

ENG511

Introduction to Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics studies the psychological processes underlying language use.

The Nature of Language: Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics examines language as a cognitive ability.

Psycholinguistics encompasses:

- Language acquisition
- Language processing
- Language production
- Language comprehension

Language processes involve:

- Phonological
- Syntactic
- Semantic
- Pragmatic knowledge

The Historical Context

Early psycholinguistics drew from:

- Behaviorism
- Structuralism
- Cognitive psychology

Working Memory and Long-term Memory

Working memory temporarily holds information; long-term memory stores linguistic knowledge.

Central Issues in Language Processing

- Language representation
- Language retrieval

- Language production

Examples of Language Processing

- Speech perception
- Speech production
- Reading comprehension
- Writing

Development of Processing System

Language development involves:

- Infancy
- Childhood
- Adolescence
- Adulthood

Developing Working and Long Term Memory

Memory development supports language acquisition.

Perception of Language

Language perception involves:

- Speech segmentation
- Phoneme recognition
- Syntactic parsing

The Structure of Speech

- Phonemes
- Morphemes
- Syntactic units

The Motor Theory of Speech Perception

The motor theory proposes speech perception involves articulatory processes.

Perception of Continuous Speech

Continuous speech perception involves:

- Contextual processing
- Top-down processing

Perception of Written Language

- Visual processing
- Lexical access

Phonological Knowledge

Phonological knowledge concerns sound patterns.

Phonological Knowledge: Conceptual and Empirical Issues

Phonological knowledge involves:

- Phonemes
- Allophones
- Syllable structure

Semantic Knowledge

Semantic knowledge concerns meaning.

Semantic Barriers

Semantic barriers hinder communication.

Schemata

Schemata are mental frameworks for organizing knowledge.

Genres

Genres categorize texts.

Narrative Discourse Processing

Narrative processing involves:

- Story comprehension
- Character understanding

Inaccessibility of Knowledge

Inaccessible knowledge affects language processing.

Identifying the Main Points

- Text analysis
- Contextual understanding

Building Global Structures

Global structures integrate information.

Grammatical concepts include:

- Phrase structure
- Verb agreement

Insights from Sign Language

Sign language research informs linguistic theory.

Transformational Grammar

Transformational grammar examines syntactic structures.

Issues in Grammatical Theory

Grammatical theory addresses:

- Universality
- Relativity

Introduction of Production of Speech

Speech production involves:

- Planning
- Articulation

Language Slips of Tongue

Language slips reveal cognitive processes.

Types of Error

Error types include:

- Phonological
- Syntactic
- Semantic

Common Properties of Speech Error

Speech errors share characteristics.

Explanations of Speech Errors

Explanations include:

- Freudian
- Psycholinguistic
- Cognitive

Freud's View of Slips of Tongue

Freud viewed slips as revealing unconscious thoughts.

Parallel Models of Linguistic Planning

Parallel models propose simultaneous planning.

Planning and Production

Language production involves planning and articulation.

Articulating Cycle

The articulating cycle includes:

- Planning
- Articulation
- Self-monitoring
- Editing

Self-Monitoring

Self-monitoring detects and corrects errors.

Editing

Editing refines language output.

Expressions

Expressions convey meaning through language.

Insights from Sign Language

Sign language research informs language production theories.

Production Rate

Production rate concerns the speed of language output.

The Structure of Conversation

Conversations involve:

- Opening
- Closing
- Turn-taking
- Topic negotiation

Opening Conversations

Conversations begin with:

- Greetings
- Introductions
- Small talk

Closing Conversations

Conversations end with:

- Farewells
- Summaries
- Future plans

Taking Turns

Turn-taking involves:

- Initiating
- Responding
- Switching

Negotiating Topics

Topic negotiation involves:

- Introduction
- Maintenance
- Shift

Identifying Participants and Nonparticipants

Participants and nonparticipants are identified through:

- Verbal cues
- Nonverbal cues

Friends and Acquaintance

Friendship and acquaintance affect conversation dynamics.

Conversational Strategies

- Cooperative
- Competitive
- Conflictual

Conversational Settings

Conversational settings influence language use.

Therapeutic Discourse

Therapeutic discourse involves:

- Counselor-client interaction
- Supportive conversation

Institutional discourse includes:

- Educational
- Medical
- Legal

Prelinguistic Communication

Prelinguistic communication involves:

- Gestures
- Vocalizations
- Facial expressions

Early Phonology

Early phonology develops:

- Babbling
- Phoneme recognition

Early Words

Early words emerge:

- Lexical development
- Vocabulary expansion

Early Grammar

Early grammar involves:

- Syntactic development
- Morphological emergence

Emergence of Grammatical Categories

Grammatical categories develop:

- Nouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives

Later Grammar

Later grammar involves:

- Complex sentence structures
- Subordination

Cross-Linguistic Differences

Cross-linguistic differences concern:

- Language-specific structures
- Universal principles

Metalinguistic and Discourse

Metalinguistic awareness involves:

- Language reflection
- Discourse understanding

Discourse Processes in Children

Children develop discourse skills:

- Narrative
- Conversation

Language in School

Language in school concerns:

- Language instruction
- Literacy development

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