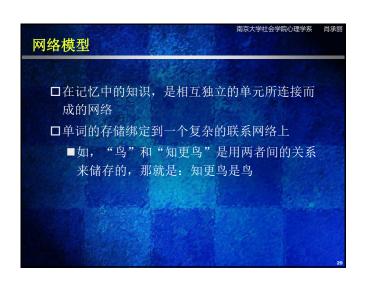
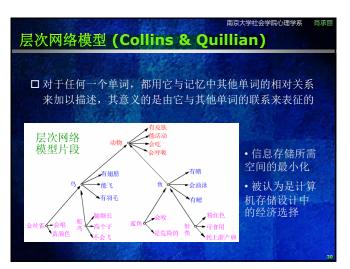




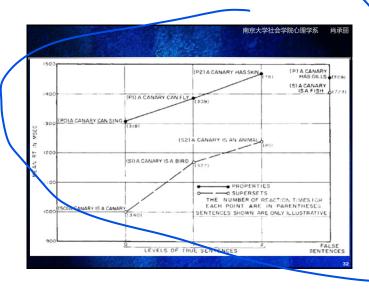
集合-理论模型&特征-比较模型 □ 两种模型都增进了人们对于语义记忆的理解: 1. 它们提供了关于语义记忆的多个维度的特定信息 2. 它们将语义分类的信息作为语义记忆的完整理论的起点,这种理论可以包容记忆技能的庞大网络 3. 由于这两个模型关系到复杂的记忆操作,因而他们触及了我们的知识表征这一更大的课题,其中最重要的部分涉及语义符号的存贮以及语义符号的回忆规律



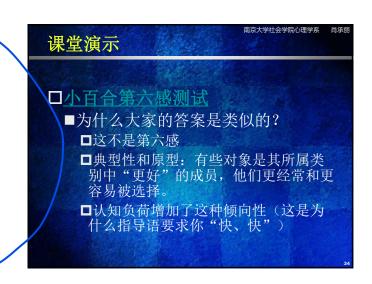




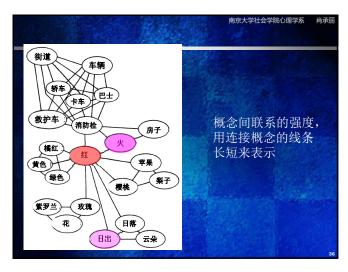
□信息从语义记忆中的提取方式 ■如,"鲨鱼会运动。" □鲨鱼——鱼——动物:会运动 □所有这些概念结构中进行的搜索都需要花费时间

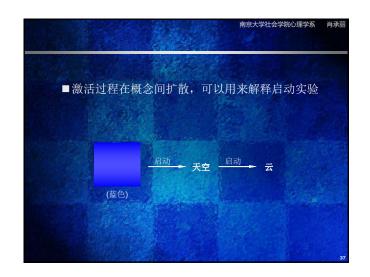


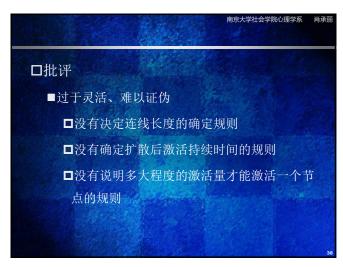
■典型性效应: 网络中的联想强度是可变的 □如,"鸽子是鸟"&"企鹅是鸟" ■某些联想关系破坏了系统的认知经济性 □"鲨鱼会动"和"鱼会动"反应一样快 ■熟悉性效应(Rips et al., 1973) □"狗是哺乳动物"比"狗是动物"反应更慢,因为我们更经常接触后者 ■不能解释否定判断: □判断同一范畴的两个词比判断不同范畴的两个词需要花费更长的时间(Glass & Holyoak, 1975) □"所有铁杉都是鹦鹉"比"所有铁杉都是雏菊"快







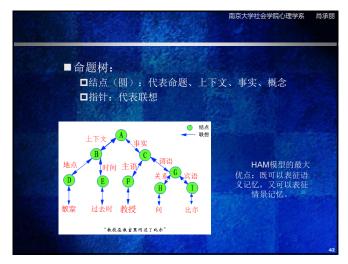


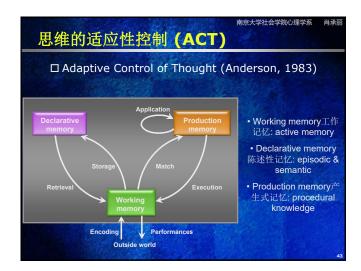










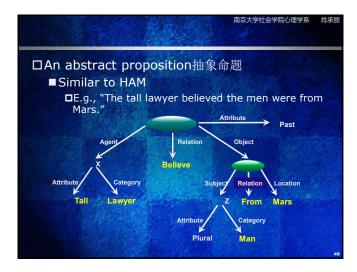


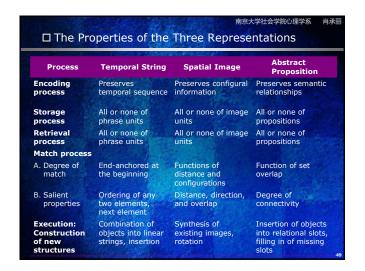
















1、Connectionism (联结主义)

□William James (Psychology: The Briefer Course [1892])

■ "when two elementary brain-processes have been active together or in immediate succession, one of them, on recurring, tends to propagate its excitement into the other."

□ Connectionism: A theory of mind that posits a large set of simple units connected in a parallel distributed network (PDP).

■ Mental operations, such as memory, perception, thinking, and so on, are considered to be distributed throughout a highly complex neural network, which operates in a parallel manner.

■ Based on the assumption: Units excite or inhibit each other throughout the system at the same time or in parallel.

■ Not simply sequential

□ In connectionistic models the patterns
themselves are not stored; what is stored is
the connection strength between units,
which allows these patterns to be recreated.
□ Learning consists of the acquisition of
connection strengths that allow a net work of
simple units to act as if they knew the rules.
Rules are not learned; connections between
simple units are.
□ PDP model is neurally inspired. The metaphor
on which the model is based is the brain rather
than the computer (see especially Collins and
Quillian.)

