

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

- (def) the study of the psychological processes involved in language (Harley, 2008, p. 4)
- Psycholinguists study understanding, producing, and remembering language
 - i.e., interested in talking, listening, reading, writing, and memory for language
- Related to cognitive psychology, uses experimental methods
- Why do SLPs care about psycholinguistics?
 - Knowledge of normal supports understanding of disorders
 - Examples and information gained from disorders (e.g., "language in exceptional circumstances") reveals info for normal

WHAT IS LANGUAGE?

- (def) a system of symbols and rules that enable us to communicate
- Unique to humans
- Fundamentals of linguistics or the components of language: semantics, syntax, morphology, pragmatics, phonetics, phonology (p. 5 Harley, 2008, review definitions).
- Also, inflectional vs. derivational morphology, word, lexicon (pp. 5-6 for definitions)

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

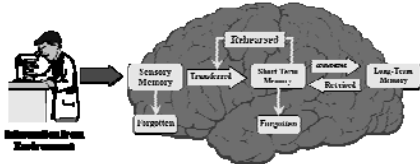
- Relatively Young Field
 - 1951 Conference in Cornell focused on scientific study of psychology of language
 - Osgood and Sebeok (1954) term "psycholinguistics" used
 - Chomsky (1959) review of Skinner's book, *Verbal Behavior* (1957).
- Roots in Psychology and Linguistics
 - Merge psychological principles/information with linguistic principles, particularly as described by Chomsky

FORMATIVE ASPECTS OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

- o Structuralism
 - Attempts to describe the units of language, categories and relationships, particularly of grammar
- o Knowledge or intuitions of what is “grammatical” (p.10)
 - What did the pig give to the donkey?
 - *What did the pig sleep to donkey?
- o Behaviorism influence
 - Stimulus – Response, Associations
- o Transformational Grammar
- o Information theory influence
 - Probability/redundancy in language, telecommunications
 - Relationship to cognitive psychology, which has now essentially absorbed field of psycholinguistics

BOXOLOGY

- o Information processing represented in flow diagrams
- o Flow diagrams often include levels of processing
- o “Computational” metaphor
- o Really boxes? No, but supports understanding of the architecture of the language system and relationships



COGNITIVE SCIENCE

- Draws from all of the following...
- o Psychology – adult and developmental
 - o Philosophy
 - o Linguistics
 - o Anthropology
 - o Neuroscience
 - o Artificial Intelligence

CONNECTIONISM

- Aka Parallel Distributive Processing OR Neural Networks
- Activation = energy of a concept, like heat
 - Can spread, like electricity flowing
 - Input activates information in our brains
 - For example, odors
 - More importantly, words
- Priming, particularly semantic priming
 - Things that are related in processing will either assist or interfere with one another
 - Things that are unrelated will show no effects on one another
 - Facilitation and Inhibition
 - Stroop Effect = example of Inhibition
 - Neuroscience For Kids - stroop effect