

Strong islands of resilience in the weak flood.

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The Story

- Germanic past tense inflection (Grimm 1819)
 - Strong: wuif → w-oo-f
 - Weak: wuif → wuif-de

The Story

- Regularization ~ frequency of the verb ('weakenization')

(Lieberman et al. 2007, Pugliesi et al. 2014, Pijpops et al. 2014)

- 2 additions (Carroll, Svare & Salmons 2012)
 - Strong classes
 - Sociohistorical context

The Story

- ⇒ Not so hard: How can a pattern become dominant, if it is
 - the only regular one?
 - the most frequent one?
- ⇒ Harder: How can a pattern become dominant, if it is
 - neither the only regular one,
 - nor the most frequent one?

General Applicability

The Story

- Criticism



The Story

- Criticism



The Model

- Disclaimer: just testing the principle

The Model

- Agent-based
- 10 agents
- Past events
- FCG grammar: 11 strong patterns + 1 weak one
- Memory of previously heard forms
- Corpus Spoken Dutch

The Model

- Corpus Spoken Dutch
 - Patterns

1	ij → ee	krijg → kreeg
2a	ie → oo	lieg → loog
2b	ui → oo	zuig → zoog
3a1	i → o	drink → dronk
3a2	e → o	zwem → zwom
3b	e → ie	sterf → stierf
4/5a	ee → a	spreek → sprak
5b	i → a	zit → zat
6	aa → oe	vaar → voer
7a	aa → ie	blaas → blijs
7b	a → i	vang → ving
weak	* → *-te/de	hoor → hoorde

The Model

- Corpus Spoken Dutch
 - Patterns
 - 257 verbs
 - Starting Memory

The Model

- Competition formula:

SCHRIJVEN

$$p("schreef") \sim freq("schreef") + freq(pattern\ 1)$$

$$p("schrijfde") \sim freq("schrijfde") + freq(pattern\ weak)$$

The Model

- Competition formula:

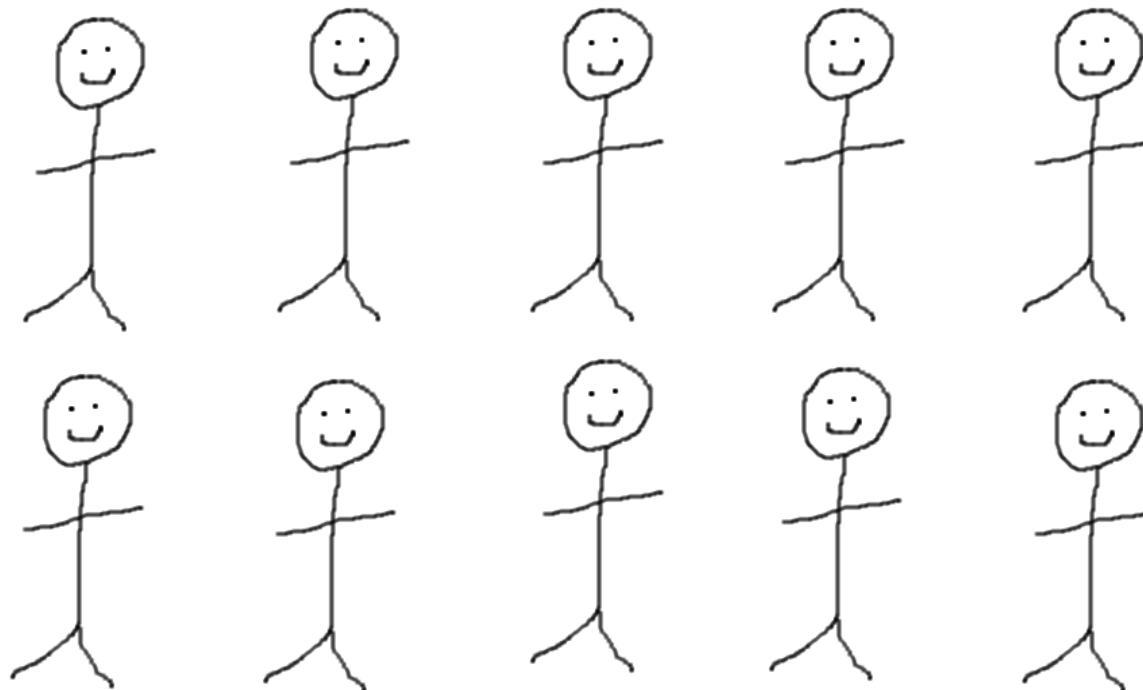
SCHRIJVEN

$$p("schreef") \sim freq("schreef") + freq(pattern\ 1)$$

$$p("schrijfde") \sim freq("schrijfde") + freq(pattern\ weak)$$

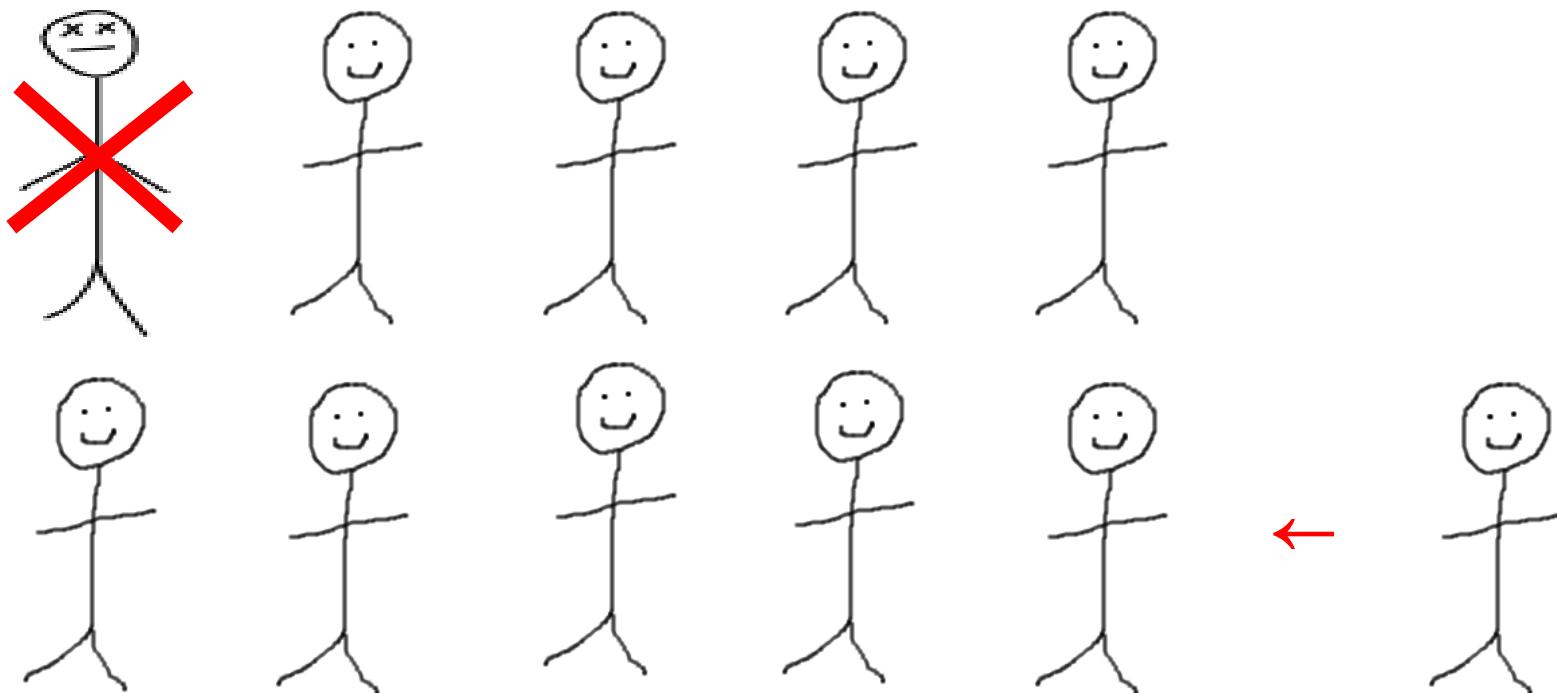
The Model

- Replenishment



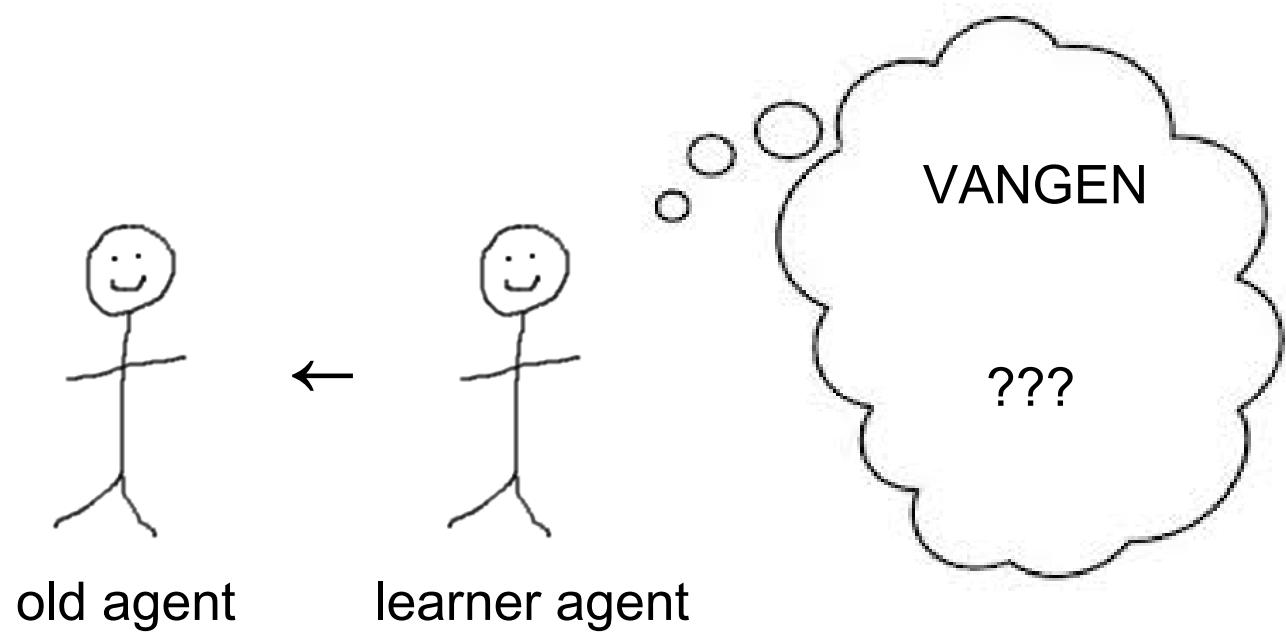
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- Replenishment



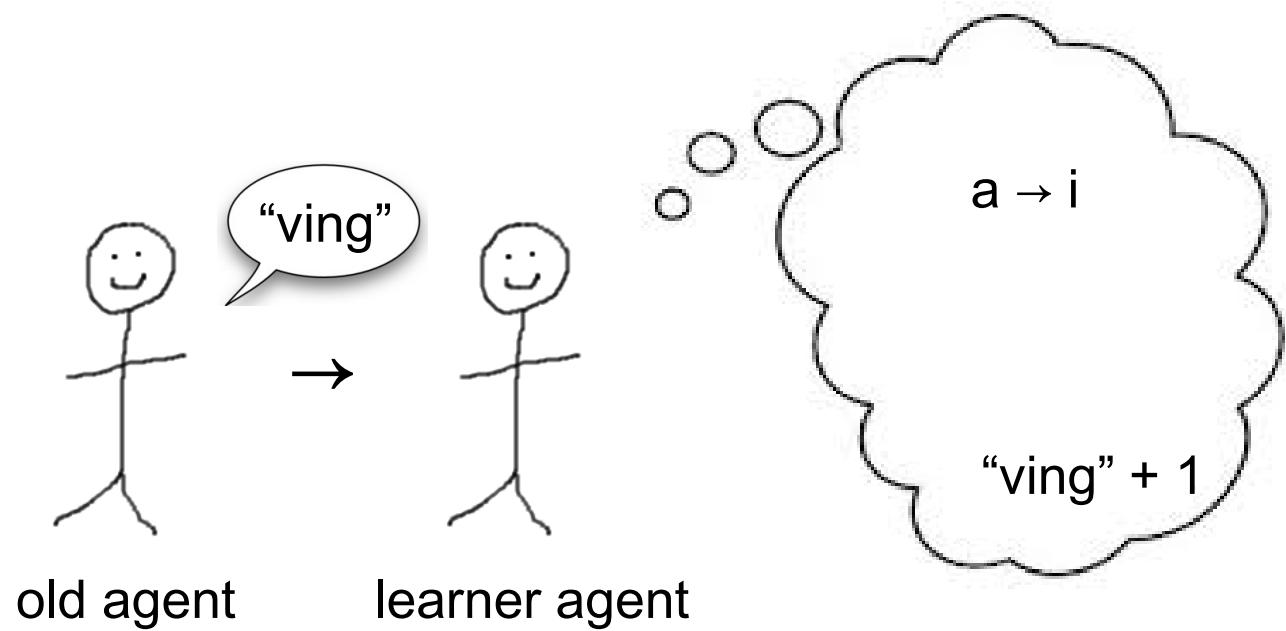
The Model

- Learning



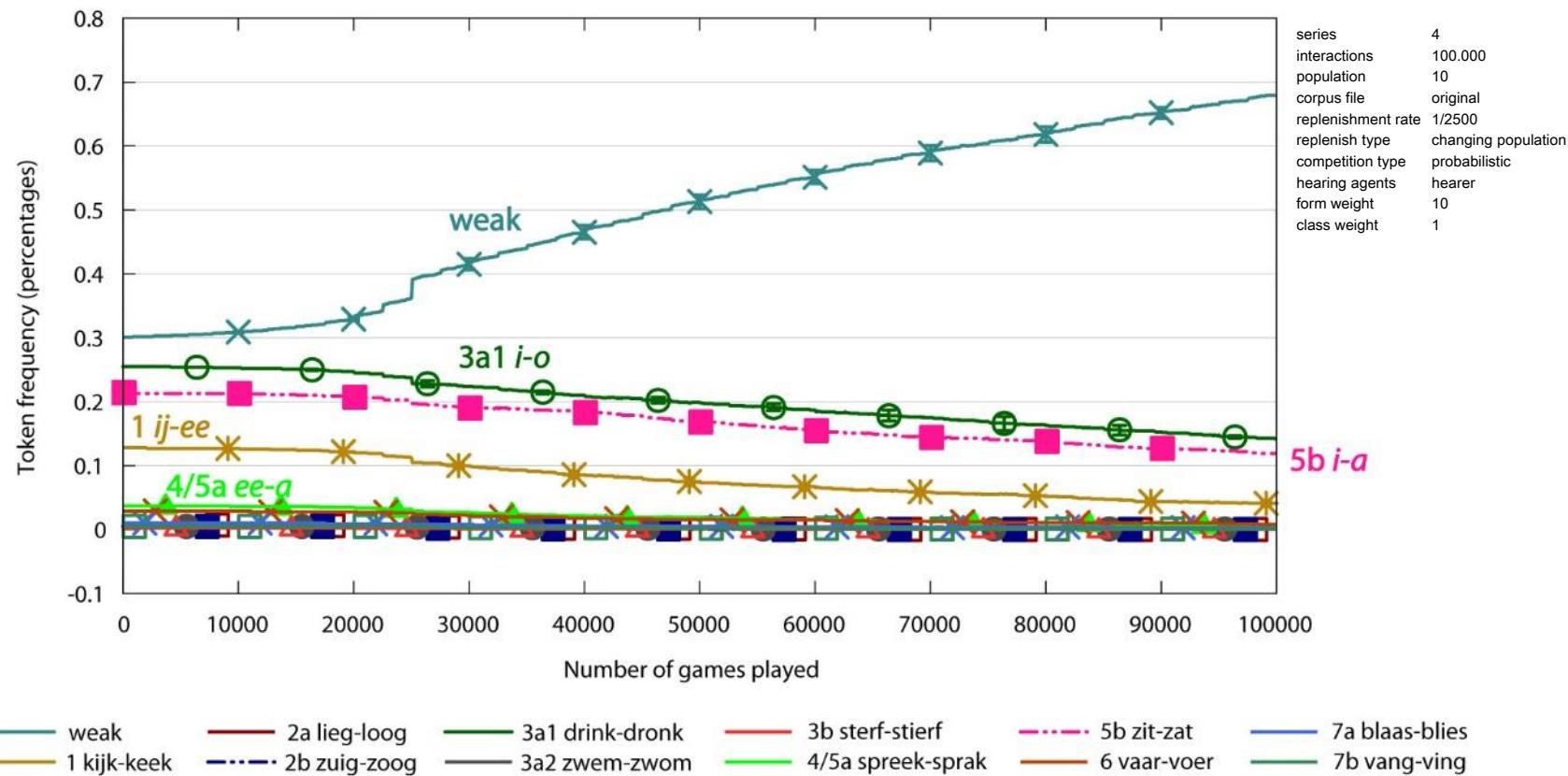
The Model

- Learning



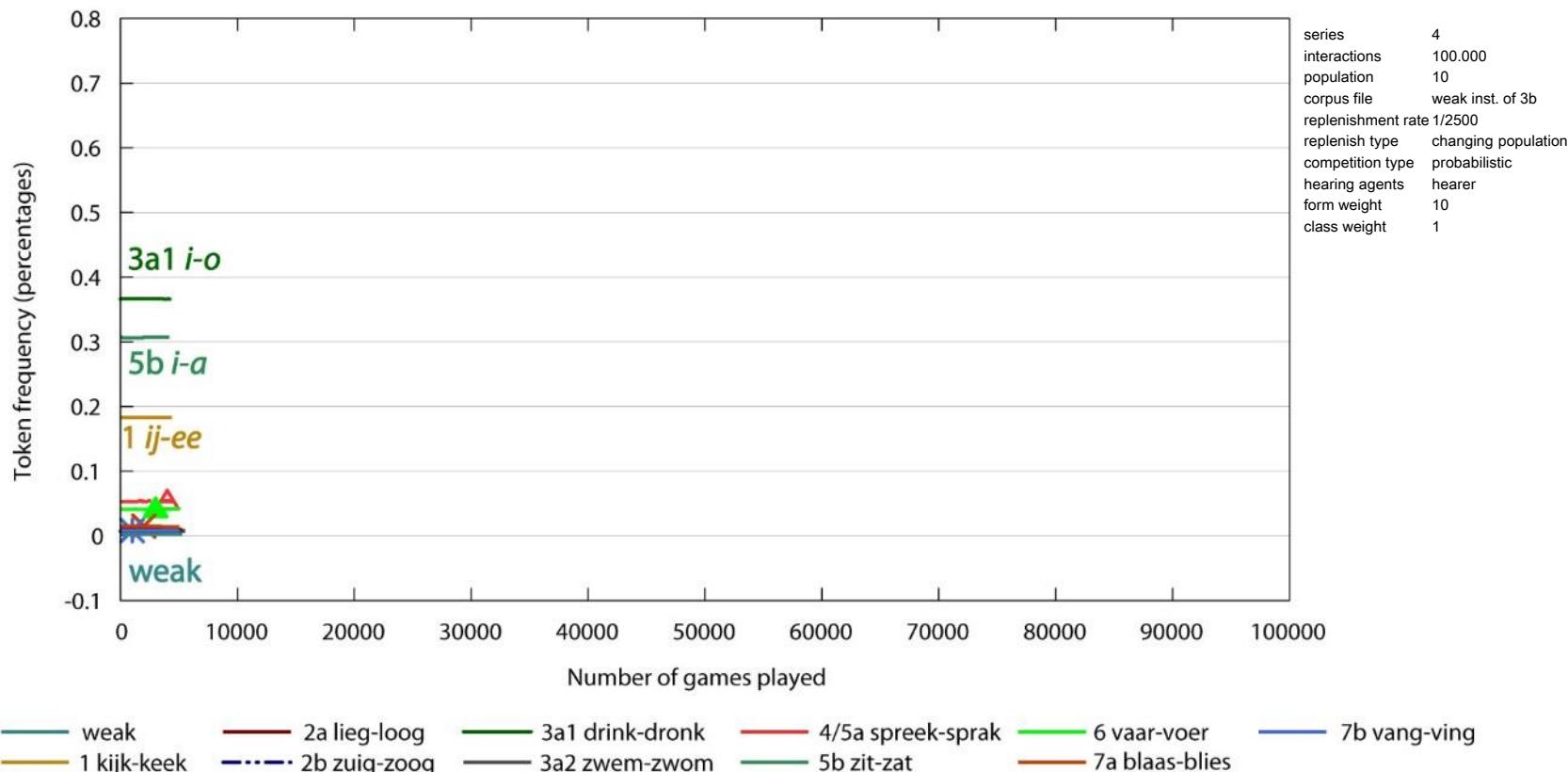
The Results

- Original corpus input, new agent every 2500 interactions



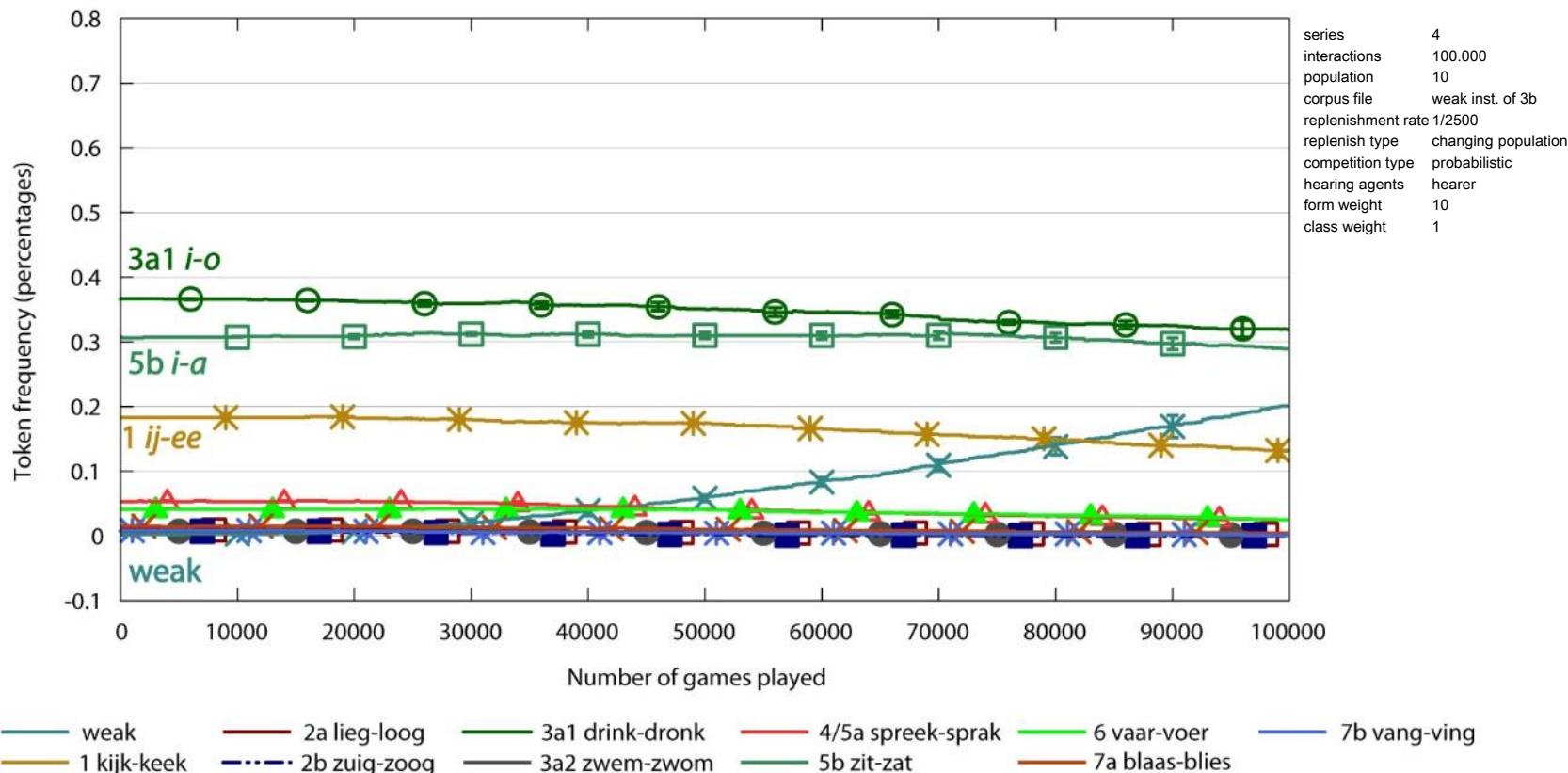
The Results

- Weak starting from vastly inferior position, new agent every 2500 interactions



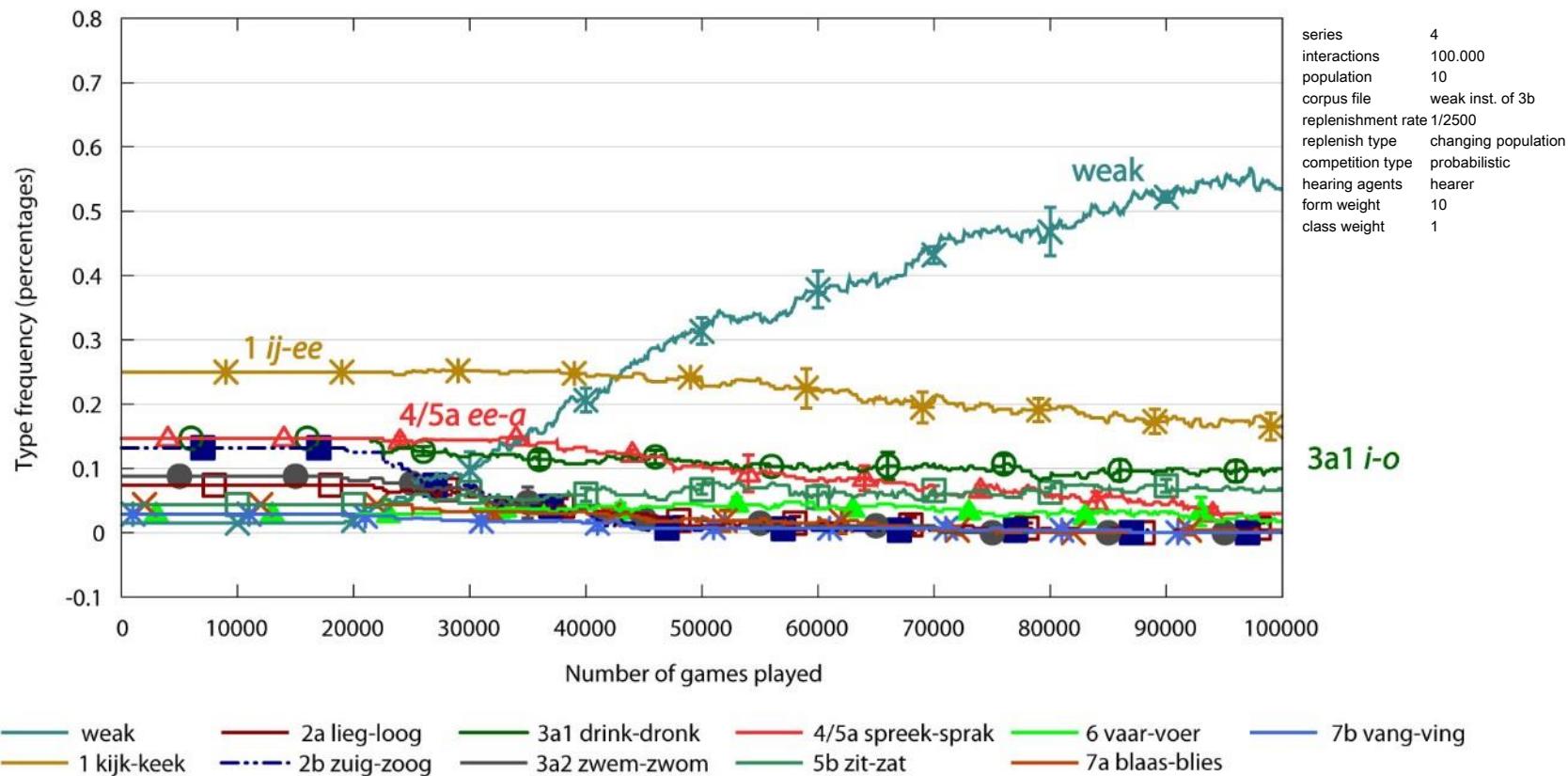
The Results

- Weak starting from vastly inferior position, new agent every 2500 interactions



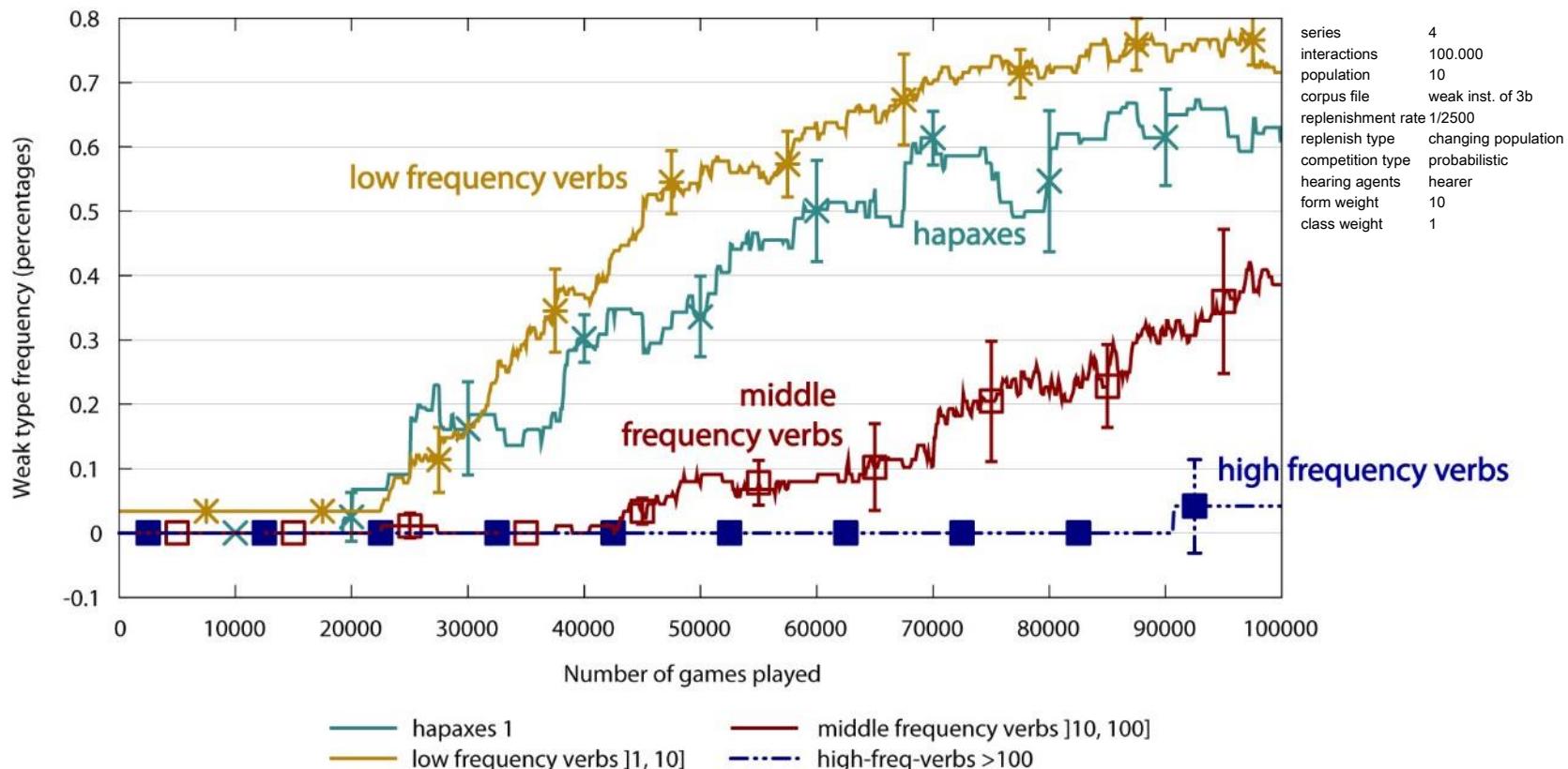
The Results

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The Results

- Weak starting from vastly inferior position, new agent every 2500 interactions



The Conclusions

- General applicability as an advantage to learners
- No short term effect
- Given the right sociohistorical conditions,
huge long term effect

Thanks

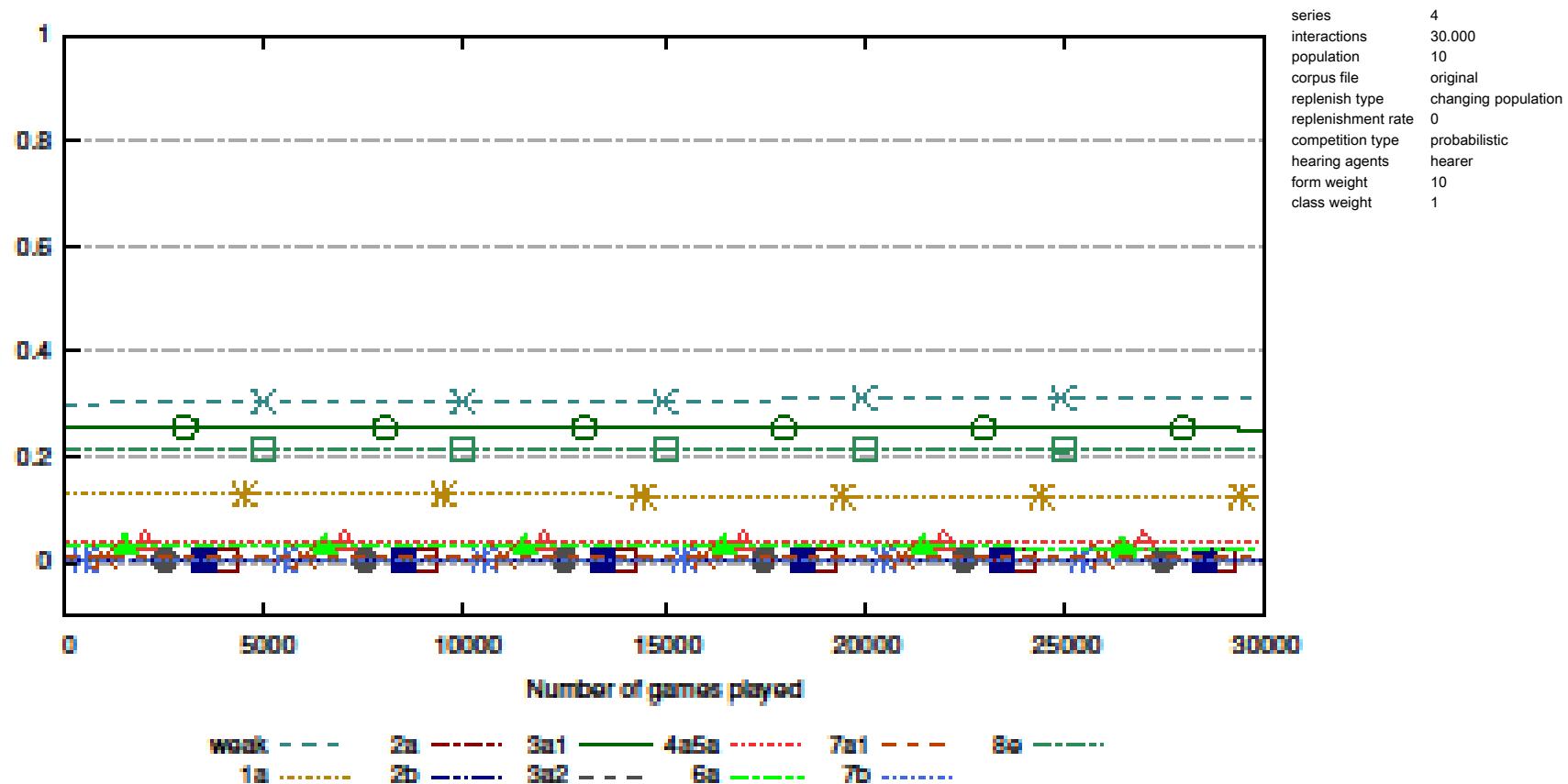
- for further information: dirk.pijpops@kuleuven.be

References

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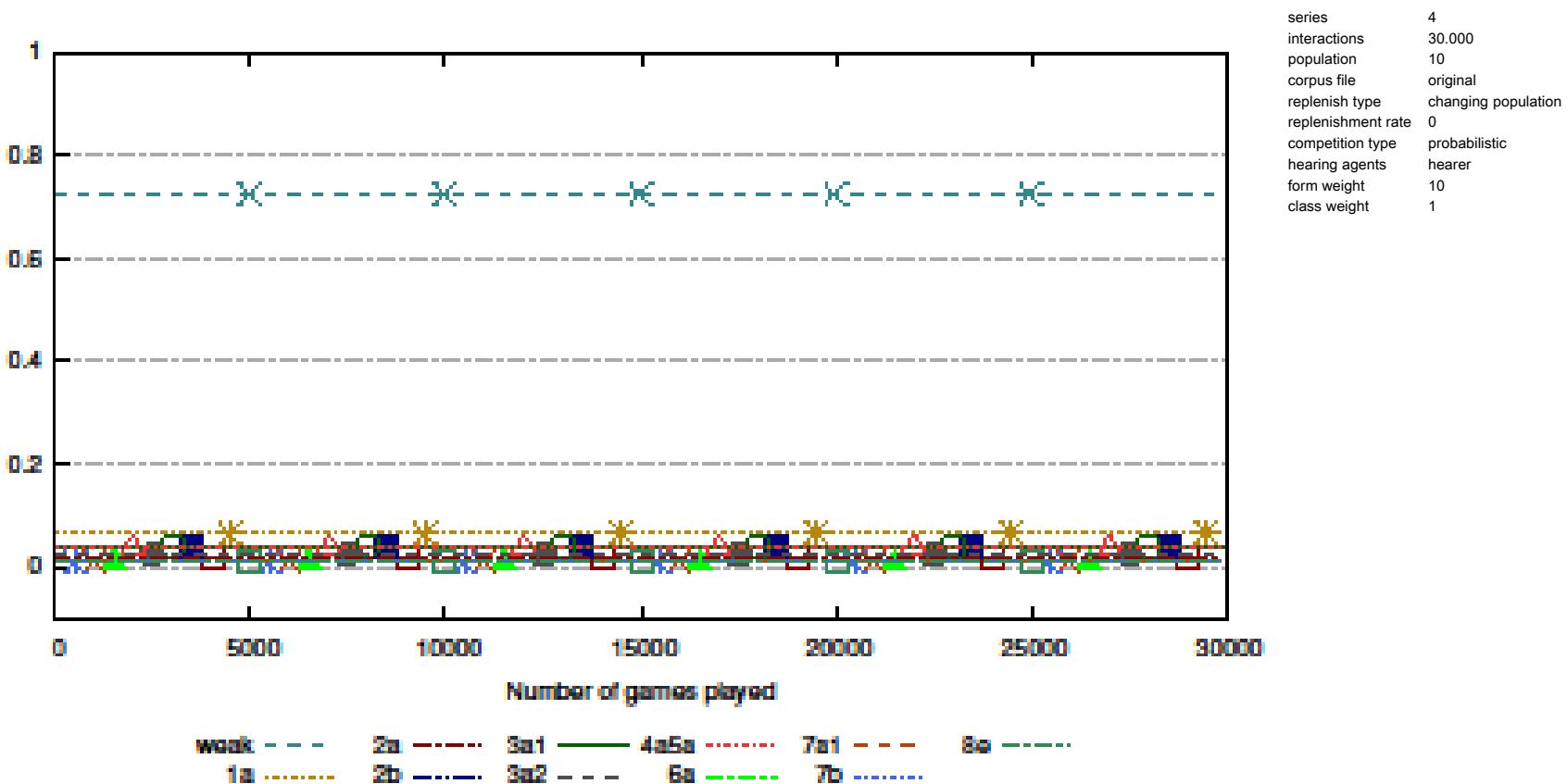
Results

- 1: token frequencies



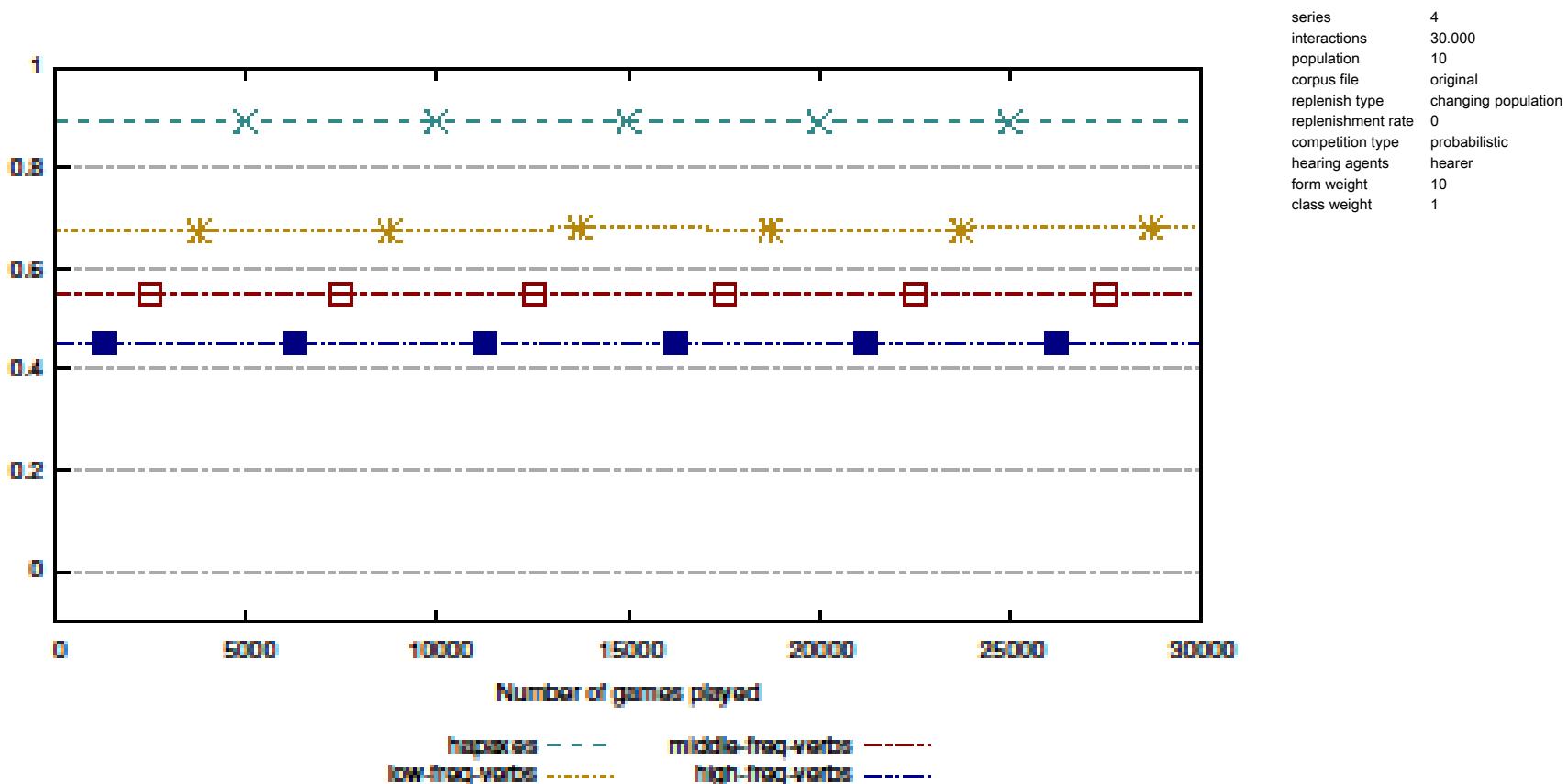
Results

- 1: type frequencies



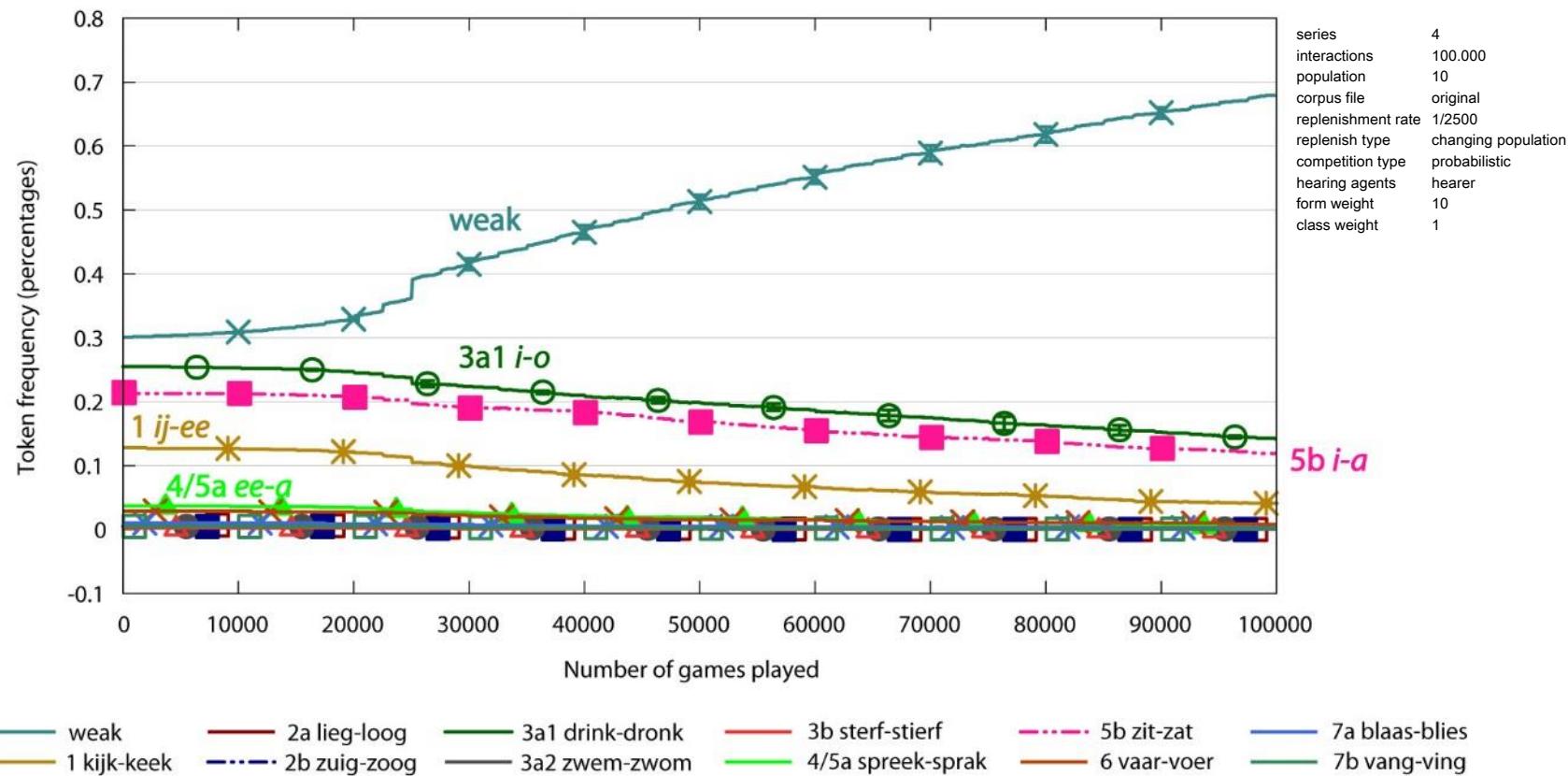
Results

- 1: frequency bins



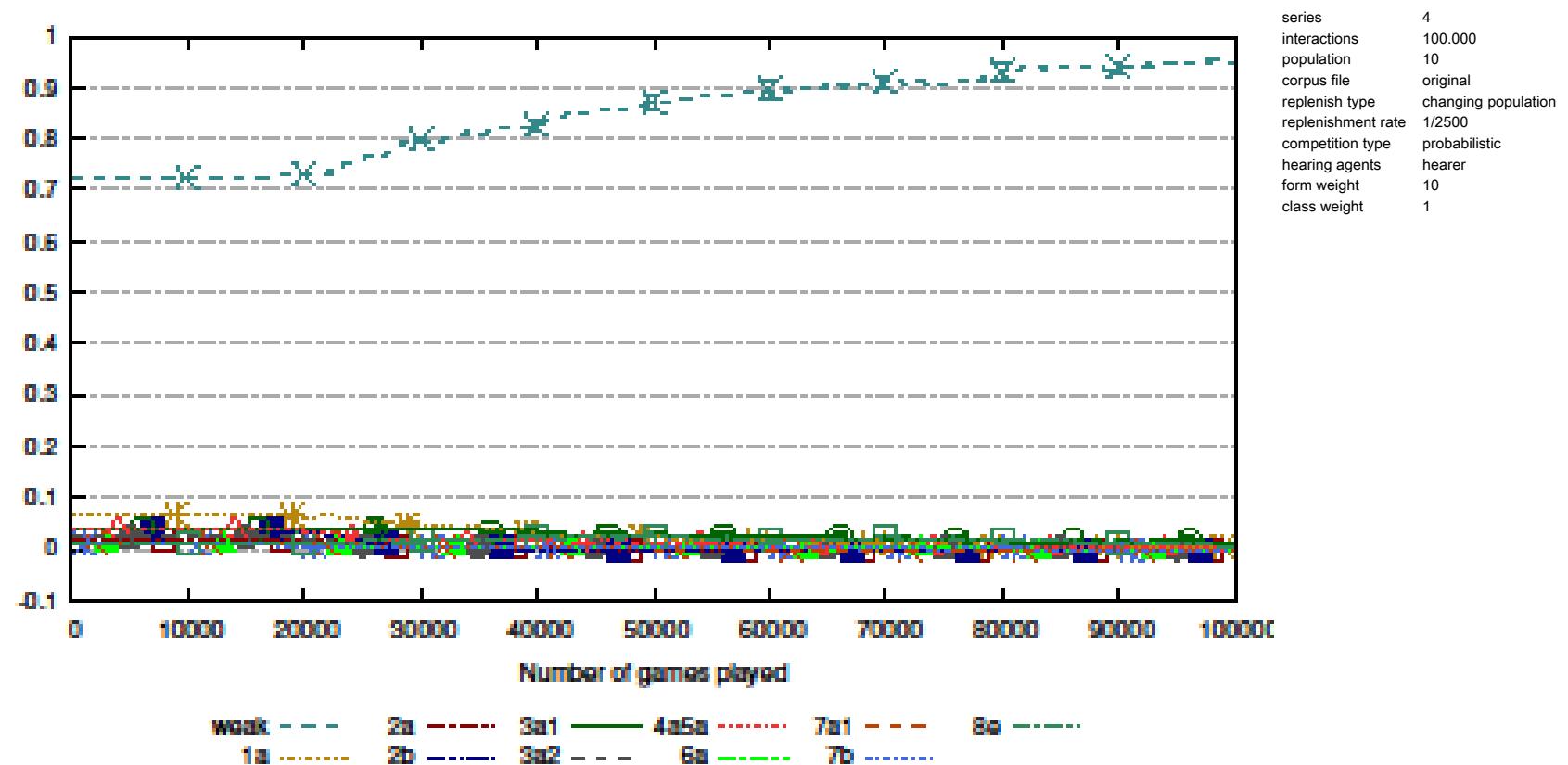
The Results

- 2: token frequencies



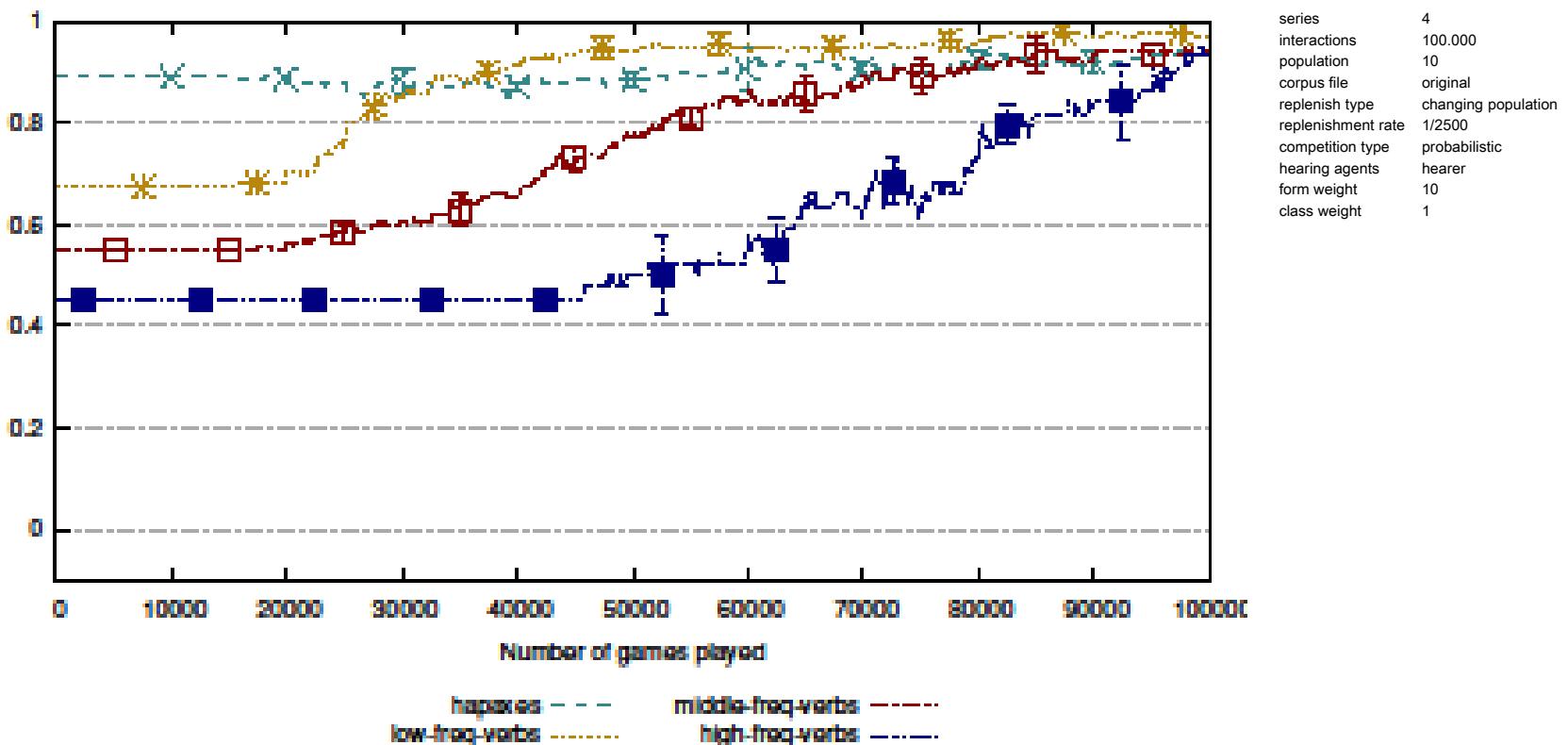
Results

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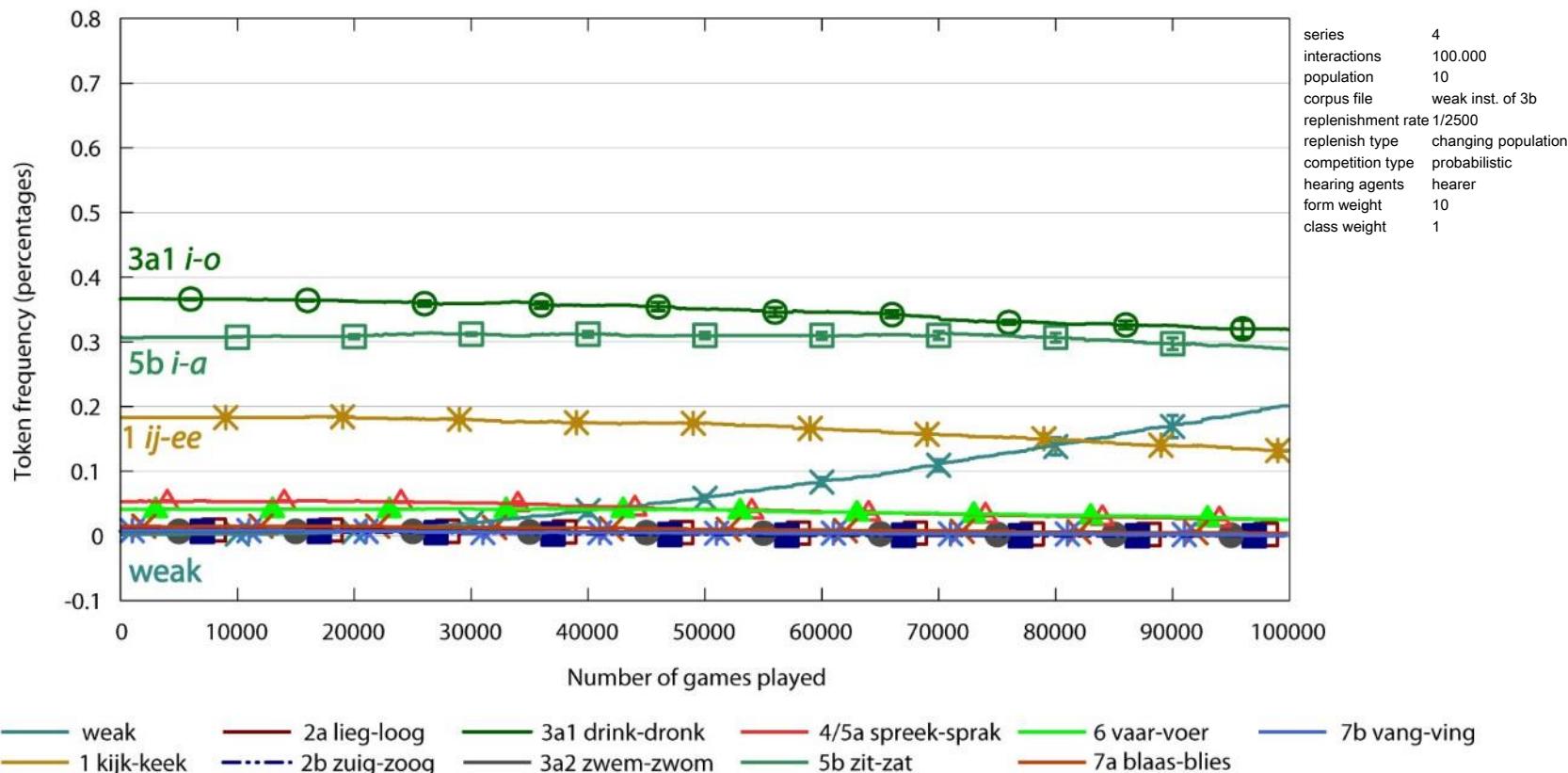
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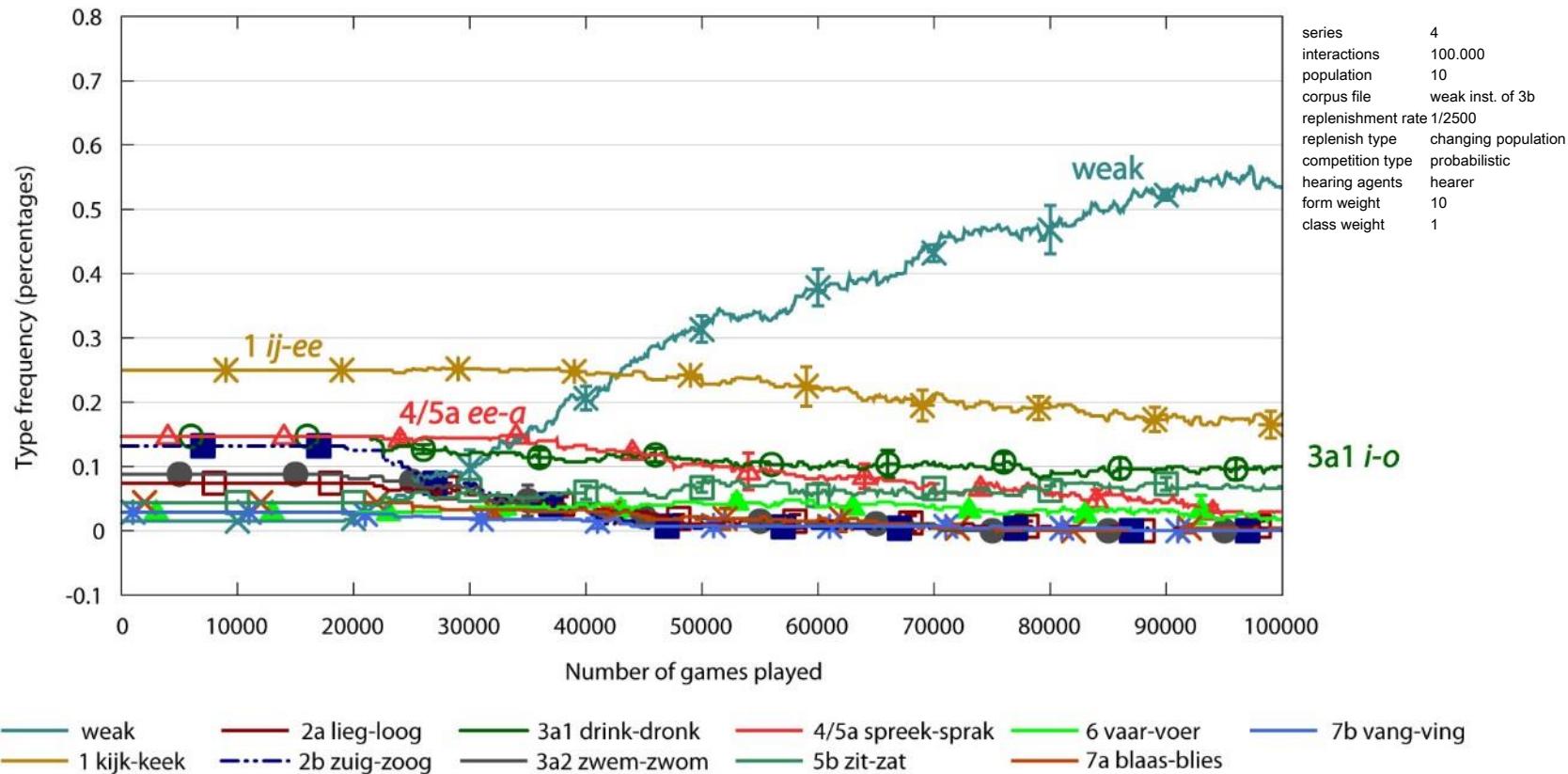
The Results

- 3: token frequencies



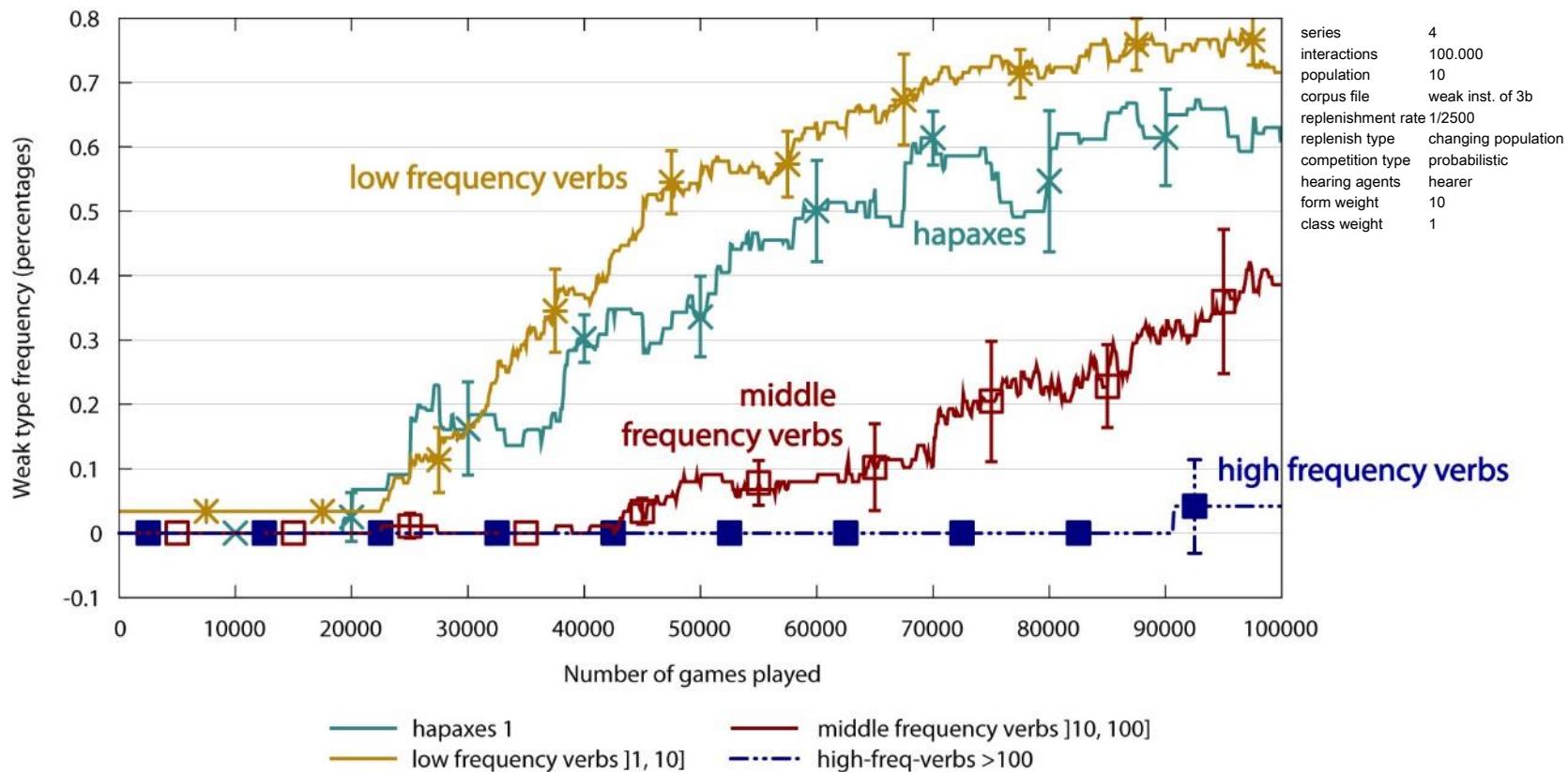
The Results

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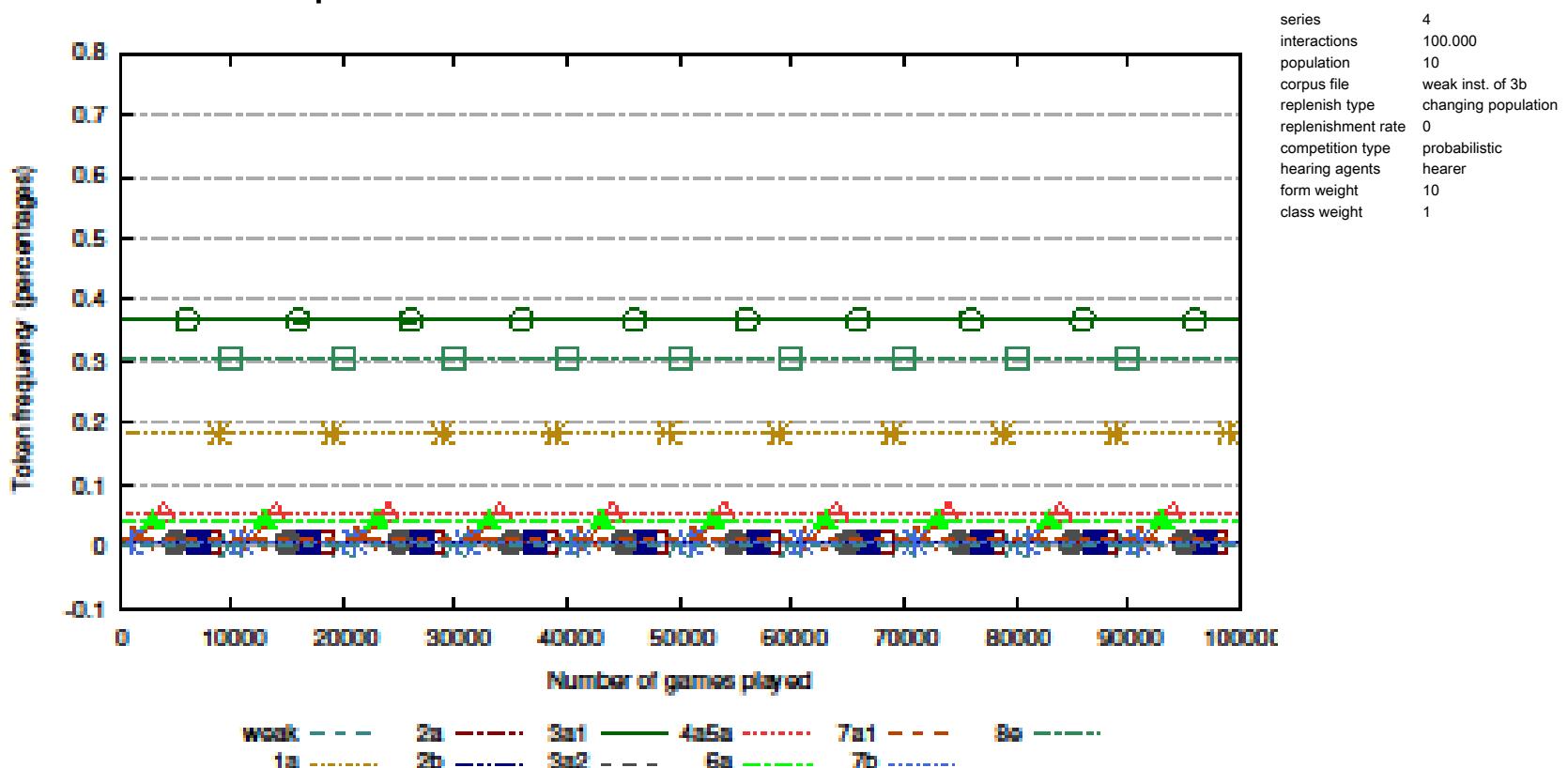
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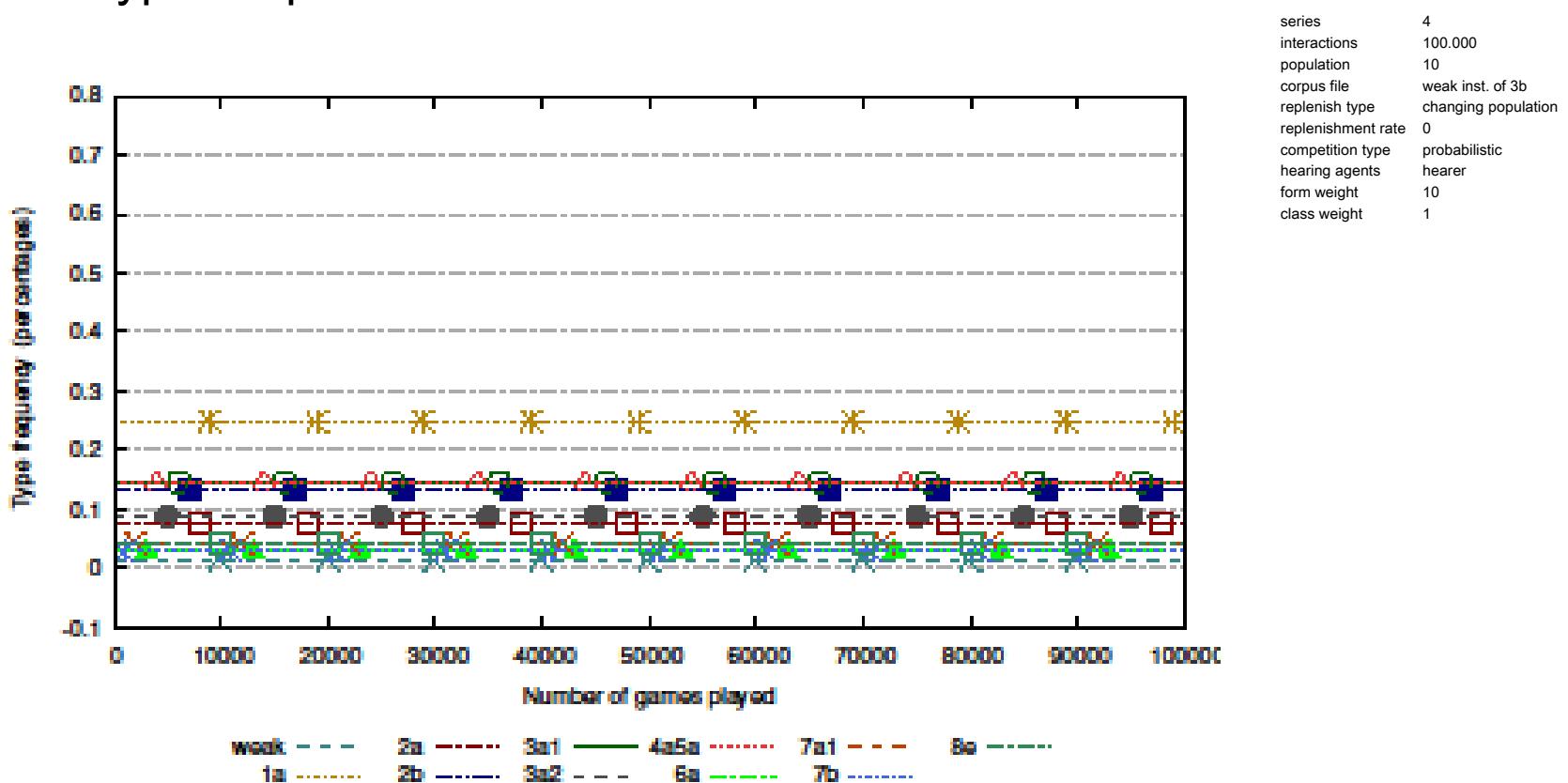
Results

- 4: token frequencies



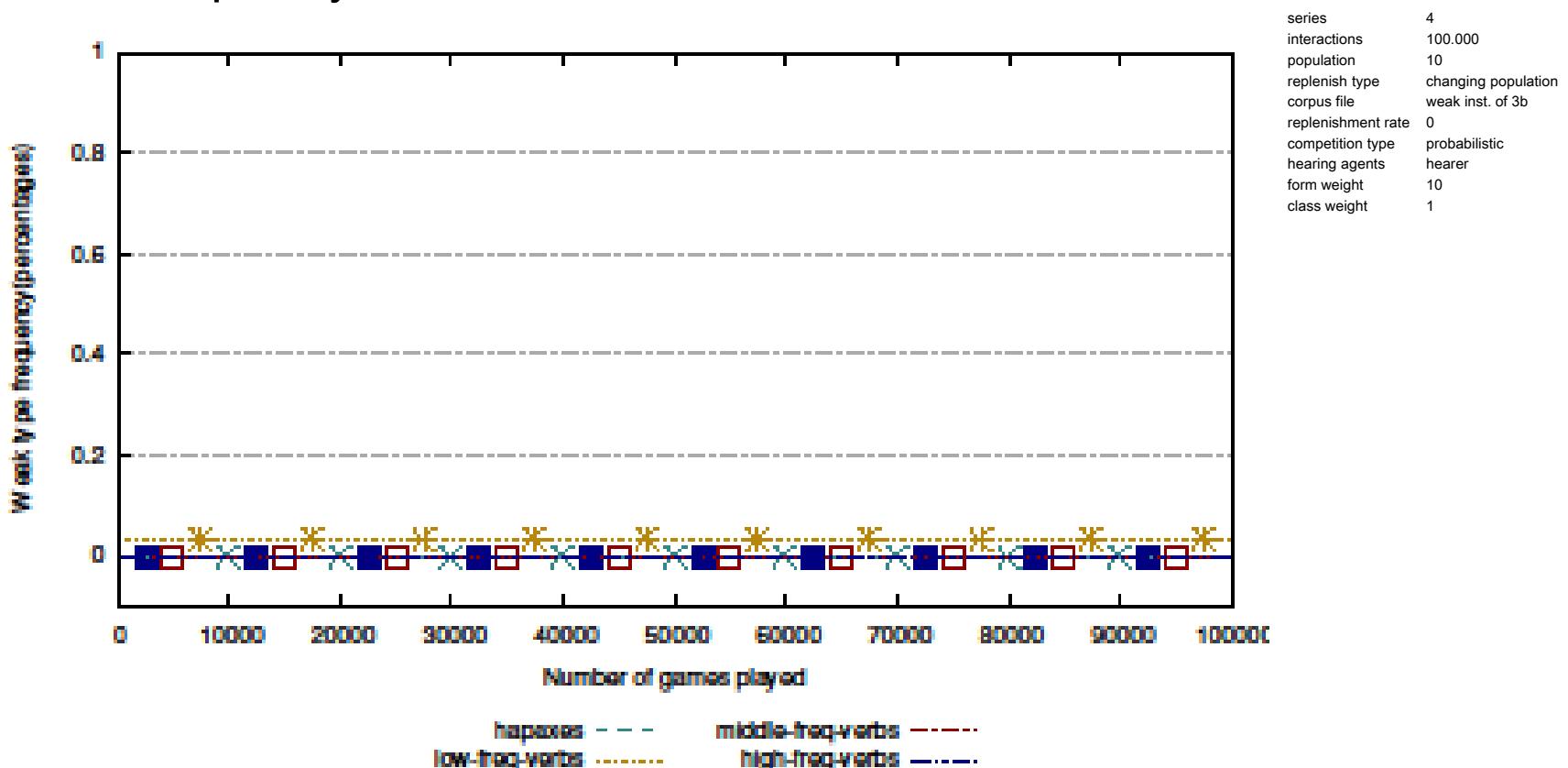
Results

- 4: type frequencies



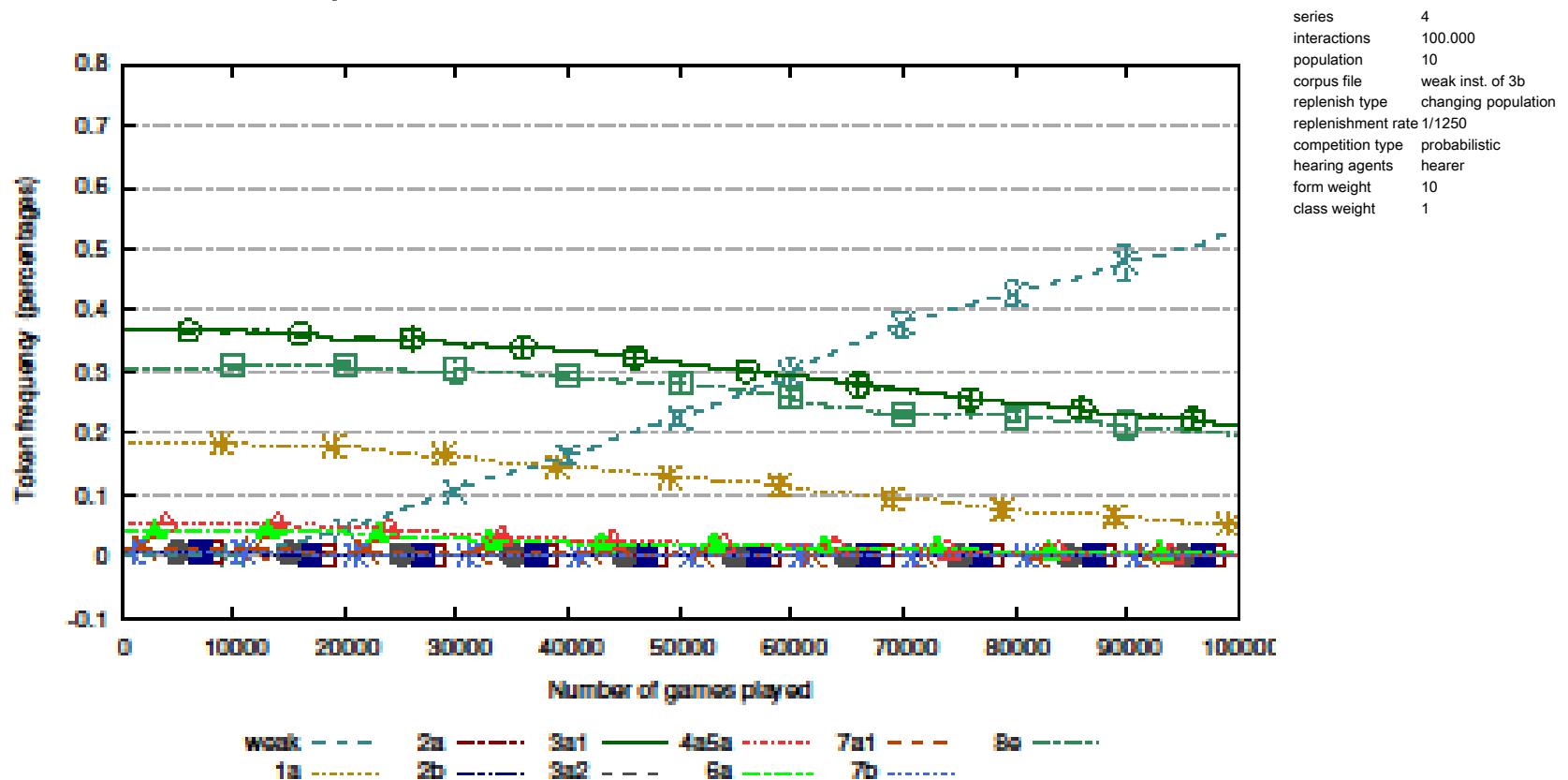
Results

- 4: frequency bins



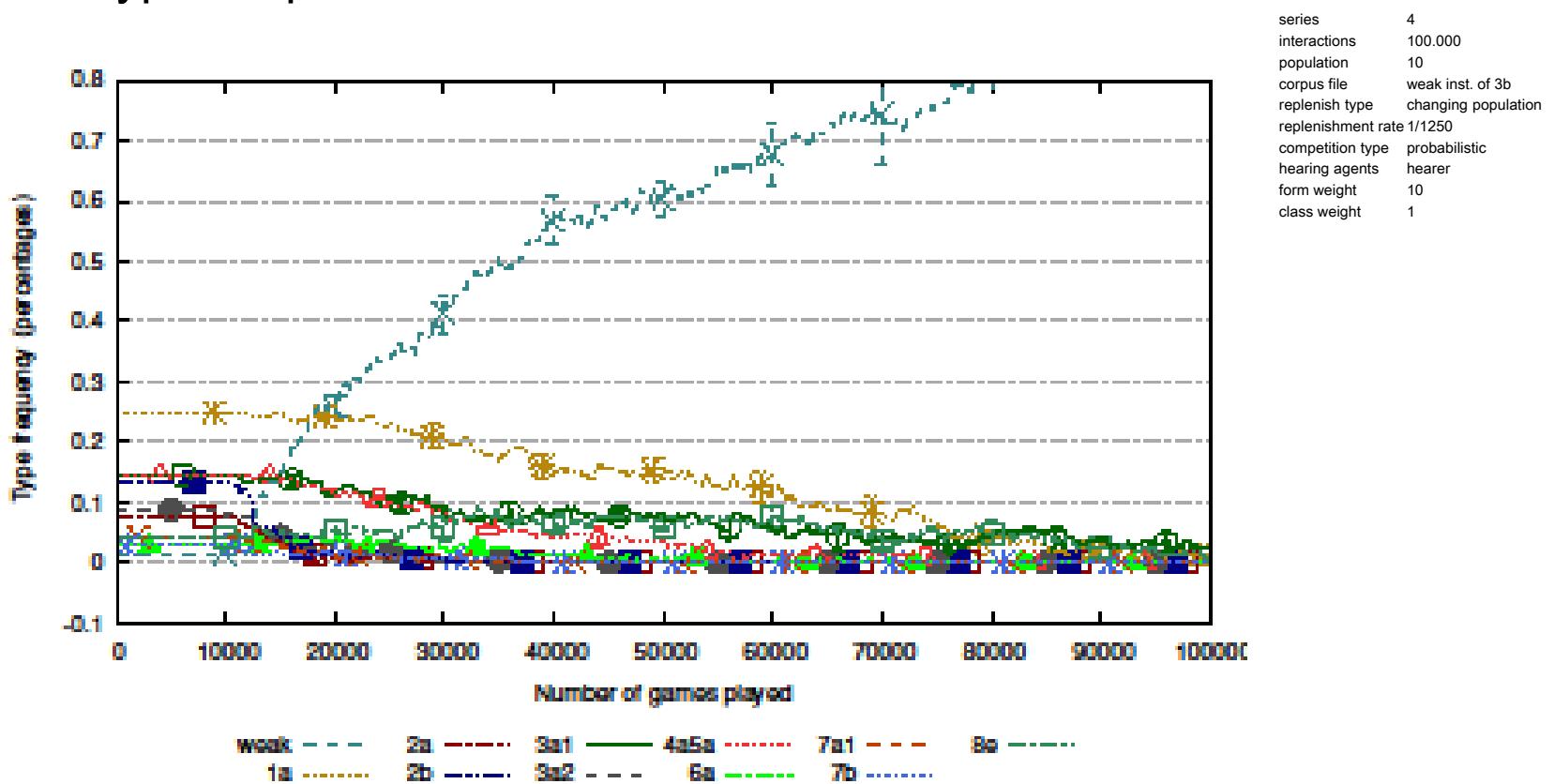
Results

- 5: token frequencies



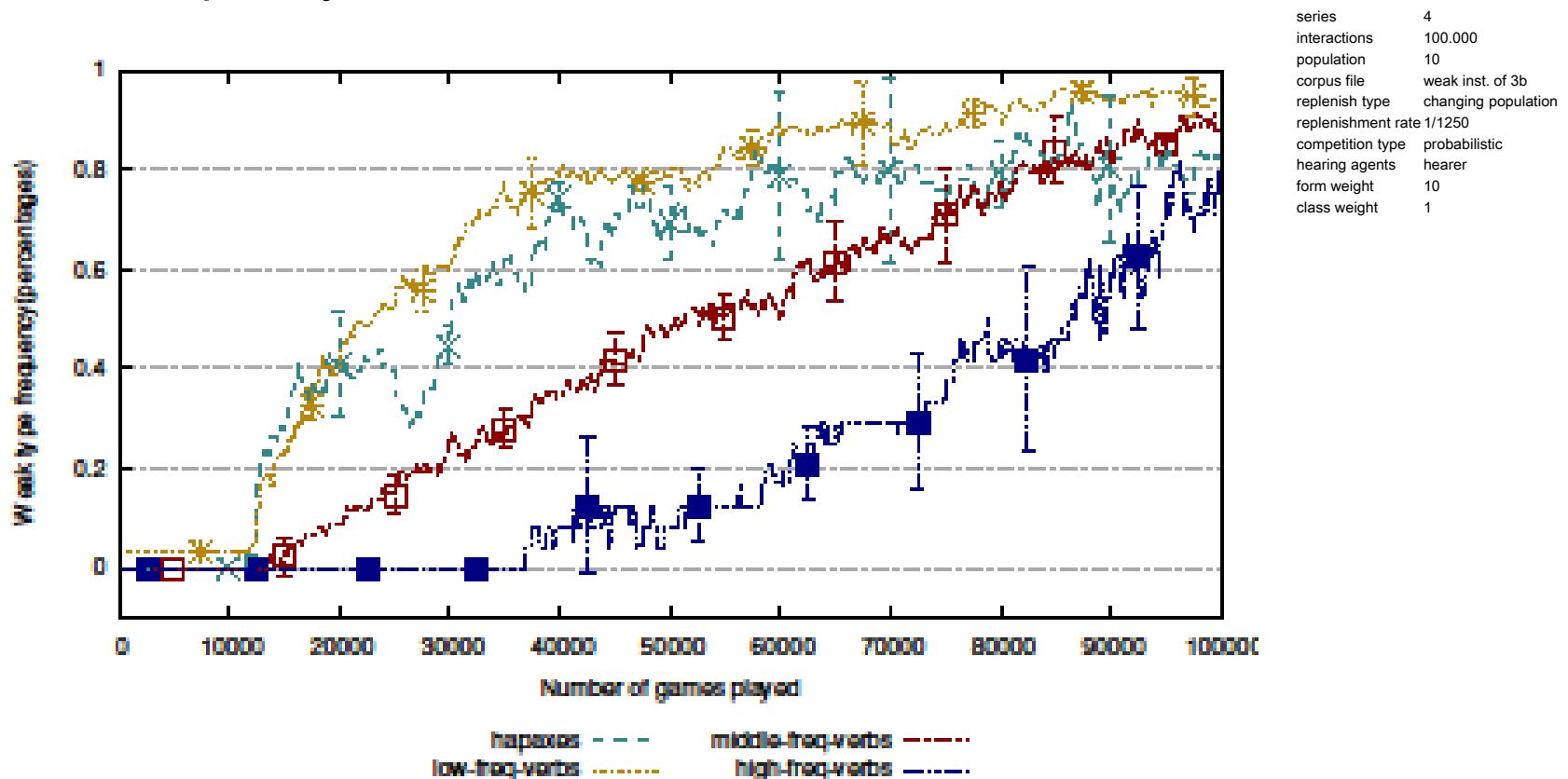
Results

- 5: type frequencies



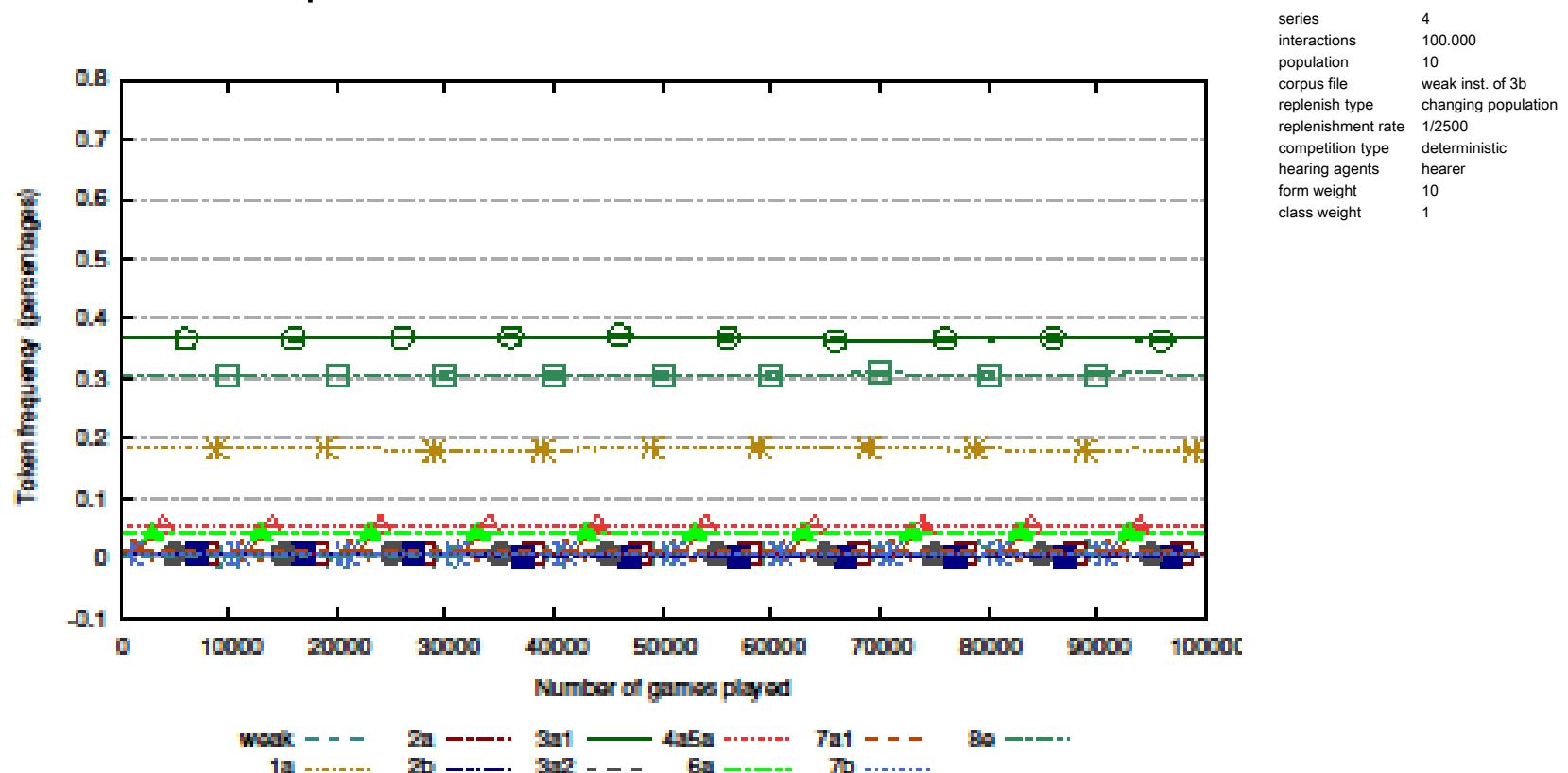
Results

- 5: frequency bins



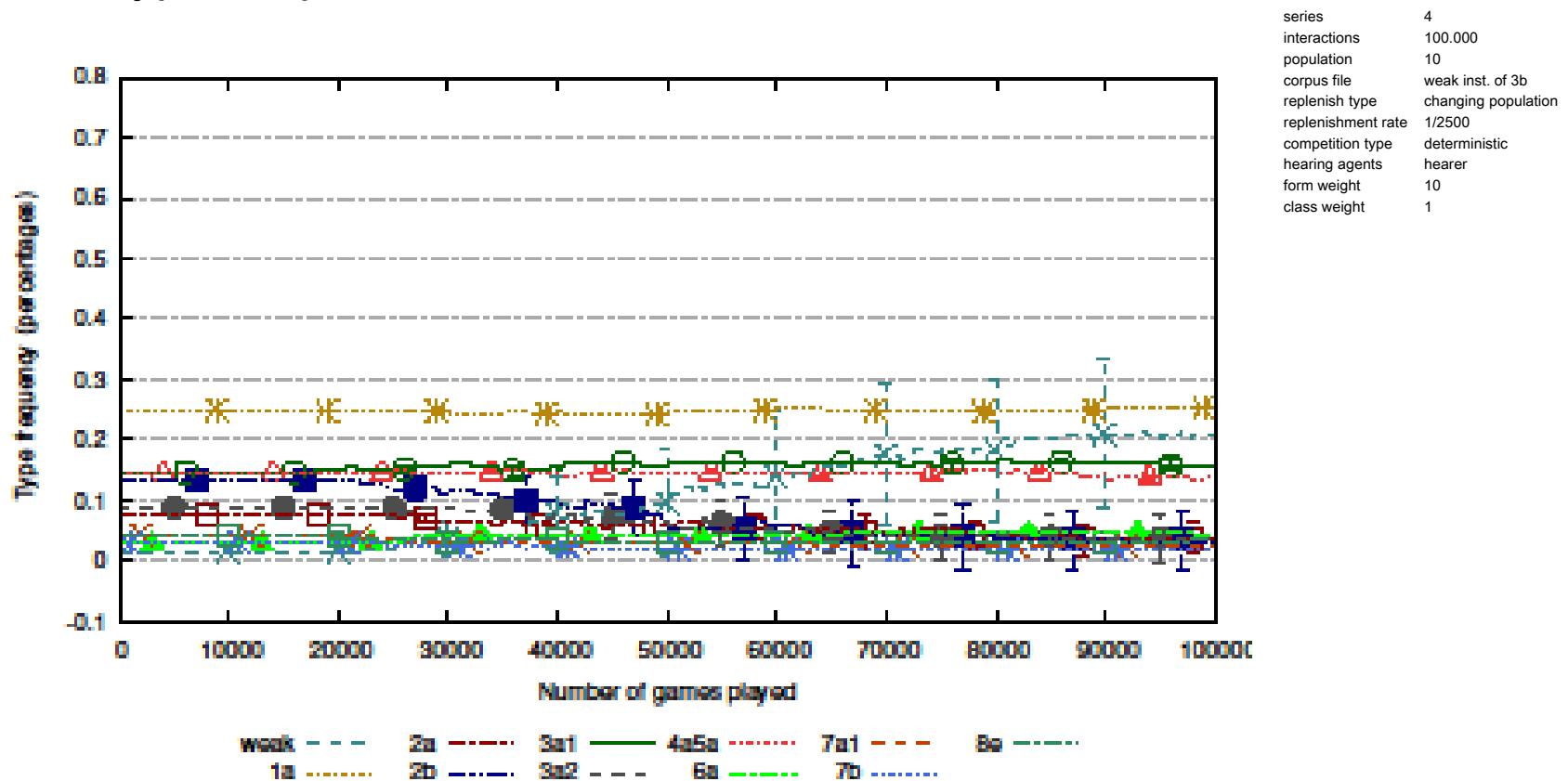
Results

- 6: token frequencies



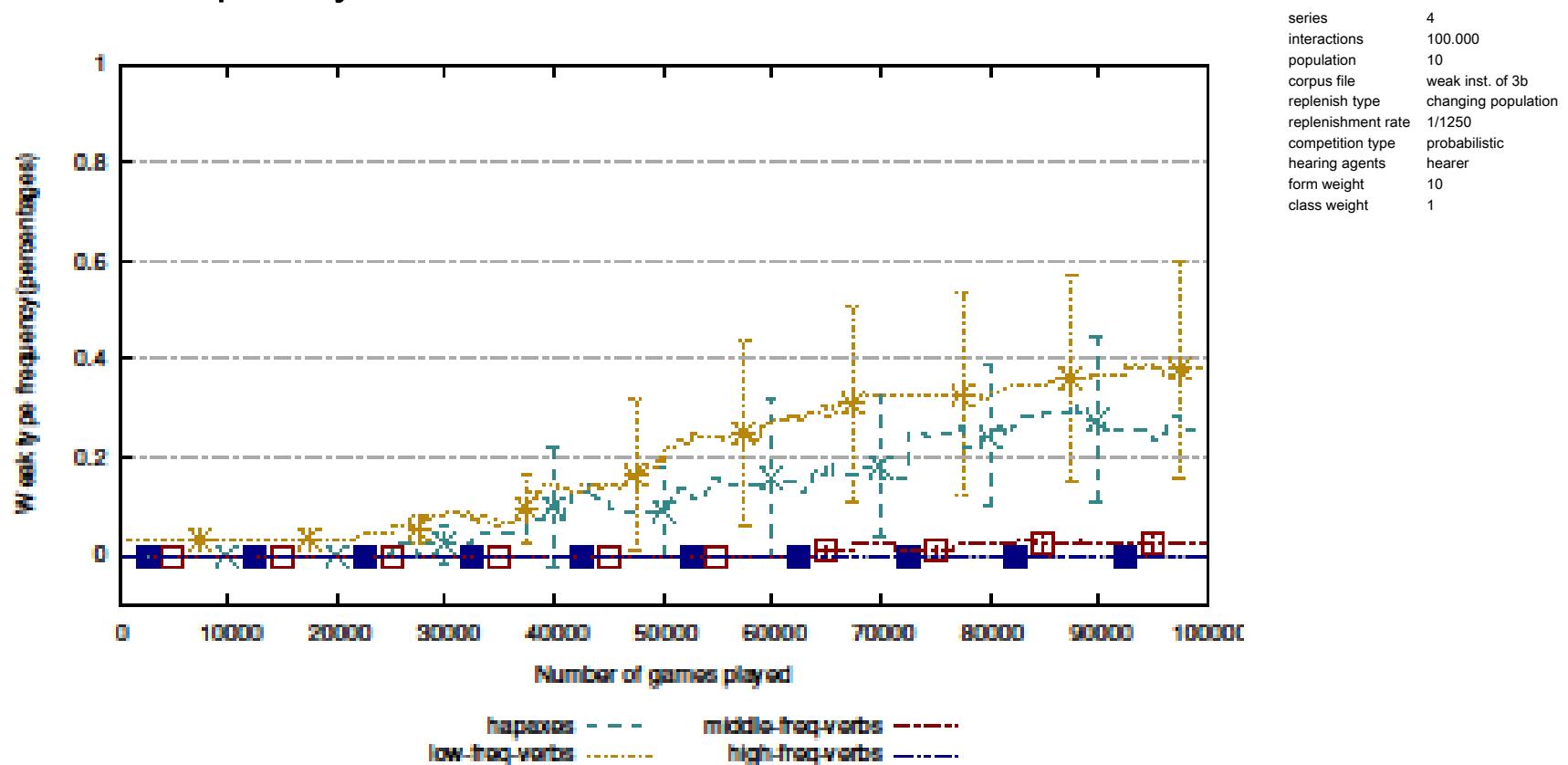
Results

- 6: type frequencies



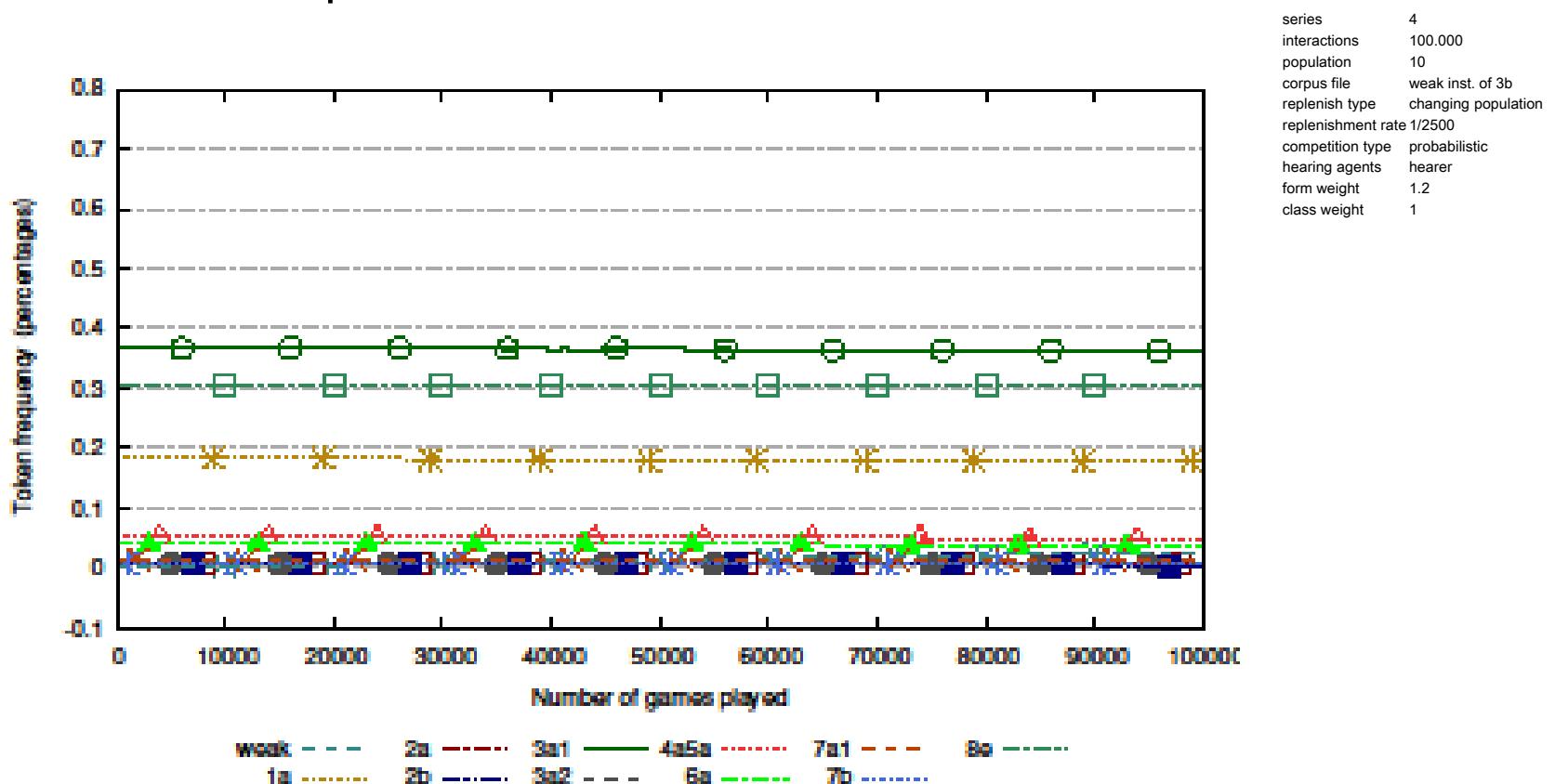
Results

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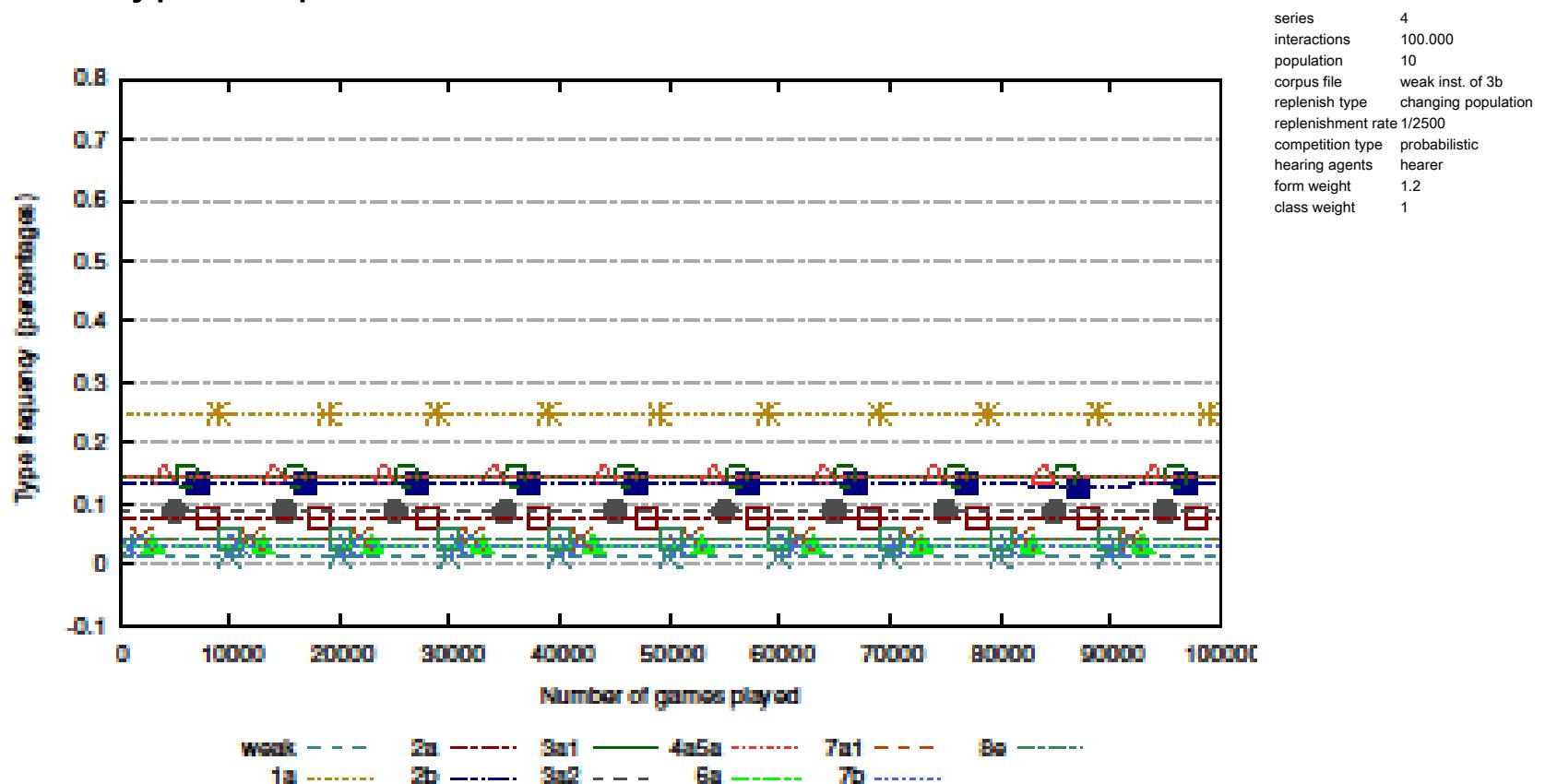
Results

- 7: token frequencies



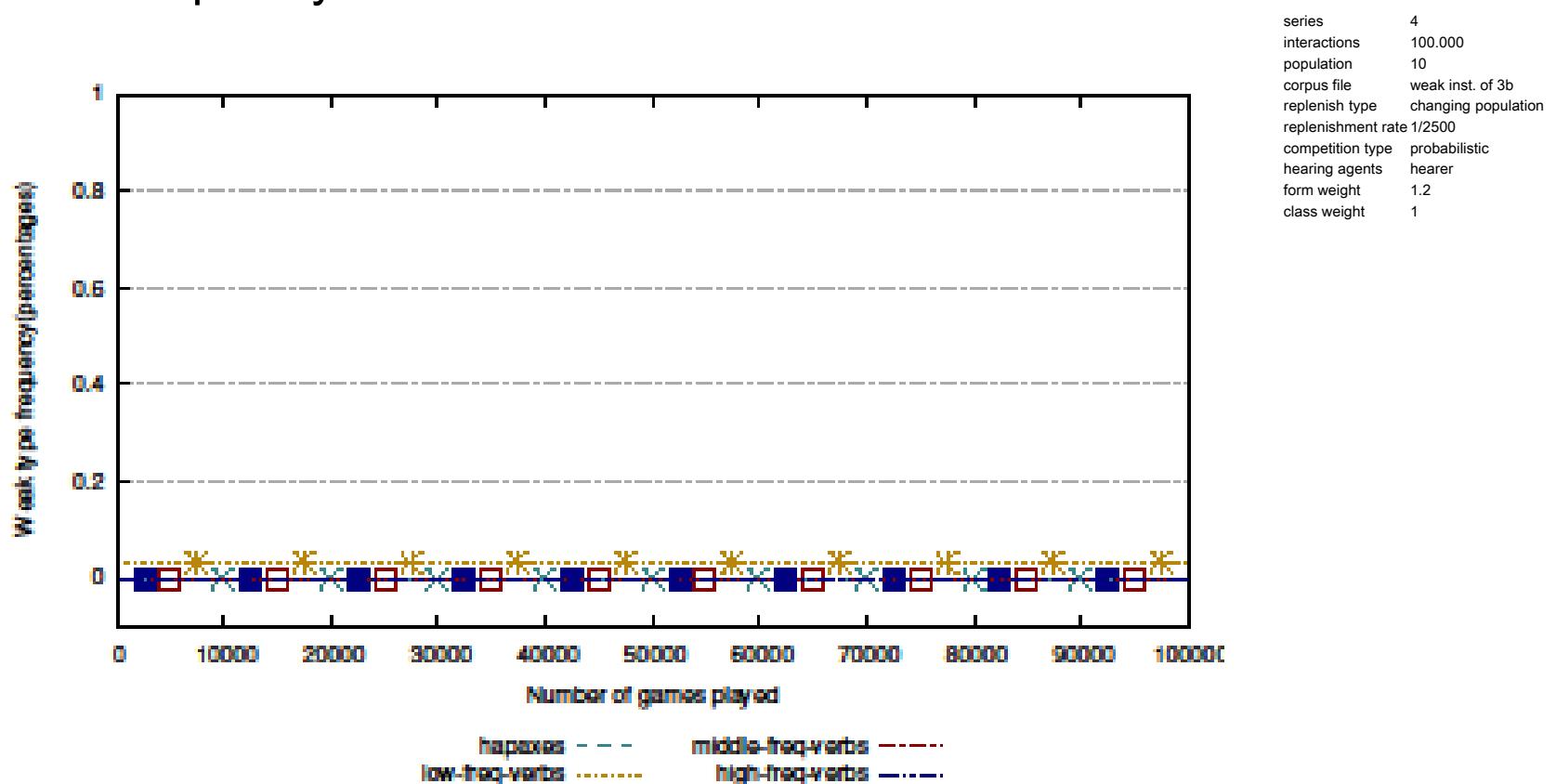
Results

- 7: type frequencies



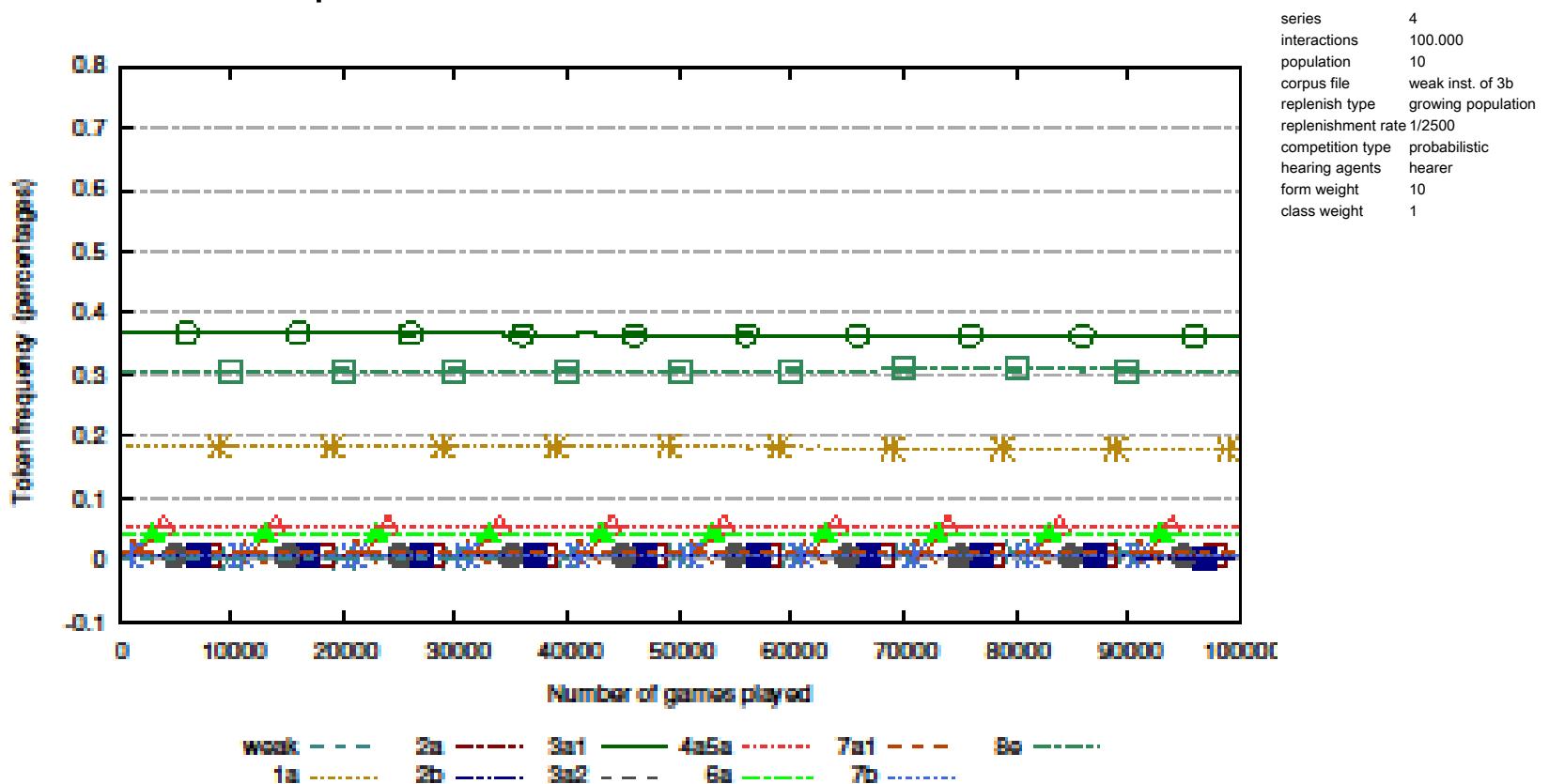
Results

- 7: frequency bins



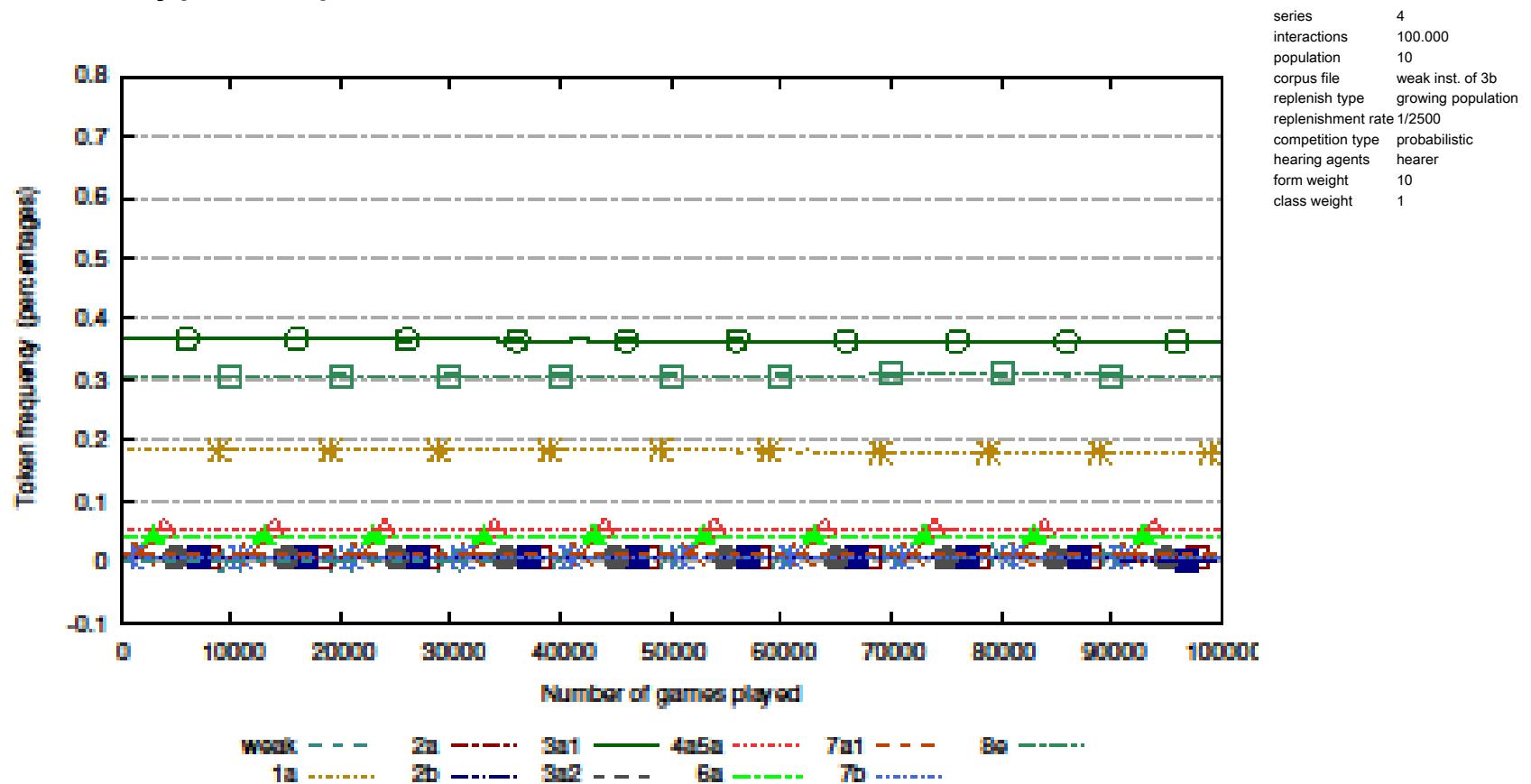
Results

- 8: token frequencies



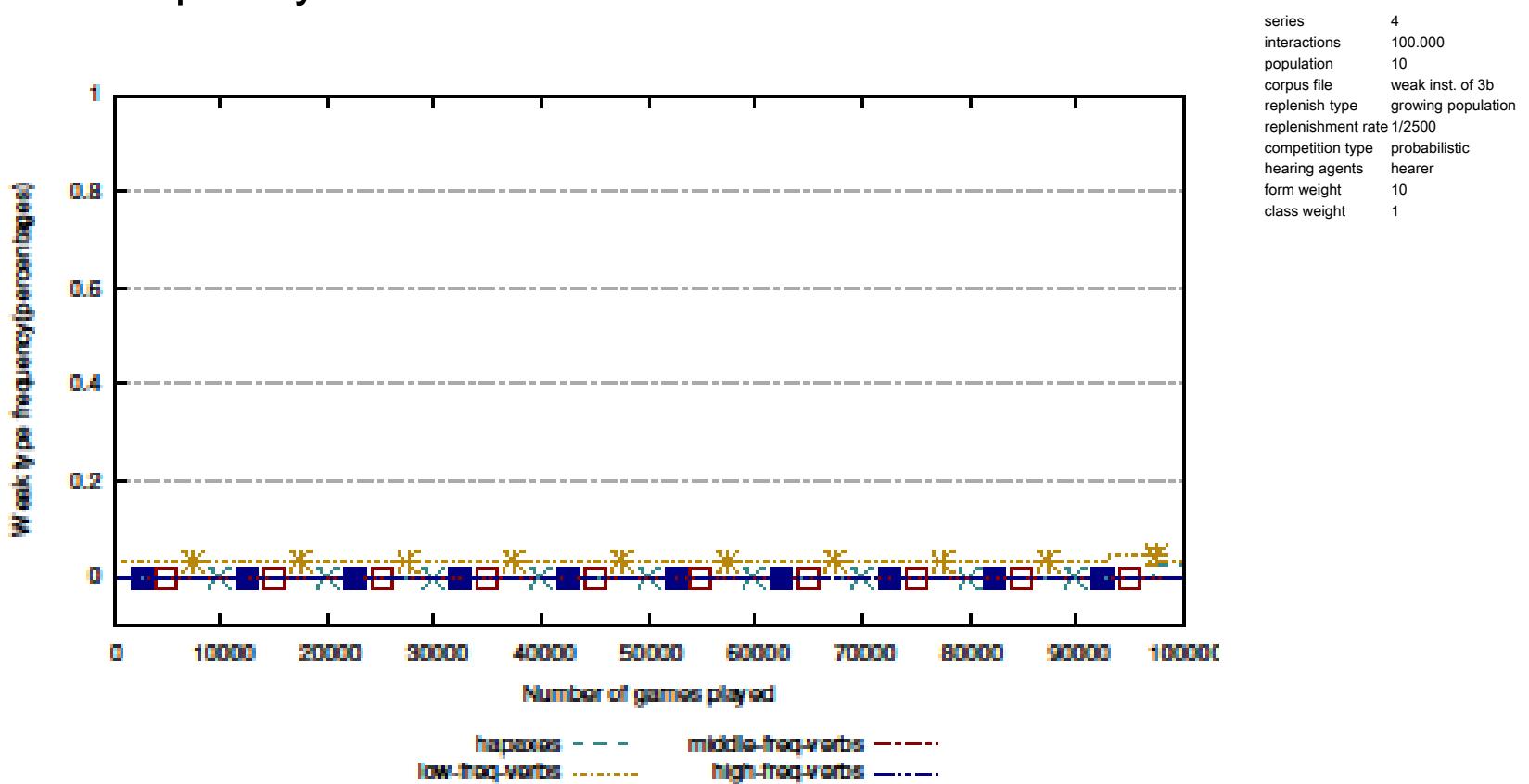
Results

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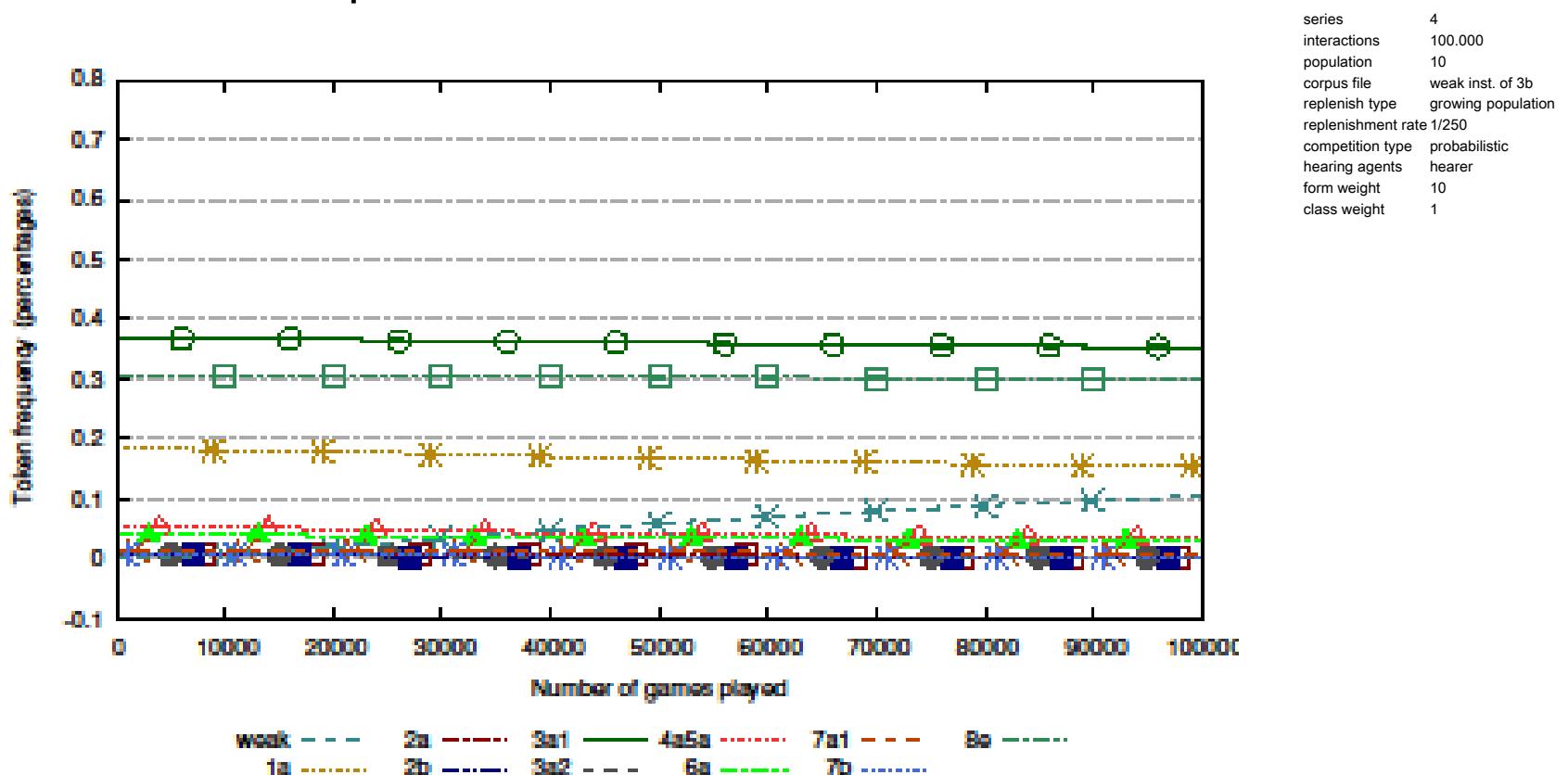
Results

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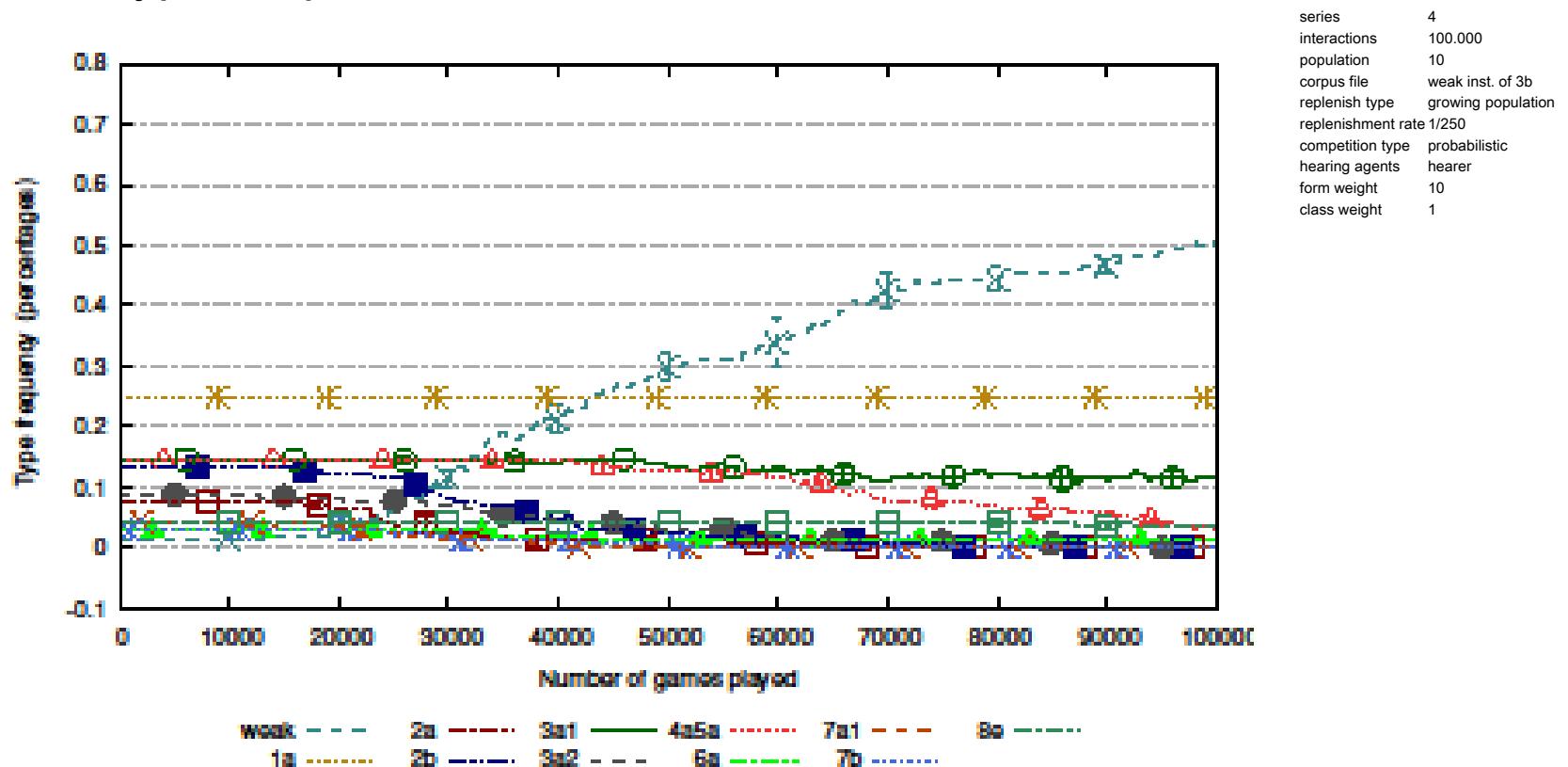
Results

- 9: token frequencies



Results

- 9: type frequencies



Results

- 9: frequency bins

