

Chaos and language

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Human language is a complex communication system with unlimited expressibility. Children spontaneously develop a native language by exposure to linguistic data from their speech community. Over historical time, languages change dramatically and unpredictably by accumulation of small changes and by interaction with other languages. We have previously developed a mathematical model for the acquisition and evolution of language in heterogeneous populations of speakers. This model is based on game dynamical equations with learning. Here, we show that simple examples of such equations can display complex limit cycles and chaos. Hence, language dynamical equations mimic complicated and unpredictable changes of languages over time. In terms of evolutionary game theory, we note that imperfect learning can induce chaotic switching among strict Nash equilibria.

Keywords: language; evolution; game dynamics; learning; dynamical systems; chaos

1. INTRODUCTION

Human language consists of a stream of sounds that give rise to phonemes, words, phrases, sentences, poetry and publications. Grammar is the internal computational system of language (Pinker 1990; Jackendoff 2002). Native speakers have a subconscious internal representation of a grammar, which enables them to generate and understand sentences of their language. Children build this internal grammar by generalizing from linguistic data they receive from their speech community (Lightfoot 1991, 1999). Languages change over time. The purpose of this research is to model language change by using tools from evolutionary game dynamics, and to use such models to gain insight into the evolution of the language faculty.

Given an unrestricted set of languages and the problem of identifying a target language based on a sequence of example sentences, no learning algorithm can guarantee that it will correctly identify every possible target in finite time (Gold 1967; Valiant 1984; Osherson *et al.* 1986; Angluin 1987; Vapnik 1995; Nowak *et al.* 2002). Universal grammar (UG) specifies the restricted set of languages that is learnable by the human brain (Chomsky 1988). UG is influenced by evolution; it is a consequence of the architecture of our brain, which in turn is genetically determined (Hauser 1996; Lai *et al.* 2001; Nowak *et al.* 2001).

Languages are not static. Phonological systems tend to change systematically but unpredictably, as in Grimm's Law, which describes consonant changes from Proto-Indo-European to Germanic languages, and vowel shifts such as those taking place in English (Trask 1996). Contact with other languages can bring about catastrophic changes in syntax. For example, the loss of case endings on nouns in Old English is thought to be due to contact with Old Norse (Lightfoot 1999). Language change also has the potential for oscillations, such as the morphology type cycle. Languages tend to use either isolating

morphology, with many small words each carrying a single piece of meaning, or agglutinating morphology, in which words consist of a stem plus many affixes carrying a single piece of meaning, or inflecting morphology, in which each affix carries many pieces of meaning. Roughly, languages tend to change from isolating to agglutinating to inflecting and back to isolating (Crowley 1998). English, for example, has lost case endings and other forms of inflection and is changing from inflecting to isolating morphology.

Changes such as these arise through learning error, meaning that a child has acquired a grammar different from the parents'. Errors arise when the primary linguistic data fail to trigger the acquisition of the expected grammar, as may happen when the data underspecify the grammar or are inconsistent with every available hypothesis. Such data can arise from natural variation in speech and when sample sentences are drawn from multiple grammars as in language contact. Acquisition is often robust enough to ignore meaningless variation and detect the presence of multiple languages, resulting in bilingualism. However, this is not always the case, and history shows that learning errors are possible.

We would like to use mathematical models to study language change. Several different models have been proposed (Niyogi & Berwick 1996; Steels 1997; Hurford *et al.* 1998; Briscoe 2000; Cangelosi & Parisi 2001; Kirby 2001). The goal of this paper is to display instances of a model developed by Nowak *et al.* (2001) that are as simple as possible and also exhibit change and sensitivity analogous to that observed in real languages.

2. THE MODEL

Let us consider a group of individuals whose UG admits a finite set of grammars G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n . Denote by Q_{ij} the probability that a child learner will acquire grammar G_j when exposed to sample sentences generated by a parent speaking G_i . The linguistic data available to the child and the acquisition algorithm determine Q . Imperfect learning means that $Q_{ii} < 1$ for at least some i , which implies that

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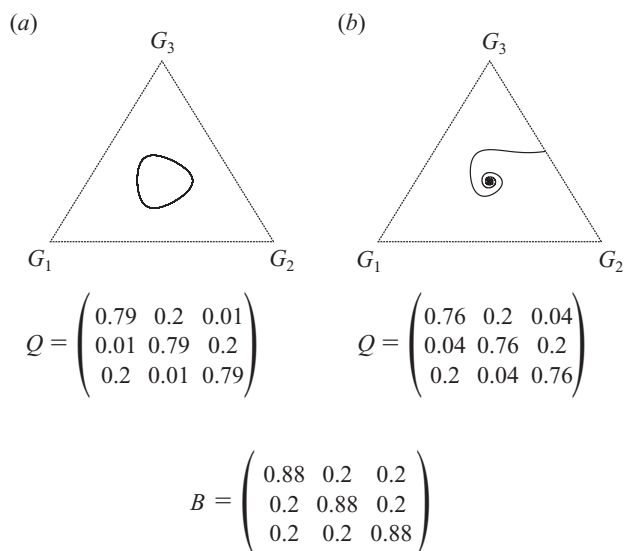


Figure 1. (a) A stable limit cycle. The oscillations are caused by the learning algorithm. Errors from children learning G_1 feed into G_2 , G_2 feeds into G_3 , and G_3 feeds back into G_1 . (b) A spiral sink that results from the limit cycle in (a) when the Q matrix is changed as shown. The B matrix is common to both figures.

sometimes the learner will end up with a different grammar. As a simplifying assumption, the Q matrix is taken to be constant in time. Hence, it most accurately reflects scenarios such as an isolated population or one subject to a constant level of contact, and is of limited use when learning probabilities are fluctuating.

Consider a large well-mixed population where each individual speaks one of the grammars G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n . The fraction of the population that speaks G_i is denoted x_i . We have $\sum_i x_i = 1$. The population is subject to natural selection: individuals derive a benefit from communicating successfully with each other. Let us define a pay-off matrix B , where B_{ij} is the benefit to a speaker of G_i from an encounter with a speaker of G_j . The entries of this matrix may include effects such as the benefit of correct communication, cost of ambiguity, and so forth. A natural assumption is that people communicate best with others who have the same grammar. In this case, B is diagonally dominant, which implies that each grammar is a strict Nash equilibrium. With perfect learning, each language would then be an evolutionarily stable equilibrium.

The fitness associated with grammar G_j is the weighted average pay-off $F_j = \sum_k B_{jk}x_k$. Here, we make the simplifying assumption that communication is the dominant source of fitness, thereby incorporating selection in favour of individuals who communicate well.

The average fitness of the population is given by $\phi = \sum_j F_j x_j$. The language dynamical equation is given by

$$\dot{x}_j = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i x_i Q_{ij} - \phi x_j. \tag{2.1}$$

This system can be interpreted as a replicator (or game dynamical) equation (Hofbauer & Sigmund 1998) with learning or mutation (Stadler & Schuster 1992). The standard replicator equation is obtained in the limit of perfect learning. Furthermore, there is a correspondence between equation (2.1) and the Price equation, which is a general

description of evolutionary dynamics (Price 1972; Page & Nowak 2002). Equation (2.1) can also be formulated to describe competition among multiple UGs (Mitchener & Nowak 2003).

3. LIMIT CYCLES AND CHAOS

As a specific example, let us consider the following pay-off matrix for a case of three grammars:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.88 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.88 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.88 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.1}$$

All grammars are equally good. For perfect learning, this pay-off matrix leads to very simple dynamics: all trajectories converge to one of three stable equilibria where the whole population speaks the same language. Imperfect learning, however, can induce very different behaviour. For example, let us consider the following learning matrix in conjunction with equation (3.1):

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.79 & 0.2 & 0.01 \\ 0.01 & 0.79 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.01 & 0.79 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For each grammar, the most likely outcome of the learning process is the correct grammar, and there is one second-most-likely outcome. As shown in figure 1a, these parameters produce stable oscillations, as learning errors in the subpopulation speaking G_1 feed into G_2 , and G_2 feeds into G_3 , and G_3 feeds back into G_1 . This cycle is suggestive of the morphology type cycle. Note that stable limit cycles such as this are impossible for three-dimensional replicator equations (Hofbauer & Sigmund 1998, p. 78).

If learning becomes less accurate, then the limit cycle breaks down, resulting in a spiral sink, as shown in figure 1b.

This spiral opens the way for more complex behaviour, as it can be used to construct a period doubling cascade similar to Šilnikov's mechanism (Guckenheimer & Holmes 1990): we add two more grammars, and set up the learning matrix so that the spiral sink is unstable in the new dimensions. We fix B as follows:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.88 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.88 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.88 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.88 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 & 0.88 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.2}$$

Thus, we consider five languages, each of which is a strict Nash equilibrium. For perfect learning, there would again be stable equilibria where all individuals speak the same language. Instead of perfect learning, let us consider a one parameter family of Q matrices:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.75 & 0.2 & 0.01 & 0.04 & 0 \\ 0.01 & 0.75 & 0.2 & 0.04 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.01 & 0.75 & 0.04 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & 1 - \mu \\ 1 - \mu & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

The parameter μ denotes the learning accuracy of grammars G_4 and G_5 . For appropriate choices of μ , trajectories can escape from the middle of the G_1, G_2, G_3 spiral. The population slowly leaks into G_4 , then into G_5 , and back into G_1 to return to the spiral. Varying μ alters how trajectories escape the spiral. The result is a limit cycle in four dimensions that can undergo period-doubling bifurcations that lead to chaos, as shown in figure 2.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Much of the existing literature on language models focuses on equilibrium behaviour, modelling the fact that languages are generally stable on time-scales of about a century. By contrast, the behaviours displayed here attempt to capture two important features observed in changing languages. First, some language change arises from re-analysis and variation among speakers, and follows regular patterns; examples are lenition, vowel shifts and changes of morphology type. Thus, for time-scales on the order of several centuries, the oscillations discussed here appear to be more realistic than stable equilibria as in Mitchener (2003). Second, language change is unpredictable and highly sensitive to perturbations. Many changes, particularly those associated with borrowed vocabulary, are triggered by language contact. The same kind of unpredictability and sensitivity is exhibited by chaotic dynamical systems.

It is known that the game dynamical equation for four or more dimensions can generate limit cycles and chaos (Stadler & Schuster 1992; Nowak & Sigmund 1993). By contrast, the present example of chaos is not caused by game dynamics, but rather by learning errors.

Briscoe (2000) has proposed an agent-based model for language acquisition and evolution. He uses a specific detailed learning algorithm and UG motivated directly by linguistic research. With the intent of producing a more mathematically tractable model, the formulation of equation (2.1) assumes a larger population where individual-level details influence the dynamics through aggregate effects. It would be a fascinating task to express Briscoe's model in terms of equation (2.1) and study the possible range of evolutionary dynamics.

In summary, the language dynamical equation is a game dynamical equation with learning. Here, we show that complex limit cycles and chaos can arise even for very simple choices of the pay-off and the learning matrices. In our example, we considered five languages (strategies), each of which is a strict Nash equilibrium. Pure game dynamics would have five stable equilibria corresponding to linguistically homogeneous populations. However, a carefully structured learning matrix is sufficient to induce chaos. Thus, very conservative natural choices of pay-off and learning matrices lead to deterministic chaos.

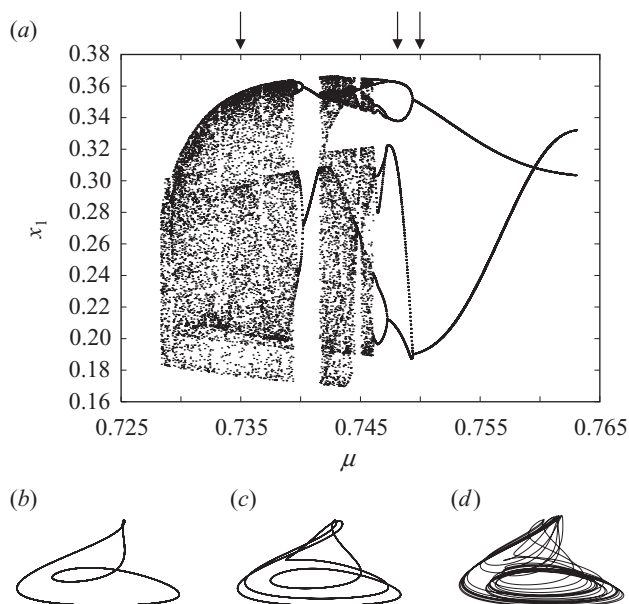


Figure 2. (a) Cascade diagram. The horizontal axis shows a range of values of μ . For each value of μ , an orbit is traced. Each time x_4 crosses 0.19, a dot is plotted at (μ, x_1) . Sample orbits are drawn for the three values of μ indicated by arrows. (b) When $\mu = 0.75$, there are two dots representing two extremes of this stable limit cycle. (c) When $\mu = 0.7475$, there are twice as many dots because the limit cycle has undergone a period doubling bifurcation. (d) For $\mu = 0.735$, the orbit appears to be chaotic.

Our analysis has implications for historical linguistics, language evolution and evolutionary game theory. Simple learning errors can lead to complex, unpredictable and seemingly stochastic changes in languages over time. For game dynamics, we note that imperfect learning can lead to chaotic switching among strict Nash equilibria.

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