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

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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, perhaps....

> 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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