# Chapter 13 Further Readings

(Note: This bibliography will be updated regularly.)

### Lexical variation across languages

In this review article, the author considers data from a wide array of little-known languages, focusing on words of perception and the body, and explores whether cross-linguistic differences come from cultural practices, environmental realities, or if are mere accidents of history:

Majid, A. (2014) Comparing lexicons cross-linguistically. Oxford Handbooks Online. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199641604.013.020.

It has been widely thought that the sense of smell does not lend itself to rich lexical encoding, and there have been no known languages with a vocabulary for smells as extensive as those for color. However, recently researchers have described the odor lexicon of Maniq, a language spoken by a small group of nomadic hunter-gatherers in Thailand, and concluded that it includes more than a dozen distinct names for smells:

Wnuk, E., & Majid, A. (2014) Revisiting the limits of language: The odor lexicon of Maniq. Cognition, 131, 125–138.

### Mapping of language and thought

This article lays out the various hypotheses about how language and thought map onto each other, considers the existing body of evidence that speaks to these various hypotheses, and presents a detailed case study from research on verbs of motion:

Malt, B. C., Gennari, S., & Imai, M. (2010) Lexicalization patterns and the world-to-words mapping.  In B. C. Malt & Phillip Wolff, (Eds.), Words and the Mind: How Words Capture Human Experience, (pp. 29–57). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The Pirahã language appears to have only three numerical words, meaning “one,” “two,” and “many,” and the speakers of this language have trouble with complex numerical tasks. This paper argues that when English speakers are prevented from accessing linguistic representations through verbal interference, their numerical cognition resembles that of Pirahã speakers:

Frank, M.C., Fedorenko, E., Lai, P., Saxe, R., & Gibson, E. (2012) Verbal interference suppresses exact numerical representation. Cognitive Psychology, 64, 74–92.

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