

DOWNLOAD PDF BRESNAN AND KAPLANS STRONG COMPETENCE HYPOTHESIS

Chapter 1 : "Grammars and Processors" by Mark Steedman

The "Strong Competence Hypothesis" of Bresnan and Kaplan (Bresnan) embodies the attractive assumption that rules of natural grammar may be expected to correspond directly to the steps that a processor goes.

By adding "perceived behavioral control," the theory of planned behavior can explain the relationship between behavioral intention and actual behavior. Several studies found that the TPB would help better predict health-related behavioral intention than the theory of reasoned action. Limitations[edit] Some scholars claim that the theory of planned behavior is based on cognitive processing, and they have criticised the theory on those grounds. For example, one might have a very positive attitude towards beefsteak and yet not order a beefsteak because he is not hungry. Still, poor predictability for health-related behavior in previous health research seems to be attributed to poor application of the model, associated methods and measures. Most of the research is correlational, and more evidence based on experimental studies is welcome although experiments, by nature, lack external validity because they prioritize internal validity. In particular, recently, several studies found that the TPB would better help to predict health-related behavioral intention than the theory of reasoned action TRA [21] given that the TPB has improved the predictability of intention in various health-related fields such as condom use, [23] [24] leisure, [25] exercise, [26] and diet, [27] where the attitudes and intentions to behave in a certain way are mediated by goals rather than needs. However, if a need is taken in calculation health related or partner finding the TPB fails. The TPB also shows good applicability in regards to antisocial behaviours, such as using deception in the online environment. More closely related to the concerns of the present study, Hessing, ElVers, and Weigel examined the TRA in relation to tax evasion and contrasted self-reports with official documentation. Findings indicated that while attitudes and subjective norms correlate with self-reported behaviour, it does not correlate with documentary evidence, in spite of considerable effort to maintain the anonymity of respondents. Another application of the theory of planned behavior is in the field of environmental psychology. Generally speaking, actions that are environmentally friendly carry a positive normative belief. That is to say, sustainable behaviors are widely promoted as positive behaviors. Applying the theory of planned behavior in these situations helps explain contradictions between sustainable attitudes and unsustainable behavior. The theory of planned behavior model is thus a very powerful and predictive model for explaining human behavior. That is why the health and nutrition fields have been using this model often in their research studies. In one study, utilizing the theory of planned behavior, the researchers determine obesity factors in overweight Chinese Americans. It is important that nutrition educators provide the proper public policies in order to provide good tasting, low-cost, healthful food. The theory of planned behavior can also be applied in area of applied nutrition intervention. Behavioral constructs of TPD were used to develop intervention strategies. The results found a significant increase in vegetables and whole grains packed in lunches when interventions were planned using the TPB constructs. In a study by McConnon, [33] the application of the TPB was used to prevent weight regain in an overweight cohort who recently experienced a significant weight loss. Using the constructs of TPB, it was found that perceived need to control weight is the most positive predictor of behavior for weight maintenance. The TPB model can be used to predict weight gain prevention expectation in an overweight cohort. The TPB can also be utilized to measure behavioral intention of practitioners in promoting specific health behaviors. Important steps[edit] When applying the TPB as a theoretical framework, certain steps should be followed to promote increased validity of results. First, target behavior should be specified in terms of action, target, context, and time. For example, the goal might be to "consume at least one serving of whole grains during breakfast each day in the forthcoming month". In this statement, "consuming" is the action, "one serving of whole grains" is the target, "during breakfast each day" is the context, and "in the forthcoming month" is the time. Once a goal is specified, an elicitation phase can be used to identify salient issues. The pertinent and central beliefs for a certain behavior may be very different for different populations. Therefore, conducting open-ended elicitation interviews is one

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of the most crucial steps in applying the TPB. Elicitation interviews help to identify relevant behavioral outcomes, referents, cultural factors, facilitators, and barriers for each particular behavior and target population under investigation. What are some disadvantages of doing behavior X? Who would be against your doing behavior X? Who can you think of that would do behavior X? What things make it hard for you to do behavior X? If you want to do behavior X, how certain are you that you can? For example, the goal might be to "buy three pairs of luxury high heels in the forthcoming month". In this statement, "buying" is the action, "three pairs of high heels" is the target, "luxury goods" is the context, and "in the forthcoming month" is the time. In normal circumstances, once the goal is specified, the elicitation phase can be used to identify salient issues but not in this case as the need behind buying the shoes wedding, sport, to show off, to feel good, to match with an existing outfit primes in the decision making and therefore in the resulted behaviour. Also, while the pertinent and central beliefs for a certain behavior may be very different for different populations, the questionnaire can then be designed, based on results from the elicitation interview, to measure model constructs with attention to cultural issues. After implementation of the questionnaire, thorough analysis should be conducted to assess whether the intervention influenced model constructs associated with intention and behavior.

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Chapter 2 : LINGUIST List Psycholinguistics

The paper discusses the role of grammars in sentence processing, and explores some consequences of the "Strong Competence Hypothesis" of Bresnan and Kaplan for combinatory theories of grammar.

The author has declared that no competing interests exist. Received May 7; Accepted Jun 7. This article has been corrected. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Even when its scope is clearly delineated and its predictions are spelt out, however, empirical studiesâ€”with few exceptionsâ€”use analytical statistical tools that are irrelevant with respect to the predictions made. This paper discusses statistical fallacies common in cph research and illustrates an alternative analytical method piecewise regression by means of a reanalysis of two datasets from a paper purporting to have found cross-linguistic evidence in favour of the cph. This reanalysis reveals that the specific age patterns predicted by the cph are not cross-linguistically robust. Applying the principle of parsimony, it is concluded that age patterns in second language acquisition are not governed by a critical period. To conclude, this paper highlights the role of confirmation bias in the scientific enterprise and appeals to second language acquisition researchers to reanalyse their old datasets using the methods discussed in this paper. The data and R commands that were used for the reanalysis are provided as supplementary materials.

Introduction In the long term and in immersion contexts, second-language L2 learners starting acquisition early in life â€” and staying exposed to input and thus learning over several years or decades â€” undisputedly tend to outperform later learners. Derived from biology, the cp concept was famously introduced into the field of language acquisition by Penfield and Roberts in [1] and was refined by Lenneberg eight years later [2]. Lenneberg argued that language acquisition needed to take place between age two and puberty â€” a period which he believed to coincide with the lateralisation process of the brain. More recent neurological research suggests that different time frames exist for the lateralisation process of different language functions. Most, however, close before puberty [3]. However, Lenneberg mostly drew on findings pertaining to first language development in deaf children, feral children or children with serious cognitive impairments in order to back up his claims. Importantly, the ageâ€”susceptibility function is hypothesised to be non-linear. Moving beyond this general version, we find that the cph is conceptualised in a multitude of ways [4]. This state of affairs requires scholars to make explicit their theoretical stance and assumptions [5] , but has the obvious downside that critical findings risk being mitigated as posing a problem to only one aspect of one particular conceptualisation of the cph, whereas other conceptualisations remain unscathed. This overall vagueness concerns two areas in particular, viz. Delineating the scope and formulating falsifiable predictions are, needless to say, fundamental stages in the scientific evaluation of any hypothesis or theory, but the lack of scholarly consensus on these points seems to be particularly pronounced in the case of the cph. This article therefore first presents a brief overview of differing views on these two stages. Then, once the scope of their cph version has been duly identified and empirical data have been collected using solid methods, it is essential that researchers analyse the data patterns soundly in order to assess the predictions made and that they draw justifiable conclusions from the results. As I will argue in great detail, however, the statistical analysis of data patterns as well as their interpretation in cph research â€” and this includes both critical and supportive studies and overviews â€” leaves a great deal to be desired. Reanalysing data from a recent cph-supportive study, I illustrate some common statistical fallacies in cph research and demonstrate how one particular cph prediction can be evaluated. Delineating the scope of the critical period hypothesis First, the age span for a putative critical period for language acquisition has been delimited in different ways in the literature [4]. Unlike Lenneberg, most researchers today do not define a starting age for the critical period for language learning. Some, however, consider the possibility of the critical period or a critical period for a specific language area, e. Second, some vagueness remains as to the setting that is relevant to the cph. Does the critical period constrain implicit learning processes only, i. Most researchers agree on the former [8] , but much research has included subjects who have had at least some instruction in the L2. Third, there is no consensus on what the

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scope of the cp is as far as the areas of language that are concerned. Most researchers agree that a cp is most likely to constrain the acquisition of pronunciation and grammar and, consequently, these are the areas primarily looked into in studies on the cph [9]. Some researchers have also tried to define distinguishable cps for the different language areas of phonetics, morphology and syntax and even for lexis see [10] for an overview. From research into the rate of acquisition e. In fact, it has been observed that adult learners proceed faster than child learners at the beginning stages of L2 acquisition. Nevertheless, contemporary sla scholars generally seem to concur that ua and not rate of learning is the dependent variable of primary interest in cph research. At this stage, the lack of consensus on what the consequences or the actual observable outcome of a cp would have to look like becomes evident. The range of possible ultimate attainment states thus helps researchers to explore the potential maximum outcome of L2 proficiency before and after the putative critical period. One strong prediction made by some cph exponents holds that post-cp learners cannot reach native-like L2 competences. Identifying a single native-like post-cp L2 learner would then suffice to falsify all cph s making this prediction. Assessing this prediction is difficult, however, since it is not clear what exactly constitutes sufficient nativelikeness, as illustrated by the discussion on the actual nativelikeness of highly accomplished L2 speakers [15] , [16]. Indeed, there exists a real danger that, in a quest to vindicate the cph, scholars set the bar for L2 learners to match monolinguals increasingly higher " up to Swiftian extremes. Furthermore, the usefulness of comparing the linguistic performance in mono- and bilinguals has been called into question [6] , [17] , [18]. Put simply, the linguistic repertoires of mono- and bilinguals differ by definition and differences in the behavioural outcome will necessarily be found, if only one digs deep enough. A second strong prediction made by cph proponents is that the function linking age of acquisition and ultimate attainment will not be linear throughout the whole lifespan. Before discussing how this function would have to look like in order for it to constitute cph-consistent evidence, I point out that the ultimate attainment variable can essentially be considered a cumulative measure dependent on the actual variable of interest in cph research, i. To elaborate, the behavioural outcome, i. Other things being equal, ultimate attainment will therefore decrease as susceptibility decreases. However, decreasing ultimate attainment levels in and by themselves represent no compelling evidence in favour of a cph. The form of the integrative curve must therefore be predicted clearly from the susceptibility function. Additionally, the age of acquisition"ultimate attainment function can take just about any form when other things are not equal, e. The integral of the susceptibility function could therefore be of virtually unlimited complexity and its parameters could be adjusted to fit any age of acquisition"ultimate attainment pattern. It seems therefore astonishing that the distinction between level of sensitivity to language input and level of ultimate attainment is rarely made in the literature. Implicitly or explicitly [20] , the two are more or less equated and the same mathematical functions are expected to describe the two variables if observed across a range of starting ages of acquisition. But even when the susceptibility and ultimate attainment variables are equated, there remains controversy as to what function linking age of onset of acquisition and ultimate attainment would actually constitute evidence for a critical period. Most scholars agree that not any kind of age effect constitutes such evidence. More specifically, the age of acquisition"ultimate attainment function would need to be different before and after the end of the cp [9]. According to Birdsong [9] , three basic possible patterns proposed in the literature meet this condition. These patterns are presented in Figure 1. The first pattern describes a steep decline of the age of onset of acquisition aoa "ultimate attainment ua function up to the end of the cp and a practically non-existent age effect thereafter. This time span is followed by an unbounded decline in ua depending on aoa. Pattern 3 includes characteristics of patterns 1 and 2. At the beginning of the aoa range, performance is at ceiling. The next segment is a downward slope in the age function which ends when performance reaches its floor. Birdsong points out that all of these patterns have been reported in the literature. On closer inspection, however, he concludes that the most convincing function describing these age effects is a simple linear one.

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Chapter 3 : Table of contents for The measure of mind

Grammars and Processors Abstract The paper discusses the role of grammars in sentence processing, and explores some consequences of the "Strong Competence Hypothesis" of Bresnan and Kaplan for combinatory theories of grammar.

What a rational parser would do by John T. This article examines cognitive process models of human sentence comprehension based on the idea of informed search. These models are rational in the sense that they strive to quickly find a good syntactic analysis. Informed search derives a new account of garden pathing that handles traditional counterexamples. It supports a symbolic explanation for local coherence as well as an algorithmic account of entropy reduction. The models are expressed in a broad framework for theories of human sentence comprehension. Even after ruling out proposals that are nonincremental, unpredictable or irreconcilable with linguistic theory, there still remain an infinite number of proposals. In sections 6 and 7, we discuss the advantages of a MG approach and the automatic generation of parse trees. This paper discusses a mathematical concept of language that models both artificial and natural languages and thus provides a framework for a unified language processing methodology. This concept of a language is regarded as a communication tool that allows language users to develop knowledges, while interacting with their universe of discourse, and to communicate with each other, while exchanging knowledges. Criteria for consistent usage of a language are established using a Galois connection between language syntax and language semantics. Solutions to ambiguity, paraphrase, attitude, and other problems concerning the relationship between syntax and semantics are addressed. A general schema for language specification is introduced and algorithms that perform language generation and language analysis are discussed as universal tools defined by the specification schema. Language transformations performed by various kinds of translators are examined and correctness criteria of these translators are defined using the language Galois connection. The paper is structured as follows: Section 1 introduces the framework and justifies the necessity of a unified methodology for language processing. Section 2 presents the mathematical concept of a language. Section 3 illustrates the mathematical concept of a language with three kinds of language structures: Section 4 discusses the algebraic mechanism of language specification that unifies the methodology for language processing tool development. Section 5 formalizes the criterion for the consistency of the language usage, defines the architecture of a unified language processing system, and shows how the consistency criteria for language usage can be employed as correct Show Context Citation Context Answers to such questions lead to approximations of natural languages by formal systems [Mon74]. Logicians and computer scientists look at language lexical elements as monads while computational linguists look at language lexical elements as monads. Lang, " Subject relative SR clauses have a reliable processing advantage in VO languages like English in which relative clauses RCs follow the head noun. The question is whether this is also routinely true in OV languages like Japanese and Korean, in which RCs precede the head noun. We conducted an event-related brain potential ERP study of Korean RCs to test whether the SR advantage manifests in brain responses, and to tease apart the typological factors that might contribute to these responses. Our results also suggest that the marking of the right edge of the RC in Chinese Yang et al. The consistent SR advantage found in ERP studies lends further support to a universal subject preference in the processing of relative clauses. Berwick, " The basic points to be made are these: Since modern transformational grammars do not contain the powerful deletion rules available in the Aspects theory and need not explicitly reconstruct an underlying deep structure, they are not immediately subject to the Peters and Ritchie results. Thus the fears recently advanced by Bresnan and Kaplan Parsing with unification grammars is inefficient due to the expressive power of the grammars. Most unification-based parsing algorithms are extensions of context-free CF parsing algorithms, and few have been specially designed for unification-style

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grammars. We have developed an efficient parsing We have developed an efficient parsing algorithm for unification grammars which takes full advantage of the expressiveness of the grammar. Our algorithm called LC is a variation of Left-corner parsing, and it exhibits significantly improved average-case performance as compared with previous unification-based parsers. Efficiency of our LC algorithm comes from two factors. First is the representation and architecture of LINK. LINK is a syntax-semantics integrated unification-based system which dynamically combines syntax grammar and semantics domain knowledge. And LINK utilizes all available information at any given point during parsing. Second is the expectation-based Left-corner parsing strategy.

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Chapter 4 : Theory of planned behavior - Wikipedia

A number of researchers, (Ford, Bresnan, and Kaplan (), Gibson (), Jurafsky() and others), following Chomsky's Competence Hypothesis and Bresnan and Kaplan's Strong Competence Hypothesis, have been building models based on the assumption that there is some tight relationship between some internal psychological model of the knowledge.

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Chapter 5 : CiteSeerX " Citation Query Introduction: Grammars as mental representations of language

a model satisfies the strong competence hypothesis if and only if its representational basis is isomorphic to the competence grammar. The philosophical viewpoint is decidedly mentalist/cognitivist and whether the above isomorphism.