Hypothesis

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1 question

Q: How to make an intelligent system that learns to manipulate symbols?

2 survey

2.1 cognitive science

Chomsky says that the power to taming syntax is innate property of human brain (universal grammar) [1]. Ibbotson says that "the complexity of language emerges not as a result of a language-specific instinct but through the interaction of cognition and use" (usage-based theory) [2]. According to the usage-based theory, linguistic structure develops by 1. categorization, 2. chunking, 3. rich memory, 4. analogy, and 5. cross-modal association [3, 2]. Children use a limited number of reliable short frames.

" *Overall it seems there is good evidence to support the usage-based prediction that language structure emerges in ontogeny out of experience (viz. use) and when a child uses core usage-based cognitive processes – categorization, analogy, form-meaning mapping, chunking, exemplar/item-based representations – to find and use communicatively meaningful units.* [2] "

The meaning of symbols is established by convention [4, 5, 6].

2.2 transformers

Transformer learns syntactic information [7, 8, 9, 10].

2.3 comparative study

Watson et al. claims that "*nonadjacent dependency processing, a crucial cognitive facilitator of language, is an ancestral trait that evolved at least 40 million years before language itself*" [11]. Wilson et al. explains that sufficient cues play crucial role for human nonadjacent dependency learning [12]. Okanoya and Merker propose the hypothesis that human language is established through string-context mutual segmentation: "*song strings and behavioral contexts are mutually segmented during social interactions*" [13].

2.4 Neo-Vygotskian Theory

The key novelties in human evolution were all, in one way or another, adaptations for an especially cooperative, indeed hypercooperative, way of life [14]. Tomasello states that there are two human-unique capabilities: joint intentionality and collective intentionality. He says that Human developed preparation for these abilities and children first acquire joint intention and then collective intention in their developmental stages.

3 Discussion

3.1 transformers

If transformers really capture syntax, **how it develops the syntactic representation during the pre-training?** Previous studies seem to find that pre-trained transformer have syntactic representation but how to do that remains to be answered. If I can single out the cause of the syntax emergence, I may be able to model a guiding principle for an intelligent agent to learn syntax.

3.2 syntax

It might be plausible that infants first identify phrases in sentences. To identify phrases, it might be necessary that the phrase is used in multiple sentences. By observing the subset of sentences in multiple sentences repeatedly, infants could identify which subset is the the phrase. However, a phrase less likely to appear many times in multiple contexts. Thus, I could hypothesize that infants first understand too common and too often appearing phrase.

Then, they understand that theres is the concept “phrase” in their society. Finally, they could start to generalize their knowledge and to do try and error to manipulate phrase order. In sum, **I hypothesize that artificial intelligence should follow the following path for language acquisition: phrase identification - phrase order arrangement - phrase manipulation.** If this is the case, I should create an environment where identifying key phrase will give reword to the agent. This view is similar to that in [13] which I explained above.

3.3 keyword detection

Dual-coding memory may be a key because visual information is pseudo label there [15]. Even if no instructor exists, the agent can learns the concept him/herself.

3.4 collective intention

A distinct feature of human intelligence is its mastery of languages. On the other hand, Tomasello argues that humans differ from other animals in terms of collective intentionality. If this is the case, **a natural hypothesis from this is that human develop language skills thanks to their collective intentionality.**

3.5 Action and Symbolic Manipulation

Human understand a notion of “research” and know that it includes “science”, for example. Or, I can use a more abstract notion of “object” and apply an “operation” on it. Human beings seem to excel at these symbolic manipulation. I believe that memory is “used” for these operations.

I support the view that the semantics of neural representation is designed through the culture the agent is in [4]. Repeated activations of neurons constructs an abstract concept and the symbols are attached to these concepts and segments the neural representation space. Thus, the abstract concept is formed through energy minimization and semantics is grounded to these abstract through social interactions. I hypothesize that human attach the symbol because it improves the predictability of internal and external states. In other words, I do so because it is useful. I think that the relation is also formed through this process.

I think that the symbolic operation is a generalization of the physical action in the neural representation space. When I move a cup, the cup will change its position after the action. In the similar vein, I act on a symbol and produce another symbol. Planning, making a hypothesis, proving a proposition, all of these mental actions can be regarded as like this. I find a book that presents a similar idea a bit [16]. Also, the idea of *motor control origin of Merge* presented in [17, 18] proposed a similar view. There are some counter arguments on this view as well [19]. This kind of idea seems to have its long history [20, 21]. I also think that symbolic operation occurs just because it is "useful".

Therefore, I believe that the temporal characteristics of the environment humans live in matters for symbolic manipulation.

3.6 Language and Localization

A research proposes an interesting view on localization of human language function in our brain [22]. They say that "*our hypothesis holds that the left hemisphere of the vertebrate brain was originally specialized for the control of well-established patterns of behavior under ordinary and familiar circumstances. In contrast, the right hemisphere, the primary seat of emotional arousal, was at first specialized for detecting and responding to unexpected stimuli in the environment ... In other words, the left hemisphere became the seat of self-motivated behavior, sometimes called top-down control. (We stress that self-motivated behavior need not be innate; in fact, it is often learned.) The right hemisphere became the seat of environmentally motivated behavior, or bottom-up control.*" [22]. This view is consistent with [13], where authors emphasize the importance of "song" and repeated phrases for the emergence of human language. An important implication from this literature is the connections among repeated action, top-down control, and language. **An intelligent agent may come to manipulate symbols after gaining top-down control through repeated actions.**

They present another interesting observation. They note that "*In humans the right hemisphere "takes in the whole scene," attending to the global aspects of its environment rather than focusing on a limited number of features. That capacity gives it substantial advantages in analyzing spatial relations. Memories stored by the right hemisphere tend to be organized and recalled as overall patterns rather than as a series of single items. In contrast, the left hemisphere tends to focus on local aspects of its environment.*" **If this is**

the case, I may assume that locality preference bias may be a good starting point for nurturing symbolic manipulations.

They also hypothesize that "*to assess an incoming stimulus, an organism must carry out two kinds of analyses simultaneously. It must estimate the overall novelty of the stimulus and take decisive emergency action if needed (right hemisphere). And it must determine whether the stimulus fits some familiar category, so as to make whatever well-established response, if any, is called for (left hemisphere).*" **If I adopt this view, I may say that I can assume two kind of intrinsic motivations. One is the preference for the novelty, which is studied for a long time [23]. The other is the preference for categorization, which is not explored but can be important for higher cognitive functions.** They also say that "*Perhaps, then, those hemispheric specializations initially evolved because collectively they do a more efficient job of processing both kinds of information at the same time than a brain without such specialized systems.*"

3.7 Language and Brain

I find [24] really good read. The author describe the ontogeny of the linguistic skills of human children.

Under age 3, the author state that "*The available data from the neurocognitive studies reviewed in this section provide consistent evidence that very early on an infant is able to extract language-relevant information from the acoustic input. Infants appear to be equipped with the ability to identify those language sounds relevant for the phonetics of the target language, to perceive prosodic cues that allow them to chunk the input into phrases, and to recognize positional regularities and dependencies that are crucial for the syntax of the target language. Moreover, associative learning allows infants to rapidly acquire names of objects and actions, and the relation between them. All the processes mainly involve the temporal cortices of both hemispheres with a shift toward the left hemisphere with increasing age.*"

She also says that "The findings provide suggestive evidence that the full language capacity can only be reached once the brain has fully matured." For syntactic ability, she find that "*the dorsal fiber tract connecting BA 44 in the inferior frontal gyrus to the posterior temporal cortex is crucial for the full achievement of syntactic abilities.*"

She summarizes the findings as follows: "*during the first months of life, language processing is largely input-driven and supported by the temporal cor-*

tex and the ventral part of the language network. Beyond the age of 3 years, when top-down processes come into play, the left inferior frontal cortex and the dorsal part of the language network are recruited to a larger extent." An important point of this is linguistic capability on semantics develops faster than that on syntax. This implies that **I should have agents to learn semantics first to develop their symbol manipulation skills.**

The author also discuss language evolution. She introduces a classical view on language development that language development can be related to imitation because Broca's area is related with both mirror system and language [25, 26]. Though the validity of this theory seem to be under debase and the author of the book takes a negative position on this view, I find the hypothesis interesting and promising.

By comparing human and non-human, the author clarifies an important distinction: "*During the evolution of language two crucial abilities had to evolve: these are first, sensorymotor learning, and second, the ability to process hierarchical structures. Sensory-motor learning of simple rule-based sequences is an ability that is present songbirds. However, the ability to process hierarchical structures is not present in songbirds. Therefore, it is conceivable that the ability to process structural hierarchies is what should be considered as a crucial step toward the language faculty.*" If this were the case, **I may have to consider how to install the ability to process structural hierarchies for the agent.**

She finds the structural differences between human brain and non-human brain indicate the human faculty on syntax processing: "*First, cytoarchitectonic analyses demonstrate a leftward asymmetry of Broca's area in the inferior frontal gyrus in humans, but not in non-human primates. Second, the dorsal connection between BA 44 in Broca's area and the superior temporal cortex is stronger in the human brain than in the non-human primate brain. These structures may have evolved to subserve the human capacity to process syntax, which is at the core of the human language faculty.*"

I put the summary of this book below: "*Humans differ from non-human primates in their ability to build syntactic structures. This statement has set the scene for our assessment of language in this book. Many sections of Language in Our Brain have focused on syntax, and yet our feeling—when considering language—may rather tend to favor semantics and meaning as the most important aspects of language. We do, after all, want to communicate meaning. In order to do so, however, we need syntax to combine words into phrases and sentences. ... Language is what enables us to plan the future* *together with others, and to learn from the past through narratives. Language forms the basis of our social and cultural interaction not only in the "here and now," but most importantly also in the "there and then." This evolutionary step is realized in a brain that—as far as we know—underwent only minor, although important changes compared to our closest relatives. I have argued that the syntactic specificity of Broca's area, in particular its posterior part, namely BA 44 and its connection to the temporal cortex granting the interplay between these two regions, is what accounts for one of these changes. From an evolutionary perspective it remains an open question whether humans develop language to cover those needs and whether the emergence of language determined the homo loquens as a cultural being.*"

3.8 Recursive Merge and Displacement

Hauser et al. propose a hypothesis that the only unique properties of human language are *recursive merge* and *displacement* [27].

3.9 Environment

It matters to consider what situation is good for developing language ability. For example, if you an agent is in a simple environment and it has only one action, it might not have to learn complex signal like language.

4 Hypotheses

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