

Language

Communication:

- verbal or nonverbal
- intentional or unintentional
- sender and receiver

Language:

- socially shared code or conventional system for representing concepts through the use of arbitrary symbols and rule-governed combinations of those symbols. (Doesn't have to be spoken"
- writing, reading, signing
- prerequisites for language learning
- Theory of Language Development
 - Nurture vs. Nature
 - Environment vs. how humans are prewired
 - Language Acquisition Device: specialized area of the brain that holds rules for language that we speak; areas in the brain prewired for language; learn language and judge whether or not language is being used correctly
- Receptive Language: comprehension when listening, reading, etc
- Expressive Language: what a person produces; how we combine symbols to express our thoughts

Speech:

- oral expression of language; mechanical aspects of planning and producing sounds for language;
Speech cannot exist without language
 - phonetically consistent forms

Cooing: speech babies produce that is represented by vowels

Babbling: consonants added to vowel sounds; reduplicated (bababa); then variegated (badogaba);

Jargon: (added intonation)

Phonetically Consistent Forms (pcfs): when speech appears (flame → pay, consistently)

Extralinguistic Elements:

- Paralinguistic: intonation
- Metalinguistic: analyzing language
- Nonlinguistic: facial expression, body language

Brown's Three Criteria for Language:

- Productivity: you say the same thing using different words
- Semanticity: symbols need to mean something
- Displacement: telling something specific that is not present

Species Specificity:

- Animal communication generally does not meet the criteria for "language"
- Language is unique to the human species

Components of Language:

- Form: Syntax (grammar,) Morphology, Phonology
- Content: Semantics: meaning of language; linguistic representation of objects, ideas, feelings, and events and their relations;
 - Referential: labeling
 - Relational: how these words go together
 - Semantic disorder: problem with understanding word meanings (vocab)
- Use: Pragmatics

Phonology: rules governing the sound system of language

Phonological Disorder: problem applying the rules of the sound system of the language; going to be more than two errors in the patient's speech; certain patterns applied; velar fronting (k → t)

Syntax: rules by which sentences are made; organizing word order; word combinations

Syntactic Disorder: problems forming sentences (wrong order, wrong combinations)

Morphology: internal organization of words, small units of meaning; free morpheme: can be said alone (dog;) bound morpheme: has meaning but cannot be represented alone (-s)

Morphological Disorder: patient may omit morphemes; MLU: Mean Length of Utterance