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## Uticaj subjektivne frekvencije derivacionih sufiksa na brzinu obrade imenica srpskog jezika

U ovom radu je istraživano da li subjektivna frekvencija derivacionih sufiksa utiče na kognitivnu obradu imenica srpskog jezika. Prethodna istraživanja koja su se bavila ispitivanjem uticaja objektivne i subjektivne frekvencije imenica pokazala su da se visokofrekventne imenice obrađuju brže od niskofrekventnih. Rezultate konzistentne ovim pokazale su i studije koje su se bavile ispitivanjem uticaja objektivne frekvencije derivacionih sufiksa na brzinu obrade imenica. U ovom istraživanju ispitivan je uticaj subjektivne frekvencije derivacionih sufiksa na brzinu obrade imenica. Korišćeno je 30 parova imenica sa istom osnovom a različitim sufiksom po frekvenciji (*spavanje – spavaonica*). Na isti način je napravljeno 30 parova pseudoimenica koje su uz parove imenica korišćene kao stimulusi u zadatku vizuelne leksičke odluke. Statistička analiza je obavljena na prosečnim vrednostima vremena reagovanja, po stimulusima i ispitanicima ( $F1 \times F2$ ). Rezultati analize po stimulusima ( $F1$  – analiza kovarijanse) idu u prilog tome da subjektivna frekvencija sufiksa nema uticaja na obradu imenica, tj. da se imenice čiji se sufiksi razlikuju po frekvenciji obrađuju ujednačenom brzinom. Analiza po ispitanicima ( $F2$  – analiza varijanse) takođe ukazuje na to da različita subjektivna frekvencija sufiksa nema uticaja na vreme obrade imenica.

## Influence of Derivational Suffix Subjective Frequency on Processing of Serbian Nouns

In this research the derivational suffix subjective frequency effect on the processing of Serbian nouns was investigated. Information about objective frequency was obtained by searching the corpus of Serbian language and information about subjective frequency was gathered from the respondents. Previous research which looked at the relative and subjective frequency of whole

words showed that nouns with a high frequency are processed faster than low frequency nouns. Moreover, research analyzing the relative frequency of a derivational suffix showed the same results. The present experiment consisted of 30 pairs of nouns with the same root but a different frequency of the derivational suffix. One noun had a high frequency suffix and the other one had a low frequency suffix (e.g. *spavanje – spavaonica*). Additionally, 30 pairs of pseudo nouns were made based on this model and used together with the 30 pairs of nouns as the stimuli in the visual lexical decision task. The obtained results have shown that the derivational suffix's subjective frequency does not affect the speed of processing nouns in Serbian. This means that nouns with a high frequency derivational suffix are processed at the same speed as nouns with low frequency derivational suffix. The additional analyses that were carried out controlled the length of word measured by the number of syllables, the length of word measured by the number of letters and the (relative) lemma frequency which was taken from the Frequency Dictionary of Contemporary Serbian by Đorđe Kostić. The goal of these analyses was to examine whether the subjective frequency of the derivational suffix affects the speed of processing nouns when these three variables were controlled, and the results were the same. The only case when the processing of nouns was under the influence of suffix frequency was when the controlled variables were the length of word measured by the number of syllables and the number of letters, but the lemma frequency was not controlled.

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