

THE BALDWIN EFFECT

IN THE EVOLUTIONARY

NAMING GAME MODEL

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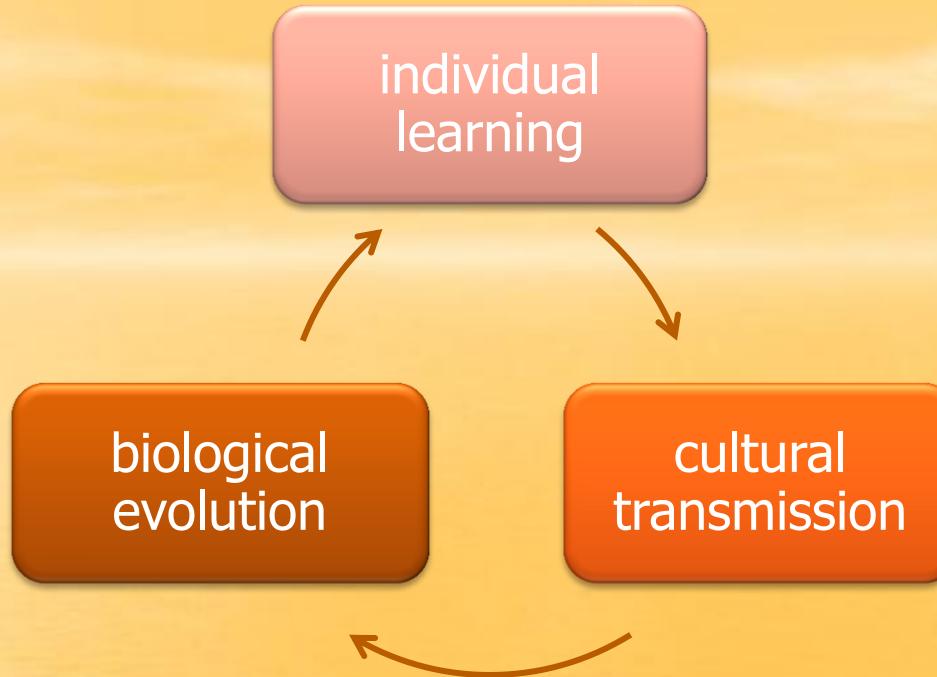
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2013



- computer modelling
- simulations of the naming game
- shared vocabulary
- evolutionary naming game model
- Baldwin effect

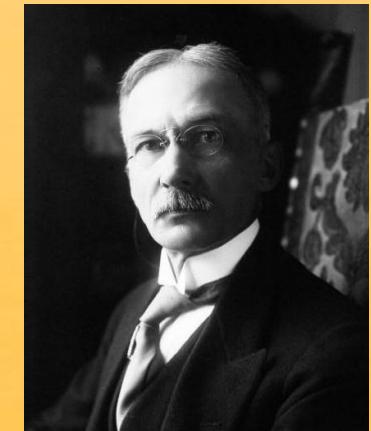


Language is a complex adaptive system, which emerges from local interactions between its users and develops according to principles of evolution and self-organization.

■ individual's adaptation shall not affect genetic evolution

■ James Baldwin (1896):

epigenetic factors can shape
the congenital endowment



■ The Baldwin effect:

what must be learned ontogenetically,
can become innate

■ George G. Simpson (1953)

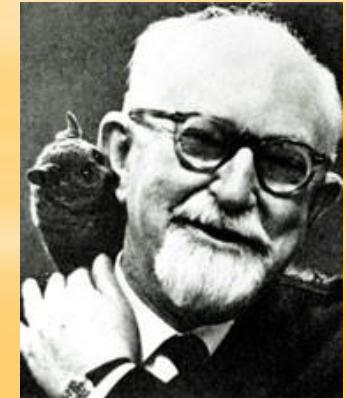
- reintroduction of Baldwinian evolution

■ Conrad Waddington

- canalization
- genetic assimilation

■ Geoffrey E. Hinton & Steven J. Nowlan (1987)

- computer simulations
- growing interest



- the Baldwin effect as a significant factor in the evolution of language
 - Waddington (1975)
 - Pinker & Bloom (1990)
 - Deacon (1997)
 - Newmeyer (2000)
 - Briscoe (1998, 2002)
 - Turkel (2002)
 - Yamauchi (2004)
1. nature–nurture problem
 2. Darwinian account for language evolution
 3. connection of learning and evolution
(cultural and phylogenetic aspects of language)

■ Conrad H. Waddington

- ability to use language
- gradual evolution
- accumulation
- genetic assimilation



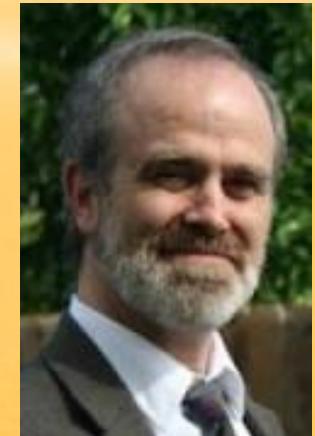


■ Steven Pinker & Paul Bloom

- language has evolved gradually by natural selection
- Baldwin effect may be involved

■ Terrence W. Deacon (1997):

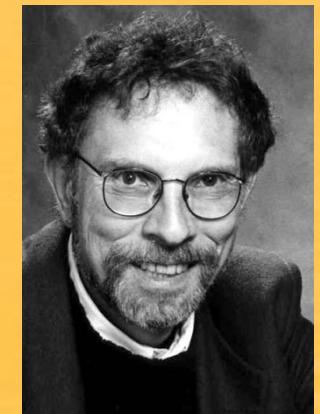
*No innate rules,
no innate general principles,
no innate symbolic categories
can be built in by evolution.*



- LAD – “monolithic innatism”
- coevolution of language and brain
- the Baldwin effect – not directly on the language faculty

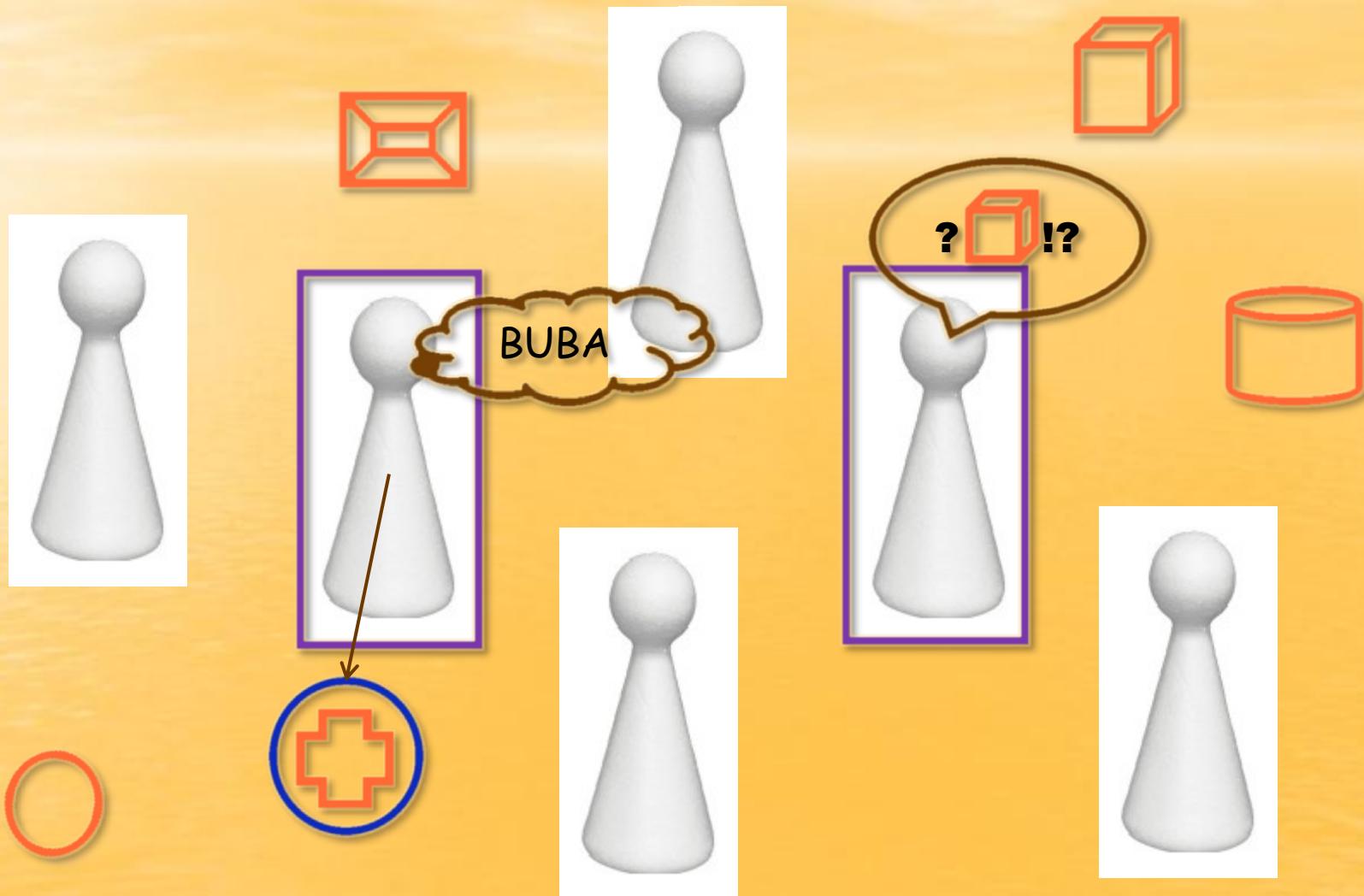
■ Frederick J. Newmeyer

- cost of learning
- acquisition failure
- Universal Grammar constraints



- unresolved problems
- stable environment
- Christiansen & Chater (2008)
 - language adapted to brain
- lack of rigorous theory
- reconsideration

NAMING GAME (Steels, 1995)

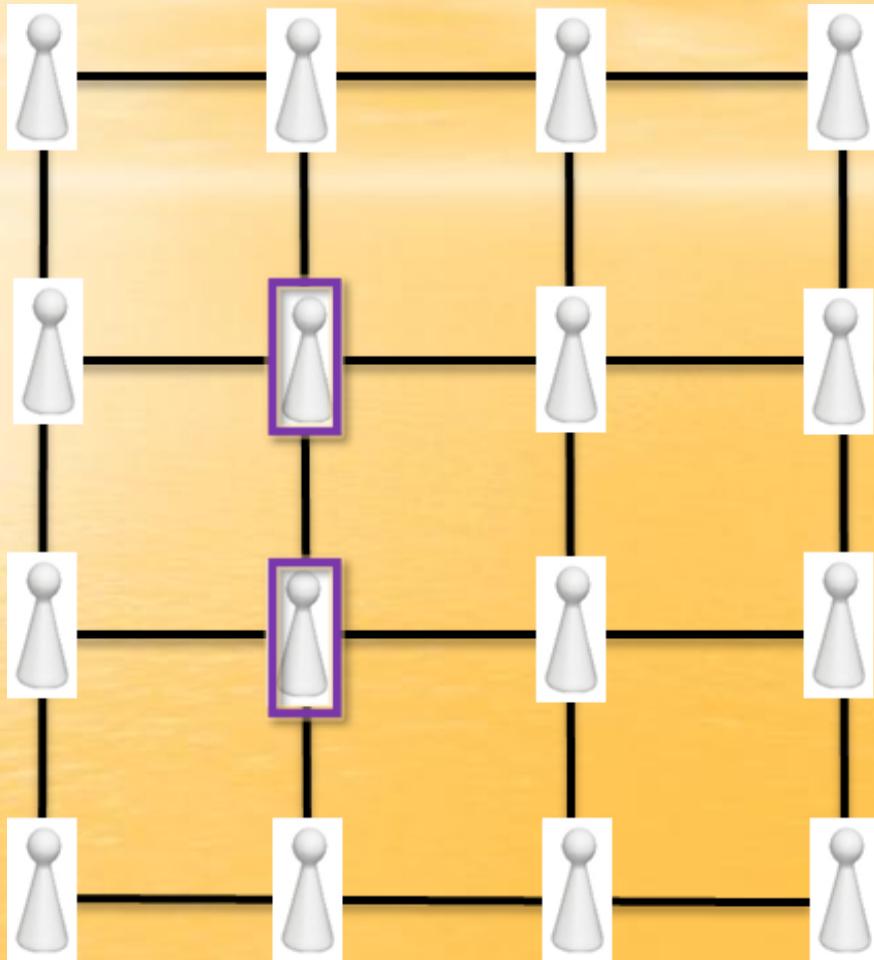


The diagram consists of two orange circles with white outlines. The left circle contains the text "local interactions". A large, solid brown arrow points from the left circle to the right circle. The right circle contains the text "global vocabulary".

local
interactions

global
vocabulary

(STEELS, 1995; BARONCHELLI *et al.*, 2006; DALL 'ASTA *et al.*, 2006)



weights of words ($w > 0$)

learning abilities of agents ($0 < l < 1$)

success

- agents increase the weights

failure

- listener adds the word
- speaker decreases the weight

communication probability

survival probability

- age
- linguistic performance

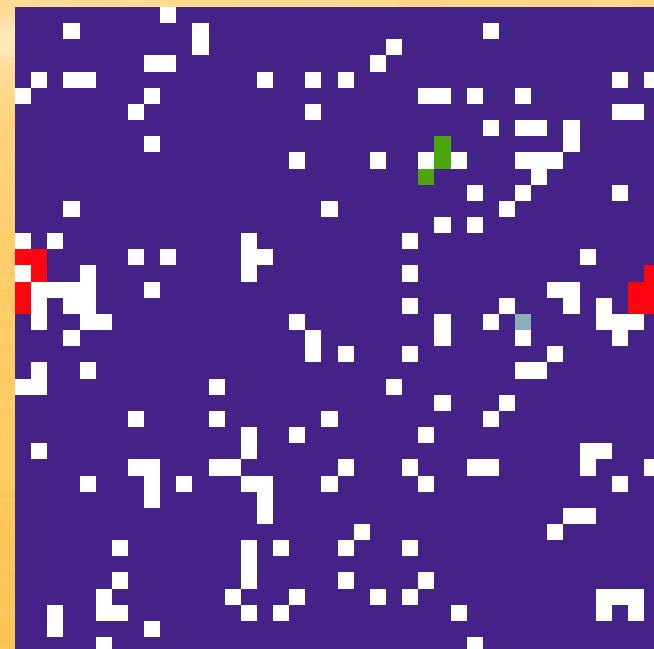
mutation probability

- learning ability
- main word

LANGUAGES

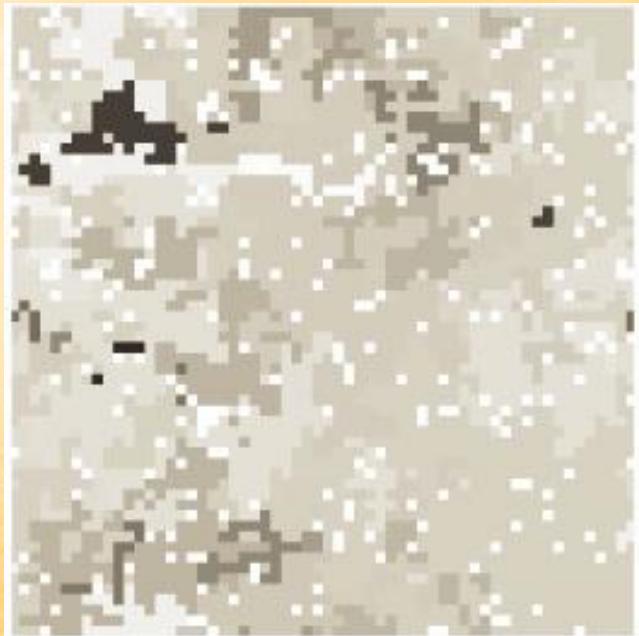


$p=0.15$

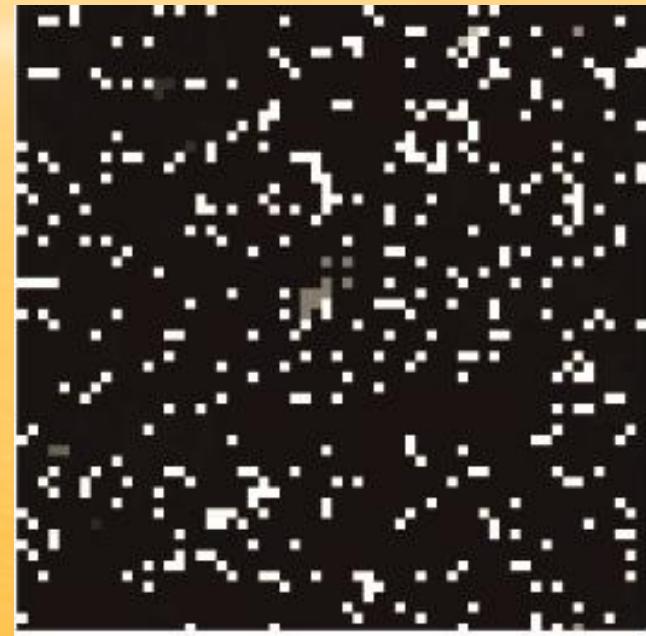


$p=0.30$

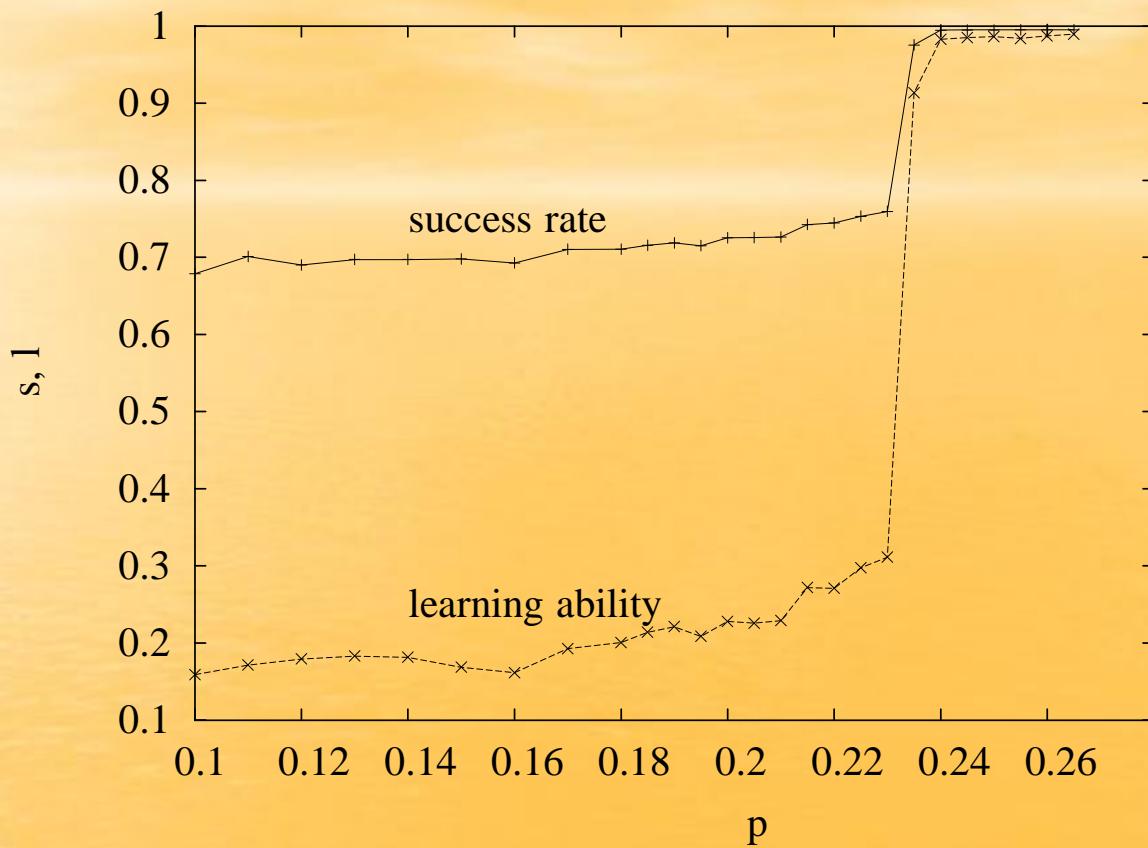
LEARNING ABILITIES



$p=0.15$



$p=0.30$



Success rate s and learning ability l
as a function of communication probability p .

learning get coupled with evolutionary traits

the Baldwin effect

niches directing evolution

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