

# Language Drift:

patterns from noisy statistical learning  
in an agent-based model

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# Question and Motivation

*By what mechanism do language shifts arise?*

- Language shifts occur across all languages and over both short and long time scales.
- Children (and adults) use statistical learning.
- Linguistic perception and production noisy.

*Why agent-based modeling?*

- Though dozens of factors are thought to be involved, ABM demonstrates that even a very simple model can produce shift patterns.

# Models

- Language is modeled as a single vowel with formant (resonance) values  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ .
- Adults 'speak' and children 'listen' and learn.
  - Children listen to some subset of adults:  
*all, nearest-N, random-N, in-radius-N*
  - Children learn by some method:  
*mean, median, random-1*
- Adults die (lifespan), children 'grow up' to replace them.
- Over time, the overall language moves around the vowel space (sound change).

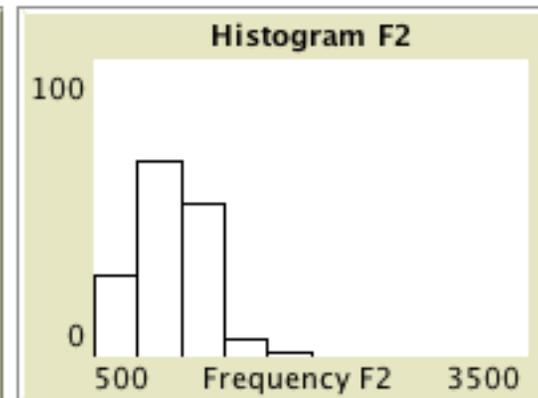
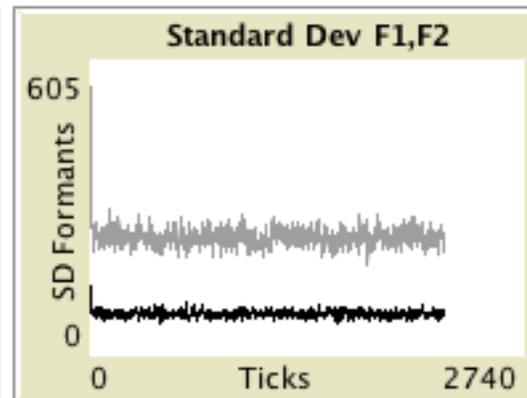
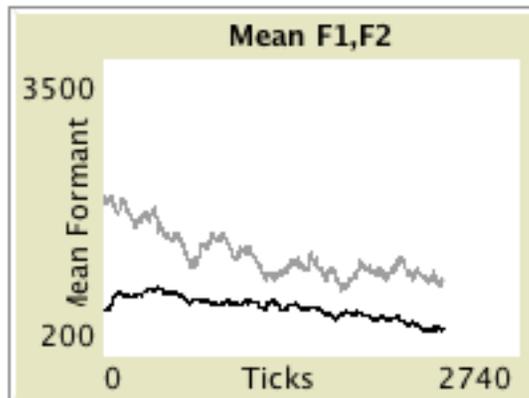
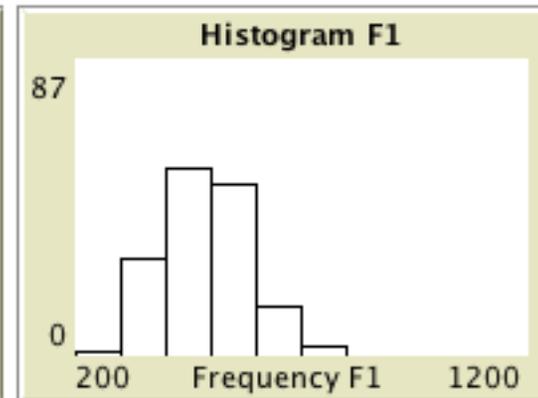
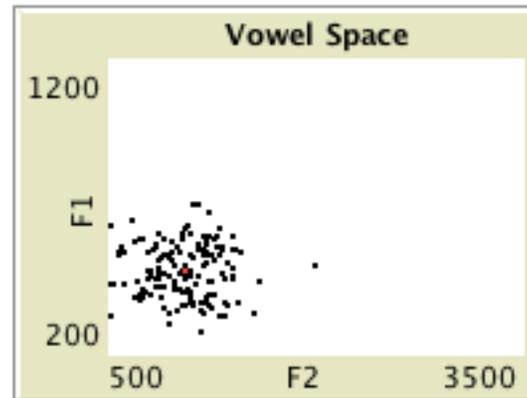
- **Network Variant Model:** speakers interact on a clustered or lattice network, with variable density/link chance.

## *Example Model Output*

On  
 Off    method-mean?

On  
 Off    method-median?

On  
 Off    method-one?

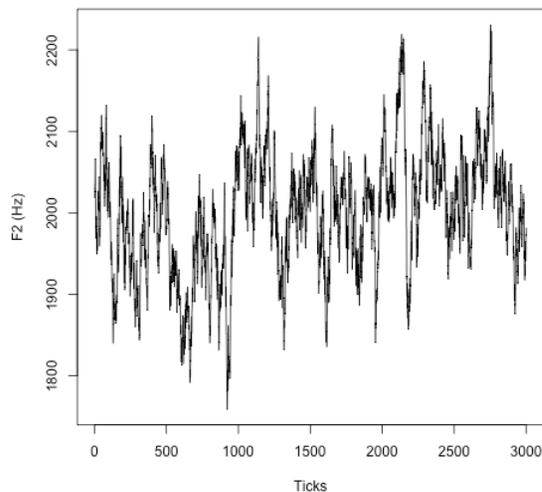


# Validation and Results

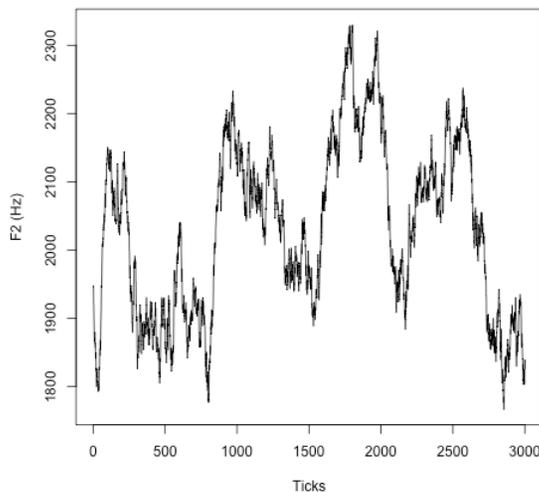
*What is the first stage validation for this approach?*

- Demonstrate that the very simple model can produce any shifts at all.
- Demonstrate shifts across a variety of parameter settings (robust phenomenon).

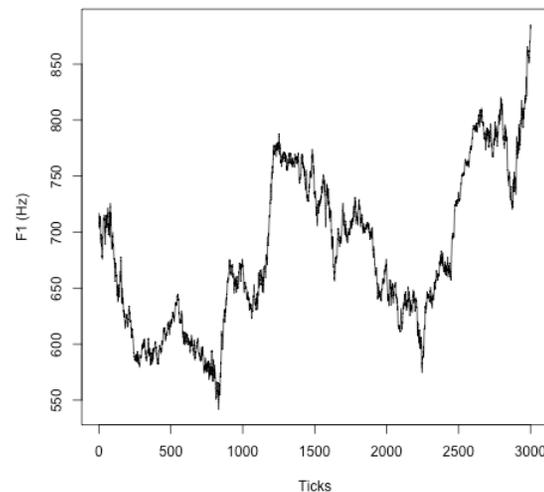
Lattice NW, Learn-Median, Lifespan=5 Noise=0.1



Clustered NW, Learn-Mean, Lifespan=1 Noise=0.05

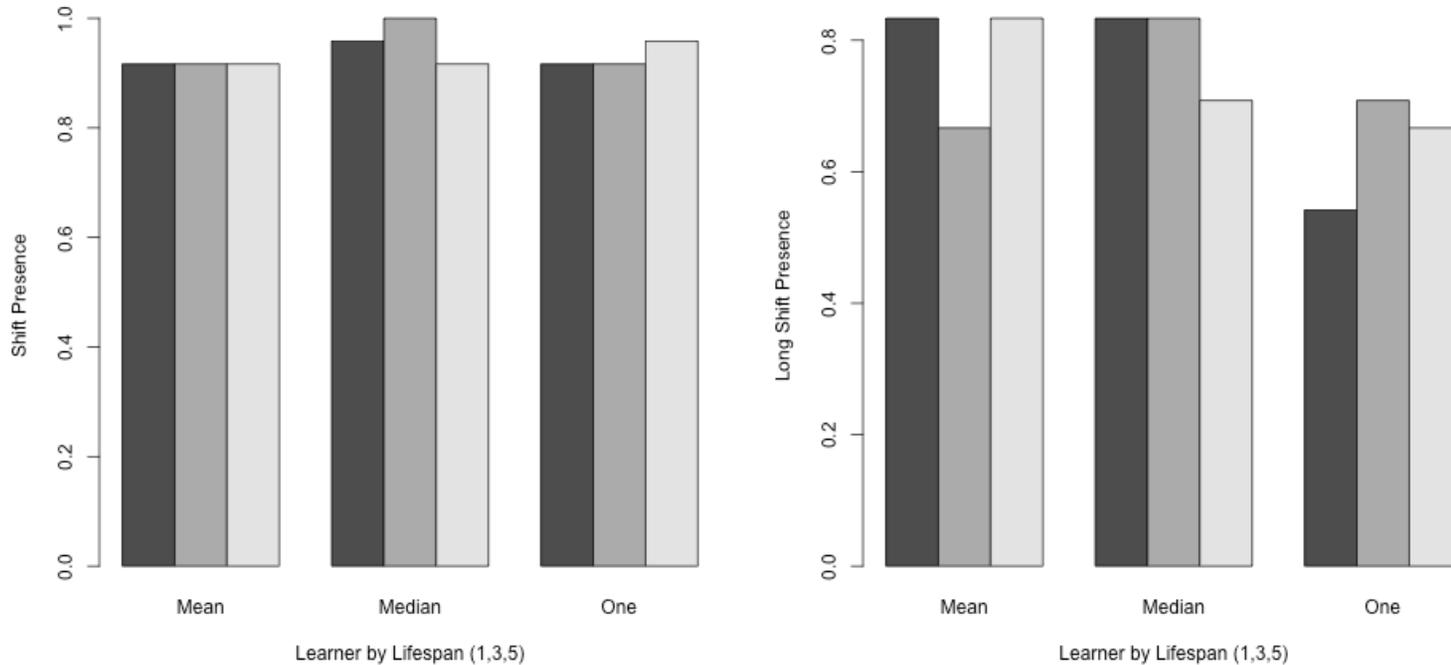


Nearest, Learn-One, Lifespan=3 Noise=0.01

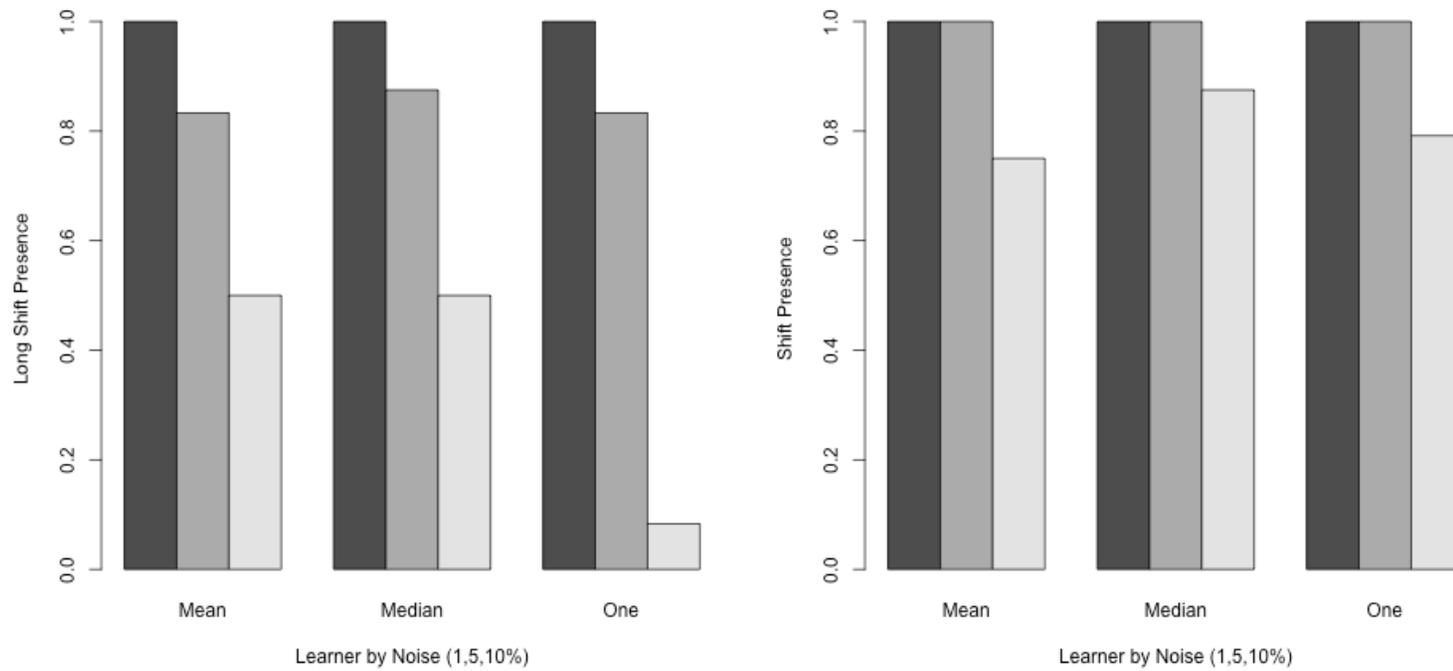


# What are the effects of the model parameters?

- Learner method:

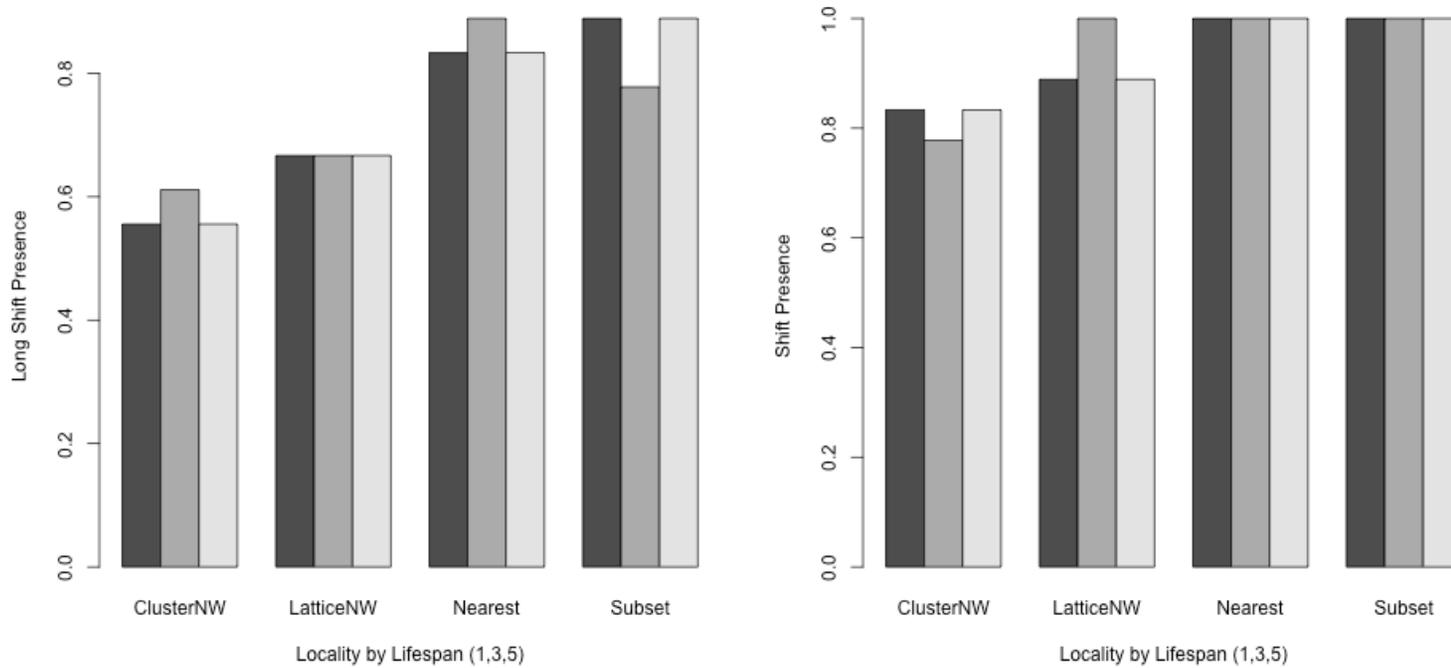


## Shifts across Learners (by Lifespan)

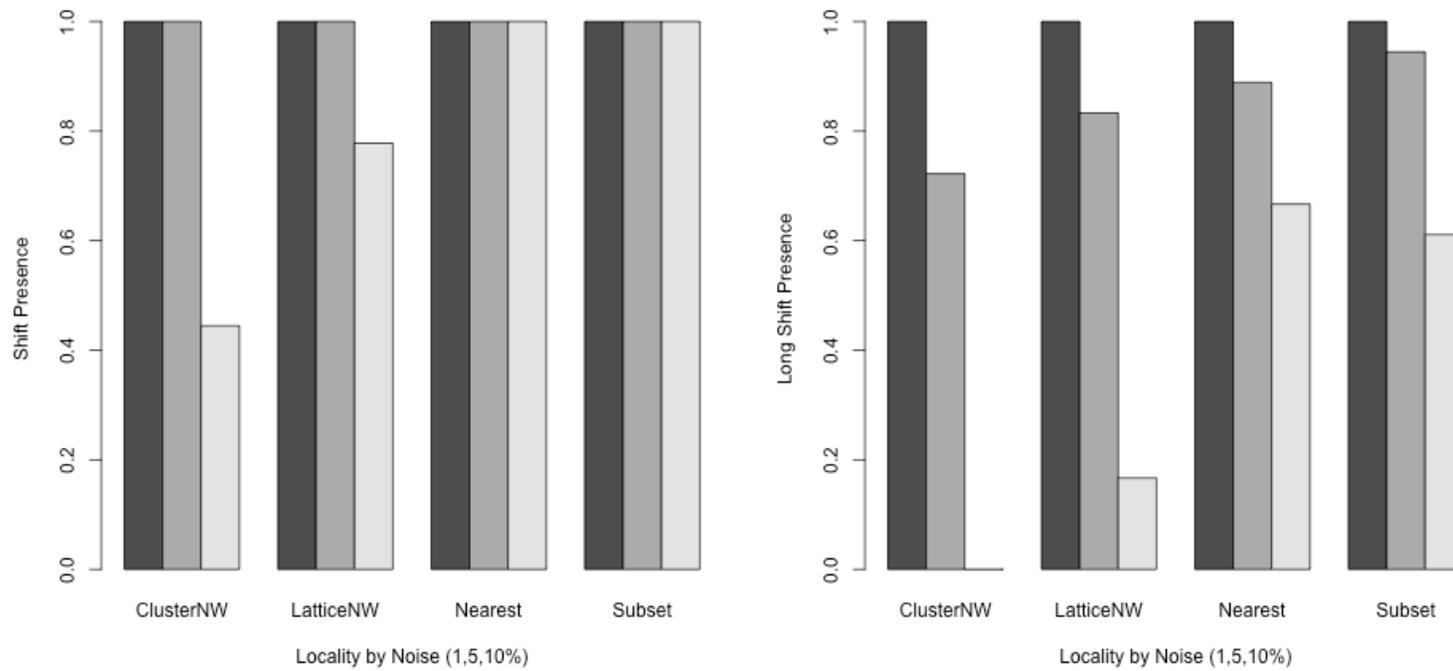


# Shifts across Learners (by Noise Level)

- **Locality method:**



## Shifts across Locality (by Lifespan)



# Shifts across Locality (by Noise Level)

# Discussion

- Shifts resulted from the simple models, and across almost every parameter setting.
- Learner: all learners performed similarly and without interactions.
- Locality: clustered NW and lattice NW slightly inhibited shifts.
- Lifespan: lifespan had no effect.
- Noise Level: too much noise actually *inhibited* shifts (noise  $\geq 10\%$ )