PSG105

PENGANTAR PSIKOLOGI

Runi Rulanggi -Prodi Psikologi FHB UPJ
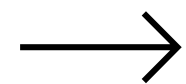
02

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Jumpa Lagi di Kelas
Pengantar Psikologi.
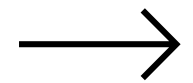
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Kembali lagi bersama saya, **Anggi.**
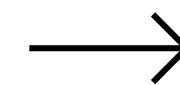
Pertemuan Ketujuh
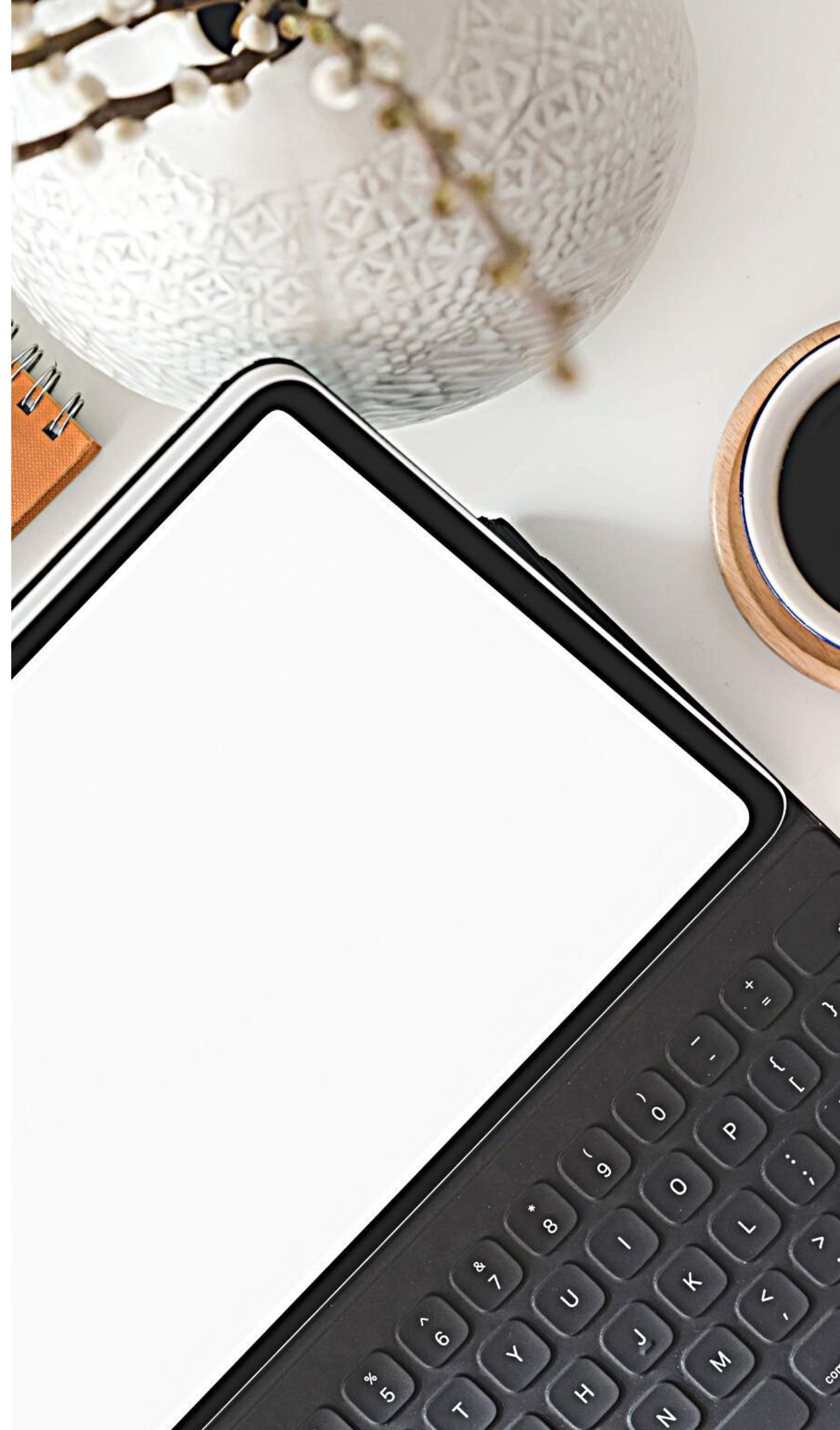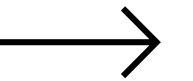## Pengantar Psikologi.

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05 →

Bahasa dan Kognisi

Outline

- *Language:*
- *Adaptive functions*
- *Properties*
- *Structure*
- *First language & biligualism*
- *Thinking*
- *Thought*
- *Concept & proposition*
- *Reasoning*
- *Problem solving & decision-making*
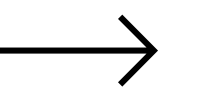- *Knowledge*
- *Mental imagery*

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- *Brain achieved its present form:*
- *50.000 years ago.*
- *Paintings appear in cave walls: 15.000 years ago.*
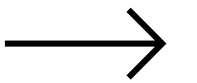- *Writings appear: 3.000 years ago.*

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Development of Language

- *Language:*
- *System of symbols and rules.*
- *Rules combines symbols in ways that can generate an infinite number of possible messages and meaning.*

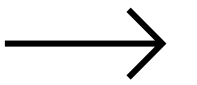# Language

- *Adaptive functions of language:*
- *Language evolved as people gathered to form larger social units.*

Language

**5 Critical
Properties of Language**
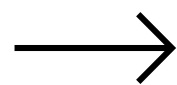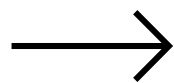
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- Symbolic
- Rule-Governed Structure
- Meaning
- Generative
- Displacement

Symbolic

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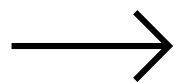- Sounds, written signs, & gestures to refer to objects, events, ideas, & feelings.
- We communicate & transfer our mental representations to the mind of others.

Symbolic

Sounds, written signs, & gestures to refer objects, events, ideas, & feeling
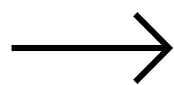
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	Morse code	Semaphore code	Sign language	Braille
A	▬			
B	▬			
C	▬ ▬			

Rule-Governed Structure

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- Symbols are combined to create meaningful communication units (Grammar).
- Syntax: the rules that govern the order of words
- Scattered pictures NOT Pictures scattered (Hukum MD)
- Gambar (yang) cerai-berai BUKAN Cerai-berai gambar (Hukum DM)

Generative

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Symbols are combined to generate an infinite number of messages having novel meaning.

Structure of Language

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- Surface structure
- The way symbols are combined within a language.
- The rules of grammar   Syntax.
- Deep structure
- Underlying meaning of the combined symbols.
- The rules of connection   Semantic.

Surface & Deep Structures
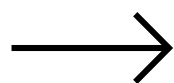
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- In the sentence: "VISITING RELATIVES CAN BE BORING"
- There is only one SURFACE STRUCTURE
- But there are two DEEP STRUCTURES (meanings)
- WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE SENTENCE ???

Structure of Language

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- Hierarchical structure:
  - phoneme (the smallest unit of sound, recognized as separate in given language)
  - morphemes (the smallest units of meaning in a language)
  - discourse (sentences are combined into paragraphs, articles, etc.)

Mengingat kembali

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- Sesuatu yang berkaitan akan mudah diingat
- Sesuatu yang aling beda akan mudah diingat.
- Hal-hal yang melibatkan emosi yang mendalam sangat membekas dan mudah diingat

Language

- Understanding and Producing Language
  - Bottom-Up processing
  - "individual elements of a stimulus are analyzed and then combined to form a unified perception"
  - Top-Down processing
  - "sensory information is interpreted in light of existing knowledge, concepts, ideas and expectations"
  - Pragmatics
  - "knowledge of the practical aspects of using language"

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Language

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Acquiring First Language

•Biological foundation

•Social learning processes

•Developmental timetable and sensitive periods

•Bilingualism

•Using 2 languages in daily life

Language

Language can influence on thinking
Benjamin Lee Whorf linguistic relativity hypothesis
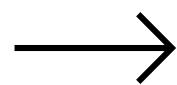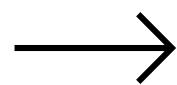"language not only influences but also determines what we are capable of thinking"

Thinking

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At the psychological level   thinking may seem to be the internal language of the mind (inner speech)

•Proportional thought   it expresses a proposition or statement

•Imaginal thought   consist of images that we can see, hear, or feel

•Motoric thought   mental representation of motor movement

Concepts are basic units of semantic memory-mental categories into which we plaze objects, activities, abstractions, and events that have essential features in common

Thinking

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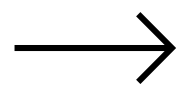
- Reasoning
- Deductive reasoning
- Inductive reasoning

Thinking

Problem Solving and Decision Making

| Stage 1 | Interpret and understanding the problems |

| Stage 2 | Generate hypothesis or possible solutions |

| Stage 3 | Test the solution or hypotheses, seeking to disconfirm one or more of them |

| Stage 4 | Evaluate results and, if necessary, revise step 1, 2, 3 |
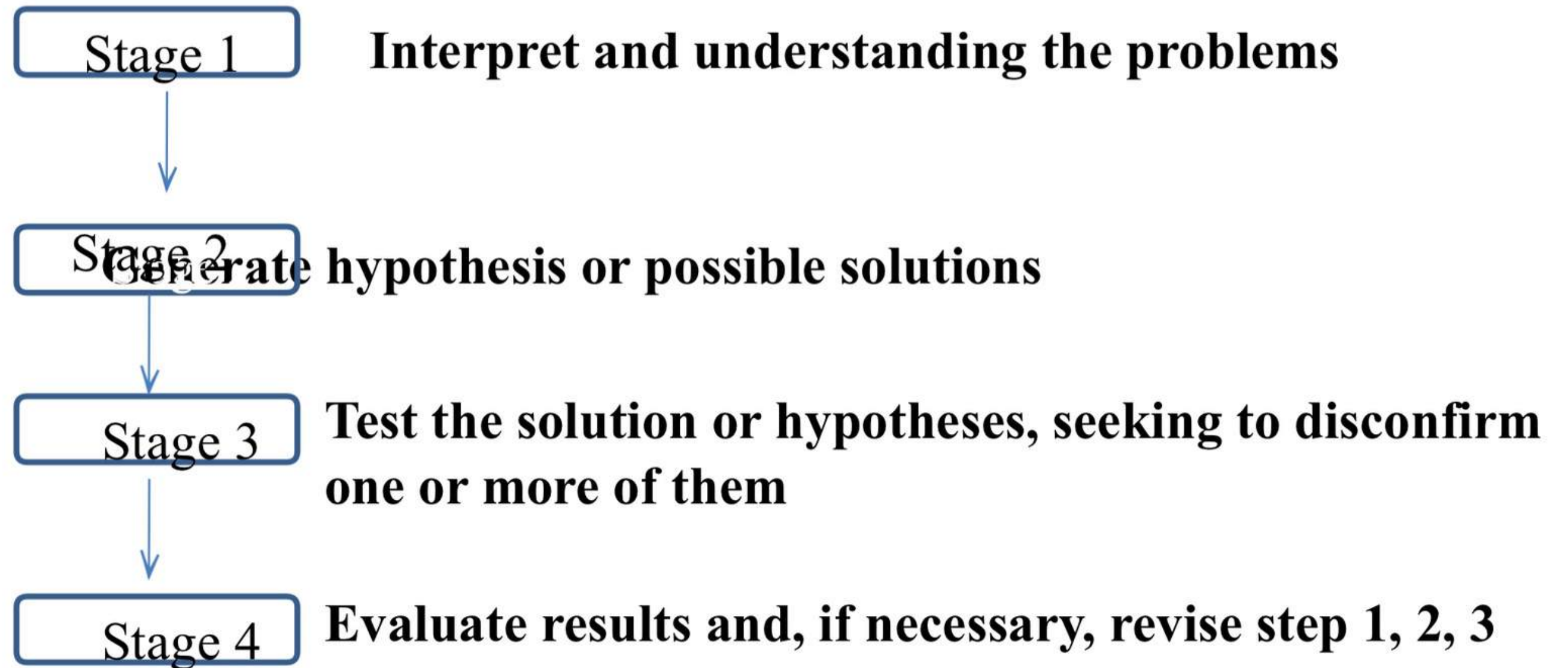
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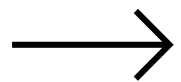
Thinking

The Role of Problem-Solving Schemas☐

    "step by step scripts selecting information"

    "solving specialized classes of problems"

Algorithms and Heuristics

    - Algorithms ☐ formulate to generate correct solution
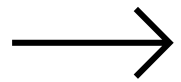
    example : mathematics formulas

    - Heuristics ☐ general problem-solving to certain classes of information

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| Representatives heuristic | Availability heuristic |

    example : means-ends analysis (Newell & Simon, 1972)

Thinking

- ## Acquiring Knowledge

  Schema   Scripts   Wisdom

  Mental

- ## Mental Imagery

  - mental imagery ☐ represenation of stimulus, originate
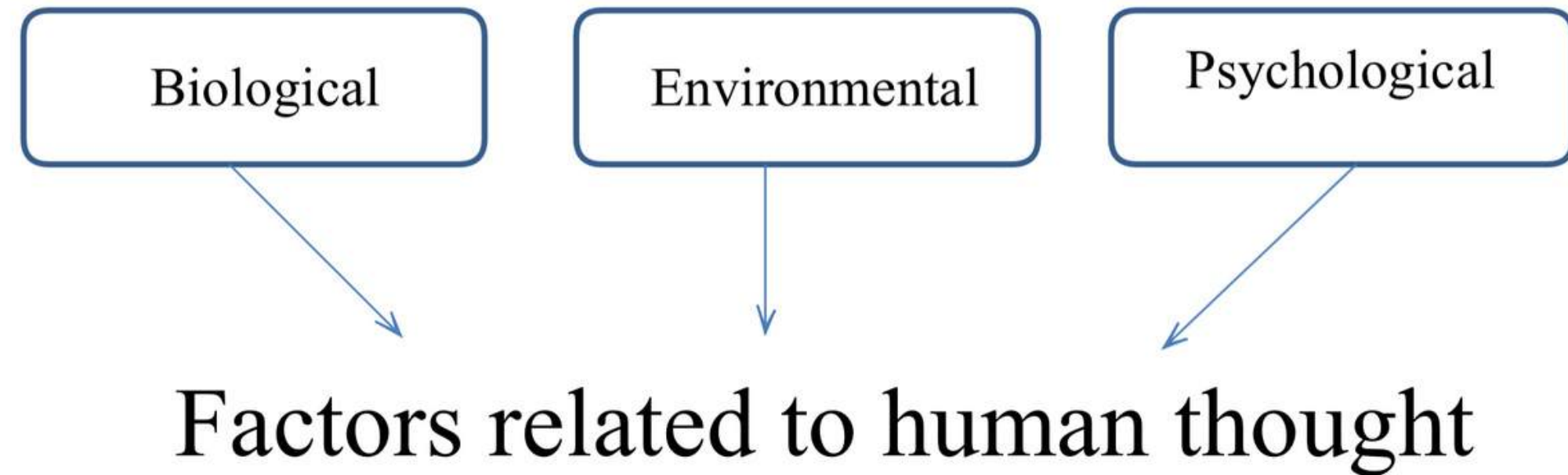   inside the brain from external sensory input

  - mental rotation ☐ people rotate one object in their mind`s eye until to
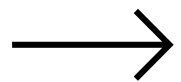   permit a same-different judgement

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Thinking

- ## Mental Imagery

  Mental imagery as perception

  Mental imagery as Languge

| Biological | Environmental | Psychological |

Factors related to human thought

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Do you have any questions?

Referensi :

○ Passer, M.W. & Smith, R.E. (2011). Psychology : The Science of Mind and Behavior. New York : McGraw-Hill Companies,Inc.

○ Sugiyanto. (2009). Modul Matakuliah Psikologi Umum. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada.

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