Origin of Language: Theories and Speculations

Team Chimichangas

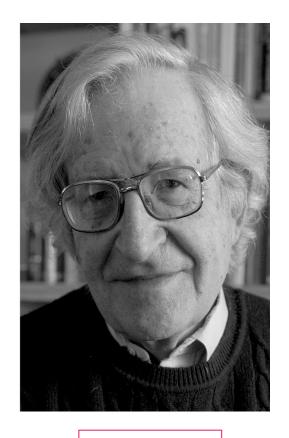


Robert C. Berwick

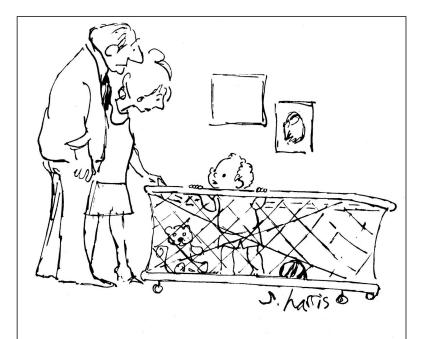
WHY ONLY US LANGUAGE AND EVOLUTION



Robert C. Berwick - Noam Chomsky



Noam Chomsky



"WHAT'S THE BIG SURPRISE? ALL THE LATEST THEORIES OF LINGUISTICS SAY WE'RE BORN WITH THE INNATE CAPACITY FOR GENERATING SENTENCES."

Rationalists VS Empiricists

- They believe that the acquisition of language faculty is extremely recent in our lineage.
- 2. It being acquired was not in the **context of slow**, gradual modification of **pre-existing** systems under natural
- 8. Belocian Pain Paingle Tapid the President Sept between Berwick claims that verbal language does not facilitate
- Berwick claims that verbal language does not facilitate toolmaking.

Views of the American linguist - Noam Chomsky

"The child does not learn the language, but creates it anew."

- Chomsky suggests 'that language is an innate faculty.'
- The universal grammar is the basis upon which all human languages build.
- Claims that major reason why children acquire their mother tongue is-
 - Children do not simply copy the language that they hear around them.
 - Children are exposed to very little correctly formed language.
 - Children would unconsciously recognise which kind of a language they are dealing with -and will set their grammar to the correct one.
- The set of language learning tools, provided at birth, is referred to by Chomsky as the Language Acquisition Device.

The 'Nature vs Nurture' Conundrum

Chomsky says that the origin of language has been studied from a **viewpoint of animal communication** such as calls of apes and so on. But he thinks that this is a waste of time because **human language is quite different** from animal communication system.

The appearance of new ways of thinking and communicating, between 70,000 and 30,000 years ago, constitutes the **Cognitive Revolution**. What caused it? We're not sure. Chomsky's theory argues that accidental **genetic mutations** changed the **inner wiring** of the brains of Sapiens, enabling them to think in unprecedented ways.

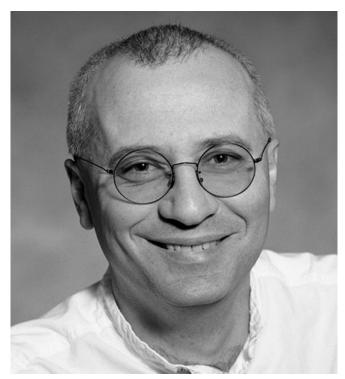
It has been referred to as the **Tree of Knowledge** mutation. Why did it occur in Sapiens DNA rather than in that of Neanderthals? It was a matter of pure chance, as far as we can tell. But it's more important to understand the **consequences of the Tree of Knowledge mutation** than its causes.

So Chomsky's theory supports the 'Nature' part of the debate and he says that we are equipped with an **innate template of language** and that blueprint of language helps us in **constructing a grammar** for our language.

Reasons that support the Innateness of Language

"Normal physical development is always triggered by external phenomena, but its major properties are built in. And so is language. A child can't help acquiring it."

- The fundamental fact that all humans
 eventually learn to speak favours Chomsky's idea.
- The speed of acquisition argument that tells us that any mentally sound child is able to learn a language within 2 years of birth.
- The critical age hypothesis which tells us that how the ability to learn to speak diminishes with age.
- The discovery of the 'FOXP2' gene, believed to contain aspects that give us the ability to speak, all but confirms the presence of a biological component to language.
- The fact that there is loss in ability to speak when a certain area of the brain gets damaged.
- Chomsky says ,"It's (language) something that your mind grows in a particular environment, just the way your body grows in a particular environment."



Shimon Edelman

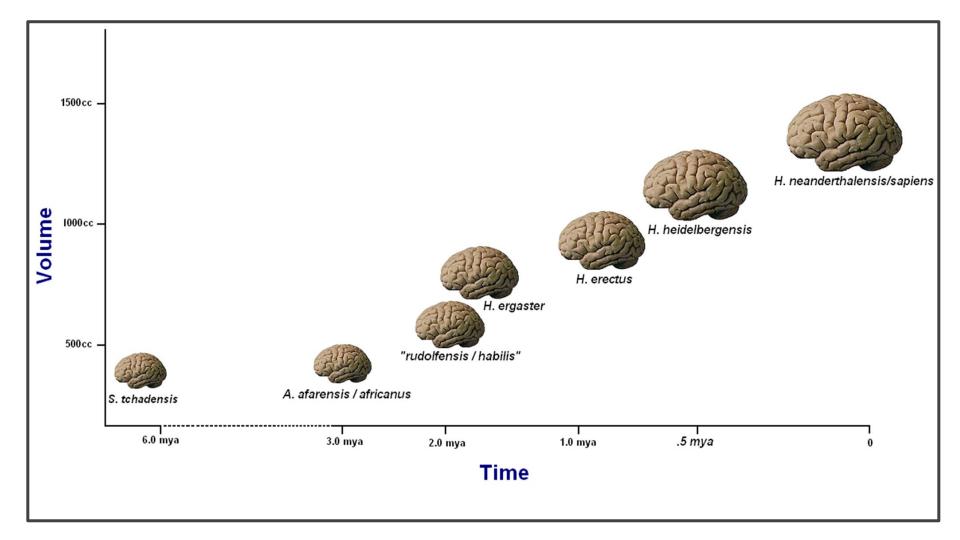


Oren Kolodny

Views of the Kolodny and Edelman

"Language hasn't just sprouted from scratch but is a result of millions of years of evolution and 'hijacking' of cognitive mechanisms."

- Language is a **toolkit** that effectively supports an individual in influencing the behaviour of others (maybe self as well)
- This system's sophistication is closely related to those underlying animal signaling and social interaction.
- Here the role of language as a means of communication is able to influence the cognitive and behavioural processes by linguistic means.
- Drastically different from the formalist view of Berwick and Chomsky, albeit being akin to the functionalist views.
- The singular occurrence of language was triggered by exaptation of existing cognitive mechanisms, related to sequential processing and motor execution.



The Cognitive Coupling (COCO) Hypothesis

- Language is a product of evolution; An application of *natural selection*, which paraphrases to the fact that evolution is efficiency- centered.
- The origin of language was necessitated because of the social lifestyle of early hominins.
- Following the hypothesized sequence of adaptations, language also acquired a number of social characteristics, like
 - 1. Intentional use of language to affect others' behaviour
 - 2. Propensity of extended dialogue interaction
 - 3. A vast, learning-intensive social component
 - 4. A critical role in humans' capacity for innovation.

Problems with Formalist and Functionalist views

- According to Kolodny, giving up on **formalist conceptions** of grammar makes it easier to resolve other problematic ideas associated with these conceptions. Eg -
 - Babies learn infinite productivity and structural perfection—traits found in no other species—from finite data
 - Our species evolved such unique traits from scratch
- Adopting the popular alternative assumption regarding what language is 'for'—communication, as per functionalist linguistics—suggests other answers to these questions and brings to the fore yet another set of issues -
 - It becomes critically important to determine how language relates to honest signalling.
 - It also brings to mind queries as to which aspects of language acquisition are developmental, dependent on cultural exposure, and which are innate, a product of evolutionary adaptation.

Predictions

- 1. The COCO hypothesis is founded on the assertion that **communication is coupled** with a tool whose use would facilitate its **social transmission**. This can be tested as in experiment, especially in children.
 - a. Dimensions of interest would include whether (and how) children choose to incorporate coupled communication in their demonstration of a physical skill, when instructed to teach the skill or to help another child acquire it
 - b. How communication that accompanies the physical demonstration changes along transmission chains that include multiple children
 - c. What kind of communication is added, e.g. **gestural** or **vocal**, **linguistic** or **non-linguistic** and how this changes as a function of age, earlier experience or the details of the instructions provided.
- 2. It may be useful to study the manner in which human cognition accommodates **evolutionarily novel tasks** other than language and how new skills emerge when provided with a **cultural context** that makes them beneficial or that **reinforces** them **socially**. Eg Reading and writing, Mathematics, etc.
- 3. There should be prominent differences between first and second languages in the ease and fluency with which individuals process and produce utterances that include complex or high-order **syntactic dependencies**.

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