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Abstraction

Definition: The process of forming general ideas or concepts by extracting similarities and general tendencies from direct experience, language, or other concepts.

% Endorsement: 100%; Confidence (mean): 82 (of 100)

Reilly et (many) al. (2025). What we mean when we say semantic: Toward a multidisciplinary semantic glossary. Psychonomic Bulletin & Review 32:243–280

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Generalization

Analogy

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ABSTRACTION



Knowledge

Experience

Language

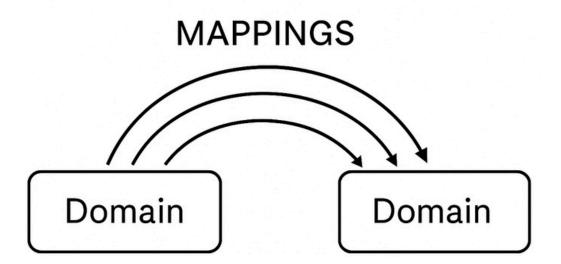
Other concepts

GENERALIZATION

Abstracted knowledge

In domain Out of domain

ANALOGY



Linguistic examples

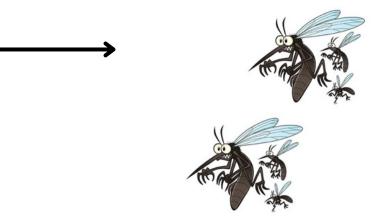
• Abstraction enables category formation via the identification of commonalities among elements that can therefore be grouped together.



→ CATEGORY"MOSQUITOES" ISFORMED

Linguistic examples

• Abstraction enables category formation via the identification of commonalities among elements that can therefore be grouped together.



→ CATEGORY"MOSQUITOES" ISFORMED

• Generalization enables category broadening (or narrowing)

GENERALIZING IN DOMAIN:

Mosquitoes fly

Mosquitoes bite

Mosquitoes carry malaria

GENERALIZING OUT OF

DOMAIN:

You are so annoying, you're a

mosquito!

Linguistic examples

• Abstraction enables category formation via the identification of commonalities among elements that can therefore be grouped together.



- Generalization enables category broadening (or narrowing)
- Analogy is the mechanism that underlie the transfer of knowledge operating behind generalization. It involves structural alignment and mapping between domains.

GENERALIZING IN DOMAIN:

Mosquitoes fly

Mosquitoes bite

Mosquitoes carry malaria

GENERALIZING OUT OF

DOMAIN:

You are so annoying, you're a

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ANALOGIZING (courtesy of ChatGPT):

- A mosquito is the spam email of nature
- Self-doubt is the mosquito of ambition (X IS THE Y OF Z)

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ANALOGY AS MECHANISM OF LINGUISTIC GENERALIZATIONS

ANALOGY IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

She's dancing, She's playing, She's laughing →She's [ACTION]ing

ANALOGY IN LANGUAGE CHANGE

"Cactus" → PL. cactuses (instead of cacti)

Generalization by analogy: the inferential process by which an unfamiliar linguistic structure (the target) is seen as an analogue of known linguistic one of the same type (the base) so that properties that are known about the latter are assumed to be transferable to the former.

Interpreting a novel compound involves:

- accessing the concepts denoted by the words
- selecting a relation to form a unified conceptual representation

Hypothesis from Gagné and colleagues

The on-line interpretative processing of novel nominal compounds is affected by analogous lexicalized compounds

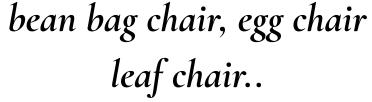
AVOCADO CHAIR

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AVOCADO CHAIR

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bean bag chair, egg chair leaf chair..

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ANALOGY IS STILL CHALLENGING

Key challenges include:

- Operationalizing analogy in corpora.
- Integrating insights across disciplines (psycholinguistics, computational linguistics,..).
- Understanding constraints and prerequisites for analogy in language.

Promising line of research: train Language Models (on controlled linguistic input) and compare their generalization with human.



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