# REMINDER

 As per the syllabus, there will be <u>NO DISCUSSION</u> this week!

• That is, we will <u>NOT meet</u> on either <u>Thursday</u> or <u>Friday</u> this week.

• See you in class next Tuesday!

## Emergence of Speech



Cogs 184 – UCSD

### **Brain Specializations for Speech**



## Planum Temporale





### Brain Specializations for Speech

- STS (Superior Temporal Sulcus)
  - For biological motion, including facial expression, lip reading



- Basal Forebrain
  - New arousal nucleus in BF specialized to drive, sustain Broca's activity



### Hand and Mouth



Adjacent in somatosensory and motor cortex



Originally involved in feeding with hand

## Hand & Mouth





This linkage probably also played a role in the emergence of speech

### Lateralization



### 90% Humans right handed (lateralized to left cortex)

# Also **lateralized** to left cortex for speech



### Lateralization



Already, with Acheulian tools, tool-makers (*H. erectus*) were right handed

So

(presuming *H. erectus* did not have speech...) <u>Right-handedness</u> came <u>first</u>, and was then co-opted (<u>exapted</u>) for left hemisphere control of <u>speech</u> --?

# Articulatory Apparatus



## Human Infant – Trachea still high in throat



So, unlike older, infant can drink & breathe at same time



Esophagus (to stomach)

### Human Adult – Trachea has dropped



### **Evolution of the Articulatory Apparatus**

Other Soft Tissue changes:

**<u>Epiglottis</u>** drops, no longer can close off esophagus



Soft tissue - so only evidence from development or comparative morphology

### **Evolution of the Articulatory Apparatus**

Other Soft Tissue changes:

**Tongue** reaches deeper into throat



### **Places of Articulation**



### **Evolution of the Articulatory Apparatus**

Other structural changes:

Position of (floating) **<u>Hyoid Bone</u>** – <u>Higher</u> in neck & <u>tilted</u> in Humans



## Hyoid Bone



## Hyoid Bone



?? Is there a real shape difference between Human & Neanderthal ??

Since it is a floating bone, no way to tell if it "articulates" differently...

### **Basicranial Flexure**



**Basicranial Flexure** 



### NEANDERTAL



Greater flexure in humans for larger resonating chamber

> Perhaps the strongest "hard" evidence for a <u>speech difference</u> between *H. sapiens* & *H. neanderthalensis*

## Did Neanderthal Speak???



### **Thoracic Spinal Column**

#### Vertebral canal increases through Hominid evolution



# Indicates greater enervation of lungs for subtle **control of breathing**

Possibly adaption for <u>long distance walking</u>?

For control of voice in Motherese &/or <u>song</u>?? (see upcoming FALK reading)

## *Homo erectus* (and later?) hunters may have <u>run</u> prey to ground



So note, being BIPEDAL not only freed hands, but also promoted a new means of LOCOMOTION > > which in turn may have provided exaptation for Vocal Control > > which in turn may have provided basis for further Vocal Elaboration... Speech!

## Breath control for swimming?



- Lake in Great Rift Valley
  - Grows/shrinks through climate changes over eons
  - At times, largest lake on planet
- Early hominids likely foraged in lake
  - Developing swimming skills involves breath control

## **Combinatorics**

and the Emergence of Syntax

## Speech involves **Subassembly** at multiple levels...

### Phonemes



# The motoric components of speech

VOWELS .	menophilliongs				. digit the negs		Phonemic		
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	e tet	e teacher	3: 191	O: doer	UƏ Marit	IC	00 and		
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### **Phonemic Sub-Assembly**

### Evidence from Speech Errors – "Spoonerisms"





## **Perception of Phonemes**



Multi-Modal!

i.e. there is a <u>visual</u> component to speech reception

### <u>Mc Gurk Effect</u> - The Multi-Modality of Speech



### Prosody

### Emotional tone, emphasis, cadence, etc.



<u>Right</u> hemisphere dominance!

### Morpheme – Smallest "meaningful" unit

# MORPHEME

is the most elemental grammatical unit in the given language. A single word may be composed of one or more morphemes :

one morpheme: boy two morphemes: boy+ ish three morphemes: boy+ish+ness four morphemes: un+ desire+able+ity



### Morphemes – Smallest meaningful unit



## Morphemes combined



= Words

### Words: The Lexicon

## Diversity!

Selected for capacity to learn & produce large repertoire of "calls"

Making reference to all manner of people, places & things, aspects, events, ideas, etc...



Requires significant memory

(e.g. expansion of Wernickes, development of Working Memory in Prefontal cortex)

## Diversity! Paralleled in praxis?





**Hierarchically Embedded** 

### Sentences – Words Sub-Assembled


Syntactic Rules of Organization

- Rules for combining morphemes into coherent strings = "complete idea" (sentence)
  - e.g. NP(Art,N), VP(V, NP(Art,N)) etc
  - e.g. Word Order (Dog bites man, Man bites dog)
- Robust schematic scaffolding that prompts content & supports interpretation
  - e.g."The boy saw the \_\_\_\_\_"
  - Select: "easily"? "sang"? "brown"? "book"?
  - From position in sentence, know that missing word must be a NOUN
- NOTE: Language trained animals can also learn what "type" of symbol required by its position in such a sequence!

#### We classify words, in part, by their syntactic roles



The meaning of words is also influences by these classifications

#### Syntactical meaning



Noam Chomsky

#### Colorless Green Ideas Sleep Furiously ?



#### **Combinatorics in Prehistoric Tool Making**



(Homo neanderthalensis) Preparing the core requires embedded subroutines in a specific order

#### Combinatorics in Prehistoric Tool Making



MOUSTERIAN (Homo neanderthalensis) Subassemble different materials from different places to make composite tools

#### **Combinatorics in Prehistoric Tool Making**



Homo neanderthalensis Jewelry

So again, if Neanderthal shows tool combinatorics, how about vocal??

ornaments from animal bone and teeth, such as this necklace from Arcy sur Cure.

## Reference

Point to, Represent, Be about... something else



Iconic vs. (Arbitrary) Symbolic Reference

## Reference

#### **Iconic Reference**

Signal bears a resemblance to that to which it refers





#### **Symbolic Reference**

<u>Arbitrary</u> signal refers by our mutual (conventional) agreement - Bears no resemblance to its referent

# big infinitesimal

If <u>Mimesis</u> (Iconic Reference) came first, how did we shift from Iconic to Symbolic reference??

#### **Prehistoric Reference**

#### Material evidence of "reference" emerges in HUMANS ~35,000 YA



Notice how ICONIC they are!

But, given that they are REPRESENTATIONAL (e.g. 2D not 3D) they are still "about" something other than themselves...

#### **Earliest Markings**



~9,000 Years Ago "Tally marks"

> ~5,500 Years Ago First writing (Hiroglyphic)

Note, still *kind of* "iconic" in that there is a fairy direct, perceptual mapping from symbol to referent...

#### From Icon to Symbol ... ?!





Mimic a bird



Agree to call it "bird"



Imitate a bird's call



Bird as metaphor

#### **Mimetic Narrative**

- Develops initial combinatorics (combining iconic bits) for telling lies, fiction, humor, etc
- Social practices become more & more dependent on such "telling" (e.g. scouts, gossip)
- Refined practice involves more detail, finesse, precision, imagination . . .



## Lexicon Growth Onomatopoeia



Helps establish REFERENCE (esp to *absent* events) as typical, then required in communication

Perhaps gradually lose dependence on resemblance, shift to conventional association...

## Lexicon Growth Combinatorics



"Ow!" plus "Gurgle" = "Owgurgle" = Creek where I fell that time...



Gradually can forget (no longer depend on) iconic reference, as practice of associative naming increases

#### **Expertise / Apprenticeship**

- Co-develop refinements in discrimination and practice
- Including generating terms to refer to those distinctions
  - i.e. Experts & Novices converge on a set of terms "jargon"



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#### Goodwin 1994: "Professional Vision"

- Geologists-in-training have to learn to see what matters to a geologist
- This supported by <u>attention-directing</u>, <u>domain-specific vocabulary</u>.



All collaborative activity has an associated vocabulary



As Homo sapiens diversify, specialize



>> a multiplication of things to say





More types, more aspects, to name and discuss . . .

Just as growing hominid dependence on tools selected for tool making/designing/using abilities, <u>perhaps</u>....

> A growing dependence on <u>Mimesis</u> selected for better narrative abilities...

...and growing dependence on <u>Narrative</u> (deceiving/informing) selected for better capacity for reference...

...and growing dependence on <u>Reference</u> ("Hearsay"), selected for expansion of vocal repertoire, including symbols.....

...and growing dependence on <u>Symbols</u>, selected for enlarged lexicon, syntax, external representations, etc...

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