20220304WAorso
To Tivon: some notes on the simplification of language

The simplification of language: larger groups may be addressed
The privatization of language: groups may be divided

Simplification:
  'American' (success)
  Hangul (success)
  ꡁꡱꡜꡢ ꡌꡝꡋ ꡁꡡꡟꡙ Phags Pa's Square Mongolian (failed)
  繁体 / 简体 Traditional and Simplified Chinese (success)
  Mongolian to Cyrillic (success)

People seem to switch languages when it benefits them. This is a big topic.

Something I have been looking at the last two years -

thermodynamic requirements for communication
From the thermodynamic perspective, a specialized communication which is repeated will eventually reach equilibrium - everyone gets it. Let us view a population as a medium, a gas of large particles (though it might be better modeled as a liquid). Languages which are used, and which have interaction with people, will reach thermodynamic equilibrium as opposed by whatever barriers exist in the medium.

The barriers to this are at least:

<u>Communication efficiency</u> which we define this is terms of encoder decoder and symbol quantity. We can see then that this is a big barrier for entirely new languages for which the receiver has no decoder or encoder.

signal * encoder states —> transmitted symbol quantity —> received symbol quantity —> decoder states

Maybe it looks like :

signal / enc / q_{Trans} * q_{Rec} / dec

Sensitivity (language learning affinity in people), then resource requirements (food, time, attention).

This does not happen when the transmitters and receivers are specialized (differentiation as a subset). The communication barriers for specialized $q_{Trans} * q_{Rec}$ are exactly their specialization.