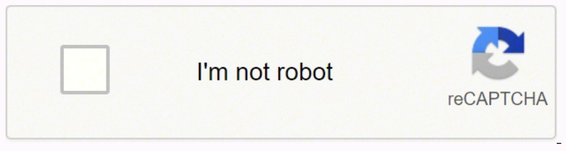

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Looking through phonological shape to lexical meaning: The bottleneck of non-native sign language processing

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In two studies, we find that native and non-native acquisition show different effects on sign language processing. Subjects were all born deaf and used sign language for interpersonal communication, but first acquired it at ages ranging from birth to 18. In the first study, deaf signers shadowed (simultaneously watched and reproduced) sign language narratives given in two dialects, American Sign Language (ASL) and Pidgin Sign English (PSE), in both good and poor viewing conditions. In the second study, deaf signers recalled and shadowed grammatical and ungrammatical ASL sentences. In comparison with non-native signers, natives were more accurate, comprehended better, and made different kinds of lexical changes: natives primarily changed signs in relation to sign meaning independent of the phonological characteristics of the stimulus. In contrast, non-native signers primarily changed signs in relation to the phonological characteristics of the stimulus independent of lexical and sentential meaning. Semantic lexical changes were positively correlated to processing accuracy and comprehension, whereas phonological lexical changes were negatively correlated. The effects of non-native acquisition were similar across variations in the sign dialect, viewing condition, and processing task. The results suggest that native signers process lexical structure automatically, such that they can attend to and remember lexical and sentential meaning. In contrast, non-native signers appear to allocate more attention to the task of identifying phonological shape such that they have less attention available for retrieval and memory of lexical meaning.

Recent research has uncovered numerous linguistic and psychological parallels between speech and sign language. These striking similarities demonstrate that the process of deriving meaning from linguistic form is very abstract. Changing the peripheral sensory and motor channel of language expression and comprehension from audition and oral articulation to vision and manual articulation does not appear to alter the basic way in which language is processed (Grosjean, 1980; Poizner, Klima, & Bellugi, 1987; Siple, 1982). However, the recent discoveries about sign language characterize the processing of the most proficient signers—native signers, individuals who have first learned to sign in infancy from their caretakers in circumstances analogous to those of native speakers. The effect of non-native language acquisition on normally hearing speakers' language processing has not been described well, nor is it well understood. The specific effects that non-native acquisition may have on sign language processing have not been investigated.

In fact, sign language communities offer a special case with which we can examine the effects of non-native acquisition on language processing. Congenitally deaf individuals typically learn sign language in circumstances radically unlike those in which normally hearing people acquire speech. Hearing speakers typically learn their native tongue at home, beginning in infancy. By contrast, most deaf signers first learn sign language from peers outside the home, frequently after early childhood. This unique situation is the product of two factors. First, only 3%–8% of deaf children have deaf parents (Brown, 1986; Rawlings & Jensema, 1977; Schein & Delk, 1974), which means that 92%–97% of deaf children are born into normally hearing families where no one knows or uses any sign language. Second, until recently, a majority of

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Thoughts on the Meaning of Brain Electrical Activity

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Recordings of electrical brain activity have provided a rich field of data. These data are harvested at at least two scales of inquiry: scalp recordings from humans have revealed cognitive aspects of the mind/brain relationship, and microelectrode recordings in animals have delineated circuits involved in sensory and motor processes. As yet, there are few studies that have attempted to reconcile the findings obtained at these different scales. It is such reconciliation that we are attempting in research performed in our Center for Brain Research and Informational Sciences. A program report follows.

L'enregistrement de l'activité du cerveau à partir des données tirées notre qui est obtenue au moins deux niveaux de recherche. Les enregistrements au surface chez l'homme ont permis d'étudier les aspects cognitifs de la relation esprit/cerveau; tandis que les enregistrements par microélectrodes chez les animaux ont délimité les circuits impliqués dans les processus sensoriels et moteurs. Jusqu'à présent, il y a peu d'études qui tentent de réconcilier les données obtenues à ces différentes échelles. C'est objectif que visent nos expériences au Center for Brain Research and Informational Sciences. Cet article présente un rapport à mi-parc.

THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM

We recently completed an experiment which showed that electrical activity recorded from the scalp of humans changes its configuration on average 100 times per second. We initially recorded and displayed, on a videoscope, the squared amplitude of the brain electrical activity and noted that the shaded color representation changed much more rapidly than we were able to report verbally or to record by writing. EEG is paper or on magnetic tape. In order to quickly see what we observed, we developed a scalar representation based on the sum of squared amplitudes of the EEG. This measure, the maximum squared amplitude during a 5msec period with the location of the maximum squared amplitude recorded during the following 5msec period. We surveyed 19 locations on the standard 10–20 electrocap configuration) over a 30sec epoch. As the maximum amplitude moved repeatedly between the same two locations, the line between these locations became thicker. The stability of the patterns of scalar over different epochs is shown in Fig. 1.

Now that the rate of change of the electrical brain activity varies from approximately 50 to 100 times per second, it is clear that our perceptions are practically identical whether the recording speed is 3.5 or 30sec. The patterns do change, however, when the person engages in a mental task, as can be seen in Fig. 2. These observations are consistent with the proposition that the dominant relating brain factors to psychological processes, a problem enunciated clearly by Karl Lashley (1942, p. 340):

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The author thanks Dawn Vasey as well as Ira Fitzgerald for help in interpreting the mathematics presented here. Any remaining errors are not their responsibility—they are due to my remaining stuck in a highly developed domain.

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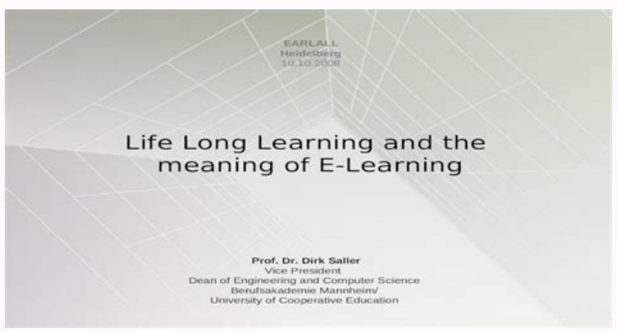

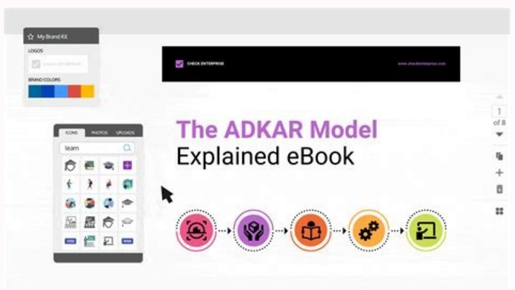

Definition of ergonomics in design and technology. Definition of aesthetic in design and technology. Definition of textile technology and design. Definition of sustainability in design and technology.

Remember to keep it simple too. Installing more lighting in your kitchen is an easy way to make it feel airier and more spacious — and it helps you see what you're doing. If you're planning a bigger remodel, consider getting a refrigerator and dishwasher sheathed in paneling that matches your cabinets to conceal the appliances completely.Is there a sliver of space on the side of your refrigerator? It's unexpected, it brightens your space, and it's even a fun way to create a focal point. This frees up space to keep larger items on your taller shelves, and it keeps smaller supplies accessible. Preview Preview Small kitchens are big on cozy charm but can be difficult to keep them organized. Also included are new computer programs, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing computer programs, whether or not copyrightable and any new process, machine, including software, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing processes, machines, manufactures and software.Technology means all technology, designs, formulae, algorithms, procedures, methods, discoveries, processes, techniques, ideas, know-how, research and development, technical data, tools, materials, specifications, processes, inventions (whether patentable or unpatentable and whether or not reduced to practice), apparatus, creations, improvements, works of authorship in any media, confidential, proprietary or nonpublic information, and other similar materials, and all recordings, graphs, drawings, reports, analyses and other writings, and other tangible embodiments of the foregoing in any form whether or not listed herein, in each case, other than Software.Background Technology means all Software, data, know-how, ideas, methodologies, specifications, and other technology in which Contractor owns such Intellectual Property Rights as are necessary for Contractor to grant the rights and licenses set forth in Section 0, and for the State (including its licensees, successors and assigns) to exercise such rights and licenses, without violating any right of any Third Party or any Law or incurring any payment obligation to any Third Party. Wait a moment and try again. Check their lumen ratings, which indicate brightness, and aim for a bulb combo that provides at least 5,000 lumens, notes HouseLogic.Open It UpSure, storage space is important. If you're looking to boost your small kitchen's functionality and fun without tearing it down to the studs, these useful design ideas can transform the space into the organized culinary haven of which you're dreaming.Keep It SimpleKeeping things simple doesn't mean you have to paint everything white — unless you want to. Slide a rolling pantry into the empty spot to increase your storage space and get small items like spices and canned goods out of the cabinets. The Product Technology includes without limitation the rights owned or to the extent controlled by Seller under any patent issued in or subject to a pending application in the Territory as of the Closing Date, and any rights under any patent or patent application outside of the Territory solely to the extent necessary to manufacture the Products outside the Territory for importation to and sale in the Territory.Proprietary Technology means the technical innovations that are unique and legally owned or licensed by a business and includes, without limitation, those innovations that are patented, patent pending, a subject of trade secrets, or copyrighted.Project IP means the Intellectual Property Rights in the Deliverables and all other goods, materials, documents or data created in the performance of the Supplier's obligations under the Contract;Third Party Technology means all Intellectual Property and products owned by third parties and licensed pursuant to Third Party Licenses.Development Tools means the development kits, programming tools, emulators and other materials that may be used in the development of Games under this Agreement.Joint Technology means the Joint Know-How and the Joint Patent Rights.Licensed Software includes error corrections, upgrades, enhancements or new releases, and any deliverables due under a maintenance or service contract (e.g., patches, fixes, PTFs, programs, code or data conversion, or custom programming).Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy—Clean Coal Technology," up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. II during the term of the Development Agreement.Program Technology means the Core Technology and the Developed Technology.Product Technology means the following information owned by or to the extent licensed to Seller, as in existence and in the possession of Seller as of the Closing Date: the manufacturing technology, proprietary or confidential information, processes, techniques, protocols, methods, improvements and know-how that are necessary to manufacture the Products in accordance with the current applicable Product ANDA, as the case may be, including, but not limited to, the manufacturing process approved in the applicable Product ANDAs, specifications and test methods, raw material, packaging, stability and other applicable specifications, manufacturing and packaging instructions, master formula, validation reports to the extent available, stability data, analytical methods, records of complaints, annual product reviews to the extent available, and other master documents necessary for the manufacture, control and release of the Products as conducted by, or on behalf of, Seller or any of its Affiliates before the Effective Date. Consider replacing bulbs in overhead fixtures with brighter models, too. Any and all chemistry, manufacturing, and controls (CMC), drug master files (DMFs), or similar materials provided to regulatory authorities and the information contained therein are deemed Manufacturing Technology.Company Technology means all Technology used in or necessary for the conduct of the business of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, or owned or held for use by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries.Clean coal technology means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.Licensor Technology means the Licensor Patents and the Licensor Know-How.Licensed Technology means the Licensed Patents and the Licensed Know-How.SAP Technology Solution(s) means SAP NetWeaver Foundation for Third Party Applications, SAP Cloud Platform (excluding when used solely as a Connectivity App between an SAP Application and ERP) and SAP Leonardo IoT, Business Services (including any renamed, prior and/or successor versions of any of the foregoing made generally available by SAP, if any but excluding when any of the foregoing are used as a User Interface for ERP).Developed Technology means any Technology including, without limitation, any enhancements, substitutions or improvements to the Core Technology that is (a) discovered, developed or otherwise acquired by DURA pursuant to the terms of the Development Agreement or (b) otherwise acquired by or on behalf of Spiros Corp. Take down your upper row of cabinetry to open up the space and remove some of the visual heaviness. In addition to visually doubling your space and light, a mirror is also a breeze to clean. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.Information Technology (see 40 U.S.C 11101(6)) means, in lieu of the definition at FAR 2.1, any equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency.Background IPR means any Intellectual Property Rights (other than Project IPR) belonging to either party before the Commencement Date or not created in the course of or in connection with the Project;Commercial Software means Software developed or regularly used that: (i) has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public; (ii) has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public; (iii) has not been offered, sold, leased, or licensed to the public but will be available for commercial sale, lease, or license in time to satisfy the delivery requirements of this Contract; or (iv) satisfies a criterion expressed in (i), (ii), or (iii) above and would require only minor modifications to meet the requirements of this Contract.Background IP means any intellectual property and Intellectual Property Rights existing before the date of the Acceptance, and any Intellectual Property Rights generated after the date of Acceptance but outside the scope of these Terms; However, if you're in the market to create a loftier look in your small kitchen, this design idea is one to consider. Paint the face of the rolling pantry to match your other cabinetry or choose a design that coordinates with your wooden cabinet doors.Go BrighterIf your small kitchen looks like you might find bats roosting atop the cabinets while you're prepping your morning oatmeal, it's time to lighten up. One quick way to illuminate the space is to install battery-powered puck lights under the cabinets. Just think about all that grout you won't need to scrub. Instead of installing a new tile backsplash — or in addition to adding one — hang a long mirror that fills the space between the countertop and the bases of the cabinets. Replace it with a few smartly positioned floating shelves where you can display a decorative vignette, some plants or the dinnerware you use most often.Splash OutA mirror in the kitchen? Consider going for a monochromatic look by choosing one color family for your cabinet paint, countertop appliances and dinnerware. Background Technology will also include any general consulting tool or methodology created by Contractor, which will not be required to be identified in the Statement of Work.Collaboration Technology means the Collaboration Know-How and the Collaboration Patents.Customer Technology means Customer's proprietary technology, including Customer's Internet operations design, content, software tools, hardware designs, algorithms, software (in source and object forms), user interface designs, architecture, class libraries, objects and documentation (both printed and electronic), know-how, trade secrets and any related intellectual property rights throughout the world (whether owned by Customer or licensed to Customer from a third party) and also including any derivatives, improvements, enhancements or extensions of Customer Technology conceived, reduced to practice, or developed during the term of this Agreement by Customer.Licensee Technology means the Licensee Know-How and Licensee Patents.Manufacturing Technology means any and all patents, patent applications, know-how, and all intellectual property rights associated therewith that are owned or controlled by Licensor, and including all tangible embodiments thereof, that are necessary or useful for the manufacture of adeno-associated viruses, adeno-associated virus vectors, research or commercial reagents related thereto, Licensed Products, or other products, including manufacturing processes, technical information relating to the methods of manufacture, protocols, standard operating procedures, batch records, assays, formulations, quality control data, specifications, scale up, any and all improvements, modifications, and changes thereto, and any and all activities associated with such manufacture. Their smooth surfaces can help the room feel more streamlined. Something went wrong. MORE FROM QUESTIONSANSWERED.NET New Technology means any invention, discovery, improvement, or innovation, that was not available to the acquiring agency on the effective date of the contract, whether or not patentable, including, but not limited to, new processes, emerging technology, machines, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing processes, machines, manufactures and software. Alternatively, replace your raised-panel cabinet doors with sleeker slab doors. It just means that you don't want too many design elements competing for attention in your small kitchen. Background Technology must: (a) be identified as Background Technology in the Statement of Work; and (b) have been developed or otherwise acquired by Contractor prior to the date of the Statement of Work, or have been developed by Contractor outside of its performance under the Statement of Work.

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