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Delta-band power indexes decompositional lexical access in Brazilian Portuguese

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Does phonological onset overlap in a prime-target pair (*espada*–*esparadrapo* / sword-adhesive tape) facilitate target recognition as strongly as morphological relatedness (*globo*–*globalização* / globe-globalization)? Brazilian Portuguese speakers perform an auditory–visual priming lexical-decision task while EEG is recorded and analyzed in the time–frequency domain. Prime–target pairs manipulate (i) relation type: onset phonological overlap vs shared morphological base, and (ii) target length (7, 9, 12 graphemes). Within each length, targets vary in morphological depth: simplex [root+category] (e.g., *carangueijo* / crab) versus derived forms with two to four additional layers (e.g., *penalização* / penalization). We test whether delta-band ($\approx 1\text{--}4$ Hz) power indexes decompositional structure building: we predict greater delta power for morphologically complex targets, scaling with derivational depth, and weaker or absent scaling for purely phonological overlap. Data collection is ongoing; full analyses and results will be reported at the meeting. (145)