

Information-theoretic locality properties of natural language

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- **Mathematical formalization:** human languages are **solutions** to a **constrained optimization problem** describing communication subject to cognitive constraints.
 - So, what is the objective function that human languages optimize?

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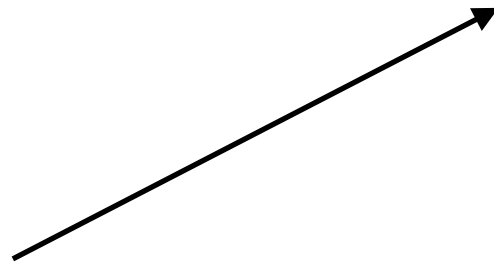
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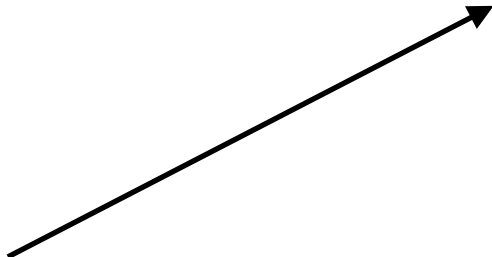
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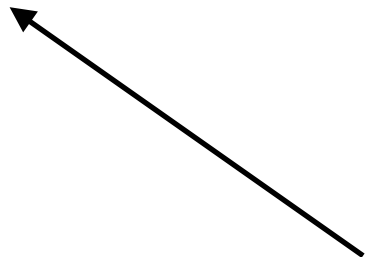
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- Key part: **effort is quantified using entropy (average surprisal).**

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Information Locality

- Introduction
- Information Locality
- Study 1: Strength of Dependencies
- Study 2: Adjective Order
- Conclusion

What makes words hard to process?

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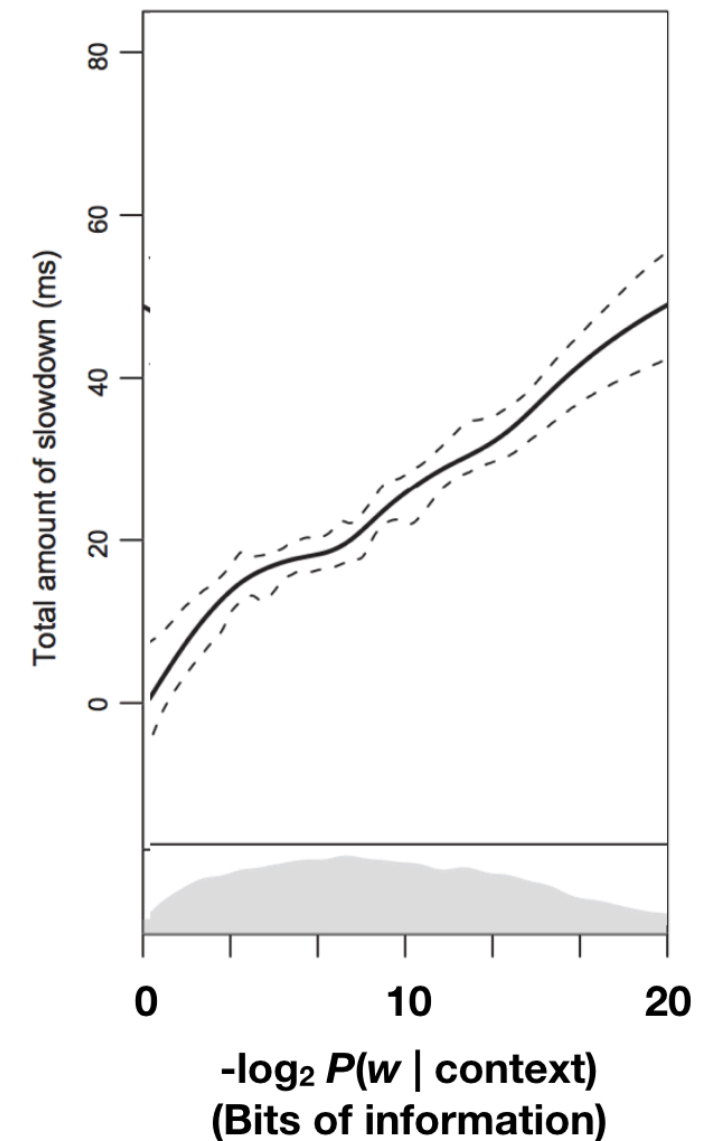
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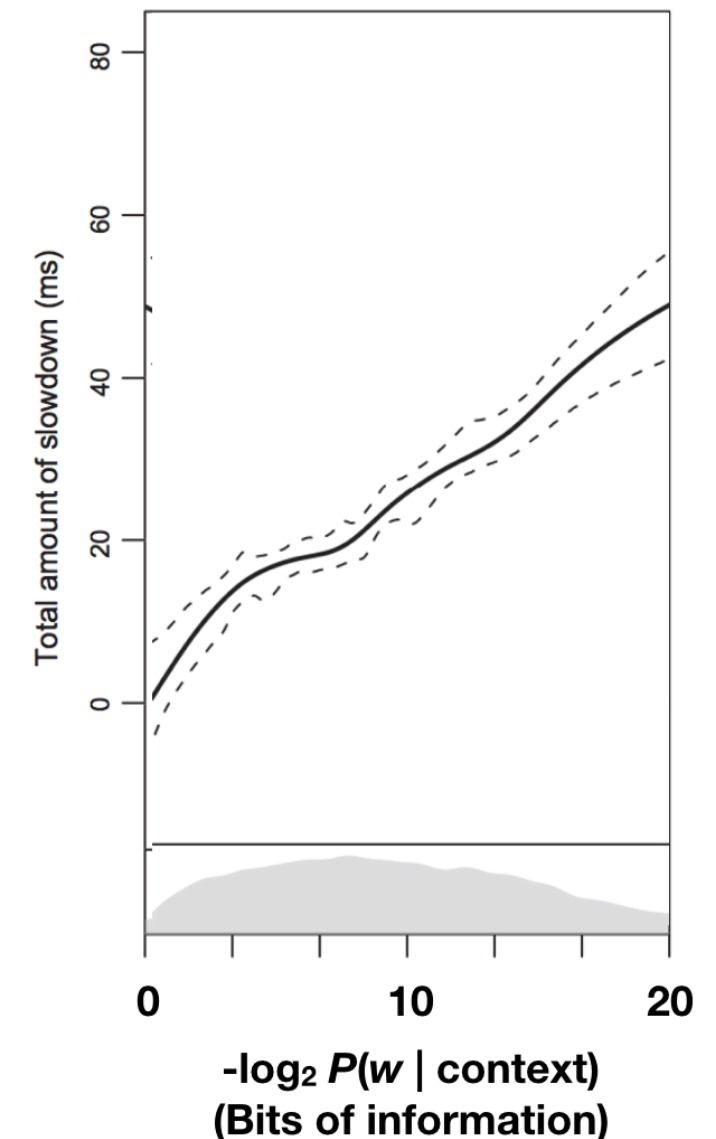
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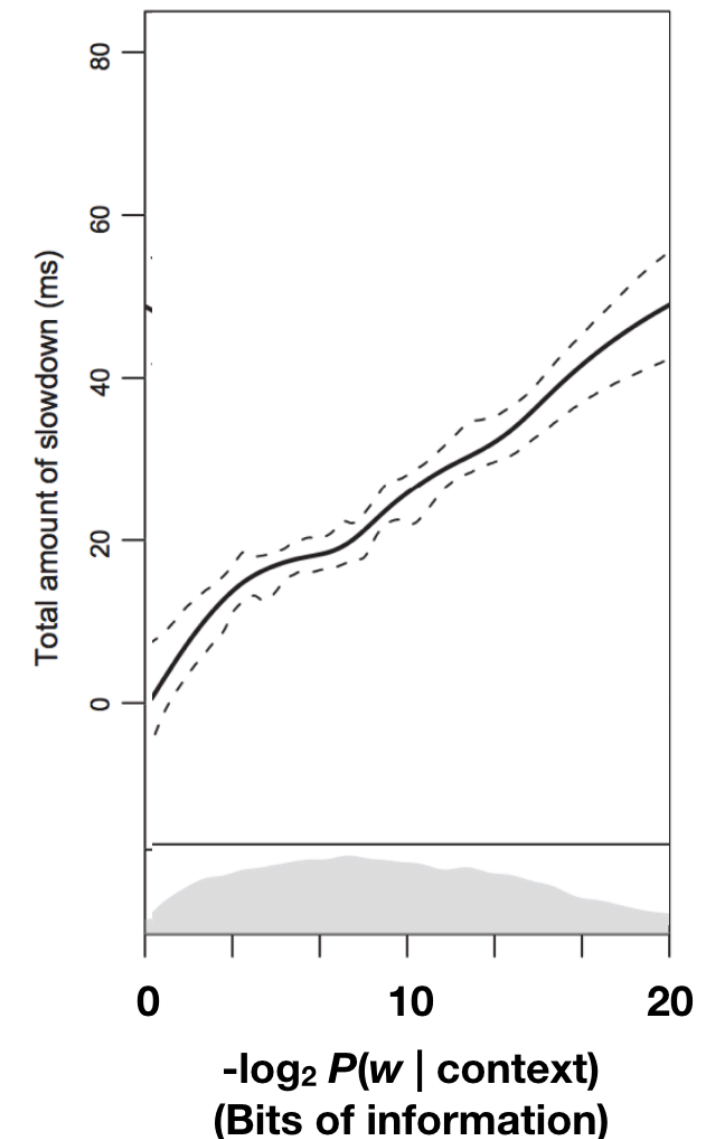
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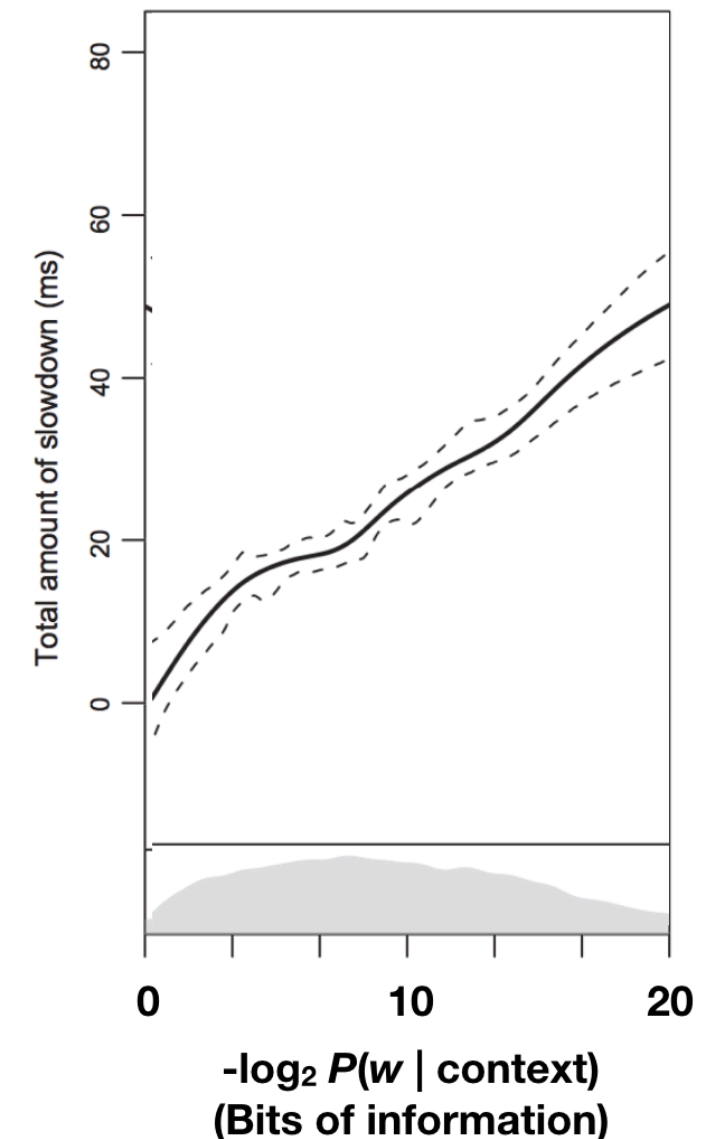
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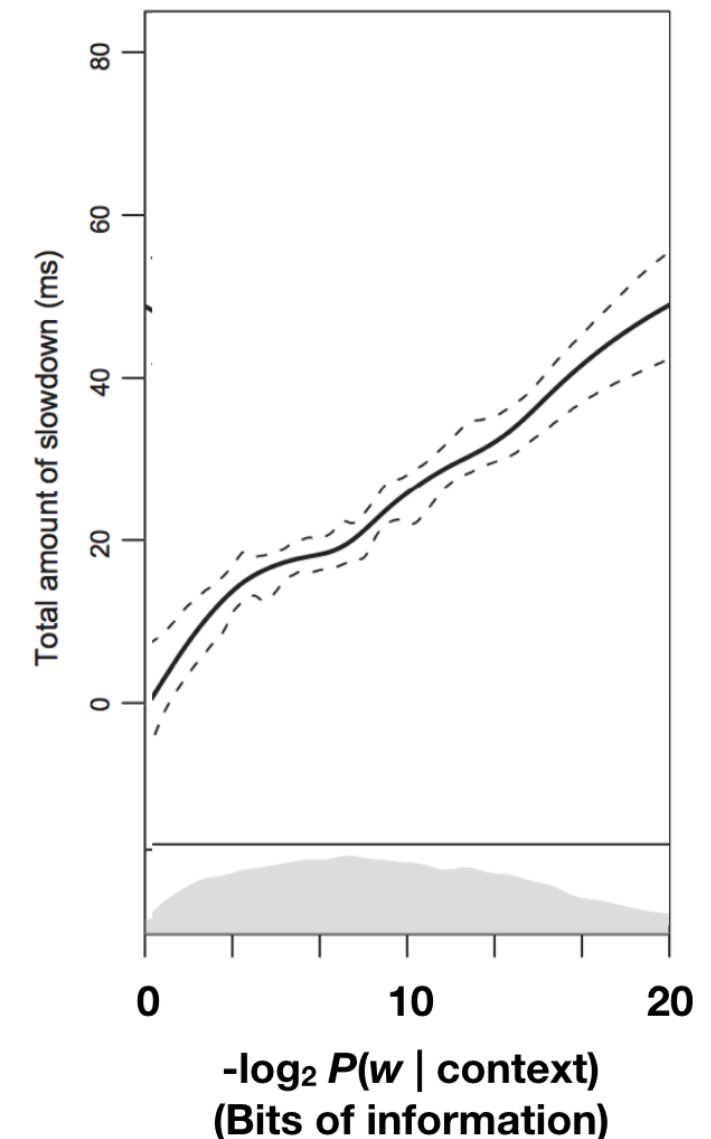
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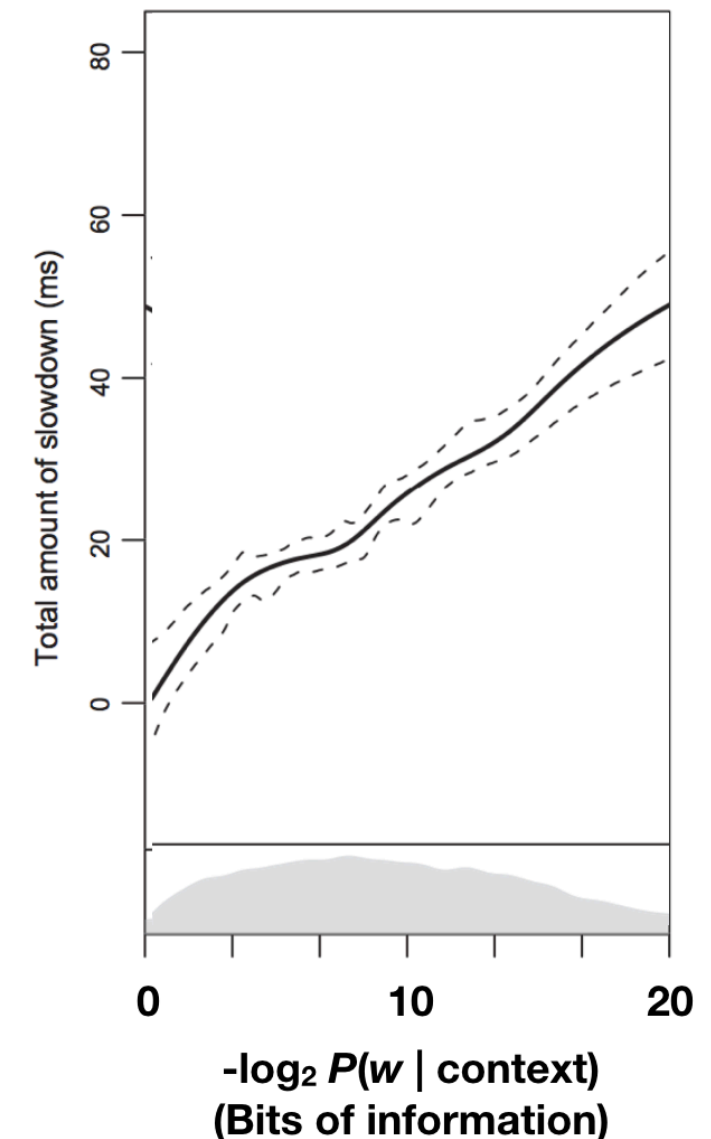
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- In other words, the **average processing difficulty** in a language is proportional to the **entropy of the language** $H[L]$.



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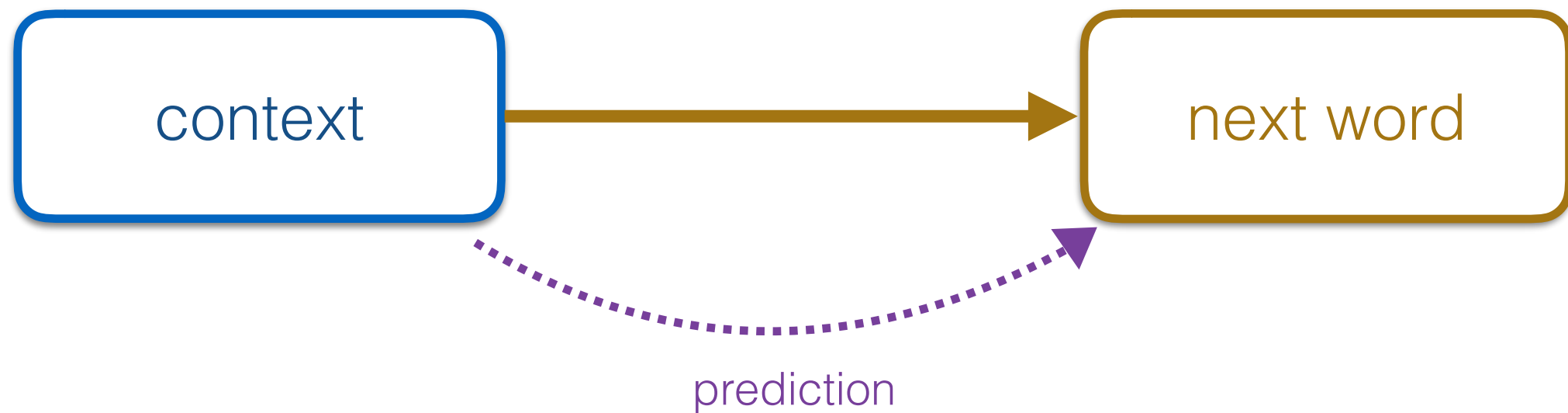
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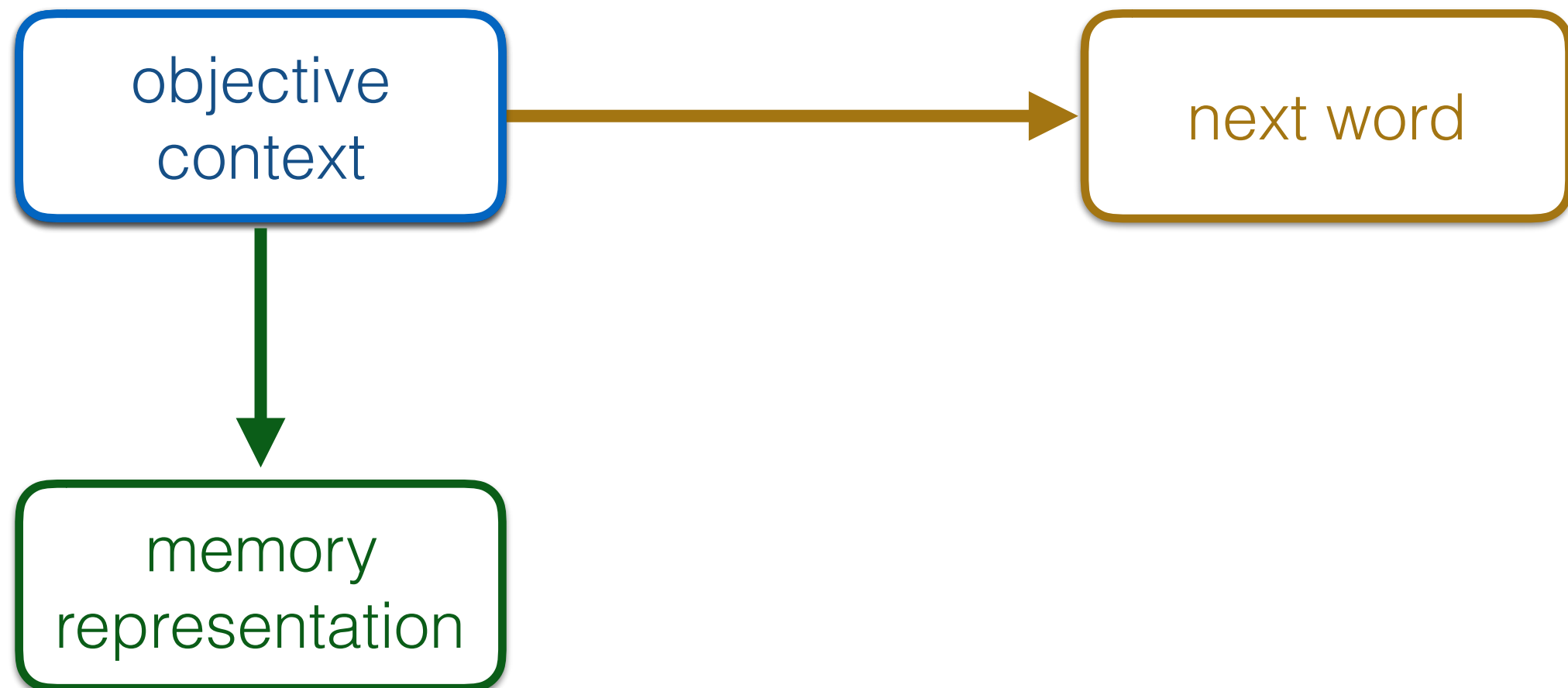
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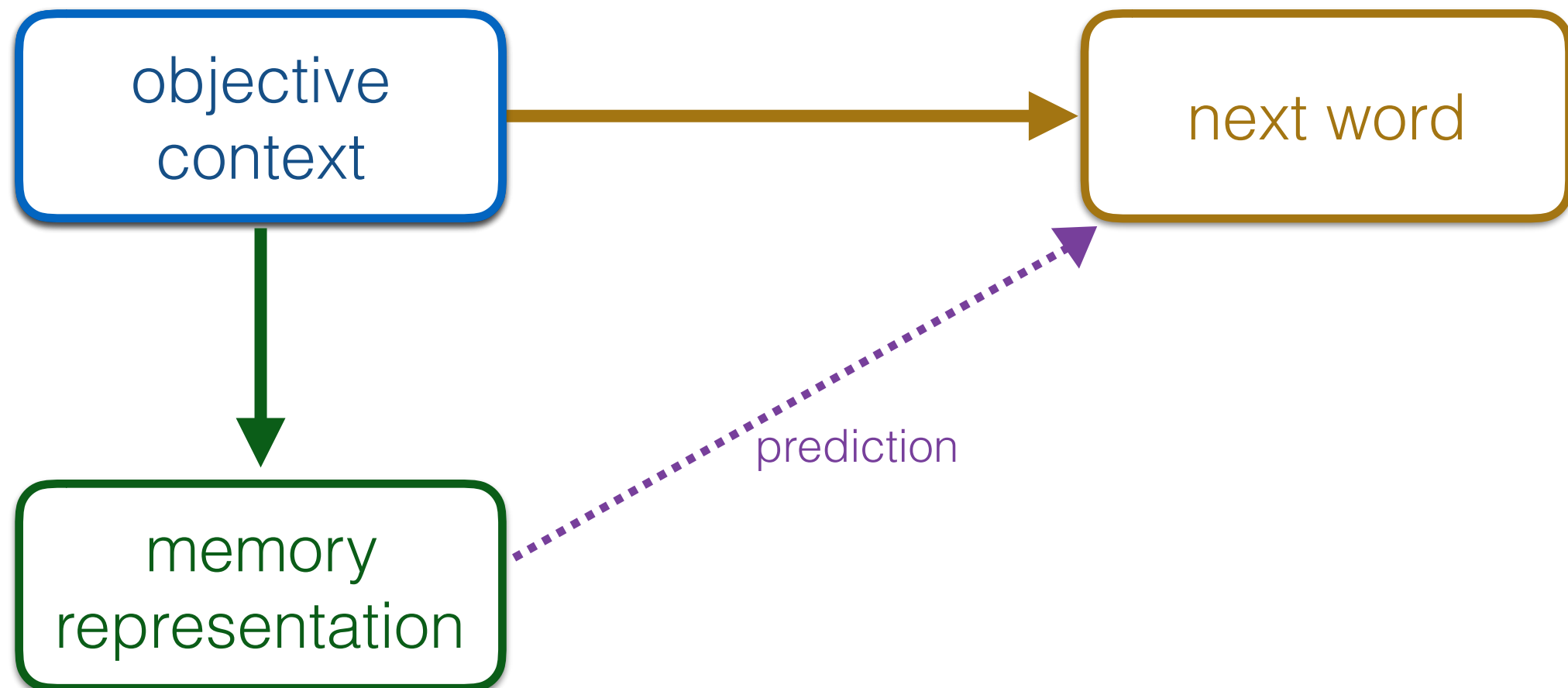
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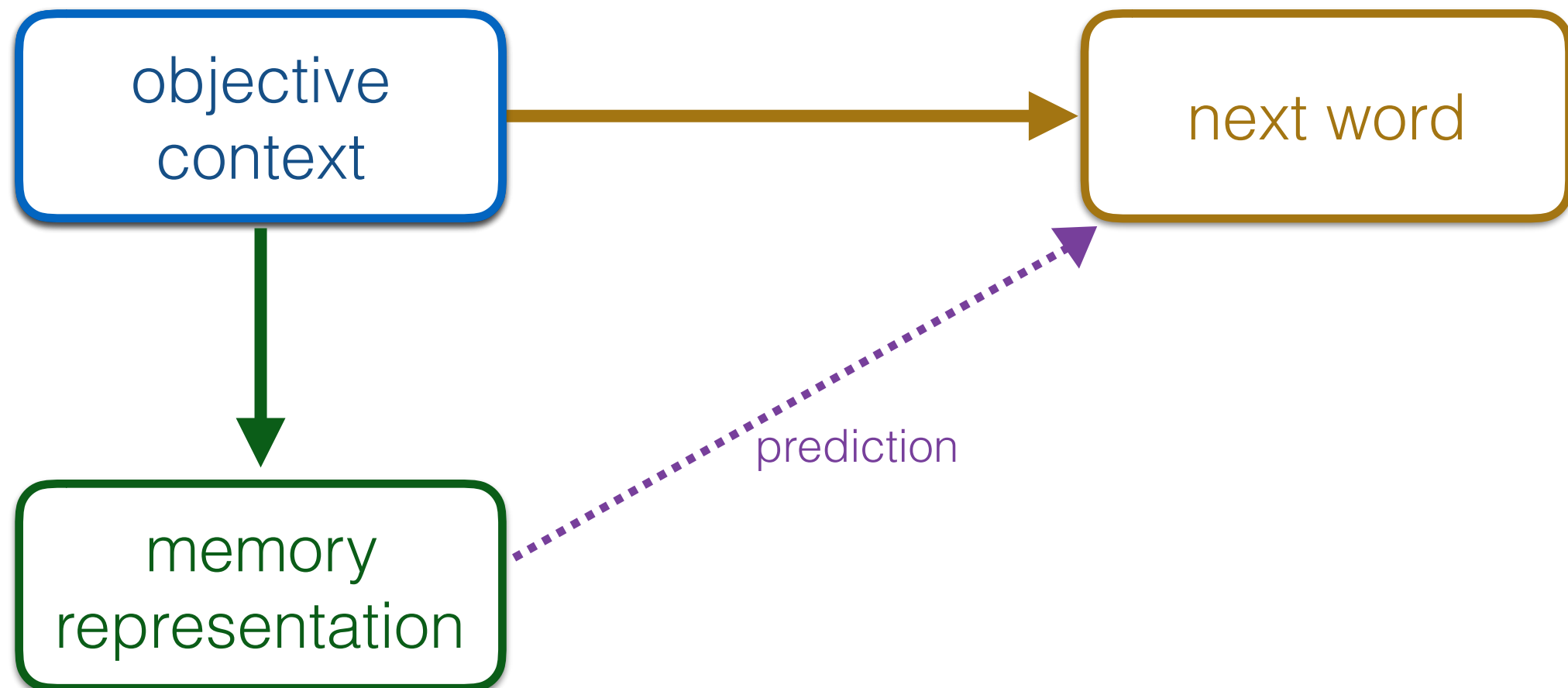
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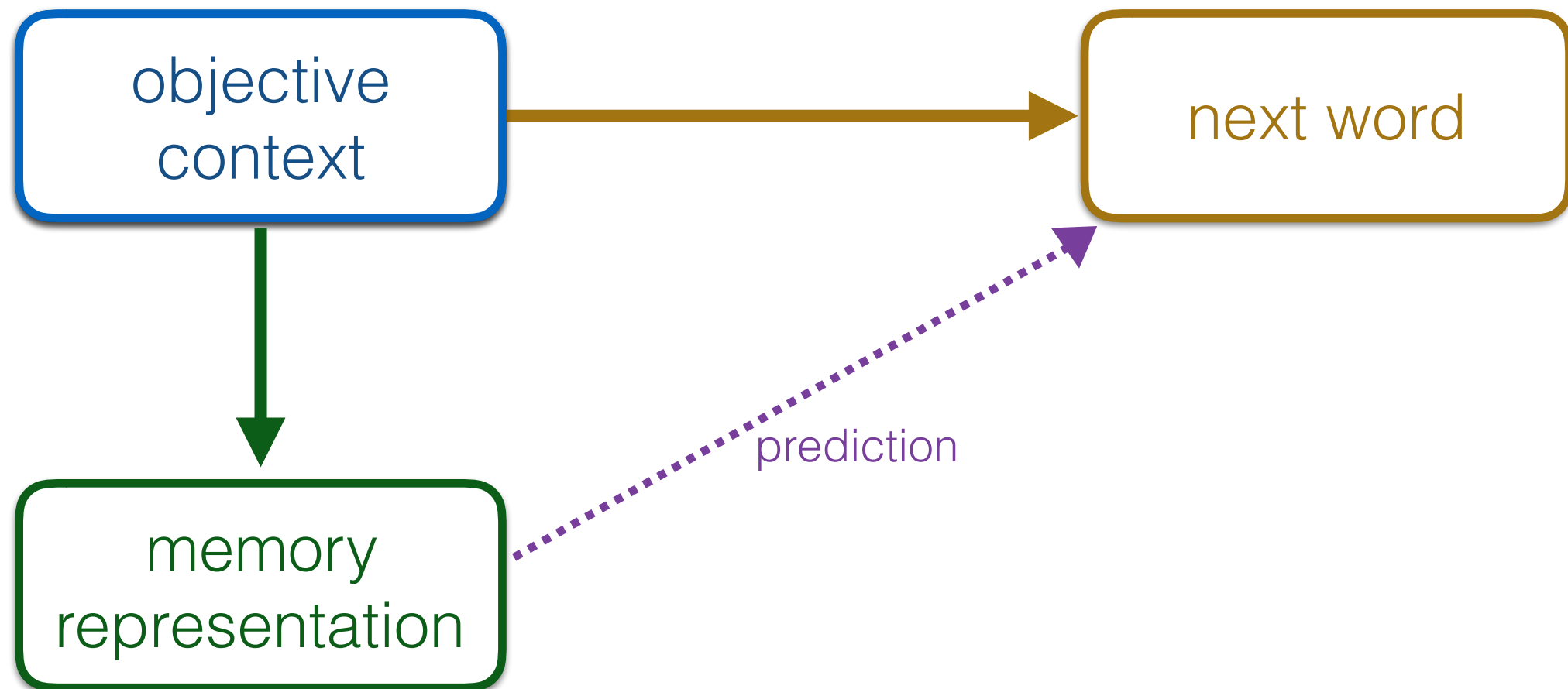
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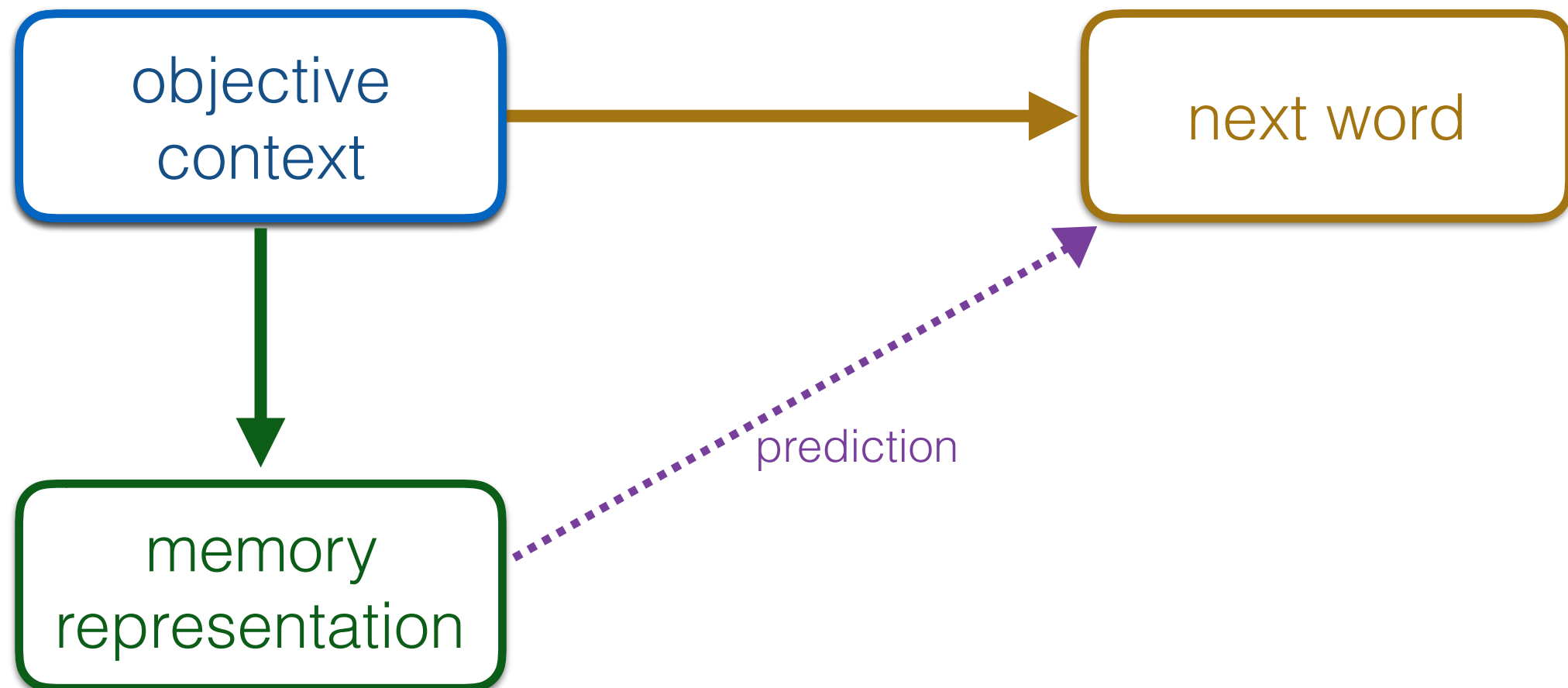
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- So the **average processing difficulty** for a language is a **cross entropy**:

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$$\text{Diff}(w_i | w_{1,\dots,i-1}) \propto -\log p(w_i | m_i),$$

where **m_i is a lossy compression of the context $w_{1,\dots,i-1}$** ,
i.e. m_i is an approximate epsilon-machine (Feldman & Crutchfield, 1998;
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- So the **average processing difficulty** for a language is a **cross entropy**:

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Information Locality

memory representation

Bob threw the old trash sitting in the kitchen

out

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Pointwise mutual information (pmi) is the most general statistical measure of *how strongly two values predict each other* (Church & Hanks, 1990)

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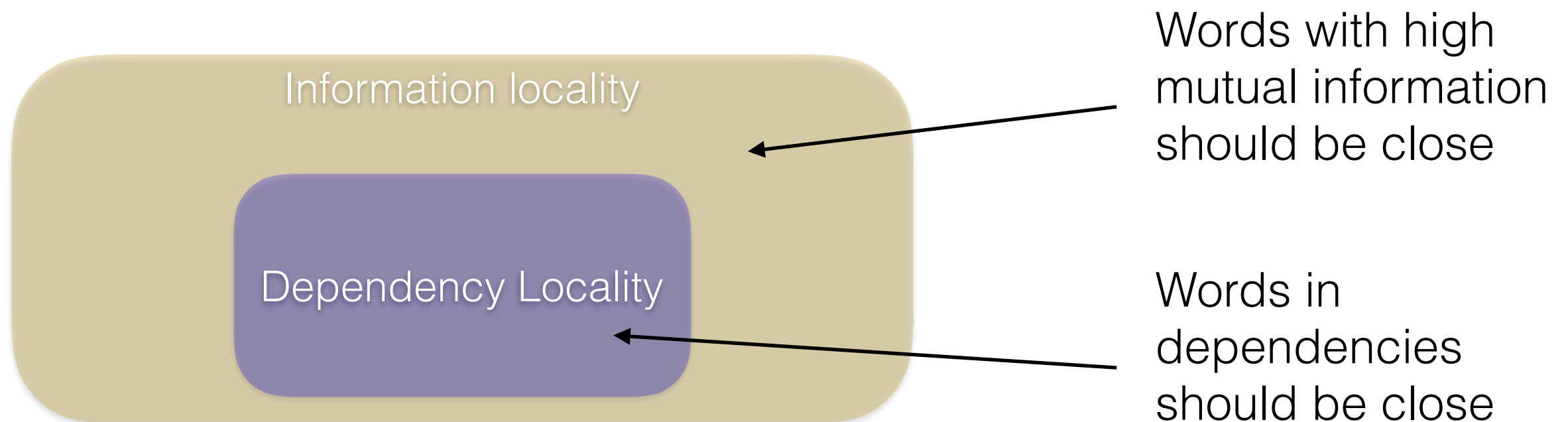
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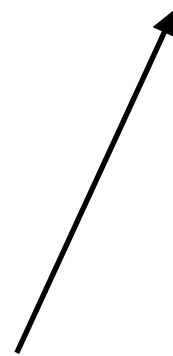
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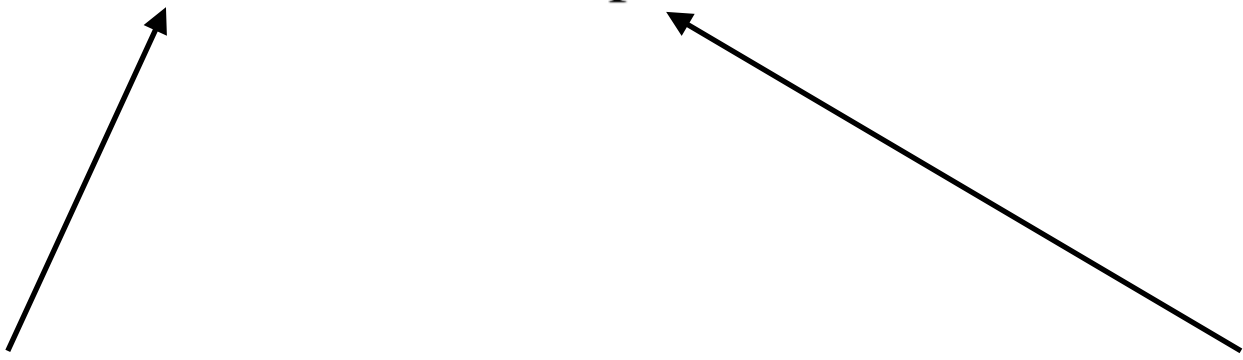
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Strength of pmi-attraction effect

- Fit to UD v2.1 corpora of 50 languages.
- I measure pmi between POS tags, not wordforms, because wordform mutual information is hard to estimate for natural language (see my talk tomorrow)

Are words in dependencies with high pmi closer?

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- I find a significant pmi attraction effect in 48/50 languages.

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Language	β_{MI}	p	Language	β_{MI}	p	Language	β_{MI}	p
Ancient Greek	-0.18	<.001	Hindi	-0.26	<.001	Slovak	-0.30	<.001
Arabic	-0.26	<.001	Hungarian	-0.11	<.001	Slovenian	-0.38	<.001
Basque	-0.22	<.001	Indonesian	-0.22	<.001	Spanish	-0.37	<.001
Belarusian	-0.20	<.001	Irish	-0.37	<.001	Swedish	-0.35	<.001
Bulgarian	-0.29	<.001	Italian	-0.35	<.001	Tamil	-0.18	<.001
Catalan	-0.29	<.001	Japanese	-0.32	<.001	Turkish	-0.22	<.001
Church Slavonic	-0.23	<.001	Kazakh	-1.18	0.01	Ukrainian	-0.29	<.001
Coptic	-0.35	<.001	Korean	-0.14	<.001	Urdu	-0.22	<.001
Croatian	-0.32	<.001	Latin	-0.18	<.001	Uyghur	-0.04	0.79
Czech	-0.27	<.001	Latvian	-0.32	<.001	Vietnamese	-0.27	<.001
Danish	-0.38	<.001	Lithuanian	-0.41	<.001			
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- Future work will have to rigorously disentangle the predictions of these theories.

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- Other theories aim to explain the same data...
 - Dyer's (2017, 2018) **Integration Cost**: Involves the conditional entropy of dependency relation labels given words.
 - Hahn et al.'s (2018) **Subjective Rational Speech Acts Model**: Involves noisy incremental memory in the computation of meaning.
 - Scontras et al.'s (2019) **Noisy composition model** explains adjective order in terms of noisy hierarchical computation of meaning.
- Future work will have to rigorously disentangle the predictions of these theories.
- Problem: The relevant information-theoretic quantities are hard to estimate accurately.

Information Locality

- Introduction
- Information Locality
- Study 1: Strength of Dependencies
- Study 2: Adjective Order
- Conclusion

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Conclusion

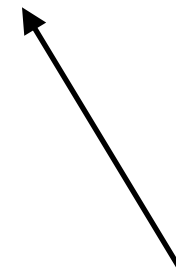
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Dependency locality happens in this term in the form of information locality

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Thanks all!

- All code is available online at <http://github.com/langprocgroup/adjorder> and <http://github.com/langprocgroup/cliqs>
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