The following full text is a publisher’s version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.  
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/15997

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2018-02-02 and may be subject to change.
This study tests the hypothesis that, in agrammatic patients, syntactic information, as specified by free standing and bound closed class morphemes, decays more rapidly than in the intact language processing system. This reduced temporal window for processing of syntactic information can lead to an impairment in establishing structural relations between the words in a sentence. In the experiment, the number agreement between the grammatical subject and the finite verb was violated in one version of the sentences. In addition, the distance between subject-NP and the critical finite verb was varied. The task was identical word monitoring. Control subjects showed longer monitoring latencies for sentences with agreement violation, both in the short and the long distance conditions. Some agrammatic patients showed sensitivity to the agreement violation in the short, but not the long distance condition. The results for these patients are in line with a faster decay of syntactic information in language comprehension.

G. GAINOTTI, A. DANIELE, and M. C. SILVERI. The Nature of Lexical-Semantic Impairment in Alzheimer’s Disease (AD).

Lexical-semantic disorders in AD patients have been considered as the result of either a loss of information, or an inability to access an intact semantic representation. Because consistency of errors over the same items is usually considered as proof of the “loss of information” hypothesis, 15 AD patients and 10 age-matched normal controls were administered a visual naming task and a verbal association task that were constructed using the same set of stimuli. It was hypothesized that, if naming errors in AD patients are due to a loss of information in the semantic representation of the not-named items, these patients should perform worse with the semantic associates of the not-named items, than with those of the correctly named items. Results confirmed this hypothesis in AD patients with moderate anomaia, showing that in the early stages of the demential dissolution, naming errors can be traced back to a loss of information at the level of the semantic representation subtending the misnamed items.