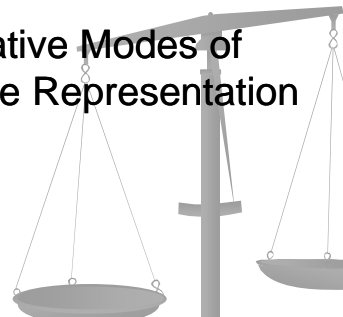
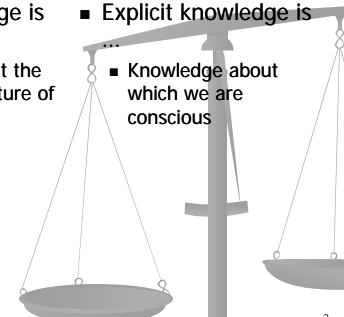


# Alternative Modes of Knowledge Representation



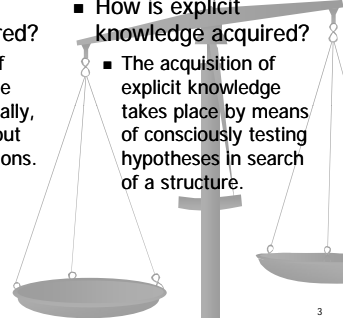
## A Continuum of Representation

- Implicit knowledge is ...
  - Knowledge about the underlying structure of a language
- Explicit knowledge is ...
  - Knowledge about which we are conscious



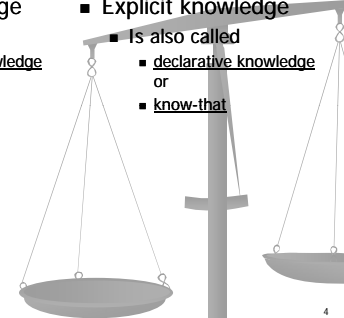
## A Continuum of Representation

- How is implicit knowledge acquired?
  - The acquisition of implicit knowledge takes place naturally, simply, and without conscious operations.
- How is explicit knowledge acquired?
  - The acquisition of explicit knowledge takes place by means of consciously testing hypotheses in search of a structure.



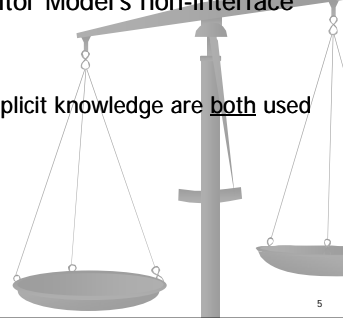
## A Continuum of Representation

- Implicit knowledge
  - Is also called
    - procedural knowledge or know-how
- Explicit knowledge
  - Is also called
    - declarative knowledge or know-that



## A Continuum of Representation

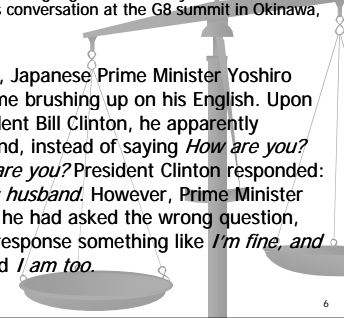
- Unlike the Monitor Model's non-interface theory ...
  - Implicit and explicit knowledge are both used in production.



## Automaticity and Control

A speaker may process language automatically but not have control. Consider this conversation at the G8 summit in Okinawa, Japan.

- Prior to the summit, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori spent some time brushing up on his English. Upon meeting U.S. President Bill Clinton, he apparently became flustered and, instead of saying *How are you?* said instead: *Who are you?* President Clinton responded: *I'm Hillary Clinton's husband.* However, Prime Minister Mori, unaware that he had asked the wrong question, was anticipating a response something like *I'm fine, and you?* And responded *I am too.*



## Automaticity and Control

- A speaker may control a structure but may not be able to process it automatically. Consider ...
- Sein (ist) or haben (hat) with German perfect tense verbs
  - have – *haben* : She had – *Sie hat gehabt*
  - go – *gehen* : She went – *Sie ist gegangen*
  - buy – *kaufen* : She bought – *Sie hat gekauft*
  - travel – *fahren* : She traveled – *Sie ist gefahren*

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## Choose haben (hat) or sein (ist)

English	Deutsch
She helped her father.	Sie _____ ihrem Vater geholfen.
She traveled to Hong Kong.	Sie _____ nach Hong Kong gefahren.
What did she see there?	Was _____ sie dort gesehen?
She once lived in Munich.	Sie _____ damals in München geblieben.
Maria became a teacher.	Maria _____ Lehrerin geworden.
When did Marilyn Monroe die?	Wann _____ Marilyn Monroe gestorben?
Ms. Erll waited for the bus.	Frau Erll _____ auf den Bus gewartet.
She found the money.	Sie _____ das Geld gefunden.
She went home.	Sie _____ nach Hause gegangen.

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## Automaticity and Control

1. A learner's knowledge of a second language differs from a native speaker's knowledge in ...
  - How much structure of language the learner knows
  - What the learner knows implicitly and explicitly and
  - How the learner has analyzed the language

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## Automaticity and Control

2. A learner's increasing knowledge of a language does not necessarily entail greater accuracy. Consider ...
  - A child first uses lookit.
  - The child then uses get it.
  - But that doesn't mean that lookit is analyzed as look + it.

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## Automaticity and Control

3. A learner's reanalysis of IL grammar does not mean that the learner is moving toward the grammar of the target language. Consider ...
  - A learner first hears went and uses it.
  - The learner later analyzes past tense in English as verb + ed and produces goed.

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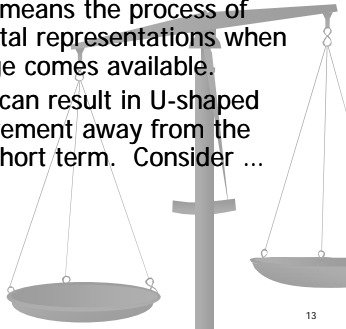
## Automaticity and Control

4. Increasing competence in the target language does not necessarily imply that the learner has an increase in conscious awareness (explicit knowledge) of structure.

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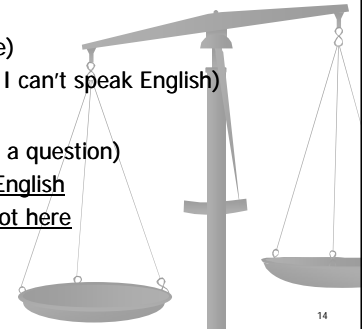
## Restructuring

- Restructuring means the process of changing mental representations when new knowledge comes available.
- Restructuring can result in U-shaped behavior: Movement away from the target in the short term. Consider ...
  1. Went
  2. Goed
  3. Went



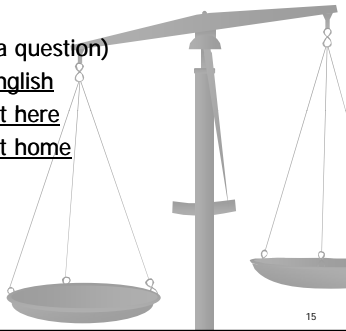
## The Development of Negation

- Time 1
  - No (imperative)
  - No English (= I can't speak English)
- Time 2
  - No (answer to a question)
  - I can't speak English
  - My husband not here
  - Not raining



## The Development of Negation

- Time 3
  - No (answer to a question)
  - I can't speak English
  - My husband not here
  - My husband not home
  - Don't touch
  - Don't touch it



## The Development of Negation

- Time 4
  - My husband not here
  - Hani not sleeping
  - I can't speak English
  - No, I can't understand
  - I don't know
  - Don't eat
  - No, this is ... (answer to a question)

