COGS300

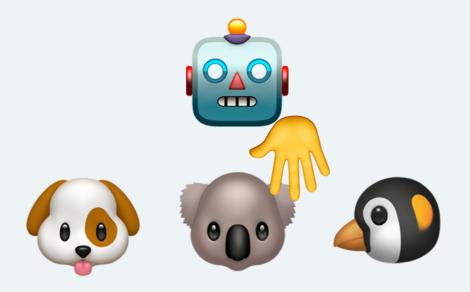
Language as a Symbol System

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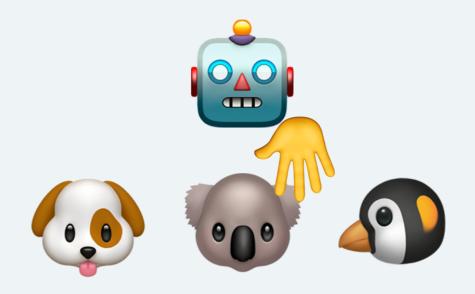
Symbols pet, (,), D, K, P, ...



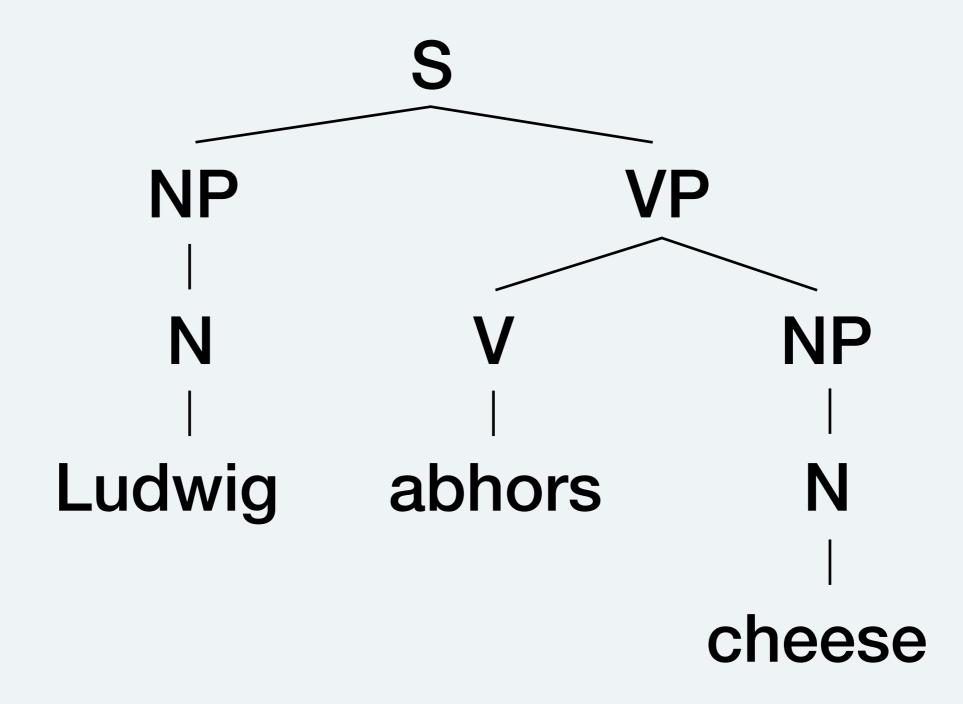
Symbols

{NP, VP, N, vase, a, TRACE, ...}

Expressions pet(D), pet(K), pet(D, K)

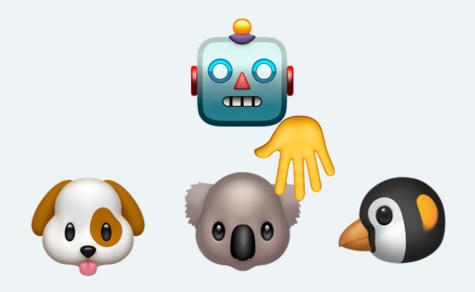


Expressions



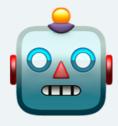
Processes

 $pet(D, K) \rightarrow pet(D); pet(K)$



Processes

Designation









Designation

Ludwig ↓

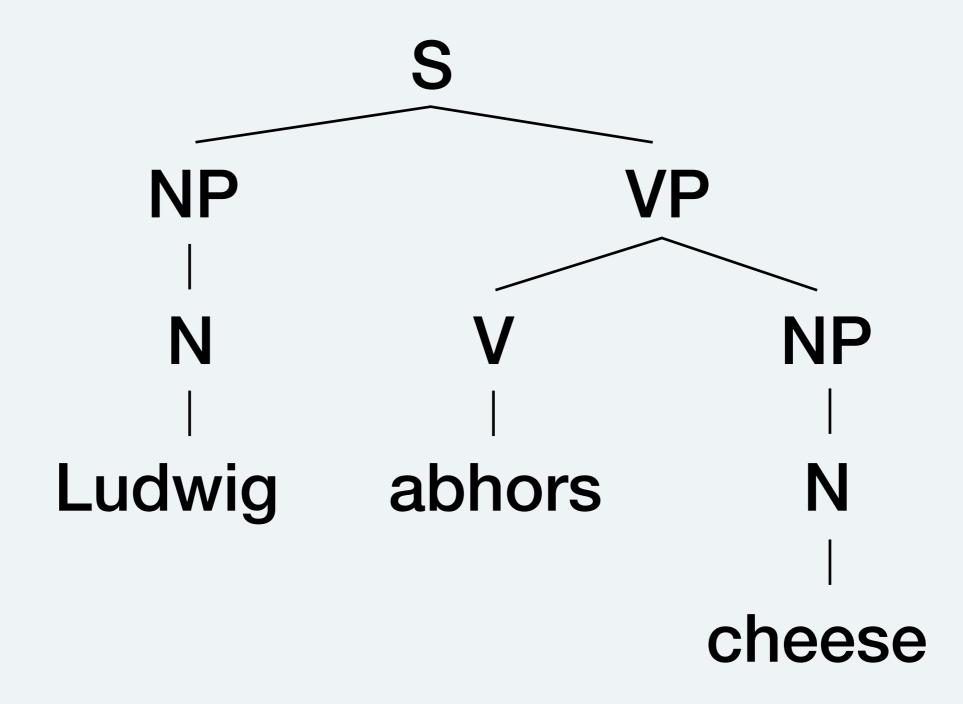


Interpretation

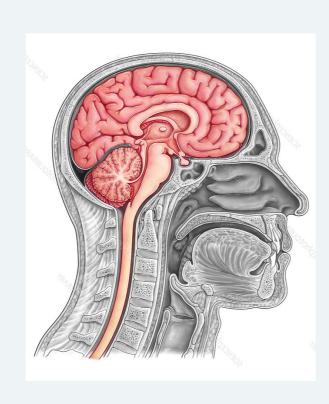
```
pet(D)
↓
```

```
d_physical = locate(D)
head = find_head(d_physical)
move_hand(head)
```

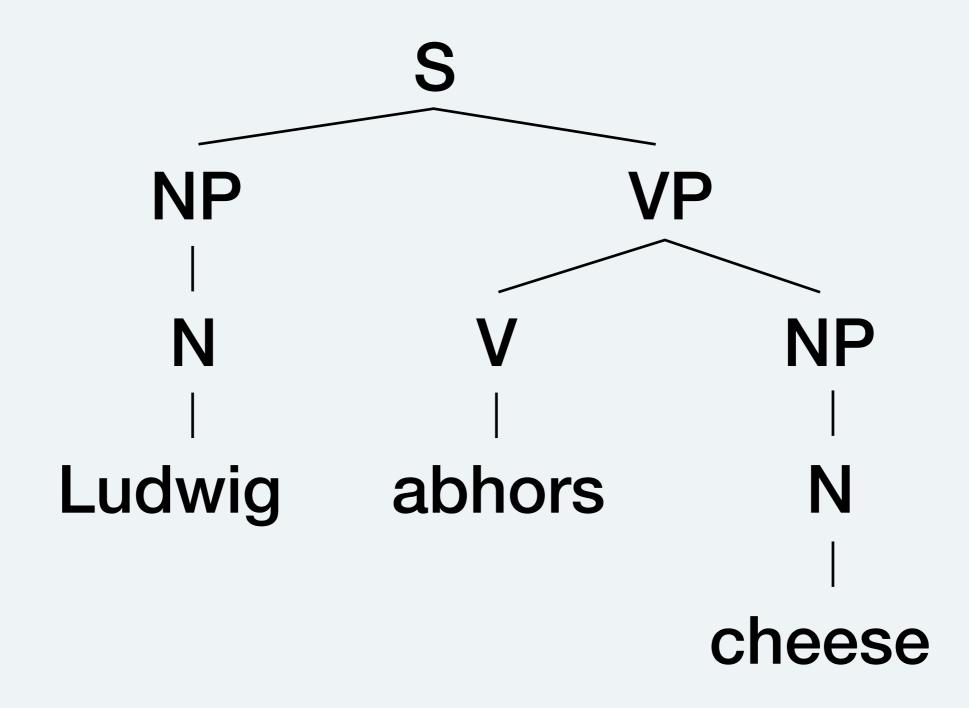
Interpretation



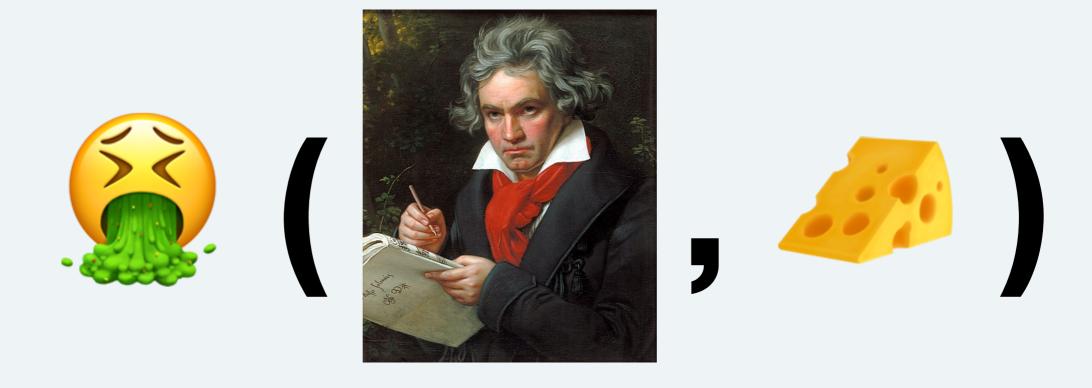
Interpretation (1) "PF": phonetic form



Interpretation (2)



Interpretation (2) "LF": logical form



OK, let's backtrack a little. Why all this complexity?

?

Pro-form substitution

they

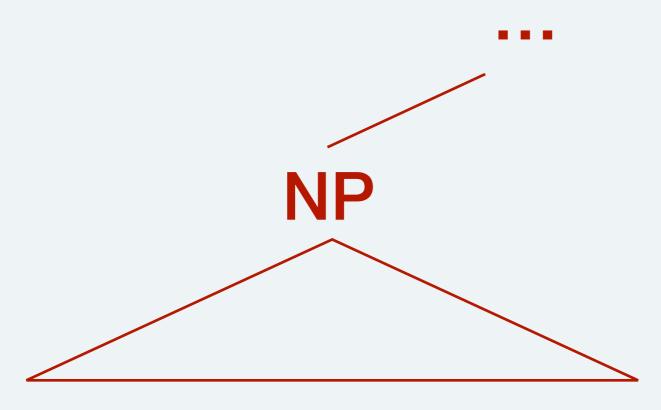
The experienced researchers replicated those results.

"can you replace it with it, that, they, them, there, then, did so, etc.?"

Clefting

The experienced researchers replicated those results.

"can you move it to the front of the sentence using X is/are who/where/how...?"



?

Pro-form substitution

did so

The experienced researchers replicated those results.

"can you replace it with it, that, they, them, there, then, did so, etc.?"

Coordination

replicated the results

The experienced researchers and

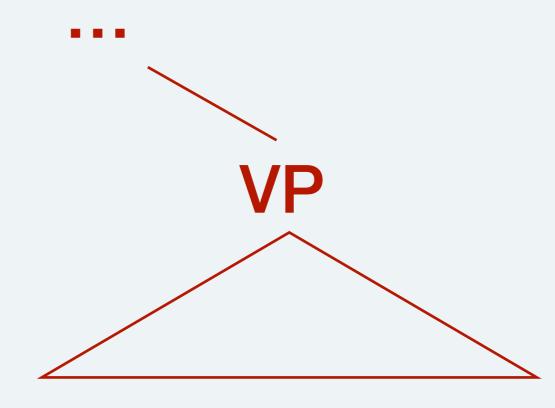
shaved the sea urchins.

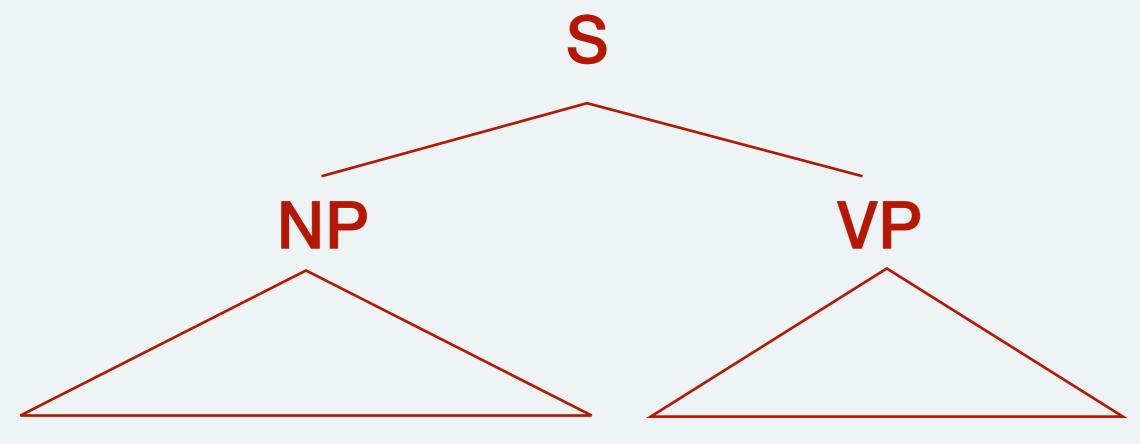
"can you coordinate it with sth else using and / or?"

Clefting

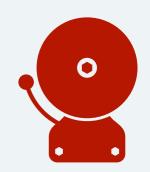
Replicate those results the experienced researchers did. is what

"can you move it to the front of the sentence using X is who/where/how...?"





?



Pro-form substitution

did so

The experienced researchers replicated those results.

"can you replace it with it, that, they, them, there, then, did so, etc.?"

?

Coordination

researchers replicated those

The experienced

and

results

sea urchins kneaded these

"can you coordinate it with sth else using and / or?"



Clefting

Researchers replicate those the experienced did results. is what

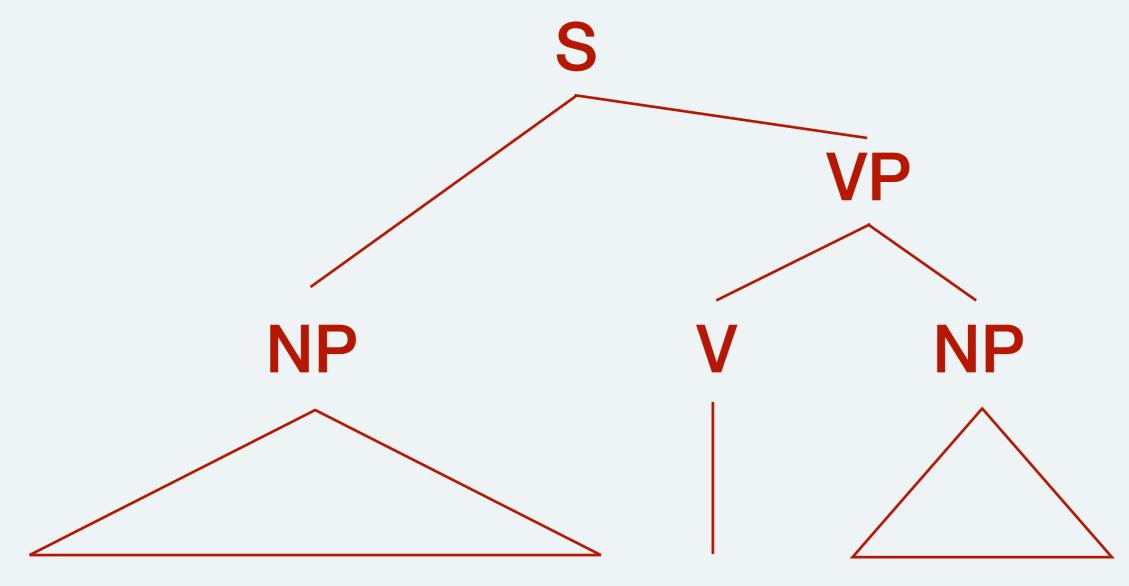
"can you move it to the front of the sentence using X is who/where/how...?"

The experienced researchers replicated those results.

"can you replace it with it, that, they, them, there, then, did so, etc.?"

"can you coordinate it with sth else using and / or?"

"can you move it to the front of the sentence using X is who/where/how...?"



Formal grammar

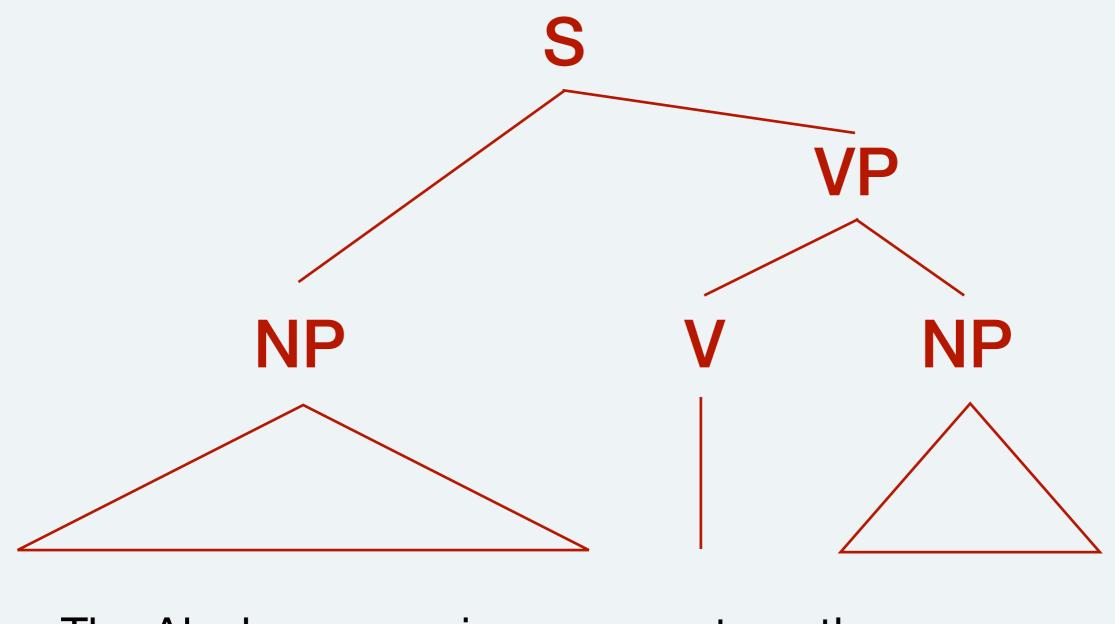
```
S → VP NP

VP → V NP

NP → Det (AP) N

N → {researchers, language, boot, ...}

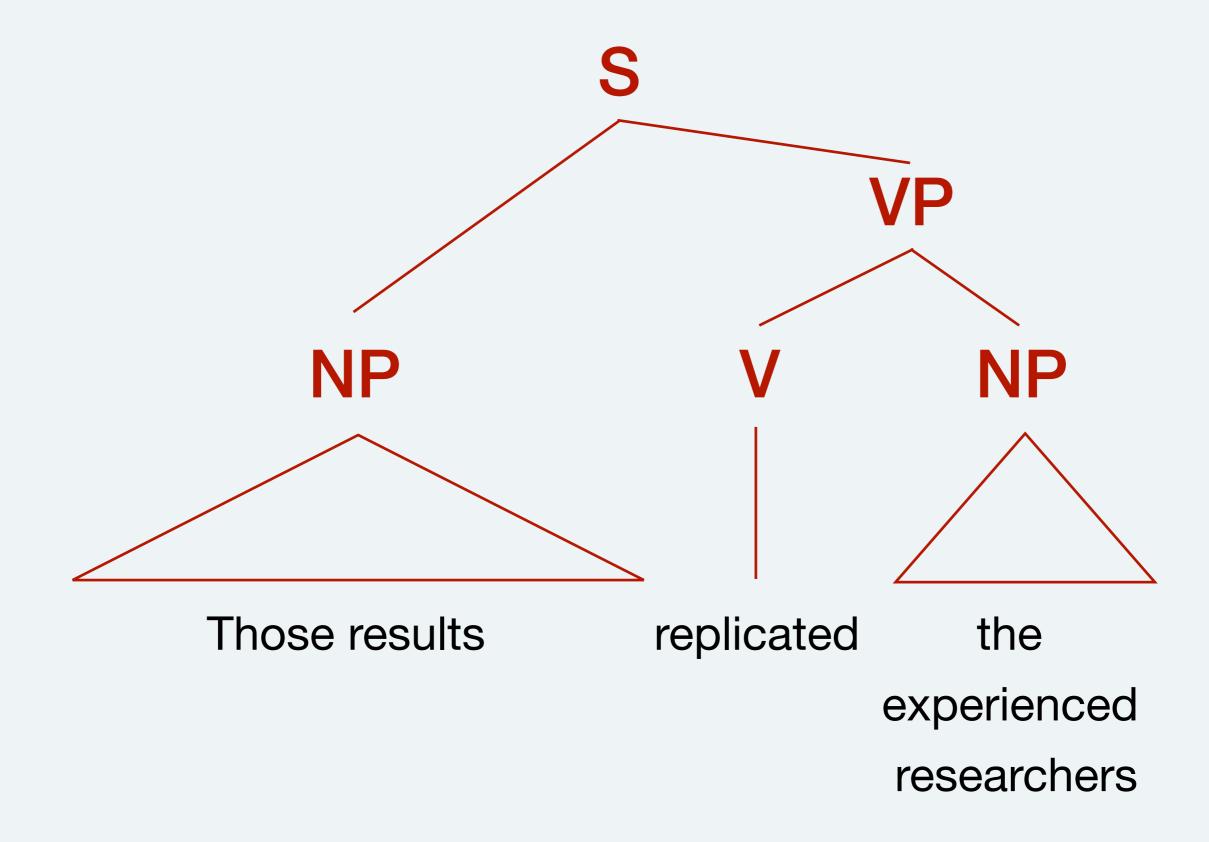
V → {replicate, run, find, ...}
```



The Alaskan penguins

wrote thos

those scarves.



Formal grammar

Syntactic rules can create well-formed sentences even in the absence of semantics.

→ One of the hallmarks of PSSs

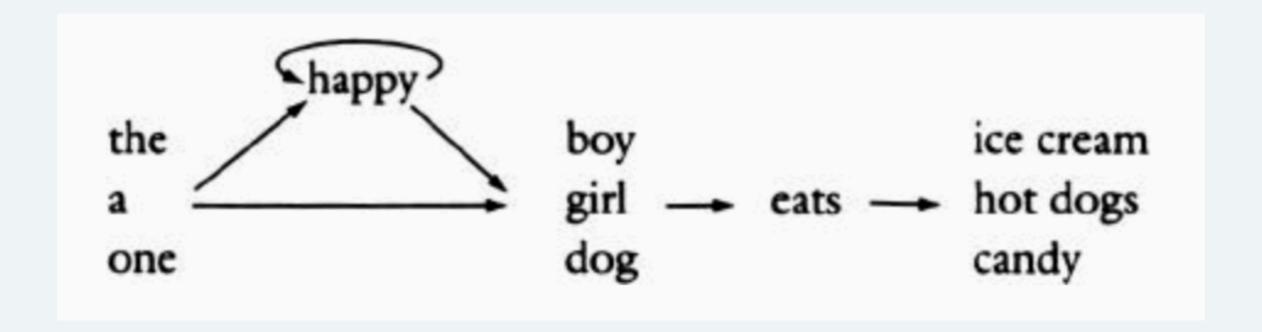
What type of PSS?

 Type 0: equivalent to a Turing Machine (theoretically unlimited memory)

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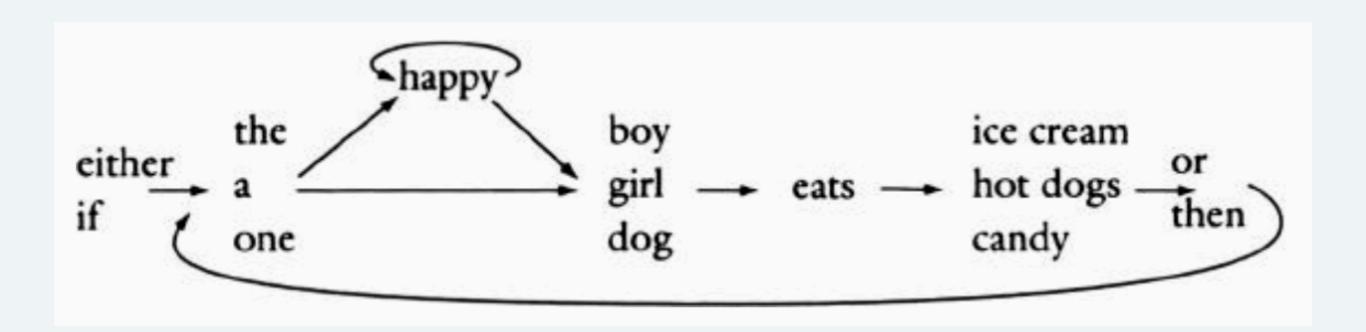
 Type 3: equivalent to a finite-state automaton (no memory at all)

Type 3 (regular)?





Type 3 (regular)?



- Type 2 or 1...
- we need some memory to keep track of dependencies such as...

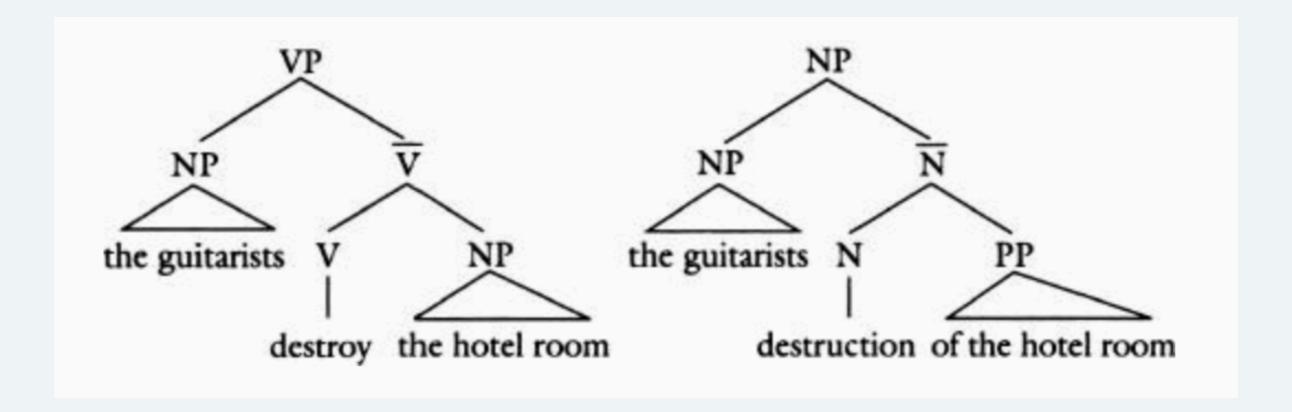
If she wins then I will be delirious with joy.

She gave the penguin that ate the cheese that Ludwig hated a scarf.

 the hierarchical representation of sentences is a way of doing just that (but we don't need to go all the way to a Turing Machine)

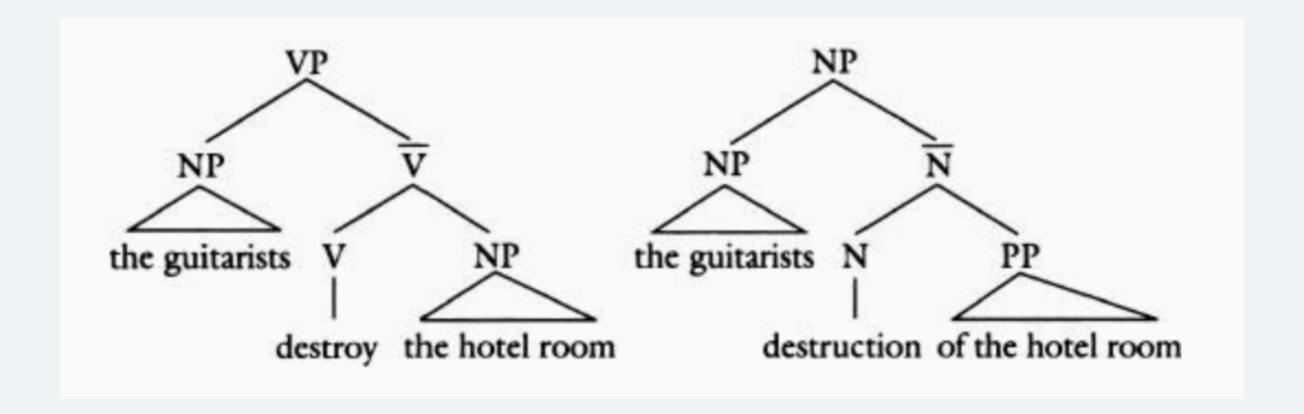
Elaborating our PSS

X-bar theory – "meta-rules" for generating phrases



Elaborating our PSS

 principles & parameters: language acquisition consists of figuring out how individual languages realise these metarules



Elaborating our PSS

- innateness: the pre-conditions for language are species-specific, genetically coded and present (though not necessarily expressed) in humans from birth
- modularity: the PSS that represents language does not share its architecture with other aspects of cognition (though it obviously interfaces with those other aspects)

