Cultural transmission

انتقال فرهنگی

- We acquire a language in a culture. We do not inherit it.
- Animals are born with a set of specific signals that are produced instinctively
- Compare a baby and a kitten that are moved into a different environment from their parents'
- Human infants, growing up in isolation, produce to 'instinctive' language.

- Do animals understand us when we speak to them?
- Can animals of one species learn to produce the signals of another species?
- Physical structure of vocal tracts in animals.



دوگانگی Duality

Human language is organized at levels or layers simultaneously

- At one level we have distinct sounds, at another level we have distinct meanings.
 - -t i p tip, pit
 - a t p tap, pat, apt
- With a limited set of discrete sounds, we are capable of producing a large number of words with different meanings. This can also be referred to as discreteness.



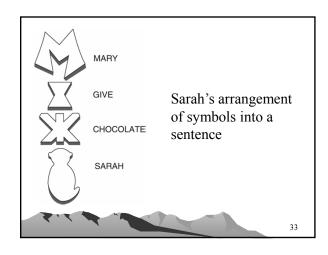
Wahsoe and sign language more than 100 words (3.5 years)

Sentences and combinations water bird = swan

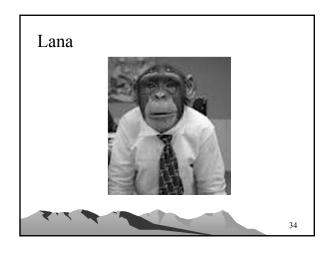
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Interchangeability قابلیت تعویض

- We can communicate with others, give them information and receive information from them. Give and take
- We are able to understand what other people say and we can repeat what we hear.

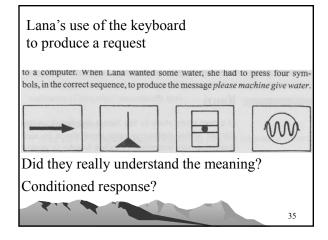


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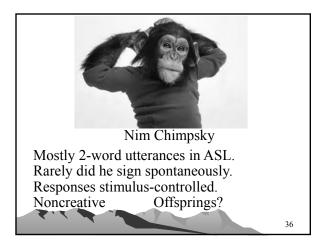


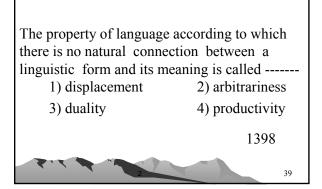
- Can computers learn human language?
 - Computer speech has both discreteness and displacement
 - Computers can generalize sentence structures
 - Computers can associate names of objects with their pictures
 - Computers can be creative. poetry
 - There are some differences.

37









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کدام ویژگی زبانی امکان استفاده از نام حیوان را
برای اشاره به انسان میستر میسازد؟
۱) زایایی (Productivity)
۲) جابهجایی (Displacement)
۳) تولید دوگانه (Duality)
۴) انتقال فرهنگی (Cultural transmission)
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The pairs 'can' and 'knack' reveals the quality of human languages referred to as:

- 1. Displacement
- 2. Discreteness
- 3. Recursiveness
- 4. Embeddedness

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41