

# Typology Emerges from Computability

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Linguistics & IACS @ SBU

Linguistics @ SJSU (Fall 2021)



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University



**iACS**  
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED  
COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE

**SJSU**

SAN JOSÉ STATE  
UNIVERSITY

# Today's Lecture

- ▶ Typology: Scope and limits of linguistic processes
- ▶ Computational Typology: Computability as an organizing principle

## Parts of the Lecture

- ▶ Typology and Computability
- ▶ Situating processes in types of computation
- ▶ Neural interpretability experiments
- ▶ Open areas

# Collaborators

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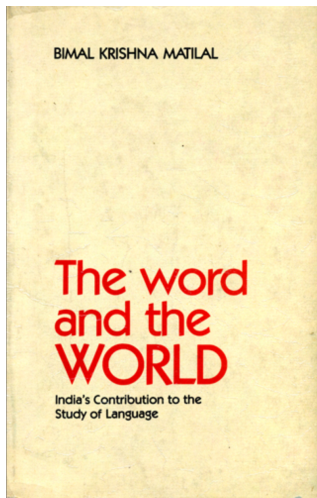
Anna Mai

Kevin McMullin

Remi Eyraud

...You?

# Typology: Bharthari to von Humboldt



# Encyclopedias in Linguistic Typology

Encyclopedia of Types: Processes in Natural Language

Encyclopedia of Categories: Classes of Computable Functions

# Data vs Phenomena (Bogen & Woodward 1988)

- ▶ Data
  - ▶ unstable, perceptually accessible, observable
  - ▶ "idiosyncratic to particular investigative contexts"
- ▶ Phenomena:
  - ▶ "relatively stable, recurrent, general features of the world"
  - ▶ "a varied ontological bag that includes objects, states, processes, events, and other features that are hard to classify"

# Encyclopedia of Types: Possible Linguistic Processes

Today's talk will be illustrated by pieces of phonological and morphological typology

Harmony:

- ▶ Aksënova, Rawski, Heinz, Graf. *The Computational Power of Harmony*. To Appear (preprint on LingBuzz)

Reduplication:

- ▶ Dolatian & Heinz (2020). *Computing and classifying reduplication with 2-way finite-state transducers*. Journal of Language Modeling
- ▶ Dolatian & Heinz (2020). *RedTyp: A Database of Reduplication with Computational Models*. SCiL 2019

# Encyclopedia of Types: Possible Linguistic Processes

## Harmony

- ▶ Progressive
  - ▶  $iuuu \rightarrow iiii$
- ▶ Regressive
  - ▶  $uuui \rightarrow iiii$
- ▶ Sour Grapes
  - ▶  $iuuuu \rightarrow iiiii$
  - ▶  $iuuau \rightarrow iuuau$
- ▶ Circumambient
  - ▶  $iuui \rightarrow iiii$
  - ▶  $iuuu \rightarrow iuuu$
- ▶ Majority Rules
  - ▶  $iuuii \rightarrow iiiii$
  - ▶  $iuuiu \rightarrow uuuuu$

## Reduplication/Copying

- ▶ Partial
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow ababcd$
- ▶ Total:
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow abcdabcd$
- ▶ Triplication:
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow abcdabcdabcd$
- ▶ Polynomial  $w \rightarrow w^{|w|}$ :
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow abcdabcdabcdabcd$
- ▶ Exponential:
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow a\ bb\ ccc\ dddd$
- ▶ Iterated prefix:
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow a\ ab\ abc\ abcd$



# Encyclopedia of Types: Possible Linguistic Processes

## Harmony

- ▶ Progressive
  - ▶  $iuuu \rightarrow iiii$
- ▶ Regressive
  - ▶  $uuui \rightarrow iiii$
- ▶ **Sour Grapes**
  - ▶  $iuuuu \rightarrow iiiii$
  - ▶  $iuuau \rightarrow iuuau$
- ▶ Circumambient
  - ▶  $iuui \rightarrow iiii$
  - ▶  $iuuu \rightarrow iuuu$
- ▶ **Majority Rules**
  - ▶  $iuuui \rightarrow iiiii$
  - ▶  $iuuiu \rightarrow uuuuu$

## Reduplication/Copying

- ▶ Partial
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  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow a\ bb\ ccc\ dddd$
- ▶ **Iterated prefix**:
  - ▶  $abcd \rightarrow a\ ab\ abc\ abcd$

# Attested Reduplication: Data and Phenomena

(1) Total reduplication = unbounded copy ( $\sim 83\%$ )

- a.                wanita  $\rightarrow$  wanita  $\sim$  wanita  
                  'woman'  $\rightarrow$  'women'                                (Indonesian)

(2) Partial reduplication = bounded copy ( $\sim 75\%$ )

- a. C:            gen  $\rightarrow$  g  $\sim$  gen  
                  'to sleep'  $\rightarrow$  'to be sleeping'                (Shilh)
- b. CV:          guyon  $\rightarrow$  gu  $\sim$  guyon  
                  'to jest'  $\rightarrow$  'to jest repeatedly'            (Sundanese)
- c. CVC:        takki  $\rightarrow$  tak  $\sim$  takki  
                  'leg'  $\rightarrow$  'legs'                                        (Agta)
- d. CVCV:      banaganu  $\rightarrow$  bana  $\sim$  banaganu  
                  'return'    (Dyirbal)

# Phenomenological vs Theoretical Laws (Cartwright 1983)

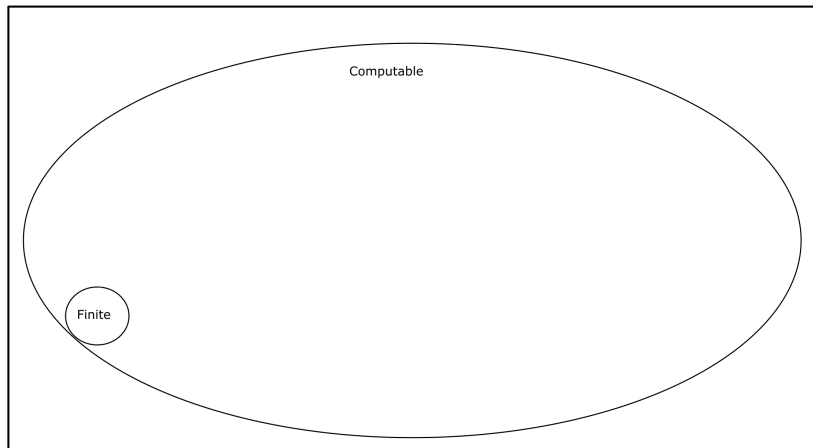
- ▶ **Phenomenological Law:** descriptively adequate statements, analytic/approximate predictions within a framework, framework extensions to handle empirical cases
- ▶ **Theoretical Law:** explanatory statements about possible/impossible phenomenological laws

Cartwright: "the distinction between theoretical and phenomenological has nothing to do with what is observable and what is unobservable. Instead the terms separate laws which are fundamental and explanatory from those that describe"

# Encyclopedia of categories: Computable Functions

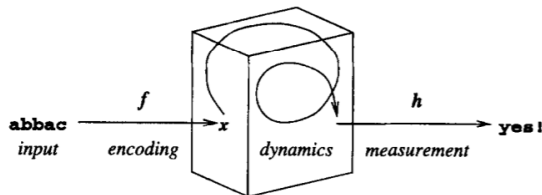
Al-Khwarizmi: "When I consider what people want in computing, it is generally a number"

Turing: It is impossible to mechanically enumerate certain sets



# Procedural Views of Computability

- ▶ **Grammar/Automaton:** Computational device that decides whether a string is in a set (says yes/no)
- ▶ Functional perspective:  $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ 
  - ▶  $\Sigma$ : Alphabet of Symbols
  - ▶  $\Sigma^*$ : set of all possible strings (free monoid on  $\Sigma$ )



**mina**

@problem\_halting

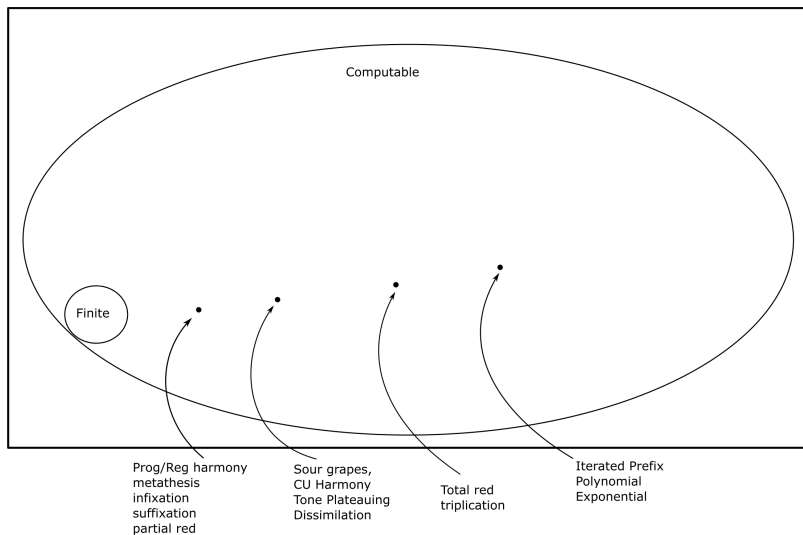
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Uncomputability isn't just a mathematical concept. It denotes the possibility of contradiction arrived at not because of the failure of, but because of the success of reason. And this is a different sort of contradiction than one you arrive at from failure of reason.

# Computability: Necessary, Not Sufficient

*[This] condition, on the other hand, has no interest. We learn nothing about a natural language from the fact that its sentences can be effectively displayed, i.e., that they constitute a recursively enumerable set. The reason for this is clear. Along with a specification of the class  $F$  of grammars, a theory of language must also indicate how, in general, relevant structural information can be obtained for a particular sentence generated by a particular grammar.*

Chomsky 1959

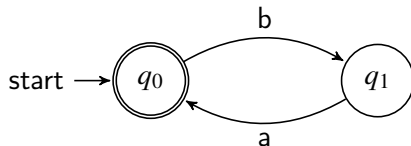




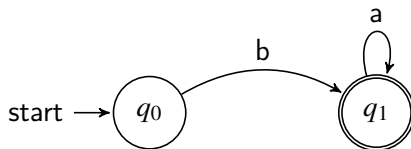
# Regular Languages & Finite-State Automata

Regular Language: Memory required is finite w.r.t. input

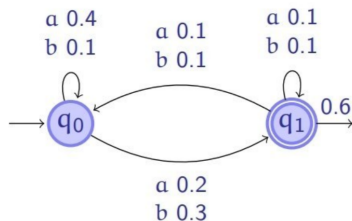
$(ba)^*$ : {ba, baba, bababa,...}



$b(a^*)$ : {b, ba, baaaaaa,...}



# Regular Languages & Finite-State Automata



## Operator Representation

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}^a = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}^b = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(ab) = 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.1 \times 0.6 = 0.084$$

$$= \alpha^\top \mathbf{A}^a \mathbf{A}^b \omega$$

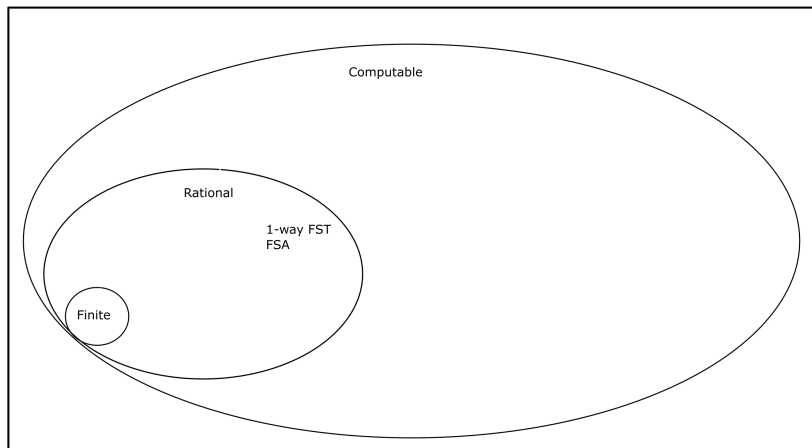
p.c. Guillaume Rabusseau

# Sets to Processes via Semirings

We can generalize “regularity” to consider various output semirings, not just Bools or Reals

<i>SEMIRING</i>	<i>function</i>	$\oplus$	$\otimes$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$
Boolean	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$	$\vee$	$\wedge$	0	1
Natural	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$	+	$\times$	0	1
Viterbi	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow [0, 1]$	<i>max</i>	$\times$	0	1
Probability	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$	+	$\times$	0	1
Log	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$	$\oplus_{\log}$	+	$+\infty$	0
Tropical	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$	<i>min</i>	+	$+\infty$	0
String	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^* \cup \{\infty\}$	$\wedge$	$\cdot$	$\infty$	$\varepsilon$
Language	$\phi : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$	$\cup$	$\cdot$	$\emptyset$	$\{\varepsilon\}$

# Rational vs Computable

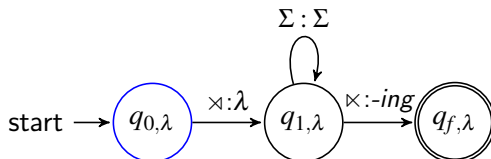


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:  $\times$  h o l d  $\times$

Output:

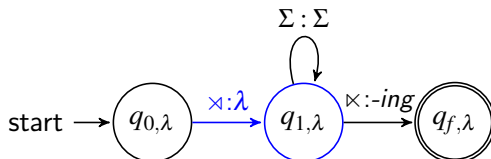


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:  $\times$  **h** o l d  $\times$

Output:

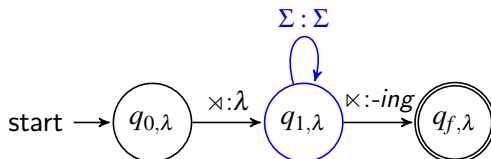


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:     $\times$    h   o   l   d    $\times$

Output:    h

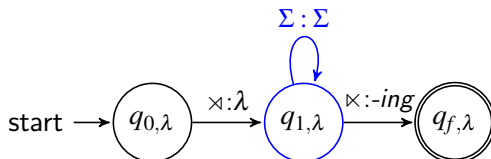


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:     $\times$    h   o   **l**   d    $\times$

Output:        h   **o**





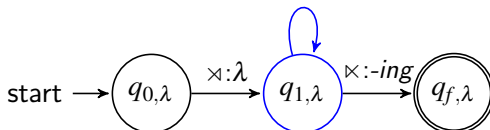
# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:     $\times$    h   o   l   **d**    $\times$

Output:        h   o   l

$\Sigma : \Sigma$

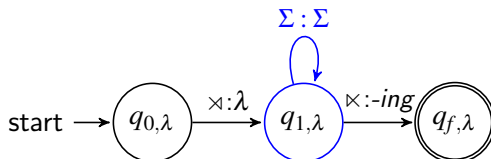


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

Input:     $\bowtie$    h   o   l   d    $\bowtie$

Output:        h   o   l   d

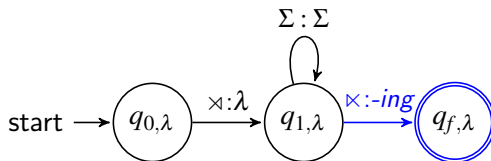


# Rational Morphology: suffixation

- Working example: *hold*  $\rightarrow$  *hold-ing*

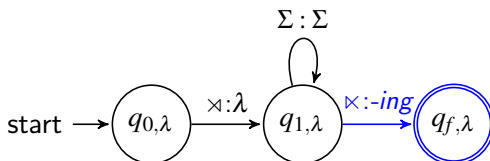
Input:     $\times$    h   o   l   d    $\times$

Output:        h   o   l   d   i   n   g

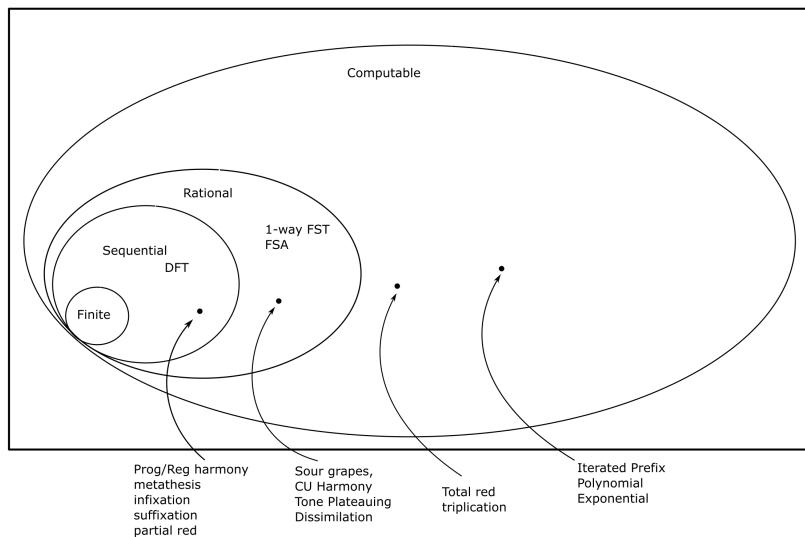


# Sequential functions (Schützenberger 1965)

- ▶ Computed by Deterministic 1-way FST
- ▶ Deterministic: one choice per symbol per state
- ▶ Bounded Lookahead
- ▶ Examples: prefixation, suffixation, partial copying, progressive/regressive harmony (Chandlee 2017, Heinz & Lai 2013)



# Sequential vs Rational



# Regular Functions (Engelfriet & Hoogetboom 2002)

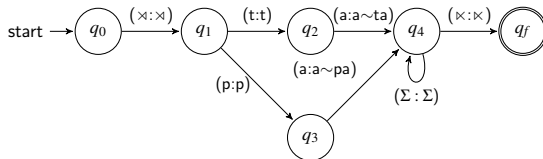
- ▶ image of string of length  $n$  has length ( $\mathcal{O}(n)$ ) (Lhote 2018)
- ▶ Computable by 2-way FSTs, streaming string transducers
- ▶ Examples: Total Reduplication, Triplication, all Rational & Sequential (Dolatián & Heinz 2020)

# 1-way and 2-way Finite-State Transducers

1-way

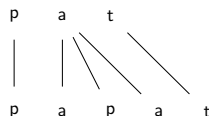
Finite-state transducer

a.i



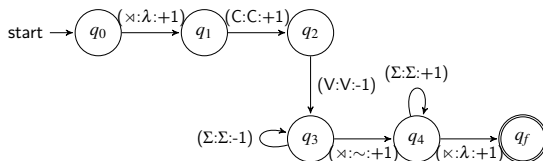
Origin information

a.ii

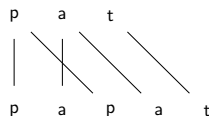


2-way

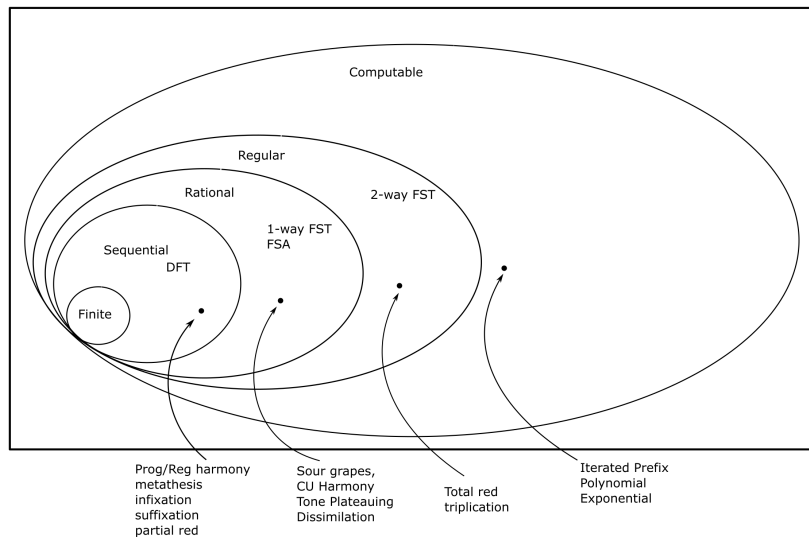
b.i



b.ii



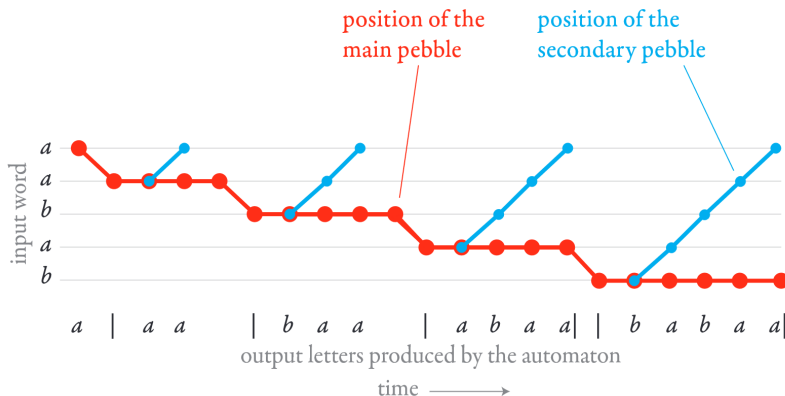
# Regular vs Rational



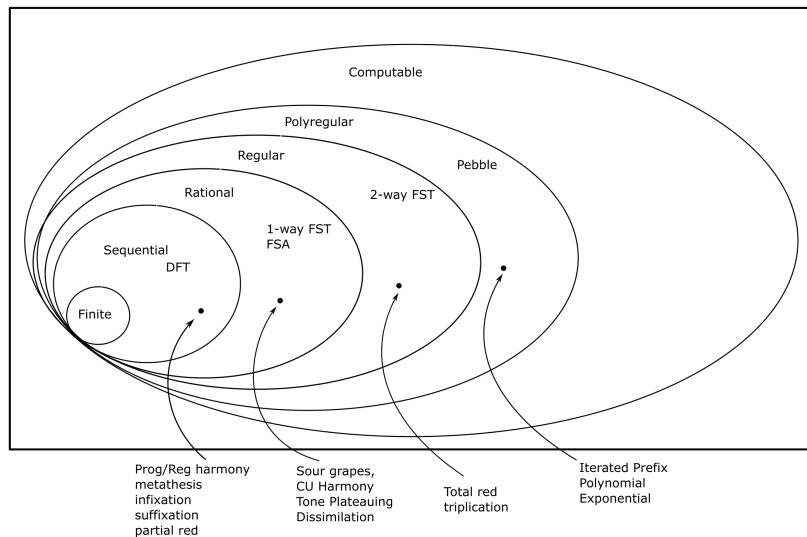


# Polyregular Functions (Bojanczyk 2018)

- ▶ Image of string has length ( $\mathcal{O}(n^k)$ )
- ▶ Computed by pebble transducers with  $k$  pebbles (like stacks)
- ▶ Examples: Regular + Iterated Prefix Copy, Polynomial Copy,  $w \rightarrow w^{|w|}$



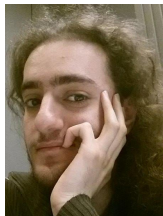
# Polyregular vs Regular



# Rawski & Heinz 2019, *Language*

- 1 No Free Lunch in Linguistics or Machine Learning
  - 2 Every successful induction system contains biases. Those biases constrain what it can and can't learn
  - 3 "Don't confuse ignorance of biases with absence of biases"
- 
- ▶ **Grammatical Inference:** what is the nature of these biases when learning grammars from data?
  - ▶ **Encyclopedia of Categories:**
    - ▶ Necessary and sufficient conditions on computable functions
    - ▶ Provide target function classes for generalization/learning

# Probing RNN Generalization with Reduplication



Hossep Dolatian  
(Stony Brook)



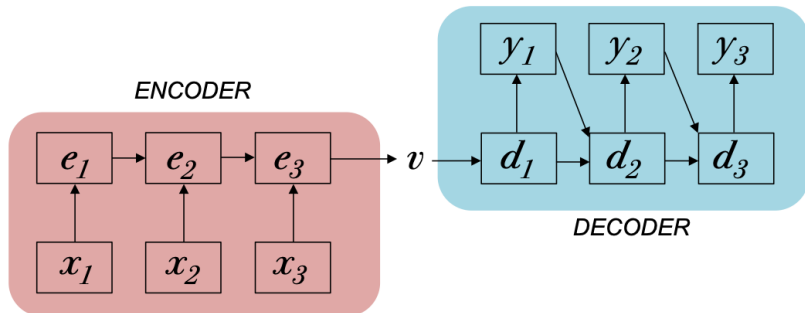
Max Nelson  
(UMass Amherst)



Brandon Prickett  
(UMass Amherst)

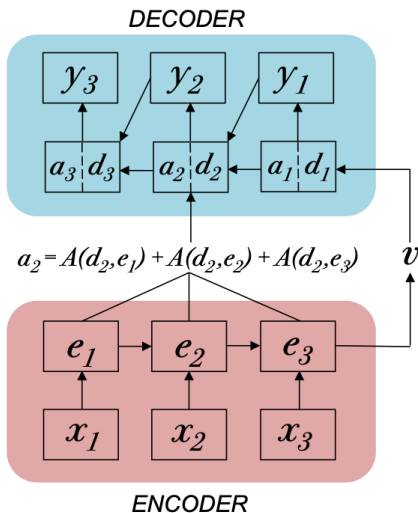
# RNN Encoder-Decoder and Transducers

- ▶ **Function:** *Given string  $w$ , generate  $f(w) = v$* 
  - = accepted pairs of input & output strings
  - ▶ Computed by different classes of grammars (**transducers**)
- ▶ Recurrent encoder maps a sequence to  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , recurrent decoder language model conditioned on  $v$  (Sutskever et al., 2014)
- ▶ How expressive are they?

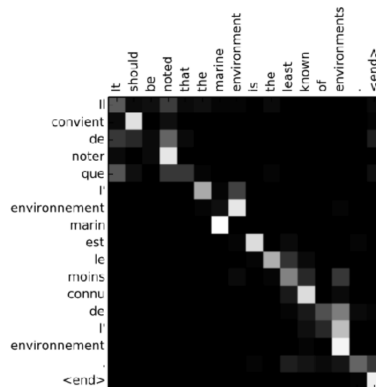
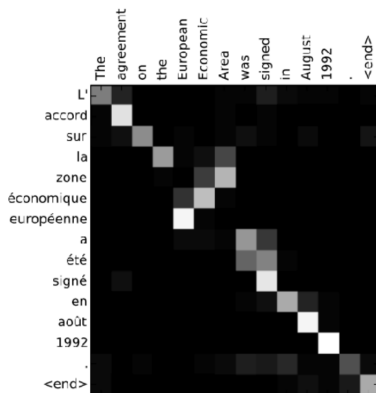


# Attention

- ▶ In standard ED, the encoded representation is the only link between the encoder and decoder
- ▶ **Global attention** allows the decoder to selectively pull information from hidden states of the encoder (Bahdanau et al., 2014)
- ▶ **FLT Analog:** 2-way FST has full access to the input by moving back and forth



# Attention



# Test data

- ▶ Input-output mappings generated with 2-way FSTs from RedType database<sup>1</sup>
  - 1 Initial-CV tasgati→ta~tasgati  
Fixed-size reduplicant
  - 2 Initial two-syllable (C\*VC\*V)  
tasgati→tasga~tasgati  
Onset maximizing, fixed over vowels
  - 3 Total  
tasgati→tasgati~tasgati  
Variably sized reduplicant
- ▶ 10,000 generated for each language, 70/30 train/test split
- ▶ Minimum string length 3 - maximum string length varied
- ▶ Alphabet of 10, 16, or 26 characters
- ▶ Boundary symbols (~) are not present

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<sup>1</sup>Dolatian and Heinz (2019); also available on GitHub

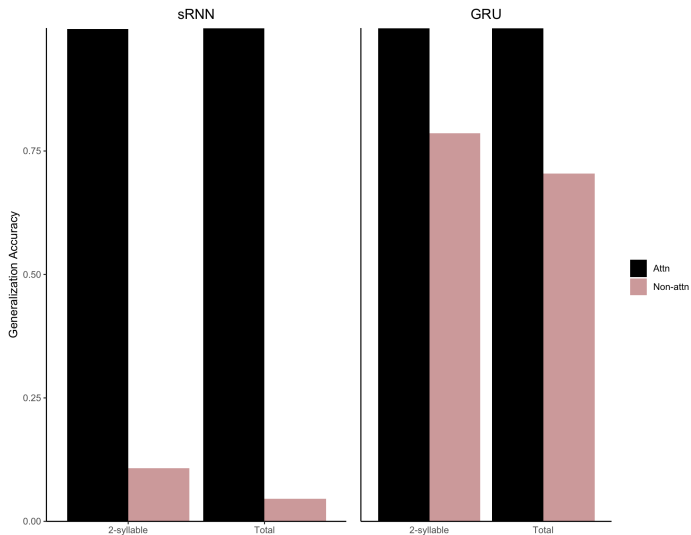


# Experiment 1

- ▶ Interaction between reduplication type, recurrence, and attention
  - ▶ Total and partial (two-syllable) reduplication
  - ▶ sRNN and GRU with and without attention
- ▶ Max string length: 9
- ▶ 10 symbols alphabet

Attention should improve function generalization across reduplication types and recurrence relations

# Experiment 1

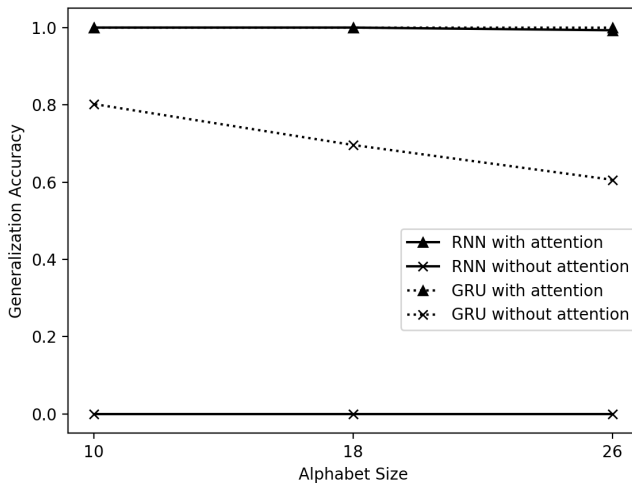


## Experiment 2

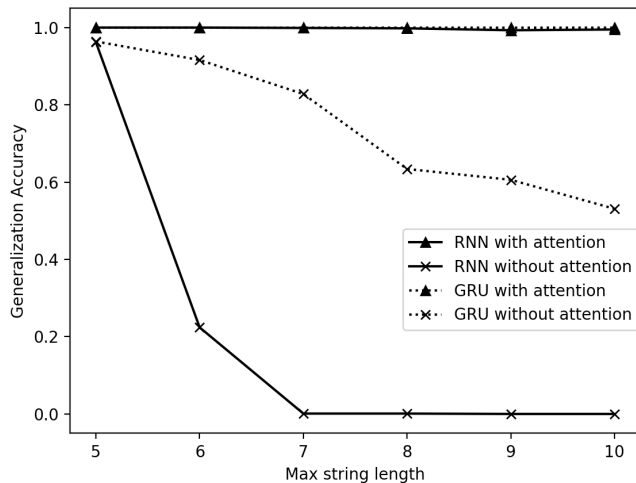
- ▶ Effects of alphabet size and range of permitted string lengths
- ▶ CV reduplication only
- ▶ sRNN/GRU  $\times$  attention/non-attention  $\times$  3 alphabet sizes  $\times$  7 length ranges

Network generalization while learning a general reduplication function should be invariant to language composition

## Experiment 2



# Experiment 2

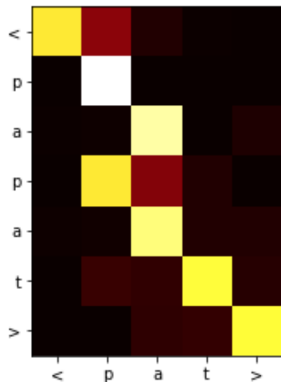


# Discussion

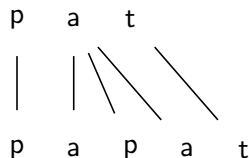
- ▶ Networks with global attention learn and generalize all types of reduplication and seem robust to string length and alphabet size
- ▶ sRNNs without attention show slightly better generalization of partial reduplication than total reduplication
  - ▶ Confound with less attested reduplicant lengths or a bias preferring the regular pattern?
- ▶ GRUs perform better than sRNNs across all conditions
  - ▶ Without attention not robust to length/alphabet - likely learning heuristics that capture most data rather than a general function

Networks that cannot see material in the input multiple times cannot learn generalizable reduplication

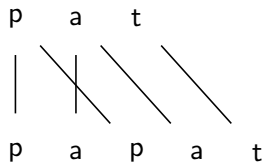
# Attention and Origin Semantics

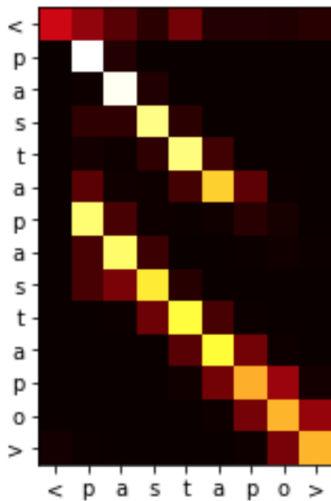


1-Way:



2-Way:





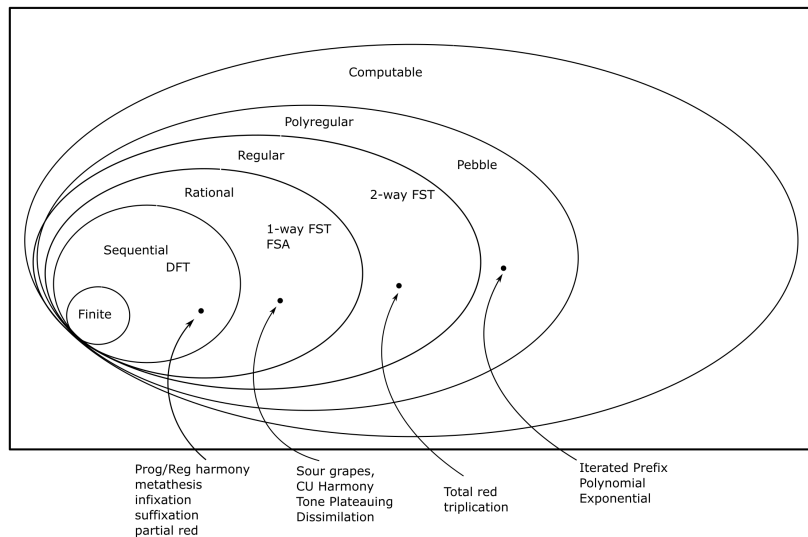


# Summary

- ▶ Partial/total reduplication is typologically common, inhabits restricted function classes
- ▶ allows testing generalization capacity of neural nets, connecting to 1-way/2-way FSTs
- ▶ Attention is necessary and sufficient for robustly learning and generalizing reduplication functions using Encoder-Decoders
- ▶ Non-attention networks are limited to a single input pass, approximating 1-way FST.
- ▶ Attention networks, approximating 2-way FST, can read the input again during decoding
  - ▶ Support for this hypothesis from attention weights
  - ▶ IO correspondence relations mirror origin semantics of 2-way FST

# Open Areas

- ▶ Empirical
- ▶ Theoretical
- ▶ Experimental



# Experimental Questions

- ▶ Attested and Unattested reduplication patterns
  - ▶ What about  $w \rightarrow w^3$ ,  $w \rightarrow ww^r$ ,  $w \rightarrow w^w$ , ...
- ▶ Fine-grained distinctions using phonological harmony patterns (Heinz & Lai 2013)
  - ▶ Progressive, regressive, majority rules, ...
- ▶ Syntactic transformations (movement, passives, adjunction, ...)
- ▶ Different architectures: Transformers (no recurrence, just attention), etc

# Global Summary

## Three different perspectives

- ▶ Typological statements emerge from computability
  - ▶ Classes of computable functions give principled explanations for attested and unattested processes
  - ▶ these functions enable interpretability experiments for machines we don't understand
- 
- ▶ Linguists can **contribute** and not just **borrow**
  - ▶ computation has much to study and much to offer typology
  - ▶ Let a thousand flowers bloom!

Bahdanau, D., Cho, K., and Bengio, Y. (2014). Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0473*.

Dolatian, H. and Heinz, J. (2019). Redtyp: A database of reduplication with computational models. In *Proceedings of the Society for Computation in Linguistics*, volume 2. Article 3.

Sutskever, I., Vinyals, O., and Le, Q. V. (2014). Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. *CoRR*, abs/1409.3215.