

Lecture 3  
Psycholinguistic Research Methods II  
**Vocabulary Processing**

**Reminder**

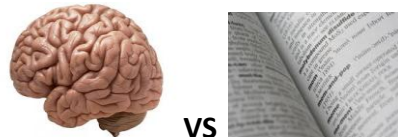
Language processing is mind-internal and thus cannot be seen/observed. Therefore, psycholinguists analyze linguistic behavior instead.

Contents

- How are vocabulary items organized in the mind?
- The tip of the tongue phenomenon:
  - What does it mean?
  - What explanations does it offer?

How are entries (i.e. words) organized in the mind?

Lexical items are organized alphabetically in a **dictionary**, in the **brain**, however, vocabulary items are organized differently.



It was on the tip of my tongue!

Have you been in a situation where you could remember the meaning of a word, its sound, its first letter, or other words it rhymes with, but could not remember the word you were looking for?

**Tip of the tongue** definition:

Remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself.

It was on the tip of my tongue!

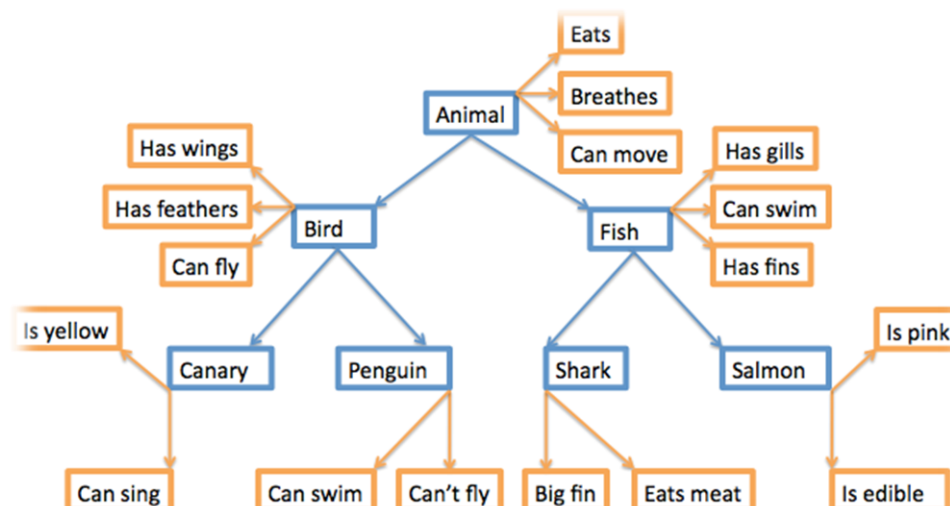
Similarly, have you been in a situation where you could remember some details about a word you came across, but you were not sure what does the word mean?

(e.g. eagle: bird + predator)

**Why** does the **tip of the tongue** phenomenon often happen to us?

Lexical entries are grouped in the brain as a complex network, according to their sound and meaning.

How does the mind organize entries (i.e. lexical items)?



## Vocabulary experiments

**Lexical decision** and **priming** are two experiments which help us understand:

How are entries (i.e. words) linked together?

How are entries accessed?

What information is contained in an entry?

**These two experiments** are going to be discussed in detail in the upcoming lecture...

## Exercise

Choose the right item:

In psycholinguistics, one thing we can learn from the tip of the tongue phenomenon is that:

- Lexical entries are easy to forget
- Lexical entries are organised alphabetically in our mind
- Entries are grouped in the mind (e.g. according to their meaning and sound)
- Entries are stored independently in the mind

The answer is (c). You may need to view this lecture again if you did not choose the right answer!