



Psycholinguistic methods in research of language, speech and communication

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- *Psycholinguistics* is the study of the mental aspects of language and speech. It is primarily concerned with the ways in which language is represented and processed in the brain.
 - A branch of both linguistics and psychology, psycholinguistics is part of the field of cognitive science. Adjective: *psycholinguistic*.



The term *psycholinguistics* was introduced by American psychologist Jacob Robert Kantor in his 1936 book, "An Objective Psychology of Grammar." The term was popularized by one of Kantor's students, Nicholas Henry Pronko, in a 1946 article "Language and Psycholinguistics: A Review." The emergence of psycholinguistics as an academic discipline is generally linked to an influential seminar at Cornell University in 1951.





- the ratio of the theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
- • oral speech at the stage of the development of speaking skills.
- • learning language through speech.
- • orientation speaking skills and linguistic competence in their native language.
- • formation of the active and passive vocabulary.



***Periodization of speech development.
Characteristics of the successive stages
of speech development in childhood***

- « Children language acquisition is not an adaptation of words, their folding in memories and revival by means of speech, but development of linguistic abilities in years and exercises».

□ V. Humboldt



Speech ontogenesis A.A. Leontiev
subdivides into a number of the successive
periods or "stages

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- 1-st - *preparatory* (from the moment of a birth till 1 year);
- 2-nd – *pre-preschool* (from 1 year till 3 years);
- 3-rd - *preschool* (from 3 till 7 years);
- 4-th - *school* (from 7 till 17 years).



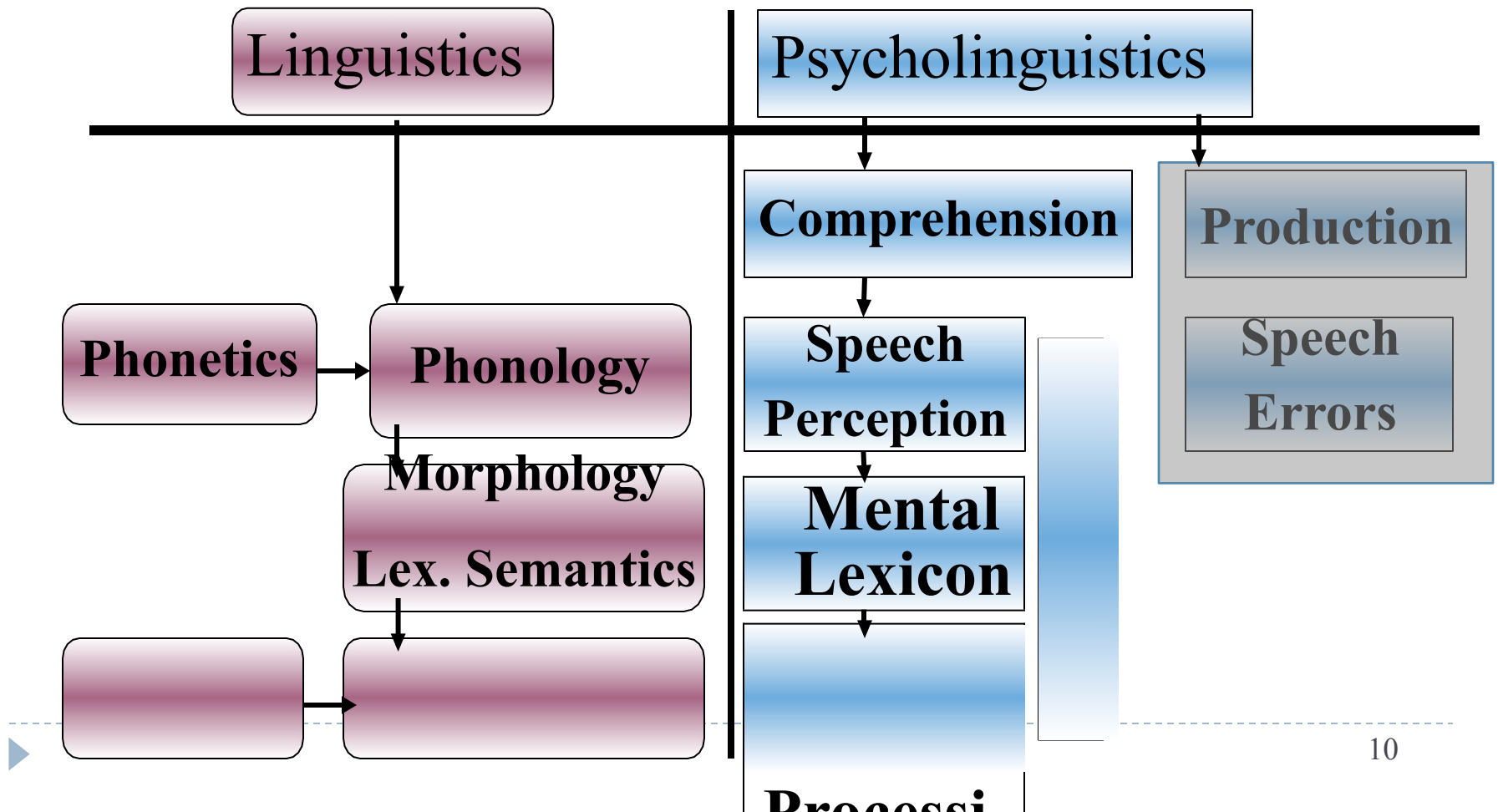
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- a) imitation (reproduction) of surrounding speech;
 - b) formation of a complex system of functional (psychophysical) mechanisms for implementation of speech;
 - c) conditions in which the child was brought up (the psychological situation in the family, caring attitude to the child, full speech environment, adequate communication with adults).



- **The first phase** (from 0 to 9-10 months).
 - **The second phase** (from 9-10 months. Up to 11 years)
 - the second stage (from 18 months. Up to 3 years) - the acquisition of "nucleus" of language system;
 - third stage (from 3 to 5 years) – acquiring the "periphery" of the linguistic system;
 - the fourth stage (from 5 to 11 years and later) - Improving the existing language system.
 - **The third stage** (usually - from 6 to 11 years)
 - the first stage - acquisition of initial reading skills (from 6 to 8 years old) and letters (from 6-7 to 9 years);
 - the second stage (from 8-9 to 11 years later) - improving reading and writing skills.
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2. Linguistics and Psycholinguistics



Comprehension is what we do with what we hear and read as we:

- identify/recognize the words
- access their meanings
- parse the syntactic structure of the sentence.



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- Units of perception: Perceptual processes underlying linguistic feature identification
 - Pattern recognition
 - Categorical perception
 - Theories of speech perception
 - Connection to word recognition/lexical access.
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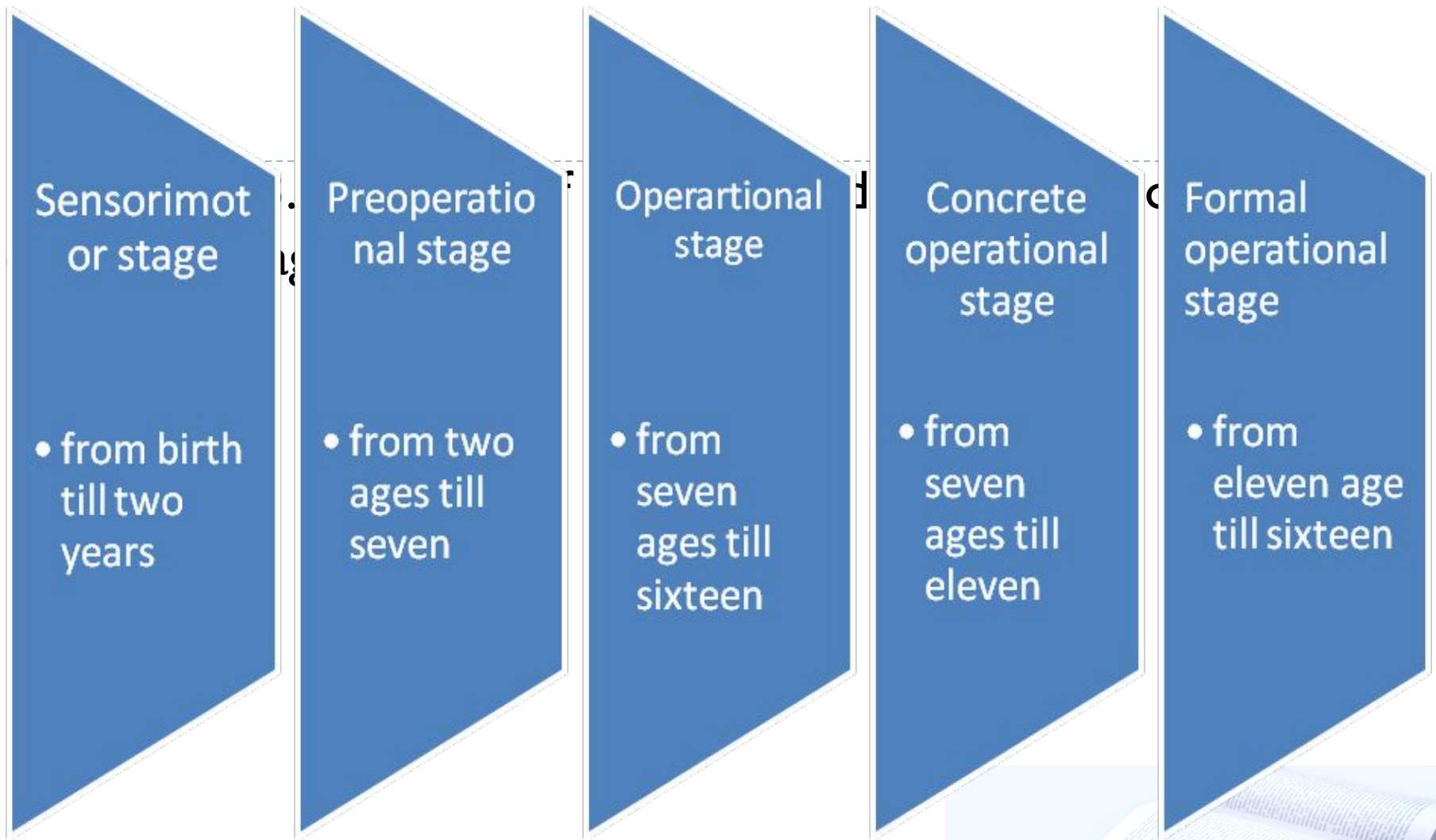


Illustration 3.1 - Stages of intellectual development of a child by J. Piaget

