THE LINGUISTIC RELATIVITY OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Jenna Zeigen JSConf EU 2014

Hacker School Fall 2012



Front-End Engineer at Bitly



Brooklyn, NY, USA

- zeigenvector
- iennazee

bit.ly/jz-jsconfeu

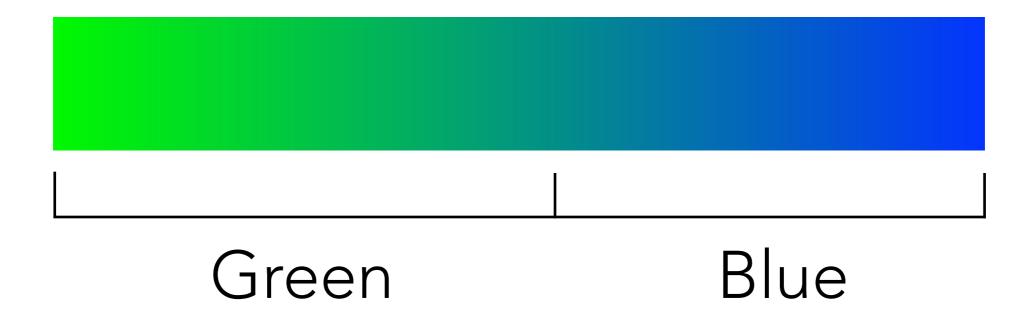
- 1. Linguistic Relativity
- 2. ... and Programming Languages?
- 3. Previous allusions
- 4. How it applies
- 5. Implications

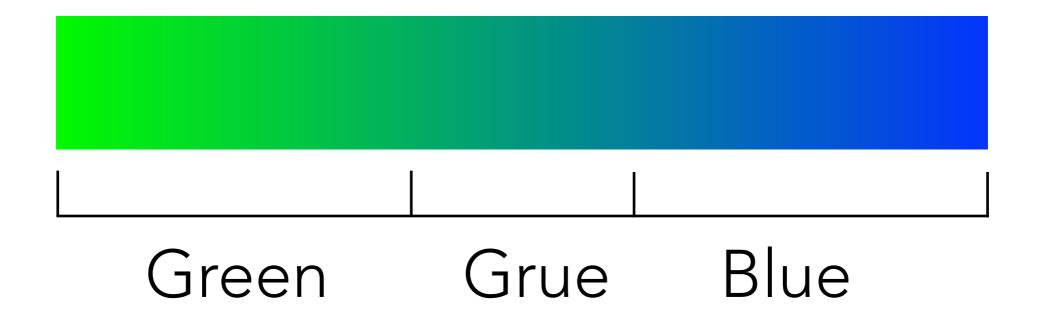


(p.s. this isn't an accident)

The languages you speak {determine | influence} the way you think.

The languages you speak {determine | influence} the way you think.





But what about the JavaScripts

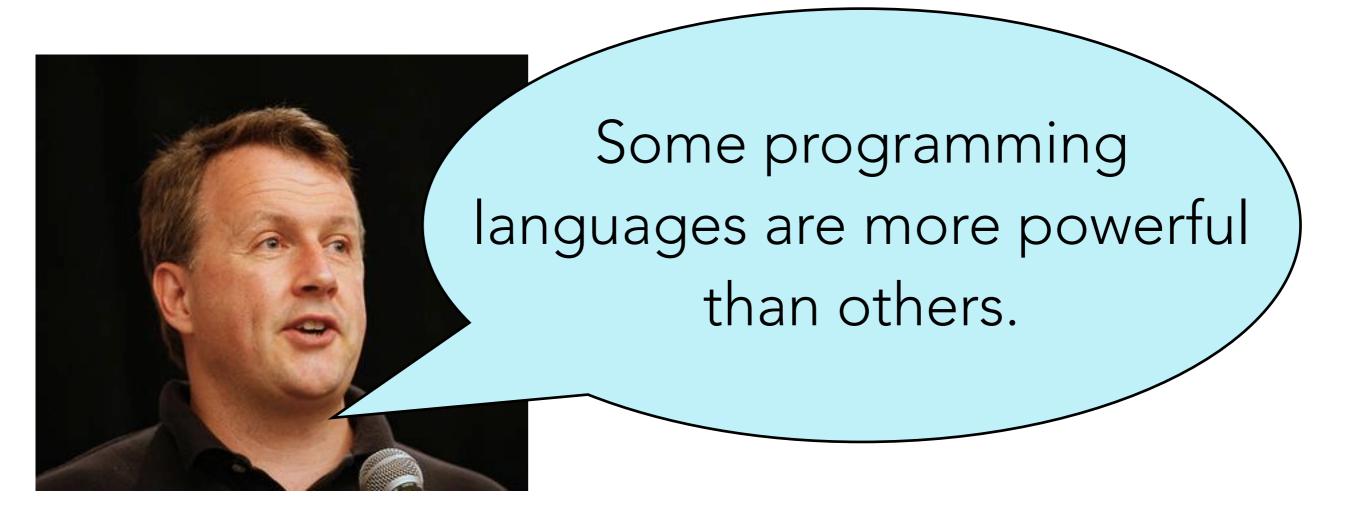
Proposal: The programming languages we know strongly influence the way we think about programming.

Programming languages **create** and **manipulate** the space, rather than just describe it.

"Programming languages, because they were designed for the purpose of directing computers, offer important advantages as tools of thought."

Kenneth Iverson, "Notation as a Tool of Thought" (1979)

(bit.ly/Iverson-NotationAsToolOfThought)



Paul Graham, "Beating the Averages" (2003)

"Some programming languages are more powerful than others."

Weak

language

Blub (average)

"Some programming languages are more powerful than others."

Weak
Ianguage
Blub (average)
Ianguage!

(Lisp)

"I look at [Python, Java, C, and Perl]. How can you get anything done in them, I think, without macros?"

Paul Graham, "Beating the Averages" (2003)

"They're satisfied with whatever language they happen to use, because it **dictates** the way they think about programs."

Paul Graham, "Beating the Averages" (2003)

"I know this from my own experience, as a high school kid writing programs in Basic. That language didn't even support recursion... but I didn't miss it at the time. I thought in Basic."

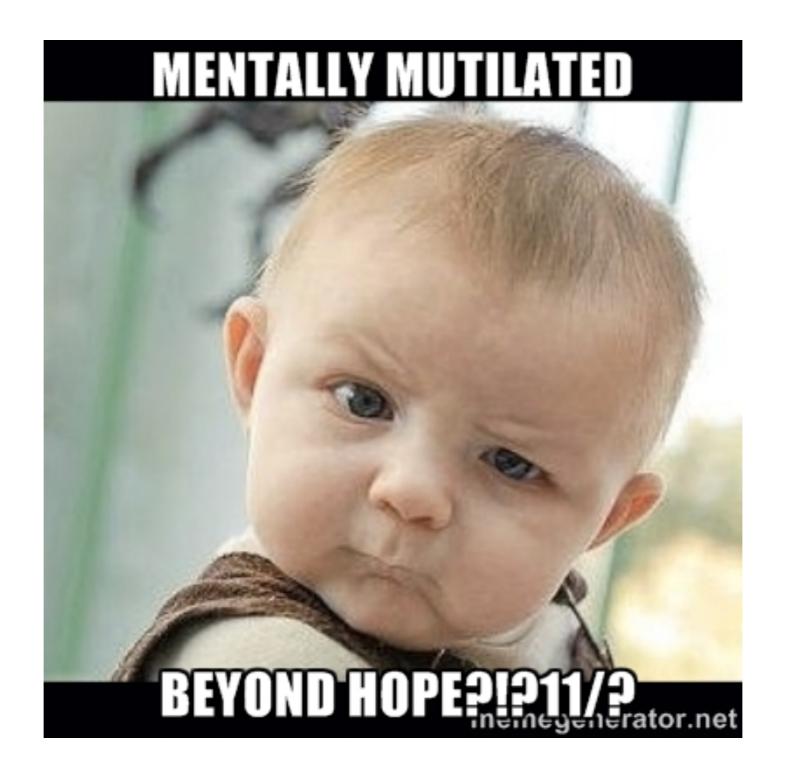
Paul Graham, "Beating the Averages" (2003)

SCARRED FOR LIFE?

"It is practically impossible to teach good programming to students that have had a prior exposure to BASIC: as potential programmers they are mentally mutilated beyond hope of regeneration."

-Edsger Dijkstra, "How do we tell truths that might hurt" (1975)

(http://bit.ly/dijkstra-truths)



We are influenced by the constructs and idioms of the most powerful programming language we know, not the languages themselves, or the language we are using at the time.



(http://bit.ly/cutest-red-panda)

1. We can learn more (powerful) programming languages and how to program in them idiomatically.

HUMANS CAN LEARN

iteration

HUMANS CAN LEARN

iteration list comprehension

HUMANS CAN LEARN

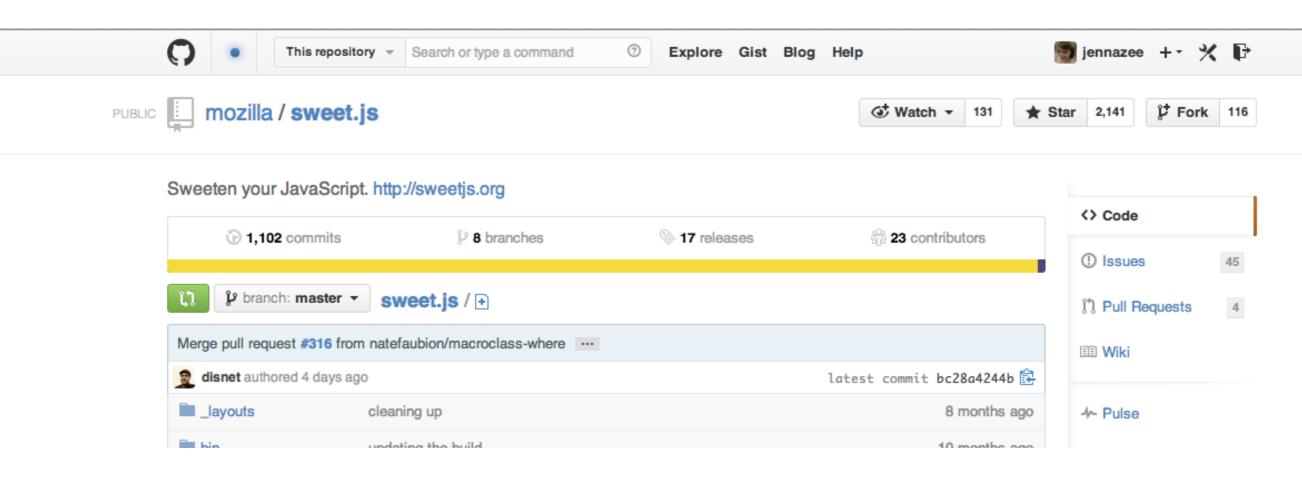
iteration list comprehension map 2. We can implement the constructs of more powerful languages in whatever language we use.

"We should now think of a language design for being a pattern for language designs, a tool for making more tools of the same kind."

Guy Steele, "Growing a Language" (ACM OOPSLA 1998)

```
.map(array, function(el) {
  console.log(el);
} )
array.map(function(el) {
   console.log(el);
```

"Sweet.js brings the hygienic macros of languages like Scheme and Rust to JavaScript. Macros allow you to... craft the language you've always wanted."



The future can be now!

3. Programming languages are synthetic and can change if we want them to.

SYNTHETIC LANGUAGES CAN BE CHANGED

iteration map

SYNTHETIC LANGUAGES CAN BE CHANGED

iteration map array comprehension generators

Languages that can't easily grow will die

Guy Steele, "Growing a Language" (1998)





or

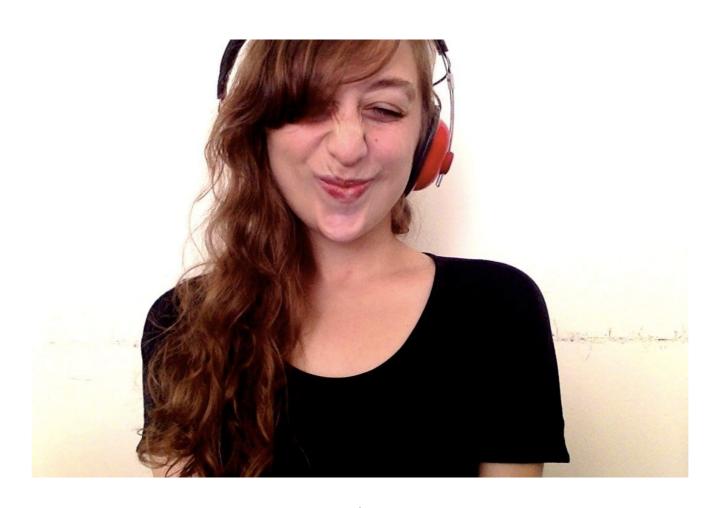
Learn new languages, find cool things, bring them back, and share!

Slides: bit.ly/jz-jsconfeu

Blog Post: <u>bit.ly/ling-rel-prog</u>

zeigenvector

Thanks!



† Me