

Comment

In Silico Linguistics
Comment on “Modeling the cultural evolution of language”
by Luc Steels

Vittorio Loreto^{a,b,*}, Francesca Tria^b

^a *Sapienza Università di Roma, Physics Dept., Piazzale Aldo Moro 2, 00185, Rome, Italy*

^b *Complex Systems Lagrange Lab, Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI), Via S. Severo 65, 10133, Torino, Italy*

Received 13 October 2011; accepted 14 October 2011

Available online 25 October 2011

Communicated by L. Perlovsky

Three ingredients play a central role in the study of origins and evolution of language and meaning: biological constraints, knowledge transmission between successive generations (vertical transmission) and achievement of a common knowledge within a single generation (horizontal transmission). Different emphasis has been put on each of the above mentioned factors and different approaches can be categorized according to these factors, as most clearly described by Luc Steels in [1]. Steels focuses in particular on the relevant evidences that have been collected (see for instance [2]) in favour of a fundamental role played by horizontal transmission. New theoretical and computational tools as well as synthetic modeling approaches have now reached sufficient maturity to contribute significantly to the ongoing debate in cognitive science. From the modeling point of view, a major achievement is the demonstration that a population of individuals is able to bootstrap consensus on a shared communication system, as the outcome of solely local interactions, referred to as Language Games [3], among peer individuals. Simple models based on this idea [4,5] are also able, when coupled with cognitive non-language-specific biases, to explain regularity and recurrent patterns observed in various languages [6] not sharing a common evolutionary history. Furthermore, by simulating populations of individuals playing language games, it is possible to explain the double nature of language, which is both in continual evolution and stable enough to ensure communicative success [7]. It is worth mentioning how the development of new modelling tools has been recently paralleled by advances in information and communications technologies, enabling, for the first time, the possibility of precisely mapping the interactions, whether embodied and/or symbolic, of large numbers of actors. As was the case with biology, the combination of these two elements can trigger a significant boost in the ongoing transition of linguistics into an experimental discipline, where multiple evolutionary paths, timescales and dependence on the initial conditions can be effectively controlled and modelled.

References

- [1] Steels L. Modeling the cultural evolution of language. *Physics of Life Reviews* 2011;8(4):339–56 [in this issue].

DOI of original article: [10.1016/j.plrev.2011.10.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.plrev.2011.10.014).

* Corresponding author at: Sapienza Università di Roma, Physics Dept., Piazzale Aldo Moro 2, 00185, Rome, Italy.
E-mail address: vittorio.loreto@roma1.infn.it (V. Loreto).

- [2] Senghas A, Coppola M. Children creating language: how Nicaraguan sign language acquired a spatial grammar. *Psychological Science* 2001;12:323–8.
- [3] Steels L. A self-organizing spatial vocabulary. *Artificial Life* 1995;2(3):319–32.
- [4] Baronchelli A, Felici M, Caglioti E, Loreto V, Steels L. Sharp transition towards shared vocabularies in multi-agent systems. *Journal of Statistical Mechanics* 2006 [P06014].
- [5] Baronchelli A, Gong T, Puglisi A, Loreto V. Modeling the emergence of universality in color naming patterns. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (PNAS)* 2010;107(6):2403.
- [6] Kay P, Regier T. Resolving the question of color naming universals. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2003;100(15):9085–9.
- [7] Mukherjee A, Tria F, Baronchelli A, Puglisi A, Loreto V. Aging in language dynamics. *PLoS ONE* 2011;6(2):e16677.