

Iconicity in the evolution of language: a resurgence

Christine Cuskley
chrissy@ling.ed.ac.uk
LEC, University of Edinburgh

Some of the earliest and most simplistic theories of the evolution of language have been coined “bow-wow” theories, positing that language sprung from utterances (forms) directly and iconically related to what they depict (meanings) (Ramachandran & Hubbard, 2001, 2005). In the relatively recent explosion of interest in language evolution, theories of this type have been largely forgotten or dismissed for two major reasons: (i) given that we use the auditory modality for communication, we are only able to iconically express meanings related to sound. I will argue that the former problem makes uninformed assumptions about language and language evolution, while the latter problem may find a solution in the study of cross-modality: connections between the senses. Moreover, an iconic protolanguage would offer a compelling solution to Harnad’s (1990) symbol grounding problem: linguistic symbols are ultimately grounded in our perceptual system. I will review the ways in which iconic protolanguage is making a comeback (Kita, 2008), including recent experimental evidence in cross-modality, and how this can contribute to the dialogue.

References

- Harnad, S. (1990). The symbol grounding problem. *Physica D*, 42, 325-336.
- Kita, S. (2008). World-view of protolanguage speakers as inferred from semantics of sound symbolic words: A case of Japanese mimetics. In N. Masataka (Ed.), *Origins of language*. Tokyo: Springer.
- Ramaschandran, V., & Hubbard, E. (2001). Synaesthesia - a window into perception, thought and language. *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, 8(1), 3-34.
- Ramaschandran, V., & Hubbard, E. (2005). The emergence of the Human mind: some clues from synaesthesia. In L. Robertson & N. Sagiv (Eds.), *Synaesthesia: Perspectives from Cognitive Neuroscience* (p. 127-189). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.