Lecture one

- 1. Psycholinguistics is an?
- Interdisciplinary.

- 2. Psycholinguistics is a field of study relating to more than one branch of knowledge that means it is?
- Interdisciplinary.
- 3. A field of study in which the goals are to understand how people acquire language, how people use language to speak and understand one another and how language is represented and processed in the brain?

- Psycholinguistics.
- 4. Language is a system that allows people immense?
 - Creativity.

- 5. A common place to every person who knows a language?
- Linguistic creativity.

- 6. Many mammals have couple sets of?
- Calls and cries.

- 7. Language is distinct from?
- Speech, thought and communication.

8. It is used to convey thoughts through speech?

-	Language.
	تستخدم لتوصيل الافكار عن طريق الحديث ؟ اللغة
9.	is the primary communication system for the human species?
-	Language.
	هو النظام الاساسي الذي يستخدمه البشر في عملية التواصل ؟ اللغة
10	The most frequent mode for transmitting linguistic information?
-	Speech.
	اكثر الانظمة شيوعا لنقل المعلومات اللغوية ؟ الحديث
11	. Modes of transmitting information includes?
-	Gestures, speech, graphic representations in writing (Orthograp
	من طرق نقل المعلومات؟ الإشارات و الحديث, التمثيل الخطي عن طريق الكتابة
12	. People verbalize their using language?
-	Thoughts.
	يحول الناس الافكار الى الفاظ عن طريق استخدام اللغة
13	. Infants, people who suffer from neurological pathologies and ma
	animals?
-	Can think but cannot communicate through language.
	الرضع و المصابين بامراض عصبية و الحيوانات ؟ يمكنهم التفكير و لكن لا
•	مكنهم التعبير عن افكار هم باستخدام اللغة
14	. It represents an individual's general intelligence?
-	Thoughts.
	تمثل الذكاء العام لشخص ما ؟ الافكار
15	. Language is primarily?
-	Oral.
	اللغة في الاساس هي ؟ لفظية
16	. Writing is?
-	A culture artifact.
	تعتبر الكتابة ؟ نتاج ثقافي من صنع الانسان

-	Biological.
	الحديث يعتبر؟ بيولوجي
18.	The earliest writing samples are around?
-	5000 years.
	اول اشكال الكتابة كانت من حوالي ؟ 5000 سنة
19.	They can express their thoughts in two languages?
-	Bilinguals.
	يمكنهم التعبير عن افكار هم بلغتين مختلفتين ؟ ثنايي اللغة
20.	In English?
-	Letters represents sounds.
-	Another answer: (English is Alphabetical)
	في اللغة الانجليزية ؟. تعبر الحروف عن الاصوات
21.	In Chinese?
-	Symbols represent words.
	في اللغة الصينية ؟ تعبر الرموز عن الكلمات
22.	A genetically based disorder causing severe retardation?
_	Williams syndrome.
	خلل وراثي يسبب تخلف شديد ؟ متلازمة و ليامز
23.	Williams syndrome is the flip side of?
-	SLI (Specific language Impairment).
	تعتبر متلازمة وليامز هي الوجه لاخر للعملة من ؟ ضعف اللغة المحدد
24.	None linguistic communication includes?
-	None verbal communication, music, mathematical, aesthetic, visua
	arts.
	من اشكال التواصل الغير لغوية ؟ التواصل الغير لفظى: الموسيقى و الرياضيات

Lecture two

- 1- A formal system for pairing signals with meanings
 - Language.

- 2- Rules that govern the creation of sentences?
 - Grammar.

- 3- The words of a language are its?
 - Lexicon.

- 4- Knowledge of grammar and lexicon is?
 - Tacit (Implicit).

- 5- People who teach language are interested in teaching?
 - Prescriptive grammar (Academic English).

- 6- People who study language are interested in?
 - Descriptive (ordinary use of English).

- 7- Can I have two waters this is?
 - Descriptive language

- 8- Mary and I went to the movies?
 - Prescriptive grammar or standard way of speaking.

- 9- Mary and me went to the movies?
 - Descriptive or (ordinary use of English).
- 10- Human language is?
 - One language.

- 11- _____ of rule systems make up grammar?
 - Three kinds (Phonological rules, morphological rules, syntactic rules).

- 12- They describe the sound patterns of the language?
 - Phonological rules.

- 13- They are responsible for the rhythm and intonation of speech?
 - Morphological and syntactic rules.

- 14- Most children grow up in?
 - Multilingual environments.

- 15- It refers to knowledge of language (grammar and lexicon) that is in a person's mind?
 - Linguistic competence.

16- The use of linguistic knowledge in actual processing of sentences (production and comprehension)?

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-	Linguisuc	performance.

- 17- They are the two components that allow sounds and meanings to be paired?
 - Grammar and lexicon.

- 18- Language is?
 - Species specific (no other animals can have language).

- 19- Human languages have?
 - Universal properties.

- 20- Language ______ nor _____?
 - Need not be taught, can it be suppressed.

- 21- Language acquisition in children is?
 - Naturally unfolding process.

- 22- Children everywhere acquire language?
 - On a similar development schedule.

- 23- Babies coo in?
 - In the first half of their first year.
- 24- Babies babble in?
 - The second half of their first year.
- 25- A child utters his first word at?
 - The first half of the second year.

- 26- The one word stage is called?
 - Holophrastic stage.

- 27- Children use complex sentences at the age of?
 - Five.

- 28- The optimal period for language acquisition?
 - Is before the early teen years (the critical period).

Lecture three

- 1- Language is?
 - Stored in the brain.

- 2- Language impairment linked to a brain lesion?
 - Aphasia.

- 3- The study of the representations of language in the brain?
 - Neurolinguistics.

- 4- Broca's aphasia also known as?
 - Non-fluent aphasia.

- 5- It is characterized by halting effortful speech it is associated with damage involving the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere?
 - Broca's aphasia.

- 6- Wernicke's aphasia also called?
 - Fluent aphasia.

- 7- It is characterized by fluent meaningless strings caused by damage involving the temporal lobe of the left hemisphere?
 - Wernicke's aphasia.

- 8- The language function is located in one of the two hemisphere of the cerebral cortex that means that language is?
 - Lateralized.

- 9- For most people language is lateralized in?
 - Left hemisphere.

- 10- Lateralization is linked to?
 - Handedness.

- 11- The control of the body is?
 - Contra-lateral (the right side of the body is controlled by the left motor and vice versa).

- 12- Cutting the corpus callosum can result in?
 - Naming an object can be difficult.

Lecture four

- 1- In the dichotic listening experiment?
- Stimuli to the right ear are reported with greater accuracy than the stimuli presented to the left ear (the right ear advantage for language).

- 2- Language acquisition is not possible without?
- A biologically based predisposition (readiness) to acquire language.
- Experience with language in the environment.

- 3- If a human enfant acquire the language system as its brain develops this is called?
- The nativist model of language acquisition.

- 4- All biologically based systems require?
- Environmental input (eyes, muscles).

5- Language acquisition device LAD consists of?

- Universal grammar (principals and parameters, acquisition strategies).

- 6- They determined what will be the most salient and easily acquired aspects of language?
- Acquisition strategies.

- 7- Children are highly sensitive to the regularity of language such as?
- Past tense, plural.

- 8- The primary purpose of a child's linguistic environment is to provide information about the language the child is acquiring?
- Positive evidence.

- 9- Care givers ____ provide linguistic input to their children?
- Need to.

- 10- Information about language must be conveyed in?
 - An interactive setting.

- 11- Rewarding for imitation or altering the way of speaking and error correction?
- Are not necessary to guarantee language acquisition.

- 12- Negative evidence is?
- Ungrammatical language.

- 13- Children mostly hear?
- Positive evidence or input.

Lecture five

- 1- Sensitivity to language seems to be present?
 - Before birth.

- 2- Hearing begins to develop around?
 - Eighteen weeks of gestation (four month).

- 3- The fetus response to auditory stimulation by?
 - The third trimester.

- 4- The fetus has a preference for their own mother's voice over that of a stranger at?
 - 38 weeks of gestation.

- 5- Children recognize their mother language as distinct from other languages?
 - After birth.

- 6- It consist of single syllables at first such as BA?
 - Babbling.

- 7- A case in which the child will acquire a word for a particular thing and fail to extend it to other objects in the same category?
 - Underextension.

- 8- When the child will extend a word incorrectly to other similar things?
 - Overextension.

- 9- When the child's vocabulary reaches about 50 words?
 - The child starts putting words together, starts learning new words quickly.

- 10- Six year old child roughly know?
 - 8000-1400 words (4-8 new words a day).

- 11- When the rate of acquisition of the vocabulary increases dramatically?
 - Vocabulary spurt.

12-Children show knowledge of L1 word-order at?

- Preschool years.

13-Adding the bound and free morphemes in a language sample and dividing it by the number of utterances

- MLU mean length of utterances

14-Sentences gradually lengthen; bound morphemes and function words emerge?

- In the third year.

15-Morphemes emerge?

- Gradually in a similar order.

16-Children produce complex around the age of?

- 3.

17-Children begin producing relative clauses spontaneously around the age of?

- 3-4.

18- Language becomes more systematic around?

- 5-6.

19-The children start to use derivational morphemes (ness, ful) at the age of?

- 7, 8 and 9.

20-As children grow older they develop?

- Discourse ability and metalinguistic awareness.

Lecture six

- 1-The production of a sentence begins with the speaker's?
 - Intention to communicate (preverbal message).

2-when a bilingual is using only one of the grammars and consulting it to build structural representation?

- Unilingual mode.

- 3-When the bilinguals two languages are begin used in the same conversation he accesses both grammars and lexical items from both languages?
 - Bilingual mode.

- 4-knowledge of two languages has at least <u>two</u> important consequences for language production?
 - It permits intentional switching from one language to the other.

- It triggers occasional unintentional slips into a language not active in the conversation.

5-Switching between two languages or two distinct dialects of the same language within the same discourse?

- Code-switching.

6-The insertion of frequently used discourse markers, like so, you know, I mean, etc?

- Tag switching.

7-It carries information about the meaning of the word, its grammatical class, the syntactic structure into which it can enter and the sounds it contains?

-Lexical entry.

8-A word can be retrieved using?

-Meaning and sound.

9-The speed of conversational speech varies by many factors including?

- Age (younger people speak faster than older people).
- Sex (men speak faster than women).
- Nativeness
- Topic

- Utterance length

10-On average people produce?

- 100-300 words per minute/10-15 phonetic elements per second/1-5 words per second.

- 11-Adults with high school education know?
 - around 40000 words+40000 people names, places and proper names (total 80000).

- 12-It is ----- to retrieve the word knife than the word dagger?
 - Easier and faster.

- 13-It is ---- to retrieve the word dagger than the word knife?
 - Harder and slower.

Lecture seven

احفظوا كل مثال يدل على ايش

1- I just feel like whipped cream and mushrooms.

(I just feel like whipped cream and strawberries)

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-	Give	evidence	that	words	are	organize	d by	y their	meaning.

- 2- All I want is something for my shoulders.

 (All I want is something for my elbows.
 - Give evidence that words are organized by their meaning.

- 3- Put the oven on at a very low speed.(put the oven on at a very low temperature)
 - Give evidence that words are organized by their meaning.

- 4- I hate I mean, I love dancing with you!
 - Give evidence that words are organized by their meaning.

- 5- If you can find a gargle around the house (if you can find a garlic around the house).
 - This error show us that words are organized by their sounds.

- 6- We need a few laughs to break up the mahogany (we need a few laughs to break up the monotony).
 - This error show us that words are organized by their sounds.

7- Passengers needing special assistance, please remain comfortably seated until all passengers have complained ... uh, deplaned.

- This error show us that words are organized by their sounds.

- 8- It occurs when the speaker knows the word needed but cannot quite retrieve it
 - Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.

- 9- Consulting the internalized grammar to construct structures
 - Grammatical encoding

- 10- I left the briefcase in my cigar (I left the cigar in my briefcase).
 - This error gives evidence that there is a simple sentence structure stage.

- 11- Rubber pipe and lead hose (rubber hose and lead pipe).
 - This error gives evidence that there is a simple sentence structure stage.

- 12- The second stage of speech production is
 - Building simple sentences structure.

- 13- The fourth stage of speech production is
 - Building complex structure.

- 14- The final stage of speech production is
 - Preparing a phonological representation.

- 15- What time do you close? Seven

 (At what time do you close? At seven) this is called?
 - Syntactic priming.

- 16- Hass or grash (Hash or grass) is an example of?
 - Segment exchange error (The exchange between two phonological elements).

- 17- I can't cook worth a cam (I can't cook worth a damn) is an example of?
 - Perseveration error.

- 18- Taddle tennis (Paddle tennis) is an example of?
 - Anticipation error (A speech sound that has not yet been produced intrudes in an earlier word).

- 19- Speech errors are called?
 - Slips of the tongue.

تسمى الاخطاء في الحديث ؟ زلة اللسان

