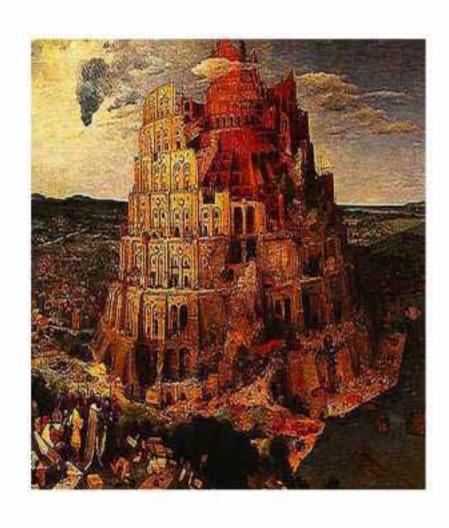
Talking with beasts: human and animal languages ?

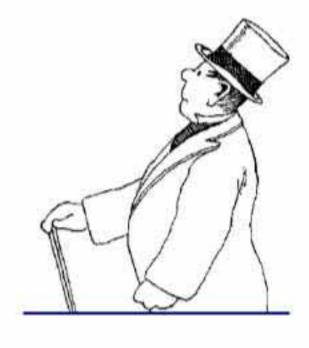




Talking with beasts: human and animal languages ?







Talking with beasts: human and animal languages ?

'Man invented language to satisfy his deep need to complain'

Lily Tomlin



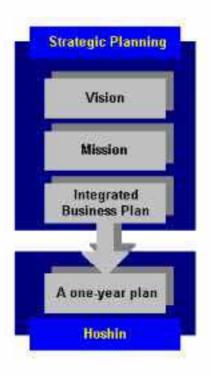
Talking with beasts: human and animal languages ?

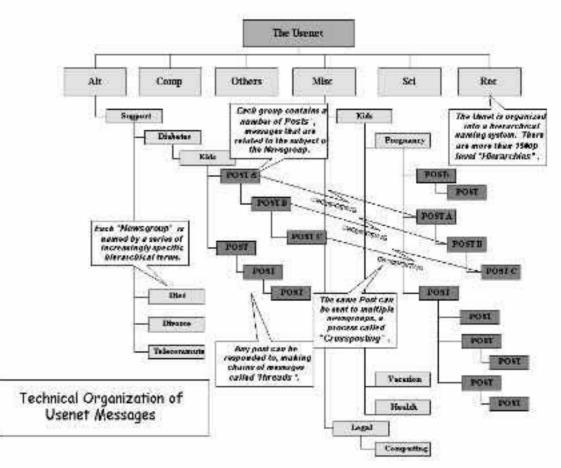
'Language is very difficult to put into words' Voltaire



Extensive use of symbolic communication is why humans are the dominant species

- Information exchange and recording
- "Words have a longer life than deeds"
 Pindar (522-443BC) Nemean Odes
- Complex social structures
- Strategic planning expanding our relevant time domain





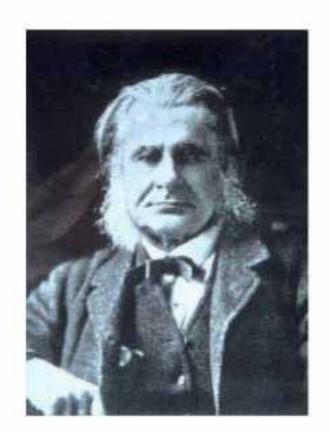
Symbolic language is unique to humans



Noam Chomsky



Stephen Pinker

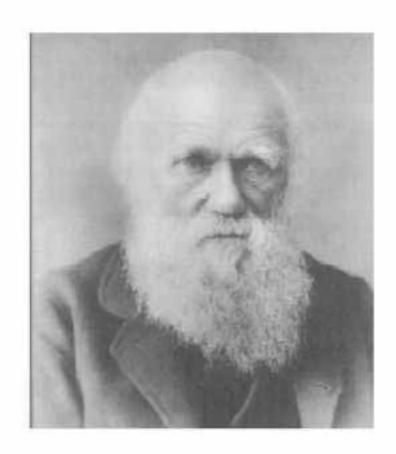


"No one is more strongly convinced than I am of the vastness of the gulf between...man and the brutes...for he alone possesses the marvellous endowment of intelligible and rational speech [and]... stands raised upon it as on a mountain top, far above the level of his humble fellows, and transfigured from

his grosser nature by reflecting here and there, a ray from the infinite source of truth."

(Thomas Henry Huxley 1900 "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature and Other Anthropological Essays" p155-6. New York Appleton).

It is not unique to humans!



"That which distinguishes man from the lower animals is not the understanding of articulate sounds, for as everyone knows, dogs understand many words and sentences"

(Charles Darwin "Descent of Man" 1871).

So how do we and other animals communicate and why?

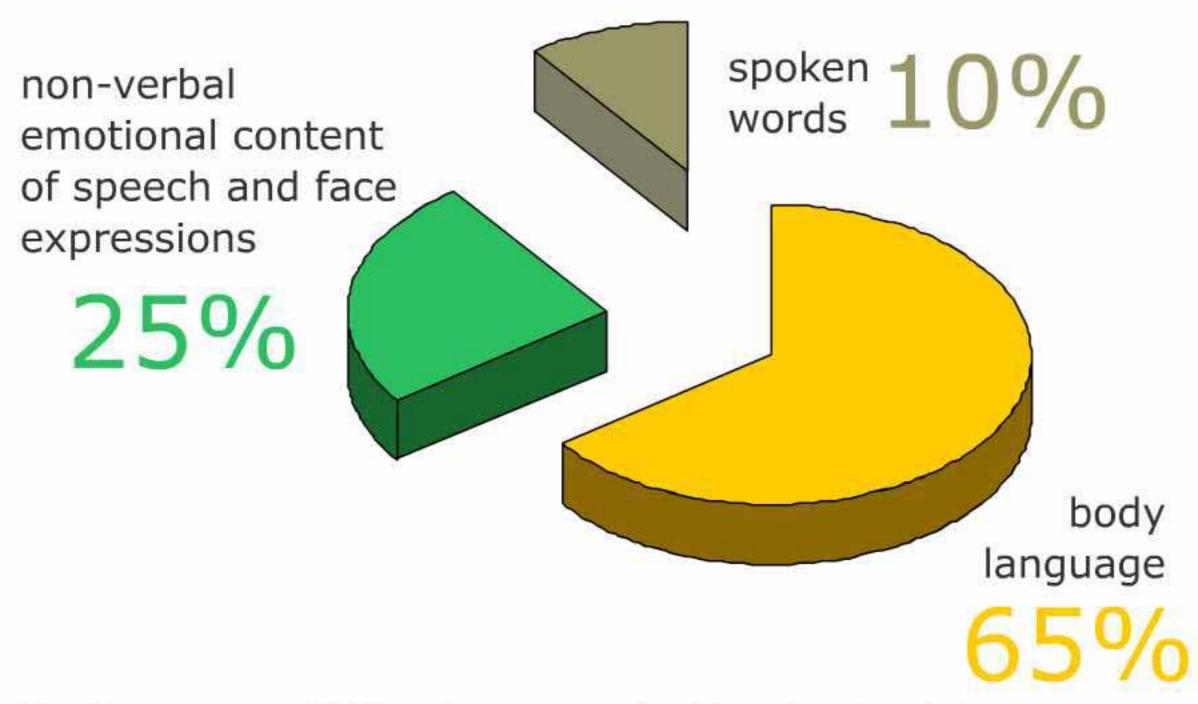
Face to face communication





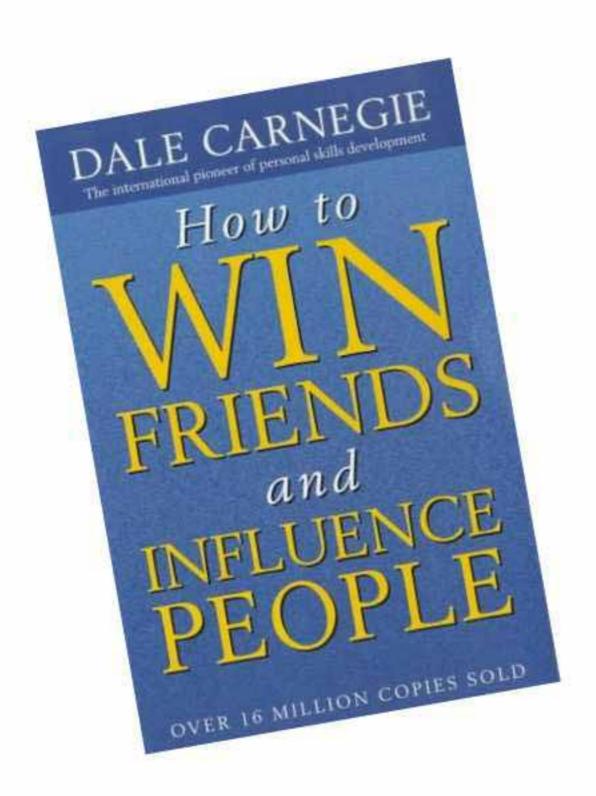
So how do we and other animals communicate and why?

Face to face communication



Furthermore, 90% of communication is about how we are feeling now!

Interpersonal skills





Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

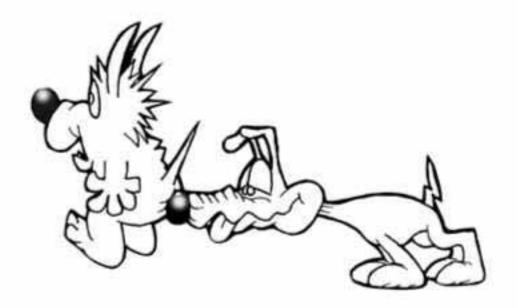
Humans - visual scan of body



Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

Humans - visual scan of body

Other animals - dogs or mice doing the circling and anogenital investigation round



Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

Facial expressions

Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals













































Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

Facial expressions

Occulesics - what can be communicated by the eyes



Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

Facial expressions

Occulesics - what can be communicated by the eyes

Eye gaze and appearance

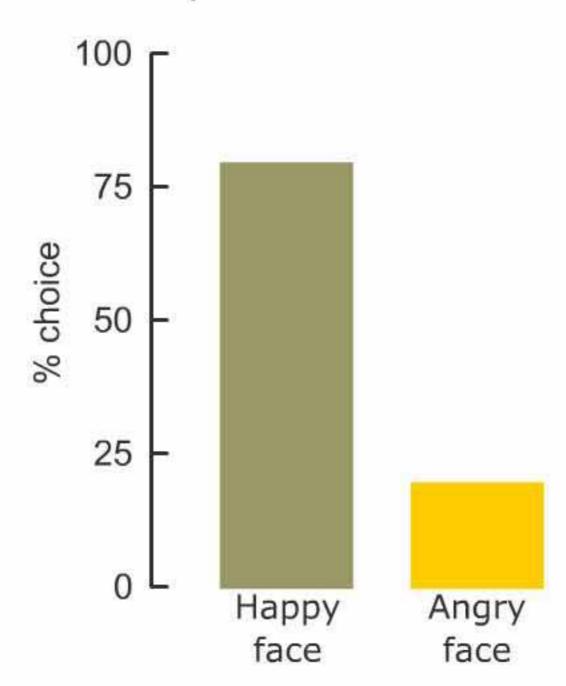




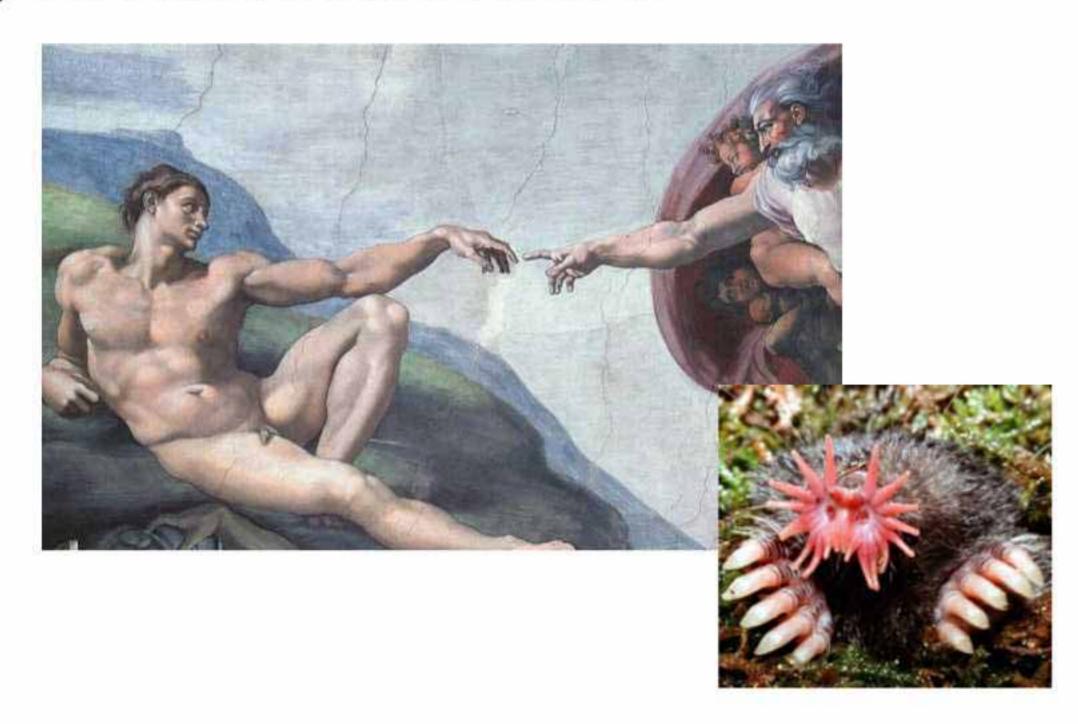
Appearance - All mammalian social encounters involve rapid physical appraisals

Can other animals read our facial expressions?





Touch (Haptics) - Deliberate rather than accidental physical contact between individuals

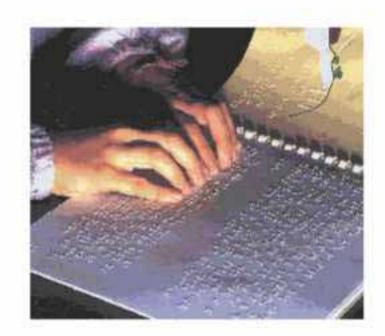


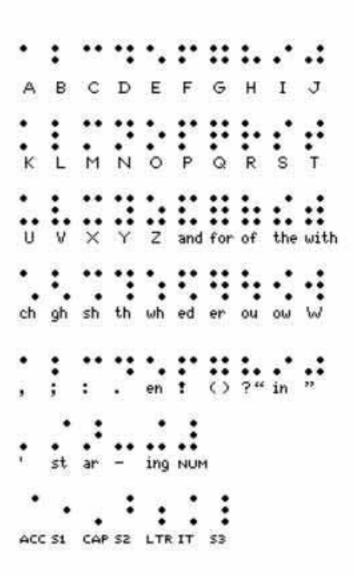
Touch (Haptics) - Deliberate rather than accidental physical contact between individuals.

The way someone touches you speaks volumes about their intentions

'being touched by someone's words'

Braille





Touch (Haptics) - Deliberate rather than accidental physical contact between individuals.

Touch communication between humans and animals

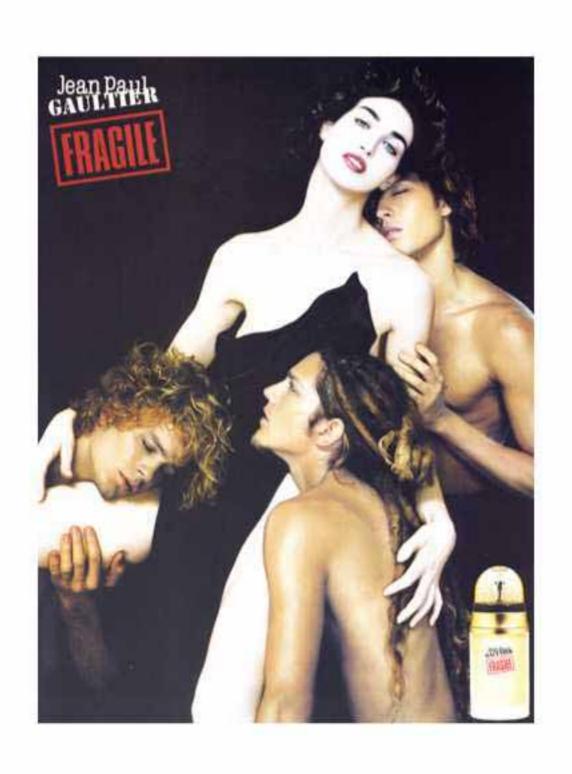


Touch (Haptics) - Deliberate rather than accidental physical contact between individuals.

Touch communication between humans and animals



Smell (Olfactics)



Smell (Olfactics) - other species are up to 1 million times more sensitive to smells than us



Smell (Olfactics) - other species are up to 1 million times more sensitive to smells than us

Territoriality - this is space that you don't carry around with you

Urine marks - one sign says it all !



- who you are if you're related how macho you are
- when you were there last how often you are there
- how healthy you are what you've been eating recently

Try communicating all that with one word!!



Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics



Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics

Personal space (E.T. Hall 1963)



Photo courtesy of Kathryn Sorrells, 1998

Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics

Personal space (E.T. Hall 1963)

The human 'personal bubble'



Photo courtesy of Kathryn Sorrells, 1998

Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics

Personal space (E.T. Hall 1963)

The human 'personal bubble'

1.5 - 4 feet for conversations with good friends

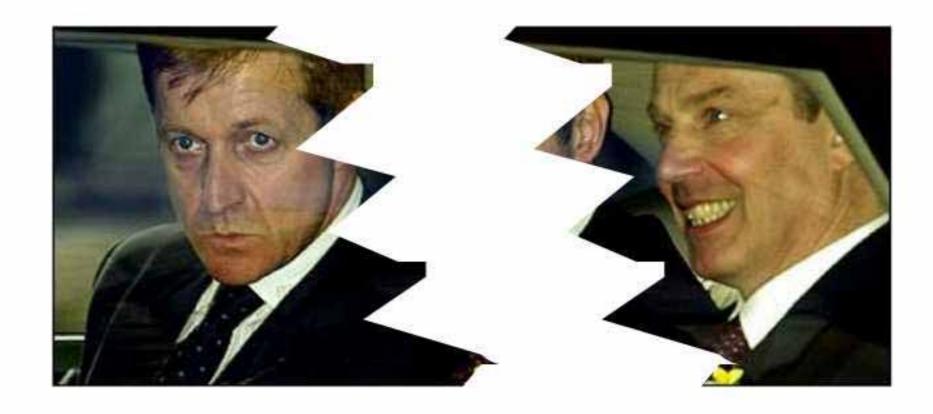


Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics

Personal space (E.T. Hall 1963)

The human 'personal bubble'

4 - 12 feet for acquaintances



Space - Spatial relationships or proxemics

Personal space (E.T. Hall 1963)

The human 'personal bubble'

Species-specific





Time (Chronemics) - communicating with others through your use and perception of time



Time (Chronemics) - communicating with others through your use and perception of time.

Punctuality or being fashionably late



John Cleese in 'Clockwise'



Time (Chronemics) - communicating with others through your use and perception of time.

Punctuality or being fashionably late

There is a time as well as a place for everything





Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures



Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison



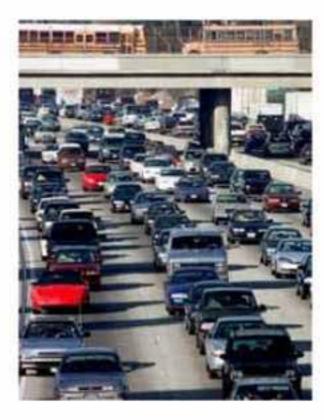


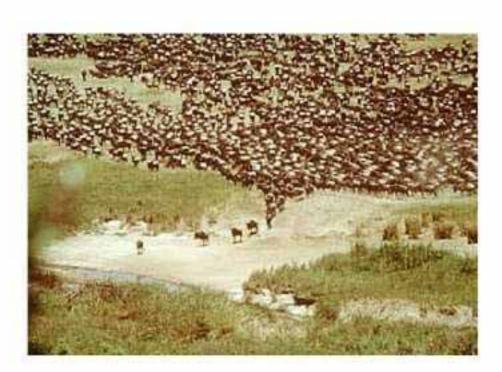


Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison



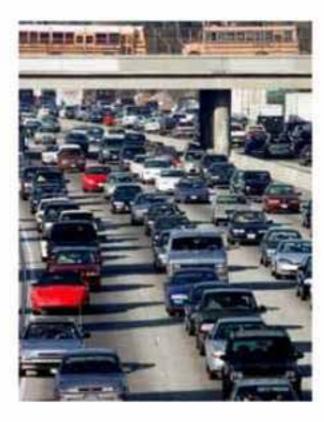




Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison



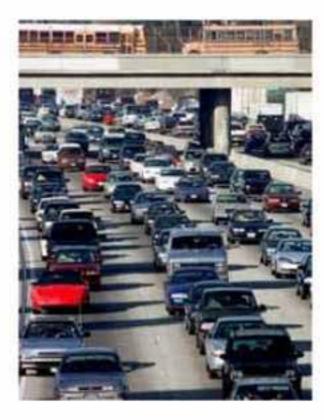




Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison - and in different directions !







Use of verbal language here can be disastrous!

Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison - and in different directions !

Gestures used to embellish spoken language

Be silent The sign for hunger A mark of follows A sign for stuping against a cheat A sign for stuping against a cheat A sign for stuping against a cheat A sign for stuping attending lam attending lam augment with a signing hilm. Analysis side on that before more were leave for wirer words they grammaking the with any more of greateness and tractal and the side words are significant with a sign mark of greateness and tractal and the side with a significant wi

Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Moving in unison - and in different directions !

Gestures used to embellish spoken language

Usually iconic rather than symbolic





Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Courtship displays - I'm in the mood





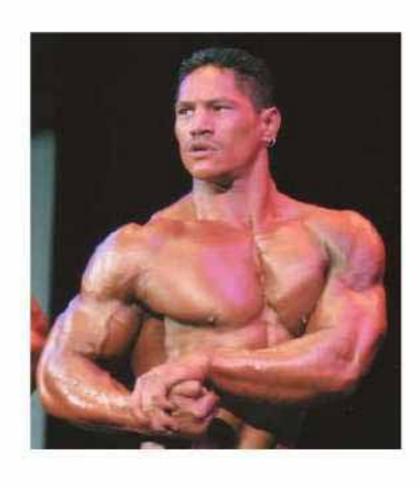


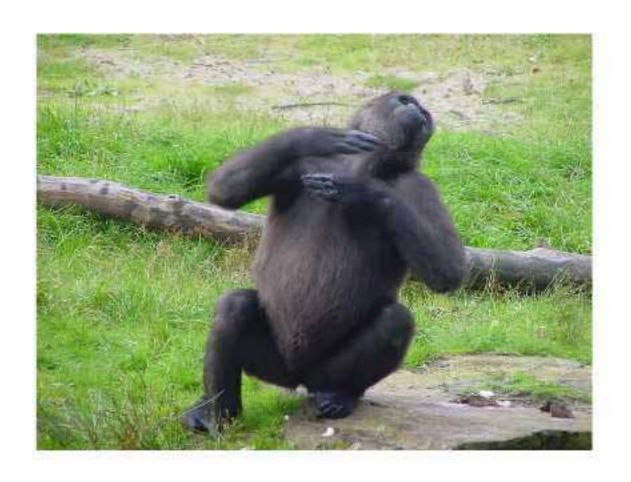


Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Courtship displays - I'm in the mood

Look what a physically perfect specimen I am



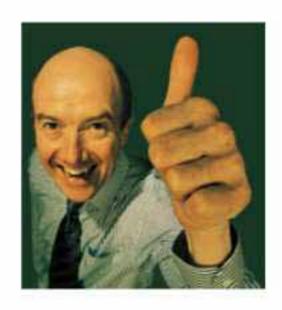


Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Courtship displays - I'm in the mood

Look what a physically perfect specimen I am

Use of symbolic gestures





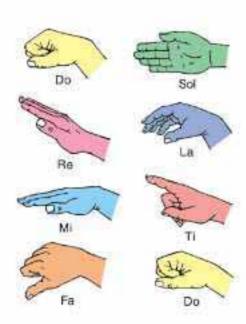
Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Courtship displays - I'm in the mood

Look what a physically perfect specimen I am

Use of symbolic gestures

Sign language







Movement (Kinesics) - communicating through body movements and gestures

Natural use of symbolic gestures in other animals

Busy bees!



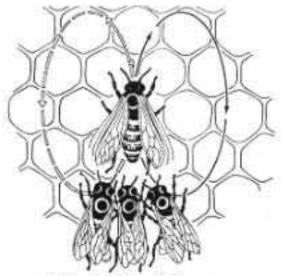
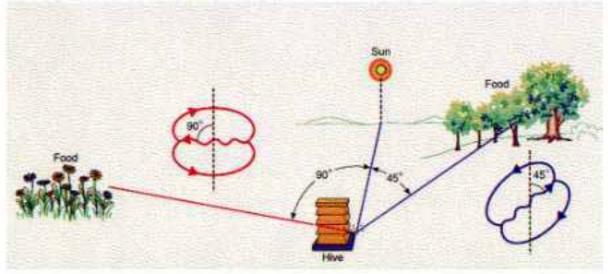


Fig 1. The Waggle Dance



Voice (Vocalics or paralanguage) - non-verbal cues in a speaker's voice

Tone, pitch, volume, regional and national accents, emphasis, sarcasm, emotion, truthfulness or deceit, confidence etc.

Paralanguage is a major source of 'spin'



Voice (Vocalics or paralanguage) - non-verbal cues in a speaker's voice

Tone, pitch, volume, regional and national accents, emphasis, sarcasm, emotion, truthfulness or deceit, confidence etc.

Paralanguage is a major source of 'spin'

"I understand a fury in your words, but not the words" Shakespeare



Voice (Vocalics or paralanguage) - non-verbal cues in a speaker's voice

Tone, pitch, volume, regional and national accents, emphasis, sarcasm, emotion, truthfulness or deceit, confidence etc.

Paralanguage is a major source of 'spin'

"I understand a fury in your words, but not the words" Shakespeare



Non-verbal vocalisations - crying, laughing, screaming in pain, yawning and exclamations used to get attention or warn of danger

Animal calls - some mammalian species use up to 20-30 different calls of this kind

In mammals call repertoires are largely innate





Animal calls - some mammalian species use up to 20-30 different calls of this kind

In mammals call repertoires are largely innate

However, 'little big man vervet'



Animal calls - some mammalian species use up to 20-30 different calls of this kind

In mammals call repertoires are largely innate

However, 'little big man vervet'

Song birds







Animal calls - some mammalian species use up to 20-30 different calls of this kind

In mammals call repertoires are largely innate

However, 'little big man vervet'

Song birds

Whale songs



Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated



Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated

Some types of communication have clear personal survival advantages:



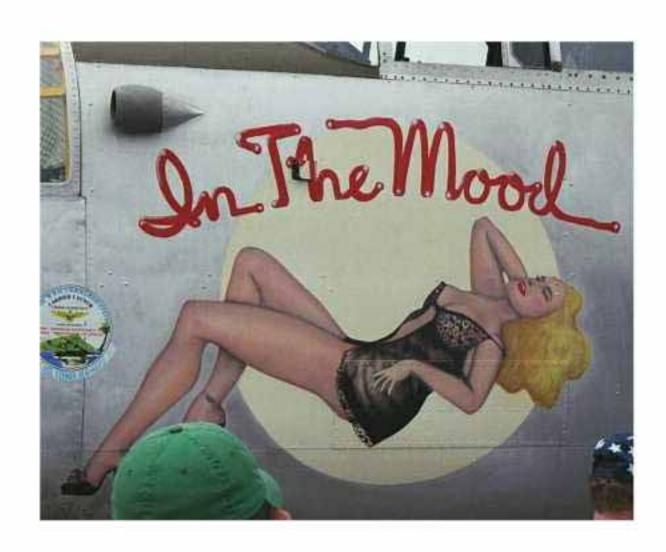
Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated

Some types of communication have clear personal survival advantages:

I'm in the mood for.....

· Sex

.



Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated

Some types of communication have clear personal survival advantages:

I'm in the mood for.....

- · Sex
- · A fight



Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated

Some types of communication have clear personal survival advantages:

I'm in the mood for.....

- · Sex
- · A fight

I'm off for lunch



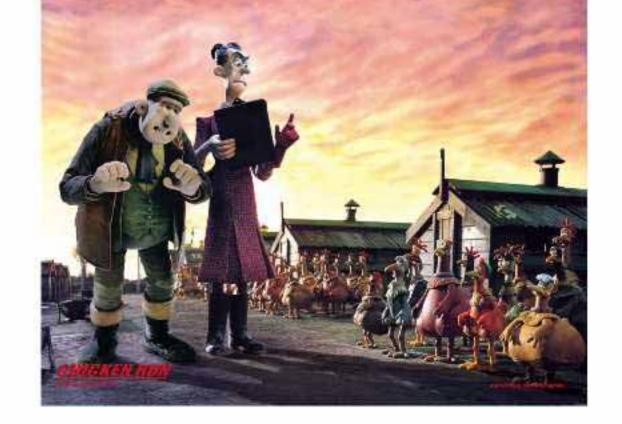
Communicating your feelings, desires, intentions and emotional states to others should be self-motivated

Some types of communication have clear personal survival advantages:

I'm in the mood for.....

- · Sex
- · A fight

I'm off for lunch



Watch out we're on the menu!

Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Communicating fear, pain, sadness, depression or even happiness



Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Communicating fear, pain, sadness, depression or even happiness

Crying from fear pain or hunger is important for an infant to survive



Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Communicating fear, pain, sadness, depression or even happiness

Crying from fear pain or hunger is important for an infant to survive

But why still do this as an adult?



Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Communicating fear, pain, sadness, depression or even happiness

Crying from fear pain or hunger is important for an infant to survive

But why still do this as an adult?

You are unlikely to receive help from other group members



Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Communicating fear, pain, sadness, depression or even happiness

Crying from fear pain or hunger is important for an infant to survive

But why still do this as an adult?

You are unlikely to receive help from other group members

You may attract predators



Some seem to have less obvious personal survival benefits:

Pre-programmed to help infants and therefore unavoidable as adults?

Helping you cope with adversity and self-gratification?

Dealing with the pressure cooker of emotional experience

Can be used voluntarily to communicate emotional states - social deception!



Social cohesion - the infectious yawn, smile and laugh!

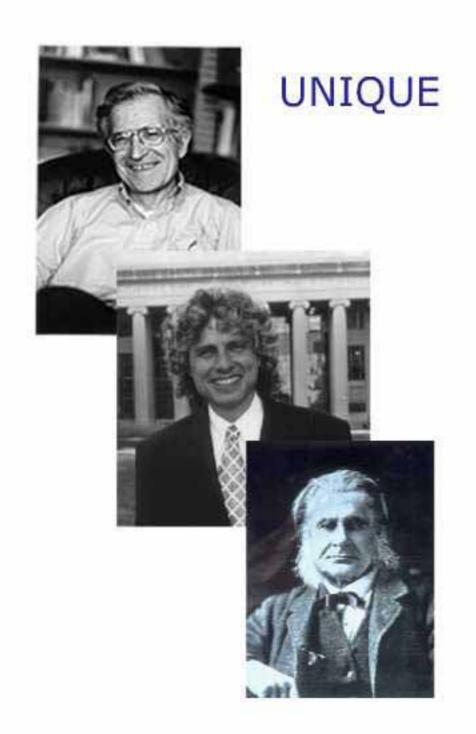


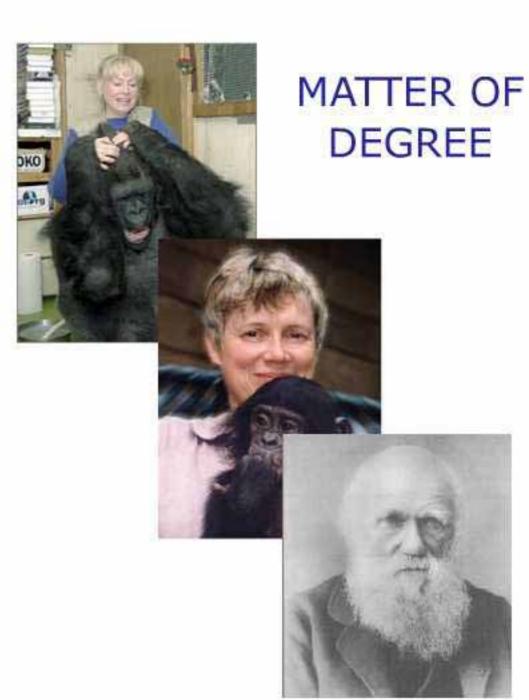




Is this a unique human trait?

The unique vs matter of degree debate





Is this a unique human trait?

The unique vs matter of degree debate

Symbolic - arbitrary symbols used to represent objects, attributes and actions

Syntax - grammatical rules used to combine symbols and influence their meaning

Combinations of these finite elements result in an infinite number of patterns

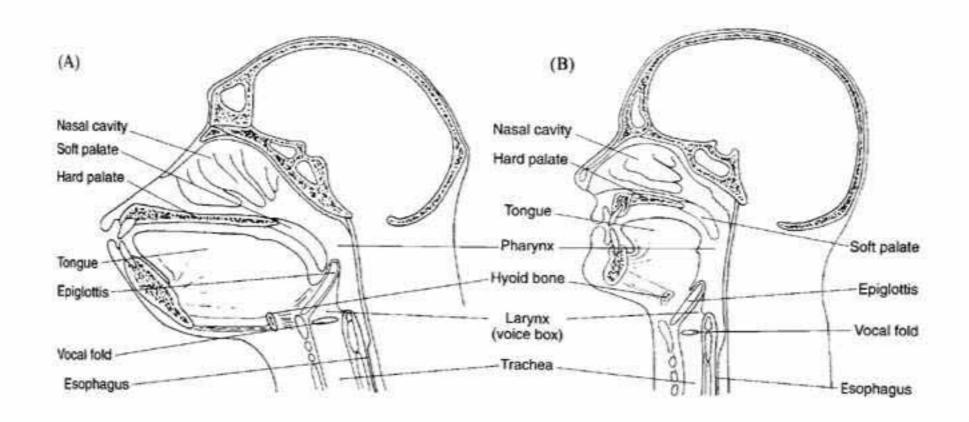
ELECTION PROMISES

I promise to reduce taxation if elected by the voters

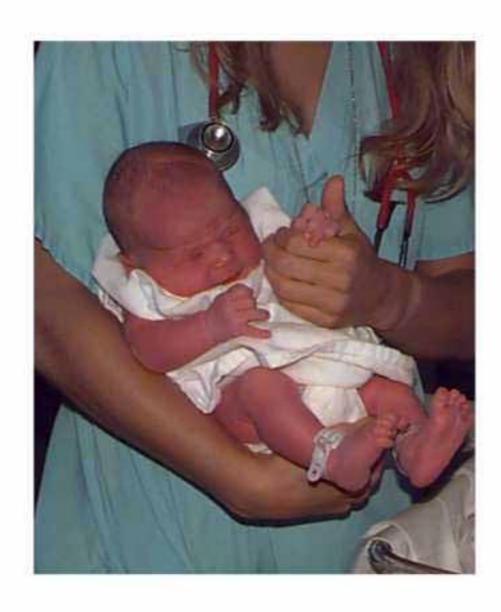
If elected I promise to reduce the voters by taxation

How are language skills developed and used by humans?

The voice box

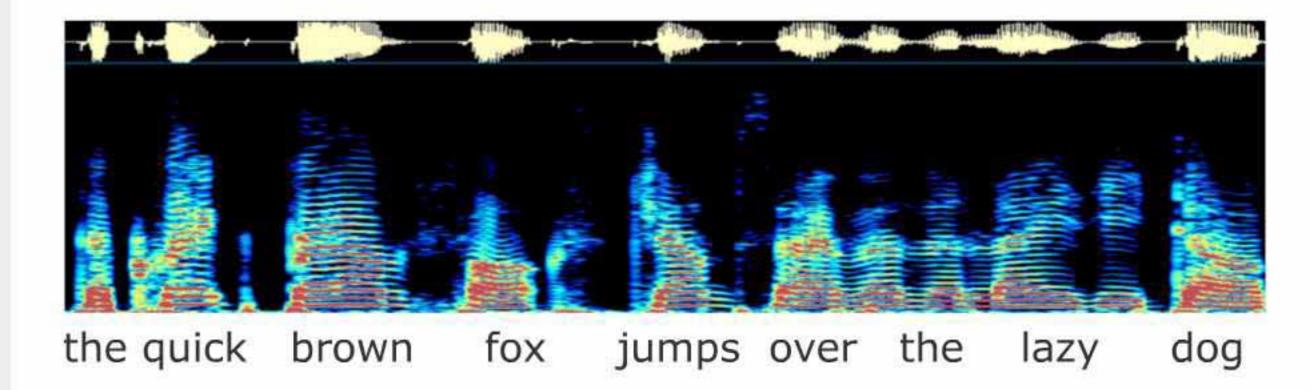


Acquisition by instinct?



Acquisition by instinct?

Where do words start and finish?

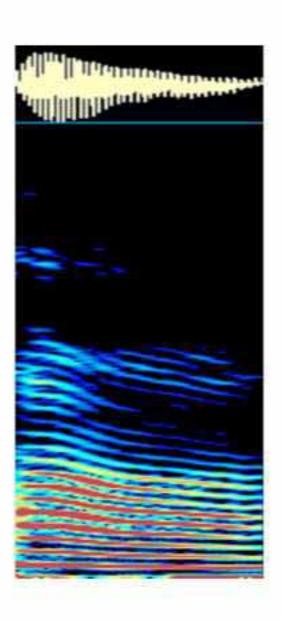


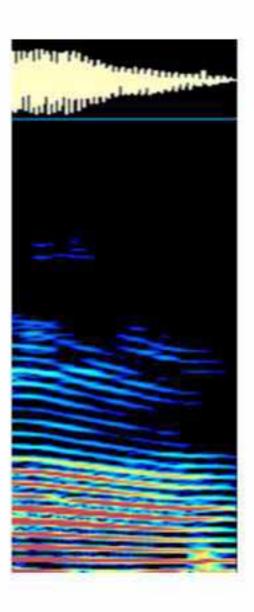
Acquisition by instinct?

Where do words start and finish?

Is it a 'p' or a 'b' sound?

'p'





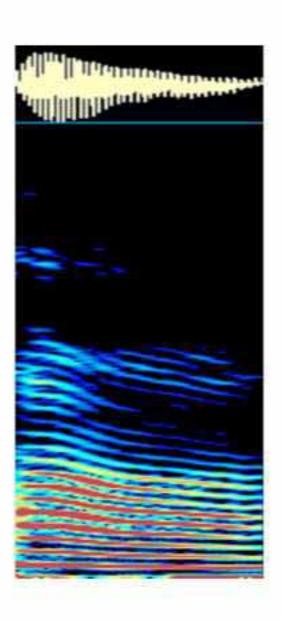
'b'

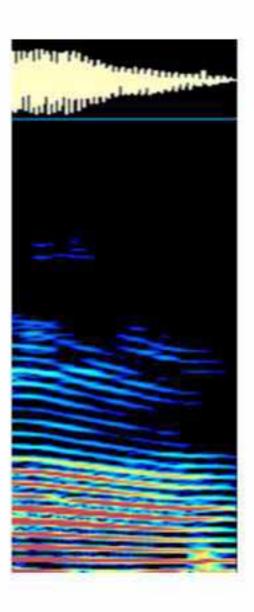
Acquisition by instinct?

Where do words start and finish?

Is it a 'p' or a 'b' sound?

'p'





'b'

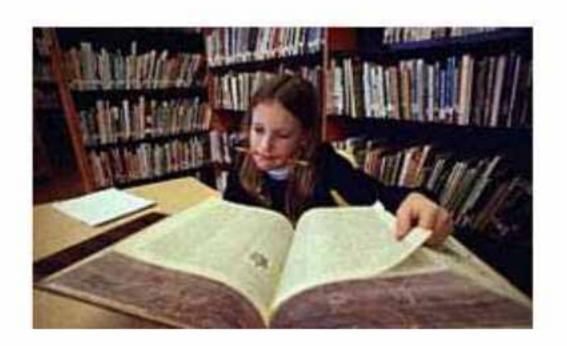
Acquisition by instinct?

Where do words start and finish?

Is it a 'p' or a 'b' sound?

The 60,000 word encyclopaedia

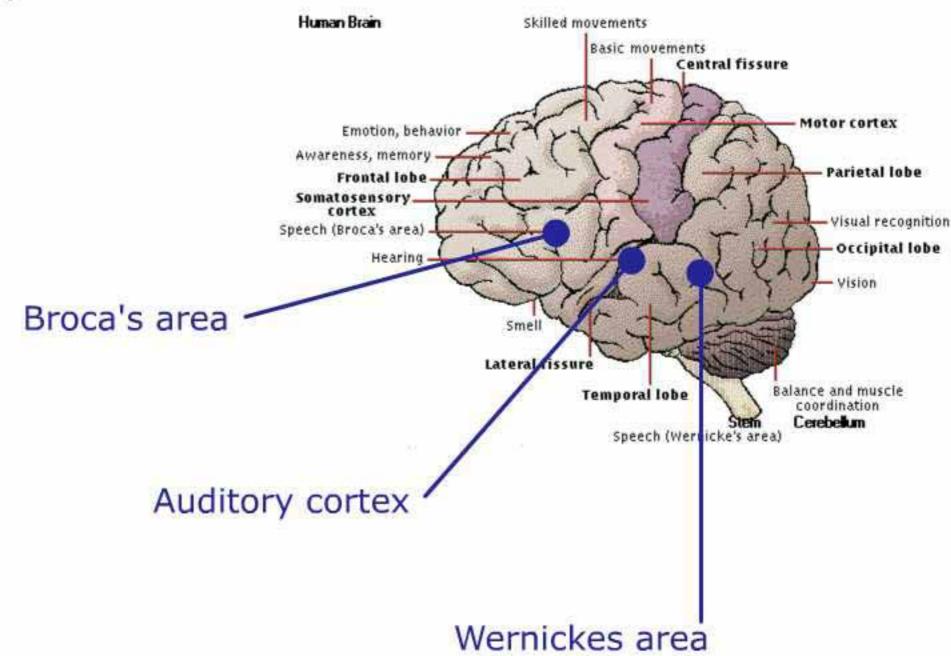
Engage brain before opening mouth!



Language evolution - sudden chance mutation or progressive selective adaptation ?

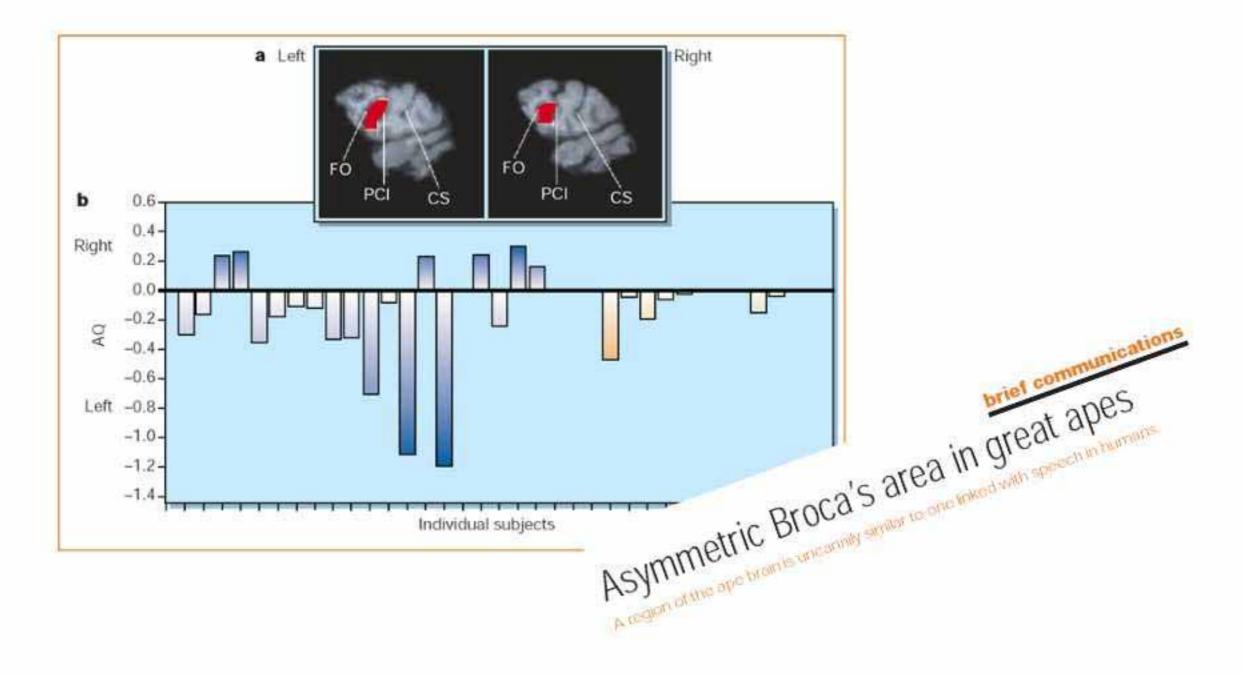
Cognition as the driver of language evolution?

Are there unique areas of the human brain dealing with language?



Are there unique areas of the human brain dealing with language?

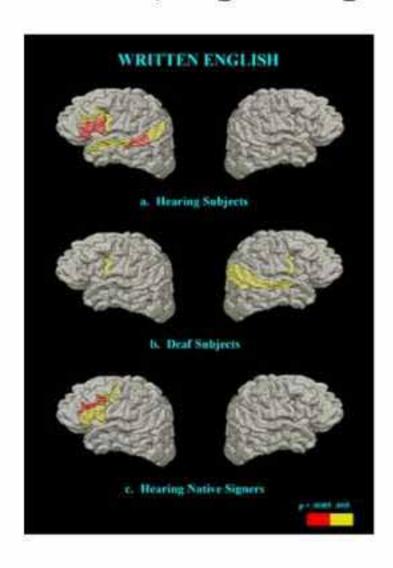
Cantalupo and Hopkins Nature 2001

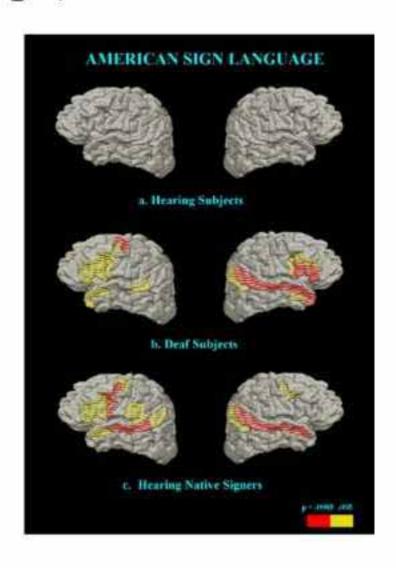


Are there unique areas of the human brain dealing with language?

Cantalupo and Hopkins 2001

Gestures, sign language, musical notes and braille





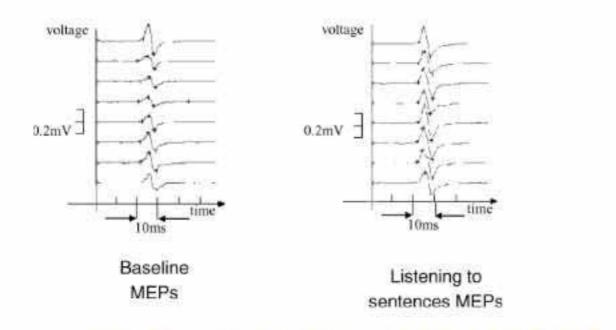
Brain Development
Laboratory
Institute of Neuroscience
University of Oregon

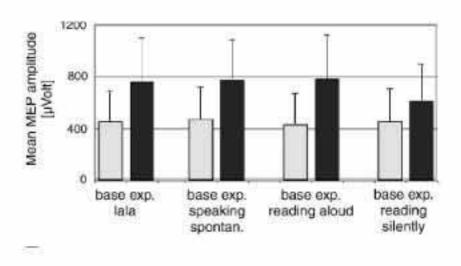
Are there unique areas of the human brain dealing with language?

Cantalupo and Hopkins 2001

Gestures, sign language, musical notes and braille

Speaking activates hand movement regions





Floel - European Journal of Neuroscience 2003

Are there unique areas of the human brain dealing with language?

Cantalupo and Hopkins 2001

Gestures, sign language, musical notes and braille

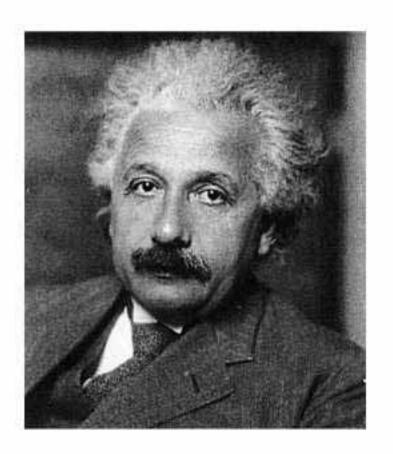
Speaking activates hand movement regions

No new bits, just a re-shuffle?



Is language required for consciousness?

'The words of language, as they are written or spoken, do not seem to play any role in my mechanism of thought. The physical entities which seem to serve as elements in thought are certain signs and more or less clear images' Albert Einstein



Is language required for consciousness?

'The words of language, as they are written or spoken, do not seem to play any role in my mechanism of thought. The physical entities which seem to serve as elements in thought are certain signs and more or less clear images' Albert Einstein

'words do not make a mind, although they may show whether the mind you have is worth communicating with'
Keith Kendrick

Do other animals communicate with each other normally using language?

'If a lion could talk we would not understand him' Wittgenstein



Do other animals communicate with each other normally using language?

'If a lion could talk we would not understand him' Wittgenstein





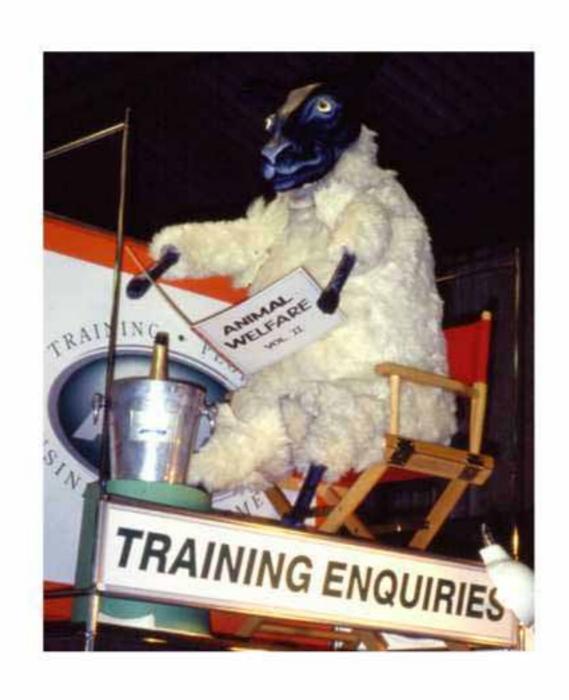
...and what about great apes ?

Dogs and cats

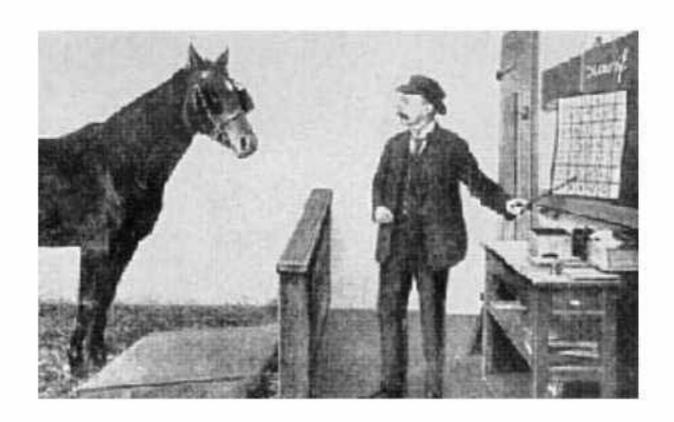








The story of Clever Hans (Von-Osten 1898)



The story of Clever Hans (Von-Osten 1898)

The Jury (6th September 1904):

Psychologist (Carl Stumpf)

A Vet

A Circus Trainer

A Politician

The discoverer:

Oskar Pfungst



Never discount cues from body language!

What about our nearest living relatives, the great apes?

'a great baboone.....I do believe it already understands much English; and I am of the mind it might be taught to speak or make signs'

Samuel Pepys Diary 24th August 1661



What about our nearest living relatives, the great apes?

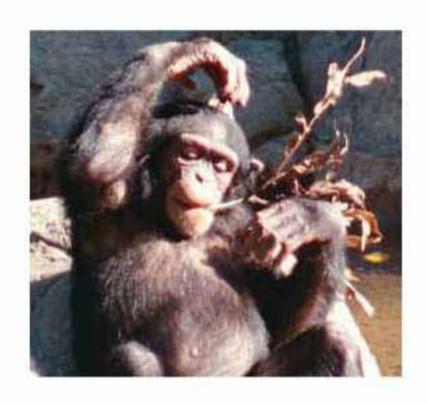
'a great baboone.....I do believe it already understands much English; and I am of the mind it might be taught to speak or make signs'

Samuel Pepys Diary 24th August 1661

Ape adoption: An American family affair!



Kellogg and Kellogg (1930s) raised a chimpanzee, Gua (with their son Donald) - did not develop speech





Hayes and Hayes (1952) raised a chimpanzee, Vicki. She learned just four speech sounds (Mama, Papa, cup and up) and did not use them in any language-like way.





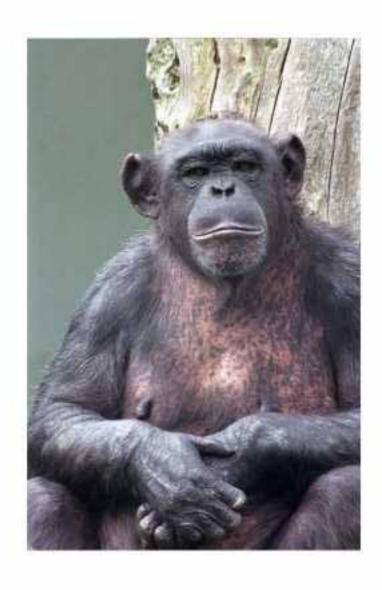
'Bedtime for Bonzo'

Gardner and Gardner (1969) raised a chimpanzee, Washoe, and taught her American sign language 150 signs. She used novel descriptive combinations eg 'water + bird' for swan, 'dirty + roger' as expletive



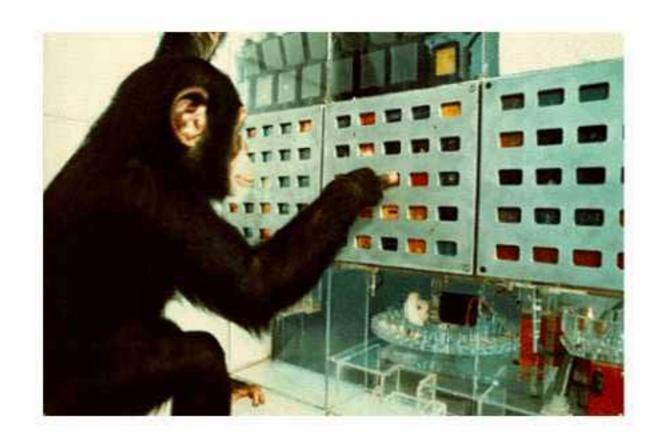


Premack and Premack (1966) raised a chimpanzee, Sarah. She could use 130 signs, making sentences of up to 8 units.



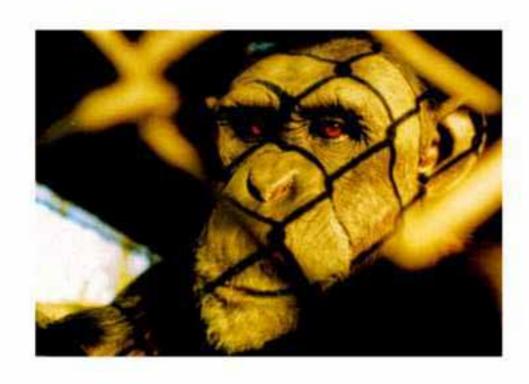


Rumbaugh (1980) worked with a chimpanzee - Lana, who learned to use the symbols but only as a means of receiving something desired.





Terrace (1979) raised a chimp named Nim Chimsky, who learned 125 signs, including nouns, verbs and adjectives. However, results indicated another case of Clever Hans!





Terrace et al Science 1979

23 November 1979, Volume 206, Number 4421

SCIENCE

Can an Ape Create a Sentence?

H. S. Terrace, L. A. Petitto, R. J. Sanders, T. G. Bever

quences produced and understood by their pongid subjects were governed by grammatical rules. The Gardners, for example, note that "The most significant results of Project Washoe were those based on comparisons between Washoe and children, as . . . in the use of order in early sentences" (3, p. 73).

If an ape can truly create a sentence there would be a reason for asserting, as

Chantek (taught by Dr Lyn Miles) Knows 500 signs and can use them to lie and conceptualise. Can string together novel combinations of words and understand complex sentences.













Sue Savage Rumbaugh concentrates on language comprehension rather than acquisition.

Words become synonymous with objects rather than just representing them.



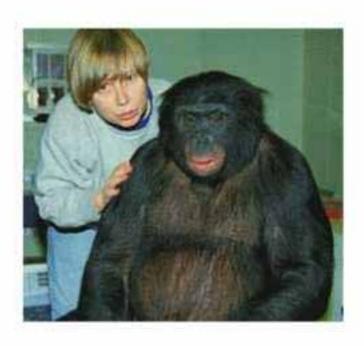






Austin and Sherman use symbols to refer to objects and activities. They co-operate to obtain food.

Kanzi is arguably the most accomplished non-human user of symbolic language. She knows >500 symbols, comprehends >2000 spoken words, uses novel sentences and third party instructions.



Kanzi is arguably the most accomplished non-human user of symbolic language. She knows >500 symbols, comprehends >2000 spoken words, uses novel sentences and third party instructions.





Kanzi is arguably the most accomplished non-human user of symbolic language. She knows >500 symbols, comprehends >2000 spoken words, uses novel sentences and third party instructions.





Attempts to teach language skills to other species

Irene Pepperberg works with African Grey Parrots Alex can name 50 objects and use concepts such as bigger/smaller and same/different



Attempts to teach language skills to other species

Dolphins at the Marine Mammal Cognition and Behaviour Unit at the University of Southern Mississippi use symbols to communicate with divers



Some final conclusions

Animals, like us, are body language aficionados

Human language skills probably evolved as a consequence of enhanced cognition

Some other species can be taught to use simple aspects of human language

Like young children they understand much more than they can say

Even their simple use of such language reveals that they have minds

You don't evolve skills to remember 60,000 words and shed-loads of grammar rules for fun!

They can't be taught to use anything more than the basics

Were they to ever need to do so then, in time, they probably could

What we have learned in trying to teach them has also benefited us