

## Adaptive analogy in Word-and-Paradigm morphology: the case of Seri verbs

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## The language

- Seri is a language isolate spoken on the coast of Sonora (Mexico) in two villages: El Desemboque/Haxöl lihom and Punta Chueca/Socaaix, by approximately 900 people.



## The problem

- Seri verbs have suffixal marking of subject number (singular~plural) and event number (neutral~multiple).
- Considerable allomorphy, alongside paradigmatically disjunctive distribution of allomorphs:

| 'hurry' | SG | PL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NEUT | itanamj | itanaml-coj |
| MULT | itanaml-c | itanaml-cam |


| 'roll' | SG | PL |
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| NEUT | tmaasij | tmaasil-c |
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- We can make sense of this distribution if we view it as a plurality cline: e.g. -coj is always more plural than $-c$.
less plural $\longrightarrow$ more plural

| SG NEUT | SG MULT | PL NEUT | PL MULT |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| itanamj | itanaml-c | itanaml-coj | itanaml-cam | 'hurry' |
| tmaasij | tmaasil-im | tmaasil-c | tmaasil-coj | 'roll' |

## The problem

- Schematically, the distribution looks something like this: any suffix can appear anywhere in the paradigm, but each one is predictably 'right' vs 'left' with respect to any other suffix:

| SG NEUT | SG MULT | PL NEUT | PL MULT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | lexeme 1 |
| $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ | lexeme 2 |

- That means there are systematic relationships between forms in the paradigm, but these are not tied to specific morphosyntactic values.
- This is clearly a problem for a morphemic conception of morphology - but it is also a problem for possible alternatives. E.g. Word-and-Paradigm depends on analogical proportions, but:

| SG NEUT | is to | SG MULT | as | SG MULT | is to | ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b |  | w |  | b |  | w |

## Proposal

- We implement a version of analogical cell-filling that accesses the cells as relative positions on a scale, rather than sets of morphosyntactic features.



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## Simulation experiments

- We devised a set of computational simulations to demonstrate the effects of these alternative models of production on a Seri-like morphological system.

|  | NEUT SG (0) | MULT SG (1) | NEUT PL (2) | MULT PL (3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lift (148) | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{h}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ |
| bent (333) | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{h}$ |
| bounce (185) | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| cut (111) | $\mathbf{m}$ | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| go to bed (37) | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{h}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |

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2. Set-theoretic analogy: construct and solve a set-theoretic analogy

| MULT SG <br> $\mathbf{h}$ | is to |
| :---: | :---: |
| NEUT SG |  |
| $\mathbf{c}$ |  | as | MULT PL |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{h}$ | is to | NEUT PL |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{c}$ |

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1. Baseline method: copy the form used by another verb
2. Set-theoretic analogy: construct and solve a set-theoretic analogy
3. Numeric analogy: construct and solve an analogy using numeric features.

| 0 | is to | 1 |  | 1 | is to | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{c}$ |  | $\mathbf{h}$ |  | $\mathbf{c}$ | is | $\mathbf{h}$ |

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| bent (333) | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| bounce (185) | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| cut (111) | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ |
| go to bed (37) | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |

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3. Numeric analogy: construct and solve an analogy using numeric features.

- This is repeated many times, cumulatively altering the system and potentially creating violations of the scale and/or affecting cell predictability.


## Simulation experiments



|  | NEUT <br> SG (0) | MULT <br> SG (1) | NEUT <br> PL (2) | MULT <br> PL (3) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| arrive | s | $\boldsymbol{c}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| be located | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{q}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ |
| cover | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\boldsymbol{s}$ | $\boldsymbol{k}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ |
| curved | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ |
| do carefully | s | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |

- We built in type frequency effects: the program tries to solve the problem by repeating many predictions, and choosing the majority answer. Otherwise many scale violations develop, regardless of the prediction method.


## Simulation experiments

- We also built in a constraint against syncretism: if a change would make two cells the same for any given verb, it is blocked.
- This can be understood as a proxy for an antihomophony constraint in interpretation.

|  | NEUT <br> SG (0) | MULT <br> SG (1) | NEUT <br> PL (2) | MULT <br> PL (3) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| arrive | s | s | s | s |
| be located | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ |
| cover | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ |
| curved | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ |
| do carefully | $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ |

Results: baseline method


|  | NEUT <br> SG (0) | MULT <br> SG (1) | NEUT <br> PL (2) | MULT <br> PL (3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arrive | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| be located | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| cover | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| curved | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |
| do carefully | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ |

- Scale violations initially increase, but go back to zero.
- This is achieved by generalizing a single marker for each cell, reducing entropy to zero.


## Results: set-theoretic analogy



|  | NEUT <br> SG (0) | MULT <br> SG (1) | NEUT <br> PL (2) | MULT <br> PL (3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arrive | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| be located | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ |
| cover | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ |
| curved | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| do carefully | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ |

- Does better on scale violations than the baseline method, but not perfect.
- Entropy reduces significantly, but then remains stable.

Results: numeric analogy


|  | NEUT <br> SG (0) | MULT <br> SG (1) | NEUT <br> PL (2) | MULT <br> PL (3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arrive | $\mathbf{q}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| be located | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ |
| cover | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ |
| curved | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{l}$ |
| do carefully | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ |

- Performs best on scale violations.
- Entropy reduces a bit, but is stable at a comparatively high level.


## Conclusions



- Numeric analogy performs best at maintaining a Seri-like system: it preserves the implicational hierarchy of forms and the highest degree of allomorphy.
- Evidence for purely relational features
- The Seri system can be productively extended: speakers will produce ad-hoc forms for idiosyncratic 'extra-plural' and 'extra singular' meanings, and vice versa. This can be modelled using numeric analogical proportions.

