In Psycholinguistics, the manipulation and/or control of words’ objective (e.g., word frequency), and subjective ratings, such as familiarity (i.e., how often we come in contact with a word), imageability (i.e., how easy it is for a word to elicit mental images), and age-of-acquisition (i.e., how early in life we learn a word) is critical in contemporary research. The availability of these measures however is limited for European Portuguese (EP).

Because collecting norms for these subjective variables is a time-consuming process, we present an innovative triangulation method which aims at obtaining these indices in a fast and reliable way for EP researchers. These estimated statistics will be available on the Procura-PALavras (P-PAL) on-line application.

**Triangulation Method**

- Normalizing the statistics between languages;
- Importing statistics to a single database;
- Connecting statistics by linking words from each language through its equivalent in EP ensuring that ENG-to-SP and SP-to-ENG translations match;
- Filtering out erroneous or low confidence translations;
- Determining Pearson correlations between languages in each index;
- Computing normative values for EP by ENG-SP means in each index.

**Conclusions:**
- Correlations between languages were positive (ranging between .30 and .86) and statistically significant (p<.001) for all indices, especially WF and IMAG.
- Triangulation seems to be a reliable method to obtain estimated word ratings for EP (results for FAM in SP-to-EP and ENG-to-EP may be less accurate because of the low correlations).
- Future research should compare data obtained from triangulation with those from normative studies as they become available for EP researchers.

**References:**

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