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This study explores the structure of the mental lexicon and the processing of Russian verbal morphology by three groups of speakers, adult American learners of Russian, Russian children aged 4-6 with normal linguistic development, and Russian children aged 4-7 with specific language impairment (SLI). It reports the results of three matching series of experiments conducted at the University of Maryland, USA and St. Petersburg State University, Russia. The theoretical framework for this study comes from research on the structure of the mental lexicon and modularity in morphological processing. So far, there are very few studies investigating the processing of complex verbal morphology, with most of the work done on Icelandic, Norwegian, Italian, German, and Russian (Chernigovskaya and Gor 2000, Clahsen 1999, Gor and Chernigovskaya 2001, 2003, Matcovich 1998, Orsolini and Marslen-Wilson 1997, Orsolini et al. 1998, Ragnasdóttir, Simonsen, and Plunkett 1997, Simonsen 2000). The current views are shaped predominantly by research on English regular and irregular past-tense inflection, which has been conducted within two competing approaches.