

## Language, Thought, And Communication – Knowledge Organiser

### Questions to ask yourself:

- What comes first, speech or thought?
- Can we think without language?
- Can animals think?
- What is the difference between human and animal communication?

Key Studies	Summary	Strength	Weakness
<b>Von Frisch's Bee Study</b>	To describe the 'dances' performed by the bees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientific value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underestimates the importance of sound.</li> </ul>
<b>Yuki's Study of Emoticons</b>	Comparing cultural differences in interpreting emotions between Japan and USA.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial materials.</li> <li>• Only tested 2 emotions (overly simplistic).</li> </ul>

Key Theories	Summary	Strength	Weakness
<b>Piaget's Theory</b>	Language depends on thought. Children develop language by matching words to schemas,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting evidence, Cromer 1974.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposing theory – Sapir Whorf.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis</b>	Thinking depends on language. Strong and weak version.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences may have been exaggerated.</li> <li>• Opposing theory – Piaget.</li> </ul>
<b>Darwin's Evolutionary Theory</b>	Genes for behaviours that promote survival are passed to the next generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting research – Ekman 1967.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural differences in NVB.</li> </ul>

	Key Term	Definition
1	Schema	A mental framework of beliefs and expectations that influence cognitive processing.
2	Animal communication	Exchange of information between animals within the same species using a variety of signals. Some are vocal (using sound), some are visual, some involve smell.
3	Language	A communication system unique to humans. Consisting of arbitrary conventional symbols through which meaning is conveyed.
4	Eye contact	Two people look at each other's eyes at the same time.
5	Non-verbal communication	Exchanging information without words. This includes eye contact and facial expressions as well as more general body language.
6	Verbal communication	The use of words as a way of expression thoughts and feelings.
7	Body language	Communicating attitudes and feelings through unspoken movements and gestures.
8	Closed posture	Having arms/legs crossed suggesting disagreement or annoyance.
9	Open posture	A relaxed posture suggesting active listening and agreement.
10	Postural echo	A similarity or mirroring of body positions, suggesting a positive social interaction.
11	Culture	Beliefs and expectations that surround us. We are not conscious of living in a culture.
12	Gender	A person's sense of maleness or femaleness, including attitudes and behaviour.
13	Personal space	An invisible 'bubble' surrounding each individual, varies depending on situation.
14	Status	Relating to social or professional position.
15	Adaptive	Any physical or psychological characteristic that enhances an individual's survival and reproduction, and is thus likely to be naturally selected.
16	Innate	Literally means 'in born', a product of genetic factors.
17	Neonates	New born babies.
18	Sensory deprived	An animal or human who does not have a particular sensory ability (e.g. hearing or seeing).
19	Emoticon	Combination of emotion and icon. Non-verbal way of expressing a mood or emotion within written communication. 😊 😞

