

University of Groningen

## Tone-word recognition in Mandarin Chinese

Yue, Jinxing

**IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.**

*Document Version*

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2016

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Yue, J. (2016). *Tone-word recognition in Mandarin Chinese: Influences of lexical-level representations*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen.

**Copyright**

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

**Take-down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

*Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.*

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

**Tone-word Recognition in Mandarin Chinese:  
Influences of lexical-level representations**

by

Jinxing Yue

1. Lexical-level representations interact with sublexical representations of segments and tones during Mandarin-word recognition (Chapter 2 & 3).
2. The pattern of lexical-decision performance in real words of three lexical tones differs from that in pseudo-words with the same tones, suggesting that lexical-level representations affect the processing of tonal cues (Chapter 2).
3. Overlapping segments between prime and target word-forms in minimal tone pairs result in facilitation in the recognition of real-word targets, but inhibition in the recognition of pseudo-word targets (Chapter 3).
4. Lexical-level representations of tone words are rapidly accessed in the N1 and MMN time windows, even with very limited input (Chapter 4 & 5).
5. The long-term memory trace for a pseudo-word in Mandarin develops during passive training via a rapid-learning mechanism of the neocortex (Chapter 4).
6. Auditory N1 habituation of tonal word-forms reflects the representational distinction between real words and pseudo-words (Chapter 5).
7. A revised TRACE model (TRACE-Tone model) explains the role of lexical-level phonological representations of Mandarin words during tone-word recognition (Chapter 6).
8. “问君何能尔？心远地自偏。(Wèn jūn hé néng ěr? Xīn yuǎn dì zì piān)” (Ancient Chinese poem, “If you ask me how I am able to live in the habituations of men detachedly, the answer is that where you are does not matter when you keep your heart far from what disturbs you”, Tao Yuanming, 365-427, Drinking V)
9. “Nothing in the world can take the place of Persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts.” (Calvin Coolidge)