

Tkach, Colleen

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Subject: EM: DNS Seminar Announcement - Friday, Feb 6

From: Lauran Soto

DNS SEMINAR ANNOUNCEMENT:

Language Models, Language Processing, and the Structure of Human Language

**Dr. Richard Futrell
Associate Professor
University of California, Irvine
Dept of Language Science**

**Friday, February 6, 2026
Burns Lecture Hall
(Nucleus East - E007)
12:15pm-1:15pm**

Abstract: What can language models tell us about how human language works? I show that neural network language models, like the ones underlying ChatGPT, process language in a way that is similar to humans. This is because both language models and the human brain have a core task of predicting upcoming input based on previous input. The fact that humans process language this way imposes constraints on the structure of human language: it must be structured in a way that makes incremental prediction easy. I show that this constraint explains universal properties of languages across the world, and I show that it explains language models' ability to learn humanlike and non-human-like languages.

DNS and Chemistry Seminars can be found here: <https://natsci.claremont.edu/student-resources/seminars/>

Department of Natural Sciences
Seminar Series

***Language Models, Language
Processing, and the Structure of
Human Language***



Dr. Richard Futrell
Associate Professor
Department of Language Science
University of California, Irvine
February 6, 2026 | 12:15-1:15 PM
Nucleus E007 (Burns Lecture Hall)

What can language models tell us about how human language works? I show that neural network language models, like the ones underlying ChatGPT, process language in a way that is similar to humans. This is because both language models and the human brain have a core task of predicting upcoming input based on previous input. The fact that humans process language this way imposes constraints on the structure of human language: it must be structured in a way that makes incremental prediction easy. I show that this constraint explains universal properties of languages across the world, and I show that it explains language models' ability to learn human-like and non-human-like languages.

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Best,
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