Continuing the discussion of how children can modify and regularize linguistic inputs from adults, we study the key features of the regularization of language. We present a new interpretation of existing algorithms to model and investigate the process of a learner learning from an inconsistent source. Our model allows us to analyze and present a theoretical explanation of a frequency boosting property, whereby the learner surpasses the fluency of the source by increasing the frequency of the most common input. (Received September 18, 2015)