Question: Which of these premises have a normative background?

Scientific norms prompt a value-laden narrative, leading to a construct of a unique human ‘language’.

(iii) Normative arbitrariness: Iconicity signifies ‘primitive’ - arbitrarily constructed words signify a ‘developed language’.

- Implicit: ‘we focus on words may be partly due to a modern bias to lexical expression’ (Lewin, 2008, p. 257).
- (v) Shared values: ‘Language is suitably represented in the form of words and meaning is conventional’ (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014).

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.

Today: A tendency to a broad perspective on ‘language’ - in contrast to the more familiar narrow perspective in which language is taken to be a linguistic system expressed in the rule-governed concatenation of morphological units. (Porto, Vigliocco, 2014)

Function: Focus on words establishes discussions about the human brain like functional reference and systems. For both case human ‘language’ defines ‘most complex’ examples.