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Choice of word frequency norms can dramatically affect inference

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nasal coronal 80ms F1 = 520hz200ms

Case study 1: TD Deletion

TD De	letion	Data:	Monomorphemes	
west	[west]			

Celex

Subtlex

west [west] ~ [wes] child $[t_ald] \sim [t_al]$ Frequency Norms: Zipf Scaled

log₁₀(frequency per million words) + 3

Regression Results:

Buckeye Corpus 6,691 Tokens Frequency Norm Estimated Effect x Within Corpus Within Corpus -0.29

-0.15

0.52 -0.10 0.34

Discussion

The three different frequency norms result in very different estimated frequency effects. The within corpus frequency norm estimated a frequency effect twice to 100 times the size of the others.







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Some factors influencing variation are observable, and others must be estimated. Different estimates may be correlated, Corr: 0.731 Corr: 0.71 Corr: **0.7** but are they interchangable?

Case study 2: /ay/ raising

/Data: /ay/ Raising from the PNC

right [Jait] ~ [JAit] nice [nais] ~ [nAis] 18,608 F1 Estimates

Regression Results:

Within Corpus

	estimate	CI		
ercept	0.68	(0.6,	0.76)	
lecade	-0.12	(-0.13, -	-0.10)	
freq	-0.03	(-0.09,	0.04)	
de:freq	-0.006	(-0.01,	0.01)	

Celex estimate (0.57, 0.71 0.64 -0.12 (-0.13, -0.10) decade freq -0.09 (-0.15, -0.01)

decade:freq -0.001 (-0.01, 0.01

Discussion

This time, the within-corpus frequency norm estimates the smallest frequency effect, but two of the norms don't have a reliable effect, while the remaining one does.

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Model:



F1 ~ decade * zipfscore + (decade | Word) + (zipfscore | Speaker)

Subtlex

		estimate	C	
)	intercept	0.67	(0.6,	0.74)
)	decade	-0.12	(-0.13,	-0.10)
)	freq	-0.05	(-0.12,	0.02)
)	decade:freq	-0.0003	(-0.01,	0.01)