Resumen of "Ontheantiquityoflanguage:thereinterpretationofNeandertallinguisticcapacitiesanditsconsequences "

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This is a study about the language of Neandertals and the relationship between Neandertals and hunmans nowadays. The authors believe that modern language has a deep connection with the ancient languages,they claimed in the text that Neandertals, Denisovans and contemporary modern humansshared a similar capacity for modern language, speech and culture. According to the reaserch of DNA and the skeleton, although there are some kind of diferences, Neanderthalensis and Denisovans do related to modern. And they compared the present-day African and non- African to increase the focus of scientific inquiry into the deep past of linguistic diversity, to show that the Neandertals are the same species as us , so it's more helpful for us to consider them as a diferent lineage to understand the evolution of the culture and language.The hyoid bone of Neandertals allowed them to speak and the structure of ears allowed them to hear ,that's the basic of communication.

Because of the highly advanced technology ,and the complex social systems, there is no doubt that the Neandertals had their languages.The study shows that the low population densities of Neandertals inhibited the growth of complex technology, and the large population of modern humans made them succeeded. But different from the technology, those reaserchers found out that those small groups of Neandertals spoke more complex language than the larger one.The larger group may erode the complexity of language to make the communicate acroos the group easier while the small group didn't have to . So wen might conjecture that Neandertal languages may have had more complex categories than the languages spoken by the larger modern human groups that followed.

Many years after the separated of the Neandertals ande the Morden hunmans, they will have something different to blend. when the two groups met again, during the modern human expansions out of Africa from 100 kya , there are five direct consequences of this perspective.

first, we have to think in terms of an evolution- ary trajectory where language and cognitive abilities accumulate and change.

*Second*, the deep time frame supports the idea that the foundations for language were incrementally acquired.

*third* . theremaybeamplescope for the interplay between population genetics and linguistic diversification.

*Fourth*, if languages have much deeper historical roots than we have so far supposed, we need to find someway to extend the reach of historical linguistics .

*Fifth*, the greater antiquity of language has important consequences for our theories of linguistic diversity.

According to the things above, we could say that their admixture probably shaped present-day genetic and linguistic diversities.