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GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

This glossary includes most, though not all, of the technical terms that are important but impossible to put in the definition of key terms. All meanings of this glossary items are taken from Taylor and Taylor's book (1990) Psycholinguistics: Learning and Using Language.

- Characteristic features "Semantic features" (e.q., "can sing") that are possessed by "typical members" (e.q., robin) but not "atypical members" (turkey) of a "category" (bird).
- Cognitive process Understanding, perceiving, remembering, inferring and the like, that take place in the active human mind.
- Concrete word

 An object or event that can be sensed, i.e., touched, seen, heard or smelled.
- Dual Feature Model "Defining feature" of a "concept" may be supplemented by other kinds of features such as "characteristic" and "perceptual."
- Intelligence Test (IQ Test) A person's intelligence is tested by dividing her mental age (Calculated by the number of verbal and nonverbal test items answered) by her chronological age multiplied by 100.
- Metalinguistic competence The ability to think and talk about language as an object, independent, of its "referent" and one's experience with the referent.

Perceptual feature Several observable features (e.q., height, voice, attire) of a "concept" (boy) that are used in "categorizing" an object (e.q., boy).

APPENDIX