

# Hypernetwork Based Molecular Computational Simulation of Word Recognition

2006 8

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2006 4

2006 6

\_\_\_\_\_  
(EP)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(EP)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(EP)

가

가

hypernetwork

Hypernetwork  
higher order

order  
1

hypernetwork

가

2

3

가

1 2

order

general rule

specific rule

3

hypernetwork

order  
hypernetwork가

: , hypernetwork, (word  
fragment completion)

: 2004 - 20106

	.....	i
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1.1	.....	1
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= 8)	.....			32
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= 11)	.....			32



# 1.

## 1.1

hypernetwork .

5

.<sup>1</sup>

, 5

가 .

가

Mental lexicon

가 .

5

가 Mental lexicon

가

가

가

가

가

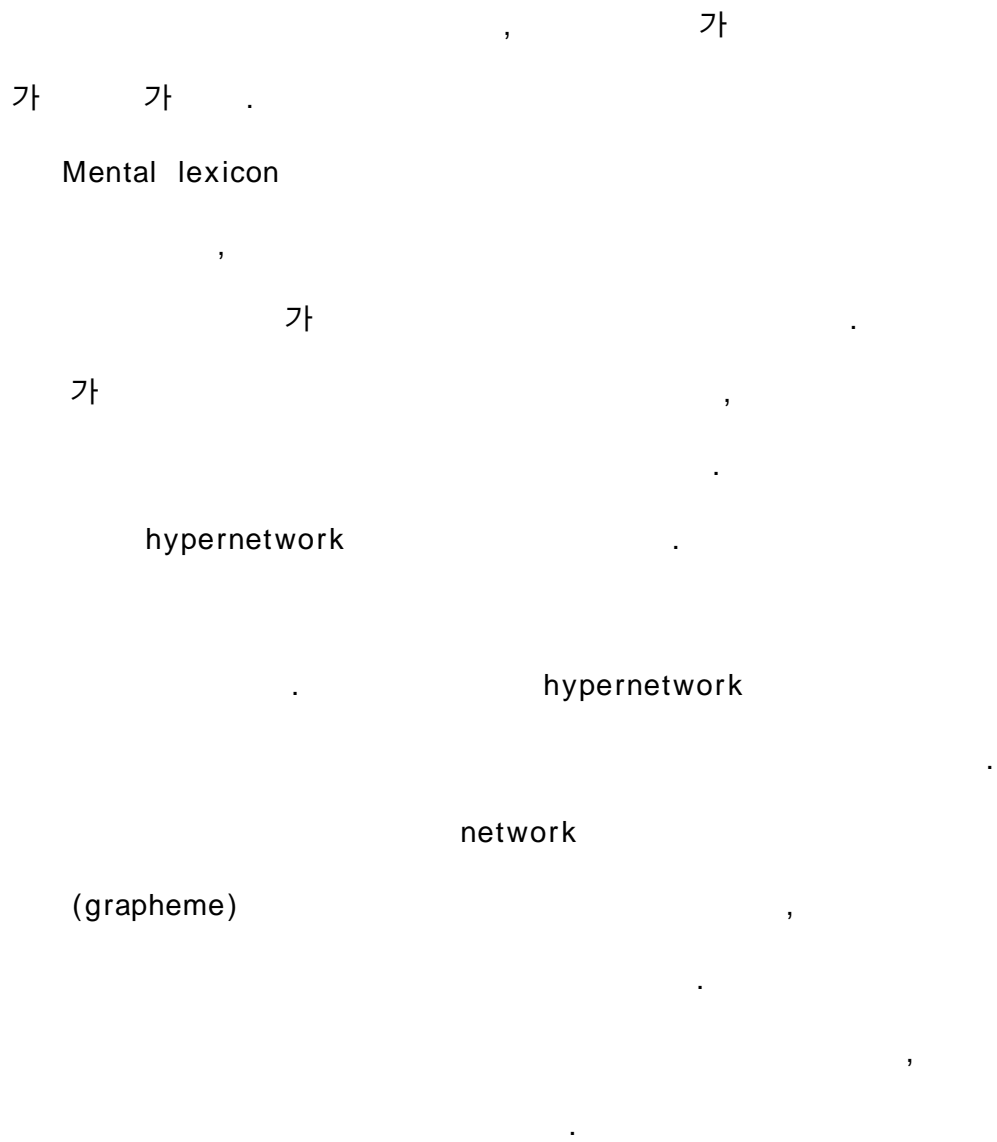
.<sup>2</sup>

Mental lexicon

---

<sup>1</sup> [Anderson & Freebody, (1981)]

<sup>2</sup> [Gregg, (1986); Gathercole & Baddeley, (1993)]



## 1.2

hypernetwork

,

hypernetwork (Word fragment completion) . 2

hypernetwork

hypernetwork

(Mental lexicon)

hypernetwork

3

hypernetwork

, 4

. 5

## 2.

### 2.1

가

, 가 .

,

,

.

,

.

.

,

,

.

,

(multiple realizability) 가

,

.

가

.

, 가 (plasticity)

가 가 .

가

가

DNA 가 NP - complete Adleman<sup>3</sup>

DNA 가

, 가 가

. DNA (adenine), (guanine), (cy -  
tosine), (thymine) 가 (nucleotide)

, (adenine) (thymine), (guanine)

(cytosine)

. DNA

, DNA

---

<sup>3</sup> [Adleman, L. (1994)] Molecular computation of solutions to combinatorial problems 참조

(adenine), (guanine), (cytosine), (thymine)

Associative memory

## 2.2 Hypernetwork

Hypernetwork<sup>4</sup>

associative  
memory  
Hypernetwork, vertice  
vertice  
vertice, vertice  
hyperedge, hyperedge 가 가  
Hypernetwork hyperedge,  
hypernetwork 가

---

<sup>4</sup> [Zhang & Kim, (2006)]

가 . 가

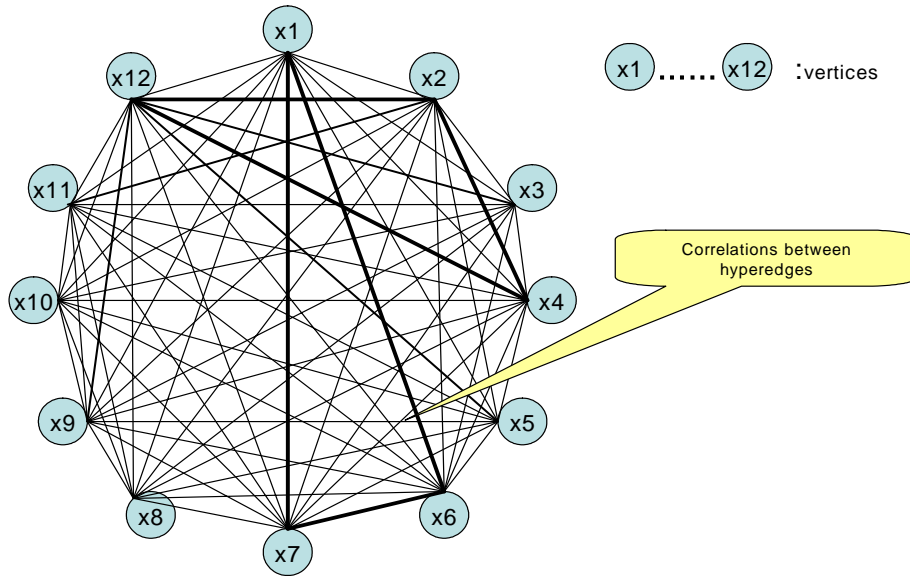


그림 1. Hypernetwork

Hypernetwork hyperedges

. Hypernetwork 가 가 hyperedge

, hyperedge vertice

cardinality k .

$V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  .....vertices

$E = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_m\}$  .....hyperedges, cardinality  $k \geq 0$

$W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$  .....weight

$G = (V, E)$

$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_7\}$

$E = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5\}$

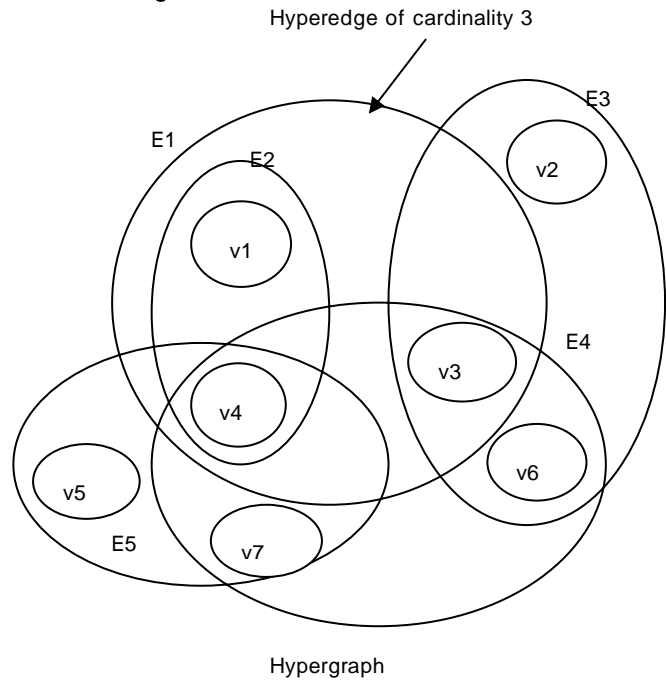
$E_1 = \{v_1, v_3, v_4\}$

$E_2 = \{v_1, v_4\}$

$E_3 = \{v_2, v_3, v_6\}$

$E_4 = \{v_3, v_4, v_6, v_7\}$

$E_5 = \{v_4, v_5, v_7\}$



	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_4$	$v_5$	$v_6$	$v_7$
$E_1$	1		1	1			
$E_2$	1			1			
$E_3$		1	1			1	
$E_4$			1	1		1	1
$E_5$				1	1		1

그림 2. 7개의 vertice와 5개의 hyperedge로 이루어진 hypergraph의 예



. Hypernetwork

hyperedge  $L$  .  
 가 , x K  
 hyperedge . hyperedge  
 hyperedge , 가 .  
 .<sup>5</sup>

Hypernetwork

<sup>6</sup> , ,  
 . 가  
 , Classical Laws of Association .

*The Laws of Association*

Mental items (ideas, perceptions, sensations or feelings) are connected in memory under the following conditions:

- 1) If they occur simultaneously ( “ spatial contact ” )
- 2) If they occur in close succession ( “ temporal contact ” )
- 3) If they are similar. ( the evoked item might have a high

<sup>5</sup> [장병탁 & 김주경 (2006)] 참조

<sup>6</sup> [Kohonen (1980)]

positive correlation)

4) If they are contrary ( the evoked item might have a negative correlation)

,

가

. semantic representation of knowledge .

Hanlon(1966) association memory,  
content addressable memory

“ Associative memories have been generally described as a collection or assemblage of elements having data storage capabilities, and which are accessed simultaneously and in parallel on the basis of data content rather than by specific address or location ” and “ the correct meaning of associative refers to interrelationships between data, and not to the storage mechanism ”

, associative memory

가 . ,

가 . ,

(priming effect) 가 (lexical priming effect)

effect) 가

(semantic priming effect) ,

(form priming effect),

(repetition priming effect) .

‘ ’, ‘ ’ 가 가,

‘ ’, ’ .

가 가 .

가 ,

가 ,

가 가 .

가 가 , 가

, 가 가

. (mental lexicon)

가 , (semantic network)가

## 2.3

가 가 가

7

. Deese

(associative account)

, McClelland(1995)

(paralleled

---

<sup>7</sup> [Deese (1959)]

distributioned processing model)

unit

unit

unit

Deese

‘ , ’ ‘ , ’

가

가

‘ ’ 가

. McClelland

8

가 ,

(pattern separation)

가 ,

가

hypernetwork

hypernetwork

가

<sup>8</sup> [(Schacter, Norman & Koustaal, (1998))

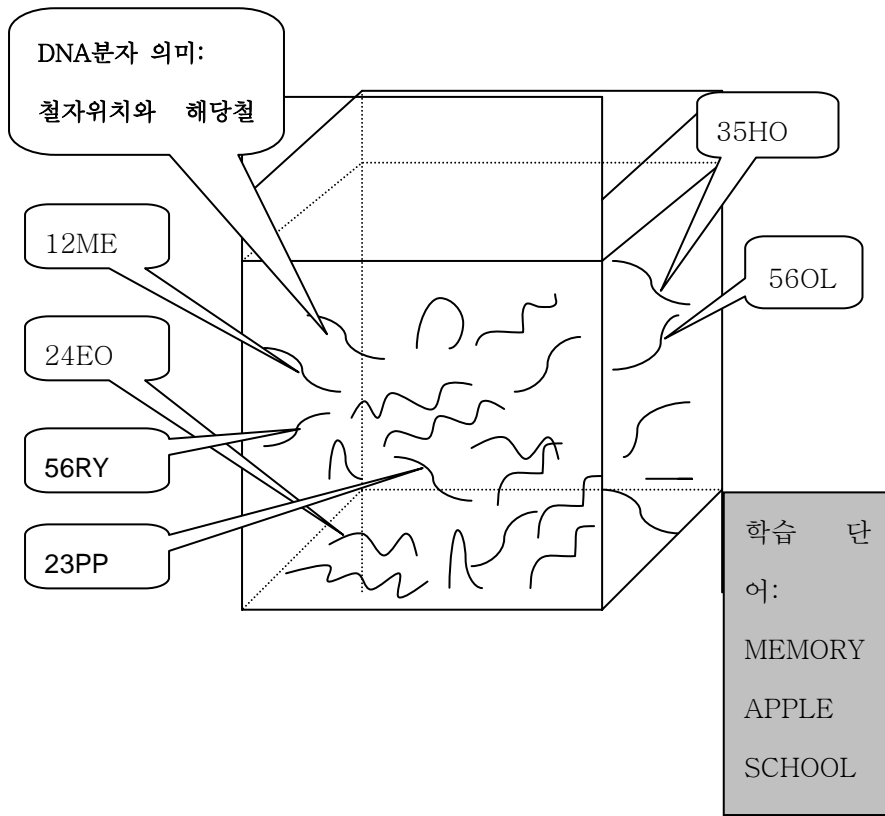


그림 3. Hypernetwork에서 단어 표상

## 2.4 (Mental lexicon)

(Mental lexicon)

가

가 ,

가 . 가

가 .

가 가

가 .

가

Morton(1969)

(logogen model)

가 .

3 .

가 ,

가

(repetition priming) .

McClelland Rumelhart

(interactive activation

model) .

가

가

가

PDP(parallel Distributed



processing)

4

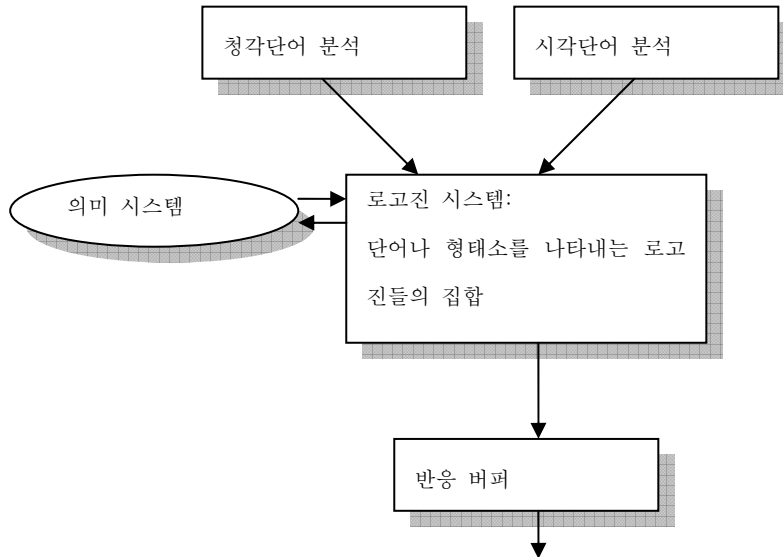


그림 4. Morton의 초기 로그진 모형

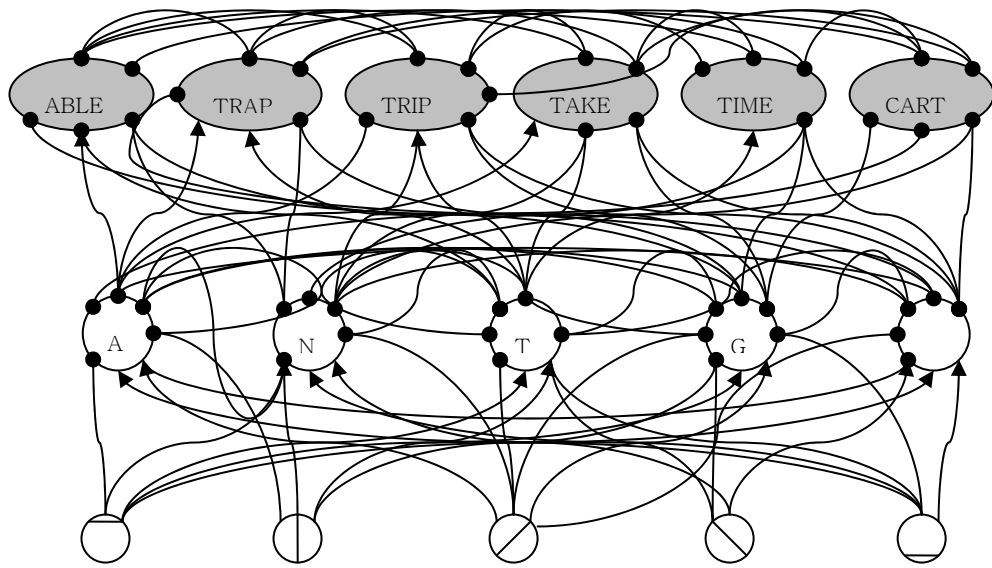


그림 5. McClelland & Rumelhart의 상호작용 활성화 모형

### 3. -

## Hypernetwork

hypernetwork hyperedge  
, hypernetwork  
. 6 , hyperedge가 4  
vertice , LOVE  
vertice 1, vertice 2, vertice 3, vertice 4 . MEMORY  
가 4 vertice  
. hyperedge DNA  
,  
DNA 가 .  
가 . hypernetwork  
DNA ,  
DNA 가  
가 .  
hypernetwork  
.

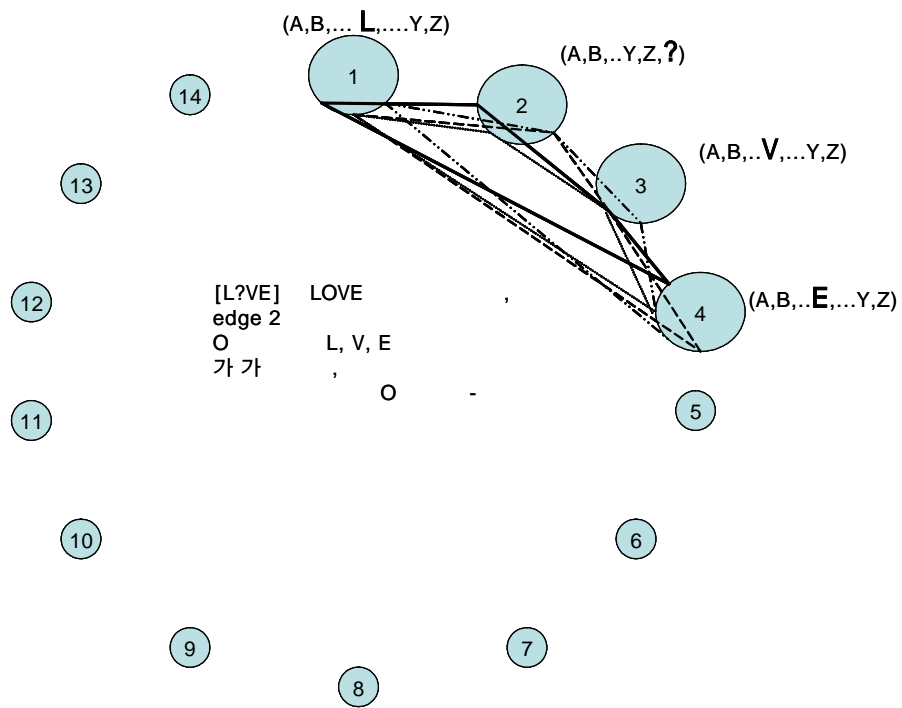


그림 6. Hypernetwork에서 단어 완성

WORD

W - - CGCGGCGATG

O - - ACATATCGGT

<sup>9</sup> 부록 참조

R - - CTGTCGAGTG

D - - CAGTTATTTTC

가 2 (order 2) 14 (order 14)

WORD 2

, 12WO, 23OR, 34RD가

DNA

가 DNA

7

hypernetwork

, 123456ME?ORY (MEMORY)가

, order2( ) 23E?, 34?O

23EA ~23EZ, 34AO~ 34ZO DNA

DNA (23EA~23EZ) 가 가

DNA (34AO~34ZO) 가 가  
 , 가 , DNA  
 가

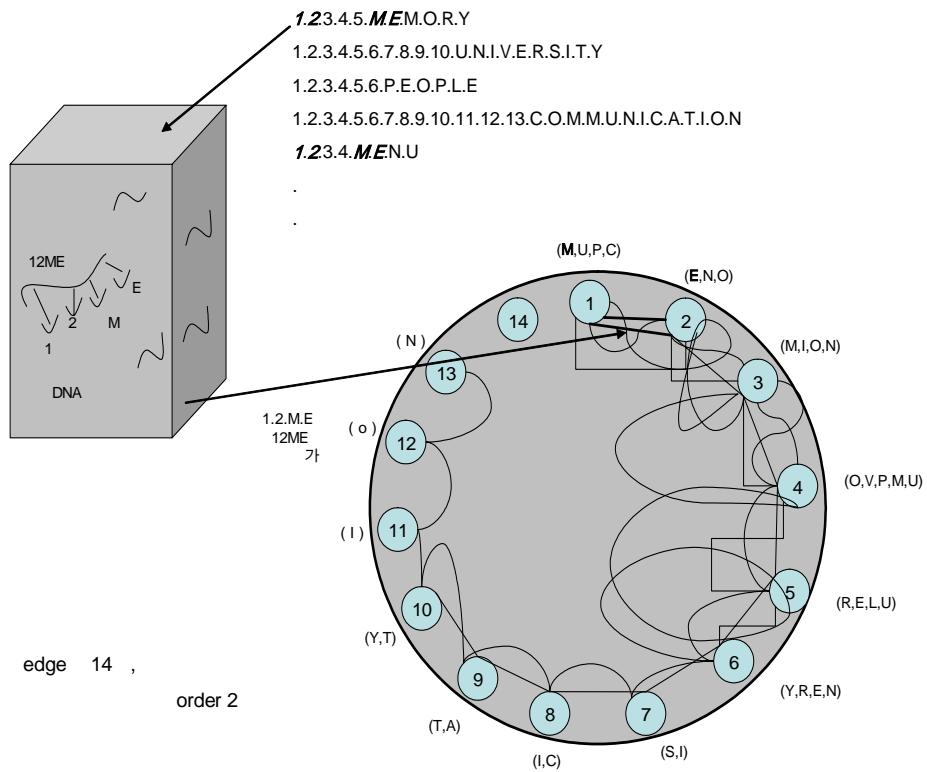


그림 7. 라이브러리 학습 과정

# 4.

	Kučera	Francis	1,014,232
		50,406가	
14	5	가 4	
			39,311

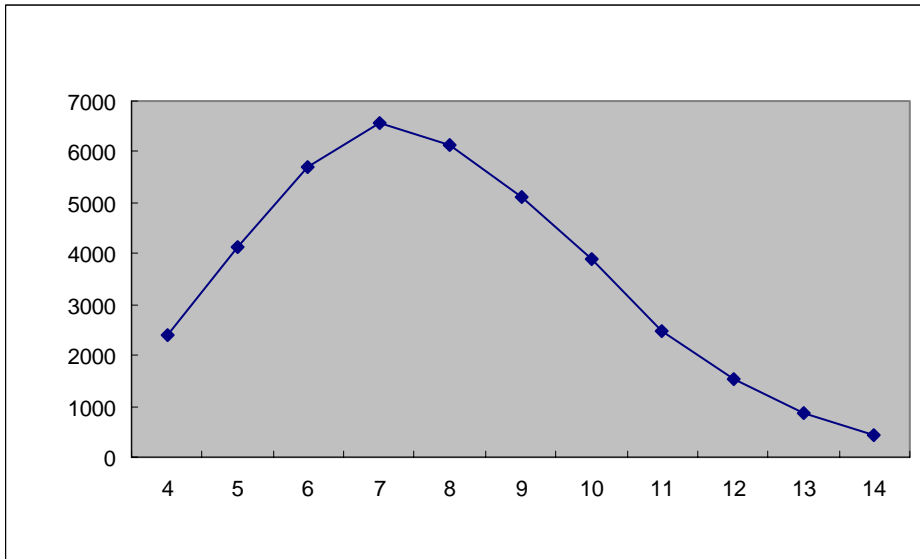


그림 8. 실험에 사용한 단어의 길이 따른 분포

(order)

entropy perplexity .

Perplexity .

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sum_x p(x)}$$

$$\text{Entropy } H(X) = - \sum_x p(x) \log_2 p(x)$$

$$\text{Perplexity} = 2^H$$

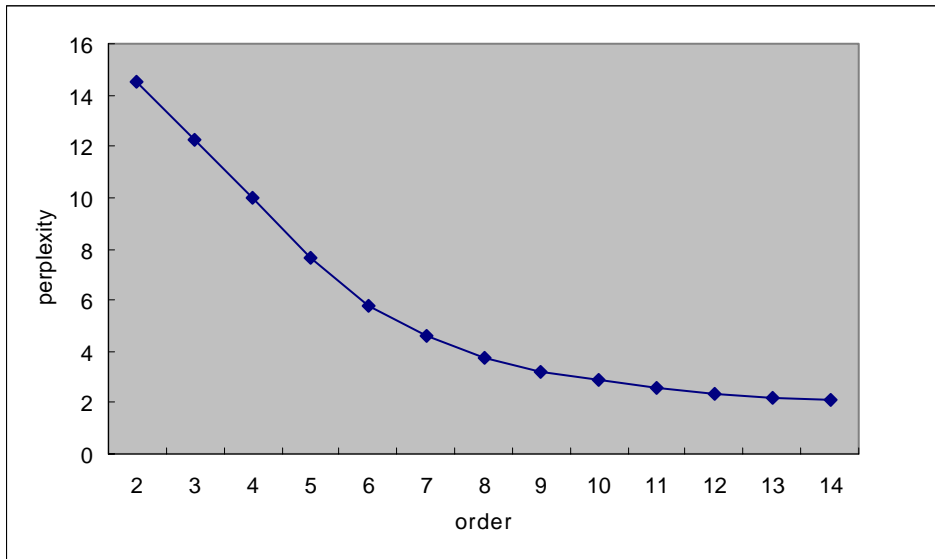


그림 9. 실험에 사용한 단어의 perplexity



Perplexity가

가

#### 4.1 1:

39,311

20%

3

가

(order 2~order14)

hypernetwork

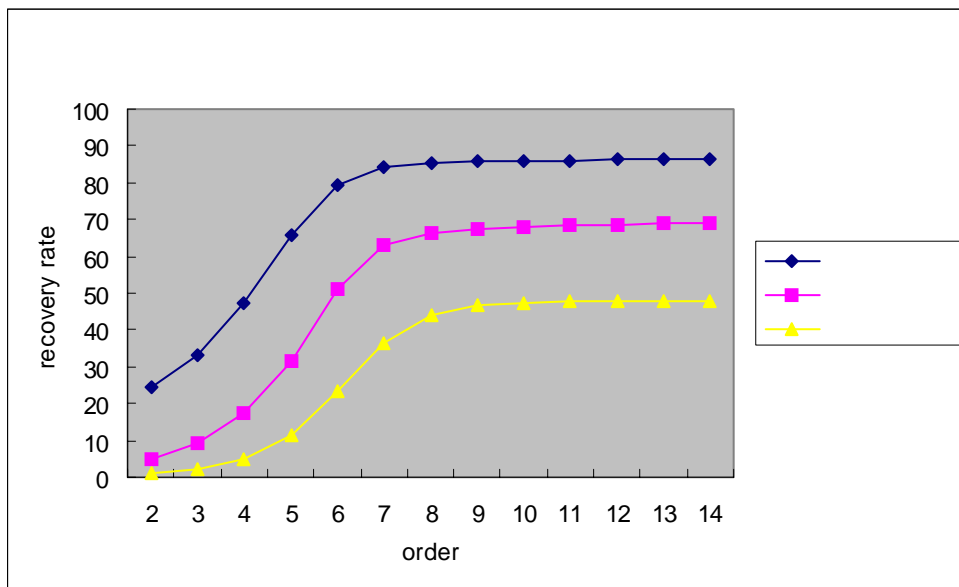


그림 10. 학습한 단어에 대한 단어 복원률

가

order가

가

?

A Z

가

가

2

hypernetwork , ME?ORY

E?, ?O M

, EA, EB, TO, BO

가

, M

Order3

ME?, E?O, ?OR M

Order2

, Order가

1/26

order 4

order 5

가

가

, order7

가

가

가

order

order

가

가

4.2 2:

39,311

31,448

7,863

3

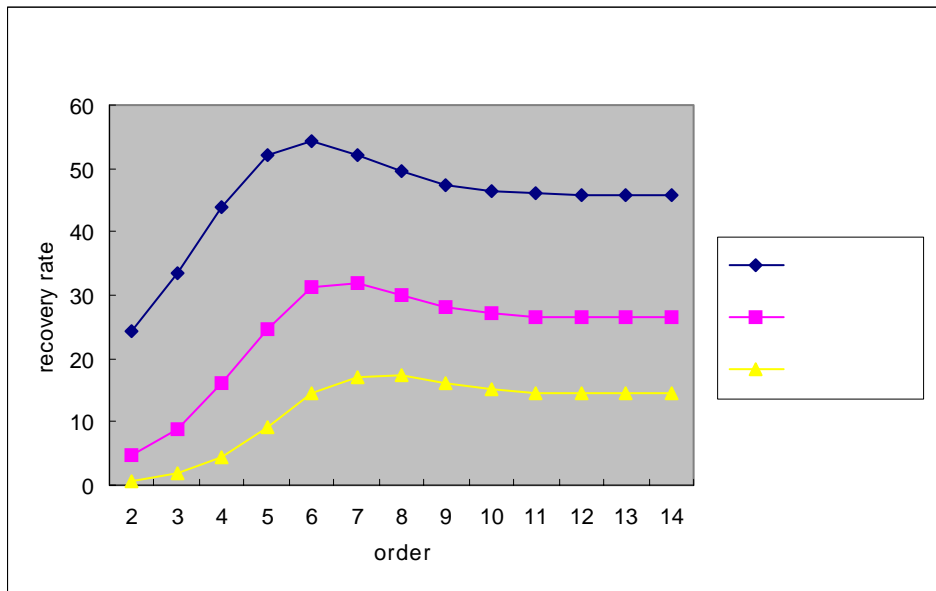


그림 11. 학습하지 않은 단어에 대한 단어 복원률

order 6 가 , order가

order

order가

hypernetwork

가

가

)

MEMORY

MEMORABILIA

?EMORABILIA

CARRYING

CARRYOVERS

SCHOOL

SCHOOLING

SCHOO?ING

RESORT

RESORTING

CARR?OVERS

?ESORTING

MINDFUL

DRESSING

MINDANAO

DRESSED

MI?DANAO

D?ESSED

CITIZEN

TRAVEL

CITIZENRY

TRAVELLED

CI?IZENRY

TRA?ELLED

LEGAL

LEGALIZED

LEG?LIZED

...

...

### 4.3 3:

3 hypernetwork

. 1,2

, order 5  
 가 5  
 8  
 11  
 ( , tion, ing, ed, ly, able, tive, ment)  
 , 8 33% 가  
 , 11 81% 가  
 8 11

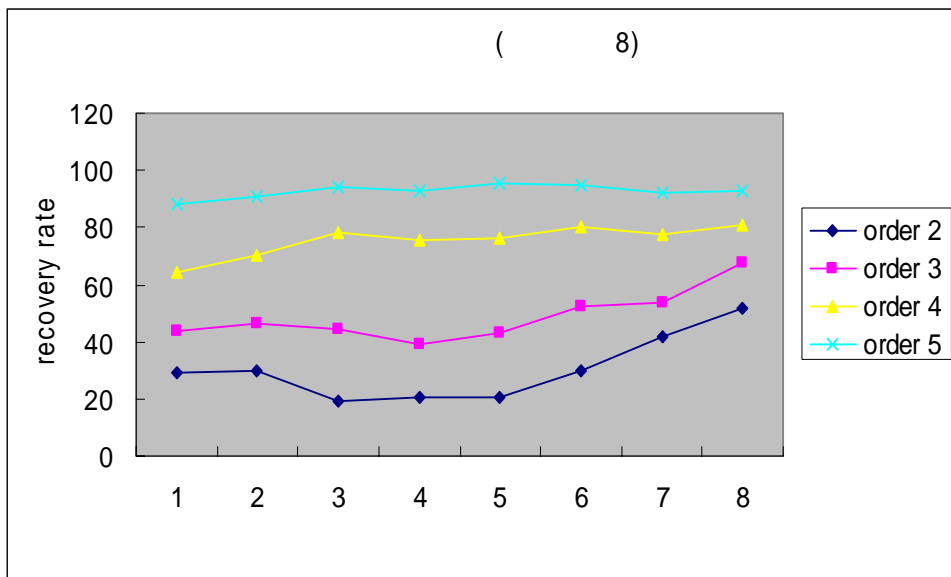


그림 12. 손상 위치에 따른 복원률 (손상 개수 = 1, 단어 길이 = 8)

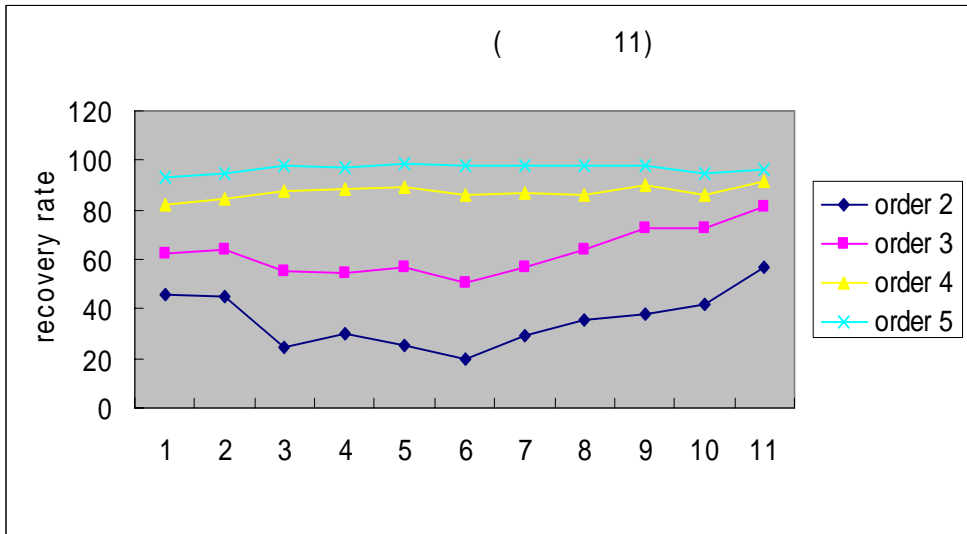


그림 13. 손상 위치에 따른 복원률 (손상 개수 = 1, 단어 길이 = 11)

가 , order 2 가  
 recovery rate가 . 가  
 가 가 .  
 hypernetwork ,  
 . order가  
 , order가 가  
 .  
 2 .

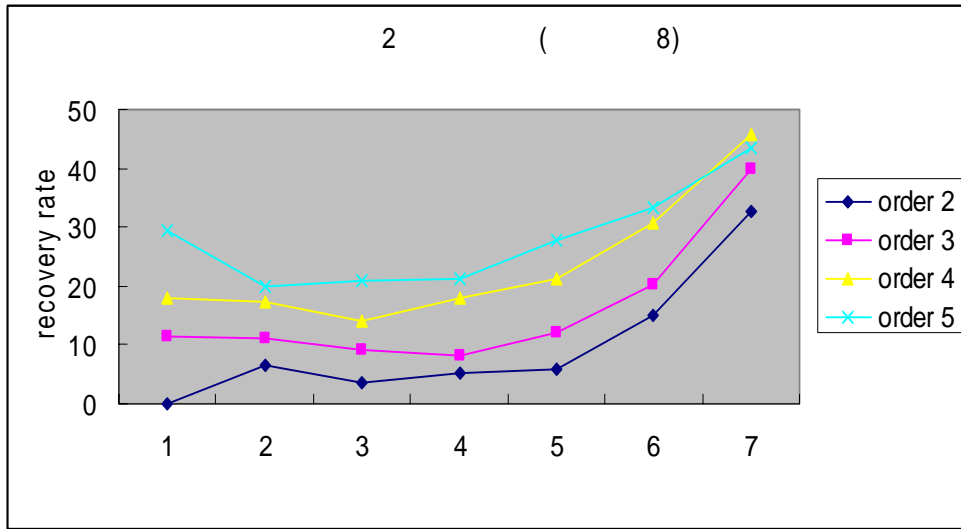


그림 14. 손상 위치에 따른 복원률 (손상 개수 = 2(연속철자), 단어 길이 = 8)

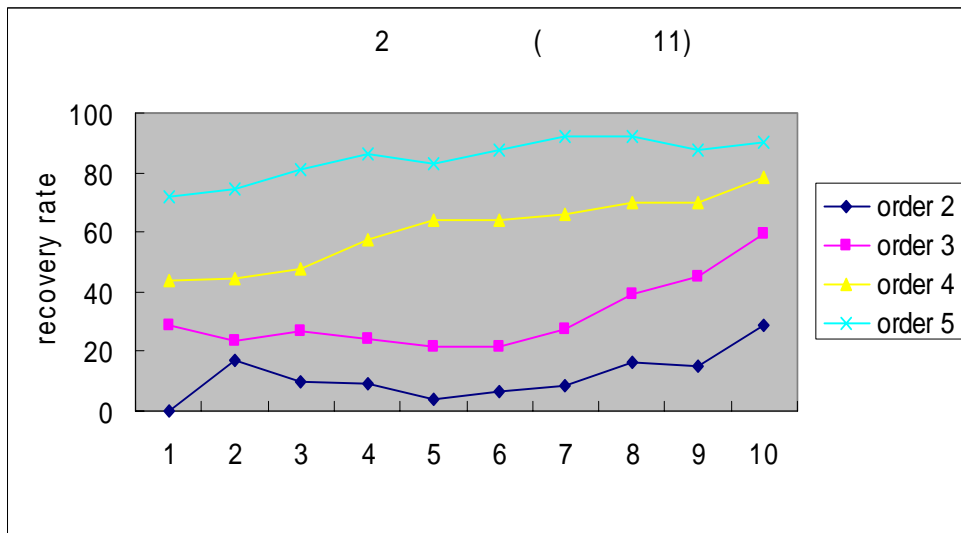


그림 15. 손상 위치에 따른 복원률 (손상 개수 = 2(연속철자), 단어 길이 = 11)

가 가 , order2



, 가 ,  
,  
order가 가 ,  
. 3 ,  
hypernetwork .

# 5.

## 5.1

DNA  
hypernetwork ,  
.  
,  
(order2~order14) . ,  
.  
가 ,  
order가 가 , 가  
.  
order가 가 order가 .  
order가 가 ,  
order가 가 hypernetwork  
, hypernetwork  
가 , 가  
. Order가  
hypernetwork hyperedge ,  
order가

hyperedge 가 . , order  
 , order가  
 .  
 가 ,  
 order 가  
 . 가  
 가 , hypernetwork  
 . 가  
 가 ,  
 .  
 가 . order가  
 ,  
 가 .  
 , hypernetwork ,  
 가 ,  
 .  
 , order hyperedge  
 general rule ,  
 order specific rule  
 . hypernetwork

## 5.2

가

가

가

가

hypernetwork

가

order

general rule    specific rule

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( ). (2003). , 16 .

, (2005). :

, , ,

DNA ( , 2003)

A:GAAATGAGTT	B: TGATGCTACA
C:GGTTGTGGCG	D:CAGTTATTTC
E:GGCTACGATG	F:GAGCACTGCG
G:AGACGACGAC	H:GTAGAGGTAC
I:TCTCAGAGAT	J:TCGATTTGGA
K:TAGGCAGATG	L:ACAGCACTAC
M:TCGGATAGGA	N:TGATTATGTC
O:ACATATCGGT	P:CTCTTCAACG
Q:AGAAGAACT	R:CTGTCGAGTG
S:ACATTTCCACC	T:ATCACGTAAT
U:CAGAACGGAT	V:TGTGTAGTGC
W:CGCGGCGATG	X:CTATGCTGGG
Y:AACTTGGCGC	Z:GCATGATCAT
?: ATCTGGCCCT	

## Abstract

This paper presents a graph-based model to explain how words are memorized and retrieved in the human brain by solving word completion problems. Previous studies have mainly focused on the process of building up and searching a word list. However, they cannot appropriately explain the retrieval process of the human brain. Recent works suggest breaking up words into small segments that explain word storage and retrieval.

Here, we try to solve the memorizing mechanism by using a hypernetwork model. The proposed method is a hyper-interaction computational model employing higher-order memory chunks, which are densely connected to each other. In this paper, we show that the hypernetwork architecture can be a possible candidate for explaining the human cognitive process.

The experiments are performed by setting the hypernetwork order that indicates the storage unit of alphabets. Experiment 1 examines the recovery rate of damaged words, and experiment 2 examines the recovery rate of new words which are not shown in the learning process. Experiment 3 tests how the recovery rate varies according to the damaged location. The experimental results show that the performance changes over the orders represent the word completion capability of the brain through general rule and specific rule. Also, the damaged location, especially in prefixes

explains the psychological word retrieval effect. The hypernetwork order and the damaged location elucidate the 'familiarity effects' and the 'position effects', respectively.

Keywords: molecular computing, hypernetwork, word recognition, word fragment completion

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