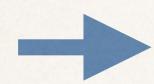
# 進捗報告

全部で29枚あります

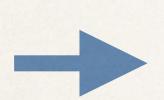
5/19 鈴木啓章

# My research

\* 英語の不規則動詞の減少に関連する人口流入の規模、頻度を検証



- 不規則動詞の中にもルール そのルールと[-ed]で競合(どっちが勝つ?)
- \* 不規則動詞は接尾辞[-ed]を付与する規則 動詞の語形変化に統一



- 統計的な研究
- 不規則動詞は実際どのくらいの頻度で出現するのか
- 規則化は進んでいるのか
- その速さ(具体的に表現できる)

# My research(Cont.)

- \* 不規則動詞の中のルール発見、収束
  - 目標となるルールを定める
  - 繰り返し学習モデルをつくる
- \* 不規則動詞の規則化のための人口流入の割合、頻度
  - 不規則動詞の減り方が計算通りになるには?
  - 上記で収束したルールが競合して失われる

# Quantitative study of the irregular verb

### Strong and Weak Verbs

- \* -ed(-t / de)で活用する語:weak verb(弱変化動詞)
- ❖ 不規則動詞:strong verb(強変化動詞)

母音交代系列による類別分類(古英語段階)

	現在	過去	過去	過分
I	i	a	i	i
II	e	e	u	O
III	e	æ	u	O
IV	e	æ	æ	e
V	е	æ	æ	O
VI	æ	0	0	æ
VII				

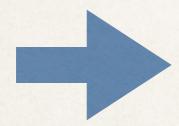
\*鼻音

# Regularization of irregular verbs

- burn burnt burntburned burned
- ridan rad ridon riden
   rode ridden
- wed wed wedwedded wedded

### Frequency and the change of the irregular verb

- \* 不規則動詞の頻度
- \* 年代ごとの変化



高頻度で出現する不規則動詞は(ずっと)不規則を保つ

\*日常的に使われる動詞の3%は不規則動詞

# Corpus

### British National Corpus(BNC)

5000単語以上のテキストファイル(2018個)に限定

\*10M words / 100 million words

出現頻度100以上の動詞8198個中の上位1185個を用いる

• 140 Books (1500 - 1998)

8 million words

# Frequency of irregular verbs(BNC)

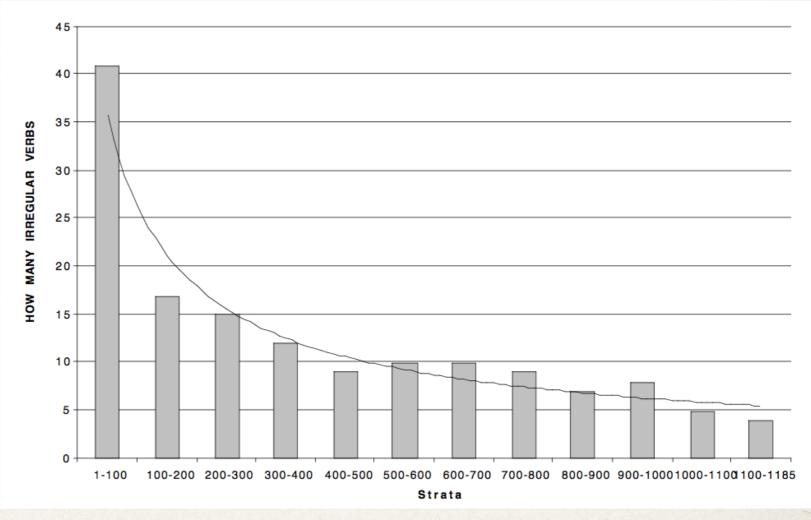
- ・最も高頻度の層に多く存在
- 1-100, 100-200のギャップ大

be, haveなどの頻度と差が激しい

• 高頻度から低頻度まで分布



高頻度の動詞は形を保っている



Glushko(2007) Stratification of Data

# How do irregular verbs turn into regular ones? (Books)

• 年代ごとの動詞出現頻度の変化

規則変化、不規則変化、規則と不規則どちらも存在の3パターン

- \* Regular: adjust, agree, check, merge.....
- Irregular : bleed, cast, uphold, write.....
- Transiting: break, fly, melt, wake....

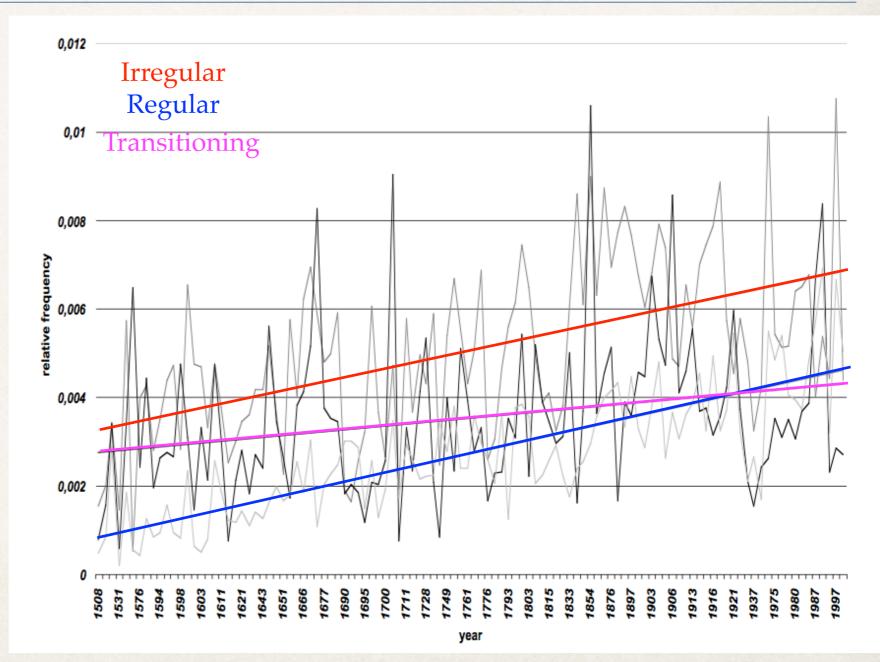
上記3カテゴリの動詞を高頻度、中頻度、低頻度ごとにランダムに10個選ぶ

複合語も含める

hold, uphold それぞれの出現頻度は相関無し

# Change every generation

- ・ 年代を通して不規則動詞の 頻度が最も多い
- 規則化は確実に進んでいる



# Regularization speed?

### Quantifying the evolutionary dynamics of language

\* 不規則動詞の規則化のスピードと出現頻度の関係を式で表現



未来の不規則動詞の数などが予測可能に

# Old, Middle, Modern English

Old English: AD 800

Middle English : AD1200

• Old English: AD 2000

不規則動詞数

177

145

-

98

- \* 不規則動詞はGlushko(2007)同様に様々な本、文献から抜粋
- \*CELEX database(http://wwwlands2.let.kun.nl/members/software/celex.html)を用いて頻度を計算
- \*頻度ごと6段階に分類

# The 177 irregular verbs

freqency	verbs	
$10^{-1} - 1$	be, have	規則化は起
$10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$	come, do, find, get, give, go, know, say, see, take, think	<b>小型只引してみた</b>
$10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$	begin, break, bring, buy, choose, draw, drink, help, reach	
$10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$	teach, throw, understand, walk, win, work, write, arise, bake	赤は既に
$10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$	wake, wash, weave, weep, weigh, wind, yell, yield	
$10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$	warp, wax, wield, wring, writhe bide, chide, delve, flay, hew, rue, shrive, slink, snip, spew,sup, wreak	

起きない

:規則化

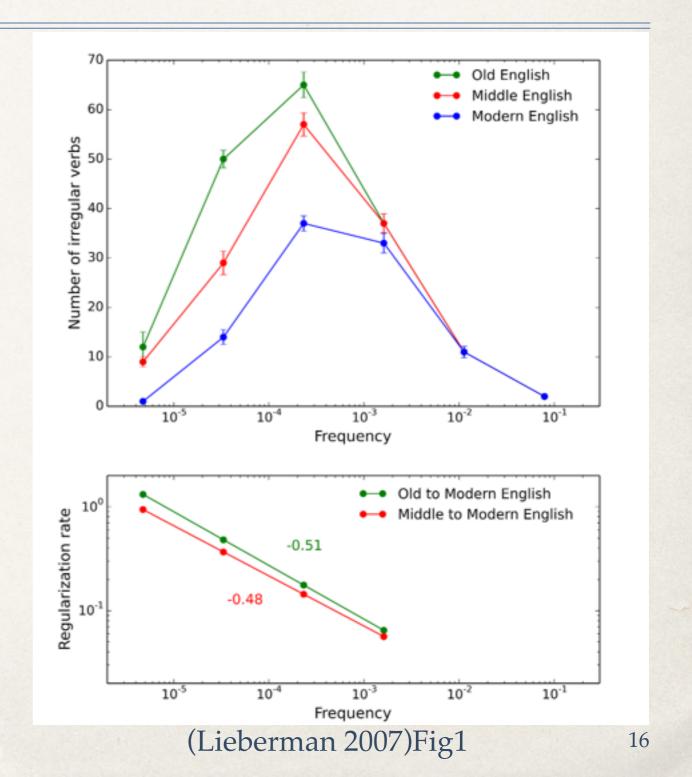
# Distribution and relative regularization rate

- 年代ごとの不規則動詞の分布
  - \* 中頻度の不規則動詞の規則化

- Relative regularization rate
  - \* 規則化までの時間は考慮していない

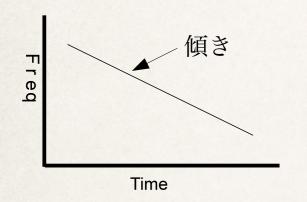
$$Rate = a(frequency)^{-0.51}$$

\* 頻度の平方根に反比例する



# Distribution and absolute regularization rate

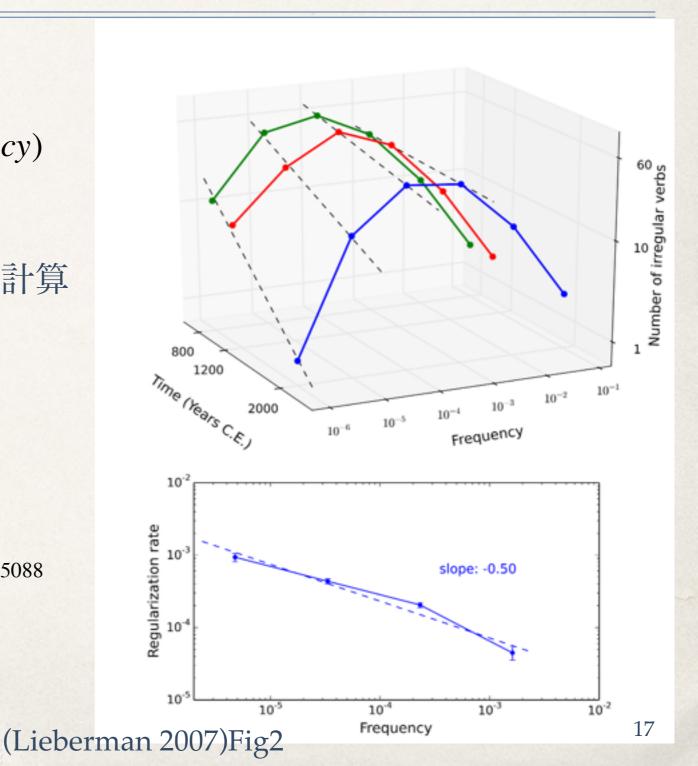
• Absolute regularization rate d(frequency)



時間も考慮して計算

\* 頻度の平方根に反比例する

 $d(frequency) = 2.1328 \times 10^{-6} (frequency)^{-0.5088}$ 



### Prediction

• Proportion:不規則動詞の割合

$$P(frequency, time) = 10^{-d(frequency) \times time}$$

Number

Fig1のModern Englishにおける各点の不規則動詞の数

 $I(number, frequency, time) = number \times P(frequency, time)$ 

●10-5-10-4の500年後の不規則動詞の数

$$I(14,3.33 \times 10^{-5},500) = 14 \times 10^{-4.046 \times 10^{-4} \times 500}$$
  
=  $14 \times 0.627$   
=  $8.778$ 

\*frequency min+max

### Prediction(cont.)

• Proportionから規則化されるまでの時間も求められる

$$time = \frac{-\log_{10}(\text{Pr}\,oportion)}{d(frequency)}$$

●10-5-10-4の頻度を持つ不規則動詞が50%規則化されるまでにかかる時間

$$time = \frac{-\log_{10}(0.5)}{0.000466} = 743.898$$

be,haveのどちらかが規則化されるまで場合38800年以上...

# English strong verbs classification

### List of classes

### I. T/D Superclass

- \* T/D + @o[0/]
- T/D with laxing class
- Overt -T ending
  - Suffix -t
  - Devoicing
  - -t with laxing
  - x ought ought
- Overt -D ending
  - Satellitic laxing
  - Drop stem consonant
  - e-o-o
  - With unique vowel change

### II. E-0 ablaut class

- e o/O o/O) + n
- ❖ Satellitic x o o+n

### III. I - a@kern[2 pointse/ $^-$ Group] ( $^-$ A)

- I a@kern[2 pointse ^]:[I æ -Λ]
- \* I ^ ^
- Satellites x a@kern[2 pointse ^]

```
[i] as in beat [I] as in bit [u] as in shoe [U] as in put [e] as in bait [O] as in lost [o] as in go
```

Pinker,S & Prince, A. On language and connectionism: analysis of a parallel distributed processing model of language acquisition. Cognition 28, p73-193 (1988).

# List of classes(Cont.)

#### IV. Residual Clusters

```
* x - u - x/o+n
```

[i] as in beat[u] as in shoe[e] as in bait[o] as in go

[I] as in bit[U] as in put[O] as in lost

### Pure Suppletion

\* be, go, forgo, undergo

#### Backwards ablaut

- fall, befall (cf. get got)
- hold, behold (cf. tell told)
- \* come, became

- Miscellaneous
- Regular but for past participle
  - \* Add -n to stem
  - \* Add -n to ablauted stem

### T/D Superclass

⋆ T/D + @o[0/] 24 verbs過去、過分で形が変化しない

hit, slit, split, let, set, upset, wet, cut, shut, pub, burst, cast, cost, thrust, hurt etc...

#### \* T/D with laxing class

bleed, breed, feed, lead, mislead, read, speed(+), ?plead(+), meet (iI -> e) hide (en), slide, bite (en), light(+), alight(+!), (aI -> I) shoot

#### Overt -T ending

Suffix -t

burn, ??learn, ?dwell, ??spell, ???smell ?spill, ??spoil

Devoicing

bend, send, spend, ?lend, ?rend build

#### • -t with laxing ix -> e

lose
deal, feel, ?kneel(+)
mean
?dream
creep, keep, leap(+), sleep, sweep(+), weep
leave

x - ought - ought
 buy, bring, catch, fight,
 seek, teach, think

### T/D Superclass(Cont.)

#### Overt -D ending

Satellitic laxing

flee say hear

Drop stem consonant

have make

● e - o - o
sell, tell, foretell (e - əʊ - əʊ)

With unique vowel change do

### E-0 ablaut class

• e - o/O - o/O+n

freeze, speak, ??bespeak, steal, weave(+)( get, forget, ??beget), ??tread swear, tear, wear, ?bear, ??forbear, ??forswear

❖ Satellitic x - o - o+n

awake, wake, break choose

### I - a@kern[2 pointse/ ^ - ^ Group]

### \* I - a@kern[2 pointse - ^] :[I - æ - Λ]

```
ring, sing, spring
drink, shrink, sink, stink
swim
begin
```

#### \* I - ^ - ^

```
cling, ?fling, sling, string, swing, wring stick dig win, spin ?stink, ?slink
```

Satellites x - a@kern[2 pointse - ^]

```
run
hang, strike
?sneak (cf. I - ^ - ^)
```

### Residual Clusters

- \* x u x/o+n
  - blow, grow, know, throw draw, withdraw fly ?slay
- \* e U en
  - take, mistake, forsake, shake, partake
- \* ay aw aw
  - bind, find, grind, wind
- \* ay o I+n
  - rise, arise write, ??smite ride drive, ?strive

### Others

#### • x - Y - x+n

eat
beat
see (possibly satellite of blow-class)
give, forgive
forbid, ??bid

#### Miscellaneous

sit, spit stand, understand, withstand (possibly satellite of I - ^ - ^ class) lie

### Regular but for past participle

- Add -n to stemsow, show, sew, prove, shear, strew
- Add -n to ablauted stem swell

### まとめと今後の方針

- \* 不規則動詞の語形変化のルールが多い
  - どのルールが規則化を起こすのか
  - ・ルールの混用、競合、統一



・規則の発見が困難

イギリスとアメリカでの違いもあり

\* ILMの勉強 不規則動詞の表現