Discussion summary:
Clahsen et al. (2010), part 2
[Derivational morphology]

Overview

Structure of article: Review of prior studies

Focus:
- Adult L2 learners (compared to L1 speakers)

- Morphological processing of complex words
    - Online tasks specifically
    - Irregular vs. regular inflection [what kind?]
    - Derivational morphology
    - Morphosyntactic phenomena (agreement, case)

Authors' theoretical position

How does the representation of these categories in the grammar differ, according to the authors?

(a) regular inflection
(b) productive derivation
(c) frozen inflected and derived forms

L1 studies

What results do the authors report for an L1 study contrasting these categories?
(Clahsen, Sonnenstuhl & Blevins, 2003)

	stem-priming effects	wh-wd freq effects
Nonproductive derivation		
Irregular inflection		
Productive derivation		
Regular inflection		

L1 studies

What results do the authors report for an L1 study contrasting these categories?
(Clahsen, Sonnenstuhl & Blevins, 2003)

	stem-priming effects	wh-wd freq effects
Nonproductive derivation	reduced	yes
Irregular inflection	reduced	yes
Productive derivation	full	yes
Regular inflection	full	(no) / (reduced)

L2 studies

Silva (2008)

- Deadjectival nominalizations with -ness and -ity

- Masked priming and visual lexical decision experiments

- Adult L2 learners of English
  - either Chinese or German as the L1

L2 studies

Silva (2008), Silva & Clahsen (2008) — Results

Table 2 Summary of experimental findings on derivational word forms in English

| | Lexical decision experiment | | Priming experiment | | | |
| | -*ness* forms | -*ity* forms | -*ness* forms | | -*ity* forms | |
	Low Freq.- High Freq.	Low Freq.- High Freq.	Test- Identity	Test- Control	Test- Identity	Test- Control
L1	66 ms*	25 ms*	6 ms	−44 ms*	−15 ms	−57 ms*
German L2	118 ms*	67 ms*	69 ms*	−52 ms*	31 ms$^{(*)}$	−83 ms*
Chinese L2	112 ms*	43 ms*	103 ms*	−97 ms*	72 ms*	−115 ms*

Note. The table presents RT differences between the low- and the high-frequency conditions in the lexical decision experiment and between Test versus Identity and Test versus (unrelated) Control conditions in the priming experiment.
*Significant at $p < .05$ by subjects and items.
$^{(*)}$Significant at $p < .05$ by subjects.
Source. Data from Silva and Clahsen (2008) and Silva (2008).

L2 studies

What do we conclude?

- In what way do L2 results look different from L1 for derivational morphology?

(Clahsen et al. (2010) warn that these findings are preliminary; more research is needed)