. Record Nr.	UNINA9910822745503321
Titolo	The emergence of protolanguage : holophrasis vs compositionality / / edited by Michael A. Arbib and Derek Bickerton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2010
ISBN	1-282-77502-2 9786612775024 90-272-8782-1
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xi, 181 p. : ill. (some col.)
Collana	Benjamins current topics ; ; v. 24
Altri autori (Persone)	ArbibMichael A BickertonDerek
Disciplina	417/.7
Soggetti	Language and languages - Etymology Language acquisition Human evolution Historical linguistics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	The Emergence of Protolanguage Editorial page Title page LCC data Untitled Table of contents Preface Is a holistic protolanguage a plausible precursor to language? 1. Introduction 2. Learning by segmentation and the analysis process 3. Criticism 1: Can Homo analyse? 3.1 Can modern humans analyse? 3.2 Could earlier hominids analyse? 3.3 Can Homo analyse: A summary 4. Criticism 2: Can analysis tolerate counter-examples? 4.1 Claim 1: The existence of counter-examples 4.2 Dealing with counter- examples 4.3 Counter-examples: A summary 5. Criticism 3: Does analysis violate the uniformitarian assumption? 6. Conclusions Acknowledgements Notes References Author's address About the author Proto-discourse and the emergence of compositionality 1. Introduction 2. Discourse as sequenced communicative behaviour 3. From joint attention to words 4. From words to combinations 5. Conclusion Acknowledgements Notes References Protolanguage in ontogeny and phylogeny Method Children Apes Combining

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	gesture with and word or lexigram: Parallel phenomena in child and ape Frequency of different kinds of two-element combinations Developmental sequencing Indication Agent-action relation Object associated with another object or location Sources of ape- child differences in gesture-symbol combinations Unique to human children: Constructing messages indicating possession Deixis plus representation as a dynamic force in language ontogeny: Implications for protolanguage References Author's addresses From metonymy to syntax in the communication of events 1. The plausibility of protolanguage -2. Protopragmatics 3. Protosemantics 3.1 The deictic stage 3.2 Meaning fractionation vs. combination. 3.3 Multi-metonymy: Compositionality without syntax 3.4 Ambiguity and inference 4. The functions of protolanguage 4.1 Proximal functions 4.2 Ultimate functions 4.3 The 'first-to-know' display 5. Discussion 6. From protolanguage to language 7. Conclusion Notes References The 'complex first' paradox Words and concepts Nouns and adjectives The structure of meaning Situated conceptualization and the theory of neuro-frames Evolution and development of the syntax-semantics interface Acknowledgements References Holophrastic protolanguage 1. Introduction 2. Conceptual planning: Implications for protolanguage 3. Idioms, processing and complexify4. Lexical constraints on word learning Notes References Protolanguage 2.1 Nutroduction 3.2 Inferential communication 4.3 Semantic complexification 5.2 Syntactic complexification 5.3 To language 6. Conclusion Acknowledgments Notes References Growth points from the very beginning Across time scales Gestures and speech - Two simultaneous modes of semiosis Kendon's continuum The growth point A thought-language-hand brain link The IW case GPs and language evolution Mead's Loop' and mirror neurons But not 'gesture-first' Co
Sommario/riassunto	Topics (BCT). In dealing with the nature of protolanguage, an important formative factor in its development, and one that would surely have influenced that nature, has too often been neglected: the precise circumstances

under which protolanguage arose. Three factors are involved in this neglect: a failure to appreciate radical differences between the functions of language and animal communication, a failure to relate developments to the overall course of human evolution, and the supposition that protolanguage represents a package, rather than a series of separate developments that sequentially impacted the communication of pre-humans. An approach that takes these factors into account is very briefly suggested.