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#### **Authors**

Li, Daoxin  
Schuler, Kathryn

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# Distributional learning of recursive structures: The role of the structural representation

Daoxin Li

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States

Kathryn Schuler

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, New York, United States

## Abstract

A recent proposal argued a structure like  $X1's-X2$  is recursive if  $X1$  and  $X2$  are substitutable as the head; the head requirement avoids wrong generalizations like ‘\*dogs chase cats chase rats’ since NP is not the head of NP1-V-NP2 although the NPs can be substitutable. To test the role of headedness in the distributional learning of recursion, we exposed 50 adults to one of two artificial languages: both allowed A1-B-A2 strings, with A1 and A2 substitutable; but the head was A2 in one language and B in the other. Non-head elements were optional, so the two languages allowed different linear strings. In the rating test, at predicted, participants from both conditions learned the head; and while there was no difference for ABA strings between conditions, suggesting they all learned linear substitutability, participants exposed to head substitutability (A-head) were more willing to allow recursion (ABABA) with both attested and unattested words.