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Every  
intelligent ghost  
must contain  
a machine

an information-processing machine

**Jane Austen's concept of information  
(Not Claude Shannon's)**

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This file is

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/cogaff/misc/austen-info.html>

or <http://goo.gl/zMelDg>

It is part of the Meta-Morphogenesis project:

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/cogaff/misc/meta-morphogenesis.html>

A partial index of discussion notes on this and many other topics is in

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/cogaff/misc/AREADME.html>

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## Introduction

Many scientists and engineers, including, surprisingly, some psychologists and neuroscientists, seem to think that what the word "information" (and its equivalent in other languages) refers to is what Claude Shannon's ground-breaking [1947 paper](#) referred to as "information": a measurable property of signals that can be stored, transmitted and compared. There is a much older notion of "information" familiar, for example, to Jane Austen and used in her novels, which is closer to colloquial uses of the word "information". I'll summarise Shannon's notion and then contrast it with Jane Austen's notion. Shannon is primarily concerned with information as something that can be **stored** or **transmitted**. The older notion of information is a notion of something that can be **used**, and which can be more or less useful: i.e. **control** information. This is surely a more fundamental feature of information, since there would not be any point in storing or transmitting information, or even creating information items to be stored or transmitted if the information could not be used.

It is, of course, true that information that has the **potential** to be used for control (e.g. in deciding what actions to perform) need not **actually** be used for control -- but that does not prevent it being control information.

In Shannon's sense, the quantity of information associated with a signal (a numerical quantity) is derived from the size of the class of alternative signals possible in that context. So if each signal is constructed by concatenating symbols from a fixed set of symbols, then the Shannon information content depends on the size of the set of symbols and the number of symbols in the signal. For example if only two signal elements are used, a dot (".") and a dash ("-"), as in Morse code, then any signal made of four components, e.g. "....", "----", "-.-.", etc. has an amount of information expressible in terms of the number of possible four component signals using only two types of components, namely: 16. Each such four component signal eliminates 15 of the 16 possibilities. Likewise a five component signal using a two character alphabet eliminates 31 of the 32 possibilities. So it has more Shannon information than a four component signal. (There are different mathematically equivalent ways of defining a measure of information based on this idea, some more generally useful than others.)

If instead of only a choice between two items for each signal component, the code used allows four choices for each component, e.g. one of these: "-", ".", "=", "+", then instead of the information measure being related to  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ , it will make use of the fact that  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 256$ . For technical reasons, Shannon's measure did not directly use these numbers, 16 and 256, or the numbers of items excluded by each signal, e.g. 15 or 255. but numbers derived from them. The main point is that a signal that excludes 255 of 256 possibilities can be said to have more information, in Shannon's sense than a signal that excludes 15 of 16 possibilities. So two equally nonsensical words for an English user, e.g. "zzxxjalp" and "azbycxxyrk", which convey no information if sent unexplained as a message, will have different amounts of Shannon information. The second is longer so it excludes

more possibilities than the short word, and therefore has more Shannon information.

This is analogous to the way in which saying that an animal in the distance is a bird gives less information than saying it is a crow, because "bird" excludes fewer possibilities than "crow" does. You can therefore make more inferences from "Tweety is a crow" than from "Tweety is a bird". The two words "bird" and "crow" each contain four letters from the same set of 26 possible letters and therefore, considered purely as signals, they have the same amount of Shannon information. Considered as words of English, however, they each have a smaller information measure than that, because not all combinations of four letters of the alphabet are words of English, e.g. "iiii", "zyww" are not, which most English speakers will (somehow!) know without being told, so the words "crow" and "bird" exclude a smaller number of alternatives than they would exclude if all four letter sequences were words of English. A further complication is that there are some four letter words, e.g. "pick", which have (at least) two meanings, both of which are excluded by use of the word "crow", so that increases the number of words excluded. But this has nothing to do with what the word "crow" means, i.e. what information it can be used to convey.

There are many technical details omitted by this summary. The main point to note is that this concept of information *measure*, expressible as a number, which turned out to have profoundly important applications in science and engineering, refers only to the structure of the signal itself and the size of the set of alternative possibilities with that structure. Shannon's measure of "information" in this sense has nothing to do with what we would normally refer to as "meaning", "content" or what is "denoted", or "referred to". It is a *syntactic* measure that is not directly connected with *semantic* content, though it may be indirectly connected when applied to signals in a known language. Shannon understood all this, but his choice of the label "information" seems to have confused many highly intelligent people. This video summary presents some of Shannon's ideas (without going into technical detail) and explains their importance:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2Whj\\_nL-x8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2Whj_nL-x8)

Claude Shannon - Father of the Information Age

(There are many online documents explaining Shannon's ideas in more technical detail.)

## **Another concept of information**

In English the word "information" has a quite different meaning: it does not refer to a numerical measure of the structure of a signal, or how a particular signal relates to the set of possible signals. Rather "information" (like related words in other languages) refers to the *subject matter* conveyed to a listener or reader who understands the signal. Sometimes the subject matter, or information, identifies an entity of some sort, e.g. London, or the tallest building in Paris, or William Shakespeare. Sometimes it is a fact, or possible fact, e.g. "Humans will be born in spaceships by the year 2250", or even something false, e.g. "The Eiffel Tower is in London", or a question, or an instruction or command (the answer to "what shall I do?", which might be "sit on the mat next to the door and twiddle your thumbs"). These are all examples of semantic content, expressed here in printed English, though in principle the same semantic contents could be expressed in spoken English, hand-written English, or many other languages, using different words, and different textual forms for those words.

Pictures and diagrams can also have semantic content though the mechanisms (in brains or computers) required for interpreting them are different from those used for interpreting words, phrases and sentences. However, if a picture in a computer is represented by a computer memory structure composed of bits (symbols chosen from a set of two elements, e.g. '0' and '1') then the number of bits will indicate the information content as measured by Shannon.

There are ways of compressing the signal size required for transmitting or storing such picture elements because of the amount of repetition they often include: e.g. for large regions of an image that are all one colour. So the amount of Shannon information required for storage may be different from the amount required for the physical display mechanism that has to show **all** parts of the image, not a mathematically derived summary. Again, the semantic information content that a human looking at the image, e.g. information about a crow next to its nest, is very different from the Shannon information measure.

That semantic sense is the sense in which Jane Austen used the word "Information" in her novel *Pride and Prejudice* about 135 years before Shannon wrote his paper, though she was mainly referring to verbally expressed information. The claim that she often used such a concept of information is substantiated by a collection of examples of her use of the word "information" in that novel, presented in the next section.

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## Extracts From Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

With thanks to Project Gutenberg:

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/1342/1342-h/1342-h.htm>

Jane Austen knew a lot about **human** information processing as these snippets from *Pride and Prejudice* (published in 1813 -- over 200 years ago) show:

She was a woman of mean understanding, little **information**, and uncertain temper.

Catherine and Lydia had **information** for them of a different sort.

When this **information** was given, and they had all taken their seats, Mr. Collins was at leisure to look around him and admire,...

You could not have met with a person more capable of giving you certain **information** on that head than myself, for I have been connected with his family in a particular manner from my infancy.

This **information** made Elizabeth smile, as she thought of poor Miss Bingley.

This **information**, however, startled Mrs. Bennet ...

She then read the first sentence aloud, which comprised the **information** of their having just resolved to follow their brother to town directly,...

She resolved to give her the **information** herself, and therefore charged Mr. Collins, when he returned to Longbourn to dinner, to drop no hint of what had passed before any of the family.

...and though he begged leave to be positive as to the truth of his **information**, he listened to all their impertinence with the most forbearing courtesy.

Mrs. Gardiner about this time reminded Elizabeth of her promise concerning that gentleman, and required **information**; and Elizabeth had such to send as might rather give contentment to her aunt than to herself.

Elizabeth loved absurdities, but she had known Sir William's too long. He could tell her nothing new of the wonders of his presentation and knighthood; and his civilities were worn out, like his **information**.

I was first made acquainted, by Sir William Lucas's accidental **information**, that Bingley's attentions to your sister had given rise to a general expectation of their marriage.

As to his real character, had **information** been in her power, she had never felt a wish of inquiring.

... and at last she was referred for the truth of every particular to Colonel Fitzwilliam himself-from whom she had previously received the **information** of his near concern in all his cousin's affairs,

When he was gone, they were certain at least of receiving constant **information** of what was going on,

Mr. Bennet had been to Epsom and Clapham, before his arrival, but without gaining any satisfactory **information**....

Elizabeth was at no loss to understand from whence this deference to her authority proceeded; but it was not in her power to give any **information** of so satisfactory a nature as the compliment deserved.

Upon this **information**, they instantly passed through the hall once more...

She began now to comprehend that he was exactly the man who, in disposition and talents, would most suit her. His understanding and temper, though unlike her own, would have answered all her wishes. It was an union that must have been to the advantage of both; by her ease and liveliness, his mind might have been softened, his manners improved; and from his judgement, **information**, and knowledge of the world, she must have received benefit of greater importance.

And will you give yourself the trouble of carrying similar assurances to his creditors in Meryton, of whom I shall subjoin a list according to his **information**?

But to live in ignorance on such a point was impossible; or at least it was impossible not to try for **information**.

but to her own more extensive **information**, he was the person to whom the whole family were indebted

Darcy was delighted with their engagement; his friend had given him the earliest **information** of it.

"Did you speak from your own observation," said she, "when you told him that my sister loved him, or merely from my **information** last spring?"

Bingley looked at her so expressively, and shook hands with such warmth, as left no doubt of his good **information**.

The joy which Miss Darcy expressed on receiving similar **information**, was as sincere as her brother's in sending it.

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## Exercises for the reader:

What did Jane Austen know about information and the processes in which it can play a role?

What sorts of information-processing machinery can account for the phenomena she was interested in?

Does information have to have a sender and a receiver in order to exist? Can information be received, or acquired, without being sent intentionally? (Which of Jane Austen's examples might be of that sort? What if she had written detective stories?)

Do the examples show that she understood the importance of both *control* information and *factual* information? What is the difference?

How can information make something happen?

Do an internet search for "loop-closing semantics" -- a theory in which the most basic form of semantic information is concerned with control (e.g. information used by a thermostat in determining when to turn a boiler on or off, or information used by the small fan on a windmill to determine how to rotate the main sails to face the wind, or information used by a Watt centrifugal controller to determine whether to increase or decrease the flow of steam from the boiler to the pistons).

Exercise: how many varieties of control information can you distinguish in organisms, at various stages of development, learning, behaviour, competition, cooperation, reproduction?

**Added: 27 Dec 2013**

Samuel Johnson (1709--1784) used this concept of information even earlier: "We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information on it" quoted in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, 1791.

Added: 6 Aug 2014 (Frege on Sense & Reference [Sinn/Bedeutung])

Frege introduced a distinction usually translated using the words "sense" and "reference", echoing what earlier philosophers had referred to by distinguishing "connotation" and "denotation", or "intension" and "extension". The distinction is so pervasive that it has probably been re-invented or re-discovered many times, though using different terminology.

However, problems arise when attempts are made to apply it to every possible word or phrase or sign or process that in some sense can be said to convey information or have a meaning.

Examples that cause problems (some of them discussed by Frege) include demonstrative/indexical expressions, e.g. "here", "now", "you", "I", "we", words that combine sentence fragments to form new larger fragments or whole sentences, or qualify assertions, such as "but" "although" "perhaps", "of course", proper names, and many others.

A good novelist with a rich and deep command of her language will use all these hard to analyse words and phrases without worrying about philosophers' questions. However, a complete theory of information, covering all the varieties of information contents of portions of human languages, will have to make explicit the roles of the more complex and subtle words and phrases. I have tried to do this with a little word that causes big problems, "self" here

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/cogaff/misc/the-self.html>

"THE SELF" -- A BOGUS CONCEPT

Without a good theory covering all the obvious and unobvious cases we are unlikely to be able to design robots that have minds like ours.

**Added: 10 Mar 2015**

For an excellent historical overview of varieties of information processing (mainly by humans) since ancient times see:

George B. Dyson,

*Darwin Among The Machines: The Evolution Of Global Intelligence*,

Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1997,  
<http://www.amazon.co.uk/Darwin-Among-Machines-George-Dyson/dp/0140267441>

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**Shannon's notion of information**

Claude Shannon, (1948), A mathematical theory of communication, in *Bell System Technical Journal*, July and October, vol 27, pp. 379--423 and 623--656,  
<https://archive.org/download/pdfy-nl-WZBa8gJFI8QNh/shannon1948.pdf>

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An extended discussion of the older concept of information, and its uses in science and engineering as well as in ordinary life, can be found in:

Aaron Sloman  
What's information, for an organism or intelligent machine?  
How can a machine or organism mean?,

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/cogaff/09.html#905>

In **Information and Computation**, Eds. Gordana Dodig-Crnkovic and Mark Burgin,  
World Scientific Publishers, New Jersey, pp.393--438, 2011

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