

Index

- adaptive control hypothesis, 34, 41, 42, 163, 175
 additive bilingualism, 7
 age of acquisition, 4, 6, 166
 age of onset, 70
 agraphia, 82
 alexia, 81
 alternate antagonistic recovery, 92
 alternation, 115
 amnesic (anomic) aphasia, 79
 antagonistic recovery, 92
 anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), 163
 anterior frontal regions, 35
 aphasia, 75, 77, 88
 asymmetrical switching costs, 39
 attention, 110
 auditory speech processing, 35

 basal ganglia, 58
 behavioral methods, 24
 BIA, 30–32, 41, 143–146, 148, 149
 BIA+, 30–32, 41, 144–146, 148
 BIA-d, 145, 149
 Bilingual Aphasia Test (BAT), 84, 88, 97
 bilingual aphasiology, 75, 77, 85
 Bilingual Code-Switching Profile, 178
 bilingual language acquisition, 45
 bilingual memory, 40, 102, 126, 128–133, 137, 143, 146
 bilingual mental lexicon, 46, 126, 127
 bilingual signature, 175
 bilingual switching questionnaire, 178
 bilingualism, 18, 122, 154
 bilingualism as a continuum, 3
 bilinguals, 5
 blended recovery, 92
 Boston Aphasia Classification, 79
 brain damage, 77, 83
 brain development, 71
 Broca's aphasia, 79
 Broca's area, 23

 Canadian Neurological Scale, 87
 Cascaded Model, 33
 central agraphia, 82
 CLI effects, 103, 110, 124
 code-switching, 8, 117, 132, 159
 cognate effect, 36
 cognate status, 100, 110, 135, 139
 cognates, 128
 cognition, 66
 cognitive neuroscience, 1
 Common European Framework of Reference for Language (CEFR), 123
 Communication Disorders, 76
 comprehension, 32
 conceptual mediation, 132, 133
 conceptual reorganizing, 139
 conceptual representation, 129
 conceptual store, 40, 132, 136, 138, 139, 141
 conceptual transfer, 102
 concrete words, 40, 134
 conduction aphasia, 79
 confounding factors, 8, 9
 consolidation, 53
 contrastive analysis hypothesis, 100, 113
 convergence, 165
 critical period, 47
 critical period hypothesis (CPH), 70
 cross-linguistic influence, 100, 111, 113
 cross-linguistic transfer, 99
 culture, 64

 deep dyslexia, 81
 dense code-switching, 159
 developmental studies, 152
 dichotic listening task, 25
 differential recovery, 92
 diffusion tensor imaging, 12
 Discrete Models, 33
 discursive transfer, 108
 distracter word, 36
 dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, 120

Index

247

- dreaming, 100, 121–125
 DTI, 12
 dynamic approach to bilingual aphasia, 77
 dynamic state of readjustment, 139
- early sequential bilingual, 6
 educational learning, 45
 EEG, 11, 13, 15–18, 50, 107, 118
 EEG-studies, 50
 emotion, 69
 encoding, 53
 English language learning experiences, 104
 English proficiency, 104, 123
 episodic memory, 56
 ERPs, 16, 35, 38, 61, 118, 120
 European Stroke Scale, 87
 experimental task, 79
 exposure, 110, 154, 164
 eye-tracking, 32, 45, 65
- fissures, 22
 fMRI, 11, 13–15, 25, 26, 35, 38, 40, 50, 53, 54, 71, 94, 119
 fNIRS, 15
 Frenchay Aphasia Screening Test, 87
 frequency, 3, 83, 110, 112
 frequency of language use, 3, 7, 83
 frontal areas, 35
 frontal lobe, 23
 functional near-infrared spectroscopy, 35
- global aphasia, 79
 gradient symbolic computation framework, 116
- hemisphere, 21, 25, 35, 42, 59, 76, 77
 hippocampus, 57
- IC Model, 34
 IFG, 164
 immersion, 155
 individual differences, 101, 152
 inhibitory control, 34, 39, 42, 146
 Inhibitory Control Model, 115, 144
 input, 67, 110, 112
 input frequency, 100, 110, 112–113, 125
 insertion, 115
 IQ, 45
- L1 acquisition, 70
 L1 network, 59
 L1–L2 connectivity, 145
 L1–L2 priming, 142
 L2 acquisition, 27, 62, 65, 71, 100, 112, 131, 156, 165
 L2 development, 138, 145
 L2 dream occurrences, 123, 124
 L2 environments, 123
 L2 exposure, 27, 69, 70
 L2 proficiency, 26–28, 32, 35, 40, 42, 76, 77, 83, 85, 95, 96, 105–108, 110, 111, 114, 118, 123, 124, 131, 133, 165, 166
 L2 proficiency level, 110, 124
 L2 representations, 59
 L2–L1 priming, 142, 143
 language acquisition, 67, 70
 language control, 31, 34, 38, 77, 115, 117, 162, 165, 168, 170
 language development, 60
 language dominance, 7, 31, 88, 94, 100, 103, 110, 112, 114, 123, 125, 129, 132, 174
 language impairment, 76, 78, 81, 83, 85, 87–89, 94
 language interaction, 65
 language mode, 175
 language mode hypothesis, 34
 language nodes, 30
 language nonselective access, 29
 language perception, 46
 language production, 33
 language proficiency, 4, 8, 69, 70, 84, 85, 111, 112, 122, 152, 157, 165, 177
 Language Screening Test, 87
 language switching, 17, 31, 39, 77, 86, 114, 117, 119, 120, 125, 167
 language typologies, 139
 language use, 6, 7, 52
 language-related factors, 78, 83, 86
 languages in contact, 45
 language-selective access, 29
 late bilingual, 6

- learning environment, 64
- left hemisphere, 22
- left inferior frontal gyrus, 27, 35
- length, 110
- lesion factors, 93
- lesion sites, 76–80, 97
- level of education, 45
- lexical decision, 31, 79, 114, 127, 128, 141, 142
- lexical mediation, 40, 139
- lexical robustness, 39, 42, 139
- lexical selection, 33, 112
- lexical transfer, 104
- localization, 21
- localization of activation, 17
- localizationalist approach, 76

- MEG, 13, 17, 120
- mental lexicon, 29, 33, 41, 102, 104, 126, 127, 148
- mixed transcortical aphasia, 79
- mixed-language picture naming, 38
- modulating, 35, 39, 94, 97, 125, 131
- momentary switching, 178
- monolingual, 32
- morphological awareness, 106
- morphological transfer, 105
- motor aphasia, 79
- multicenter studies, 180
- multilingual lexical-conceptual system, 139
- myelination, 71

- National Aphasia Association, 75
- National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 87
- native-like control of two languages, 2
- neural activity, 81
- neural organization, 35
- neuroimaging studies, 24, 27, 55
- non-lesion factors, 93

- objective measures, 177
- occipital lobe, 23

- parallel activation, 30
- parallel language activation, 139

- parallel recovery, 92
- parietal lobe, 23
- perceptual learning, 154
- peripheral agraphia, 82
- PET (positron emission topography), 14
- phoneme monitoring, 37
- phonological dyslexia, 81
- phonological transfer, 102
- picture naming task, 31, 38
- picture-word interference task, 37
- Pitre's law, 83
- posterior frontal operculum, 35
- PPA-logopenic, 95
- PPA-nonfluent, 95
- PPA-semantic, 95
- pragmatic transfer, 109
- prefrontal, 54, 57
- prefrontal cortex, 48, 53, 71, 77, 118–120, 163
- premorbid factors, 76, 87, 89
- prestige of languages, 155
- primary progressive aphasias (PPA), 94
- primary sensory and motor, 48
- production, 32
- proficiency, 40, 110, 111
- proficiency level, 2, 26, 106, 107, 109, 123, 131, 139
- psycholinguists, 45
- pure alexia, 81

- quality and quantity of input, 45

- reaction time, 16
- recall, 115
- recovery patterns, 76, 86, 89, 92, 93
- rehabilitation, 89, 91
- representation, 128
- restructuring, 164
- retrieval, 54
- Revised Hierarchical Model (RHM), 40, 131
- rhyme generation, 35
- Ribot's law, 83
- right hemisphere, 22

- second language, 62
- Selection by Proficiency Model, 39
- selective recovery, 92

Index

249

- semantic judgment, 26, 81
- semantic memory, 56
- Sense Model, 140, 142, 143, 149
- sensitivity, 154
- sensory aphasia, 79
- sentence comprehension, 33, 81
- sequential acquisition, 6
- SES, 68
- simultaneous bilingualism, 6
- SMRI, 12
- socioeconomic status, 68
- sociolinguistic transfer, 109
- speech perception, 60
- stroke, 94
- structural magnetic resonance imaging, 12
- structurally complex words, 127
- subtractive bilingualism, 7
- successive recovery, 92
- surface dyslexia, 81
- switching, 163, 164
- synaptogenesis, 48
- synonym generation, 35
- syntactic transfer, 101, 107, 108, 124

- tachistoscopic viewing, 25
- target picture, 36, 37

- temporal lobe, 23
- theoretical approaches, 76
- theories of memory systems, 56
- time-frequency analysis, 16
- tonal languages, 30
- transfer facilitation model, 106
- Trilingual Modified Hierarchical Model (TMHM), 139

- utterance, 33, 38, 44, 117

- variability, 94
- verbal-manual interference, 25
- vocabulary size, 45

- Wernicke's aphasia, 79
- Wernicke's area, 23
- within-language masked repetition effects, 141
- word choice transfer, 104
- word frequency, 143
- word generation, 33, 35, 81
- word production, 34
- word recognition, 29
- word repetition, 35, 79, 102
- working memory, 56