

Aphasia

Definition Difficulty in communication due to brain damage in language areas.

Causes Typically stroke or tumor.

Broca's Aphasia Damage to Broca's area leads to hesitant speech and trouble with language production.

BA Symptoms Difficulty in expressing and understanding language. (**Hesitant speech**)

Wernicke's Aphasia Damage to Wernicke's area results in difficulties in understanding language.

WA Symptoms Confused speech, wordiness, and problems with language comprehension. (**Non sensical speech**)

Similarities Both conditions result in significant impairments in communication abilities.

Language Variability Aphasia symptoms vary across languages due to grammatical differences.

Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP)

Definition Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP) is an approach to communication, personal development, and psychotherapy that focuses on the connection between neurological processes, language, and behavioral patterns learned through experience. It suggests that these patterns can be changed to achieve specific goals in life.

Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP) (cont)

Communication Enhancement NLP techniques aim to improve communication skills, including persuasion, negotiation, and rapport-building.

Personal Development NLP offers strategies for self-improvement, goal setting, and overcoming limiting beliefs.

Therapeutic Interventions NLP techniques are used in therapy to address phobias, trauma, and behavioral issues by altering thought patterns and responses.

Richard Bandler: Co-creator of NLP along with John Grinder. Known for developing techniques such as the Swish pattern and Anchoring.

John Grinder: Linguist and co-founder of NLP. Contributed to the development of NLP models, including the Meta Model and Milton Model.

Robert Dilts: Prominent figure in NLP who expanded its applications into areas such as leadership, creativity, and systemic thinking.

Mirror System

Definition Neuronal network activated when observing actions, facilitating understanding.

Research Studies show activation in motor cortex areas relevant to observed actions.

Sign Language Highlights the role of gestures in structured communication.

Mirror System (cont)

Language Comprehension Mirror neurons play a role in language comprehension, especially in noisy settings.

References:

- Andreas, S., & Andreas, C. (1987). *NLP: The New Technology of Achievement*. Dilts, R., & DeLozier, J. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Systemic Neuro-Linguistic Programming and NLP New Coding*. Farmer, T. A., Matlin, M. W. (-2019). *Cognition*. United Kingdom: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated. O'Connor, J., & Seymour, J. (1993). *Introducing NLP: Psychological Skills for Understanding and Influencing People*.

Pillars of NLP

Sensory Acuity Developing heightened awareness of sensory cues such as body language, tone of voice, and subtle shifts in behavior. Utilized to build rapport, understand others' perspectives, and detect patterns in communication.

Rapport Establishing a deep connection and trust with others through mirroring, matching, and pacing. Facilitates effective communication, persuasion, and building strong relationships.

Outcome Orientation Setting clear and achievable goals while maintaining flexibility to adapt strategies as needed. Guides individuals towards desired outcomes and motivates action towards their objectives.



Pillars of NLP (cont)

Behavioral Flexibility Ability to modify behaviors, thoughts, and responses to achieve desired outcomes. Essential for personal growth, overcoming obstacles, and adapting to diverse situations.

Content vs. Process Distinguishing between the content (what is said) and the process (how it is said) of communication. Helps uncover underlying patterns, beliefs, and motivations driving behavior.

Hemispheric Specialization

Left Hemisphere Dominant for language processing, especially in speech perception and understanding.

Right Hemisphere Plays a role in emotional tone perception, humor comprehension, and abstract language tasks.

Interactions Both hemispheres work together for interpreting meanings and resolving ambiguities in language.

Neurolinguistics research emphasizes the intricate nature of language skills.

Key Areas: Aphasia, hemispheric specialization, neuroimaging, and mirror system are vital in understanding language processing.

Ongoing Research: Despite progress, there's much to learn about brain regions and their coordination in language understanding.

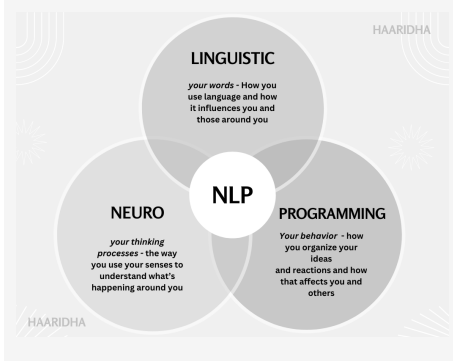
Neuroimaging Research

fMRI Technique Detects brain activity, more suitable for language comprehension tasks.

Semantic Processing Both hemispheres involved in processing semantic information.

Individual Differences An individualized approach identifies specific brain regions responsible for language tasks.

NLP - venn diagram



NLP Concept Map

