

AN AGENT-BASED MODEL TO EXPLAIN EMERGENCE OF DOMINANT WORD ORDERS IN  
TODAY'S LANGUAGES

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# **ABSTRACT**

## **AN AGENT-BASED MODEL TO EXPLAIN EMERGENCE OF DOMINANT WORD ORDERS IN TODAY’S LANGUAGES**

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In this study, we propose a computational model to explain the emergence of dominant word orders and distributions used by today’s languages. This model combines the preferences for word orders results of small deaf communities that had to produce new languages without traditional language inputs and other up-to-date experimental studies with the concept of iterated learning without real data as a thought experiment. With iterated learning the model reflects the process through of a person picks up new behaviors after being exposed to those others. The model tries to explain how we transfer our word order preferences to our environment. It simulates the biological reproduction and development of communities while also incorporating our thought to be innate biases. It also examines the effects of the natural pressures of language like education, network structures on generations. Furthermore, it presents and tries to explain the results of possible scenarios with different parameters like community size, distribution of biases, communication network types and pressure effects.

**Keywords:** dominant word order, emergence of word order, communicational networks, agent-based model, iterated learning, frequency learning

# ÖZ

## **GÜNÜMÜZ DİLLERİNDE BASKIN SÖZ DİZİMİNİN ORTAYA ÇIKIŞINI AÇIKLAMAK İÇİN AJAN TABANLI BİR MODEL ÖNERİSİ**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

S	Subject
O	Object
V	Verb
ABSL	Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign Language
CTSL	Central Taurus Sign Language
ISL	Israeli Sign Language
NSL	Nicaraguan Sign Language

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Clauses are formed in a certain word order. Many languages are sensitive to word orders, and a dominant word order is important as it includes most of the meaning of the sentence, and different orderings of it can lead to other meanings. For example, the knowledge of who did what to whom can be a knowledge learned by ordering the words appropriately. There is a big difference between “man kisses woman” vs. “woman kisses man” in English. The dominant word order of a language is defined in typology by the order of the three main components of basic transitive sentences: subject (S), verb (V), and object (O). Subject is the one who does the action, that is, the logical subject, verb is the action to be done, and the object is the one who is affected by the action. Logically, we can order these three items in 6 different ways: SOV, SVO, VSO, VOS, OVS, OSV. For example, while the dominant word order for Turkish is SOV (Lewis, 1967) (Erguvanli, 1984), for English it is SVO (Dryer, 2013).

In addition to these, there are also languages that do not conform to a certain basic element sequence. We can call these free word order languages. But the possible word orderings are not evenly distributed amongst the world languages. According to (Dryer, 2013) 41% of languages use SOV as their dominant word order, like Turkish, Korean, Persian. 35% of the languages use SVO as their dominant word order, like English, Chinese, French. 7% of the languages use VSO, 2% of the languages use VOS, 0.8% of the languages use OVS, again, 0.3% of the languages use OSV as their dominant word order as given in world map in Figure 1. Also, 13.7% of the languages use free word order to communicate (Dryer, 2013). In these languages there is also a dominant word order, but other orderings are also possible to convey a true meaning while communicating. True meaning is the meaning that the speaker intends to convey to the listener. Both the speaker and the listener must derive the same meaning from the sentence.

The overall distribution of word orders looks like this: (SOV, SVO) > VSO > (VOS, OVS) > OSV. However, where does this dominant orders and the agreement in a certain order came from is still a matter of curiosity. To explore this, we need to go back a very long time, to our ancestors which is impossible with today's facility. Although experimental studies on the subject give various ideas, a holistic approach is not satisfactory due to the comprehensiveness of the research. While many studies look at the subject from a single or a limited point of view, we hope to provide a model we propose here with many parameters that may affect language evolution. We intend to apply an approach to bring the results of different studies together.

As it was stated, it is not possible to observe the exact stages of the languages spoken in the world from their emergence to the present day. Therefore, in the researches on the subject, mostly the findings obtained from the young emerged sign languages (village sign languages like Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign

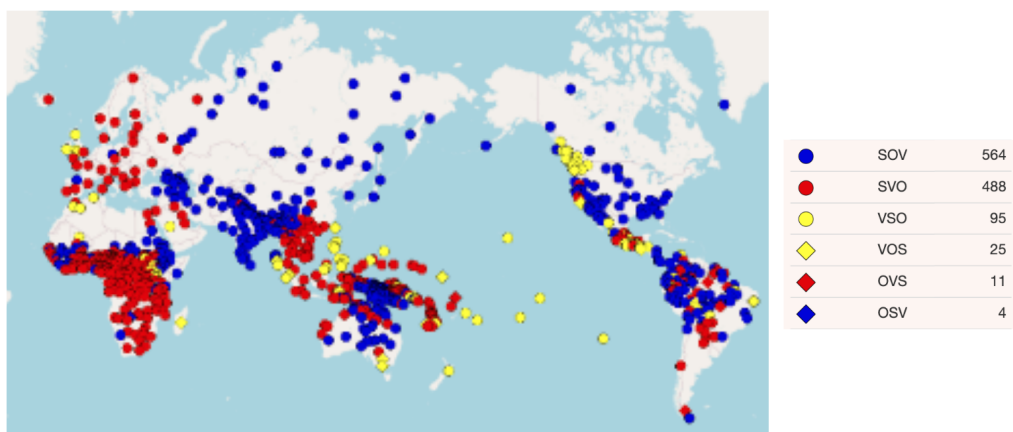


Figure 1: Dominant word order distribution in the world, taken from (Dryer, 2013)

Language (ABSL), Central Taurus Sign Language (CTSL) and Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL)) or the silent gestures (or pantomimes) of the speakers were used. The absence of newborn languages has increased the importance of sign languages and pantomime experiment studies. The findings obtained from these studies enable us to understand what kind of cognitive state we are in before a syntax structure of language is established. All this will enable us to make predictions about the structure and environment in which today's languages emerged from. Since the study we propose is an idea experiment, the contribution of this information should be considered. For example, SOV and SVO are also predominant word orders in sign languages according to (Napoli & Sutton-Spence, 2014) which is consistent with today's word order distribution. This comparative study of 42 sign languages suggests that cognitive/communicative biases are involved in determining the dominant order in a language. These studies mostly done on basic sentences, complex sentences need more deep researches and experiments. So it should be kept in mind that we may have had a bias for the certain ordering in the language.

Furthermore, the way communities are structured can also have an impact on language evolution (Raviv, Meyer, & Lev-Ari, 2020). Community structures try to explain how, how often, and how much time the individuals in the community spend with each other, and/or how much of a common history they have. Changes in language begin and spread through the interactions of individuals in community. Interactions between communities are an important factor shaping the evolution of language. For example young emerged sign languages like ABSL, CTSL and NSL gave us a natural and different information about the way communities are formed as a network structure and they are powerful sources for how they contributed to the evolution of language. For this reason, how the users of these languages are related to each other or how they communicate with each other can be examined. ABSL and CTSL are emerged in small, close-knit communities (Ergin, Meir, Ilkbaşaran, Padden, & Jackendoff, 2018) (Kisch, 2012) and NSL is emerged in a bigger community among deaf homesigners with no previous contact (Senghas, 2010). What is more is that NSL is emerged in a school environment and for that it is different in language formation than ABSL and CTSL. This is important because the language that emerges in small communities where each member know each other very well and the language that emerges in a community composed of individuals who do not know each other well enough and do not have common experiences may not progress in the same evolutionary processes. When these reasons are considered together, their effects on word order and language evolution should also be considered.

Another factor that we think can be influential, such as the structure of the community, is people's personalities. All individuals are different and unique from each other due to both genetic and environmental factors. An effect of different personality traits may also be on learning. Personality, may influence learning attitudes, motivation and ways of learning (Heinström, 2012). For that, personality traits refer to different learning styles and learning rates which may influence the language evolution. In this study, we will use learning rate to evaluate personality. Learning rate, a parameter in many machine learning models, will reflect different personalities in our study.

Considering the above mentioned together, in this study, we cover basic transitive sentences with three components (subject, object and verb). These transitive sentences split into two kinds of sentences: reversible and irreversible transitive sentences. In reversible sentences it is semantically logical and possible to change the places of object and subject in the sentence, i.e. "the girl pushes the boy" is a reversible scenario because if it comes in a random order, the girl might be pushing the boy, and the boy might be pushing the girl. It needs a syntactic clue to convey the actual subject and the object in the scenario. On the other hand, irreversible transitive sentences like "the girl pushes the box" meaning can be understood of context and order ceases to be an important syntactic factor, as the box cannot push the girl in whatever order the subject and object come in. In the experiments described in detail in the second chapter, it has been observed that the human cognitive system works differently for these two types of sentences and people prefer different word orders for the two types of sentences. However, in today's languages, a single order is used regardless of the sentence type. This also needs an explanation.

One of the explanations from (Briscoe, 2000) is that the observed word order frequencies may be the result of genetically encoded biases towards certain orders, as part of the universal grammar hypothesis. This could be a possibility, some word orders may be easier for us from birth. (Goldin-Meadow, So, Özyürek, & Mylander, 2008) suggests that the prevalence of SOV order across the world's languages may arise in part because SOV order is most compatible with how we conceptually represent transitive events. Also, (Givón, 2014) proposes that all living languages today descend from a single common ancestor, a proto-language uses the SOV word order. Thereof, it is possible that SOV and SVO have a special cognitive place.

(Blake, 1988) tries to explain the current frequencies of languages with three principles: "theme-first-principle", "verb-object-bonding", and the "animate-first principle". The frequencies are proportional to the number of principles they realised. According to (Maurits, Navarro, & Perfors, 2010) these three principles are realised in SOV and SVO, two are realised in VSO, one in VOS and OVS and none in OSV. It is also seen that the animacy level of subject and object also affected how we structure the sentences in many studies (Napoli & Sutton-Spence, 2014) (Hall, Mayberry, & Ferreira, 2013) (Goldin-Meadow et al., 2008) (Schouwstra & de Swart, 2014) (Kocab, Lam, & Snedeker, 2018) (Meir et al., 2017), which will be explained in the literature review section in detail.

Similarly, this study is shaped using iterated learning (Kirby, Griffiths, & Smith, 2014). Iterated learning is an approach that contributes to research into understanding language evolution and how language emerges. This approach involves modeling language learning and communication chains to simulate cultural evolutionary processes to understand how language evolves and changes. The process is characterized by the transfer of knowledge from one generation to the next and the change of this knowledge over time. In language evolution, iterated learning is concerned with the transmission of language between communities and its reproduction in subsequent generations. During the evolution of language, one generation learns a certain linguistic knowledge and passes this knowledge on

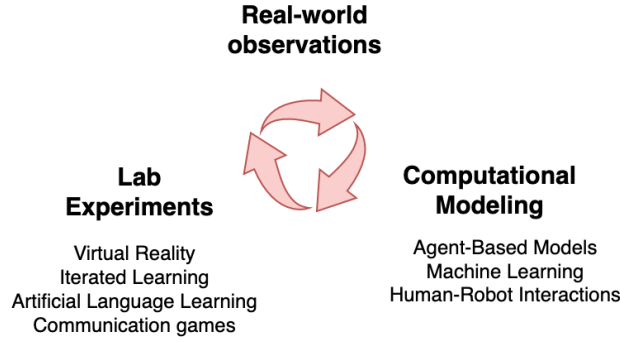


Figure 2: The cycle that contribute the language evolution studies

to the next generations. However, errors and changes in communication may occur during this transfer process. These errors and changes lead to the emergence of new variants of the language and linguistic diversity. By simulating this processes of language, the iterated learning approach is used to understand how language changes, how grammatical structures emerge, and how language diversity evolves. Iterated learning is also used to explore the language acquisition process. Language acquisition is important for understanding how individuals learn and pass on grammatical knowledge to future generations. Iterated learning allow us to have an idea about how language is learned, changed and reproduced by simulating the language learning process. Consequently, this process is applicable for explaining the word orders of today’s languages and and how and why they are structured the way it is now. We think it is a valuable modeling method to explain how today’s languages have come to be this way over long periods of time with many generations.

## 1.1 Research Questions

The current studies propose some explanations for different questions, like why some orders more preferred over others, which are mentioned before, how network communication frequency and network type help to make a language more systematic (Raviv, Meyer, & Lev-Ari, 2019)(Raviv et al., 2020), how different generations behave while transferring the language by iterated learning (Kirby et al., 2014), and so on.

There are several questions this study seeks to answer. These questions also serve as a source for the creation and testing of the model. First, previous studies suggest that SOV is cognitively the most basic word order to start a language. But what if this is not the case? If we start our model with another word order bias, will the word order converge to one of the most frequent orders today, SOV or SVO? Second, how do the community’s size and different network structures affect the dominant word order emergence and evolution speed? We know that not all people are the same. We don’t learn the same way or live the same way. Therefore, there should be an effect of if. We want to observe where the margin of error is different and how these differences will affect the convergence of the word orders. So, what will it change if many/few people change their language? And what does it tell us about real life? Will word orders remain fixed without language changers?

## **1.2 Contributions of the Study**

This study was carried out to fill a few gaps in the literature. Although there are experimental studies and explanations on the subject, human life and opportunities do not allow a holistic study. For this reason, computers and models can enable us to combine different existing views. This study mainly focused on a computational model that connects the current explanations to strengthen our valid understandings and/or give another perspective, and of course expects to benefit the literature. We have adopted the cycle given in 2, real-word observations and lab experiments give us an insight to create a computational model.

The model produced in this study allows us to see how different and many effects affect the today's dominant word order distributions. It tries to be a playground for many people to try, observe and understand. And the good thing is, they don't need to go back or forth a century or so. This model that has not been created in the literature before and has a deficiency. Researchers can try different network models to communicate thanks to the interpretations we made by looking at the community structures of naturally emerged sign languages, different frequencies of communication (data size), different sizes of population, different personality distributions, different starting bias and different numbers of generations to predict. This model will give us a holistic perspective of what has been told in the literature before.

## **1.3 Study Limitations**

First, this is a study based on inferences made upon the behavior of users of languages that have emerged in the near future. It is difficult to generalize to the whole world and to all times. This study captures the current understandings. Also, the study has built upon experimental data and the way of making sense of this data that there is no holistic information due to the limitations of experiments and setups. There is no actual data to feed the model. Hence, not all sentence types (like complex ones) could not be included we only cover the approaches to reversible and irreversible transitive sentences.

## **1.4 Organisation of the Thesis**

This master's thesis shows a model that can help us to understand how the dominant word orders of languages emerged and distributed as today, while connecting different arguments from different studies. The organisation of the thesis is as follows: This first chapter explains the overall topic and general views about the topic, while presenting the research questions, contributions of this study to the literature and giving the limitations of the study.

Chapter 2 represents literature review on the topic. It will give more in-depth information on how the other previous studies contribute and suggests ideas to our study.

Chapter 3 will explain the overall model. There are different steps and stages in the model, all will be covered in this section.

Chapter 4 provides the different experiments setups on the model. And the results of these experiments will be given. Also, it will include explanations to understand how the model works and what the results tell us.

Chapter 5, the last chapter, gives the conclusion and future work of this master's thesis, and overall discussion of the simulation results is presented.



## CHAPTER 2

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In this chapter, related studies are given in detail. Since our study tries to make a model that connects different parameters of emergence in word orders in languages and transmission them to the generations in different circumstances, we need to understand the actual human behaviour. To do that, current literature needs to be examined. There are different studies done on the topic. They will be given to see what has been changed and how we can connect them with our model. This section is divided into three sub-sections in terms of their contribution to the model. The first sub-section tries to give the previous studies on the relationship and implications of nonverbal communication (gestures/pantomimes), newly emerged sign languages, and artificial language experiments were done in labs with word ordering behaviour of humans. The second sub-section examines the studies on iterative learning and reflects the effect of language on the transfer of generations. In the third sub-section, studies on the effect of the size of the community and the network structures on the systematicity of the language will be discussed.

#### 2.1 Gesture Experiments, Emerged Sign Languages, and Dominant Word Orders

We can first understand how gestures help us to convey how humans learn languages. (Goldin-Meadow, 2005) supports that we all learn languages that we are exposed to after we are born. But if we are not able to acquire language as we supposed to be, what if we cannot hear? Human beings need to communicate, so, they will try alternative ways, like gestures. Furthermore, what if deaf people are the first ones in the population? They need to be the bridge between hearing ones and future deaf generations. Examining the word-order patterns in communication systems developed in laboratories is a popular method. Like in the studies, (Hall, Ahn, Mayberry, & Ferreira, 2015), (Hall et al., 2013) which wanted to explore cognitive biases for word order preferences, silent gesture, a practice in which adult hearing individuals transmit information exclusively using their hands and no voice, has been utilized.

Language learners are initially attracted to a language's canonical order (for L1 (Slobin & Bever, 1982); for L2 (Meisel, Clahsen, & Pienemann, 1981), (Pienemann & Johnston, 1987), (V. Cook & Cook, 1993), (V. J. Cook, 1994)), because they are one of the sources to understand who (subject) did something to whom (object). Throughout the years, to comprehend the appeal of word order, there has been an increase in interest in sign languages while understanding language emergence in general. Emerging sign languages allow us to discover language emergence in real-time, which goes well beyond the possibilities of spoken language research. Equally valuable, the gestures of spoken people also help us to understand the cognitive effects of communication.

Most of the works consist of picture/video setups and experiments. Like (Byrne & Davidson, 1985), they carried out four experiments, two of them were with English (a subject-initial language) speaking children and the other two were with Fijian (a subject-final language) speaking children. Children tried to learn a miniature artificial language based on names for two horses and two carts either ordering them in horse-cart or cart-horse. Then, they examined the influence of animacy with toy graders and toy boulders.

They showed that grader+boulder sentences are easier to learn than the reverse. So it is said that the agency of an item makes a representation easy to acquire and they distinct agent/patient property then the animate/inanimate property. Also, the results were the same in both English speaking group and the Fijian-speaking group. Hence, there is no effect of first acquired language's word order, this may be a cognitive bias for putting agents (subjects) before patients (objects).

(Goldin-Meadow et al., 2008) conveyed a cross-linguistic study. They wanted to see whether the language we speak is influential on how we communicate non-verbally. They asked English, Turkish, Spanish, and Chinese participants, where all their native languages have different dominant word orders. Participants carried out two non-verbal tasks: the first is describing an event without speech (using gestures only) and the second is reconstructing an event using pictures. Their results show that speakers' word order for their native languages had no effect on their non-verbal communication. They also found out that all of the speakers of four languages adopted the same ordering behaviour, agent-patient-action (or SOV). This is also the most used word order in many languages, as in newly developing gestural languages, and experimental artificial languages, too. The results showed that humans impose a natural order on occurrences when they are described languages non-verbally and when a new language is created.

(Langus & Nespors, 2010) made two gesture-production experiments and one gesture comprehension experiment on native and normally hearing Italian and Turkish participants, where the languages have different word order preferences (Italian - SVO, Turkish - SOV). In the first experiment, they tested whether participants used their gestures by following their native language's structural regularities. In the second experiment, they used stimuli to get improvised gestures. They wanted to see if there is a shred of evidence for phrase structure in their improvised gestures. In the third experiment, they investigated whether the preferences found in gesture production also appear in gesture comprehension. And finally, they studied the preferences of phrase structure by assessing participants' order preferences for flat prosodic sequences of words in their native language. Results showed that, in the direct connection between the sensory-motor and the conceptual systems, SOV is the preferred order; the SVO order is favored by the computational system of grammar.

Observing different word order preferences in reversible (where both agent and patient are animate) and irreversible sentences (where the agent is animate and inanimate patient), (Gibson et al., 2013) claimed that this state depends on the communicative pressures of semantic factors. SOV is used for irreversible events since it is clear who is doing what to whom (i.e. "MAN-BREAD-CUT"). On the other hand, in reversible events (i.e. "WOMAN-MAN-KISS"), gesturers preferred SVO over SOV by putting the action (verb) in the middle of two animated participants in the event, maybe to reduce any kind of misunderstanding between the agent and patient roles.

SOV is the most used word order in world languages. But where did SVO come from and why? (Hall, Ferreira, & Mayberry, 2014) treated the subject differently and wanted to test whether SVO emerged for a reason, i.e. maybe it is not well suited for describing reversible events (i.e. GIRL KISS BOY). If

we prefer to use SOV in reversible events, that sentence will be "GIRL BOY KISS", but this will only be understood if we know SOV is the agreed word order to be used. If someone uses OSV as their canonical word order, that sentence (now it is BOY GIRL KISS) will be understood as it was the boy who is kissing the girl by the ones who prefer to use SOV as their canonical word order (see Figure 3). Another reason is could be the pressures of efficiency (it is logical to mention agents before patients as a principle, which will rule out many other alternative word orders). They tested speakers of both English (SVO) and Turkish (SOV), by asking them to use pantomime to describe some reversible and irreversible events. Additionally, they gave some participants the task of teaching the experimenter the form of gestures while being consistent about them. These restrictions caused SVO to appear in both Turkish (SOV) and English (SVO) speaking individuals. Their results showed that being efficient, putting subjects before objects in the sentences, and avoiding SOV order for reversible events are the three requirements that SVO permits language users to achieve, and this is said to be at least part of the reason why SVO arises in the world's languages.

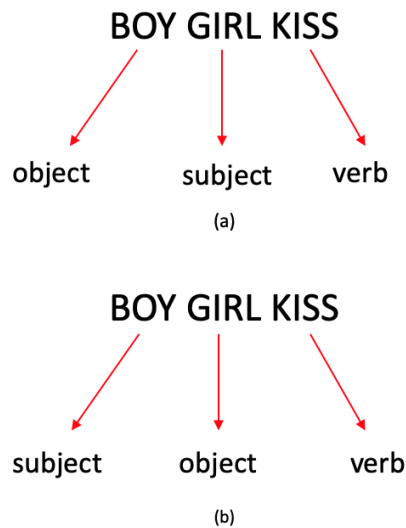


Figure 3: Same order, different meaning

Even if the words are in the same order, the meanings are different: (a) if OSV is the canonical word order and it is the girl who kisses the boy. (b) if SOV is the canonical word order and it is the boy who kisses the girl.

Another work (Schouwstra & de Swart, 2014) also used gesture production to see what causes preferences of SOV than SVO, or vice versa. To do that, they focused on the role of the verb in the sentences. They also mentioned extensional (i.e. throw) and intensional (i.e. think) verbs. Their results for events with extensional events showed that SOV is mostly the preferred order, which is consistent with the previous works ((Goldin-Meadow et al., 2008), (Lanus & Nespor, 2010), (Gibson et al., 2013)). But, events with intentional verbs led to the SVO order instead. They concluded that the meaning of the verb is critical while ordering words in emerging language systems. These results also supported the language evolutionary point, which implies that semantics underlies the early formation of syntactic rules of the language.

(Marno et al., 2015) argued that the emergence of SVO is possible with exposure to a shared lexicon, which makes it possible to liberate adequate cognitive resources to use syntax. Eventually, they argued that SVO is a more efficient word order to express syntactic relationships. They gave Italian (SVO) and Persian (SOV) speakers a set of gestures to learn, and then they asked them to narrate basic events to verify their hypothesis. It was revealed that after enough time, when both groups developed a consistent gesture repertoire, there emerged a coherent usage of SVO. This study is particularly important for the Persian-speaking participants since they switched their native language word order and started to use SVO once they were exposed to a new lexicon and become confident about it.

One piece of information to support the existence of a cognitive bias for SOV might be that the SOV is still dominant today. For example, a cross-linguistic study (Newmeyer, 2000) argued that SOV is the oldest word order used, and different needs and conflicts made other orders emerge. The geographical distribution of word orders around the world also seems to support this opinion. On every continent but Africa, SOV is the dominant word order. SVO, on the other hand, is mostly limited to Africa and Eurasia, with little to no presence in the Americas and Austronesia.

On the side of sign languages, there are different orientations. Naturally emerged sign languages are said to have little or no influence on existing languages. Previous studies on these systems show that there is a great amount of variation in word order preferences in the initial stages of young sign languages. An emerged sign language in Colombia lacks a regular word order preference (Washabaugh, 1986). Likewise, in NSL, (Senghas, Newport, & Supalla, 1997), it is reported that there are different word order preferences in different age groups with no clear tendency towards a certain word order.

Like (Goldin-Meadow et al., 2008), which said that the native language has little/no effect on gestural word order preferences, ABSL (used in a bigger community in Israel) is reported to have a different tendency of word order (SOV) in spite of their regional languages (Hebrew and Arabic - both SVO) (Sandler, Meir, Padden, & Aronoff, 2005), that is pointing out the word order preferences does not always influence by the local speaking language. The preference of word orders of ABSL users shows a systematic variance (OSV-SOV in different event structures) according to more recent research by (Meir et al., 2017).

According to (Meir, Sandler, Padden, Aronoff, et al., 2010), Israeli Sign Language (ISL) has shown an SOV tendency as consistent word order in younger generations. In another study (Goldin-Meadow & Mylander, 1998), it was reported that in an American and Chinese home sign system, the 'subject' in an event is frequently ignored and users preferred the OV order. This again shows that these emerging languages are independent of the languages spoken in the surrounding area.

There are studies that show clear preferences generally after the first generation. (Ergin, 2017) and (Ergin et al., 2018) show that CTSL (used in a small community in Turkey) has no plain word order preference in the first generation, but with the second generation SOV seems to be the dominant order for irreversible events and OSV is for the reversible events, and in the third generation, the previous preferences become more common even OSV is the least prevalent word order. It has been reported that SVO, the most common after SOV, has not yet emerged in this population. Correspondingly, similar results were obtained in ABSL, according to (Meir et al., 2017). Instead of SVO, OSV has emerged in this community, too. This is an intriguing result because SVO is preferred over OSV in today's languages. These results make us ask similar questions again. Is SOV the simplest sort or do we have a bias for it? What caused the emergence of SVO?

The issue of who or what comes first when forming a sentence has also been the subject of many studies. We know that in world languages, subject-predicate before the verb is fine (S>V). To explain this, (Jackendoff, 2002) refers to the "agent-first" principle. This principle says we have a bias that causes us to put the subject before the verb while forming a sentence. This principle is supported by late second language learners (Klein & Perdue, 1997) and pidgin languages (Givón, 1995), who they prone to use subject before a verb to distinguish between roles in a sentence with an agent and a patient. It seems to be defending a cognitive tendency that causes us to use the subject of the sentence before the object naturally. On the other hand, there are also findings that contradict these views. These tendencies may not be observed in newly emerged sign language systems, like dominant OSV order in reversible events in CTSL and ABSL. This may undermine the validity of the "agent-first" principle. The principle alone seems to be not enough, other pressures should have also taken place in these systems. In this regard, (Meir et al., 2017) tried to explain this situation with the animacy property of the characters in the event. It argued that regardless of whether it is a subject or an object, the human or the character most similar to a human being is put forward. But these principles, again, due to limited test cases, cannot be fully defended as true or false, as many events were left out. For example, sentences with inanimate subjects (with animate/inanimate objects) in new languages have not yet been studied. Likewise, situations where animal subjects and human objects are present, or where human subjects act on animal objects, were not studied yet.

The approaches to studying word order mentioned so far can be summarized as follows:

- a consistent word order may be absent in the very initial stages of a young natural system,
- there are cognitive biases (independent of surrounding/native languages) and communicative pressures shaping word order preferences, and
- considering the prevalence of SOV and SVO, there is so far robust evidence for the S>O pattern, displaying a bias for the agent preceding the patient.

On the other hand, (Schouwstra, Smith, & Kirby, 2020) claimed in experimental studies (like gestures, and pantomimes) that people prefer an unnatural way. In such cases, although people prefer or have a chance to choose a certain word order to describe certain kinds of events, it is stated that people actually prefer to use the same order during actual natural speech. So, regardless of the types of events, we prefer to use the same order while talking. Taking all these into account, they argued that repeated use will eventually lead to regularity rather than naturalness.

## 2.2 Learning Models and Iterated Learning

There are different proposals on how learning occurs as a model. Models that involve learning the language from various aspects, including word learning, and frequency learning, have been proposed. However, a model of word orders does not exist so far. This study is essentially a model proposal to fill this gap. Yet, for our model, we are influenced by a few of the studies. Since there is no consensus on how language is learned, only the insights and studies we used for our model will be given here.

(Tenenbaum, 1999) proposed a framework based on the principles of Bayesian inference to capture human concept learning from examples. In the study, it was supported that a given collection of instances can provide significantly more information about the concept to the Bayesian learner, who can

then use this knowledge to rationally estimate the likelihood that any new item will also be an instance of the concept. The proposed system consists of 3 components: the first is a prior probability distribution across a set of potential concepts in the hypothesis space; the second is the likelihood function to compute the probability of each hypothesis with the help of the provided set of utterances, finally, the principle for which has the learner calculate the likelihood of applying a concept to new objects by averaging all hypotheses' predictions and weighting them according to their posterior probabilities. This study is important because it shows how it is possible for people to learn and generalize concepts from just one or a few examples which also support actual human behaviour. Although it may not be compatible fully, we will use the main components of this work. We will map concept learning to word order preferences.

One model that we considered is the iterated learning model where language is treated as cultural knowledge by (Smith, Kirby, & Brighton, 2003). Iterated learning is a way of transmitting information from one individual to the other. An individual's learning is provided by the other individual's output of their learning. At each utterance, each learner sees data, forms a hypothesis, then, produces the data for the next learner (see Figure 4). The aim of this process is simply to investigate the cultural evolution of linguistic structure.

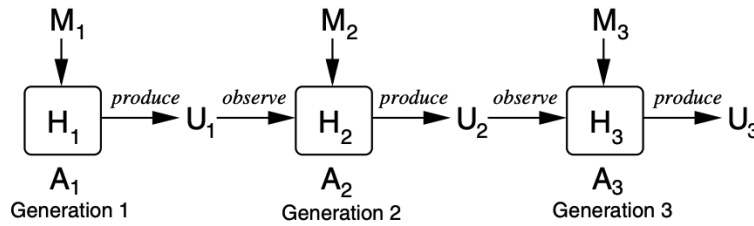


Figure 4: Iterated learning model

This model is also related to Bayesian inference as shown 5. During each learning process, each learner updates their beliefs based on the rational procedure. For this study, for example, the preferred order to describe a reversible/irreversible event will be updated for events in related classes.

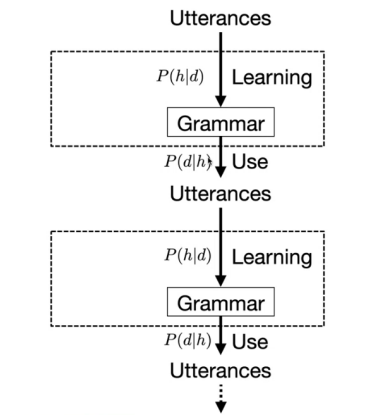


Figure 5: Modeling iterated learning based on the hypothesis

Another study (Griffiths & Kalish, 2007) combined the ideas of iterated learning and Bayesian inference in an agent-based model. They created a model where learners compute a posterior distribution by combining prior knowledge of a language with the provided data. They showed that the prior and the amount of data they provided affected the whole model when they applied iterated learning. They argued that the problem is choosing the maximum probable posterior. Then, they suggested a variant of the EM algorithm. They showed how iterated learning fits into language acquisition and create a connection between spoken and written languages; this suggests that information transferred through iterated learning will eventually come to represent the learners' ideas.

For learning the meanings of words, (Xu & Tenenbaum, 2007) proposed a Bayesian framework. Their theory simply described how learners may draw valid conclusions about a word's referents from a few examples by using inductive reasoning that combines prior knowledge of the word's meaning with the statistical structure of the observed cases using Bayesian inference. They included how adults and children differ when learning. They have done three experiments on adults and children. In three experiments, both adults and kids acquired referents for item categories at different levels, testing the predictions of the Bayesian approach. The Bayesian explanation outperformed competing theories in terms of both quantitative model fits and the ability to explain major qualitative events. Then they showed how Bayesian word learning models were more applicable. Of course, we must not forget that this model also only deals with simplified versions of real challenges as most of the models presented.

(Kirby, Cornish, & Smith, 2008) wanted to test the iterated learning paradigm with an artificial language learning experiment with humans in the laboratory. This study mainly supported how the previous mathematical and computational models of iterated learning can really be applied in the actual world. Iterated learning is said to be the explanation of the cultural transmission of the language with particular and natural constraints of language. Their experiments showed that iterated learning is a vigorous model for understanding the behavior of humans in transmitting language to generations. Another study (Kirby et al., 2014) also showed how iterated learning helps us to understand the origins of a language. They reviewed previous studies of iterated learning. In this study, they used computational simulations of agents; mathematical modeling; and laboratory experiments to support and show the power of iterated learning.

Meanwhile, some linguists emphasize the importance of frequency of occurrence in language learning. Our model, mainly, adopts the idea of frequency learning. Frequency learning refers to learning an information by repetition. This method of learning is characterized by the frequent repetition of knowledge and its concentration in the process of repetition. For example, when learning a language, repeating words frequently and repeating learned structures can be a common frequency learning strategy to increase vocabulary. Similarly, for our study, people memorizes word orders used for events by constantly repeating and updating their information. Similarly, the use of language plays a fundamental role in learning grammar rules and structures. Usage-based learning emphasizes the functional use of language, which is important in language learning. Learners naturally grasp grammar rules and structures in real communication situations and develop their grammar knowledge with practical applications. This approach focuses on the functionality of language and its real-world applications in language learning. It also emphasizes the role of specific examples in the learning process in the exemplar-based approach. Instead of abstract rules or prototypes, instance-based learning involves storing and retrieval of individual instances or instances to make decisions and categorizations. It is said that the frequency with which we encounter information provides learning with what we associate with it. As the (Schouwstra et al., 2020) indicates, where the pressures for naturalness and regularity

collide, naturalness will give way to regularity as word order becomes traditional through repeated and frequent use. In this study, we propose a model that combines these ideas.

The article (Ellis, 2002) tried to demonstrate how the frequency of input has a profound impact on language acquisition. The way of humans form sentences and syntax are affected by the frequency provided. It is the result of the learning of many constructs and the frequency-biased abstraction of their internal regularities. The categories and patterns that make up linguistic regularities are said to be formed through given inputs and experience. They advocated that language change is greatly explained by frequency. It is finally concluded that the sensitivity of learners to the frequency in many linguistic areas has effects on how implicit and explicit learning theories interact.

Another study (Lieven, 2010) wanted to examine the connection between children's language acquisition and the frequency of morphological, lexical, and syntactic forms as their input with some brief counter-arguments towards the effects of frequency in language learning. They have reported that they explored several variables that interact with the frequency effect since children do not have a simple way of mapping the input string directly. Their study was done in English. They tested this frequency-based explanation with this empirical work they have done. In the end, they discussed a relationship between the relative frequency of forms in the input of infants and errors, including morphological errors, optional infinitive errors, and accusative-for-nominative errors.

A study (Ambridge, Kidd, Rowland, & L., 2015) wanted to prove the role that the frequency effect plays in language learning. They wanted to prove that the frequency effect must be considered in children's language learning. They studied simple syntactic constructions along with other respects of children's language acquisition and then presented theories. In the study, it was reported that the high frequency provides early acquisition, brings systematization while causing errors against competing forms, and also, interacts with the pattern learning mechanisms. Henceforward, this study documented the importance of frequency, regardless of any other language acquisition explanation.

Finally, a few models that we have influenced and adapted to our own model can be found on GitHub. We were altered by the materials of Labs 2, 3, and 4, used in Simulating Language class, one of which was taught at Edinburgh University (Kirby, Smith, & Spike, 2022). Lab 2 is the simplest way that we could start. It is a simplified version of the model in (Tenenbaum, 1999), which is a simpler version of the model in (Xu & Tenenbaum, 2007) word learning. The model allows us to create meanings for words as referent lists. Then, a hypothesis space is created and Bayesian rules take care of the rest. Lab 3 model is a simple Bayesian model of frequency learning. This model allows us to explore the effects of the prior and the data on frequency learning as in the model (Hudson Kam & Newport, 2005). Finally, Lab 4 presents us the iterated Bayesian learning model. This model combines the replication of the iterated learning model of the evolution of frequency distributions (Real & Griffiths, 2009) and is built around the Bayesian model of frequency learning/regularisation from the Lab 3 model. This model also allows us to explore the effects of learning biases.

Also, we have gotten ideas from the tutorial of agent-based models tutorial (Raviv & Thompson, 2018). In this repository, Part 3 has a complex model to represent a population of agents that interact with each other. Agents have different personality types (such as stubborn or flexible, which is a parameter affects learning flexibility). Then multiple simulations can be done with different random populations in this model.



### 2.3 Network Structures

Another issue that this study deals with is the structures of communities. Of course, today there are communities that communicate in different sizes and in different ways. A previous study reveals that the size and social structure of the community may play an important influence in the evolution of language ((Lupyan & Dale, 2010); (Meir & Sandler, 2019); (Raviv et al., 2019)). It was theorized that emerging sign languages that emerge in tiny groups (i.e. village sign languages) had less conventionalized structure. According to (Meir, Israel, Sandler, Padden, & Aronoff, 2012), languages forming in larger groups and/or communities with less common heritage (deaf community sign languages, for example) tend to be more uniform.

(Kocab, Ziegler, & Snedeker, 2019) used a laboratory setting to investigate how word order preferences vary with different parameters: learning biases, size of the community, and the amount of data that participants are exposed to. Their results showed that the size of the population and the amount of data they are exposed to play a significant role in language convergence. If the participants were exposed to data from one and single speakers, results show that listeners learn with frequency, and variability was seen to persist over three generations. But with the same amount of distributed data from multiple speakers, frequency learning was reported to be failed. They showed that there is a more prominent bias for SOV than OSV and VSO. In addition, it is reported that the effect of the amount of data exposed from multiple speakers contributed greatly to frequency learning.

(Ergin, Raviv, Senghas, Padden, & Sandler, 2020) investigated the word order variability to test the hypothesis. They searched how word order becomes a standard in new communication systems that differ in their social structure and community size by using real data. The results showed that there is significantly more variance in word order preferences in CTSL as opposed to those in ABSL, both within and across signers: CTSL signers show less convergence as a community and are less consistent in their own productions. These results support the hypothesis that the size of a language community has an effect on conventionalizing in the early stages of language emergence: the language of bigger communities is more uniform in structure than that of smaller communities.



## CHAPTER 3

### THE MODEL

In this chapter, we will explain the dynamics of our model and how we adopted the information mentioned in Chapter 2.

The primary linguistic process under examination in our study is the word order preferences in reversible vs. irreversible occurrences. In the previous section, we have given that events involving two characters from the same semantic category (animate-animate, or reversible events) present a communicative pressure on people. The roles of the agent and the patient (i.e. male or female) suffer from ambiguity, especially since there is no systematic preference for word order in young emerging communication systems. On the other hand, it is unlikely to experience ambiguity in non-reversible situations. As in an earlier example, it will be the man who cuts the bread, since bread will not be the subject here to cut the man, it will be understood correctly by the listener no matter how the sentence is formed if all other conditions are normal.

Our model consists of three main components: an individual learning agent class with appropriate attributes and functions; communication functions under different network types of the population of these agents; and finally a series of functions to run the iterated learning model to update agents' information according to the information exposed.

Basically, at the agents level, agents choose random values from existing lists according to the current weights of their biases correspondingly and start the learning process about it, then, update their existing knowledge with frequency learning logic given in Figure 6. Here, as we understand from the previous studies, we have separated reversible and irreversible sentence weights in the model, since our approaches to reversible and irreversible sentences are different. Despite this distinction, the dominant word order in languages evolves as a single type, unless you make such a distinction. We aim to see that in this model as well. In other words, even if there are different sentence types, we want to see if one and only one dominant word order will emerge in the language.

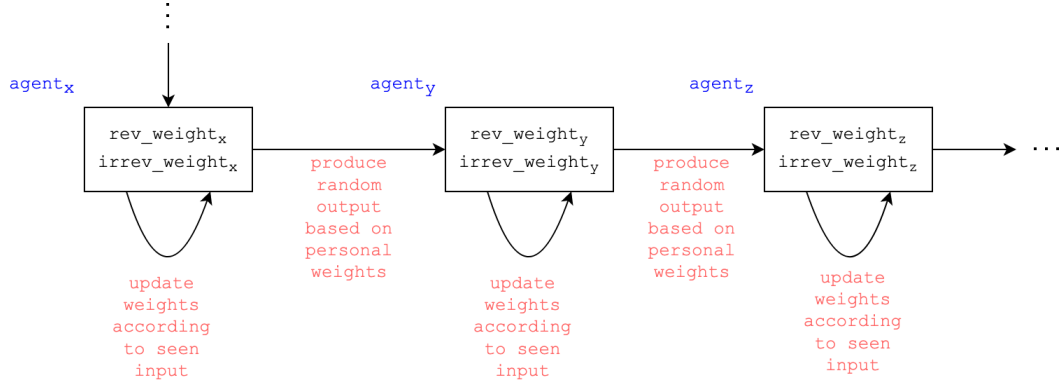


Figure 6: Learning process of agents

At the iterating learning level, populations are created and start communicating, then, each population (i.e. 3-4 generations that live together) updates their knowledge according to their communication preferences, then, feeds the next generations given in Figure 7. This structure is a novelty to the traditional iterated learning model: instead of transferring knowledge from generation to generation, it involves transferring information from the multiple generations that can live together to the next multiple generations living together.

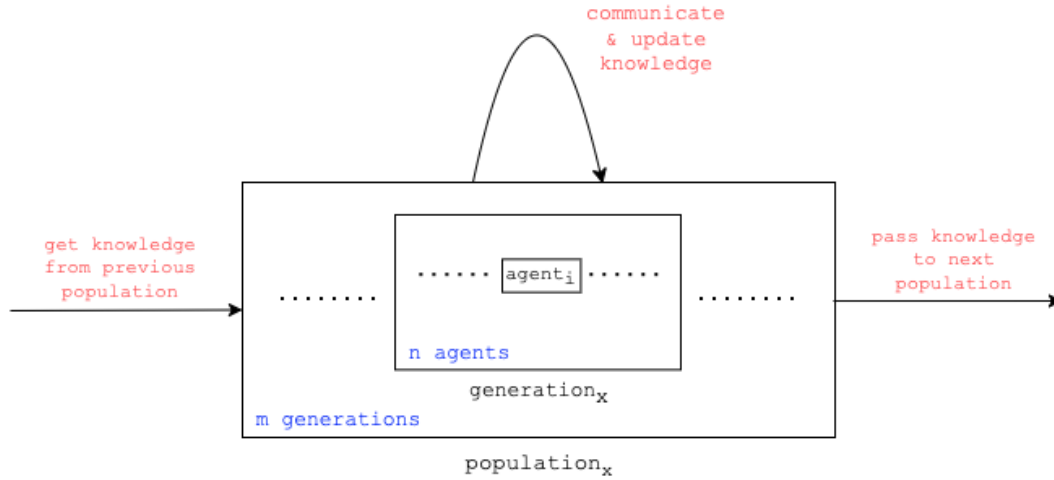


Figure 7: Iterated learning process of populations

### 3.1 Global Variables

There are some fixed variables in the model. Some will be modified throughout the simulating process (i.e. the number of children, starting biases, error/pressure rate, communication tendency for a word order); some will remain still (i.e. personalities, sentence types list, sentence weight list, and basic word orders list).

## 3.2 Agents

Agents are the units that represent people in this model. They have various attributes and functions. These will be explained in this section.

### 3.2.1 Attributes

Attributes are the properties held by the agent class. All agents have generation numbers, personality types, reversible weights, and irreversible weights. If an agent is from the first generation, it receives starting bias weights; if it is from another generation, it receives the average weights of its mother's and father's weights, as they will learn the language they will be exposed to from birth from their parents.

The generation number increases when the current generation has children, and these children get that generation number. This generation number is important for the generations living together to form a population. A population is usually a community of 3-4 generations living together. In addition to these, there is also personality information. There are currently 2 types of personalities for this version of the model: flexible and stubborn. These will affect the degrees of learning when agents update their weights for sentences to which they are exposed. Flexible agents will learn the word order they encounter faster (a larger rate value will be added to the current weight distribution), while stubborn ones will learn slower (a smaller rate value will be added).

Each agent will produce word orders to communicate with other agent/s. Here, it is assumed that agents can distinguish reversible and irreversible sentences. For these two sentence types, agents separately record the word orders as weights that they encounter/hear. These weights represent the corresponding order in the fixed word order list defined at the beginning. An example is given in Figure 8.

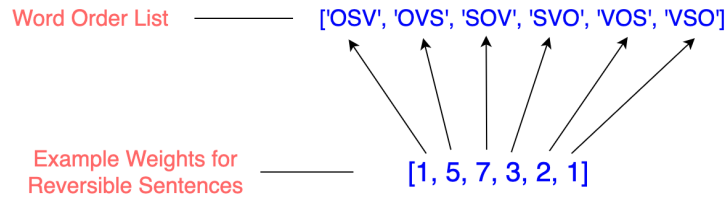


Figure 8: Example weights of corresponding word orders

### 3.2.2 Learning Process: Updating Weight Functions

Our model is based on matching the exposed word order with the related sentence type and then updating the weight of the corresponding word order. The basic process is explained in Figure 9. However, with different personalities and different pressure from the environment, agents update their weights differently. Pressure can be caused by education, network, or generation. Education is repressive because it aims to make people learn the same way by reducing flexibility in the language. Education makes each agent obey the rules and learn in the same way. Besides, networks we build with our environment can also help with regularity in language. In the studies, (Raviv et al., 2019)(Raviv et

al., 2020), we have mentioned in the previous section, we said that larger groups create more regular languages. Therefore, larger and regular groups can provide regular languages.

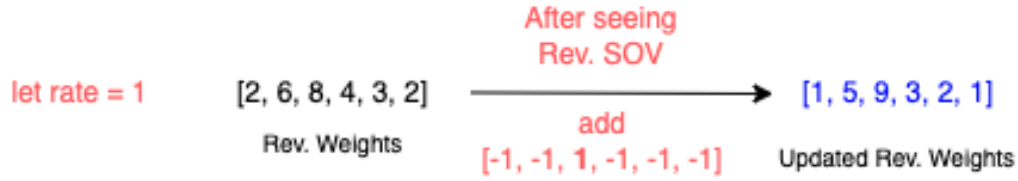


Figure 9: Example basic updating weights for an exposed sentence

Weights update functions are performed by adding a certain value to the corresponding word order in the sentence type encountered while handling personality traits, they will add a negative rate to reduce other word orders than the encountered one. For example, if learning takes place, the agent will update the weight of the corresponding word order in the sentence type it encounters. If the agent has a stubborn (S) personality, it will accept the situation hard and learns slowly, that is, it gives a low weight value to the encountered word order and add a negative low value to other word orders; if the agent has a flexible (F) personality, it will give higher weight to the word order encountered and add the negative of this higher rate value to other word orders. These functions return a list of values to add the agent's current weight list of the corresponding sentence type.

Although the weight update function works in a similar way in the pressure environment, the agent degrades the value equally from the other word orders while updating the word order it encounters as in Figure 10.

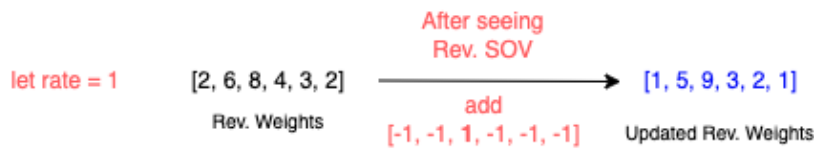


Figure 10: Example basic updating weights

Some languages may tend to use certain word orders. These languages may be languages such as English which generally accept single word order. Although such dominance is not evident in the emergence of language, it may emerge over time due to this tendency in language. The weight update function works in this kind of pressure environment, the agent degrades the value equally from the other word orders while updating the word order it encounters and also to the word order to which the language tends as in Figure 11.



Figure 11: Example updating weights with the tendency in the language

### 3.3 Generations & Populations

Generations indicate a group of people (in our case, agents) born and living at about the same time. In this study, we will use the term "generation" as the birth order. For example, while the generation number of the first agents of the community is 0, the children of this first generation will be considered Generation 1, the children of Generation 1 will be considered Generation 2, and so forth. Here, it is necessary to distinguish between the first generation and the following generations. Communities will be built on their first generation.

#### 3.3.1 First Generation

Unlike other generations, the first generation does not have a traditional input for language. So, we have to assume that there is no other generation to learn the language from. In this case, this generation should give direction to the language. The agents of this generation are given the starting bias. According to their bias, they create word orders to communicate.

#### 3.3.2 Children

In the model, each pair of agents can have 1 to 3 children. For example, in Figure 12, a pair of random agents, in the same generation, have three child agents. It has been observed that a healthier and more realistic population distribution is created in the trials created with these numbers of children.

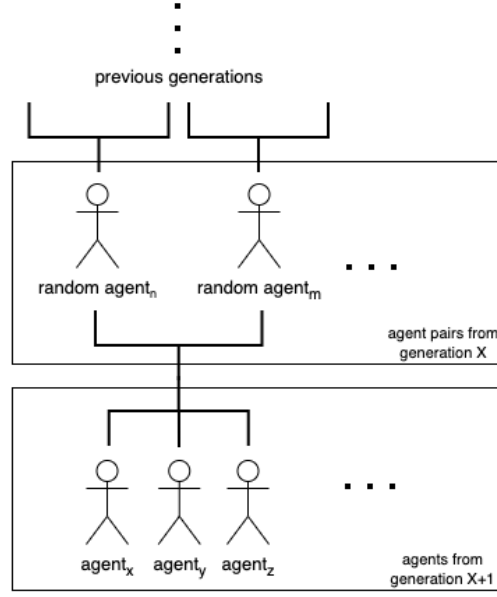


Figure 12: Example for the process of creating a next generation.

### 3.4 Communication Process & Network Types

Word order transfer via communication will be given and explained in this section. The proposed model's communication process closely relates to how agents form a community. In some cases, forming a community can be one-on-one (point-to-point). Another way to form a community is where one speaks and others listen (star). Where there are random conversations in a particular group and everyone listens (multiple stars in a group), or where everyone can listen to everyone else speak (totally connected/mesh). These were created from network topology types in computer science (Contributor, 2022) as expressed in Figure 13 and were inspired by the works (Raviv et al., 2019)(Raviv et al., 2020) and all will be explained separately.



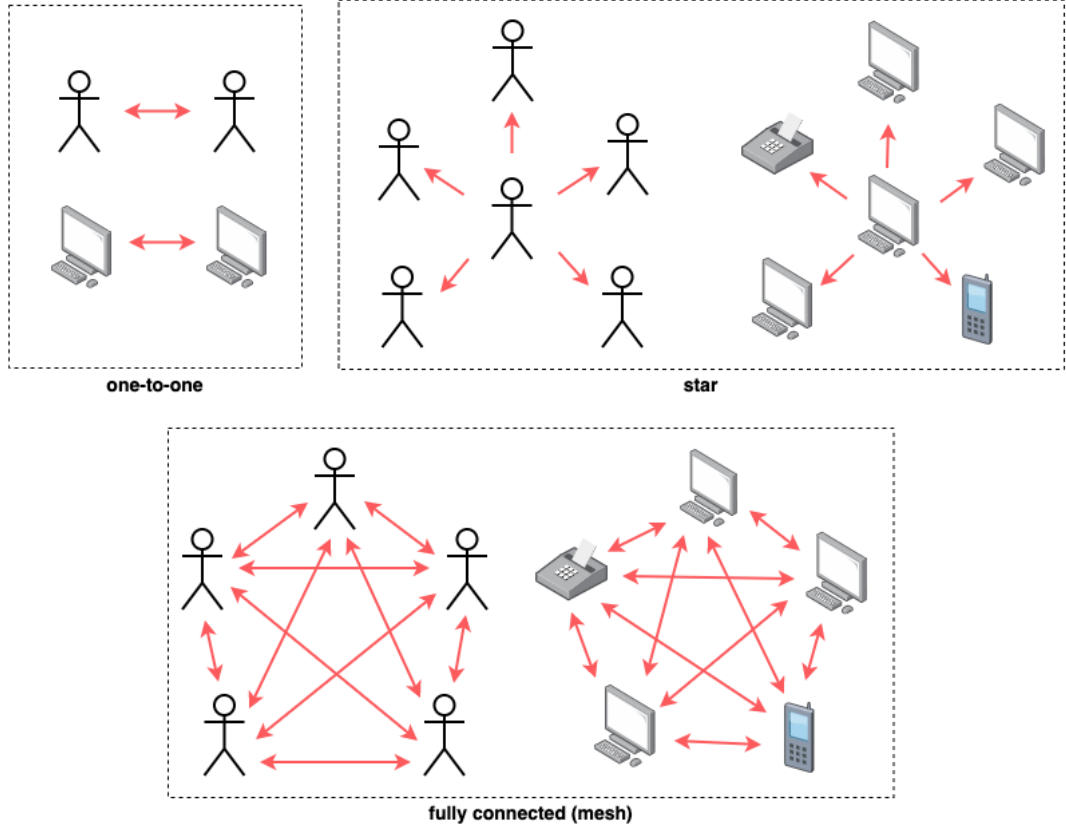


Figure 13: Network topologies and how agents form communication groups according to them.

The process basically consists of a speaker agent and its listener agent(s) and the function(s) they are using for communication. First, a list of sentence types is created, and then the speaker agent picks a word order according to the sentence type pops from the sentence types list, according to current weights for the picked sentence type produces a word order. Finally, listener agent(s) update the order they are exposed by adding them to their existing weighting system.

#### 3.4.1 Sentence Types Producing

In each communication process, a list of sentence types that are 70% reversible and 30% non-reversible is produced for the given number of sentences. The model uses Python's `random.choices` function in several places. This method is used to select elements from a population randomly. This method also allows us to determine the weights assigned to the possibility of picking every value at random. If no weights are specified, the choices are selected with equal probability.

#### 3.4.2 Word Orders Producing

Word order producing process can be visualised as a roulette wheel as in Figure 14. The probability for each word order type to be chosen is proportional to their areas in the roulette wheel as used in

(Kirby et al., 2022) models. Again, `random.choices` function does a simulation for picking up values from a roulette wheel. The speaker agent pops a sentence type from the sentence types list produced at the beginning of the communication.

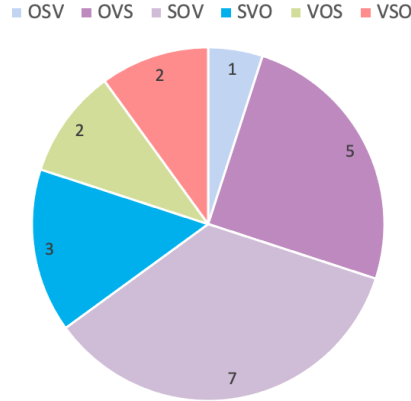


Figure 14: A roulette wheel areas according to weights of [1, 5, 7, 3, 2, 2] of word orders accordingly.

### 3.4.3 One-to-One Type Communication (Two Agents)

According to community type, agents interact with each other differently. In one-to-one type communication, only two agents communicate with each other according to Algorithm 1. In this structure, only 2 people communicate and they alternately produce sentences and update each other. With this structure, individuals in the population only communicate in pairs. There is no unity as a community.

---

#### Algorithm 1 One-to-One: Two agents communication algorithm

---

```

1:  $n \leftarrow$  number of sentences ▷ taken as parameter
2:  $population \leftarrow$  the current population ▷ taken as parameter
3:  $s_L \leftarrow \text{createSentenceList}(n)$ 
4:  $selectedAgents \leftarrow \text{selectTwoRandomAgents}(population)$ 
5: for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
6:    $speaker \leftarrow \text{randomIndex from } selectedAgents$ 
7:    $listener \leftarrow \text{not randomIndex}$ 
8:   if  $s_L[i] = \text{'irreversible'}$  then
9:      $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow \text{produceWordOrder}(speaker.IrrevWeight)$ 
10:     $listenerIrrevWeight \leftarrow \text{updateIrrevWeight}(spokenWordOrder)$ 
11:   else if  $s_L[i] = \text{'reversible'}$  then
12:     $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow \text{produceWordOrder}(speaker.RevWeight)$ 
13:     $listenerRevWeight \leftarrow \text{updateRevWeight}(spokenWordOrder)$ 

```

---

### 3.4.4 Star Type Communication (N Agents: 1 Speaker N-1 Listener)

Star-type communication is very similar to one-to-one communication but with many agents. In one-to-one type communication, only two agents communicate with each other but in start communication,

many agents create multiple one-to-one communications with randomly chosen speakers according to Algorithm 2. In this structure, unlike the one-on-one, a conversation between a group of people is represented. Random people generate sentences and update each other's knowledge. With this structure, individuals in the population communicate in groups. Although a complete unity cannot be achieved as a community, a common agreement can be reached as small groups in the whole community.

---

**Algorithm 2** Star: N agents communication algorithm

---

```

1:  $nAgents \leftarrow$  number of agents ▷ taken as parameter
2:  $n \leftarrow$  number of sentences ▷ taken as parameter
3:  $population \leftarrow$  the current population ▷ taken as parameter
4:  $s_L \leftarrow \text{createSentenceList}(n)$ 
5:  $selectedAgents \leftarrow \text{selectNRandomAgents}(population, nAgents)$ 
6: for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
7:    $speaker \leftarrow \text{randomIndex from } selectedAgents$ 
8:   if  $s_L[i] = \text{'irreversible'}$  then
9:      $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow \text{produceWordOrder}(speaker.IrrevWeight)$ 
10:    for  $listener \leftarrow 1$  to  $nAgents$  do
11:      if  $listener \neq speaker$  then
12:         $listenerIrrevWeight \leftarrow \text{updateIrrevWeight}(spokenWordOrder)$ 
13:    else if  $s_L[i] = \text{'reversible'}$  then
14:       $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow \text{produceWordOrder}(speaker.RevWeight)$ 
15:      for  $listener \leftarrow 1$  to  $nAgents$  do
16:        if  $listener \neq speaker$  then
17:           $listenerRevWeight \leftarrow \text{updateRevWeight}(spokenWordOrder)$ 

```

---

### 3.4.5 Mesh Type Communication (All Involved)

In mesh-type communication, all community members are guaranteed to be involved. For all members in a population, each agent is selected as the speaker once, and all others become listeners. Then, speaker agents produce n-word orders for n sentences, and all listeners update their weights for the spoken word order of the related sentence type according to the Algorithm 3. With this structure, all the individuals in the population are in communication, that is, they are exposed to the same sentence types. There is complete unity as a community.

---

**Algorithm 3** Mesh: All involved communication algorithm

---

```
1:  $popMemberIndices \leftarrow$  indices of population members ▷ taken as parameter
2:  $n \leftarrow$  number of sentences ▷ taken as parameter
3:  $population \leftarrow$  the current population ▷ taken as parameter
4: for  $s$  in  $popMemberIndices$  do ▷ speaker
5:   for  $l$  in  $popMemberIndices$  do ▷ listener
6:     if  $s \neq l$  then
7:        $s_L \leftarrow$  createSentenceList( $n$ )
8:       for  $sentence$  in  $s_L$  do
9:         if  $sentence = \text{'irreversible'}$  then
10:            $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow$  produceWordOrder( $s$ .IrrevWeight)
11:            $lIrrevWeight \leftarrow$  updateIrrevWeight( $spokenWordOrder$ )
12:         else if  $sentence = \text{'reversible'}$  then
13:            $spokenWordOrder \leftarrow$  produceWordOrder( $s$ .RevWeight)
14:            $lRevWeight \leftarrow$  updateRevWeight( $spokenWordOrder$ )
```

---

### 3.5 Iterated Learning

The essential elements of the model are given so far. But the core idea of the dynamics of the model is iterated learning. Iterated learning is seen as a critical mechanism of language evolution, as (Kirby et al., 2014) have used iterated learning to explain the origins of structure in language; in our study, we adopted this concept, too. All agents are updating their current knowledge with the other agents' knowledge. Figure 15 shows that the learning process is based on mapping an exposed word order to the sentence type. Word order is transmitted from one individual to another. This happens through the emergence of compositionality: parts of a sentence become systematically linked to parts of its meaning.

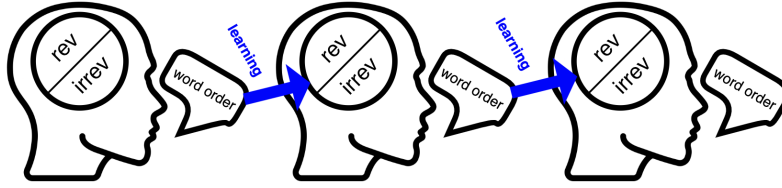


Figure 15: World order transmission

Over time and transmission of language through generations, languages are changed and transformed. By applying iterated learning in the model, it is aimed to see a convergence to today's languages' word order distributions. In the model, iterated learning has two levels: through individuals and populations. At the individual level of iterated learning, agents communicate with each other and update their knowledge, furthermore, apart from the first generation, there is also an iterated learning that is born by passing from the knowledge of the parents to the children. At the population level, populations communicate with each other and update their knowledge accordingly. In order to achieve this population level iterated learning, the existing communication functions were operated multiple times and

transferred to the next generations. That is, each population communicates and updates itself, and with the replacement of the lost generations to the new generations, population communicates again and the updates process continues.

In this section we have tried to introduce the model. In the next section, we will examine the results of the model under different parameters.



## CHAPTER 4

### SIMULATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS

In the previous chapter, it is given how the model is working in generally. In this chapter, it will be given the results of simulations with different parameters to try to answer the research questions given in the introduction. The output of the model is the frequency bar graphs of the word orders of the last population (according to how many generations were run in the model) in the community. To get that, it is provided that each agent of the population produces  $n$  number of sentences according to their updated belief weights, then gathering all in one list and giving their numbers as a frequency bar graph.

We will try to seek answers by changing the 7 suggested parameters for each research question. These are bias type (uniform, biased, random); the number of generations (5, 10, 25); the existence of a tendency towards a specific word order (yes, no), first community size (25, 50, 100); network type (mesh, star, one-to-one); (spoken) data size (less-1000, more-5000); and personality distribution in the community ( $F>S$ ,  $F=S$ ,  $S>F$ ). With all these parameters, 972 possible test cases have been run.

The seeking answers to research questions can be summarized as follows: First, it was claimed that SOV is the cognitively most basic word order humans use. We asked what if, SOV is not the most basic word order to start a language. To answer that, we can start our model with different starting word order biases, and see if the word orders converge to one of the most frequent orders today (i.e. SOV or SVO) under different circumstances without changing another parameter. On the other hand, the tendencies of languages/communities may change over time, that is not emerged at the beginning of a language. We can check this by keeping the starting bias constant and observing it by changing the tendency to word order.

Second, we wanted to answer how a community's size affects the dominant word order emergence and evolution speed. To observe that, we can change the size of the first generation of the community and compare the results. With different first community sizes, population sizes will be different at an exponential rate. We can also observe how the number of generations can affect the dominant word order emergence and evolution speed. The more generations, the more communication and the more regular and mature languages.

Third, some languages allow relatively fixed order (i.e. English) because of the ancestors' preferences throughout the language evolution; but some languages allow multiple orders and handle problems with different mechanisms like case marking, phonology, etc. To capture this effect, the existence of a tendency towards a specific word order is used as a parameter. If a language allows only an order, then, there is a tendency. A tendency distribution is adapted from the current distribution in the world today given in (Dryer, 2013).

In studies (Raviv et al., 2019) and (Raviv et al., 2020), it was said that communities formed more regular languages faster as they felt more pressure to understand each other as their connectivity and group size increased. Multiple simulations with different network types and community sizes will be executed to observe these effects.

Moreover, we want to observe how personal differences (stubborn & flexible, in our case) will affect the convergence of the word orders. So, what will it change if many/few people change their language? And what does it tell us about real life? Will word orders remain fixed without language changes? Simulations with more or less counter-personality agents will be run.

In this section, the graphs obtained from the fixed parameters except the controlled parameters are given. Since we have run 972 tests, it was not possible to give them all here and their comments can be made on the graphs given. Apart from the controlled/changed parameter, the following fixed parameters were used:

- **starting bias:** uniform
- **number of generations:** 25
- **tendency for a word order:** yes
- **first community size:** 50
- **network type:** mesh
- **data size:** 5000
- **personality distribution:** F=S

#### **4.1 Different Simulation Parameters**

To see the effects of how different parameters change language, language evolution and language evolution speed, the results will be given comparatively.

##### **4.1.1 Starting Bias**

Three different starting bias types are used as a parameter in the model; these are uniform, biased and random biases. With this parameter, we want to observe the effect of our innate bias. Although studies say that we tend to certain word orders in newly emerged communities that produce new languages, and laboratory experiments; we want to see if it is possible to reach today's word order distribution without this effect.

Here, we gave two graphs of irreversible and reversible word order frequencies that represents bias distribution of the community before starting any communication.

###### **4.1.1.1 Uniform**

Uniform bias means the equal tendency to all word orders, that is these agents do not prioritize a word order as in Figure 16.



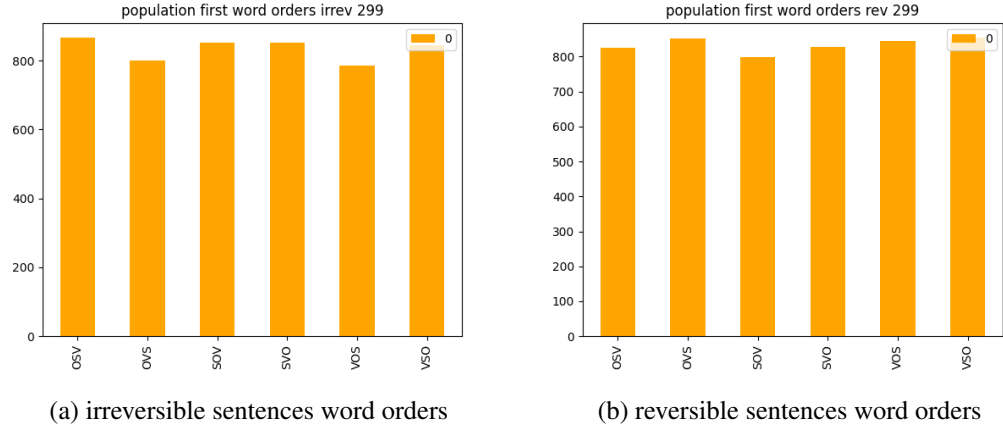


Figure 16: First generation word order distributions with uniform bias of a population before any communication

In Figure 17 the final word order frequency distribution is given, where no other effect exists.

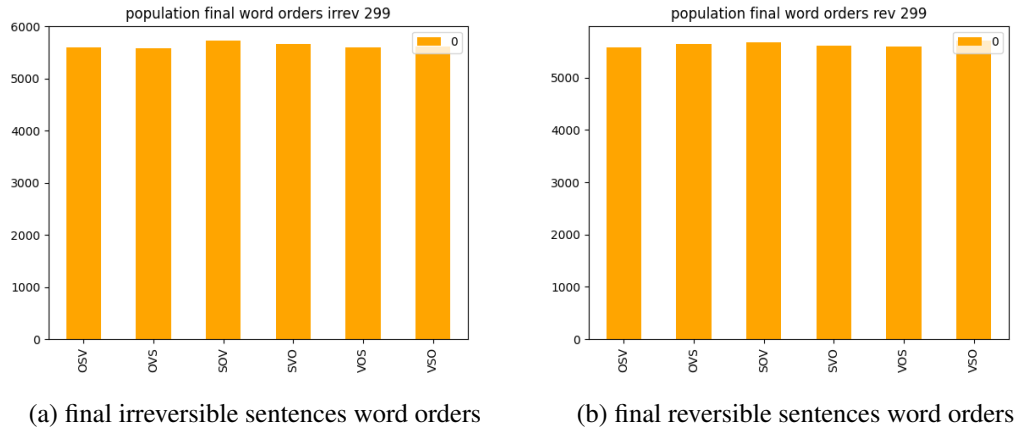
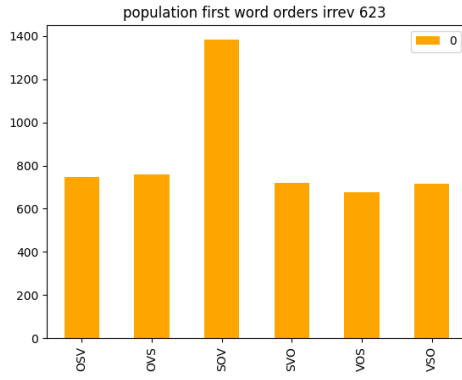


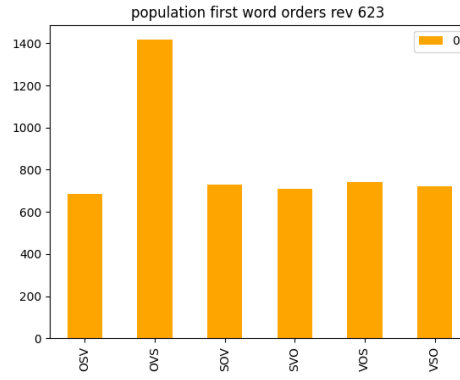
Figure 17: Final word order distributions with uniform bias of a population after all communications

#### 4.1.1.2 Biased

Biased bias means the tendency towards a specific word order is present, that is people use a word order more frequently than others. Which word order this bias will be is randomly determined with no equal probability. It was chosen randomly according to the distribution of word orders used by current languages. However, this will not affect the result because we control whether a word order will dominate, not which. Here one word order is determined to be twice as preferred as the others. So, for example as in Figure 18, SOV is prioritized for irreversible sentences, the weights for VSO, OVS, SOV, SVO, VOS, VSO are assigned as follows: 1x, 1x, 2x, 1x, 1x, 1x; and OVS is prioritized for reversible sentences, and the weights would be 1x, 2x, 1x, 1x, 1x, 1x, accordingly.

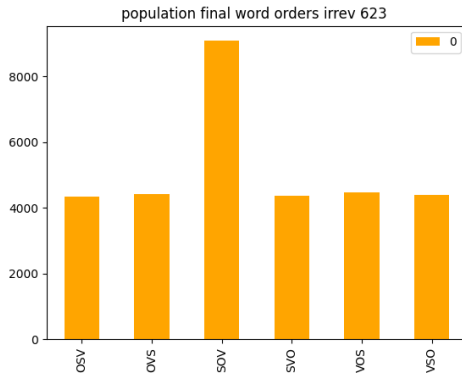


(a) irreversible sentences word orders

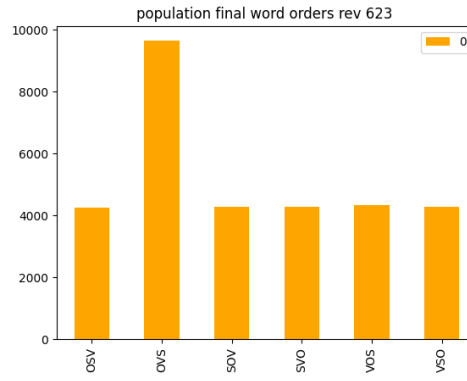


(b) reversible sentences word orders

Figure 18: First-gen word order distributions with the biased bias of a population before any communication



(a) final irreversible sentences word orders



(b) final reversible sentences word orders

Figure 19: Final word order distributions with uniform bias of a population after all communications

In Figure 19 the final word order frequency distribution is given, where no other effect exists.

#### 4.1.1.3 Random (or Varied)

Random bias means that there is no specific tendency towards a word order and every member has their own preferences, that is people use different word orders with no logical selection as in Figure 20. This looks like the uniform bias but in uniform bias, everyone has the uniform bias, but in random bias, everyone has their own unique bias different from others. The reason that the result looks like the uniform bias is that everyone produces their own sentences and the whole graph converges to a uniform shape.

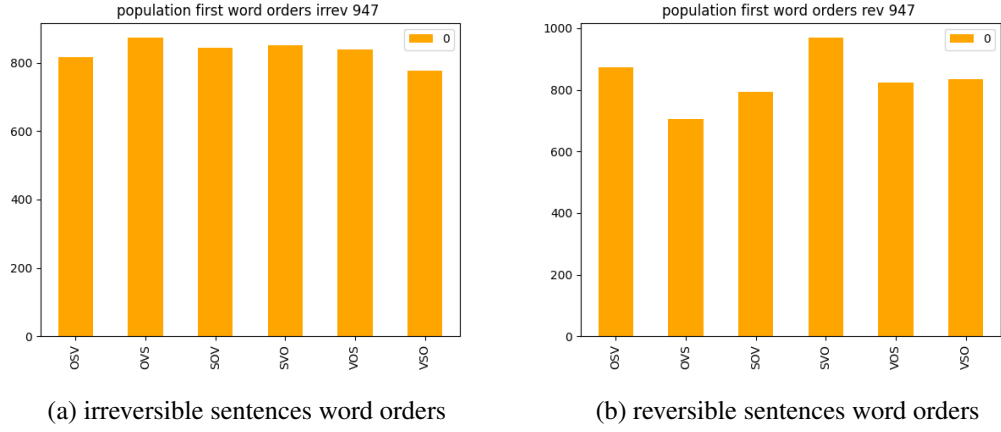


Figure 20: First-gen word order distributions with the random bias of a population before any communication

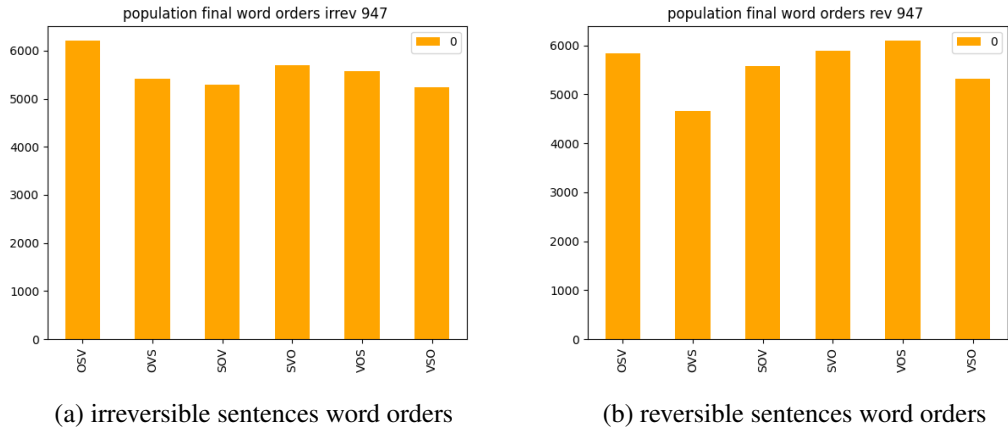


Figure 21: Final word order distributions with the random bias of a population after communications

If we examine the graphs in pairs, we can see that the innate bias is carried over as it is in the absence of any other influence. For example: Figure 16 & Figure 17, Figure 18 & Figure 19, and Figure 20 & Figure 21.

#### 4.1.2 Number of Generations

Number of generations is one of the parameters used in the simulation. Here, we expect language to become mature and gain regularity as the number of generations increases. Because the ancestral preferences, rather than the uncertainties in a newly emerged language, will guide the next generations. Some word orders may disappear, or a new word order may be preferred than others.

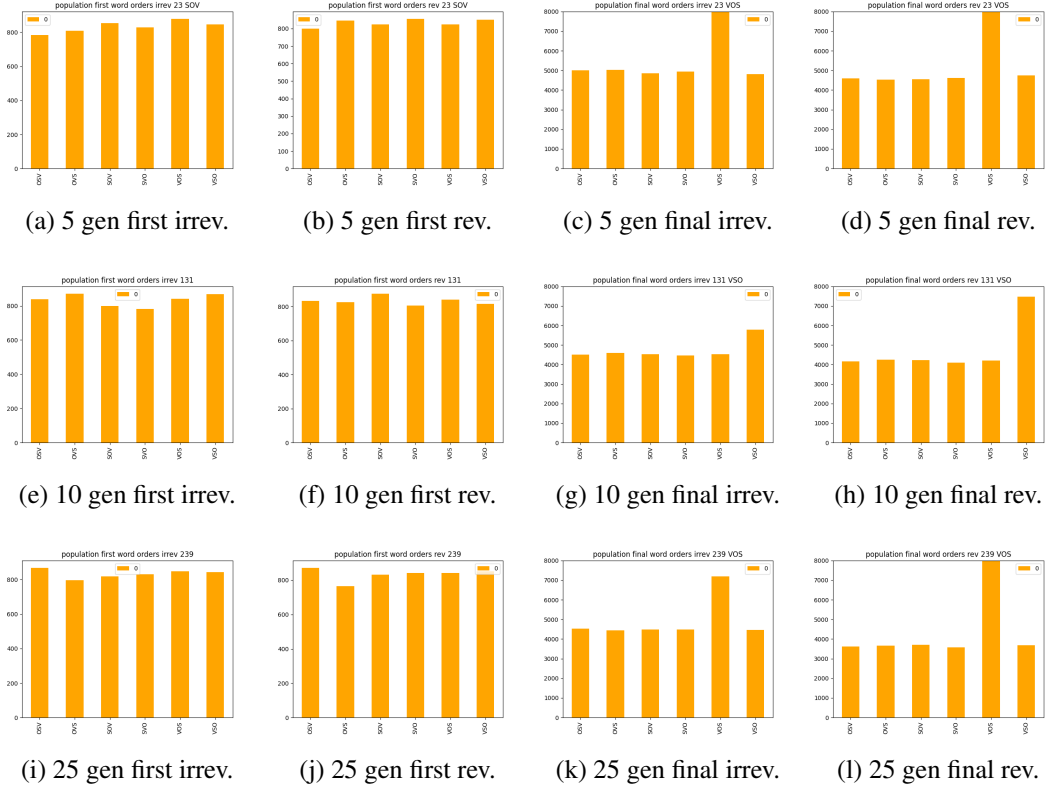


Figure 22: First and final word order distribution with different numbers of generations

The effect observed with the increase in the number of generations is given in Figure 22. Since the figures (a), (b), (e), (f), (i), (j) in Figure 22 express the same starting bias frequencies, (c), (g), (k) and (d), (h), (l) should be compared. Although there does not seem to be a big difference in the proportions of frequencies due to the weights preferred in the model, as the number of generations increases, the dominant word order that emerges in the language is used more frequently than the others.

#### 4.1.3 A Tendency for a Word Order

Another parameter in the model was the presence of a tendency to any word order. The tendency mentioned here may arise from the needs of the language itself, or it may be the case of returning to the more preferred word order over time, although it is not necessary. For example, logical languages like English have to follow the word order. Because the sentence gains meaning thanks to the order. However, in agglutinative languages such as Turkish where all ordering is possible, suffixes give meaning to sentences rather than word order. Despite this, the dominant word order in Turkish is said to be SOV.

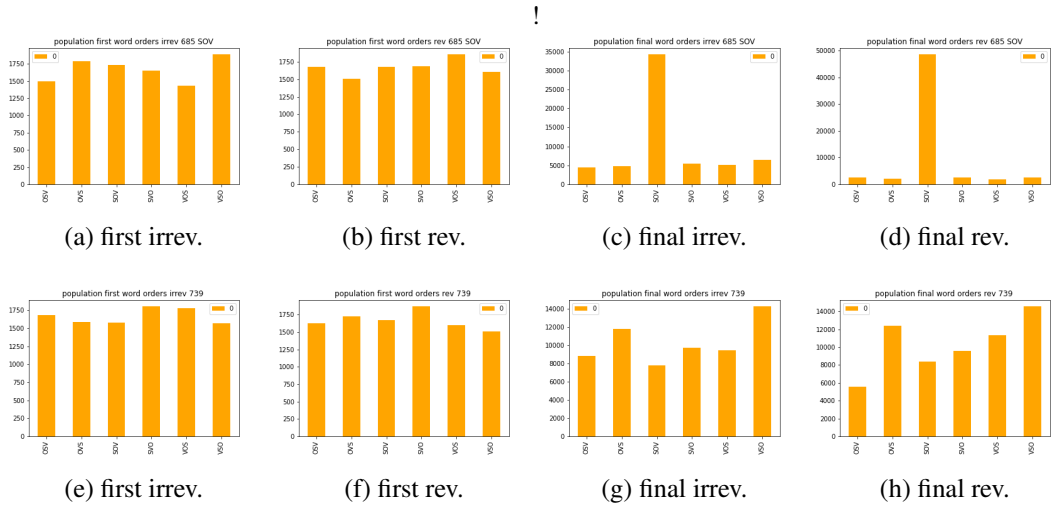


Figure 23: First and final word order distribution with (a, b, c, d) and without (e, f, g, h) the tendency-/pressure towards a word order

In Figure 23, (c) and (d) are the final word order frequencies of a community with a word order tendency. This can be thought of as English. The ancestors in this society may have set a word order as a rule and had to obey it; on the other hand, although there is no tendency in the case of (g) and (h), some orders may have tended to be used more frequently than others over time. Still, there is no obvious difference as in (c) and (d). This can be one of the languages that accepts all word orders, but some word orders are used more, like Turkish.

#### 4.1.4 First Community Size

While running the simulations, the size of the first community is also given as a parameter. Here, the number of people in the community using an emerged language is meant. Again, it should be accepted that all of these people have connections with each other and contribute to the same language. In the chapter where we talked about background works, we said that large communities create more regular languages. The regularity here may be that in order for each member of the community to understand and communicate in the same way, they need to agree on a certain rule rather than variety. When the number of people in the community is small, it may be easier for people to understand each other and remember their preferences, even if everyone uses a different word order. But as the community grows, this will become more difficult.

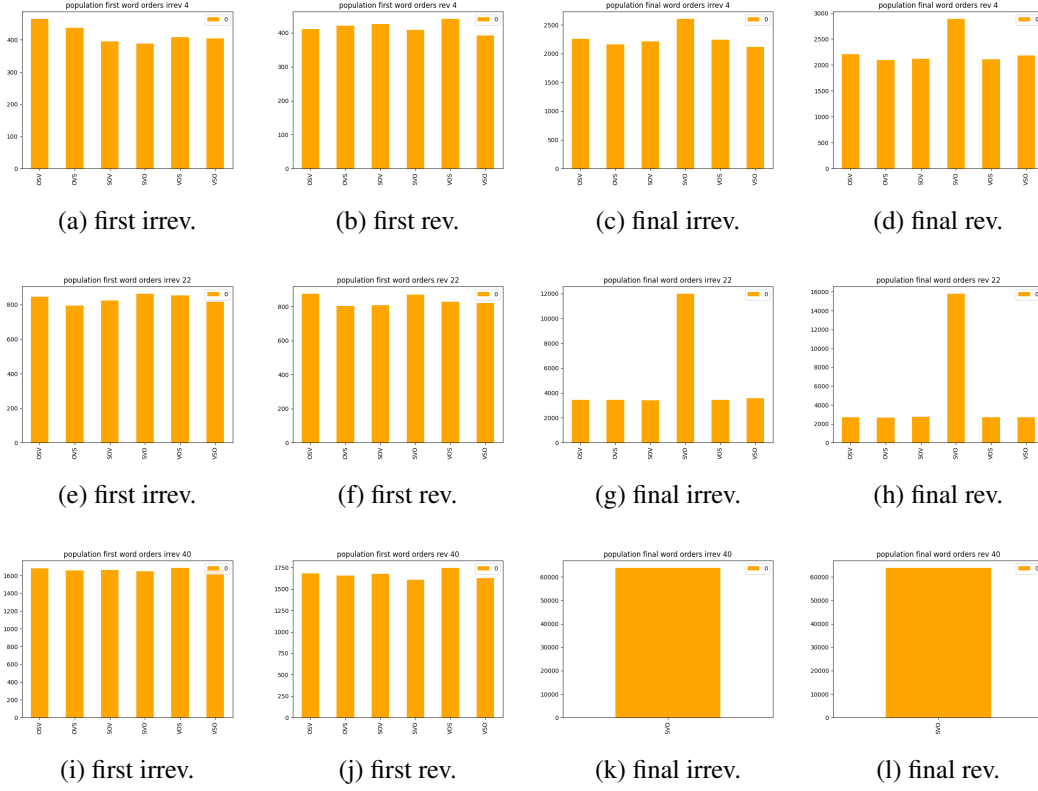


Figure 24: First and final word order distribution with 25 people in the first community (a, b, c, d); with 50 people in the first community (e, f, g, h); and with 100 people in the first community (i, j, k, l).

In our model, the frequencies of the word orders used, depending on the size of the initial community, are given in Figure 24. When (c)-(d), (g)-(h), (k)-(l) are examined comparatively, it can be seen that the preferred word order becomes more prominent (or even reduced to one as in (k)-(l)) as the number of first people in the community increases.

#### 4.1.5 Network Type

As with the size of the community, the way the community connects with each other can also be an impact. We say that even if this is not result-oriented, it can speed up the regularization of the language. We mentioned earlier that we emulate network connection patterns in computer science. In society, the connection of people with other people may be different. While people in a particular area may determine their own effects on language when disconnected and unaware of others, there may be fully connected situations where everyone is exposed to the same form of language. Everyone does not need to talk to everyone, the important thing is to have access to the same form of language. For example, this can happen with education. If everyone is exposed to the language in the same way, they can use it in the same way.

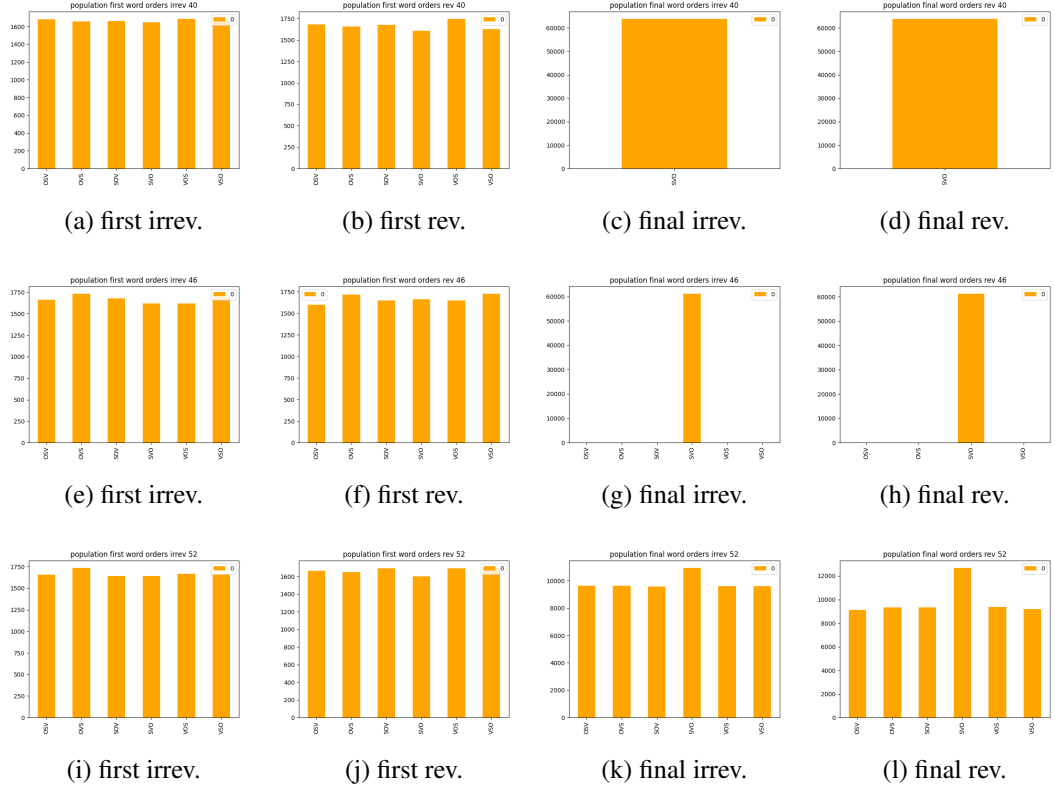


Figure 25: First and final word order distribution with mesh network type (a, b, c, d); with star network type (e, f, g, h); and with one-to-one network type (i, j, k, l).

In Figure 25, (c)-(d) show final word order frequencies when all agents are fully connected, only one word order is preferred at the end. (g)-(h) show final word order frequencies when all agents are not fully connected but partially connected with subgroups, and although one word order seems to be used more frequent than the others, there are other word orders in the community, but their lifespan seems short. And finally, (k)-(l) show final word order frequencies when all agents are neither fully nor partially connected, they are in the form of network where they communicate among themselves one-by-one in small groups, and as it is seen, there remains variety because no agreement can be reached in this disorganized and disconnected communication structure. It will be difficult to convince everyone to use one language in the same way.

#### 4.1.6 Data Size

In the model we proposed, we stated that a certain number of sentences (word orders) are produced in each communication cycle and agents update their current beliefs in each production. Here too, data size can be evaluated as the number of sentences produced (used) during communication. What we want to observe here is how more/less sentences will affect the regularity of the language.

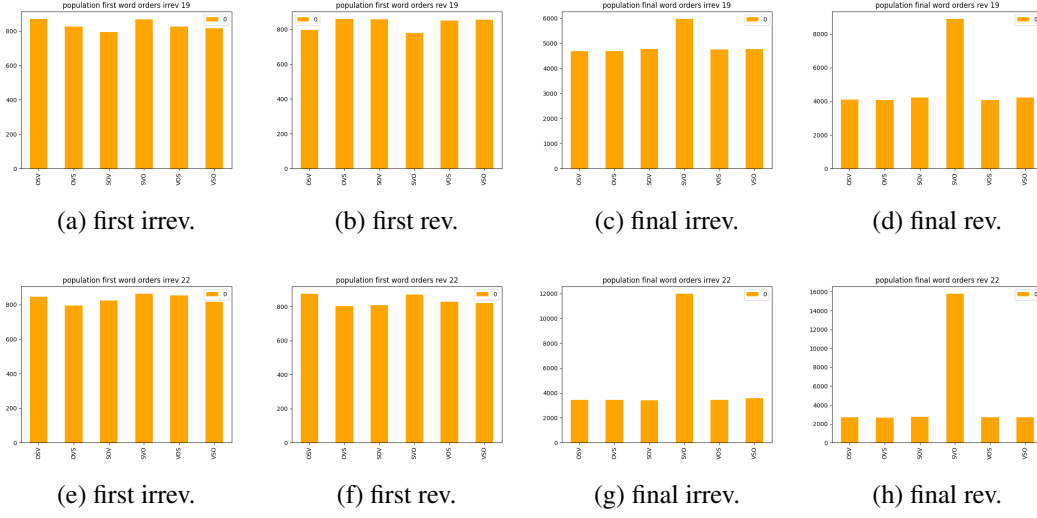


Figure 26: First and final word order distribution of community using 1000 sentences at each communication (a, b, c, d); community using 5000 sentences at each communication (e, f, g, h).

As seen in Figure 26, the dominant word order emerges faster if more sentences are used during communication (by comparing (c)-(d) and (g)-(h)).

#### 4.1.7 Personality Distribution

As we have stated before, not everyone evaluates and uses the information they have acquired in the same way. If we think that the distribution of these people may be different as a social structure, we can look at how it can affect the emergence of the dominant word order. We mentioned 2 personalities in our model: stubborn and flexible. Stubborn people are more difficult to update their existing beliefs, and flexible people are more open to change and could update their knowledge more easily.

In Figure 27, if flexible people is more than stubborn people (i.e. (c)-(d)) dominant word order may emerge more quickly. In the opposite case, it can be said that it may be difficult or late to mention a dominant word order.

In this section, we have summarized the simulations with one example for each to represent their behaviour in different parameters. Similar comments apply in all 972 test cases. The effects created by the comparisons appeared more or less compared to the situation of the other parameters.

In the following and last chapter, we will summarize what we have done and give a general conclusion. At the same time, we will discuss what changes can be made in the future, what the proposed model can be used for.



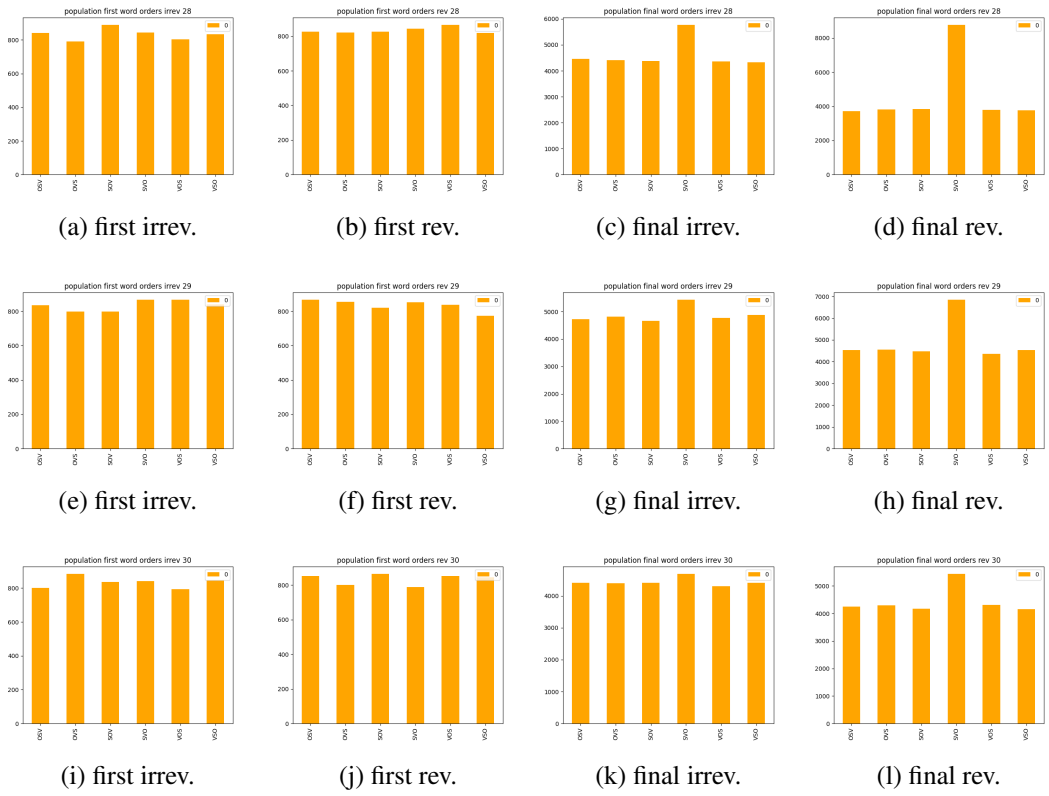


Figure 27: First and final word order distribution of community where number of flexible agents is more than the number of stubborn agents (a, b, c, d); of community where  $F=S$  (e, f, g, h); and community where  $F<S$  (i, j, k, l).



## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this last chapter, the results of the simulations outlined in the previous chapter are discussed, and some future directions are given based on the study's findings conducted in this thesis.

The work in this thesis, our aim was to propose a model we created to explain the distribution of the dominant word orders of the languages in the world and to determine why and how they emerged as today. For this reason, we have gathered the results obtained from the studies on newly emerged or very young languages (especially sign languages) in the world and artificial language experiments carried out in the laboratory environment. We have mentioned that one of the contributions of this study is that it presents a model that brings existing information together. With this model, besides answering the questions, we also gained ideas about the transfer of knowledge from person to person and how people learn.

#### 5.1 Overall Discussion of the Results

In this study, we tried to find answers to many questions. We studied and examined many works in language evolution for emergence of dominant word orders. We have seen from the studies we have examined that there may be various reasons for the emergence of the dominant word order in the language. In newly emerged languages and artificial language experiments, it has been said that people are more prone to certain word orders from birth, like SOV and SVO. This may have helped to have word orders starting with S more common in the world, with the thought that it may be because the actor of the events generally has more human characteristics.

We run many test cases with different initial biases in our model. And we saw that our initial bias may have formed our present preferences (in the case of biased-bias and no word order tendencies) as in Figure 19. On the other hand, communities need to choose a dominant word order to express an event to convey the event with the same meaning to all users of the language, which we think arises from the needs of the language, even in cases where there is no certain bias (i.e. uniform or random) as in Figure 23 from (a)-(b) to (c)-(d). However, the emergence of these dominant word orders was determined not with equal probability but according to the current distribution of dominant word orders as in 1, and was used in this way in the model. So, for example, if a newly emerged community does not have well-established grammar and the existing dynamics are insufficient to express meaning without disambiguation of subject and object, they should solve the problem with a dominant word order.

There can be many parameters for a language to reach a regular grammar. In our model, it has been found out that number of generations, first community size, data size, network types and personality distributions significantly affects the speed of emergence of the dominant word order.

In different situations, communities may again reach a dominant word order, but this may be delayed or may move towards another direction. As the number of generations increases, it is likely that those word orders make the language difficult for the current language to survive will be eliminated and an order that is accepted by everyone will be chosen. The first generation of a language is focused on communication rather than grammar, and grammar is shaped with other generations. In Figure 22, although it is not very clear due to the state of other parameters, what we see and need to understand is even in the absence of other effects, a word order achieves more use than others.

For community size, Figure 24 should be examined. Here, as the size of the community increases, the word orders used have a greater effect as the learning coefficients increase, and they are accepted more quickly with this pressure. We have said that larger communities have come up with more regular languages so that they can speak through a common channel and understand each other.

Encountering more examples during learning will surely accelerate learning. We presented 2 different data size (1000 as less, 5000 as more) to you in the model and an example of the results is given in Figure 26. Here, we can say that the more examples, the more reinforcement. We knew that while the weights of the word orders used were increasing in our model, the others were decreasing. For this reason, the more data used, the faster the dominant word order, if any, will emerge.

In this study, we expressed community structure that create similar effects with community size as network type. However, the size of the community may not be sufficient on its own. Until the language becomes regular, individuals in the community must know and use language in the same way. For this, there must be a full connection within the community, not a disconnection. We were inspired by computer networks to create these kind of structures. First we included only one-to-one communications, then we ran the model using a communication structure in which groups communicate independently from each other (star), and finally, everyone updates themselves simultaneously. In Figure 25, it is clear that in (c) and (d) a single word order dominates. Because in this mesh structure, the entire community is exposed to the same data at the same time. In (g) and (h), a single word order is still dominant, but other word orders can still be used. In this star structure, although the entire community is not exposed to the same data at the same time, it is possible that they have been exposed to similar data because they are communicating in groups. But in (k) and (l), although a single word order seems to be a candidate, it has not yet gained dominance. In this one-to-one structure, individuals in the community only casually communicate with each other, and the rest of the individuals are not aware of this. Therefore, it seems like it will take some time if a community with this structure will have a dominant word order.

As the last parameter, the distribution of personalities provides us important information. If people were not open to learning or change, entire communities would have had to accept the choices of their ancestors. But those who made the language the easiest and most stable were the people who changed the language. In Figure 27, the personalities of the people in the society, that is, their learning styles, may cause the dominant word order to emerge more quickly in the language. When (d), (h) and (l) are examined in this order, the emergence of dominant word order can be prevented due to the decrease in language changers (flexible agents).

We have asked several questions in this study. First, SOV seems to be cognitively the most basic word order. Some communities may also accept a certain word order as dominant, whether they have a bias or not. We started our model with different word order biases and results show that starting bias is not necessary in some cases. Throughout the language evolution, communities may prefer a word order over others under some linguistic pressures by the rules of language (i.e. fusional or logical languages). On the other hand, if word order is not needed due to any mechanism in the language (such as case markings or suffixes to indicate who did what to whom) and if this community is biased from the beginning towards a word order, they can accept the bias from the beginning and carry it into the future.

Second, we have shown how do the community's size and different network structures affect the dominant word order emergence and evolution speed. As the community grows, the language may accept a single order, as the differences will be difficult to keep track of and keep in mind. On the other hand, in order to achieve this, everyone must be in contact with each other. For this, we have run our model by different network structure types and presented the results.

Third, we wanted to observe the effects of language changers (the flexible agents). For this, we used three different personality distributions. And we have seen that communities with more flexible agents change more rapidly, while in communities with more stubborn people, there is little or no change in language.

## **5.2 Future Directions**

As we mentioned at the beginning of this study, no actual data was used in this model. Instead, we drew inferences from possible scenarios using human behaviour and current knowledge. For this reason, we can more or less predict how the current language will evolve by collecting generational data of word orders used by newly emerged languages in the future or by running existing data over this model. More than that, if such data is available, we can compare populations and refine our proposed model. Moreover, we can make predictions about other reasons that might have evolved language with new features that could be added to the model. For example, personality traits can be changed, pressures from the geographies of languages can be examined, and the effect of second language learning can be tested in the model. In addition, the model is unique as it has a probabilistic structure based on frequency learning. Maybe the results of this study can be tried and compared with methods such as machine learning and probabilistic/Bayesian learning.

Furthermore, as the distinction between irreversible and reversible sentences is not emphasized much in the model, it may be possible to conduct deeper studies on this subject and bring the model to a more mature state. Since a very high-level approach is applied here, a more accurate model can be created by valuing the items one by one, not on the basis of word orders.



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