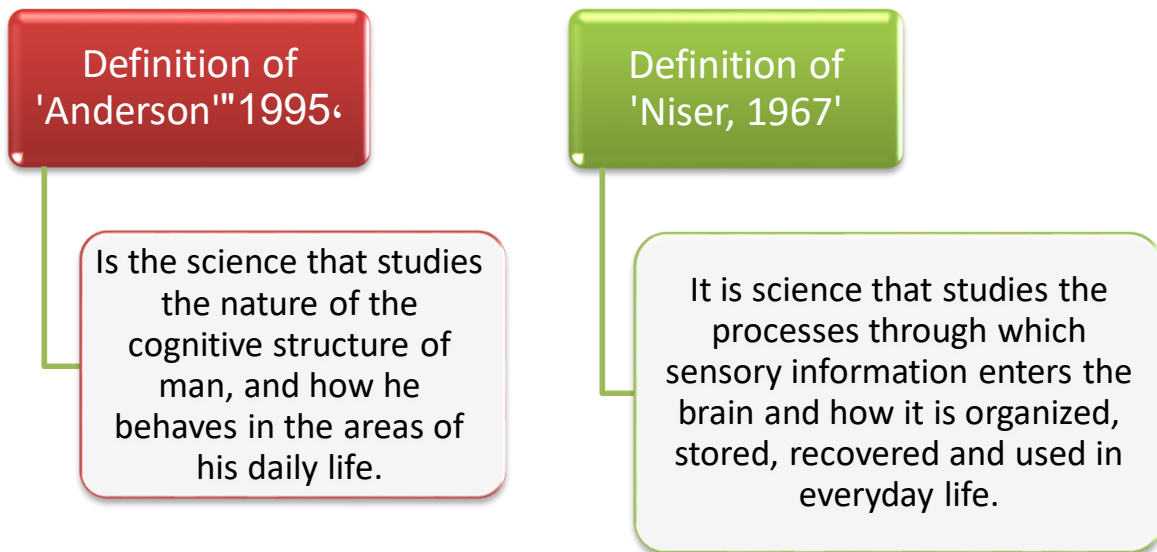


Cognitive Psychology:

Cognitive Psychology is a subfield of Psychology, which discovers internal mental processes, where this science studies how individuals receive, think, remember, talk and solve problems.



Why study cognitive psychology?

The study of cognitive processes and ways to deal with information serves the human being regardless of his location and the justifications that invite us to study cognitive psychology are the following:

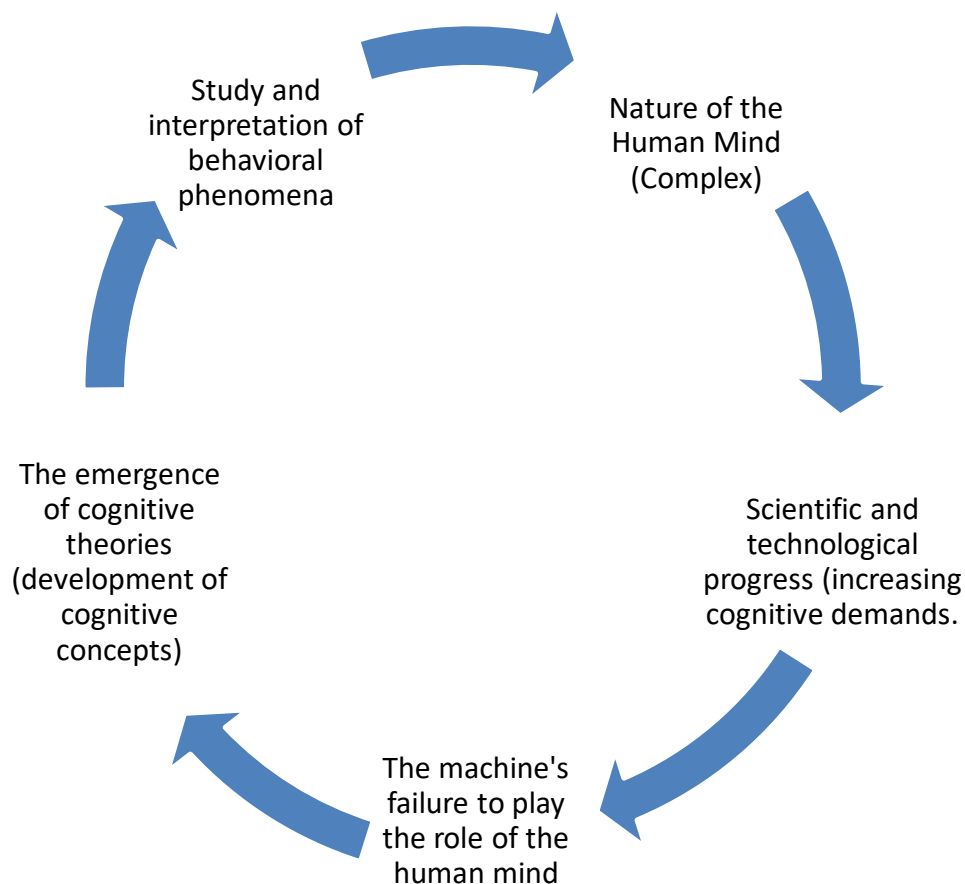
1- The nature of the human mind: Man has since ancient times understood the human mind and how he thinks, imagines and dreams.

2- Scientific and technological progress: With the increase of science and technology, the cognitive demands on each individual increase, causing increased tensions and psychological pressures and generating the need for mechanisms for preservation, remembering and representation of information

to help individuals adapt to the age of speed and scientific and technical progress.

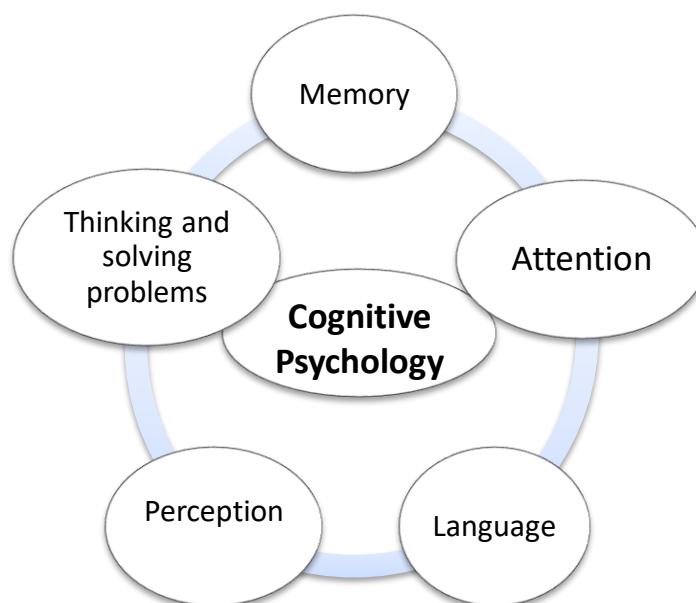
3- The failure of the machine to play the role of the human mind: Despite all the progress that has taken place in the field of modern technologies and communications now, these machines have not yet succeeded in playing the role of the effective human mind, complex mental functions such as thinking, achievement, creativity, imagination and others.

4- The emergence of cognitive theories: such as the theory of 'Piaget' and 'Brunner' and others led to the radicalization of cognitive concepts contributed to the construction of cognitive psychology, as well as the study and interpretation of behavioral phenomena.



Topics of cognitive psychology :

- 1- **Attention:** Is one of the cognitive processes that coordinate the handling of many environmental stimuli in order to focus attention and cognition on specific stimuli through the different senses.
- 2- **Cognition:** It means the ability to understand and analyze the information that the senses transmit to the brain.
- 3- **Memory:** Receiving information in different memory centers and analyzing, encoding, storing and retrieving it when necessary.
- 4- **Thinking and solving problems:** processing information and making appropriate decisions about it, solving problems and the stages of the solution and its strategies.
- 5- **Language:** Acquiring and developing the language, understanding, editing and installing it.



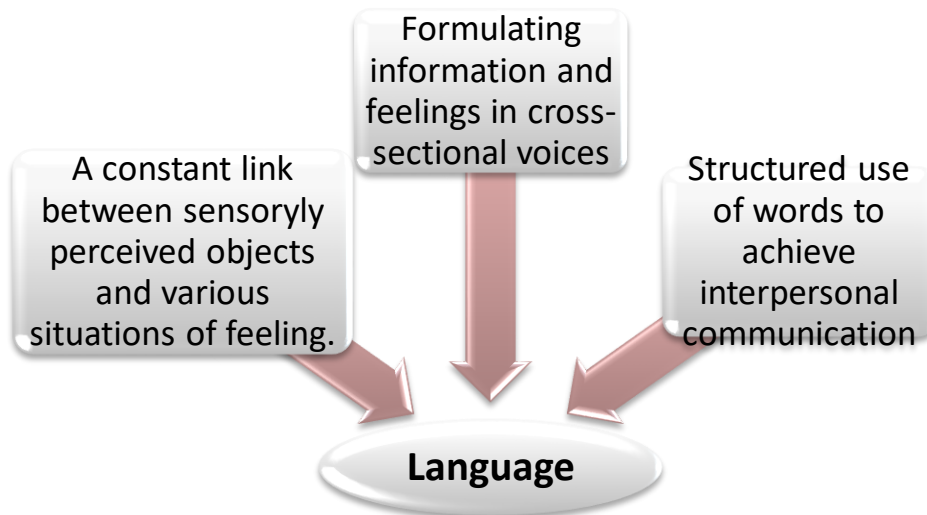
Language:

Most of the learning is carried out through language, language forms the beliefs of individuals and their psychological orientation towards groups and things in the universe, and affects the formation of the human personality, so we find linguistic psychology which is another branch of psychology can show us a range of effects in human behavior...

Language is one of the most important innovations of man civilization, it can communicate through it with people who do not exist in time and space, such as reading a book by an author who wrote it centuries ago, and in a place far from it.

Language definition:

Are all the spoken and non-spoken symbols that members of a society use as a communication tool to express feelings, events, opinions, ideas and desires.



Language characteristics:

Language is a system of symbols characterized by:

1- Sound system: consists of sounds caused by the human speech device.

2- Human: the product of human social effort.

3- Arbitrary: it is decided socially, without the need to link any linguistic symbol to any particular meaning.

4- Systematic : because it is subject to rules that decide to install it.

5- Creative: in the sense that there are endless linguistic compositions in any natural language, and that any language is able to express any new attitude encountered by man.

Language functions:

The main function of language is communication between humans, and* **Jabxon*** sees language as performing four main functions: expressive or emotional function, callful function, reference function, and communicative function.

Klein believes that language serves three roles:

1- Communication and interaction with others.

2- Facilitate the processes of thinking.

3- Facilitate calls for information outside the memory inventory.

Language production:

Language is a cognitive product that determines the relationship between the sender and the receiver. Therefore, the beginning of the dialogue between the sender and the future is the production of language. There are five steps to achieve language production:

*** Determining the course of dialogue:** The person must determine the plan of action through which the dialogue with a particular person is opened in order to achieve a specific goal.

*** Planning the sentence:** Thinking about the nature of the sentences that he intends to use, such as not talking too much, not resorting to lying, adhering to the subject of dialogue, staying away from ambiguous sentences...

*** Select the components of the language sentence:** choose the right words and sections and put them in the right place to ensure the proper composition of the sentence.

*** Defining the dialogue program:** defining the style of dialogue in terms of facial expressions, lip movement and others.

*** Speech output:** through sound or writing.