

Linguistics 26-10-2023

Two head focused **interdisciplinary** : two cognitive science interdisciplinary that deal with the mental aspects of language

Mind and Brain

Mind: Non physical

Brain: physical

Two cognitive sciences are **psycholinguistics** and **neurolinguistics**

Methods from **psychology** and **neurology** and linguistics combined together to generate a full understanding of human language

Psycholinguistics interdisciplinary emphasis on the cognitive processes responsible for acquisition

Psycholinguistics studies interaction between language and mind, focusing on the mental processes laying behind the acquisition, the comprehension, and the production of language

First major topic of **Psycholinguistics** is **language acquisition**

Usually **language acquisition** means children's acquisition of their native language or how do children come to know their native language

Although language is complex they quickly and easily learn it

According to behaviorists (behaviorism): children learn language gradually through observations of caregivers and imitation. They are born with innate ability to learn language via cognitive and neural mechanisms that are part of being human that make them learn it easily

Second major in Psycholinguistics topic is

Speech production: the process of developing and creating speech for children and adults

:A child develops speech in different stages

During the first few months, the child produces speech described as (babbling)(meaningless vocal sounds

At around 1 year old the child can produce 1 word

At the age of 2 years can produce 2 words these are called telegraphic phase – clipped speech (contains only content words in (the same way as a telegram message

After 2.5 years the child begins to introduce variation in word forms using inflection, and the child's vocabulary begins to expand rapidly

After 3.5-4 years old child begin to build full sentence

Adults: develop speech in three levels, **Conceptualization**, **Formulation**, and **Articulation**

Conceptualization: is thinking of things to say (mentalese language – (thoughts

Two ways of thinking - syntax thinking (words) or imagistic thinking ((image

Conceptualization process: the process of linking a desired message to the spoken words-process of determining what to say about a concept, an idea

The product-result of this step is **preverbal representation - conceptual representation of what** is intended to be said: once it's generated, a process of linguistic encoding(formulation) is started

Formulation: the process of matching conceptual representation with words

two steps:

The grammatical encoding and the phonological encoding

The grammatical: the process of lemma selection (lexicalization)
lemma a word with all its grammatical-inflection forms (like
(eat-eaten-ate

You can find these words in a well-organized system of lexical representations in every human mind called mental lexicon (Contains all the information about words, words structure, words, (.pronunciation, words, meaning ,etc

the product(result) of this step grammatical encoding (lemma selection) is an internal output (surface form) includes grammatical aspects

:to turn this into phonetic form

Phonological encoding (form selection): getting back morphological, phonological specifications of the generated surface form to be sent to **articulators** (final step) which turn it into **audible speech**

The result from this step (Phonological encoding) is called the phonetic output