Lecture 11

Speech Perception تصور الكلام

(Lexical Access) (الوصول للكلمات)

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Recap from lecture 4

Lexical decision experiments (lexical decision tasks and priming) are used to test the brain's access to lexical items.

تجربة القرار المفرداتي / المُعجمي (القرار المعجمي مهام واختبار تقييمي) يُستخدم لاختبار وصول الدماغ إلى مفردات العناصر .

Known words are easier (faster) to access than unknown words.

الكلمات المعروفة أسهل (أسرع) في الوصول من الكلمات الغير المعروفة.

Impossible non-words vs. Possible non-words

غير (ليس) الكلمات المستحيلة مقابل غير (ليس) الكلمات الممكنه

Possible non-words are:

ليست كلمات الممكنه هي .

not found in the lexicon of a language -

- غير موجودة في المعجم اللغوي

. -

not violating the phonotactics (phonological rules) of the language. -

لاتخالف الصوتيات (القواعد الصوتيه) للغة

Examples: (ranp, floth, droy) -

- امثله (ranp, floth, droy)

Impossible non-words are: -

- ليست كلمات المُستحيلة:

not found in the lexicon of a languag -

- غير موجودة في المعجم اللغوي

violating the phonotactics (phonological rules) of the language. -

- لاتخالف الصوتيات (القواعد الصوتيه) للغة

Examples: (trjaz, shlkal, tlat, zner) -

Impossible vs. Possible non-words -

Do our brains react differently to these two type of non-words?

(1) It takes longer to decide that possible non-words are not real, as if the retrieval system conducted an exhaustive, ultimately unsuccessful, search for their entries in the lexicon.

Brain imaging experiments measuring blood flow in the brain show that the active areas when exposed to possible non-words are different to the areas activated when exposed to impossible non-words (Petersen et al 1990).

Morphemes -

المقاطع

What happens to derived words (i.e. words created by adding bound morphemes to them, e.g. teach vs. teacher) during speech perception?

If the derived form (e.g. teacher) is created by adding a morpheme (i.e. -er) to a stem (teach), the morpheme must be removed before the stem is accessed. This is called morpheme stripping. In other words, the bound morpheme is removed before the lexicon is accessed.

إذا كانت صيغة مُشتقة (مثلاً مُدرس) كُونت بإضافة المقطع (er) للجذر/ الأصل (يُدرس) المقطع يجب از الة المقطع قبل الوصول الى الجذر/ الأصل. وهذا يسمى تجريد المقطع (المورفيم) وبعبارة أخرى ، المقطع المُركب يُز ال قبل الوصول إلى المفردة.

The cohort model of lexical access

A word's cohort consists of all the lexical items that share an initial sequence of phonemes (e.g. click clip, cliff).

The cohort model of lexical access provides an explanation for the quick recognition of words during perception:

Acoustic information is rapidly transformed into phonological

information, and lexical entries that match the stimulus phonologically are activated.

المعلومات الصوتية تتحول بسرعة إلى معلومات صوتيه و المُدخلات الصوتية كثيرة التي تتناسب مع الحوافز الصوتية النشطه .

A factor that affects retrieval times for words is neighborhood density.

A word's neighborhood consists of all the lexical items that are phonologically similar.

العوامل التي تأثر في إدخال إعادة المرات للكلمات المتجاورة بالأسنان. الكلمات المتجاورة تكون كل العناصر المعجمية كلها عناصر متشابهه صوتياً.

Exercise

Before lexical retrieval, bound morphemes are

Kept .A

Removed from the word they are bound to .B

Only kept if they are derivational morphemes .C

Only kept if they are inflectional morphemes .D

The answer is (A) .E