

Study-guide for the chapters on neuro and psycholinguistics
LIN 510

Psycholinguistics

The chapter briefly describes what methods psycholinguists use (slips of the tongue, vocabulary recognition, ERP), what issues they are interested in (language processing and production), and how their results are relevant to larger linguistic problems.

Neurolinguistics

"On parle avec l'hémisphère gauche". Paul Broca c1865.

Be familiar with: cortex, hemisphere, corpus callosum, frontal, parietal, temporal and occipital lobes.

Also: lateralization or hemisphere dominance, aphasia (Broca's aphasia and Wernicke's aphasia).

The differences between what is sometimes called Non Fluent (Broca's) and Fluent Aphasia (Wernicke's):

Non Fluent:	Telegraphic speech with difficulties in utterance and syntax (in particular functional categories, i.e. agrammatism).
Fluent:	Comprehension is missing, but speech is very fluent. It is therefore called jargonaphasia.

The critical period hypothesis is not discussed. Once the brain stops its maturation, it is harder to learn a language. This critical period ends around puberty. Eric Lenneberg did research on this, cf. also the case of Genie (Curtiss 1977).

