UC Merced

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society

Title

Phylogenitic map of vocal learning in parrots

Permalink

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3460d923

Journal

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society, 43(43)

ISSN

1069-7977

Authors

Krasheninnikova, Anastasia Snijders, Merel Carpenter, Julie et al.

Publication Date

2021

Peer reviewed

Phylogenitic map of vocal learning in parrots

Anastasia Krasheninnikova

Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology, Seewiesen, Bavaria, Germany

Merel Snijders

Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands

Julie Carpenter

University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Esha Haldar

Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Seewiesen, Bavaria, Germany

Auguste von Bayern

Max-Planck-Institute of Ornithology, Seewiesen, Bavaria, Germany

Abstract

Vocal learning is considered a crucial component of human language. The ability of vocal learning is rare and among birds has been detected only in songbirds, hummingbirds. and parrots. Parrots are probably the most advanced vocal learners who learn new vocalisations throughout their lives and are known for their ability to imitate human speech. Thus parrots present an intriguing model to shed light on how human language evolved. However, only little is know about how widely vocal learning is distributed in Psitticaformes, an avian order comprising 399 species. In the past decade, surveying behaviour from online video repositories have become a promising research tool to investigate animal behaviour. In this study, we conducted a YouTube survey and provided an overview of the phylogenetic distribution of (allospecific) vocal learning in parrots to enhance our undertstanding of the evolution of language. We discuss why some parrot species are better imitators than others.