



*Analyzing “Arrival” (2016) Through the Lens of  
Natural Language Processing (NLP)*

**Subtitle:** Understanding Language,  
Communication, and Meaning Across Species

**Course:** ITAI 2376 – Artificial Intelligence  
Applications

**Presented by:**

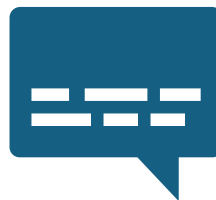
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# Introduction to “Arrival”



## **Plot Focus:**

Linguist Dr. Louise Banks is recruited by the U.S. Army to communicate with extraterrestrial beings (“Heptapods”) after twelve mysterious spacecraft land on Earth.



## **Core Theme:**

Communication and understanding between entirely different species.



## **Relevance to NLP:**

The film explores how meaning is constructed, decoded, and shared, central challenges also faced by NLP systems.

# Communication as a Central Problem



Language as a **tool of perception** — “If you understand their language, you perceive reality differently.”



The Heptapods’ **circular written language** symbolizes non-linear time and thought.



Mirrors NLP’s pursuit of **semantic understanding** beyond syntax.

# NLP Challenges Reflected in “Arrival”



Movie Scene/Concept	NLP Challenge Paralleled
Difficulty interpreting “weapon” vs “tool”	Ambiguity and polysemy
Human attempts to parse Heptapod symbols	Tokenization and feature extraction
Multiple nations interpreting differently	Cultural and regional variation
Initial misinterpretations	Context dependence and pragmatics
Heptapods’ circular syntax	Non-linear language structures

# Ambiguity and Polysemy



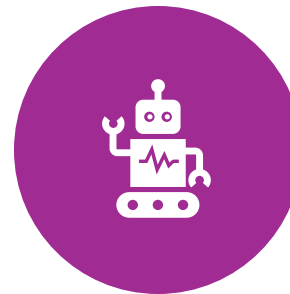
Scene: The word “*weapon*” misinterpreted as a threat.



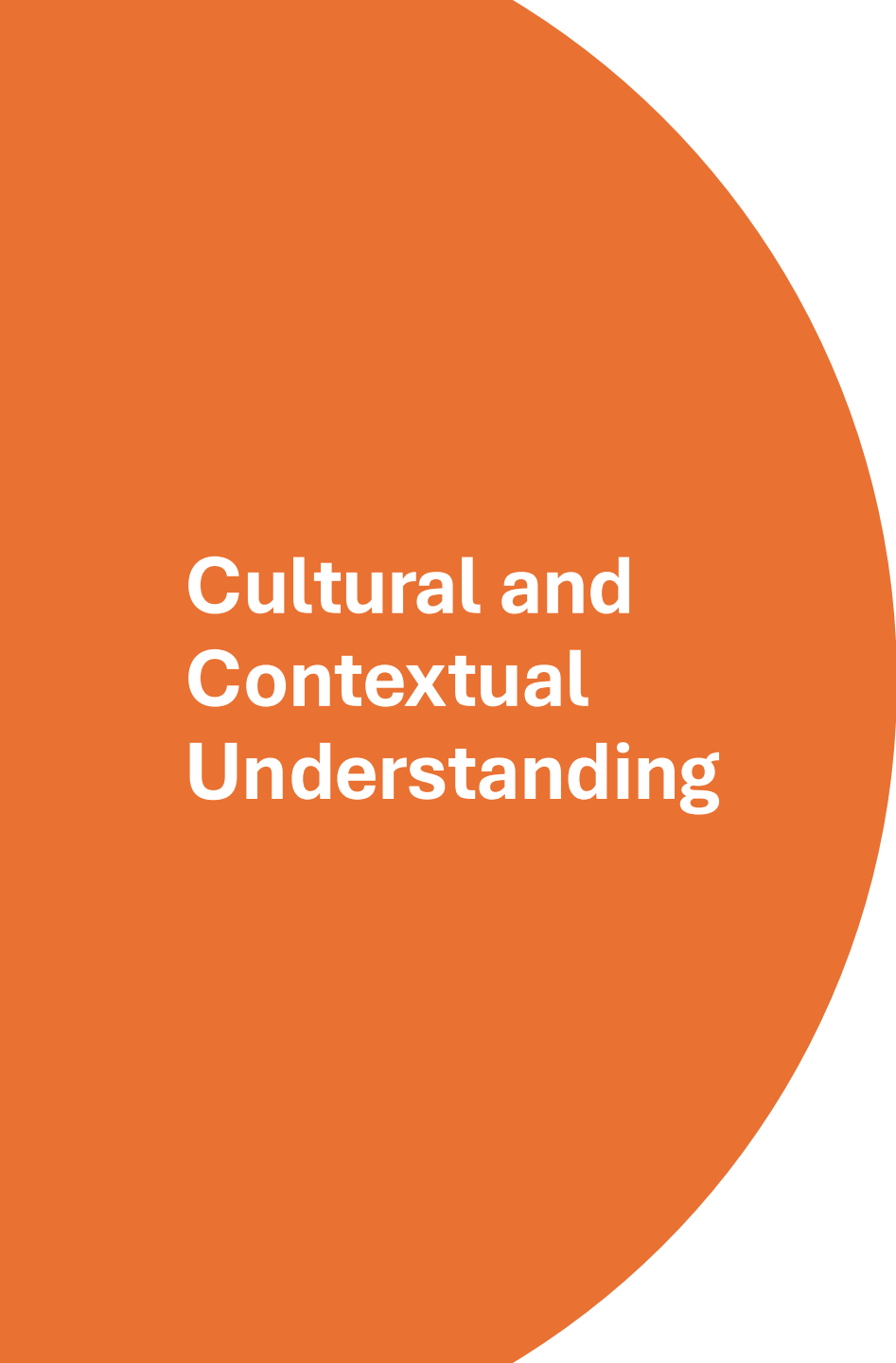
**NLP Parallel:**  
Words can have multiple meanings depending on context (e.g., “bank” as a financial institution vs. riverbank).



**Real-World Example:**  
Chatbots misinterpreting customer intent due to ambiguous phrasing.



**NLP Solution:**  
Contextual embeddings (e.g., BERT, GPT) that model meaning dynamically.

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# Cultural and Contextual Understanding

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Scene: Different nations interpret the Heptapod messages differently.

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## **NLP Challenge:**

**Translation and localization — how meaning shifts with cultural or linguistic context.**

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## **Modern NLP Tools:**

**Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and multilingual transformers (e.g., mBERT, GPT-4 Turbo) help manage these variations by learning shared semantic spaces.**

# Communication Methods in the Film



**Rule-Based Approach:**  
Early manual mapping of  
symbols = Lexicon building,  
similar to early symbolic NLP.



**Statistical NLP:**  
Banks uses frequency analysis to  
find recurring Heptapod symbols.



**Deep NLP:**  
Over time, meaning is learned  
holistically — like deep learning  
models capturing abstract  
semantic relationships.

# Technologies Analogous to Movie Techniques

Movie Concept	NLP Equivalent
Building symbol dictionary	Tokenization and lexicon creation
Pattern frequency analysis	Statistical language modeling
Learning meaning through exposure	Neural networks and embedding models
Context-based interpretation	Transformer attention mechanisms



# Reflections and Implications



“Arrival” illustrates that **language is communication** and shapes cognition.

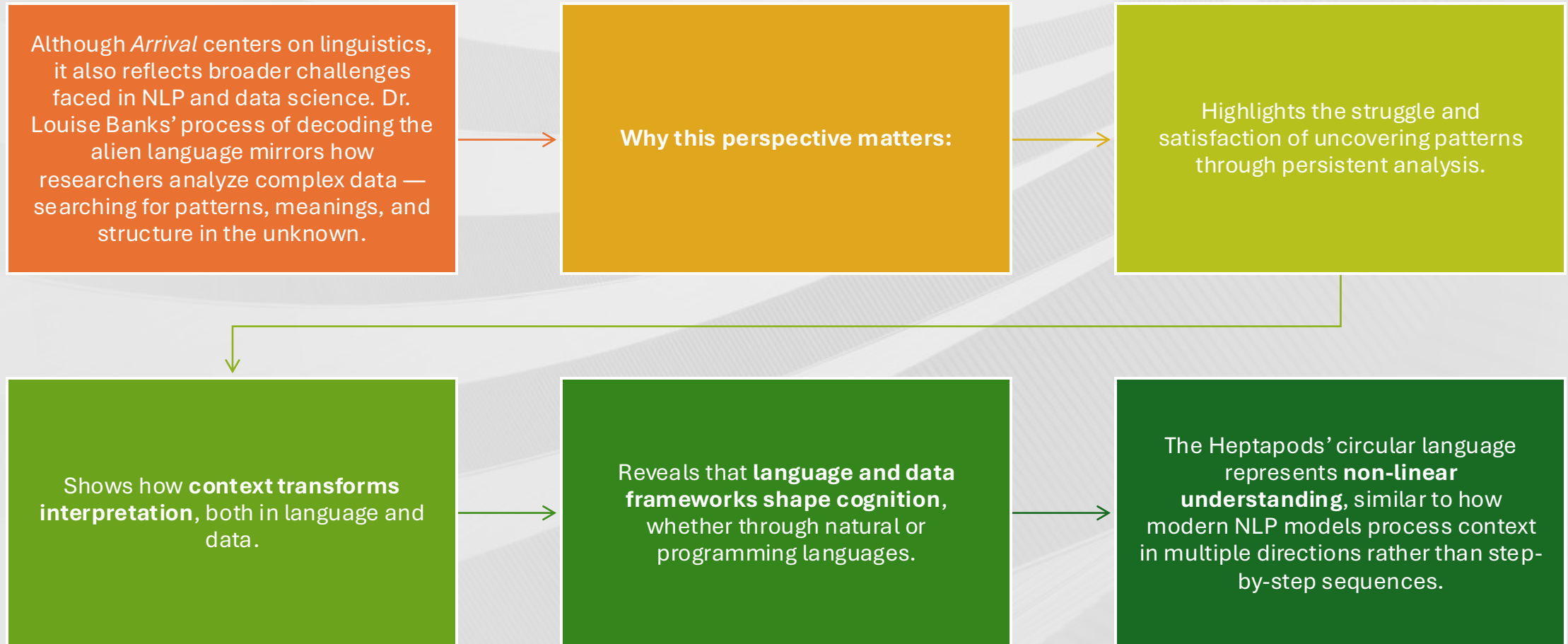


Suggests future NLP should not only translate text but **grasp conceptual worldviews**.



Encourages ethical reflection: how do AI systems interpret human intent or emotion?

# From Language to Data — Lessons for NLP and AI



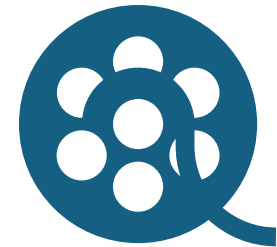
# Conclusion



“Arrival” dramatizes the **ultimate translation problem**, bridging minds with no shared context.



NLP research continues this pursuit: from symbolic to deep learning, we seek true understanding, not just pattern recognition.



The film reminds us that meaning and empathy are inseparable from intelligent communication.

# References



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