

Learning allomorphy and segmentation*

Diana Apoussidou

University of Massachusetts Amherst

University of Amsterdam

d.apoussidou@uva.nl

A learnability problem

- How do you learn lexical/underlying representations (i.e. *hidden structure*) from surface forms?
- In e.g. phonology:
 - How do children acquire allomorphy?
 - How do children acquire the right segmentation?

Proposal

- Bootstrapping into the lexicon with morphemic and phonological information
- Lexical representations are encoded as constraints → Direct interaction with the grammar
- Lexical constraints are ranked as other constraints → No specific learning mechanism for acquiring the lexicon
- Acquisition of lexicon and grammar proceeds in an online fashion

Allomorphy

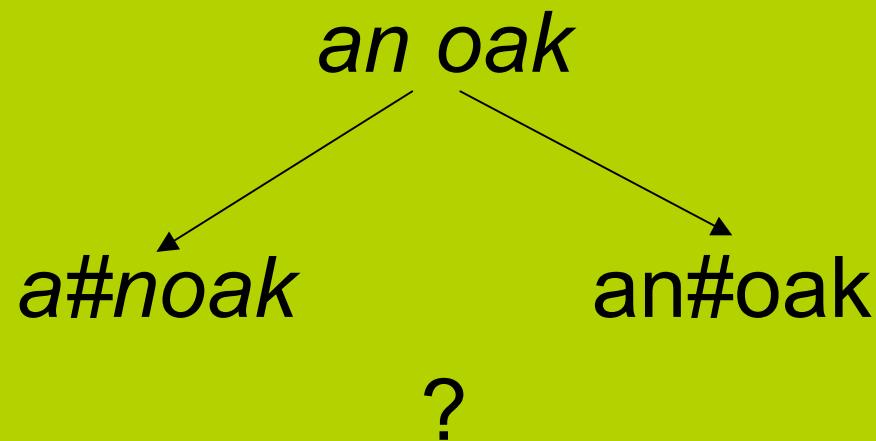
- English: *a pen* but *an oak*
 - allomorphs are listed in the lexicon
 - phonology chooses variant: *a* before consonants, *an* before vowels

Phonology gets to choose

	Onset	*C.C
☞ a+pen /a.pen/		
an+pen /an.pen/		*!

	Onset	*C.C
a+oak /a.ok/	*!	
☞ an+oak /a.nok/		

Segmentation



Help from paradigmatic information

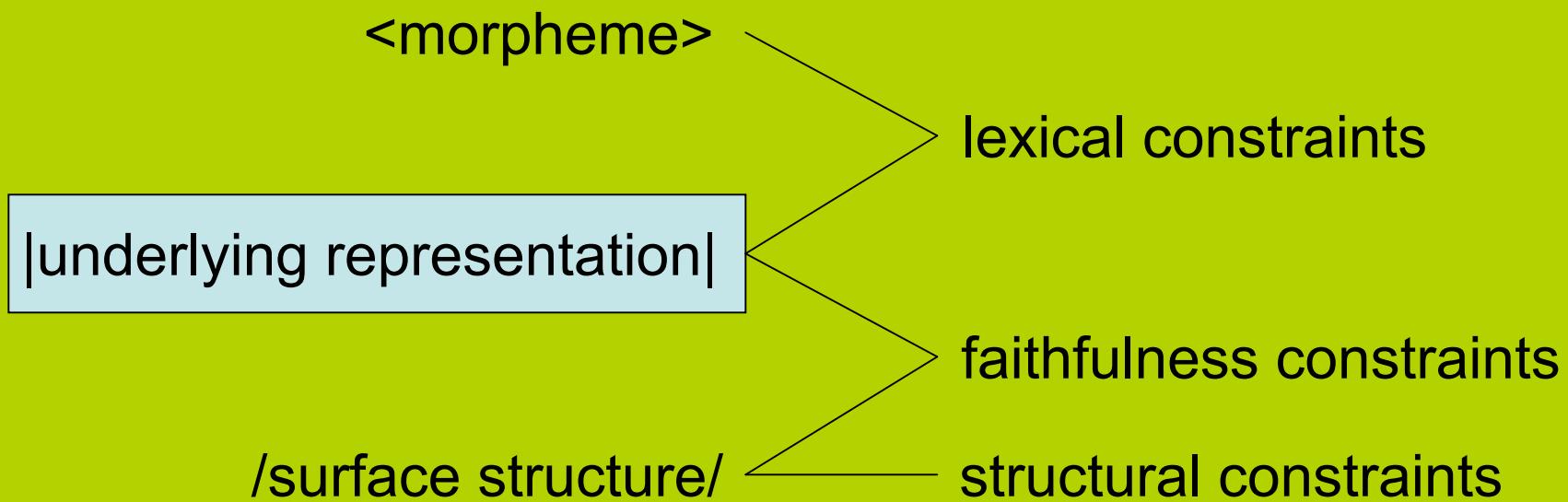
- 
- a pen* → |a+pen|
 - an oak* → |a+nok|
 - big pen* → |big+pen|
 - big oak* → |big+ok|

Problem with Lexicon Optimization

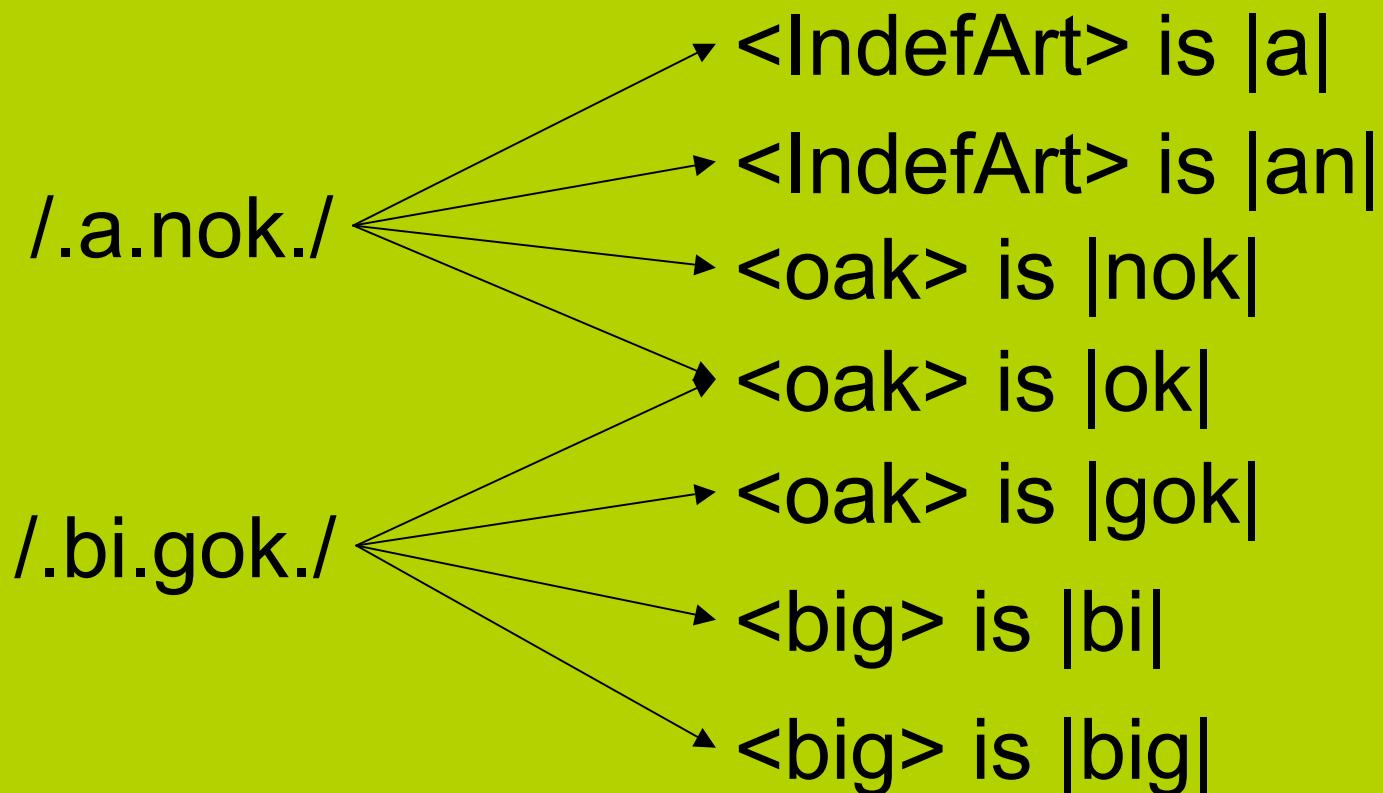
(Tesar & Smolensky 2000)

		Faith	Onset	*C.C
an+ok	/.a.nok./	✓	✓	✓
a+nok	/.a.nok./	✓	✓	✓
big+ok	/.bi.gok./	✓	✓	✓
bi+gok	/.bi.gok./	✓	✓	✓

The model



Positive lexical constraints



A possible learning path

/.a.nok./: |an+oak| or |a+noak|?

Comprehension

<IndefArt+oak> /.a.nok./	<IndefArt> a	<IndefArt> an	<oak> ok	<oak> nok	*C.C	Faith	Onset
⌚ a+noak /.a.nok./		*	*				
an+oak /.a.nok./	*!			*			

Virtual production:

<IndefArt+oak>	<IndefArt> a	<IndefArt> an	<oak> ok	<oak> nok	*C.C	Faith	Onset
👄 a+oak /.a.ok./		*		←*			←*
⌚ a+noak /.a.nok./		*	*!→				
an+oak /.a.nok./	*!			*			

A possible learning path

.bi.gok./: |big+oak| or |bi+goak|?

<big+oak> /.bi.gok./	<big> big	<big> bi	<oak> nok	<oak> ok	*C.C	Onset	Faith
bi+goak /.bi.gok./	*!		*	*!			
⌚ big+oak /.bi.gok./		*	*				

Producing <big+oak>:

<big+oak>	<big> big	<big> bi	<oak> nok	<oak> ok	*C.C	Onset	Faith
bi+goak /.bi.gok./	*!		*!	*			
⌚ big+oak /.bi.gok./		*	*!→				
⌚ big+noak /.big.nok./		*		←*	←*		

Ingredients to modelling

- Constraint set (faithfulness, structural and lexical)
- Training data (pairs of surface forms and morphemic information)
- Learning algorithm (gradual)

Constraints

- 1 Faith
- 2 structural constraints: Onset, *C.C
- 9 lexical constraints:

<oak> |ok|

<pen> |pen|

<oak> |nok|

<pen> |gpen|

<oak> |gok|

<IndefArt> |a|

<big> |big|

<IndefArt> |an|

<big> |bi|

Training data and target forms

<IndefArt+pen> /.a.pen./ → |a+pen|

<IndefArt+oak> /.a.nok./ → |an+ok|

<big+pen> /.big.pen./ → |big+pen|

<big+oak> /.bi.gok./ → |big+ok|

Settings

- Praat (Boersma & Weenink 2007/2008)
- GLA, Stochastic OT
- OTMulti default settings
- Initial randomized ranking
- 400 000 pieces of training data, randomized
- Decreasing plasticity, evaluation noise
- 11 virtual learners

Results: 9 successful learners

IndefArt+oak |an+oak| /.a.nok./ >98.6%

IndefArt+oak |a+noak| /.a.nok./ <1.4%

IndefArt+pen |a+pen| /.a.pen./ >99.9%

big+oak |big+oak| /.bi.gok./ >99.9%

big+pen |big+pen| /.big.pen./ >99.9%

Final constraint ranking

	<i>ranking value</i>	<i>disharmony</i>	<i>plasticity</i>
<big> big	117.505	121.837	1.000000
FAITH	118.706	120.570	1.000000
ONSET	115.087	115.633	1.000000
<oak> ok	110.818	111.082	1.000000
*C.C	106.268	108.195	1.000000
<pen> pen	106.087	105.979	1.000000
<INDEFART> a	104.982	103.426	1.000000
<oak> nok	99.399	100.183	1.000000
<INDEFART> an	95.018	95.273	1.000000
<pen> gpen	93.913	93.334	1.000000
<oak> gok	89.783	92.760	1.000000
<big> bi	82.495	85.188	1.000000

an oak

<1.4%
>98.6%

		117.1	115.9	110.5	105.6	103.9	99.7	96.1	89.8
		FAITH	ONSET	<oak> ok	*C.C	<INDEFART> a	<oak> nok	<INDEFART> an	<oak> gok
	<INDEFART+oak>						*	*	*
	<INDEFART+oak> a+oak /.a.ok./		*						
	<INDEFART+oak> a+oak /.a.?ok./	*					*	*	*
	<INDEFART+oak> a+noak /.a.nok./			*				*	*
	<INDEFART+oak> a+noak /.a.ok./	*	*	*				*	*
	<INDEFART+oak> a+goak /.a.gok./			*			*	*	
	<INDEFART+oak> a+goak /.a.ok./	*	*	*			*	*	
	DEP <INDEFART+oak> an+oak /.a.nok./					*	*		*
	<INDEFART+oak> an+oak /.a.ok./	*	*			*	*		*
	<INDEFART+oak> an+noak /.an.nok./			*	*	*			*
	<INDEFART+oak> an+noak /.a.nok./	*		*		*			*
	<INDEFART+oak> an+noak /.a.ok./	*	*	*		*			*
	<INDEFART+oak> an+goak /.an.gok./			*	*	*	*		
	<INDEFART+oak> an+goak /.a.gok./	*		*		*			
	<INDEFART+oak> an+goak /.a.ok./	*		*		*			
	<INDEFART+oak> bip+oak /.bi.pok./					*	*	*	*

Generalizations to *rat* and *apple*

IndefArt+rat |a+rat| /.a.ræt./ >99.9%

IndefArt+apple |an+æpl| /.a.næpl./ >99.9%

Results: 2 failed learners

<IndefArt+oak>	an+oak /.a.nok./ an+noak /.an.nok./ an+noak /.a.nok./
<IndefArt+pen>	an+pen /.a.pen./ an+pen /.an.pen./

Results: 2 failed learners

<big+oak>	big+oak /.bi.gok./ big+noak /.bi.nok./ big+noak /.bi.gok./ big+noak /.big.nok./
<big+pen>	big+pen /.big.pen./ big+pen /.bi.pen./

Results: 2 failed learners

<|IndefArt+apple> |an+apple| /.a.n\aepl./

<|IndefArt+rat> |an+rat| /.an.r\aet./

|an+rat| /.a.r\aet./

A failed grammar

	<i>ranking value</i>	<i>disharmony</i>	<i>plasticity</i>
<big> big	106.816	106.816	1.000000
<oak> nok	105.880	105.880	1.000000
<pen> pen	105.492	105.492	1.000000
<INDEFART> an	104.893	104.893	1.000000
<oak> ok	100.622	100.622	1.000000
ONSET	100.000	100.000	1.000000
<INDEFART> a	95.107	95.107	1.000000
<pen> gpen	94.508	94.508	1.000000
<oak> gok	93.498	93.498	1.000000
<big> bi	93.184	93.184	1.000000
*C.C	91.800	91.800	1.000000
FAITH	89.874	89.874	1.000000

big pen

24.7%
75.3%

	<big+pen>	106.8 <big> big	105.5 <pen> pen	100.0 ONSET	94.5 <pen> gpen	93.2 <big> bi	91.8 *C.C	89.9 FAITH
24.7%	<big+pen> big+pen /.big.pen. /				*	*	*!	
75.3%	☞ <big+pen> big+pen /.bi.pen. /				*	*		*
	<big+pen> big+gpen /.big.gpen. /		*!			*	*	
	<big+pen> big+gpen /.big.pen. /		*!			*	*	*
	<big+pen> bi+pen /.bi.pen. /	*!			*			
	<big+pen> bi+gpen /.big.pen. /	*!	*				*	

Implications

- Lexicon as computation/constraint ranking → enables direct interaction with the grammar
- Acquiring a lexicon proceeds as acquiring the grammar → no specific learning mechanism needed (cf. Tesar et al. 2003)
- Proceeds online; lexicon and grammar can be acquired simultaneously
- One grammar and lexicon at a time (cf. Jarosz 2006)
- Positive lexical constraints reduce the number of possible underlying forms in learning

Problems

- Some learners fail
- Paradigmatic information does not only help, but can confuse learners

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