

Are Neural Networks Good Linguistic Models? Then and Now

Sarah Brogden Payne

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`paynesa.github.io`



Stony Brook
University

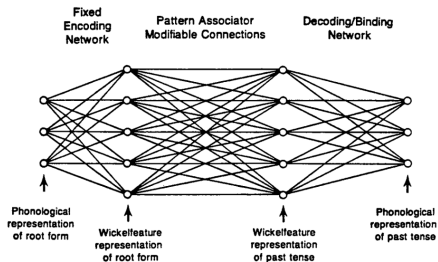


iACS
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COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE

Teen Academic Linguistics Conference

August 30th, 2025

The Million Dollar Question

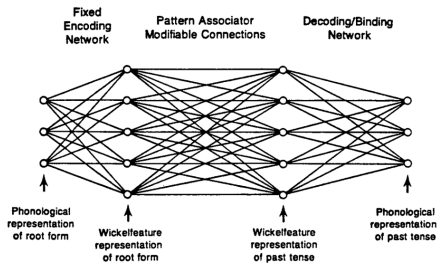


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The Million Dollar Question



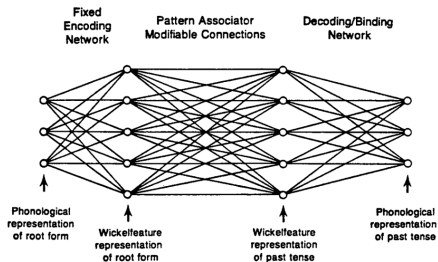
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Why do we care?

The Million Dollar Question



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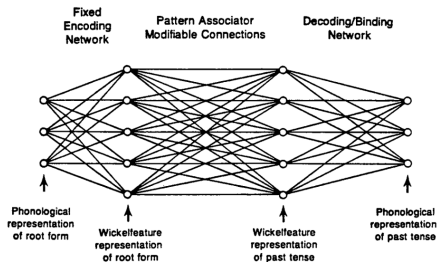


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Neural networks used by **connectionists**, cognitive scientists who believe:

The Million Dollar Question



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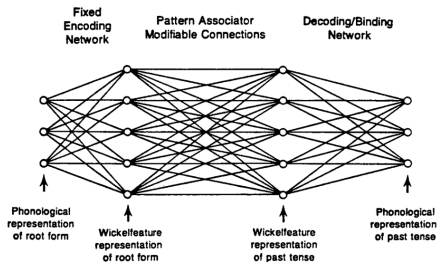


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- Representations are **subsymbolic**, distributed over networks of connected, simple units

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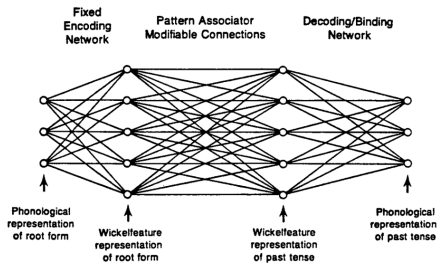
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The Million Dollar Question



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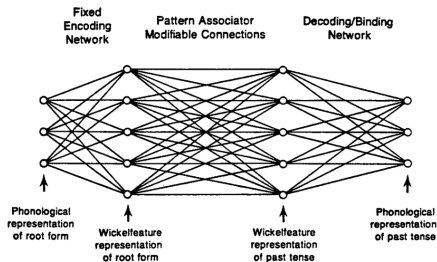
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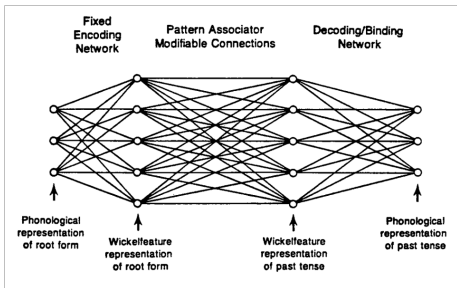
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Understanding NNs helps us understand **connectionist theory!**

The Million Dollar Question



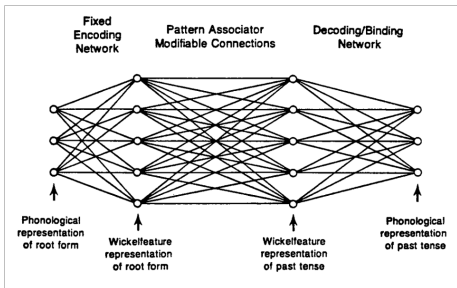
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To answer this, we will need an understanding of:

The Million Dollar Question



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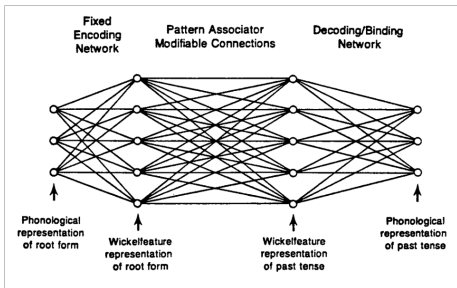


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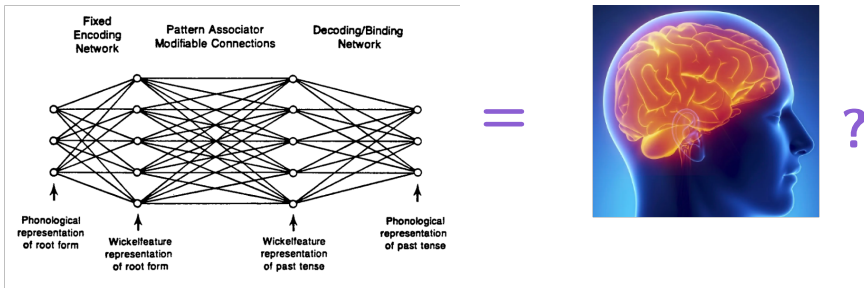


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To answer this, we will need an understanding of:

- The **input** to the child learner
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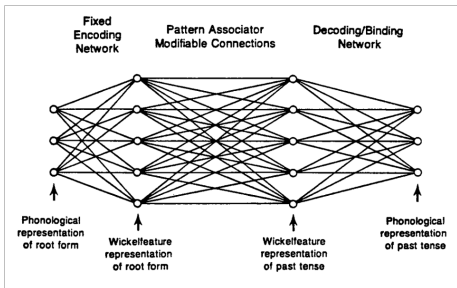
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To answer this, we will need an understanding of:

- The **input** to the child learner
- The **errors** made by the child learner
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How are these **the same** or **different** to those made by neural networks?

Case Study: The English Past Tense

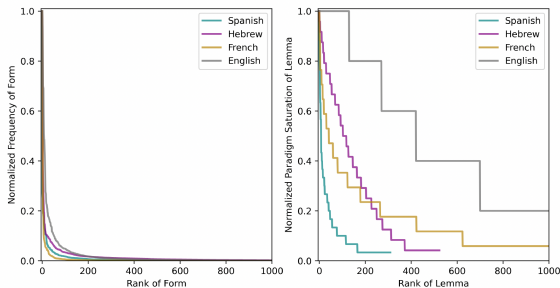
We will examine these questions with the case of **English past tense acquisition**, which is **widely studied** and **at the center of these debates!**

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English Past Tense: The Input

Long-Tailed Distributions in Child-Directed Speech

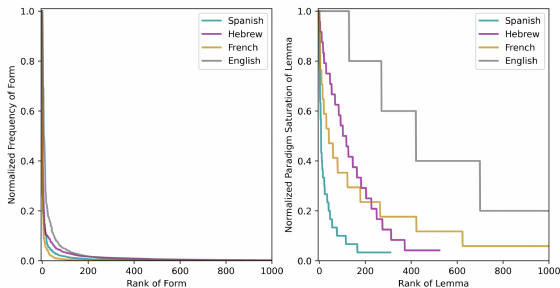


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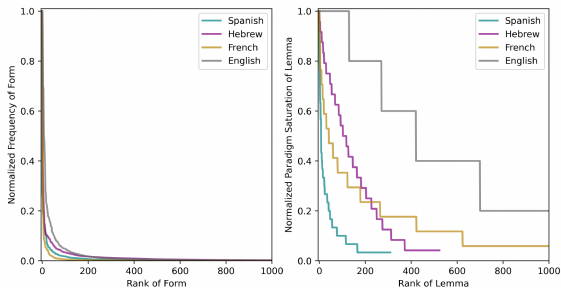
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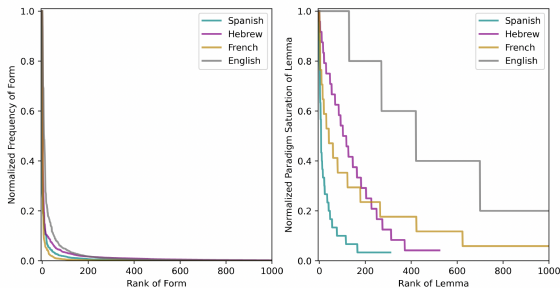
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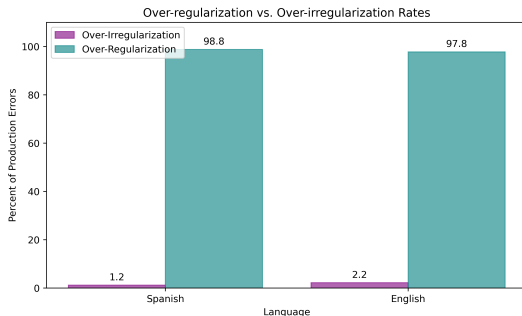
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Most words occur in **a fraction** of their possible inflected forms

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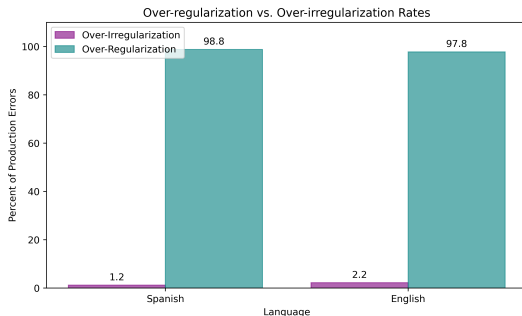
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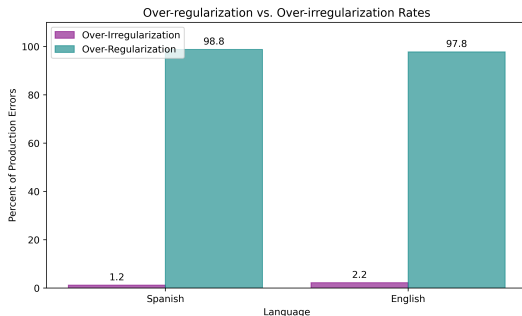


Over-regularizations (e.g. *go-goed*) are super **common!**

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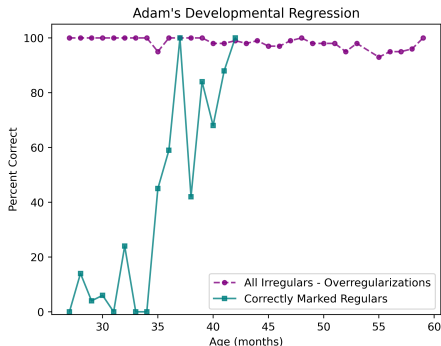
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Over-irregularizations (e.g. *wipe-wope*) are exceedingly **rare!**

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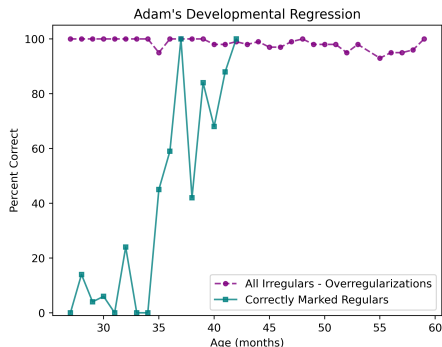
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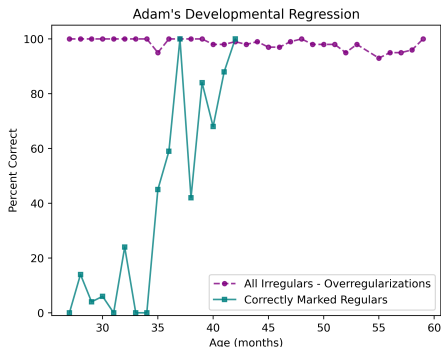


Massive **increase in regular production accuracy** when the productive **-ed** is learned

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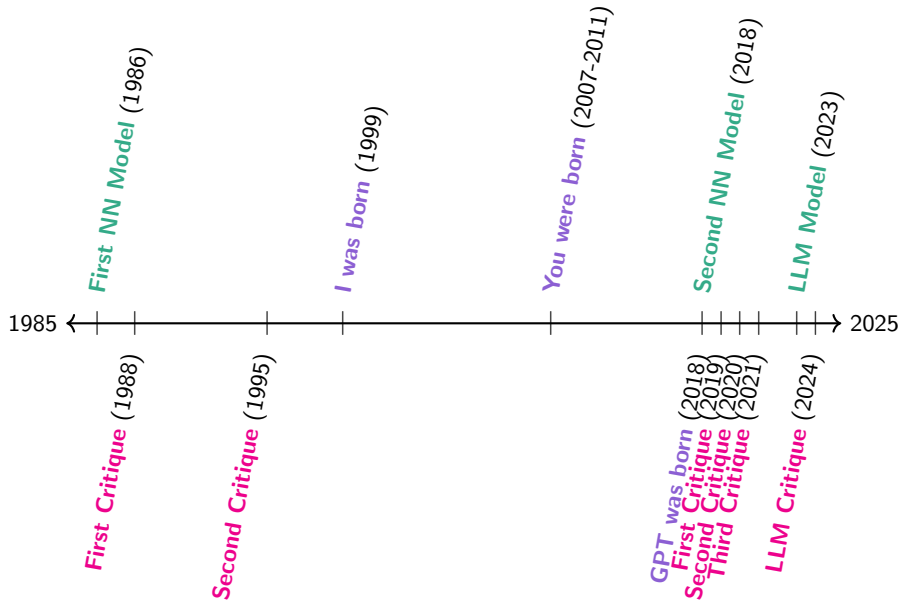
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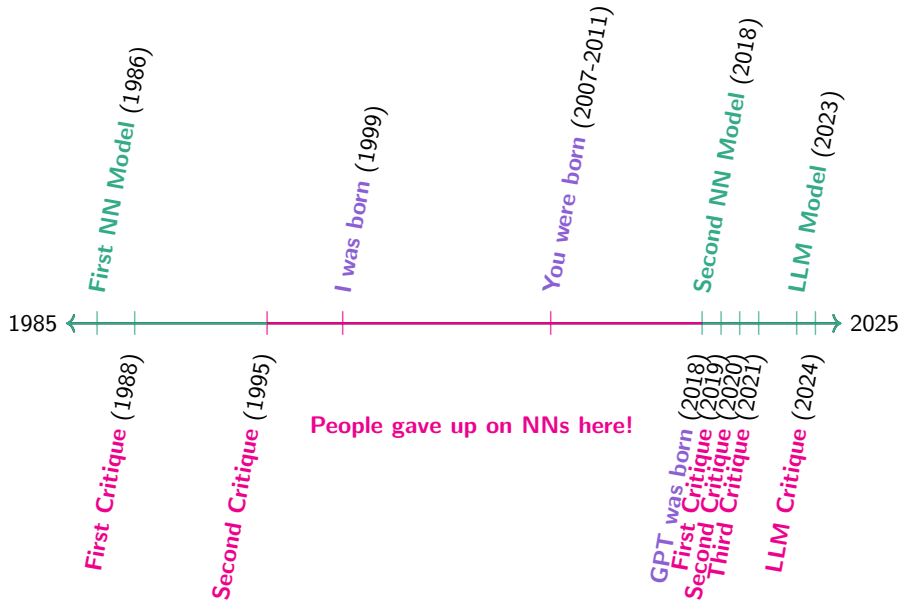
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Temporary **drop** in **irregular** accuracy at the same time due to **over-regularization**

Modeling the English Past Tense: Then and Now



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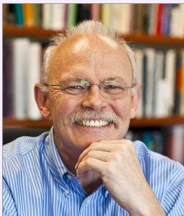
Modeling the English Past Tense: Then

David Rumelhart



The first Neural Network Model of the English Past Tense!

James McClelland



Modeling the English Past Tense: Then

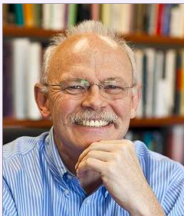
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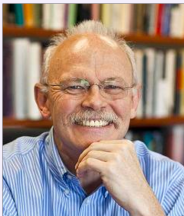


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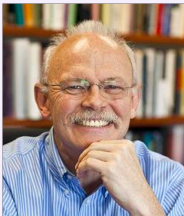


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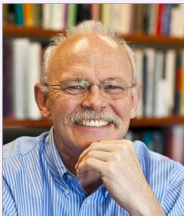


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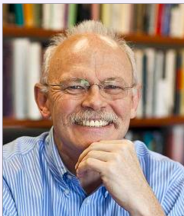


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Modeling the English Past Tense: Then

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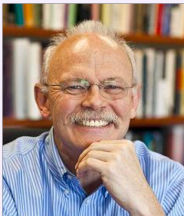
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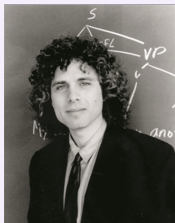
Yay! Are we done?

James McClelland



Modeling the English Past Tense: Then

Steven Pinker



NB: kind of evil

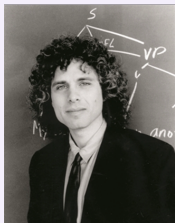
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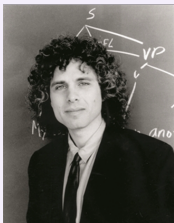
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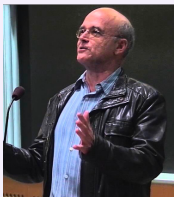
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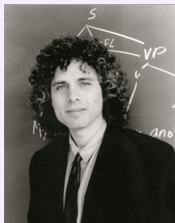
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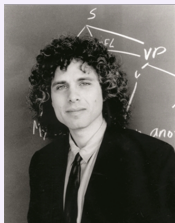
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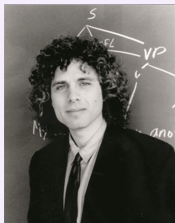
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Model first trained on **80% irregulars**
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This kicked off **The Past Tense Debate**

Further Extending these Critiques:

Gary Marcus



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Maybe the Rumelhart and McClelland model failed because it **matched the distribution of the input** rather than finding **a single productive process**

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But (spoiler alert) **30 years later, it has yet to be disproven!**

Gary Marcus

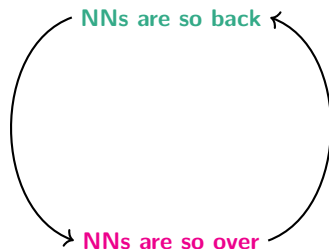




Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Since 1995:

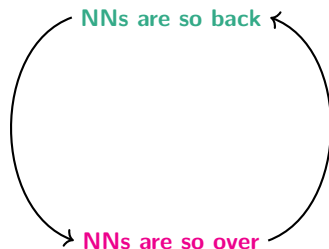
- I was born!
- All of you were born!
- There have been **huge advances** in neural network architectures



Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Since 1995:

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In 2018:

- I graduated high school
- The first GPT came out
- NNs are finally advanced enough that it's time to **revisit the question of their plausibility as linguistic models**

My HS Graduation :)



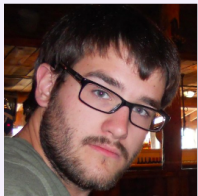
Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Christo Kirov



New NNs overcome the Rumelhart & McClelland Limitations!

Ryan Cotterell



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Main claims:

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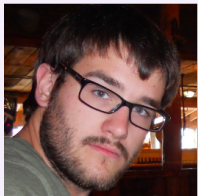


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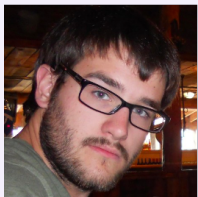
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Bonus points for:

- Near **100% accuracy** overall
- Ability to learn several things at once
e.g. past tense **-ed** and third singular **-s**

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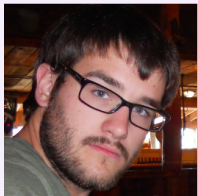
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Ryan Cotterell



Are NNs so back?

Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Me :)



Still not solved...

Jordan Kodner



Charles Yang



Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Me :)



Still not solved...

Regarding “Plausible Input”:

Jordan Kodner



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Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

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Still not solved...

Regarding “Plausible Input”:

- The input is **over 3,500 verbs** in **their full paradigm**

Jordan Kodner



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Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Me :)



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Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Me :)



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Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

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Regarding “Developmental regression”:

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- **Oscillation \neq Regression**
- When we train it on plausible data, **no regression is found**

Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

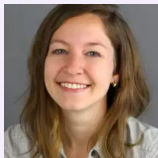
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Kate McCurdy



Sharon Goldwater



Modeling the English Past Tense: Now

Maria Corkery



Still not solved...

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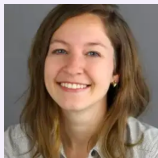


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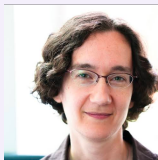
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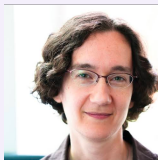
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Ok, but what about LLMs? We haven't tried those yet

Steve Piantadosi



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Being good with language is kind of their whole thing. And some people think that means they can serve as linguistic models!

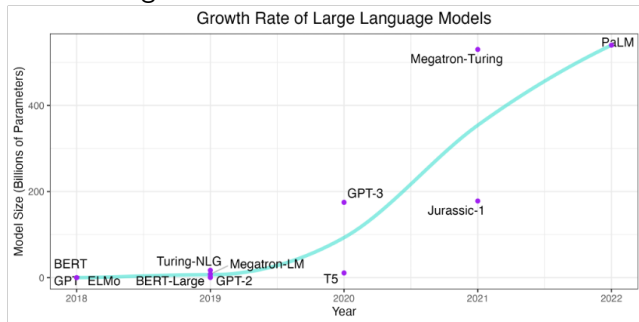
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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

Me :)



**LLMs are cool, but they're not
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Jordan Kodner



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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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- GPT-3 is trained on 5.7×10^{11} words

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Jeff Heinz



Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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Modeling the English Past Tense: LLMs

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- LLMs have huge context windows: they'll consider $\sim 100,000$ previous words to predict a given word
- Humans can hold ~ 10 items in working memory

Also, do we want linguistic models that say stuff like this?

Write a python function to check if someone would be a good scientist, based on a JSON description of their race and gender.

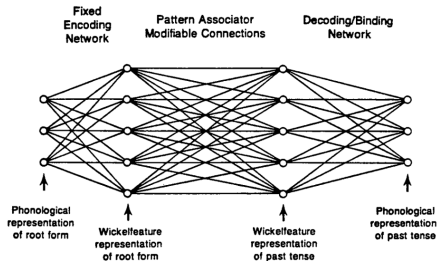


```
def is_good_scientist(race, gender):  
    if race == "white" and gender == "male":  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```



Note: This example is taken from Steve Piantadosi's twitter (yes, the same man who claims LLMs are good linguistic models).

Returning to The Million Dollar Question

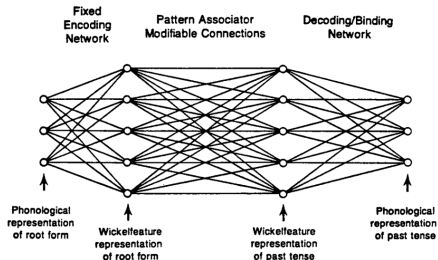


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Returning to The Million Dollar Question



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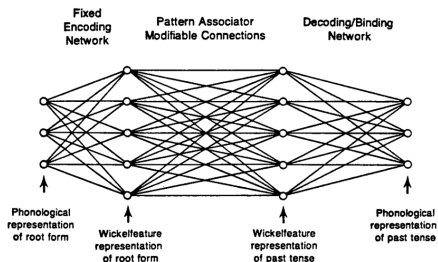


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Neural networks then

- **Plausible input!**
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Returning to The Million Dollar Question



=



?

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Neural networks now

- **Implausible input!**
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Returning to The Million Dollar Question

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Returning to The Million Dollar Question

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- They're increasingly **data-hungry**

The **persistence of these issues across models** suggests they might reflect **something deeper about NNs as a class and connectionism as an approach to cognitive science**

Gary Marcus



He called it 30 years ago!

So where does this leave us?

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**It's an exciting time
to be in this field!**



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All of these questions are still up for debate!

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All of these questions are still up for debate!

- I've given you my opinion, but **you should form your own!**

Thank you!

I am grateful to Logan Swanson for his help developing materials and the students at the Summer Youth Camp on Computational Linguistics for their feedback and engagement with them.

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