علم اللغة النفسي



دكتور عبد العزيز التركي

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?
- مجال دراسة الهدف منه فهم كيفية اكتساب اللغة و كيف يستخدم الناس اللغة للتحدث او فهم بعضهم البعض و كيف يتم تمثيل اللغة و طريقة عملها في الدماغ ؟ علم اللغة النفسي
 - 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.

- 9. ____ is the primary communication system for the human species?
- Language.

- 10. The most frequent mode for transmitting linguistic information?
- Speech.

- 11. Modes of transmitting information include?
- Gestures, speech, graphic representations in writing (Orthographic)

- 12. People verbalize their _____ using language?
- Thoughts.

- 13. Infants, people who suffer from neurological pathologies and many animals?
 - Can think but cannot communicate through language.

- 14. It represents an individual's general intelligence?
- Thoughts.

15. Language is primarily?

Prepared by: Heidi Ibrahim
- Oral.
- اللغة في الاساس هي ؟ لفظية
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
16. Writing is?
- A culture artifact.
- تعتبر الكتابة ؟ نتاج ثقافي من صنع الانسان
17. Speech is?
- Biological.
 الحدیث یعتبر ؟ بیولوجي
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 افكارهم 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.

- 23. Williams syndrome is the flip side of?
- SLI (Specific language Impairment).

24. None linguistic communication includes?

- None verbal communication, music, mathematical, aesthetic, visual arts.
- من اشكال التواصل الغير لغوية ؟ التواصل الغير لفظي : الموسيقي , الرياضيات , الجماليات و الفنون المرئية

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; they are used to create individual words and are responsible for the rhythm and intonation of speech?
 - Phonological Rules.

- 13- They are involved in creating the structural organization of words and sentences, that is, the relationships between words and phrases in sentences?
- Morphological and syntactic rules.

- هي قواعد مسئولة عن الترتيب و التركيب البنائي ما بين الكلمات و الجمل اي انها المسئولة عن العلاقة ما بين الكلمات و العبارات في الجملة (كيفية استخدام الكلمات لتكوين عبارات و جمل بطريقة صحيحة) ؟ النحو و الصرف
- 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)?
 - Linguistic 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.

- . تعلم اللغة في الاطفال ؟ هو عملية طبيعية
- 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- 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 sentences 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.

قروب الفخمات ": أُسرار ريم هيون زيزي اسيل"

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

ایش علی بدل مثال کل احفظوا

- 1- I just feel like whipped cream and mushrooms.(I just feel like whipped cream and strawberries)
 - Give evidence that words are organized by 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.

- . تدل على ان الكلمات تنظم في الدماغ بمعناها
- 4- I hate I mean, I love dancing with you!
 - Give evidence that words are organized by their meaning.
 - تدل على ان الكلمات تنظم في الدماغ بمعناها
- 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?

قَروب الفُخْمات ": أُسرار ريم هيون زيزي اسيل"

- 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.

Lecture eight

1. The hearer's task is almost the mirror image of

- The speaker's task.

- 2. Speech perception starts with.....
 - First, using information from the acoustic signal then reconstructing a phonological representation then lexical entry and finally recovering the semantic and syntactic information
- إدراك الكلام يبدأ ب؟ أو لا استخدام المعلومات الخاصة بالاشارات الصوتية ثانيا استخدامها في بناء التمثيل الصوتي وبعدها يتم استدعاء المفردات عن طريق الدخول الى المعجم العقلي و أخيرا المعنى و التركيب النحوي
 - 3. Extracting phonetic elements and words from <u>continuous</u>, <u>unsegmented</u>, highly <u>co-articulated</u> signal poses difficulty in
 - Speech perception and lexical access.
- تمييز عناصر الكلام و الكلمات من إشارة متصلة غير مجزأة بإشارات متصلة يمثل صعوبة في ؟ استيعاب الحديث و استرجاع المفردات
 - 4. There are three features of the speech signal that the speech perception system must deal with:
 - the signal is continuous, it transmits information in parallel, and it is highly variable.
- توجد ثلاث خصائص يجب على نظام ادراك الكلام ان يتعامل معها؟ الإشارات متصلة تنقل المعلومات بشكل متوازي, و متغيرة بشكل كبير
 - 5. A very important property of the speech perception system is that it is
 - constructive: This means that the speech perception system

 takes information anywhere it can find it to construct a

 linguistic percept of the acoustic signal
- خاصية أخرى مهمة لنظام استيعاب الحديث و هي انها ؟ بنائية بمعنى ان نظام الحديث يأخذ المعلومات من أي مكان ممكن و يستخدمها في بناء ادراك لغوي للاشارات الصوتية

- 6. If you watch a video of a person mouthing [ga ga ga ...], together with the audio track of a person saying [ba ba ba ...], you will hear neither [ba] nor [ga] but [da]
 - McGurk effect
- اذا قمت بمشاهدة مقطع فيديو لشخص ينطق جاجاجا مع ملف صوتي مركب عليه لشخص يقول با با با فالصوت الذي ستسمعه ليس جا و لا با ولكن دا؟ تأثير ماكجر جر
 - 7. Visualaudio and vice versa.
 - Overrides
- أحيانا تطغى قرائة الشفاة على الصوت اثناء استيعاب الإشارات الصوتية او العكس
 - 8. They together affect the construction of a phonological percept
 - visual and auditory information
- يؤثران معا في بناء التصور الصوتي ؟ الرؤية (كقراءة الشفاة) و المعلومات الصوتية
 - 9. illustrates how visual and auditory information together affect the construction of a phonological percept
 - McGurk effect
 - هي تجربة توضح كيف ان العناصر المرئية (كقراءة الشفاة) مع المعلومات الصوتية يؤثر إن في بناء التصور الصوتي؟ تأثير ماكجرك

Lecture nine

- 1. Perceptual system's ability to "fill in" missing information, while actively trying to recover meaning from an acoustic signal: what we hear is sometimes not what we perceive?
 - Phoneme restoration.

- قدرة النظام الإدراكي على تعويض المعلومات المفقودة اثناء بناء المعنى من إشارة صوتية ما (ما نسمعه قد يكون مختلف عن ما ندركه)
 - 2. Slips of the ear are also called?
 - Mondegreens.

- زلة الانن
- 3. Slips of the ear are often the result of?
 - Inattentiveness.
- زلة الاذن في العادة تكون بسبب؟ عدم الانتباه
- 4. Ear and phoneme restoration?
 - Can be truly illusory.

- 5. It locates words using as much acoustic information as is available?
 - The lexical retrieval system.
- يقوم بتحديد الكلمات المطابقة للأشارات الصوتية باستخدام أي معلومات متاحة؟ نظام استراجاع المفردات
 - 6. If the hearer depends only on the acoustic signal then?
 - This is Bottom-up.

- 7. If the hearer uses the acoustic signal aided by contextual information, either in the communication situation or within the sentence being processed?
 - Top-down.
- اذا استخدم السامع المعلومات الصوتية بجانب المعلومات السياقية الخاصة بالموقف اثناء التواصل او من السياق الخاص بالجملة نفسها فهذا يعتبر؟ من اعلى لأسفل
 - 8. If a stranger said to you (Dog food) you will probably be processing this information?

- Bottom-up.
- اذا قال لك شخص غريب (طعام القطط) فمن الطبيعي انك لن تستوعب ما يقال و هذا يعتبر ؟ من اسفل الى اعلى
 - 9. If you are going to the supermarket and your friend screamed from the window (Cat food) you will probably be processing this information?
 - Top-down.
- اذا كنت في طريقك الى السوبر ماركت و قال صديقك من نافذته (طعام القطط) فمن المتوقع انك بالفعل تعرف انه يمتلك قطه و انه على علم بذهابك الى السوبر ماركت فهذا يعتبر؟ من أعلى الى أسفل

Lecture ten

- 1. The orthography of a language is?
 - Its writing including the characters (graphemes).
 - نظام كتابة اللغة ؟
- 2. Reading involves matching?
 - Each symbol with a phoneme.
 - تتضمن القراءة مطابقة؟ كل رمز مع الصوت المقابل له.
- 3. English Hebrew bilinguals in a deletion task were asked to delete the first phoneme in a monosyllabic words (gun, but) English speakers outperformed Hebrew speakers because of?
 - L1 orthography.
- في اختبار حذف طلب من المشتركين ثنائي اللغة (العبرية و الإنجليزية) ان يقوموا بحذف الصوت الأول من كلمات مكونة من مقطع واحد ولكن متحدثي اللغة الإنجليزية تفوقوا على متحدثي العبرية وذلك بسبب؟ تأثير نظام الكتابة الخاص باللغة الأم

- 4. The Access the lexicon using information about <u>meaning</u> to retrieve the <u>phonological</u> structure?
 - Speaker.
- يقوم المتحدث بالدخول الى المعجم العقلي (اثناء التحدث) مستخدما المعلومات الخاصة بالمعنى حتى يكون البناء الصوتى (حتى ينطق الكلمة)
 - 5. The Uses the <u>phonological representation</u> to retrieve information about meaning?
 - Hearer.

- 6. The lexical retrieval is remarkable it retrieves?
 - 1 from 8000 items in a fraction of a second.

- 7. lexical access is affected by?
 - Meaning and form relations among words, variables such as phonotactics, word frequency and lexical ambiguity.
- الدخول الى المعجم العقلي (استرجاع المفردات) يتأثر ب؟ المعنى و اعلاقات ما بين الكلمات , المتغيرات مثل القوانين الصوتية , ما اذا كانت الكلمة شائعة ام لاوغموض المفردات نفسها
 - 8. Zner, tlat and morck are?
 - Impossible non-words.

- 9. Scern, plim and floop are?
 - Possible non-words.

- 10. In a lexical decision task a participant responds faster to?
 - Frequent words (Bank, clock).

- في اختبار (تحديد ما ذا كانت الكلمات ضمن لغة ما) فأن المشتركين تكون اجابتهم أسرع الكلمات الشائعة
 - 11.In a lexical decision task a participant responds slower to?
 - Non frequent words (Hut, Urn).
- في اختبار (تحديد ما ذا كانت الكلمات ضمن لغة ما) فأن المشتركين تكون اجابتهم أبطأ ؟للكلمات الغير شائعة
 - 12. The lexical frequency of a word can be measured by?
 - Counting how many time a particular word occurs in a large corpus for that language.
- يمكن قياس تكرار كلمة او شائعيتها عن طريق ؟ إحصاء عدد المرات التي تم ذكر الكلمة فيها ضمن الكوربس للغة معينة
 - 13.Left (pass tense of leave) and left (opposite of right) are?
 - Homonyms.

- الجناس
- 14. The mouth of a river-The mouth of a person are?
 - Polysemous.
- خاصية تعدد المعانى لكلمة واحدة
- 15.research from LDT found that polysemous words are retrieved Than Homonymous?
 - Faster.
- الدراسات الخاصة اثبتت ان الكلمات المتعددة المعنى يمكن تمييزها اسرع من الكلمات المتجانسة
 - 16. Homonymous words have?
 - Competing meanings.
 - الكلمات المتجانسة لها معاني متضاربة
 - 17.Stimulus you just experienced will affect how you respond to a later stimulus- and this associative response is true not just with linguistic stimuli, but with stimuli of any type?

- Priming.

- اذا استجبت لمحفز ما فسوف يؤثر على كيفية استيعابك لمحفز تالي و هذه الاستجابة تنطبق ليس فقط على المحفزات اللغوية ولكن على جميع المحفزات ؟ التهيئة
 - 18.Responses to the target will be faster when it is preceded by a related stimuli than by unrelated prime?
 - Priming.
 - الاستجابة اشيء ما ستكون اسرع اذا سبقت بمحفز مرتبط بها. ؟ التهيئة
 - 19. Priming activates?
 - Associates.
- تقوم عملية التهيئة بتفعيل ؟ الأقران (المتشابهات)

Lecture eleven

- 1. Semantic priming is also called?
 - Associative priming.
 - التهيئة الدلالية (الخاصة بالمعنى) تسمى ؟ التهيئة التر ابطية
- 2. When there is a meaning relationship between the prime (the first word) and the target word?
 - Semantic priming.
- اذا كانت هناك علاقة ما بين المهيئ (الكلمة الأولى) وما بين الكلمة الثانية فهذا يسمى? التهيئة الدلالية
 - 3. The word "car" is considered a to the word "drive"?
 - Semantic prime.
- تعتبر كلمة سيارة مهيئ دلالي لكلمة يقود

- 4. Student / teacher, mobile / phone, nurse / doctor can be examples of?
 - Semantic priming.
- امثلة على المهيئات الدلالية
- 5. When the prime and the target are related phonologically?
 - Form priming.
- عندما يكون المهيئ و الكلمة المطلوبة مرتبطين ترابط صوتى؟ التهيئة التركيبية
- 6. Cake/ lake, gap/map, bell/sell, sling/bring, sin/ win can be examples of?
 - Form priming.

- امثلة على التهيئة التركيبية
- 7. When the prime word is presented so briefly that it is not consciously proceed but still result in the priming effect?
 - Masked priming (sandwiched between a mask).
- عندما يتم عرض المهيئ بصورة جدا سريعة بحيث لا يمكن للعقل الواعي استيعابها و لكنها تعطى نفس تأثير المهيئ العادى ؟ التهيئة الخفية
 - 8. masked priming can be used to study
 - both semantic and form priming.
 - يمكن استخدام التهيئة الخفية في در اسة؟ كلا من التهيئة الدلالية و التركيبية
 - 9. give a priming effect
 - Both words and non-words.
 - الكلمات وحتى غير الكلمات قد تعطى نفس التأثير كمهيئات

Lecture twelve

- 1.learners are more successful in language acquisition (They don't worry about mistakes! and they interact more with people
 - Extroverted.

- 2. What makes some people better language learners?
 - Age
 - Personality
 - Motivation
 - Cognition
 - Native language

- 3. The internal desire to do or achieve something
 - Motivation.

- 4. Students with good cognitive abilitiesthose with less cognitive abilities
 - Outperform (do better than).

- 5. Generally speaking, if the first and second languages are similar, language acquisition
 - Is facilitated (a transfer effect).

- 6. Applying knowledge (grammar, vocabulary, phonology..etc)of one language in another language.
 - The transfer effect.

- 7. When the two languages (first second) share the same linguistic feature (e.g., word, pronunciation, grammatical rule....
 - Positive transfer.

- 8. Is the incorrect use of knowledge of one language in the other (when the two languages work differently)
 - Negative transfer.

- 9. an Arab saying "I like car red" you good teacher is an example of
 - Negative grammatical transfer.

- 10. an Arab saying 'sitreet 'instead of 'street' 'sipring instead of 'spring .'Arabic doesn't allow CCC at syllable codas is an example of :
 - Negative phonological transfer.

- 11. Knowledge of HOW something is done. Often it is unconscious and implicit.
 - Procedural knowledge.

- 12. Knowledge that something is X (e.g. rules , information. etc ...).It is knowing WHAT. It is often Explicit and conscious
 - Declarative knowledge.

- هي معرفة ماهية الأشياء و هي معرفة صريحة ؟ المعرفة التقريرية
- 13. While learning any skill (e.g. language), we learnfirst
 - Declarative knowledge.
 - عند تعلم مهارة ما كاللغة مثلا فأننا تستخدم المعرفة التقريرية أولا
- 14. As we get older, we rely more on
 - Declarative knowledge.

- 15. declarative knowledgethan procedural knowledge for skill learning
 - Less efficient.
- بالنسبة لتعلم مهارة ما فأن المعرفة التقريرية اقل فاعلية من المعرفة الإجرائية

Lecture thirteen

- 1. Phonology, morphology, syntax are?
 - Forms of language.

- 2. One of the following is a content of language?
 - Semantics.

- 3. One of the following is considered a use of language?
 - Pragmatics.

4. An acquired loss or impairment of language function caused by brain disease or dysfunction?

- Aphasia.

- الدكتور قال لا تحفظوه بس اقرأوه احتياطا
- 5. Loss or impairment of the ability to comprehend language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction?
 - Alexia.

- 6. Loss or impairment of the ability to express language in written or printed form caused by brain disease or dysfunction?
 - Agraphia.

- 7. Possible causes of Lis?
 - Brain injury
 - Ear infections
 - malfunction of the respiratory or speech mechanisms
 - malformation of the articulators (e.g. cleft lips)

- 8. Cognitive factors (language delay) of LIs?
 - Deprived children (left alone) language delay
 - Punishing children for talking- language delay
 - Ignoring them when they try to communicate- language delay

- 9. the abnormal production of speech sounds?
 - Articulation impairment.
 - النطق غير الصحيح لاصوات المفردات ؟ قصور في مناطق النطق

- 10. Abnormal spoken language production ,characterized by unusual pitch, loudness, or quality of sounds?
 - Voice impairment.

- 11.Hesitations or repetitions of sounds or words that interrupt a person's flow of speech. (Stuttering or stammering)?
 - Fluency impairment.

- 12.One of the following is consider a characteristic of speech disorder?
 - Age-inappropriate articulation error.

- 13. Speech characteristic disorder includes?
 - Dysfluencies, poor voice quality, excessively loud or soft.

- 14. Specific language impairment is diagnosed when?
 - A child's language dose not develop
 - Physical abnormality of the speech apparatus
 - Autistic disorder
 - acquired brain damage of hearing loss

- 15. Characteristics of SLI:
 - Good non-verbal skills (music- arts- problem solving-playing...etc)

- Receptive/productive language problems
- Word-finding problems (lexical retrieval)
- Morpheme production problems (play played)
- Immature or difficult to understand sentences
- Responding to orders problems

- 16. Speech production deficit that results from impairment of the neuromuscular and/or motor control system.
 - Dysarthria

- 17. Causes of Aphasia include
- Injury
- Stroke
- Progressive aphasia: Brain tumors, Infections
- Transient aphasia : Epilepsy
 - من مسببات الافاشيا (عدم القدرة على النطق) ؟ الإصابات و الجلطات
 - الافاشيا المتفاقمة او المتقدمة :اورام المخ او العدوى
 - الأفاشيا المؤقتة: الصرع
- 18. It disrupts the ability to speak (non-fluent aphasia) and it causes right sided weakness in the leg and arm?
 - Expressive aphasia (Broca's aphasia).

19. Fluent aphasia (meaningless speech) difficulties with understanding language?

قَرُوبِ الْفَخْمَاتِ " : أُسرار ريم هيون زيزي اسيل"

- Receptive aphasia (Wernicke's aphasia).

- الافاشيا الفصيحة (حديث غير مفهوم) تتضمن صعوبة في فهم اللغة ؟ الافاشيا الحسية او افاشيا فيرنك

Lecture fourteen

- 1. Children sometime the past tense ed (eated, goed)
 - Overgeneralize

- يقوم الأطفال في العادة بتعميم ED الماضي

