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MORPHOLOGICAL (STRUCTURAL) PRIMING WITH SERBIAN PREFIXED VERBS**

The main aim of this paper is to discover whether there exists the so-called morphological, or structural, priming during the process of visual recognition of Serbian verbs with or without prefixes. Therefore, a small-scale psycholinguistic experiment was conducted among the senior students of the English Department at the Faculty of Philosophy. What was actually tested here was whether the appearance of one morphological structure, in our case a Serbian verb with or without a prefix or prefixes, within the context of word snakes would influence our interviewees to take more or less time to visually recognise the verb with the same morphological characteristics. The result that was expected before the experiment itself included, among other things, the fact that one structure will facilitate the recognition of another, regardless of the meaning which has for a very long been the most important and an unavoidable part when priming is being discussed.

Keywords: Serbian, morphological priming, verbs, prefixes

1. Introduction

It is evident from the title of the paper that prefixation, and prefixed verbs in particular, will have to be clarified. For the purpose of this paper, it will be briefly done in the introductory part.

According to Vujović (VUJOVIĆ 2018), not enough attention was dedicated to prefixes in the Serbian literature before the end of the 20th century. Even when certain attention was paid, prefixes were viewed purely as prepositions. Klajn provided a comprehensive and meticulous overview of viewpoints of grammarians on prefixes and prefixation and concluded that prefixes were not prepositions (KLAJN 2002). Moreover, the same author puts forward a detailed list of prefixes along with their thorough explanations (KLAJN 2002). Concise elucidations of prefixes and prefixation can also be found in Serbian grammars for foreigners (v. MRAZOVIĆ, VUKADINOVIĆ 2009). Since prefixed verbs occupy the focal point in this paper, it should be mentioned that Vujović in her paper VERBAL PREFIXATION IN THE WORD FORMATION SYSTEM perceives prefixes as affixal morphemes and infers that prefixation should be regarded as a distinct category of

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2 This paper represents a modified part of the MA thesis entitled *Psycholinguistic Aspects of Prefixed Verbs in English and Serbian* defended at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Novi Sad in 2009.

word-formation.

However, based on a brief outline and comparison of verbal prefixation in English and Serbian, which can be found in A SHORT OVERVIEW OF PREFIXED VERBS IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN (TATAR 2016: 453-466), it can be inferred that once prefixes are attached to verbs in English, it is obvious that the only special phenomenon that occurs is the creation of a new word, which does not come as a surprise since all the prefixes in English are derivational. Conversely, the verbal aspect and the meaning of the verb change when a prefix is added to a verb in Serbian. The story does not end here for the Serbian language because it is not always easy to make a distinction between the semantic and the grammatical level, to put it more exactly it is not always unproblematic to establish the ranges of aspect and Aktionsart. The obvious discrepancy between English and Serbian can be attributed to the fact that English is a member of the group of Germanic languages, which express specific verbal aspect by means of syntax, whereas Serbian belongs to the Slavic languages, which take the combination of prefixes and verbs as one of their main features when it comes to expressing different aspects of a situation. Novakov offered a detailed analysis of aspect and Aktionsart in both Serbian and English and explained in detail their complexity when the two afore-mentioned languages are taken into account (NOVAKOV 2005).

Taking this dissimilarity into account and by using the same experiment that will be elaborated later in the paper, Tatar examined if English prefixed verbs are more time-consuming for processing than the ones without prefixes (TATAR 2018: 137-143). The obtained results of the afore-mentioned study revealed that participants took more time to identify prefixed verbs. What is even more important is the fact that there were indications that a particular morphological structure (a verb with or without prefixes) either deferred or quickened visual recognition of the verb with the same morphological characteristics.

On the basis of these findings, our hypothesis in this paper is that the appearance of one morphological structure, i.e. a Serbian verb with or without a prefix or prefixes, within the context of word snakes enables participants to faster identify the verb with the same morphological features. It will be tested through a modified experiment known as self-paced reading. However, before we scrutinize the psycholinguistic experiment in the third section of the paper, we will deal with priming in the second part. Results will be presented in the fourth part, and in the penultimate, fifth, section discussion has found its place. As usual, the last one will be conclusion.

2. Priming

Two facts are widely known when it comes to word recognition: first, words are most often not presented in isolation, they are usually found in the context of other words, and second, identification of a word can be facilitated by prior exposure to a word related in meaning. Therefore, for a century context effects have been the subject matter of experiments including visual recognition of words in single-word contexts and of studies which have been investigating sentence contexts. As far as single-word contexts are concerned, the phenomenon which is usually called the semantic priming effect has been widely studied. In a situation such as this one, a person, in our case the examiner, presents a prime be-

fore the target word to another person, i.e. the examinee, and he or she has to manipulate the relationship between the former and the latter (e.g., *doctor-hospital* vs. *carpet-hospital*) (HARLEY 2005: 156-161). What is found as intriguing is that response latencies for the second word are faster when it comes after a related prime than when it comes after an unrelated prime. In this way, researchers use the priming technique to make inferences about the representation of knowledge in the lexicon, and the processes used to access that information (HARLEY 2005: 156-161).

It should be borne in mind that priming is also applicable to spoken word recognition (HARLEY 2005: 161). Should this be considered seriously, then the results of experiments such as the one presented in our paper could be applicable to language processing in general, since it is almost widely agreed that language is processed in the same way regardless of the modality of the input signal, which may be visual or auditory (MILDNER 2007). There is only one exception: the visual cortex is employed as an input pathway with written language, while spoken language makes use of the auditory cortex (KEITH, KIEFTE 2006; KUTAS, VAN PETTEN et all. 2006; PINKER 1994).

For the purpose of this paper single-word context will be used, but not the most typical priming that takes only meaning into account. It would be essential here to mention that what we will focus to a very large extent on is morphological priming. This type of priming tends to question whether the ease of visual word recognition could be affected by presenting one structure of the word as the prime and the same structure as the target.

3. Psycholinguistic Experiment

Psycholinguistics is a macro-linguistic discipline which aims to uncover the mental representations and processes through which people produce and understand language, and it uses a wide range of techniques to do this (ĐORĐEVIĆ 2004: 97–99). Conducting a controlled experiment is the preferred psycholinguistic method. This actually means that the researcher uses an independent linguistic variable in order to control a certain aspect of language processing and then determines the effect of the manipulation on the dependent variable of interest (GARROD 2006: 251).

When the experiment has been run with a sufficient range of linguistic materials and a sufficient number of participants, the statistical analysis of data should be performed. This usually implies calculating the average of the values of the dependent variable (response latencies) for each of the independent variable (for instance, each list of words) (GARROD 2006: 251).

As far as our research is concerned, verbs will stand for the independent linguistic variable, and the manipulation will be reflected by the addition of prefixes to Serbian verbs. The afore-said dependent variable will be signified by the amount of time each participant needed to solve each word chain. The effect of manipulation will be represented by different response latencies. Our experiment will have a behavioural character, which is obvious if we take into account that candidates will be given a stimulus and their latency times will be measured, i.e. how long it will take them to perform the task which has been assigned to them. It seems understandable that before we continue, common assumptions which underlie behavioural experiments will have to be talked about.

Even though there is a variety of behavioural psycholinguistic methods, most of them rely on the same basic assumptions. One important assumption deals with how measurements of the time needed to finish a task relate to conclusions about complexity of processing. Whether the timed response be an eye movement or the time to answer 'yes' or 'no' to a question, it is understood that the complexity of the mental process mirrors the response latency. For example, if an interviewee needs more time to read a sentence, or recognize a word, then this is taken to reflect greater complexity in the syntactic, i.e. morphological, analysis of the linguistic unit (GARROD 2006: 252-253).

There is yet another important assumption underlying many behavioural methods. It is concerned with the interpretation of priming effects. Priming techniques determine the effect of previous processing of a prime item on the subsequent processing of a target item. The former could be a word with a particular morphological form or meaning or it could be a whole sentence with a certain syntactic structure. What is behind priming techniques is the rationale that any influence of the prime on the subsequent processing of the target has to reflect some kind of relationship between the mental representations of prime and target items (GARROD 2006: 252-253).

It is beyond the scope of this paper to describe all the behavioural techniques that have been used in psycholinguistics. Instead, this section of the paper will concentrate on technique that has a major role in our experiment. The technique stands for one of the behavioural methods for written language comprehension and its name is self-paced reading and our experiment represents a modification of this method. A reader will be required to pace himself or herself sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase, or word by word.

The test used for the experiment consists of ten word snakes. Each word snake is comprised of five content words[3] with no spaces between them, as it can be illustrated in **Table 1**. Every snake contains two nouns, two verbs and one adjective or adverb. It is of vital importance for this experiment to mention here which principles guided our choice of words. Words were chosen randomly because Serbian is the native language of examinees. Moreover, since all the words used in the experiment belong to the interviewees' mother tongue and represent well-formed units, a different number of letters and syllables in the words was not taken into account.

The experiment was conducted at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Niš. Ten senior students of the English Department at the Faculty of Philosophy tried to divide word snakes (eight females and two males) and they were all twenty-three years old. The examinees did not have classes before the experiment, and they did not know that they would take part in an experiment. However, they were more than willing to participate and found the whole experiment attention-grabbing.

3 The English grammarian, Henry Sweet, made a very familiar distinction between "full" words and "form" words (Palmer 1976:37-38). Full words are usually called content or lexical words or words which belong to the so-called open set. They include nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, parts of speech which are in Serbian roughly referred to as *promenljive reči*. On the other hand, form words are usually referred to as function words or words that belong to the so-called closed set. Words that are included in this set are prepositions, pronouns, articles, conjunctions and interjections.

Table 1 Word snakes presented to examinees

No.	***Word snakes:***
1)	saradnikuredanasistiratipozadinakamenovati
2)	olovkamenjatiprednostverovatizaprepašćen
3)	kolegijalanpregrupisatijezikizgrizatidogovor
4)	odvratnodojahatipopodnerazduvatikišnica
5)	početakiznadograditijeftinoprenatrpatiproslava
6)	oblakoderudobnoiznakuvatiprenaplatitibrada
7)	ceremonijalizračunavatisigurnoprenagomilavatisin
8)	diskusijaprosejavatihrabrostiznaprodavatipošteno
9)	direktanurednikosećanjenadobavljatiobeshrabriti
10)	voditioazaprezakasnitieksplozijazanimljivo

Their task in this small-scale research was to make 5 meaningful morphological units (words) by dividing each word snake with only four vertical lines. The amount of time which candidates needed to complete each word chain was measured by using a stopwatch. The answers can be found in **Table 2**. We tried as much as possible to avoid any kind of semantic priming, and exactly due to this reason word snakes are not entirely composed of verbs. It was reckoned that other verbs might either hinder or facilitate visual recognition and therefore only target verbs were kept.

Table 2 Answers to word snakes

No.	***Answers to Serbian tasks:***
1)	kamenovati| pozadina | asistirati | uredan |saradnik
2)	zaprepašćen| verovati | prednost | menjati |olovka
3)	dogovor| izgrizati | jezik | pregrupisati |kolegijalan
4)	kišnica| razduvati | popodne | dojahati |odvratno
5)	proslava| prenatrpati | jeftino | iznadograditi |početak
6)	brada| prenaplatiti | iznakuvati | udobno |oblakoder
7)	sin| prenagomilavati | sigurno | izračunavati |ceremonijal
8)	pošteno| iznaprodavati | hrabrost | prosejavati |diskusija
9)	obeshrabriti| nadobavljati | osećanje | urednik |direktan
10)	zanimljivo| eksplozija | prezakasniti | oaza |voditi

It should probably be pointed out here that examinees could not see all the word snakes they had to split. The word chains were covered with another piece of paper while the experiment was being carried out. The chains were uncovered one by one as the candidates finished dealing with the previous word chain. In no possible way could they see the word snake which they were about to cope with.

There is another point that should be highlighted here. That is if an interviewee does not complete the task in 15 seconds, he or she will have to stop and proceed to the next word snake. The same rule is applied to mistakes. If an interviewee has made a mistake, he or she can rectify it if he or she has got enough time, i.e. if 15 seconds have not elapsed.

4. Results

In order to avoid any imprecision, it should be clear that the time which the candidates needed to complete the first task, i.e. to hack the word chain into 5 words, will be jotted down and taken into consideration, and then the average value of their response latencies will be calculated. Only then will the average values for two word snakes be computed.

Everything will seem much clearer when we take a look at **Table 3** in which response latencies as well as their average values for both one example and two examples will be shown. These latencies are expressed in seconds. The figures that can be seen in **Table 3** are accurate to two decimal places.

Table 3 Experiment results

CANDIDATES	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7	Ex. 8	Ex. 9	Ex. 10
CANDIDATE 1	8.03	7.65	7.28	6.59	11.28	9.47	10.07	8. 60	9. 12	9. 18
CANDIDATE 2	12.78	11.54	10.56	9. 47	10.91	9. 83	12.43	12.40	10.04	9. 92
CANDIDATE 3	11.63	10.05	10.72	10.12	11.08	10.54	10.25	10.01	11.46	10.88
CANDIDATE 4	9. 73	8. 95	11.08	10.52	15.00	11.43	11.85	10.76	12.09	11.37
CANDIDATE 5	10.16	9. 59	11.37	11.22	14.33	12.08	11.82	11.39	13.49	12.63
CANDIDATE 6	10.55	8. 78	9. 24	7. 69	12.42	9. 91	10.52	9. 98	11.28	10.72
CANDIDATE 7	11.12	9. 84	10.58	9. 33	13.03	12.97	11.12	10.15	11.04	10.28
CANDIDATE 8	12.19	10.59	11.26	10.52	15.00	11.88	12.28	11.49	12.17	12.18
CANDIDATE 9	9. 39	9. 21	11.03	10.06	12.79	12.40	12.41	11.62	12.10	11.82
CANDIDATE 10	11.41	10.62	11.49	11.02	12.86	11.57	11.14	10.59	11.09	10.74
AVERAGE TIME	10.69	9.68	10.46	9.65	12.87	11.20	11.38	10.69	11.38	10.97
Average time for two examples	10.18		10.05		12.03		11.03		11.17	

Before we start doing any of this, we should probably first explain what phenomenon each pair of these word snakes questions. The first two clusters of Serbian words question how much time the candidates needed to visually recognize verbs without prefixes. It can easily be seen that the target verbs are: *asistirati, kamenovati, menjati* and *verovati*. The average times which are put down from these two examples will serve as a standard value which will be compared to all the other average values.

Example 1	saradnikuredanasistiratipozadinakamenovati
Example 2	olovkamenjatiprednostverovatizaprepašćen

The third and the fourth word snake, or the second pair of Serbian examples, is used to show how many seconds our candidates needed to visibly distinguish prefixed verbs. The verbs we are focused on here are: *pregrupisati, izgrizati, dojahati* and *razduvati*. Once again here, it would be nice to repeat that the average values which are calculated based on these two clusters of words will be of vital importance because the figures stand for the main issue we are examining.

Example 3	kolegijalanpregrupisatijezikizgrizatidogovor
Example 4	odvratnodojahatipopodnerazduvatikišnica

Examples 5 and 6 represent an attempt to examine something that is characteristic of the Serbian language. It was decided that verbs with more than one prefix should be included in the research. It seems obvious that the verbs in question are: *iznadograditi*, *prenatrpati*, *iznakuvati* and *prenaplatiti*. As it turned out later, our candidates found these verbs the most difficult of all, since two missteps have been made on the fifth word snake.

Example 5	početakiznadograditijeftinoprenatrpatiproslava
Example 6	oblakoderudobnoiznakuvatiprenaplatitibrada

In the next two examples, we are going to interrogate how much time it took our candidates to spot the boundaries between the words in clusters 7 and 8. These examples include verbs which have been not only prefixed but also suffixed. Those verbs are: *izračunavati, prenagomilavati, prosejavati* and *iznaprodavati*. These are the longest 'types' of verbs that are used in this research.

Example 7	ceremonijalizračunavatisigurnoprenagomilavatisin
Example 8	diskusijaprosejavatihrabrostiznaprodavatipošteno

The ultimate twosome of Serbian examples bears a great deal of significance for this paper. By offering these two word snakes to our interviewees, we wanted to find out how many seconds it took the them to visibly diagnose that something is wrong here, i.e. to realise that the prefixes *na-* and *pre-* do not create meaningful prefixed verbs with the verbs *dobavljati* and *zakasniti*. In spite of the facts that the examinees were not told anything about this catch and that they were expected to reach the maximum of 15 seconds here, our interviewees coped with this pair captivatingly well. Not a single one of them made a mistake, and we will have to pay more attention to Serbian examples 9 and 10 when we start offering explanations.

Example 9	direktanurednikosećanjenadobavljatiobeshrabriti
Example 10	voditioazaprezakasnitieksplozijazanimljivo

5. Discussion

We had certain expectations concerning the results that were recorded when the examples were presented to the participants. It was thought that the time which participants need would increase with the number of elements added to the verbs. Hence, it was presumed that they would need the largest amount of time to solve examples S9 and S10, then for examples S7 and S8, while the time needed for the third pair of examples would represent the middle. And, of course, if our anticipation is followed, the total time for examples S3 and S4 would be smaller than the total for the third pair and yet larger than the total for the first pair of examples.

A quick scan of the results which are gathered has confirmed our idea about *structural* priming. Every first example in each pair of word snakes is more time-consuming than the second example. Serbian examples in this research are characterized only by

positive morphological priming, i.e. the appearance of the prime did not hinder the recognition of the target word.

The average latency times for the starting two word snakes are 10.69 seconds for the first one and 9.68 seconds for the second one. That makes the average of 10.18 seconds for these two instances. If we compare this result to the arithmetic mean for the second pair of examples which is 10.05, it can effortlessly be spotted that we were not right here: prefixed verbs necessitated students taking less time to finish the given task. It seems that, on average, the interviewees took additional 0.13 seconds to visually recognize *simple* verbs. However, when we compare examples 1 to 3 and 2 to 4, we can see that response times for examples 2 and 4 are almost the same and that examples 1 and 3 are the ones that create this difference. However, we have to state that the difference is not that big, and that we can rather talk about the same amount of time which is needed to recognize either *simple* or prefixed verbs. As for priming, it can be clearly spotted in the two pairs of word chains: in the first duo of examples positive priming is portrayed as 1.01 seconds, while the difference between 3 and 4 amounts to 0.81 seconds.

Examples 5 and 6 are particularly interesting because our two participants made two mistakes here. Both mistakes were made in examples 5: the students must have thought that *iznad* was a word, i.e. a preposition, and then found it impossible to finish resolving the word snake in 15 seconds. Instead, they should have hemmed it in together with *ograditi* and thus they would get *iznadograditi*. The problem found here can be tracked down to the famous puzzle whether prefixes in Serbian are one and the same thing as prepositions. We have already dealt with this issue, but it has to be admitted that verbs with more than one prefix are the most problematical for visual recognition due to their complexity.

Although we have not covered all 10 examples, we can now say that we have two word snakes with the largest average time, they are S5 and S6. This indicates that these two examples along with the problem they carry are the most challenging to handle. In comparison with the first pair of examples, it can be perceived that the interviewees were in need for another 1.85 seconds when they were solving the fourth pair of examples. It is obvious, but we must mention it again, that students found the first two examples easy and the third pair the most difficult due to the facts that the former have *"no-additional-element"* verbs and the latter have more than one prefix. Positive priming is clearly visible with examples 5 and 6: it took the examinees 12.87 seconds on average to solve example 5, while 11.20 seconds were needed to get to the bottom of example 6.

Before we finish with the examples 5 and 6, we should in all probability first pay attention to the result that can be obtained when the afore-said examples are weighed against the second pair of examples, 3 and 4. When we compare the second pair of examples to the third one, it can be perceived that students called for another 1.98 seconds to disentangle the third pair of word snakes. This result shows that it is more demanding to visually spot verbs with particles than not only *"simple"* verbs but also the verbs to which a prefix has been attached.

The fourth pair of word snakes is particularly interesting because we have here verbs with not only prefixes but also suffixes. As it can be seen in **Table 3**, the response latency for example 7 is 11.38 seconds, while for example 8 it equals 10.69 seconds. Previous to the comparison between the average times of the afore-said and other pairs of word

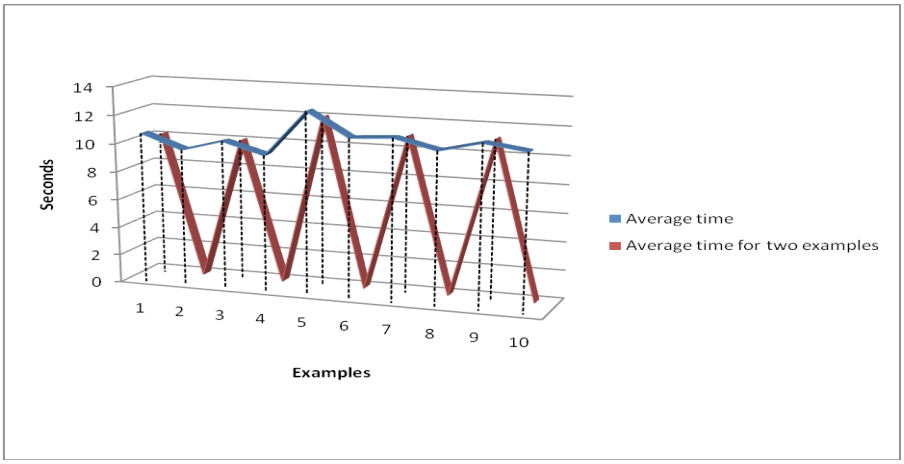
chains, a couple of words ought to be said about priming. Positive priming is more than easily visible with examples 7 and 8. The examinees needed 11.38 seconds on average for the recognition of words in 7, while for 8, which has the same structure as 7, they needed 10.69 seconds. This means that they finished dealing with the second word snake of the fourth pair for 0.69 seconds more quickly.

As far as the comparison of the penultimate pair to the second and the third pairs of word snakes is concerned, it can be stated that 0.98 seconds plus the average time for 3 and 4 were necessary for our examinees to unscramble both 7 and 8. In contrast to 3 and 4, we have to subtract a whole second (1.00) from the average value for examples 5 and 6 if we want to amount to the arithmetic mean for instances 7 and 8. Everything seems clear here. Due to the morphological complexity, it takes less time to visually recognize *single-prefixed* verbs (examples 3 and 4) than verbs with prefixes and suffixes (7 and 8), and it takes even more time for the optical perception of verbs to which more than one prefix is attached.

The last pair of Serbian examples, 9 and 10, brought one of the discrepancies between our expectations and the statistic. It was reckoned that the contestants of the research would most arduously find the solution to the last pair of examples, because the verbs in combination with prefixes yielded non-words. On the contrary, they found 9 and 10 easier than the third pair and more complicated than the first, second and fourth pairs of examples.

Another aspect of the last pair should be looked at and that is whether positive priming is expressed. From the very first sight, positive priming is noticeable. The first word snake in the last couple was unravelled in 11.38 seconds and the second word snake in 10.97 seconds. Positive priming here adds up to 0.41 seconds, which makes it the most insignificant. Since all of the instances have been embraced in the discussion, we can now take a look at priming in all the pairs of instances. As it has already been said, not a single pair of Serbian examples is characterized by negative priming. The third pair is typified not only by the largest amount of positive priming but also by the largest response latency. The next is the first pair, and then comes the second pair with positive priming of 0.81 seconds. The second lowest in terms of positive priming is the penultimate pair of examples with 0.69 seconds. All the things mentioned in this paragraph, can be visually noticed by following the peaks and valleys of the blue line in **Chart 1**.

Chart 1



The difference between the average latency time for 9 and 10 and the average response time for 7 and 8 amounts to 0.14 seconds on behalf of the fifth pair, while the difference between the last pair and the third pair of examples comes to 0.86 seconds on behalf of examples 5 and 6. It can be assumed that the task which has to be completed in 7 and 8 took less time than recognizing non-words in 9 and 10. But, the realization that verbs in 5 and 6 have to be grouped with more than one prefix also took more time than 7 and 8. The examinees needed less time for the first two pairs of examples than for the last pair of instances: the difference between the first and the last pair of is 0.99 seconds on behalf of the last pair, while the difference between 3 and 4 on the one hand and 9 and 10 on the other amounts to 1.12 seconds. It is more complicated to recognize non-word verbs than no-additional-element and prefixed verbs. All these differences between the pairs of examples can be graphically perceived by following the peaks of the red line in **Chart 1**.

6. Conclusion

As it has already been mentioned, the main hypothesis in this paper is to check whether one morphological structure of Serbian verbs, with or without additional elements (mainly prefixes), will enable faster or slower visual recognition of the verb with the same morphological structure, regardless of the meaning. For this purpose, a small-scale experiment of self-paced reading was created. The experiment consisted of ten word snakes. Participants were asked to make 5 meaningful morphological units (words) by dividing each word snake with only four vertical lines. Conducted at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Niš, the experiment included senior students of the English Department at the Faculty of Philosophy as interviewees (eight females and two males).

The obtained results indicate that positive morphological priming is something that has to be taken into account when we deal with Serbian prefixed verbs since it is present in each studied pair of our word snakes. Serbian prefixed verbs are easier for visual recognition than plain verbs, which can be ascribed to the fact that prefixed words, especially verbs, are one of the main features of the Slavic languages and our participants must have found prefixed verbs easy and not so complicated.

There are two main downsides of this research. The first one refers to the number of participants which should definitely be increased in future research related to this phenomenon. The second one encompasses the random selection of prefixes and words. Such selection can be advanced in forthcoming research by paying careful attention to the number of letters and the number of syllables, by taking into account derivational and etymological aspects of words, and by establishing criteria for the choice of prefixes.

The main contribution of this paper is twofold. First, this study adds to the relatively small amount of research that examines whether one morphological structure of a word can either impede or facilitate visual recognition of another word with the same morphological features. Second, the results of this study help provide a better understanding of the importance that we should place on the fact that one structure will facilitate the recognition of another, regardless of the meaning which has for a very long been the most important and an compulsory part when priming is being debated.

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МОРФОЛОШКО (СТРУКТУРАЛНО) ПРИМОВАЊЕ КОД ПРЕФИКСИРАНИХ ГЛАГОЛА У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ

Оно што овај рад узима за свој главни циљ јесте да испита да ли постоји такозвано морфолошко, или структурално, примовање током процеса визуелног препознавања глагола са или без префикса у српском језику. Да бисмо ово испитали и успели да утврдимо присуство овакве врсте примовања, спровели смо психолингвистички експеримент са студентима завршне године Департмана за англистику Филозофског факултета у Нишу 2009. године. Како до сада није било сличних истраживања, одлучили смо се за истраживање мањег обима. Тако је у овом експерименту учествовало десет студената из Ниша - 8 женског и 2 мушког пола. Просечна старост испитаника била је 23 године. Сам експеримент представља модификацију методе читања према темпу који сами испитаници одреде. Оно што смо желели да овим експериментом тестирамо јесте да ли приказивање једне морфолошке структуре (префиксираних глагола) у оквиру спојених речи може утицати на наше испитанике да им буде потребно више или мање времена да визуелно препознају ту исту структуру у виду друге речи, тј. глагола у нашем случају, која ће имати исте морфолошке карактеристике. Испитаницима је приказано десет група речи, али без икакве напомене да су по две групе испитивале један феномен. Стога је и наша хипотеза била интонирана у том правцу – испитаници ће брже препознати глагол исте морфолошке структуре у другој групи речи. Уколико је испитанику било потребно мање времена да рашчлани другу групу речи, онда ту можемо говорити о позитивном морфолошком прајмингу. Резултати су јасно довели до закључка да глагол једне морфолошке структуре јесте олакшао визуелно препознавање глагола истих морфолошких карактеристика и потврдио нашу хипотезу. Међутим, подједнако је било занимљиво и утврдити да су испитаницима најтежи за препознавање били они морфолошки облици глагола који су садржали по два префикса. Овај рад упућује на чињеницу да се поред семантичког примовања, које се већ дуго сматра најбитнијим и незаобилазним, и морфолошко примовање може узети не само у разматрање, већ и као предмет даљег и детаљнијег проучавања.

Кључне речи: српски, морфолошко примовање, глаголи, префикси