

FREQUENCY AND THE LEXICAL ORGANIZATION OF VERBS

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Goals

- To investigate the influence of linguistic factors on lexical acquisition and organization
- To build linguistic profiles to help diagnose pathologies that affect language



Overview

- Related Work
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Related Work

- Some factors that may affect language acquisition:
 - Frequency
 - Polysemy
 - Syntactic structure
 - Concreteness
 - Specificity
 - Conventionality
 - Figurativeness



Related Work

- Goldberg's (1999):
 - crosslinguistically polysemic and frequent verbs acquired early
- Korhonen and Buitrago (2007):
 - verb type preferences influence acquisition of subcategorization frames
- Tonietto et al (2008)
 - influence of pragmatic aspects on lexical organization of verbs
- **Graph theory and network analysis methods useful in mapping differences in associative structures across groups.**
- Steyvers and Tenenbaum (2005):
 - model of semantic network growth compatible with effects of learning history variables (age of acquisition and frequency) in semantic processing tasks

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Materials and Methods

- Longitudinal study
- Data from psycholinguistic Naming Task:




- 17 videos of division or destruction actions
- Each action: 1 actor and 1 object

Materials and Methods

- ◎ 55 Participants per group
 - G1: 2;0 to 3;11 year old (M=3;1)
 - G2 (G1 after 2 years): 4;1 to 6;6 year old (M=5;5)
 - G3: 17;0 to 34;0 (M=21;8)
- ◎ Native speakers of Brazilian Portuguese
- ◎ Verbs annotated with frequency:
 - Fscore: occurrences in “Florianópolis” corpus (Scliar-Cabral, 1993; MacWhinney, 2000)

Materials and Methods

- Verbs
 - Manually pre-processed to remove noise
 - Unrelated (*I don't know*) or low frequency (≤ 1) answers



Answers	# per group	# per action	# types
G1	785/935	46.18	6.76
G2	911/935	53.59	5.53
G3	917/935	53.94	4

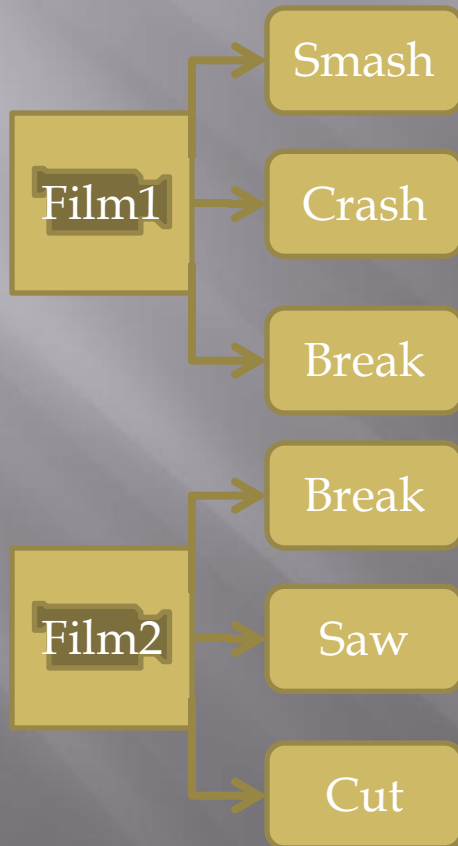
Materials and Methods

- ⦿ Verb interactions represented in semantic networks
 - Structural properties of lexicon
 - Network analysis and modification
 - Contents of lexicon
 - Similarity measure

Materials and Methods

- Semantic Network

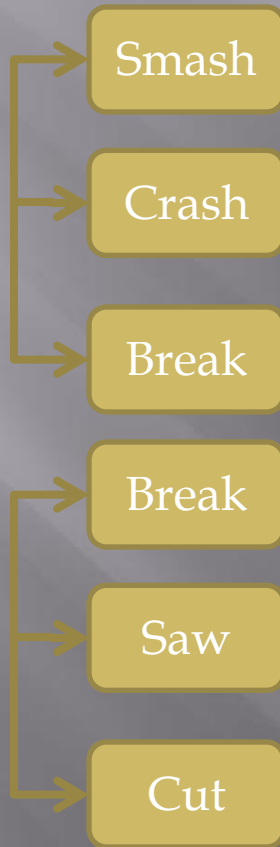
- For each film, verbs form a clique



Materials and Methods

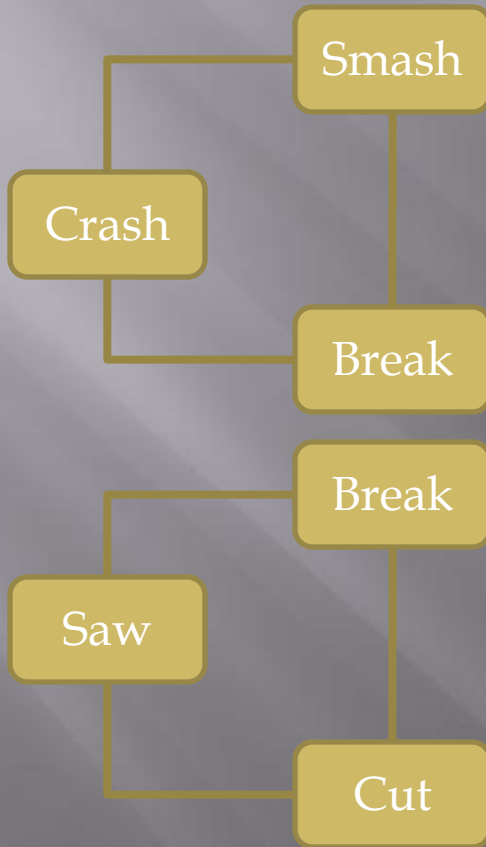
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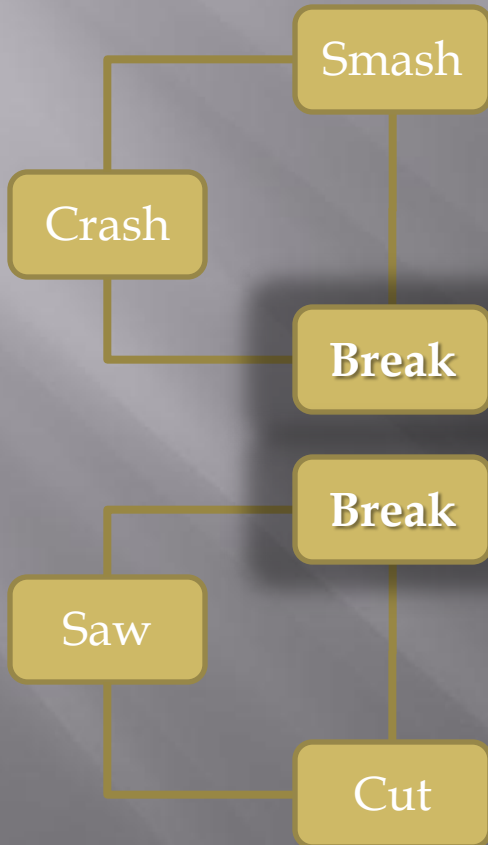
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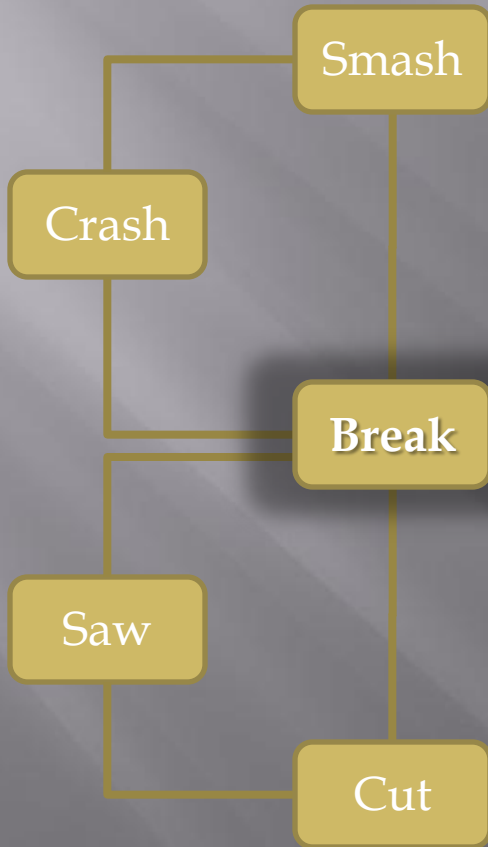
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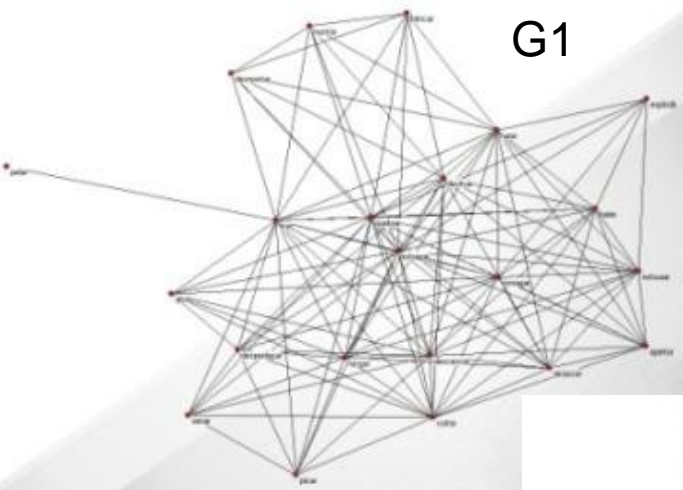


Materials and Methods

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G1



G2

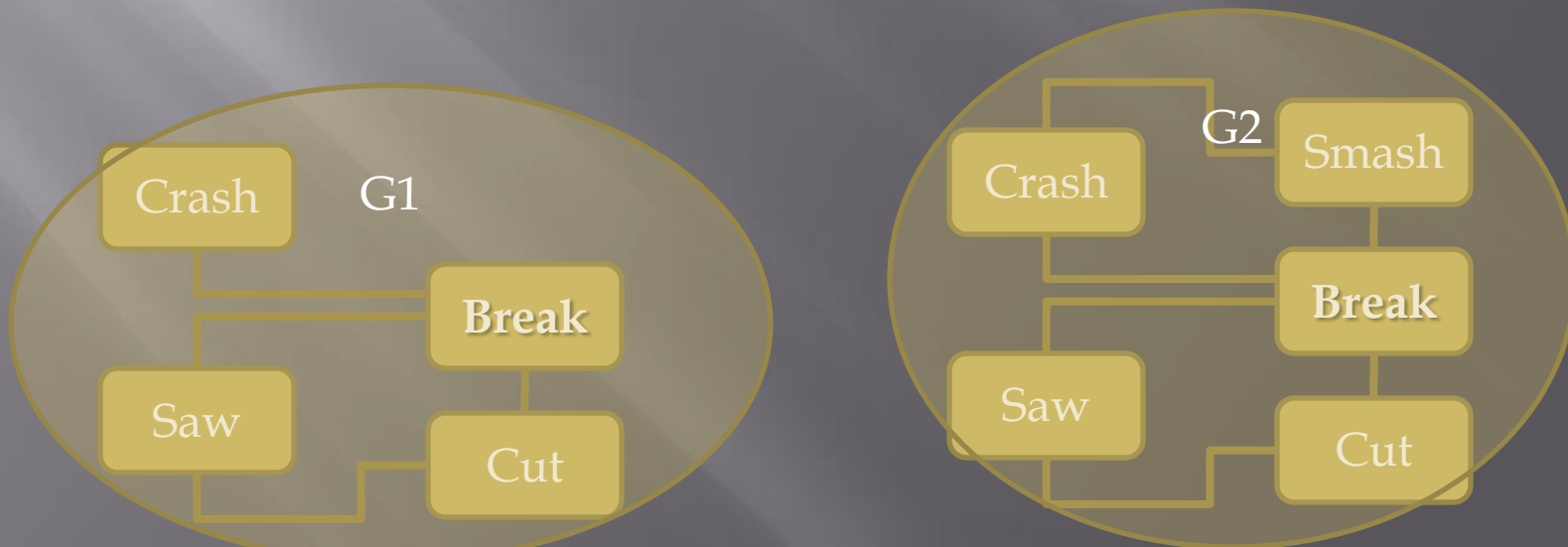


G3



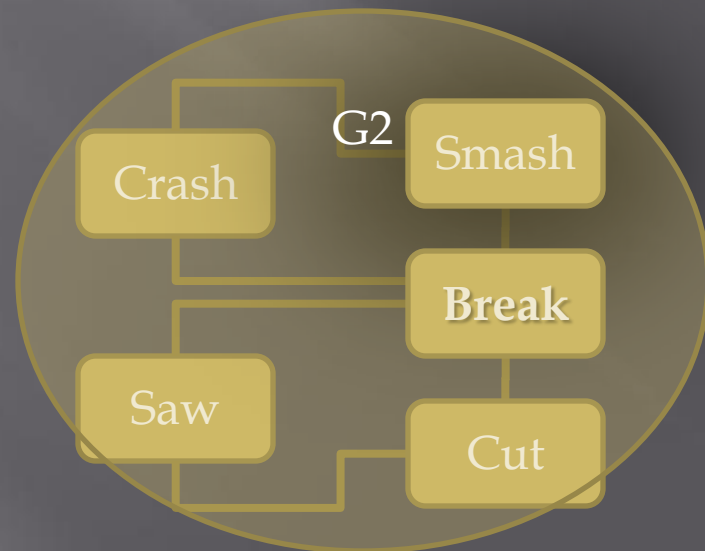
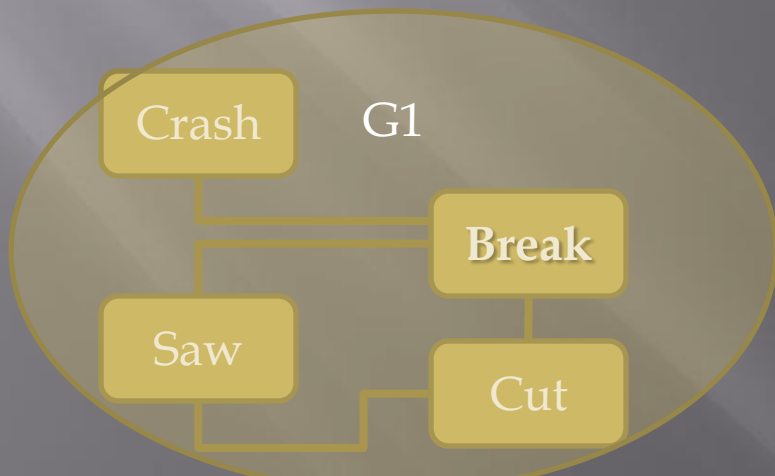
Materials and Methods

- For each group, one semantic network
- Compare structure and content of groups
 - Will removing less frequent verbs from older group, result in convergence of overall structure to that of a younger group ?
 - **Will we see increase in similarity of content/structure?**
 - **Network modification**



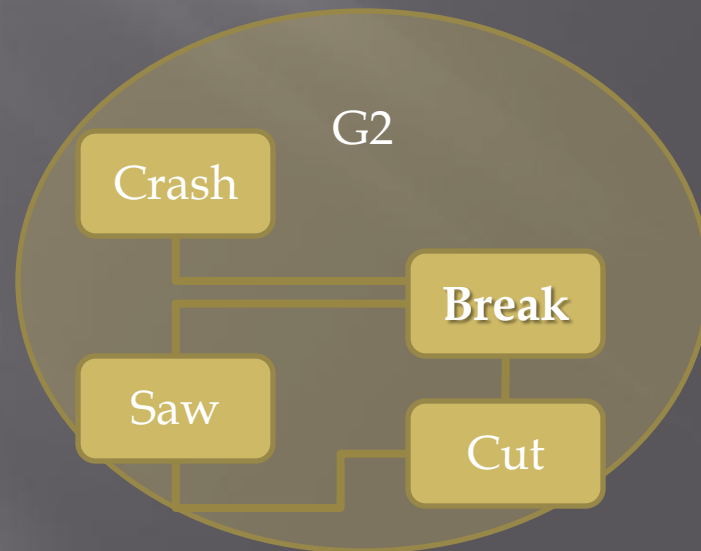
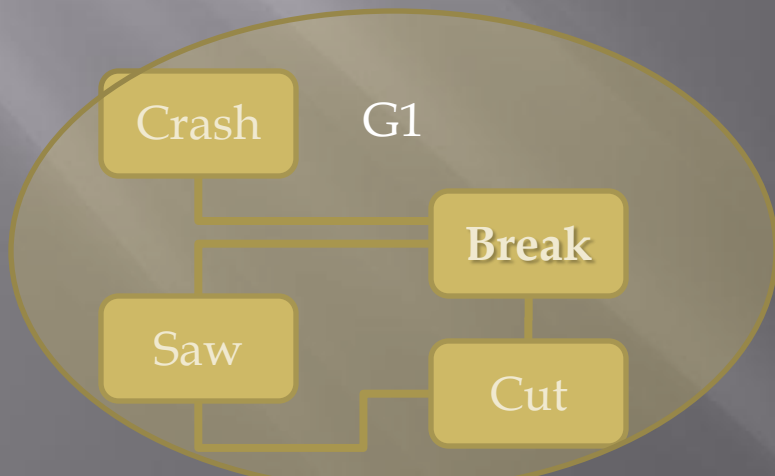
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Materials and Methods

- Measure similarity through:
 - Jaccard coefficient
 - Number of vertices (n)
 - Average minimal path length (L)
 - Density (D)
 - Number of edges (M)
 - Average clustering coefficient (C/s)
 - Average node connectivity (k),
 - Average number of repetitions (r)

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Measures of proportion of
of edges vs # of nodes
(semantic share)

Materials and Methods

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 - *Average number of repetitions (r)*

Measures of vocabulary structuring (small distances, more repetition and high clustering → unstructured lexicon)

Materials and Methods

- Frequency decreases as age increases:



Answers	Average type	Average token
G1	44.05	43.44
G2	35.92	35.71
G3	17.84	21.22

Results

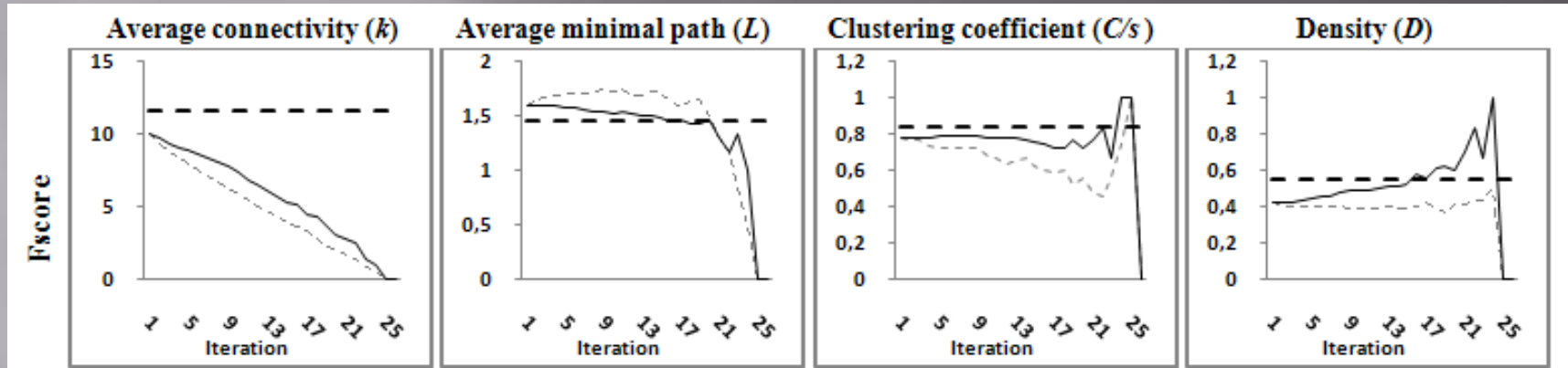
- Increase in vocabulary size and decrease of repetition with age

	G1	G2	G3
Number of vertices (n)	22	25	31
Average minimal path length (L)	1.46	1.6	1.98
Density (D)	0.55	0.42	0.27
Number of edges (M)	128	126	126
Average clustering coefficient (C/s)	0.84	0.78	0.78
Average node connectivity (k),	$\mu = 11.64,$ SD = 6.73	$\mu = 10.08,$ SD = 4.86	$\mu = 8.13,$ SD = 4.76
Average number of repetitions (r)	$\mu = 5.23,$ SD = 4.41	$\mu = 3.76,$ SD = 3.15	$\mu = 2.19,$ SD = 1.58

Results

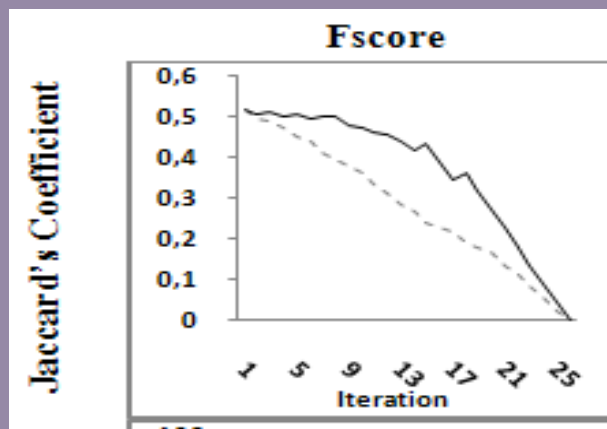
- Networks get structurally closer.

G2-G1



- Networks get closer in content:

- Jaccard score: G1-G2 = 0.52 G2-G3 = 0.44



Results

- ⦿ Frequency decreases with age
- ⦿ Vocabulary grows and specializes with age
- ⦿ Children's groups more similar than adults.

Conclusions and Future Work

- Investigation of influence of linguistic factors on lexical acquisition and organization
 - Frequency
 - Different network topology for different groups
 - Different content for different groups
- Build linguistic profiles to help diagnose pathologies that affect language

Conclusions and Future Work

- Test other factors: polyssemy, concreteness, syntactic complexity
- Investigate lexical dissolution in pathologies (Alzheimer's disease)
- Obtain larger data sets
- Test with other categories (nouns, expressions,...)

Acknowledgments

Research partly supported by CNPq (Projects 479824/2009-6 and 309569/2009-5), FINEP and SEBRAE (COMUNICA project FINEP/SEBRAE 1194/07).

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