Linguistics andNeurolinguisticsMeasuring the Brain, Language, and the Brain:An Introduction to Genetics for Language Students in Neurolinguistics/How Children Learn Language Languages in the Deaf: The Oxford Handbook of Neurolinguistics Fogs Into PrincesIntroducing Psycholinguistics and Language Development in Intelligent Systems: From Introspection to NeurodynamicsSpectrum of Interdisciplinary Fields: From Psychology to Neurology The Emergence of Meaningful Neurolinguistic Theory of BilingualismThis introduction to neurolinguistics is intended for anybody who wants to acquire a grounding in the field. It was written for students of linguistics and communication disorders, but students of psychology, neuroscience and other disciplines will also find it valuable. The introductory section presents the theories, models and frameworks underlying modern neurolinguistics. Then the neurolinguistic approach to learning and teaching language in the real worldLanguage and the Brain: An Introduction to Genetics for Language Students in Neurolinguistics/How Children Learn Language Languages in the Deaf: The Oxford Handbook of Neurolinguistics Fogs Into PrincesIntroducing Psycholinguistics and Language Development in Intelligent Systems: From Introspection to NeurodynamicsSpectrum of Interdisciplinary Fields: From Psychology to Neurology The Emergence of Meaningful Neurolinguistic Theory of BilingualismThis introduction to neurolinguistics is intended for anybody who wants to acquire a grounding in the field. It was written for students of linguistics and communication disorders, but students of psychology, neuroscience and other disciplines will also find it valuable. The introductory section presents the theories, models and frameworks underlying modern neurolinguistics. Then the neurolinguistic approach to learning and teaching language in the real world...
processing of language in the brain. To this effect, the first-chapters of the book focus on the basic neuropsychology of language processing and acquisition. The second half of the book addresses the issues of cerebral representation and processing of language in bilingual and multilingual subjects. All aspects are systematically dealt with, namely the definition of bilingualism; an analysis of all the issues related to bilingual aphasia; i.e. patterns of recovery of the patients’ various languages in diverse populations; an investigation of the methodologies used in the study of the neuropsychological aspects of the various linguistic functions, such as comprehension, production and translation; and lastly, the issues of cerebral lateralization and neurolinguasemical localization of the numerous cortical and subcortical structures subserving the various language system components in bilingual and multilingual subjects. It is an excellent introduction to both the neuropsychology of language and the phenomena related to bilingualism. This book will be of particular interest to students of language, aphasiology, applied neurolinguistics, and, in general, to students of medicine who wish to become more knowledgeable about the specific needs of patients in a multilingual society. An introduction to the study of children’s language difficulties, drawing widely on real-life examples.

Phonetics: Introduction and Applications, Second Edition is the first textbook in neurolinguistics created for working language professionals and students in speech-language pathology and language education, as well as for students in psychology and linguistics. It provides a clear, lively introduction to the study and research into how human brains process and acquire language. This second edition, authored by Leslie Hume is joined by leading language researcher and author, Nina Donkor. The significantly revised brain chapter contains current findings on brain structure and function, including the roles of newly delineated fiber tracts and language areas outside Broca’s and Wernicke’s regions. Fully expanded explanations are taken from Spanish and other languages, including the role of the corpus callosum, key chapters on language processing and translation; and lastly, the issues of cerebral lateralization and neurolinguasemical localization of the numerous cortical and subcortical structures subserving the various language system components in bilingual and multilingual subjects. It is an excellent introduction to both the neuropsychology of language and the phenomena related to bilingualism. This book will be of particular interest to students of language, and to students of medicine who wish to become more knowledgeable about the specific needs of patients in a multilingual society.

The Handbook of the Neurobiology of Language provides a comprehensive overview of this field. Divided into five sections, this handbook discusses methods and procedures for measuring brain changes in humans and in animals, and a theoretical framework for interpreting multiple levels of neurobiological organization that contribute to language comprehension. Section two covers the imaging techniques (PET, fMRI, ERPs, electrical stimulation of language Broca’s area), TMV have made to language research. Section three discusses experimental approaches to this field, including disorders at different language levels in reading as well as writing and number processing. Additional chapters present hypervigilance in bilingualism, a discussion of the role of automatic processes and dual task methodology, and a discussion of language and bilingualism, drawing widely on real-life examples.

Neurolinguistics as a discipline is relatively new, emerging in the last few decades as a result of the development of new neuroimaging techniques and the increasing interest in the neuroscience of language. In this volume, co-developer of the approach Claus Deimling outlines the history of the NLA's development and provides insights into its principles, its teaching and acquisition approaches as applied to the language, and the results it has achieved. This is an essential book for all language teachers, as well as researchers interested in the transmission of second languages. The book provides a practical and clearly written guide to the use of Neuro-Linguistic Programming in the treatment of second language acquisition. It explains how the Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) on the individual and the family increases the effectiveness of counseling by targeting the uniqueness of each individual and his or her family system.

Professionals will also learn how NLP facilitates effective interventions and helps clients change their patterns of thinking and behavior. The strategies outline are easy to follow and can be applied in a wide range of fields. The book starts with an introduction to the basics of NLP and then goes on to explain how to use the techniques effectively in different situations. The second part of the book is dedicated to the application of NLP in various professions, including education, business, and personal development.

The book concludes with a section on the future of NLP and its role in the field of neurolinguistics. It provides a comprehensive overview of the field and its current and future applications. It also includes a bibliography for further reading.

The book is written in an accessible and engaging style. It is well-structured and easy to follow, making it suitable for both students and practitioners in the field of neurolinguistics. It is an excellent resource for anyone interested in the neurobiology of language and its applications.