
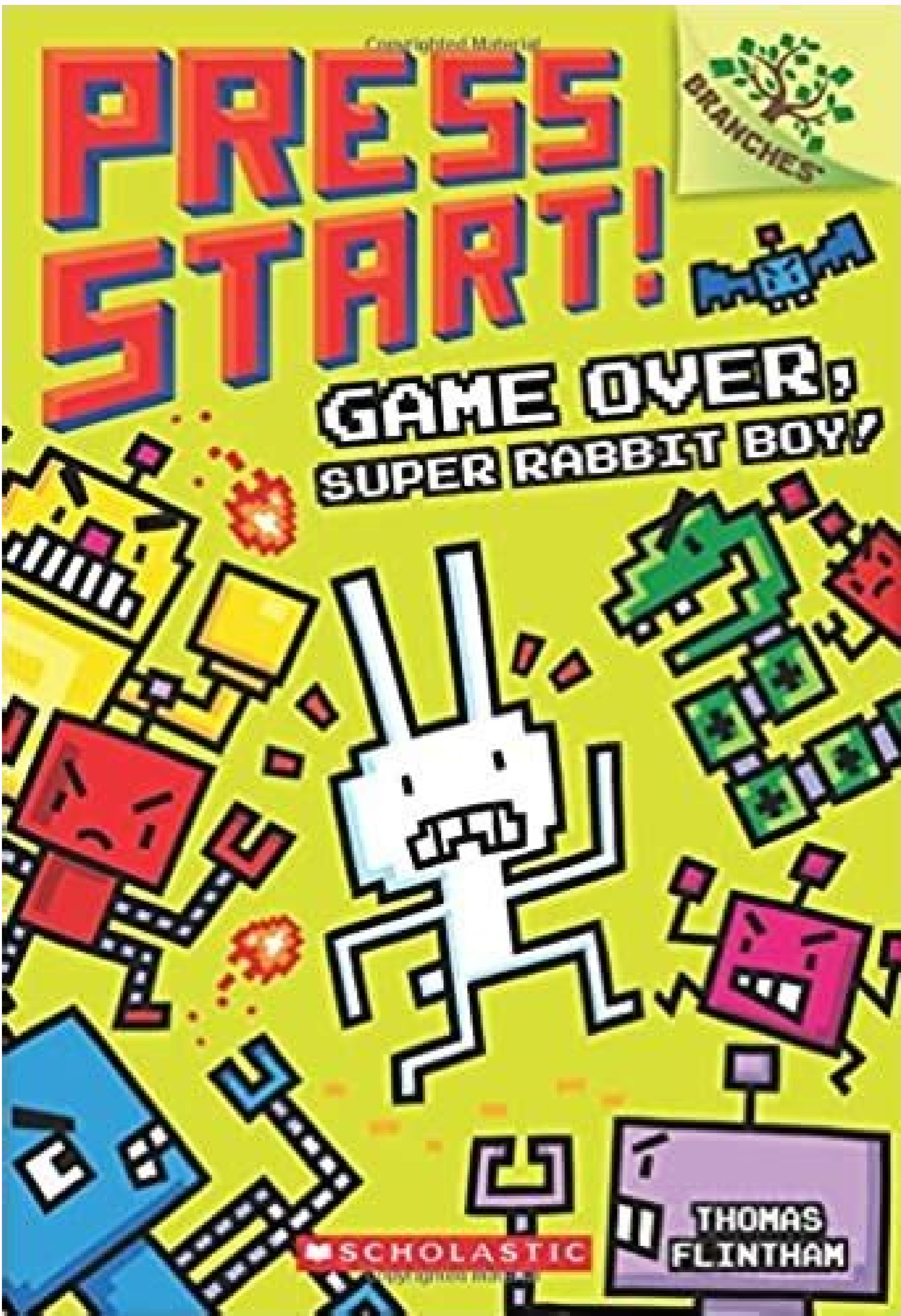
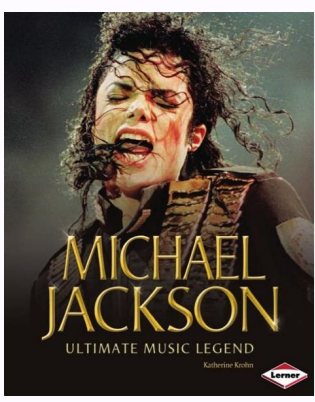


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Subdiscipline: Phonology

- Phonology: subdiscipline of linguistics and phonetics
- Terminology discussion at IPA review meeting in Kiel (1999): clarity of options e.g. phonology, its symbolic representation, notation and transcription
- 3 formal: phonology, suprasegmentals, intonation
- Suprasegmentals usage not consistent (e.g. Dahlmann 1999:201)
- Definitions: unambiguous usage (for the purposes of this seminar?)
- Examples:
 - LjM&C (1976), ch. 1
 - Clark/Kalish (1981), ch. 9
 - Wilkins (1990), ch. 2

Side remark on orthography

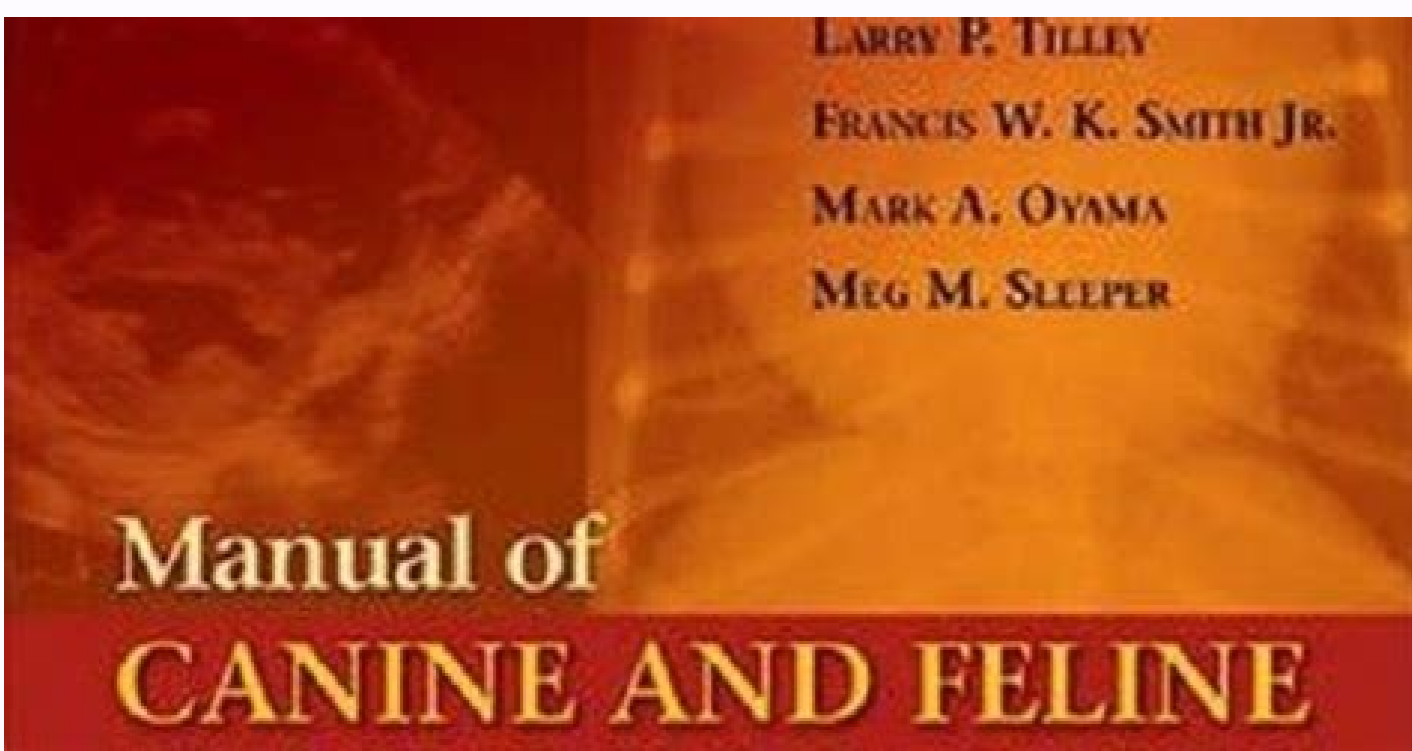
- Referring to writing systems of most languages:
- only rudimentary marking of phonetic features: punctuation, orthographic emphasis (underlining, bold face, italics, ...)

Terminology

- Systematic differentiation (intended):
- between segments as formal (usually, conventional) features
 - and features that occur over longer sections of an utterance (pitch, register, intonation, tempo, amplitude, rhythm, ...)
- “phonetic”, “suprasegmental”, “non-segmental”
- involves simultaneous, in segments
 - longer than segments
 - global instead of local
 - most formal use of hierarchical by higher linguistic units (syllables, words, phrases, sentences, discourse)

Suggestion for a systematic terminology

- Phonology:
- linguistic subdiscipline, more general treatment
 - complex linguistic and paralinguistic functions
- Feature systems with linguistic function:
- intention (pitch, tone): linguistically relevant functions of fundamental frequency on syllabic, word, phrase, sentence and discourse level
 - duration (duration, tempo): linguistically relevant functions of absolute and relative duration of units
 - intensity (loudness): correct linguistically relevant functions of energy-related features
- (Dis)segmentability?



You can see a list of supported browsers in our Help Center. Please enable JavaScript or switch to a supported browser to continue using twitter.com. Noland White The Hindbrain • The Hindbrain – medulla: first large swelling at the top of the spinal cord, forming the lowest part of the brain responsible for life-sustaining functions such as breathing, swallowing, and heart rate – pons: larger swelling above the medulla that connects the top of the brain to the bottom plays a part in sleep, dreaming, left-right body coordination, and arousal LO 2.7 Structures and Functions of the Bottom Part of Brain 44. Noland White Figure 2.15 The Motor and Somatosensory Cortex 55. 10. Noland White Cortex • cortex: outermost covering of the brain consisting of densely packed neurons – responsible for higher thought processes and interpretation of sensory input • corticalization: wrinkling of the cortex – allows a much larger area of cortical cells to exist in the small space inside the skull LO 2.9 Parts of Cortex Controlling Senses and Movement 50. Noland White Figure 2.5 An Overview of the Nervous System 22. Noland White Figure 2.12 Major Structures of the Human Brain 43. In this brief text, the authors draw students into the discipline by showing how psychology relates to their own lives. 11. Noland White Figure 2.3 (continued) The Neural Impulse Action Potential In the graph below, voltage readings are shown at a given place on the neuron over a period of 20 or 30 milliseconds (thousandths of a second). Noland White Cleaning up the Synapse • reuptake: process by which neurotransmitters are taken back into the synaptic vesicles • enzyme: complex protein that is manufactured by cells – one enzyme specifically breaks up acetylcholine because muscle activity needs to happen rapidly; reuptake would be too slow LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 21. After a brief hyperpolarization period, the cell returns to its resting potential. Noland White Figure 2.8 Functions of the Parasympathetic and Sympathetic Divisions of the Nervous System 33. Revel is ideal for courses where student engagement and mobile access are important. Page 1: Psychology: An Exploration (4th Ed) We've detected that JavaScript is disabled in this browser. Noland White Association Areas of Cortex • spatial neglect: condition produced by damage to the association areas of the right hemisphere – results in an inability to recognize objects or body parts in the left visual field LO 2.10 Parts of Cortex Responsible for Higher Thought 61. And assessment tied to these learning objectives lets students check their understanding, while allowing instructors to monitor class progress and intervene when necessary to bolster student performance. 3. Noland White Somatic Nervous System • Soma = “body” • Somatic nervous system: division of the PNS consisting of nerves that carry information from the senses to the CNS and from the CNS to the voluntary muscles of the body – sensory pathway: nerves coming from the sensory organs to the CNS consisting of sensory neurons LO 2.4 Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems 29. Noland White Looking Inside the Living Brain • Clinical Studies – transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), magnetic pulses are applied to the cortex using special copper wire coils that are positioned over the head – repetitive TMS (rTMS), or its affiliates Sandra K. Click Button “DOWNLOAD” Or “READ ONLINE”2. Noland White Four Lobes of the Brain • frontal lobes: areas of the cortex located in the front and top of the brain; responsible for higher mental processes and decision making as well as the production of fluent speech – motor cortex: section of the frontal lobe located at the back; responsible for sending motor commands to the muscles of the somatic nervous system LO 2.9 Parts of Cortex

Controlling Senses and Movement 57. Noland White Mapping Structure • Mapping Function (cont'd) - motor pathway: nerves coming to the CNS to the voluntary muscles, consisting of motor neurons LO 2.4 Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems 30. Noland White, Georgia College & State University ©2018 | Pearson Format On-line Supplement ISBN-13: 9780134636986 Availability Psychology: An Exploration 4th EditionBOOK DETAILAmazon Business - Save 25% on your first \$200 of business supplies. 2.11 How does the left side of the brain differ from the right side? All rights reserved. Noland White Figure 2.7 The Peripheral Nervous System 28. Noland White Structures under the Cortex • Limbic System (cont'd) - amygdala: brain structure located near the hippocampus - responsible for fear responses and the memory of fear - cingulate cortex: the limbic structure actually found in the cortex - plays important roles in cognitive and emotional processing LO 2.8 Structures that Control Emotion, Learning, Memory, and Motivation 49. Noland White Mapping Structure • Mapping Function (cont'd) - single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT): similar to PET, but uses different radioactive tracers - functional MRI (fMRI): a computer makes a sort of "movie" of changes in the activity of the brain using images from different time periods LO 2.6 Study of the Brain and How It Works 42. Noland White Looking inside the Living Brain • Clinical Studies - deep lesioning: insertion of a thin, insulated wire into the brain through which an electrical current is sent that destroys the brain cells at the tip of the wire - electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB): milder electrical current that causes neurons to react as if they had received a message - human brain damage LO 2.6 Study of the Brain and How It Works 38. Students, if interested in purchasing this title with MyLab, ask your instructor for the correct package ISBN and Course ID. Noland White Association Areas of Cortex • Wernicke's aphasia: condition resulting from damage to Wernicke's area (usually in left temporal lobe) - causes the affected person to be unable to understand or produce meaningful language LO 2.10 Parts of Cortex Responsible for Higher Thought 60. Noland White Neuron Communication • Synaptic vesicles: sack-like structures found inside the axon terminal containing chemicals - neurotransmitter: chemical found in the synaptic vesicles which, when released, has an effect on the next cell LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 15. Noland White Autonomic Nervous System • Autonomic nervous system (ANS) - division of the PNS consisting of nerves that control all of the involuntary muscles, organs, and glands; sensory pathway nerves coming from the sensory organs to the CNS consisting of sensory neurons LO 2.4 Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems 31. Copyright ©2015, 2012, 2008 by Pearson Education, Inc. Noland White Figure 2.14 The Lobes of the Brain 52. 2.7 What are the different structures of the hindbrain and what do they do? Sign Up To Access "Psychology: An Exploration (4th Edition)"3. Noland White Structures under the Cortex • Limbic system: a group of several brain structures located under the cortex and involved in learning, emotion, memory, and motivation - thalamus: part of the limbic system located in the center of the brain - relays sensory information from the lower part of the brain to the proper areas of the cortex - processes some sensory information before sending it to its proper area LO 2.8 Structures that Control Emotion, Learning, Memory, and Motivation 47. 2.5 How do the hormones released by glands interact with the nervous system and affect behavior? Noland White The Reflex Arc: Three Types of Neurons • Interneuron: a neuron found in the center of the spinal cord that receives information from the sensory neurons and sends commands to the muscles through the motor neurons - interneurons also make up the bulk of the neurons in the brain LO 2.3 How the Brain and Spinal Cord Interact 25. 9. Noland White Neuron Communication • synapse/synaptic gap: microscopic fluid-filled space between the rounded areas on the end of the axon terminals of one cell and the dendrites or surface of the next cell • receptor sites: holes in the surface of the dendrites or certain cells of the muscles and glands, which are shaped to fit only certain neurotransmitters LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 16. Noland White Figure 2.9 The Endocrine Glands 35. Noland White The Hindbrain - reticular formation (RF): area of neurons running through the middle of the medulla and the pons and slightly beyond - responsible for selective attention - cerebellum: part of the lower brain located behind the pons - controls and coordinates involuntary, rapid, fine motor movement LO 2.7 Structures and Functions of the Bottom Part of Brain 45. Choose the book you like when you register4. Psychology, Fourth Edition Saundra K. Instructors, contact your Pearson representative for more information. MyLab Psychology is ideal for courses requiring robust assessments. Noland White Four Lobes of the Brain • occipital lobe: section of the brain located at the rear and bottom of each cerebral hemisphere containing the visual centers of the brain - primary visual cortex: processes visual information from the eyes - visual association cortex: identifies and makes sense of visual information LO 2.9 Parts of Cortex Controlling Senses and Movement 53. 12. Noland White Figure 2.4 Reuptake of Dopamine Dopamine is removed from the synapse by reuptake sites. 2.8 What are the structures of the brain that control emotion, learning, memory, and motivation? Noland White Split-Brain Research • Split-Brain Research - study of patients with severed corpus callosum - involves sending messages to only one side of the brain - demonstrates right and left brain specialization LO 2.11 Differences between the Left and Right Sides of the Brain 63. 17. © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. - transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS). - human brain damage LO 2.6 Study of the Brain and How It Works 39. 0134641159 / 9780134641157 Psychology: AnExploration plus MyLab Psychology with eText - Access Card Package, 4/e Package consists of:0134517962 / 9780134517964 Psychology: An Exploration, 4/e 0205206514 / 9780205206513MyLab Psychology with eText Access Card Psychology: An Exploration, 4th Edition is alsoavailable via Revel, an interactive digital learning environment that replaces the print textbook,enabling students to read, practice, and study in one continuous experience. Noland White Association Areas of Cortex • Broca's aphasia: condition resulting from damage to Broca's area (usually in left frontal lobe) - causes the affected person to be unable to speak fluently, to mispronounce words, and to speak haltingly LO 2.10 Parts of Cortex Responsible for Higher Thought 59. 8. Note: You are purchasing a standalone product; MyLab does not come packaged with this content. 2.12 What are some potential causes of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder? Noland White Learning Objectives 2.1 What are the nervous system, neurons, and nerves, and how do they relate to one another? Saundra K. Noland White Structures under the Cortex • Limbic System (cont'd) - hypothalamus: small structure in the brain located below the thalamus and directly above the pituitary gland - responsible for motivational behavior such as sleep, hunger, thirst, and sex - hippocampus: curved structure located within each temporal lobe - responsible for the formation of long-term memories and the storage of memory for location of objects LO 2.8 Structures that Control Emotion, Learning, Memory, and Motivation 48. Noland White Cerebral Hemispheres • cerebral hemispheres: the two sections of the cortex on the left and right sides of the brain • corpus callosum: thick band of neurons that connects the right and left cerebral hemispheres LO 2.9 Parts of Cortex Controlling Senses and Movement 51. Noland White The Reflex Arc: Three Types of Neurons • Sensory neuron: a neuron that carries information from the senses to the central nervous system - also called an afferent neuron • Motor neuron: a neuron that carries messages from the central nervous system to the muscles of the body - also called an efferent neuron LO 2.3 How the Brain and Spinal Cord Interact 24. Noland White Figure 2.13 The Limbic System 46. Noland White 64. 13. Noland White Generating the Message: Neural Impulse • All-or-none: a neuron either fires completely or does not fire at all • Return to resting potential LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? 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In this brief text, the authors draw students into the discipline by showing how psychology relates to their own lives. 2.6 How do psychologists study the brain and how it works? Noland White Communication Between Neurons • Sending the message to other cells • Axon terminals: rounded areas at the end of the branches at the end of the axon - responsible for communicating with other nerve cells LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 14. 7. 2.3 How do the brain and spinal cord interact, and what are some misconceptions about the brain, and what is neuroplasticity? Noland White, Georgia College & State University ©2018 | Pearson Format On-line Supplement ISBN-13: 9780134637069 Availability 1. Noland White Figure 2.3 The Neural Impulse Action Potential In the graph below, voltage readings are shown at a given place on the neuron over a period of 20 or 30 milliseconds (thousandths of a second). Register a free business accountPaperback: 688 pages Publisher: Pearson; 4 edition (October 22, 2017) Language: English ISBN-10:0134517962 ISBN-13: 978-0134517964 Product Dimensions: 9 x 1 x 10.8 inches Shipping Weight: 3pounds (View shipping rates and policies)Step By Step To Download Or Read Online1. Noland White Overview of Nervous System • Nervous system - an extensive network of specialized cells that carry information to and from all parts of the body • Neuroscience - deals with the structure and function of neurons, nerves, and nervous tissue - relationship to behavior and learning LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? Available to package with Psychology: An Exploration, 4thEdition, MyLab Psychology is an online homework, tutorial, and assessment program designedto work with this text to engage students and improve results. 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Noland White Other Types of Brain Cells • Glial cells are grey fatty cells that: - provide support for the neurons to grow on and around - deliver nutrients to neurons - produce myelin to coat axons LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? Noland White Results of Split-Brain Research • left side of the brain - seems to control language, writing, logical thought, analysis, and mathematical abilities - processes information sequentially, and enables one to speak • right side of the brain - controls emotional expression, spatial perception, recognition of faces, patterns, melodies, and emotions - it processes information globally and cannot influence speech LO 2.11 Differences between the Left and Right Sides of the Brain 65. Noland White Figure 2.2 The Structure of the Neuron The electronmicrograph on the left shows myelinated axons. MyLab Psychology is ideal forcourses requiring robust assessments. 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Noland White Other Types of Brain Cells • Myelin: fatty substances produced by certain glial cells that coat the axons of neurons to insulate, protect, and speed up the neural impulse - clean up waste products and dead neurons LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? Noland White Mapping Structure • computed tomography (CT): brain-imaging method using computer-controlled X-rays of the brain • magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): brain- imaging method using radio waves and magnetic fields of the body to produce detailed images of the brain LO 2.6 Study of the Brain and How It Works 40. 4. Noland White The Reflex Arc: Three Types of Neurons • Neuroplasticity: the ability to constantly change both the structure and function of cells in response to experience or trauma LO 2.3 How the Brain and Spinal Cord Interact 26. Noland White Four Lobes of the Brain • temporal lobes: areas of the cortex located just behind the temples containing the neurons responsible for the sense of hearing and meaningful speech - primary auditory cortex: processes auditory information from the ears - auditory association cortex: identifies and makes sense of auditory information LO 2.9 Parts of Cortex Controlling Senses and Movement 56. At first the cell is resting; it then reaches threshold and an action potential is triggered. Noland White Association Areas of Cortex • association areas: areas within each lobe of the cortex responsible for the coordination and interpretation of information, as well as higher mental processing LO 2.10 Parts of Cortex Responsible for Higher Thought 58. Help Center Psychology: An Exploration 4th EditionFor courses in Introductory Psychology The most learner-centered and assessment-driven brief text available Throughout Psychology: An Exploration , 4th Edition, Saundra Ciccarelli and J. You can also cancel your membership if you are bored5. Available to package with Psychology: An Exploration, 4th Edition, MyLab™ Psychology is an online homework, tutorial, and assessment program designed to work with this text to engage students and improve results. Noland White Structure of the Neuron • Neuron - the basic cell that makes up the nervous system and receives and sends messages within that system LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? 2.9 What parts of the cortex control the different senses and the movement of the body? Noland White Central Nervous System • Central nervous system (CNS): part of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord - spinal cord: a long bundle of neurons that carries messages to and from the body to the brain that is responsible for very fast, lifesaving reflexes LO 2.3 How the Brain and Spinal Cord Interact 23. Noland White Peripheral Nervous System • Peripheral nervous system (PNS): all nerves and neurons that are not contained in the brain and spinal cord but that run through the body itself - divided into the: - somatic nervous system: autonomic nervous system LO 2.4 Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems 27. Noland White Generating the Message: Neural Impulse • Ions: charged particles - inside neuron: negatively charged - outside neuron: positively charged • Resting potential: the state of the neuron when not firing a neural impulse • Action potential: the release of the neural impulse consisting of a reversal of the electrical charge within the axon - allows positive sodium ions to enter the cell LO 2.1 What Are the Nervous System, Neurons, and Nerves? Copyright ©2015, 2012, 2008 by Pearson Education, Inc. Noland White employ a learner-centered, assessment-driven approach that maximizes student engagement, and helps educators keep students on track. Cocaine acts by blocking dopamine reuptake sites, allowing dopamine to remain active in the synapse longer. Noland White The Endocrine Glands • gonads: the sex glands; secrete hormones that regulate sexual development and behavior as well as reproduction - ovaries: the female gonads - testes: the male gonads • adrenal glands: endocrine glands located on top of each kidney - secrete over thirty different hormones to deal with stress, regulate salt intake - provide a secondary source of sex hormones affecting the sexual changes that occur during adolescence LO 2.5 How Hormones Interact with the Nervous System and Affect Behavior 37. Note: You are purchasing a standalone product; MyLabdoes not come packaged with this content. Students, if interested in purchasing this title withMyLab, ask your instructor for the correct package ISBN and Course ID. Noland White Neuron Communication • Neurons must be turned ON and OFF - excitatory neurotransmitter: neurotransmitter that causes the receiving cell to fire - inhibitory neurotransmitter: neurotransmitter that causes the receiving cell to stop firing LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 18. And assessment tied to these learning objectives lets students check their understanding, while allowing instructors to monitor class progress and intervene when necessary to bolster student performance. Noland White Autonomic Nervous System • Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) (cont'd) - sympathetic division (fight-or-flight system): part of the ANS that is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal - parasympathetic division: part of the ANS that restores the body to normal functioning after arousal and is responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the organs and glands LO 2.4 Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems 32. 2.4 How do the somatic and autonomic nervous systems allow people and animals to interact with their surroundings and control the body's automatic functions? Noland White Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder • Causes of ADHD have highlighted the likelihood of more than one cause and more than one brain route to ADHD • Current research is looking at a variety of areas including environmental factors such as low-level lead exposure, genetic influences, the role of heredity and familial factors, and personality factors LO 2.12 Some Potential Causes of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Noland White The Endocrine Glands • pituitary gland: gland located in the brain that secretes human growth hormone and influences all other hormone-secreting glands (also known as the master gland) • pineal gland: endocrine gland located near the base of the cerebrum that secretes melatonin • thyroid gland: endocrine gland found in the neck that regulates metabolism • pancreas: endocrine gland that controls the levels of sugar in the blood LO 2.5 How Hormones Interact with the Nervous System and Affect Behavior 36. Noland White Split-Brain Research • Cerebrum: the upper part of the brain consisting of the two hemispheres and the structures that connect them LO 2.11 Differences between the Left and Right Sides of the Brain 62. 5. Noland White Chapter 2 the biological perspective psychologypsychology fourth editionfourth edition 2. Noland White Neuron Communication • Chemical substances can affect neuronal communication - agonists: mimic or enhance the effects of a neurotransmitter on the receptor sites of the next cell, increasing or decreasing the activity of that cell - antagonists: block or reduce a cell's response to the action of other chemicals or neurotransmitters LO 2.2 How Neurons Use Neurotransmitters to Communicate 19. Ciccarelli, Gulf Coast State College J.

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