

# gemini paper

## index

## the einleitung

inspired by the paper *Empirical evidence of Large Language Model's influence on human spoken communication*, Yakura et al. (2025), who indeed found (evidence) for GPT influenced human language after the introduction of chatGPT we tried to replicate the pipeline of building an AI vocabulary (gpt preferred lemmata) and compare frequencies of gpt-typical words across pre- and post chatGPT human language corpora. The first draft essay proves their hypothesis that LLM generated language manifests within human natural language.

the embedding of that investigation into the context of the class subject *germanische sprachen im vergleich* is still due; first idea is the projection of the Yakura et al. (2025) findings onto a german language corpus and see if these are still valid although that may rather be a pragmatics investigation.

## preliminary

Our findings are still limited to a yet very small corpus of texts after the introduction of the google gemini chat agent to the german public in 03/2024, cf. Wikipedia and Google (2026). In contrast to Yakura et al. (2025) and out of resources considerations we decided for gemini as basis for our AI generated vocabulary and for another text corpus (german bundestag plenary protocols, DIP (2026)) than youtube/podcast audio for the same reasons. That limits our post-AI corpus to a small timeframe between 03/2024 up to now. With expanding that corpus to a wider spectrum with including other sources we may harden our results.

## **hypothesis**

following Yakura et al. (2025) we assumed that the consuming of LLM generated language influences the human production of language such that vocabulary typical for LLM output will be found with higher frequencies in human language corpora dating after chat agent introduction.

## **methods**

### **snc**

16062.1.2.16063.1

please cf. Schwarz (2026) for the corpus building and evaluation script (still messy.)

### **data**

our human language data consists of raw texts from german bundestag plenary protocols (DIP (2026)). the LLM corpus consists of model summaries of a first subset of these texts generated with the following prompt: Section .

### **corpus subsets**

| target     | tokens  |
|------------|---------|
| gemini     | 3895    |
| human-pre  | 1437497 |
| human-post | 1363467 |

### **gemini prompt**

System prompt:

You are a member of german parliament. Prepare a summary of the text provided  
→ to present at a local community meeting of your party members. Output in  
→ german language, no preamble, no extra information, just the plain text.  
→ Wordcount maximal 300 words, containing not more than 5% of the keywords  
→ of the text provided and explicitly not just a list of keywords but an  
→ entertaining text. You are supposed to interpret freely, including  
→ background insights on daily politics. Keep in mind that the text will be  
→ used as is as keynotes to the talk being held to the locals.

Text:

## computation

we first devised AI-typical lemmata in the model corpus which are distinctive for that corpus using a linear regression model (R, package lme4::glmer(): Bates et al. (2015)) that calculates a score for each lemma in the corpus, see Figure 1 and Figure 2.

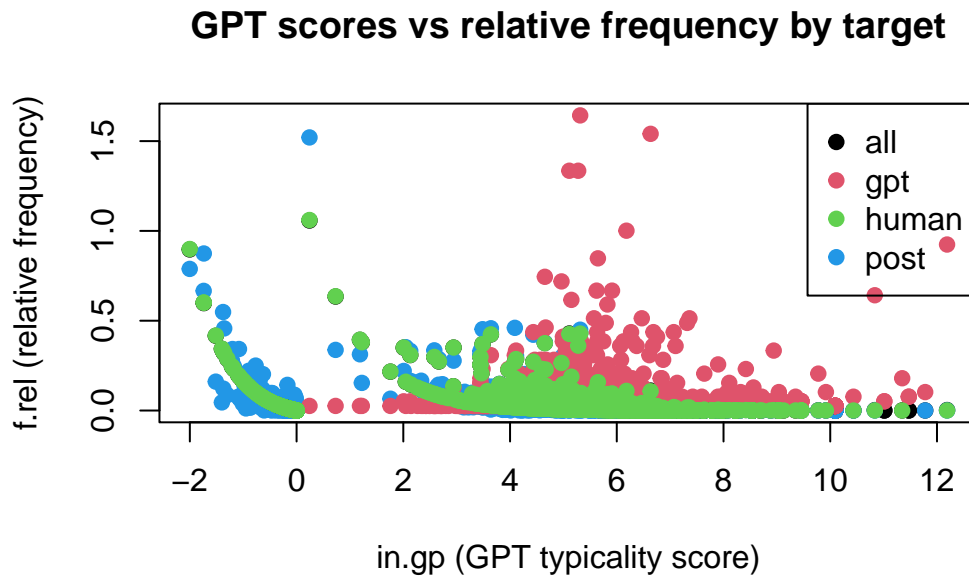


Figure 1: lemma gpt scores over targets



Figure 2: target gpt density

## evaluation

### basic descriptive

to first gather an insight, yet with simple descriptive stats comparing the raw frequencies of gpt-preferred lemmas in pre- and post-gemini onset we find that in the target corpus the occurrences of these lemma increase, only by small amount (see Table 2) and hard to visualise (see Figure 3). if these findings become relevant, we'll see in Section where we evaluate the frequencies with a linear regression model.

Table 2: GPT lemma frequencies (table) over target. (freq / vH)

| target | freq   |
|--------|--------|
| human  | 0.3708 |
| post   | 0.3890 |
| DIFF:  | 0.0182 |

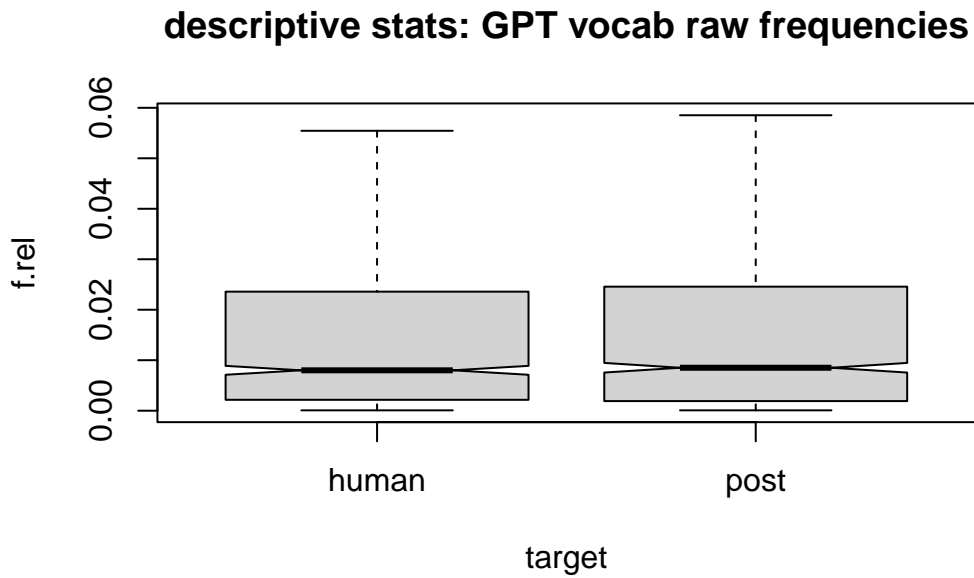


Figure 3: GPT lemma frequencies (boxplot) over target. (freq / vH)

### responsible lemmata

selection of first 20 lemma that are responsible for the increase of frequency in general.

this list is still in progress since bit complicated to sync descriptive lemma list with the linear model list derived, which looks more realistic for a gpt output but with lot of rubbish in it due to mislemmatization.

### lemma descriptive output

```
[1] müssen      deutschland  menschen    liebe
[5] stehen      mehr        sagen       einsetzen
[9] herausforderungen wichtig      aktuell     interessen
[13] partei      wichtiger   arbeiten    arbeitsplätze
[17] berlin      bleiben    bürger      bürgerinnen
348 Levels: abgeordnete aktiv aktuell alice all alltag ... zusammenhalt
```

## lemma linear model output

|      |                     |                             |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| [1]  | "abschlussrede"     | "adherehen"                 |
| [3]  | "constraints"       | "designed"                  |
| [5]  | "engagehen"         | "ganztagsbetreuungsplätzen" |
| [7]  | "geburtstagskinder" | "gegenliebe"                |
| [9]  | "here's"            | "krämerladen"               |
| [11] | "mammutsitzung"     | "meetehen"                  |
| [13] | "mitgemischen"      | "parlamentariers"           |
| [15] | "parlamentspartei"  | "rumgeschrauben"            |
| [17] | "schlüsselwörter"   | "specific"                  |
| [19] | "summary"           | "tailored"                  |

## linear regression

to prove descriptive results, we compute the stability of the frequency increase for target-vs. reference corpus with a linear regression model using R's `lme4::lmer()` function, cf. Bates et al. (2015). coefficients are printed below, where frequency are the relative lemma frequencies over corpus; target defines reference resp. target corpus[post-gpt] (human/post) and in.gpt as numerical variable representing the gpt-score of the corresponding lemma i.e. whether it scores high (positive values) or low (negative values) in terms of being preferredly used by the chat agent.

### basic (lm)

formula: `frequency.relative ~ target * in.gpt`

Call:

```
lm(formula = f.rel ~ target * in.gp, data = lmdf.c)
```

Residuals:

| Min      | 1Q       | Median   | 3Q       | Max     |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| -0.04285 | -0.00099 | -0.00099 | -0.00077 | 1.57754 |

Coefficients:

|             | Estimate  | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t )    |
|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| (Intercept) | 1.061e-03 | 5.421e-05  | 19.570  | < 2e-16 *** |
| targetall   | 5.864e-06 | 7.666e-05  | 0.077   | 0.9390      |
| targetgpt   | 6.128e-02 | 1.370e-03  | 44.733  | < 2e-16 *** |
| targetpost  | 9.944e-05 | 7.899e-05  | 1.259   | 0.2081      |

```

in.gp          2.535e-03  6.791e-05  37.333  < 2e-16 ***
targetall:in.gp -2.157e-04  9.387e-05  -2.298   0.0215 *
targetgpt:in.gp -1.922e-03  2.404e-04  -7.996  1.30e-15 ***
targetpost:in.gp  3.859e-04  9.731e-05   3.965  7.33e-05 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

```

Residual standard error: 0.0149 on 223173 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1278,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.1278
F-statistic: 4672 on 7 and 223173 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

### **mixed effects model (lmer)**

```
formula: frequency.relative ~ target * in.gpt +(1|lemma)
```

```

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
lmerModLmerTest]
Formula: f.rel ~ target * in.gp + (1 | lemma)
Data: lmdf.c

```

```
REML criterion at convergence: -1319734
```

```
Scaled residuals:
```

```

      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-70.063  -0.031  -0.028  -0.017  115.436

```

```
Random effects:
```

```

Groups   Name             Variance Std.Dev.
lemma    (Intercept) 8.870e-05 0.009418
Residual                  9.543e-05 0.009769

```

```
Number of obs: 223181, groups: lemma, 110393
```

```
Fixed effects:
```

```

              Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   9.193e-04  4.795e-05 2.101e+05  19.171 < 2e-16 ***
targetall    -5.765e-06  5.026e-05 1.447e+05  -0.115  0.9087
targetgpt    -1.781e-02  1.015e-03 1.676e+05 -17.535 < 2e-16 ***
targetpost   -3.930e-05  5.911e-05 1.937e+05  -0.665  0.5061
in.gp         2.216e-03  6.094e-05 1.992e+05  36.359 < 2e-16 ***
targetall:in.gp 1.262e-04  6.200e-05 1.463e+05   2.035  0.0419 *
targetgpt:in.gp 1.096e-02  1.772e-04 1.672e+05  61.847 < 2e-16 ***
targetpost:in.gp 2.781e-04  6.444e-05 1.469e+05   4.315  1.6e-05 ***

```

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

```
(Intr) trgtll trgtgp trgtps in.gp trgtl:. trgtg:.
targetall -0.524
targetgpt -0.028 0.026
targetpost -0.585 0.425 0.027
in.gp      -0.118 0.063 0.034 0.070
trgtll:n.gp 0.065 -0.121 -0.034 -0.053 -0.540
trgtgpt:n.g 0.025 -0.023 -0.938 -0.023 -0.218 0.214
trgtpst:n.g 0.082 -0.059 -0.003 -0.140 -0.512 0.501 0.175
```

### helper interpretation, to be tested

the coefficients interesting for us are the in.gp and targetpost:in.gp estimates. here we test the association between the gpt score of a lemma and its estimated frequency and its showing that a general increase of frequency is estimated if the score rises (=the lemma is within the lemmas preferred used by gemini) and that for the post-gpt corpus this increase (30.25027%) is significant (and not random in data).

in the fixed effects correlation output of the lmer() model we see that the gpt score correlates with the target corpus frequency for lemma by 0.0695357.

### anova of mixed effects model [out]

## references

- Bates, Douglas, Martin Mächler, Ben Bolker, and Steve Walker. 2015. “Fitting Linear Mixed-Effects Models Using Lme4.” *Journal of Statistical Software* 67 (1): 1–48. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v067.i01>.
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