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Сборник издается по итогам Пятого Санкт-Петербургского зимнего симпозиума по экспериментальным исследованиям языка и речи, который прошел 16–17 декабря 2019 г. на факультете свободных искусств и наук Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета при поддержке Лаборатории поведенческой нейродинамики (грант Правительства РФ 14.W03.31.0010). Симпозиум собрал более 150 участников из различных городов России и из других стран. Представленные устные и стендовые доклады относились к междисциплинарной научной проблематике, связанной с экспериментальным изучением языка, речи, их психических и биологических механизмов, развития, патологии.

Papers collected in this volume were presented at the Fifth Saint Petersburg Winter Workshop on Experimental Studies of Speech and Language (Night Whites 2019). The workshop was hosted by the Faculty of liberal arts and sciences of Saint Petersburg State University on December 16–17, 2019 and supported by the Laboratory of Behavioural Neurodynamics (grant 14.W03.31.0010 from the Government of the Russian Federation). More than 150 participants from Russia and many other countries attended the workshop. The talks and posters focused on topics in the domain of psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, cognitive neuroscience, computational modelling of linguistic processes, neuropsychology, experimental phonetics.

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## **Processing highly reduced word forms in spontaneous Russian**

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The aim of this study was to describe highly reduced word forms in spoken Russian and to figure out possible mechanisms for their recognition. We used the recordings from the Corpus of transcribed Russian oral texts (overall duration about 115 minutes, 11 423 words).

We considered a word form to be highly reduced if it had 50 or more percent of all sounds omitted. We found only 119 such realizations in our material. Thus, we can conclude that the strong reduction of word forms is quite rare in spoken Russian.

We chose 17 highly reduced realizations and used them as stimuli in a dictation task experiment. For each of these realizations, assumptions were made on what can contribute to its recognition in a situation of natural communication. Based on these assumptions, the list of stimuli was compiled which included two or three contexts of different length for each realization.

62 native speakers of Russian (52 female) aged 18 to 24 years took part in the experiment. The results have showed that the amount of grammatical information in the context, the frequency of the word form and the frequency of its context have the strongest influence of the accuracy of recognition. For example, the duplication of the grammatical information in the left context significantly increases the chances for the correct recognition of a highly reduced word.

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Poster session 1 (December 16, 12:20-14:05), poster 14