1 INTRODUCTION

AIM: Demonstrate that derivational paradigms are mental patterns dynamically organized around more than one axis in what we call cross-paradigms. Cross-paradigms are structured by affixes which may put different base-organized paradigms into interface.

EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE: Portuguese word-formation data collected from corpora (Linguateca, Corpus of Reference do Português Contemporâneo and Corpus do Português, 2013; gethers in 2014).

Theoretical Background: the idea of mental lexicon has been usually associated with the idea of prototype (Fodor, 1983) and the idea of thesaurus (Libben, 2000).

The mental lexicon largely depends on the choice of linking morphemes in a paradigmatic relation (Kroes, 2007).

2 LEXEME-BASE CLASS ORGANIZED PARADIGMS VS. AFFIX ORGANIZED PARADIGMS VS. CROSS-PARADIGMS

3 EXPERIMENT: EXPERIMENTAL DECISION TASK WITH PRIMING

Aim: evaluate response time and classification as ‘words’ (Y) or ‘non-words’ (N) of strings containing suffixes operated on in event deverbals in normal and corrected normal or brain-damaged normal. Undergraduate students of IBP.

Tasks: Lexical decision task with priming Procedure: web-base platform using the client-server model

4 RESULTS

5 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- Affixes may intervene in different paradigms, because, following Libben (2014), lexical representations in the mind era not fixed. Instead, they result from the selection of paradigms operated on by different paradigms (Rodrigues, 2014; Torto, 2013).

- This experience enables speakers to adequately interpret words such as bisbilhotismo, which does not follow the generalized lexeme-base-class paradigm where -ism(o) works (AD > N).

- This experience shows that affixes have features of different structures (phonological, semantic, syntactic, morphological, etc.) (following Booil and Lieber (2004) and Lieber (2004), and denying the separationist hypothesis (Beard, 1995)).

- In order to determine the paradigm, the affix may be operating only with a part of those structures. For instance, suffix -ag(e) contains information about the lexeme-class of the base it can correlate to form a new noun. When operating in a word as a suffix ‘landing on the moon’ (whose base is the verb ‘an astronaut’), suffix -ag(e) was not particularly selected because of the selected feature [correlate with verb]. It operates there because of its semantic feature [composed of individual categories] (cf. Lieber (2004), Rodrigues (2008; 2014); Rodrigues & Rio-Torto (2013)).

6 REFERENCES