SOME INNATE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEURAL MODELS OF MORPHOLOGICAL INFLECTION





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OVERVIEW

NEURAL NETWORK MODELS OF MORPHOLOGICAL INFLECTION (NNMIS)

Deep relevance to cognitive science stemming from Past **Tense Debate**

CRITICISMS OF CONNECTIONISM

- Don't learn from realistic input
- Over-irregularize too much
- No developmental regression

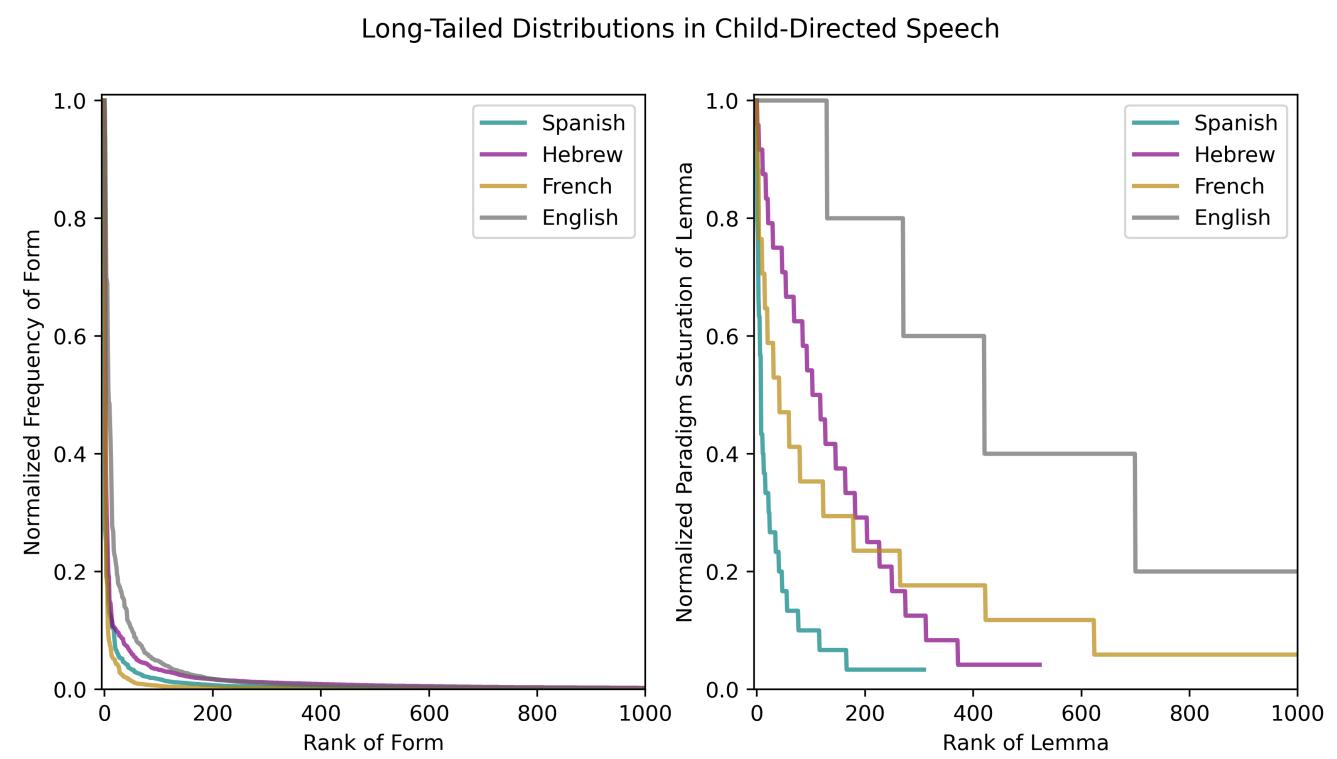
Impressive improvements in NNMI architecture and accuracy since the 1990s.

> Have modern NNMIs solved the old problems of developmental realism?

PROBLEM 1: SPARSITY OF THE INPUT

INPUT TO THE CHILD

500-1,000 word types total



INPUT TO NNMIS

Rumelhart & McClelland 1986: 420 verb lemmas

X Kirov & Cotterell 2018:

X Dankers et al. 2021:

Warstadt & Bowman 2022:

3,500 verbs in full paradigm

46,000 noun plurals

100 million word tokens

ERROR DISTRIBUTIONS BY NNMIS

Corkery et al. 2019:

- X KC2018 ED over-irregularizes regular test items (thin-thun)
- >> Overproduces irregularized forms compared to humans

Gorman et al. 2019:

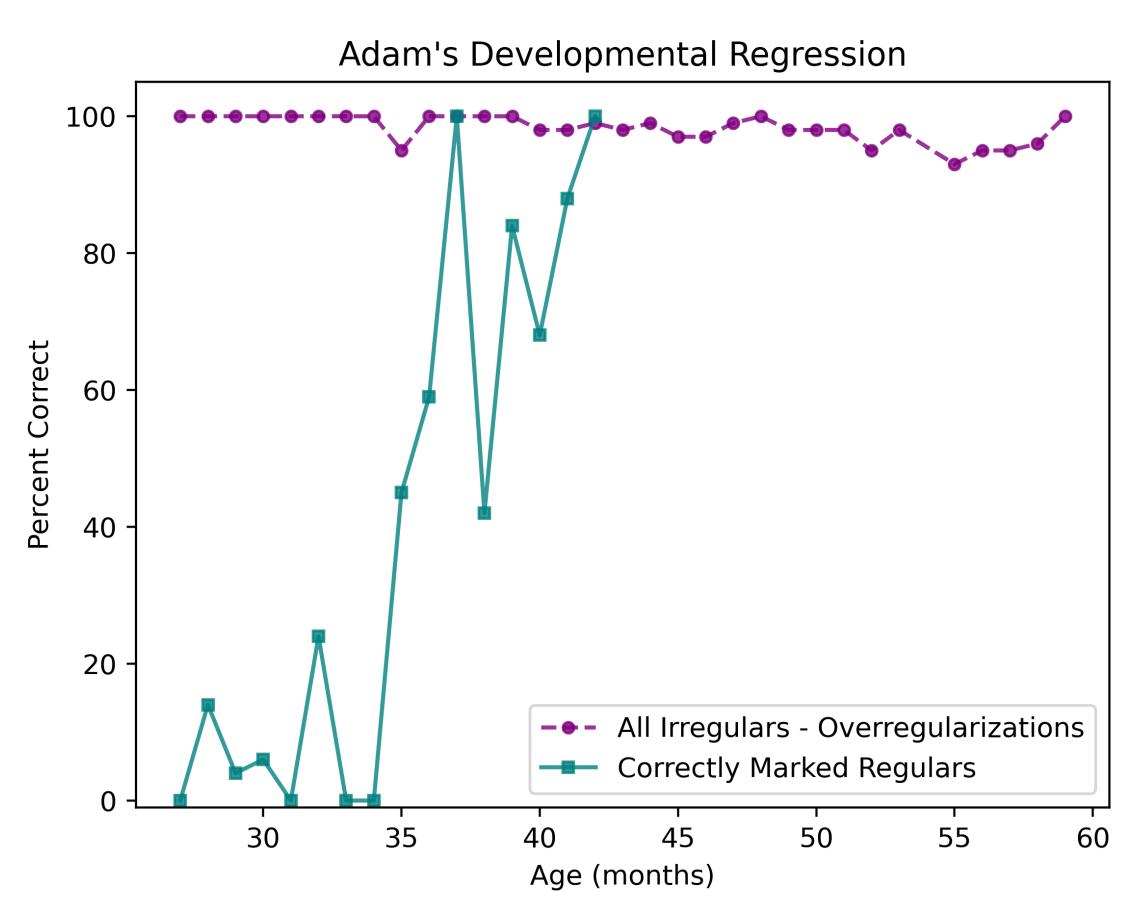
Rergmanis et al. 2017 RNN & Makarov 2017 ED make a number of "silly" errors (mail-membled) on 11/12 languages tested

Kodner et al. 2023:

Wu et al. 2021 transformer & Wehrli et al. 2022 transducer over-irregularize too frequently in English & Arabic

PROBLEM 3: DEVELOPMENTAL REGRESSION

CHILD DEVELOPMENTAL REGRESSION



DEVELOPMENTAL REGRESSION BY NNMIS

Pinker & Prince 1988

RM1986 forced developmental regression with artificial input

Belth et al. 2021

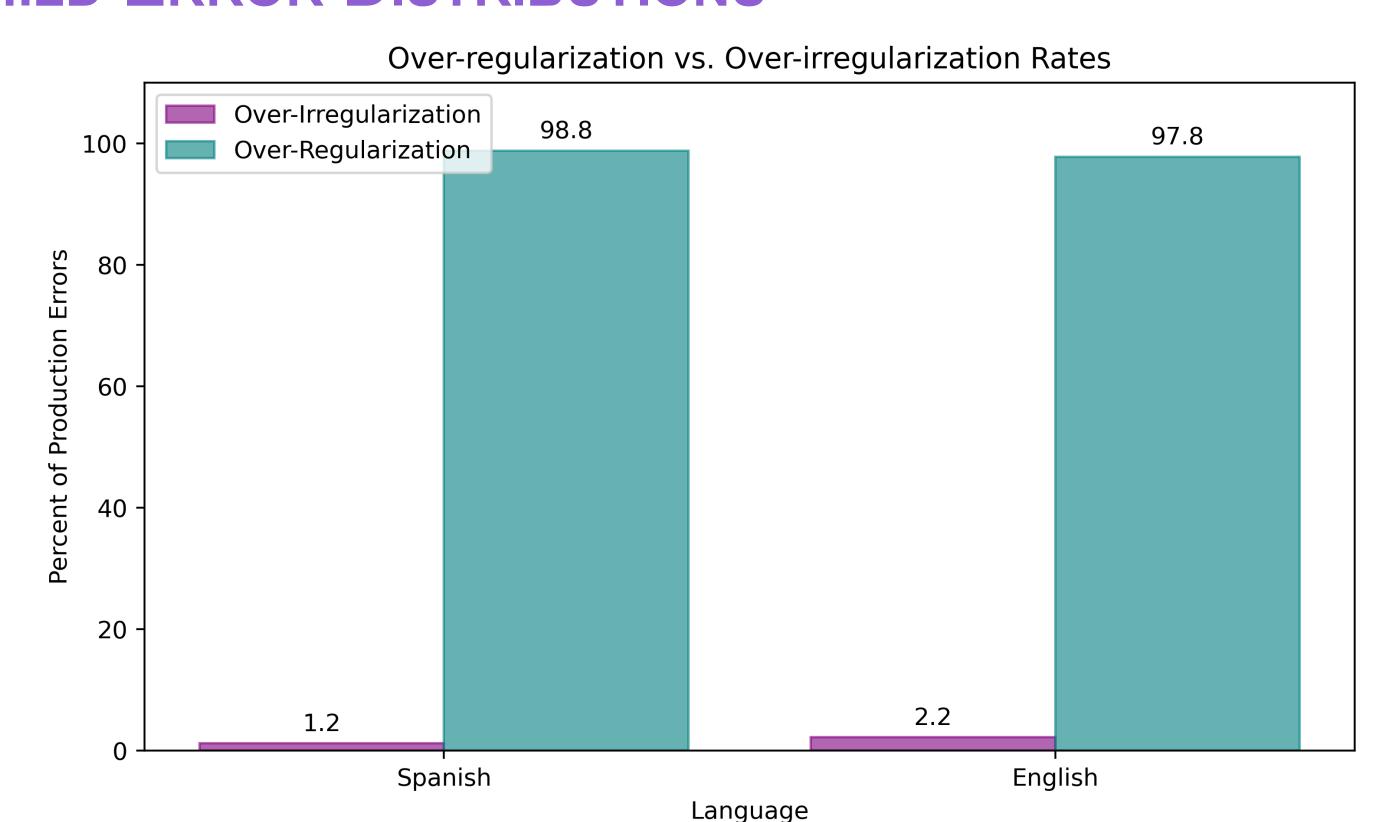
- X KC2018 report oscillations over epochs, not regression
- When trained on incrementally larger data, no regression

Kodner et al. 2023:

Neither Wu et al. 2021 nor Wehrli et al. 2022 exhibit regression in Arabic or English

PROBLEM 2: OVER-IRREGULARIZATION

CHILD ERROR DISTRIBUTIONS



CONCLUSIONS

Despite impressive improvements in architecture and accuracy, modern NNMIs still:

- X Don't learn from realistic input
- >> Over-irregularize too much
- X No developmental regression

The persistence of these shortcomings despite advancements in architecture and performance suggests that they reflect "innate" characteristics of NNMIs as a class of learner.