

❖ Lecture #1

Language	is the primary communication system for human beings, but it is not the only way to communicate
Linguistic Creativity	Unlimited number of linguistic utterances
Prescriptive grammar	how language <u>should be used</u>
Descriptive grammar	how a certain language is actually used by its native speakers
Linguistic competence	is the linguistic knowledge that provides a system for pairing sound and meaning
Linguistic Performance	is the use of such knowledge in the actual processing of sentences

❖ Lecture #2

Slips of the tongue	exchanging morphemes within a sentence
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❖ Lecture #3

Tip of the tongue	Remembering some details about a word, but not the word itself
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❖ Lecture #4

Response latency	is the time it takes for the a participant to respond “yes or no”
Response accuracy	is whether or not the participant responded accurately
Priming	an extension of lexical decision task

❖ Lecture #6

Neurolinguistics	is the study of the representation of language in the brain
Aphasia	language impairment caused by brain injury
Broca's aphasia (non-fluent aphasia)	Is characterized by halting, effortful <u>speech</u> ; it is associated with damage involving Broca's area in the frontal 'front' lobe of the left hemisphere
Wernicke's aphasia (fluent aphasia)	Is characterized by fluent <u>meaningless strings</u> ; it is caused by damage involving Wernicke's area in the temporal 'back' lobe of the left hemisphere
Contra-lateral control	The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body, and vice-versa

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Language Acquisition Device (LAD)	a property of the child's brain that gives it a tendency for acquiring language
Babbling	produce consonant-vowel strings

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Unilingual mode	consulting <u>only one</u> of the grammars leads to production in one of the two languages
Bilingual mode	When the bilingual's <u>two languages</u> are being used in the same conversation, the speaker has access to both grammars and lexical items from both languages
Code-switching	switching between two languages in one conversation
Grammatical encoding	Building a linguistic structure for the intended meaning

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Bottom-up processing	Using the acoustic signal to understand speech
Top-down information	Using contextual information to understand speech
Orthography	is the writing system of a language

❖ Lecture #11

Word's cohort	consists of all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes
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❖ Lecture #12

Clause boundary	the location where a new clause begins
Structural ambiguity	one sentence with more than one meaning
Filler	An element that has been moved, and it has left a gap at its original position

❖ Lecture #13

Prosody	is the intonation and phrasing of a sentence
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❖ Lecture #14

Anaphor	is a linguistic device that refers to someone or something that has been mentioned in the previous context
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