

Psych56L/ Ling51

Winter 2013

Review Questions: Lexical Development

(1) Terms/concepts to know: lexicon, referential, semantic features, compositional semantics, prototype theory, graded membership, lexical gap, tense, aspect, context-bound, noun bias, manner of motion verb, direction of motion verb, overextension, underextension, word spurt, production vocabulary, comprehension vocabulary, fast mapping, whole-object assumption, mutual-exclusivity assumption, syntactic bootstrapping hypothesis

(2) What does it mean for words to be referential? Is it true that all words in language are referential? Why or why not?

(3) What are some issues with the idea that a word's meaning is simply whatever it refers to in the real world?

(4) What is the classical theory of meaning as definition? (Hint: Semantic features play a role.) How are new meanings created, given this theory? Is it always easy to come up with the set of necessary and sufficient features? If you knew the set of necessary and sufficient features, would you still sometimes run into trouble when forming the meanings of new phrases? (Hint: Look at the example phrases in the lecture notes.)

(5) Is any single feature necessary in order to be a member of a category, under a graded category membership approach?

(6) How do you know that languages can use words to make different conceptually available distinctions? Give an example that shows variation between languages.

(7) Sigmund learned about two conceptual distinctions that languages sometimes use words or parts of words to distinguish: tense and aspect. To make sure he really understands what these are, help Sigmund identify whether the following sentences differ in tense, aspect, both, or neither. You may find it useful to identify what tense and aspect each sentence has.

- (a) He is hugging her.
He was hugging her.
- (b) He hugged her.
He was hugging her.
- (c) He will be hugging her.
He isn't hugging her.
- (d) He hugged her.
He will have hugged her.
- (e) He will be hugging her.
He won't have hugged her.
- (f) He hugged her.
He did hug her.

- (g) He hugs her.
He is hugging her.
- (h) He was hugging her.
He will have hugged her.

(8) Sigmund has heard that English children have a noun bias in their early vocabularies. What does that mean? Is it true for all children of the world?

(9) One idea why children have a noun bias in their early vocabularies is that the meaning of nouns is easier to learn from observation than the meaning of verbs. What evidence do we have that this might be true?

(10) One of the reasons verbs may be more difficult to learn than nouns has to do with the kinds of concepts that get packaged together in verbs. What are two different kinds of verbs that languages tend to use?

(11) Snedecker & Gleitman (2002) explored three different kinds of information children might use to learn verb meaning. What were the three information kinds? When these information types were used individually, which was most effective at indicating verb meaning? Was there any benefit from using these multiple information sources together?

(12) Does every child have a word spurt? How can you tell if a child has a word spurt?

(13) Are children's production vocabularies smaller than their comprehension vocabularies? Why might this be?

(14) What is phonological memory? How might it help learning new words?

(15) What evidence do we have prosodic cues might be helpful during novel word learning for children between the ages of 1 and 2 years old? (Hint: Does motherese help?)

(16) What evidence do we have that social cues are helpful for word learning even when children are less than a year old? (Hint: Is gaze following useful?)

(17) Briefly describe the mapping problem children face when learning the meaning of words, and give an example of a mapping problem scenario. (Hint: Think about what Quine said.)

(18) How can fast mapping help children learn what unfamiliar words mean? Is fast mapping unique to humans?

(19) Give explicit examples for how the whole-object assumption and the mutual-exclusivity assumption would help with the mapping problem.

(20) How do social cues help with the mapping problem? Give an example of a social cue that helps children solve the mapping problem, and an example of that social cue actually helping a child solve a particular mapping problem.

(21) Sigmund remembers hearing about different strategies children use to help them learn words, such as the whole-object assumption and the mutual-exclusivity assumption.

(a) Sigmund then observed a child named Remus trying to learn the word “beak”. His mother picked up a stuffed penguin toy and said, “Look at the beak!” Remus subsequently started calling all his stuffed toys “beak”. What assumption does Remus seem to have used to map the word “beak” to a meaning? Explain why you think so.

(b) Remus’s mother realized what had happened and so picked up the stuffed penguin toy again to try to correct Remus’s understanding. She said, “No, honey, this is your toy. This is your penguin.” When she later asked him to pick up his penguin, Remus didn’t seem to know what the word “penguin” referred to. Why might Remus have had trouble learning what the word “penguin” meant given what his mother said? That is, what assumption does he seem to have used and why did that lead to him not learning what penguin referred to in this situation?

(22) How can syntactic structure help a child figure out a word’s meaning? Give an example of this. (Hint: What’s the difference in meaning for DIV in these utterances? “Look, a DIV!” “He’s DIVing!” “That’s a DIV kitty.”)

(23) Is there any evidence that syntactic bootstrapping may be more useful for learning the meaning verbs than it is for learning the meaning of nouns? If so, what is it?