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Noam vs. Nim



Human language
Analytic
"complex" grammar

Primitive communication

Holistic

signal ~ whole situation

Main Problem

- Holistic-analytic transition [e.g., Wray 00]
 - Essential question for understanding language evolution [cf. Jackendoff 02]
- This talk: Presents potential "living fossils" in pragmatics
 - Relating pragmatics and languageevolution studies (e.g., sharing tools such as theory building, modeling/simulation)

Outline

- Living fossils
- Excavation Part 1
 - Living fossils in pragmatics
- Excavation Part 2
 - Information structure
- Reconstruction
 - Evolution of information structure

Living Fossils

Not fully-analytic aspect of modern language (not "ancient" or "primitive")

- Frozen expressions (e.g., "Ciao") [cf. Wray 00]
- Noun-noun compounds (e.g., "music therapy") [Jackendoff 02]
- Language disruption (e.g., creoles) [Bickerton 81]

Examples in Pragmatics

- Speech act
 - Shared by humans and primates [Reiss via Wray 00]
 - Primates: Use of call/gesture to "do" things (e.g., directive, commissive)
- Placement of agent/topic [Jackendoff 02]
 - Agent: thematic role, cf. patient/experiencer
 - Topic: "information structure," more later

Other Examples

- Inference (e.g., "it's nice outside")
- Presupposition (e.g., "did you stop beating your wife?")
- But
 - Not all pragmatic phenomena are holistic. (e.g., deixis)
 - Some are not clear. (e.g., politeness)

Information Structure

- Roughly, *Old-New* informational contrast in a sentence [ref. Lambrecht 94, Vallduví 90]
 - Cf. topic-focus, theme-rheme, multiple divisions
- Clear-cut example
 - Q: Where is the conference held?
 - A: [It is held]_{Old} [in Riva del Garda]_{New}.

Some Properties

- Orthogonal to propositional semantics
- Important for contextual appropriateness
- Partially grammaticalized in some languages
 - I.e., incorrect use can be ungrammatical (not just inappropriate)

Grammaticalization Status

- Intonation
 - To some extent, grammaticalized in spoken English [e.g., Steedman 00]
- Word order
 - Affects contextual appropriateness in English [e.g., Halliday 67]
 - Grammaticalized in Czech [e.g., Sgall+ 86]
- Morphology
 - Grammaticalized in Japanese [e.g., Kuno 72]

Japanese wa

- Particle wa as old (topic/theme) marker
- History
 - Originally contrastive function only [Ueno 87]
 - Evolved to be ambiguous between contrastive (always with stress) and old markers
 - Completely grammaticalized

Old-New Division

- Not always clear cut, esp. in narratives
 [e.g., Komagata 03]
 - E.g., information structure in this text?

"Although, of course, the analogy with language is not perfect, algebra is a cultural product that is clearly not in the genes. Of course human beings are quantitatively inclined biologically, but the specific structures of algebra are a product of a particular historical evolution. Languages are the same way." [Tomasello 03]

Information Structure as Living Fossil

Pointed out in the literature [e.g., Jackendoff 02] Emphasis in this work

- Orthogonal to propositional semantics
- Two not-so-clear-cut categories
 - I.e., *Old | New* (possibly more divisions)
- Diverse realization across languages
- Evidence of evolutionary development



Evolution of Information Structure

Grammar (analytic)

No information structure (vacuously holistic)

Information structure (pre-analytic) Binary, murky categories

Subject-Predicate Ordering

Assuming no syntactic constraints

- Holistic stage: no ordering preference
- Early stage: Old New ordering preferred
 Anna has a house. The door is purple.
 - Cf. information theory [Komagata 03]
- Cf. so-called "verb-initial," "rheme-first" languages [e.g., Mithun 95]

Conclusion

- Pragmatic phenomena as living fossils
 - Esp. the evolution of information structure
- Bridging pragmatics and languageevolution studies (e.g., sharing methods/tools)
- Future directions
 - Diachronic study of information structure
 - Connection to the "mirror system" [Arbib 03]

Paper: http://nobo.komagata.net