GOLDSTONE & HENDRICKSON (2010) WIRES — 6 JAN 2021

CATEGORICAL PERCEPTION INVOLVES BOTH LOWER-LEVEL PERCEPTUAL SYSTEMS & HIGHER-LEVEL
CONCEPTUAL SYSTEMS — CATEGORIES BECOME SUITED TO USAGE NEEDS (INDIVIDUAL/EVOLUTIONARY)

↳ relates to (abstract) EQUIVALENCE CLASSES — we can treat perceptually
dissimilar objects as the same for some purpose

↳ CP converts linear signals into something non-linear, e.g. w/ qualitative &
sudden shifts in perception → affects experience of the world

=Ex. Phoneme perception=
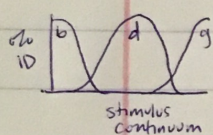
- Identification task — steep changes in ID'd phone across continuum
- ABX task — better pairing of X w/A or B if A&B are different perceptual categories
   ↳ discrimination is better than predicted by categorization alone

INNATENESS?

- Discrimination of some signal regions seems good w/o experience or regardless of
  other category structures — human lgs may have adapted closely to these
  areas of high discriminability
- But of course we also know discrimination is shaped by experience (short- & long-term)
- Generalized perceptual phenomenon across modalities affected by experience
  (incl. learning linguistic terms/categories)
- Multiple points in processing at which category effects can take effect
     - early / low-level perception
     - mid-level recognition
     - late / high-level associations & applications

MODELS?

- Prototype-driven categories   ⎱ or both types
- Boundary-driven categories (or boundary as reference point) ⎰ of info are stored

⸮ How do we investigate effects of CP biases on typology? Acquisition?