Arbitrariness of Linguistic Sign Questioned: Correlation between Word Form and Meaning in Russian

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- any meaning can be conveyed by any sequence of sounds or characters;
- ► form and semantics are not related.



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Can we quantify this systematic iconicity in the language as a whole?



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- ► We analyzed the link between the graphic forms and meanings of frequent monosyllabic Russian nouns;
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Findings for Russian

- ► We analyzed the link between the graphic forms and meanings of frequent monosyllabic Russian nouns;
- ► There is a strongly statistically significant systematicity in this data;
- ► The correlation is even higher than the one reported in similar experiments for English.



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- Now we can quantify it properly.



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Thus, the model is good enough to build further experiments upon it.



Workflow

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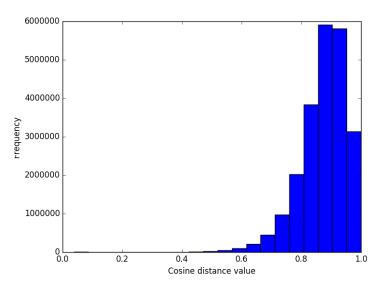
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- 4. pairs similar in form tend to be more similar in meaning?



NB: the distances are skewed to the right and not normally distributed:



Distribution of pairwise cosine distances in the **All** dataset





Testing significance

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- If the real data does contain systematicity, the random lexicons will very rarely exhibit the same.

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- ► The correlations are extremely significant (though low).
- ► The **Mono** correlation is twice higher than 0.016 reported in [Monaghan et al., 2014] for the set of English mono-morphemic words.



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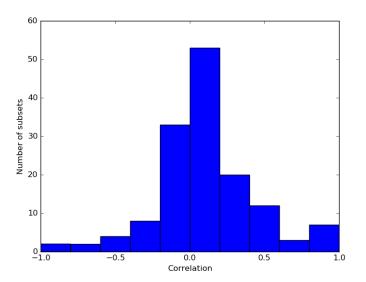
144 'valid subsets' in the end: calculated correlations separately for each of them.



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Correlations distribution in the subsets of the **Mono** dataset



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- In many cases, the correlation ρ was high, but not statistically significant;
 - ▶ For example, 'тв-' subset ('тварь', 'твердь', 'твист'): $\rho = 1$, p = 0.17.
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Can we prove this is not a simple fluctuation?

Comparison with randomly generated subsets of comparable sizes:



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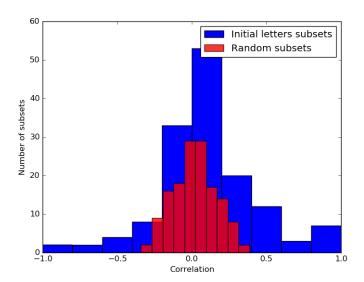


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- Comparison with randomly generated subsets of comparable sizes:
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 - connection between the form and the meaning is at least partly conditioned by the initial characters.





Correlations distribution in the subsets of the **Mono** dataset



Top subsets by the correlation ρ (p < 0.05):



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Initial	ρ	p	Subset size	Examples
xa-	0.57	0.011	9	хай, хам, харч, хадж
дж-	0.43	0.047	7	джей, джим, джин
ше-	0.39	0.015	9	шелк, шерсть, шейх, шельф
фо-	0.35	0.019	9	фон, фонд, фок, форс
ва-	0.33	0.017	10	вал, вальс, вар, вамп
ЛО-	0.32	0.011	13	лов, лоб, лог, лорд, лось
ле-	0.27	0.012	14	лесть, лещ, лед, лев
ка-	0.26	0.029	16	кайф, казнь, кадр, кант, кат
ку-	0.25	0.012	17	куб, культ, курд, кус, куст
гл-	0.37	0.055	8	глубь, глушь, гладь, глаз



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- the principle of the arbitrariness of linguistic sign in general still holds;
- however, there are regular exceptions, manifested throughout the lexicon;
- most of the correlations can probably be explained with rigorous diachronic research:
 - words in the pairs can be cognates, etc..
- still, these 'pockets of sound symbolism' [Gutierrez et al., 2016] deserve a deeper analysis.



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The datasets and calculated pairwise distances:

http://ltr.uio.no/~andreku/arbitrariness/



Arbitrariness of Linguistic Sign Questioned: Correlation between Word Form and Meaning in Russian

Thank you for your attention! Questions are welcome.

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Dialogue'17

May 31, Moscow, Russia

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