psycholinguistic assessments correlate with the hypothesis of linguistic relativity and the theory of embodied cognition.

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The influence of differences in grammatical categorization on the conceptualization of objects: Russian-French language interaction

Categorization of the grammatical gender is associated with biological sex and is stated to be language-specific (Segel, Boroditsky, 2011; Vitevitch et al., 2013; Rezanova, Ershova, 2017; Maciuszek et al., 2019). Speakers of a