Explain me this: Coverage encourages generalization and Statistical Preemption constrains it

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How is that native English speakers find novel patterns such as *She tweeted them the story* unremarkable but stubbornly judge *She explained him the story* to be unacceptable? Experimental evidence demonstrates that productivity is encouraged by Coverage (roughly the extent to which the required generalization has been previously attested). It is constrained by statistical preemption: the existence of a more conventional, accessible alternative. I will also raise the possibility that preemption may be less effective in second language speakers.