

Contents

- Chapter 1** **Introduction: Organism, Language, and World** **1**
- Characterization of the field in which language becomes possible and necessary—Organism and environment—Language as stimulus—Language as response—Speaker and listener—Language as a system of signs—Development from a historical to a structural orientation in linguistics—Saussure's distinction between *langue* and *parole*—Carroll's definition of language—Linguistics and psycholinguistics.
- Chapter 2** **Sign, Expression, and Symbol** **21**
- Bühler's *organon* model—Different conceptions of the nature of signs—Problems concerning the language of animals—The language of bees—The performance of Washoe, the chimpanzee—The origin of language in symbolic behavior—Communicative intentions.
- Chapter 3** **Linguistic Units and the Rules for Their Connection** **33**
- Schema of the speech event—Articulation—Processes of categorization in perception—Phoneme and morpheme—Distinctive features—Definition of the word—The sentence as the playing field of grammar—Principles of generative transformational grammar—Competence and performance—Surface and deep structures—The theory of semantics of Katz and Fodor—Dimensions of the lexicon.
- Chapter 4** **Language, Information, and Communication** **57**
- The concept of information—Code—Information value and uncertainty—The bit—Utilization of the communication channel—Classification and identification—The motor theory of speech perception—Analysis by synthesis—Interference in the speech channel—The concept of channel capacity.
- Chapter 5** **Frequency and Probability** **85**
- The role of hypotheses in perception—Frequency and expectation—Diversification of the vocabulary—Formulas of readability—Possibility and probability—The concept of redundancy—Joint and transitional probabilities—Approximations to genuine speech—Lexical units and logogens.

From a sequential to an associationist viewpoint—The concept of association—Galton and Marbe—Association experiments and everyday verbal behavior—Norms of association and their range of application—Group and personality factors in the differentiation of verbal habits—Jung's investigations and Laffal's critique—Elements of meaning—Clark—The concept of semantic field—Deese's studies of association.

Meaning as natural bipolar connection—The designating function of language—*Adaequatio rei et intellectus*—Language and meta-language—Empiricist criteria of truth—Pragmatism and operationalism—Between-world of meaning—Meaning as context—Role of language user—Morris—Meaning as behavior—Wittgenstein's language game—Searle's speech acts.

Association through conditioning—Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*—Chomsky's critique of it—Meaning as a response—Meaning as disposition—MacKay's and Deese's contribution to it—Bloomfield's model—Mediational theories of meaning—Osgood and the semantic differential—Bilingualism and semantic satiation—A cognitive model of meaning.

Imitation of sounds as the germ of human speech—Humboldt's dichotomy—Evolution of onomatopoeia—Traces of sound symbolish in linguistic behavior—"Maluma" and "takete"—Matching experiments in the mother tongue and an unknown second language—Concept of physiognomy—Werner's theory of symbol formation—Ertel's psychophonetics.

Limitations of Markov's model—The concept of grammaticality—Effects of syntactical structure on learning and retention—Temporal features of speech perception and speech production—The concept of the plan—Surface and deep structure viewed psychologically—Johnson's model of sentence-generating—Semantic factors of sentence structure—The semantic organization of memory—Paivio's dual coding hypothesis—Predicate/argument structure and their influence on sentence processing.

The role of imitation—The language acquisition device (LAD)—Pivot-grammars—R. Brown's studies of Adam and Eve—The sensory-motor stage of

intelligence—McNamara's theory—The role of intention in language learning—Global behavior as the basis for language acquisition—The problem of the one-word sentence—The grammar of action—Strategies in language acquisition.

Chapter 12	Language Comprehension and Man's View of the World	265
	Olson's cognitive theory of semantics—Situational determinants of meaning—Comprehension as constructive process—Levels of comprehension—Influence of language on the speaker's view of the world—Categories as guides to attention—Linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity—Whorf—Studies of color coding—Language universals— <i>General Semantics</i> .	
Bibliography		301
Author Index		329
Subject Index		334