

ENG511 mid Spring 2019

Objectives

1. The term Psycholinguistics was coined in 1936 by **Jacob Robert Kantor**.
2. Perception of continuous speech is different from our perception of **individual words**
3. Figurative language is language that literally means **one thing** but is taken to mean another.
4. Numerous studies show that meaning **predominates** in our retention of sentences.
5. For Building Global Structure ,we need to consider what aspect of **performance** is being.
6. Every conversation has a topic development phase which is framed by opening and **closing** phrase.
7. Until the early part of their second year, infants communicate with their world primarily in **nonverbal** ways.
8. Pre-operational stage is **Toddler and Early Childhood**.

Subjective

Q. Explain Memory (3 marks)

Memory: “process of retaining information over time” What do we remember after one exposure to a single sentence? e, our memory for sentences is a mixture of the meaning of the sentences, their wording, and the inferences we draw at the time of comprehension. Numerous studies show that meaning predominates in our retention of sentences.

Q. Define lexical objects (3 marks)

The basic objects (such as words) described in a lexicon. It is becoming customary in lexicography and computational linguistics to refer to the lexical sign, i.e. an object associated with attributes denoting orthogonal kinds of lexical information. A second kind of lexical object is the lexical sign class or archi-sign in which similar lexical objects are grouped together, each characterized by subsets of the lexical information required to characterize specific lexical signs. These class-based generalizations may be organized in terms of implication rules (redundancy rules), subsumption lattices, type hierarchies, or default inheritance hierarchies.

Q. There are six semantic networks. Name any three of them. (3 marks)

- Definitional Networks
- Assertional Networks

- Implicational Networks
- Executable Networks
- Learning Networks
- Hybrid Networks

Q. Explain briefly "Propositional Representation"(5 marks)

Propositional representation is the psychological theory, first developed in 1973 by Dr. Zenon Pylyshyn that mental relationships between objects are represented by symbols and not by mental images of the scene. A propositional network describing the sentence "John believes that Anna will pass her exam" is Each circle represents a single proposition, and the connections between the circles describe a network of propositions. Another example is the sentence "Debby donated a big amount of money to Greenpeace, an organization which protects the environment", which contains the propositions "Debby donated money to Greenpeace", "The amount of money was big" and "Greenpeace protects the environment". If one or more of the propositions is false, the whole sentence is false

Q. How we can identify "Participants and Non-participants"(5 marks).

During conversations, speakers establish their and others' participant roles (who participates in the conversation and in what capacity)

- We resort to a variety of strategies when dealing with overhearers, including disclosure, concealment, and indifference
- We resort to a variety of strategies in private conversations to conceal our meaning from eavesdroppers, including referring to personal events (for example, the event we talked about yesterday)

Q. Write down the "Semantic and Syntactic factors in Speech perception"(5 marks)

Context and Speech Recognition

A word isolated from its context becomes less intelligible (Pollack & Pickett, 1964).

Phonemic Restoration

1. It was found that the *eel was on the axle.
2. It was found that the *eel was on the shoe

Mispronunciation detection

1. It has been suggested that students be required to preregister

Overall, Contextual information powerfully influences the perception of individual speech segments. Our perception of speech segments in continuous speech appears to be an interaction of various levels of analysis that proceed simultaneously in the course of language processing.

Q. Turn taking

Turn-taking has been described as a process which obtain a distribution of talk across two participants. The time gap between one person stopping and the other starting being just a few fractions of a second, yet the co-ordination is achieved with some rapidity and turns are appropriated in orderly fashion.

Q. Motor theory

The motor theory of speech perception is the hypothesis that people perceive spoken words by identifying the vocal tract gestures with which they are pronounced rather than by identifying the sound patterns that speech generates.

- A theory of speech perception based on the notion that perception proceeds “by reference” to production (Liberman et al., 1967).

- Listeners use implicit articulatory knowledge
- The main rationale for the motor theory is that it deals effectively with the lack of Invariance.
- Teaching students to produce sounds silently aids them in the identification of new sounds.
- The areas responsible for language perception and production are distinct and separate and
- The motor theory would expect a closer neurological link between these functions.

Hence, The motor theory of speech perception claims that we perceive speech sounds by identifying the intended phonetic gestures that may produce the sounds. In addition, the theory has implications for neurolinguistics and language acquisition in children.

Q. PROPERTIES of speech error

Common Properties of Speech Error Spontaneous speech errors (slips of the tongue), although infrequent, reveal planning units in the production of speech. Slips tend to occur in highly regular patterns.

- Elements that interact with one another tend to come from similar linguistic environments
 - the little burst of beaden (beast of burden)
 - you’re not a poojin pitterdowner, are you? (Pigeon putterdowner)
 - children interfere with your nife lite (night life).

Second, elements that interact with one another tend to be similar to one another. Sesame Street crackers (sesame seed crackers)

Third, even when slips produce novel linguistic items, they are generally consistent with the phonological rules of the language

Finally, speech errors reveal consistent stress patterns.

To sum up , with regard to common properties, speech errors are hardly random; in fact, they occur in highly regular patterns. Elements of interaction and consistency of phonological rules with linguistic items are the main features of the properties.

Q. Example of metaphor

- Metaphors are not creative expressions but rather instantiations of underlying conceptual metaphors.
- Metaphors are accessed quickly because they instantiate conceptual metaphors

Hence, the evidence to date does not support the pragmatic theory that we comprehend figurative language by first considering and then rejecting the literal meaning. The conceptual theory appears best equipped to explain instances in which we automatically access figurative meaning.

Q. Grammatical concept of children

Lexical development refers to changes that occur in vocabulary knowledge over childhood, and how children of different ages assign meanings to words, and how these meanings change in response to various experiences.

Children's acquisition of the sound system of their language does not occur in isolation of the communicative processes rather, children come to the task of learning phonology with some knowledge of how to communicate in nonverbal ways.

Children acquire grammatical morphemes gradually, over a period of years. During this time, their sentences get longer and more complex. Some of the changes in sentence length reflect the fact that children are now able to express agent, action, and object in a single sentence.

Children acquire grammatical morphemes gradually throughout the preschool years. Complex syntactic constructions such as negatives, questions, and relative clauses are also developed during the preschool years.

Q. Give your concept about linguistic productivity in 3 4 lines

Ability to create and comprehend novel utterances. We produce new sentences always in terms of referents and often in terms of forms. We store rules for creating sentences instead of storing sentences. Hence, Four basic grammatical concepts are duality of patterning, morphology, phrase structure, and linguistic productivity.

Q. Lexical access

How language users recognize a lexical item's meaning is an important concept. Thus the models of lexical access attempt to explain how individuals access words and their related meanings in our minds. There are two major classes of models that detail how lexical entries are retrieved during reading and listening tasks. The first type of model is known as serial search models, whereas the second type are parallel access models.

Q. Working memory

Working memory is a cognitive system with a limited capacity that is responsible for temporarily holding information available for processing. Individual differences in working memory might influence how we comprehend discourse.

- The limited resources of working memory are allocated to processing certain tasks as well as to temporarily storing the results of these tasks.
- Daneman and Carpenter developed a complex reading span task to examine trade-off position of tasks.
- They found a significant correlation between reading span and reading comprehension
- Individuals with smaller reading spans had smaller working memory capacity.

Q. Role of agreement in linguistics planning:

Agreement happens when a word changes form depending on the other words to which it relates. For example, in Standard English, one may say I am or he is, but not "I is" or "he am". This is because the grammar of the language requires that the verb and its subject agree in person.

Bock and Cutting (1992) examined agreement errors as a function of the material that intervened between the head noun and the verb.

The report of the destructive fires were accurate. (16) The report that they controlled the fires were printed in the paper.

Agreement poses a problem for most current production models. e.g. "The largest of them is red"

There are nouns that do not carry the plural morpheme but nonetheless agree with the plural forms of verbs e.g. "the personnel are very busy this time of year".

Eberhard et al. (2005) state "Agreement is not only syntactic, not only semantic, and not only pragmatic, but all of these things at once" (p. 531).

So, the Agreement means that sentence parts match. Subjects must agree with verbs, and pronouns must agree with antecedents. Singular subjects need singular verbs; plural subjects need plural verbs.

Q. Transformation grammar

Transformational grammar was an influential theory of grammar formulated by Chomsky in the late 1950s (Chomsky, 1957, 1965). Language and Grammar From a linguistic perspective, a grammar is a description of a person's linguistic knowledge. Grammar: A formal device with a finite set of rules that generates the sentences in the language.

Q. Editing process intervene between planning of Utterances of its articulation:

In addition to the stages of planning, evidence indicates that editing processes intervene between the planning of an utterance and its articulation. These editing operations might provide a last check to determine whether the planned utterance is linguistically and socially acceptable.

- Laboratory-induced speech errors
- Phonological bias technique
- ball doze
- bash door

Lexical bias effect

- big dutch
- bang doll

Results suggest that during speech we sometimes develop more than a single speech plan and that when this occurs the two plans may compete for production which is why certain types of errors may be understood as evidence of an editing process

Q. Three TYPES of psycholinguistic

- Developmental psycholinguistics
- Social psycholinguistics
- Educational psycholinguistics
- Neuro-psycholinguistics
- Experimental psycholinguistics
- Applied psycholinguistics

Q. define term pre linguistic

Children's construction of language emerges from their understanding of communication prior to language. Their comprehension and production of gestures reveal a basic understanding of communication processes.

Development of Communicative Intent: The major criteria to reveal intent (1) waiting, (2) persistence, and (3) development of alternative plans.

At about 8 months of age, infants become more purposeful in their behavior

□ Beginning of Intentional Communication: two communicative acts: assertions (or declaratives), the use of an object as a means of obtaining adult attention; and requests (or imperatives), the use of adults as means to an object.

Q. scope of psycholinguistic:

- Psycholinguistics is a part of the emerging field of study called cognitive science.
- It is concerned with the relationship between the human mind and the language
- It is interested in the ways of storing lexical items and syntactic rules in mind
- It is also interested in the processes of memory involved in perception and interpretation of texts

Q. propositional representation short note

Speakers in all languages possess abstract concepts about the sounds they articulate. In other words, they believe that they have an accurate awareness of speech sounds that they utter. Typically, though, there is a discrepancy between speakers' own ideas about the sounds in their language use, and what they are actually articulating in practice. The underlying representation (UR) refers to speakers' abstract concepts of their phones (language sounds), and the surface form (SF) refers the phones that are actually produced.

This does not at all stand to mean that UR somehow 'does not exist', nor does it entail that UR is an 'incorrect' version of SF. To clarify, the UR does exist, and it is 'correct' at the abstract level. The SF is what 'surfaces' in speech after the UR has been modified by undergoing a phonological process. Surface forms are a net result of one or more of phonological processes that occur systematically during the last stage of language production. Phonological processes (e.g. substitution, assimilation, epenthesis) cause the alternation of phonemes based phonological environments in which they are found. Environments can exist within morphemes, syllables of word segments; they can also be phrasal and exist across word boundaries when phonological processes such as vowel harmony are at play.

Q. psycholinguistic cover three main point explain by Clark& Clark

1. Comprehension: How people understand spoken and written language
 - a. Imitation
 - b. Conditioning
 - c. Social cognition
2. Speech production: How people produce language

Spoken words are selected to be produced, have their phonetics formulated and then finally are articulated by the motor system in the vocal apparatus

3. Language Acquisition: How people learn language

Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words to communicate.

Q. identifying participants and nonparticipants explain:

During conversations, speakers establish their and others' participant roles (who participates in the conversation and in what capacity)

- We resort to a variety of strategies when dealing with overhearers, including disclosure, concealment, and indifference
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Conversations often take place in a context in which various types of nonparticipants are also present.

The roles of the participants during social interaction are particularly important for understanding spoken discourse. While these roles might be fixed in some social settings (e.g. lectures), most conversational settings allow for shifting of roles.