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Nota di contenuto	A Neurolinguistic Theory of Bilingualism -- Editorial page -- Title page -- Copyright page -- Table of contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- CHAPTER 1. Components of verbal communication -- Implicit and explicit memory -- Pragmatics -- Motivation and affect -- The Activation Threshold Hypothesis -- Conclusion -- CHAPTER 2. Implicit and explicit language processes -- The nature of implicit rules -- Knowledge is not automatic and competence is not controlled -- The role of metalinguistic knowledge in L2 acquisition -- The role of implicit/explicit memory in bilingual aphasia and amnesia -- The fundamental import of implicit/explicit memory for the study of bilingualism -- The critical period hypothesis -- Conclusion -- CHAPTER 3. Bilingual aphasia -- Recovery patterns -- Attempted explanations -- The assessment of bilingual aphasia -- Implications of the implicit/explicit memory dissociation for bilingual aphasia -- The contribution of bilingual aphasia research -- Implications for rehabilitation -- Conclusion -- CHAPTER 4. Cerebral lateralization and localization -- Differential lateralization -- Differential localization -- Conclusion -- CHAPTER 5. Neurofunctional modularity -- Characteristics of neurofunctional modules -- Neurofunctional

subsystems -- Evidence of modularity -- Cognition: The Subsystems Hypothesis generalized -- The human organ analogy -- Conclusion -- CHAPTER 6. Neuroimaging studies of the bilingual brain -- What do neuroimaging studies of language evidence? How do we know? -- The problems with neuroimaging studies -- The need for a neurolinguistically informed theory -- Results cannot be generalized from single words to "language -- Looking for converging evidence -- Conclusions -- CHAPTER 7. An integrated neurolinguistic perspective on bilingualism -- What is represented vs. how it is organized and processed.
Neurofunctional modularity -- Language and thought in bilinguals -- The Direct Access Hypothesis -- The Subsystems Hypothesis -- The integration of pragmatics -- The integration of conscious and unconscious processing -- The integration of motivation and affect -- The integration of the various hypothetical constructs -- Basic principles of a neurolinguistic theory of bilingualism -- Conclusion -- Glossary -- References -- Subject index -- The series Studies in Bilingualism.

Sommario/riassunto

This volume is the outcome of 25 years of research into the neurolinguistic aspects of bilingualism. In addition to reviewing the world literature and providing a state-of-the-art account, including a critical assessment of the bilingual neuroimaging studies, it proposes a set of hypotheses about the representation, organization and processing of two or more languages in one brain. It investigates the impact of the various manners of acquisition and use of each language on the extent of involvement of basic cerebral functional mechanisms. The effects of pathology as a means to understanding the normal functioning of verbal communication processes in the bilingual and multilingual brain are explored and compared with data from neuroimaging studies. In addition to its obvious research benefits, the clinical and social reasons for assessment of bilingual aphasia with a measuring instrument that is linguistically and culturally equivalent in each of a patient's languages are stressed. The relationship between language and thought in bilinguals is examined in the light of evidence from pathology. The proposed linguistic theory of bilingualism integrates a neurofunctional model (the components of verbal communication and their relationships: implicit linguistic competence, metalinguistic knowledge, pragmatics, and motivation) and a set of hypotheses about language processing (neurofunctional modularity, the activation threshold, the language/cognition distinction, and the direct access hypothesis).
