A must for every psycholinguistic's bookshelf

W. E. Cooper, J. M. Sorensen

Fundamental Frequency in Sentence Production

1981. 85 figures. X, 213 pages Cloth DM 48,-; approx. US \$ 21.90 ISBN 3-540-90510-3

Drawing from linguistics, acoustics and psychology, Fundamental Frequency in Sentence Production presents the author's origin research on speech production. Cooper and Sorensen develop a new, interdisciplinary approach to the study of fundamental voice frequency (Fo), an important property of the speech wave. Major attributes of FO patterns, including declination and fall-rise contours, are examined in depth. Data from a series of experiments provide key insights into a variety of psychological factors that influence Fo, among them speaker's structural representation and processing of linguistic information. The authors also discuss the significant implications of their experimental techniques and results for future research into topics ranging from language development to speech recognition by machine.

A. C. Graesser

Prose Comprehension Beyond the Word

1981. 27 figures. X, 310 pages Cloth DM 56,-; approx. US \$ 25.50 ISBN 3-540-90544-8

This volume reflects a major advance in the study of discourse processing. It offers new experimental methods for exploring cognitive mechanisms and representations, and will enable those in the field to gain a greater understanding of how prose is understood, remembered and cognitively represented. A schema-based framework for studying prose comprehension and knowledge representation is provided by first reporting a large body of cognitive research, then relating the results to artificial intelligence, linguistics and philosophy, and by systematically analyzing complex word protocols and demonstrating how the cognitive sciences can and should be effectively integrated with research and theory in experimental psychology.

H. Hörmann

To Mean - To Understand

Problems of Psychological Semantics Translated from the German by B. A. Jankowski 1981. 5 figures. X, 337 pages Cloth DM 88,-; approx. US \$ 40.00 ISBN 3-540-10448-8

After 20 years of steadily increasing activity in both linguistics and psycholinguistics, doubts have begun to arise as to whether today's positions coincide with research's original goals. There is a widening gulf between linguistic and psycholinguistic theories on what might be called the realities of language. At the base of this gulf lies the failure on both sides to consider the two acts fundamental to all use of language: the act of meaning and the act of understanding. Interpretations of what is involved in these processes have yielded either conceptual frameworks which cannot do justice to the phenomena or disparate statements which ignore evidence contributed from other quarters. The author of this book does not propose any single system or model of meaning or of understanding, let alone of speech or of language. The idea of the book is to go back and fourth between linguistics, psycholinguistics and language philosophy. In so doing, the author brings to the reader's attention what is worth considering in an inquiry into the act of meaning and of understanding, what should be discarded as misleading, and what might be accepted faute de mieux. He calls into question what in most other books is taken for granted by pointing out the preconditions and the consequences of the various theoretical approaches. This thorough discussion of the basic problems of psychological semantics and the psychological, philosophical and linguistic presuppositions and consequences of theorizing in the field will be of profound interest to students and researchers in psychology and linguistics, as well as in philosophy and communications science.

Prices are subject to change without notice

1869/5/1



Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York

Applied Language Studies

The series is concerned with the insights offered by general and applied linguistics in such areas as speech pathology, foreign language teaching and stylistics, and at the same time aims to develop a broader frame of reference for applied language studies by drawing on the approaches of such disciplines as psychology, sociology and educational studies.

Directions in Applied Linguistics

David Crystal

August 1981, x + 180pp., £10.40 (UK only) / \$25.00, 0.12.198420.6

This book argues for a broad conception of applied linguistics and illustrates this with the author's own research in several specific areas. Chapters on language study in clinical, stylistic, translation, foreign language teaching and educational contexts are included.

The Nature of Phonological Disability in Children

Pamela Grunwell

July 1981, x + 244pp., £12.80 (UK only) / \$31.00, 0.12.305250.5

The main aim of the book is to define the ways in which the speech patterns of children with "functional articulation disorders" are deviant from normal patterns of pronunciation. It is shown that such disorders are actually based in the phonological organization of speech production patterns, and that it is only in a linguistic framework that these patterns can be shown to be deviant. The speech patterns of seven children are described in detail using three different frameworks of linguistic analysis.

Academic Press



A Subsidiary of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers London New York Toronto Sydney San Francisco 24-28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX, England 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, USA

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Components and style of the manuscript
Authors of articles or notes should submit their
original manuscript plus two copies to:
Sheldon Rosenberg, Editor
Applied Psycholinguistics
Department of Psychology

University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

Box 4348 Chicago, Illinois 60680

Full length articles (original research, theoretical or methodological studies, literature reviews) should not exceed 14,000 words. Shorter notes may be, for instance, reports of work in progress or critical responses to articles or notes previously published in Applied Psycholinguistics.

Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation should be consistent within each article and each note, and should follow the style recommended in the latest edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. A title should be given for each article and note. An auxiliary short title should be given for any article or note whose title exceeds 50 characters. The author's name should be given in the form preferred for publication; the affiliation should include the author's full mailing address. An abstract should be prepared for each article (limited to 120 words) and note (limited to 60 words). Tables and figures (which comprise photographs, charts or other artwork) should be numbered consecutively throughout the article or note. Bibliographic citations in the text must include the author's last name and the date of publication and may include page references. Complete bibliographic information for each citation should be included in the list of references. Examples of correct styling for bibliographic citations are: Brown (1973), Ingram (1976, 54-55), Smith and Miller (1966), (Smith & Miller, 1966), (Peterson, Danner & Flavell, 1972) and subsequently (Peterson et al., 1972). References should be typed in alphabetical order using the style of the following examples: Brown, R. Schizophrenia, language and reality.

Brown, R. Schizophrenia, language and reality. American Psychologist, 1973, 28, 395–403.

Ingram, D. Phonological disability in children. New York: Elsevier, 1976.

Krashen, S.D. Individual variation in the use of the Monitor. In W.C. Ritchie (Ed.), Second language acquisition research. New York: Academic Press, 1978.

Smith, F., & Miller, G.A. (Eds.), The genesis of language. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1966.

Titles of journals should *not* be abbreviated.

Preparation of the manuscript

The entire manuscript, including footnotes and references, should be typed double-spaced on 81/2 by 11 inch or A4 paper, with margins set to accommodate approximately 70 characters per line and 25 lines per page, and should not exceed 50 typed pages. Each element of the article or note should begin on a new page and should be arranged as follows: title page (including title, short title, author's full name and affiliation, including mailing address), abstract, text with tables interspersed as they occur, appendixes, acknowledgements, footnotes, references (including reference notes for unpublished citations), captions and figures. Each table and figure should be submitted on a separate page. Manuscript pages should be numbered consecutively.

Figures should be ready for photographic reproduction; they cannot be redrawn by the printer. Charts, graphs, or other artwork should be drawn in black ink on white paper to occupy a standard area of 8½ by 11 or 8½ by 5½ inches before reduction. Photographs should be glossy black-and-white prints; 8 by 10 inch enlargements are preferred. All labels and details on figures should be clearly printed and large enough to remain legible after a reduction to half-size. It is recommended that labels be done in transfer type of a sans-serif face such as Helvetica.

Copyediting and proofreading

The publishers reserve the right to copyedit and proof all articles and notes accepted for publication. Authors will review their copyedited manuscripts only if changes have been substantial. Page proofs of articles and notes will be sent to authors for correction of typographical errors only; authors must notify the editorial office of any changes within 48 hours or approval will be assumed.

The latest edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association should be consulted for instructions on aspects of manuscript preparation and style not covered in these instructions. The Editor may find it necessary to return for reworking and retyping manuscripts that do not conform to requirements.

Each author will receive 25 offprints of his or her article or note without charge; additional copies may be purchased if ordered at proof stage.

Submission of an article or note implies that it has not been published elsewhere. Authors are responsible for obtaining written permission to publish material (quotations, illustrations, etc.) for which they do not own the copyright. Contributors of accepted articles and notes will be asked to assign their copyrights, on certain conditions, to Cambridge University Press.

Applied Psycholinguistics

Volume 2 Number 3 1981

Editor's overview	page 197
Articles	
BRIAN BYRNE Deficient syntactic control in poor readers: Is a weak phonetic memory code responsible?	201
MAVIS L. DONAHUE Requesting strategies of learning disabled	212
children TRUMAN E. COGGINS and ROBERT L. CARPENTER The communicative intention inventory: A system for observing and	213
coding children's early intentional communication ELLEN GROBER and LUCIA KELLAR Semantic influences on pronoun	235
assignment in aphasia	253
CAROLYN M. GRAYBEAL Memory for stories in language-impaired children	269
Book Reviews	
RESNICK, L. B., & WEAVER, P. B. (Eds.) Theory and practice of early	
reading, Volume 2 (V. A. Mann)	285
SCARCELLA, R. C., & KRASHEN, S. (Eds.) Research in second language acquisition (F. Genesee)	287
GREGG, L. W., & STEINBERG, E. R. (Eds.) Cognitive processes in writing (D. Wilkes-Gibbs and J. B. Black)	289
LANE, H. L., & GROSJEAN, F. (Eds.), Recent perspectives on American sign language (JA. Payne and S. P. Quigley)	294
SPIRO, R. J., BRUCE, B. C., & BREWER, W. F., Theoretical issues in	
reading comprehension (C. A. Perfetti)	298
CRYSTAL D. Introduction to language nathology (L. I. Elliott)	304

©Cambridge University Press 1981

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP, England 32 East 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne 3206, Australia

Printed in the United States of America by Science Press, Ephrata, Pennsylvania