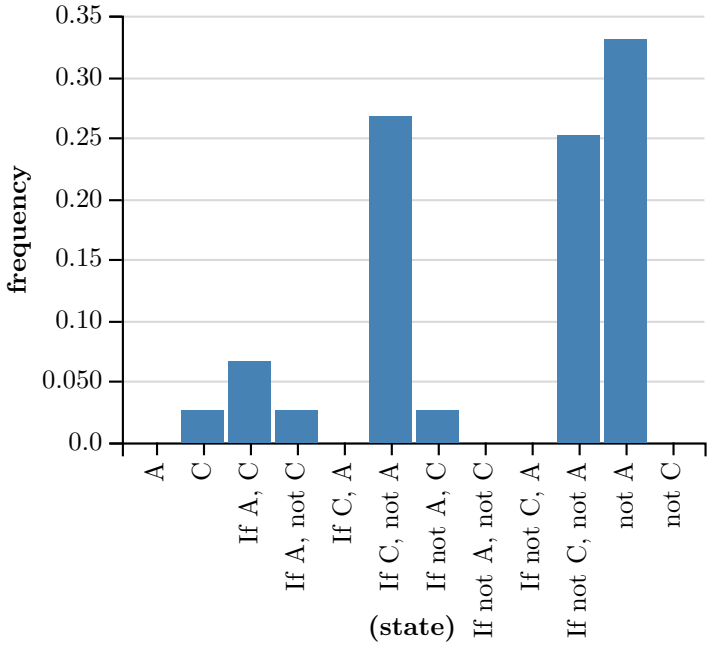
**Tables from BN A implies C**

| | **A** | $\neg A$ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | 0.048 | 0.617 | 0.665 |
| $\neg C$ | 0.003 | 0.332 | 0.335 |
| | 0.051 | 0.949 | 1 |

Table 1




(a)

Figure 1: Speaker distribution for Table **??** for state: $[0.048, 0.617, 0.003, 0.332]$. The speaker does not say If A, C although its probability is very high.

| | $P(A)$ | $P(C)$ |
|---|---|---|
| $P(C)$ | 0.502 | 0.278 |
| $P(\neg C$ | 0.0247 | 0.195 |

Table 2: mean all tables (granularity 30) with $P(C|A) >= 0.9$

## Tables from BN C implies A

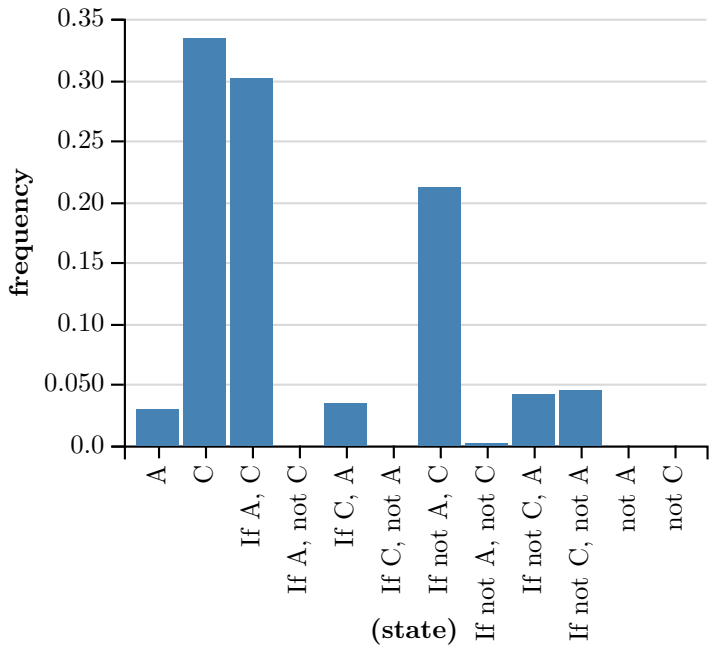
| | **A** | **¬A** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | 0.677 | 0.29 | **0.967** |
| **¬C** | 0.001 | 0.032 | 0.033 |
| | 0.678 | 0.322 | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $P(A\|C)$ | 0.7 |
| $P(A\|\neg C)$ | 0.03 |
| $P(\neg A\|C)$ | 0.3 |
| $P(\neg A\|\neg C)$ | **0.97** |
| $P(C\|A)$ | **0.999** |
| $P(C\|\neg A)$ | **0.901** |
| $P(\neg C\|A)$ | 0.001 |
| $P(\neg C\|\neg A)$ | 0.099 |

Table 3: Table

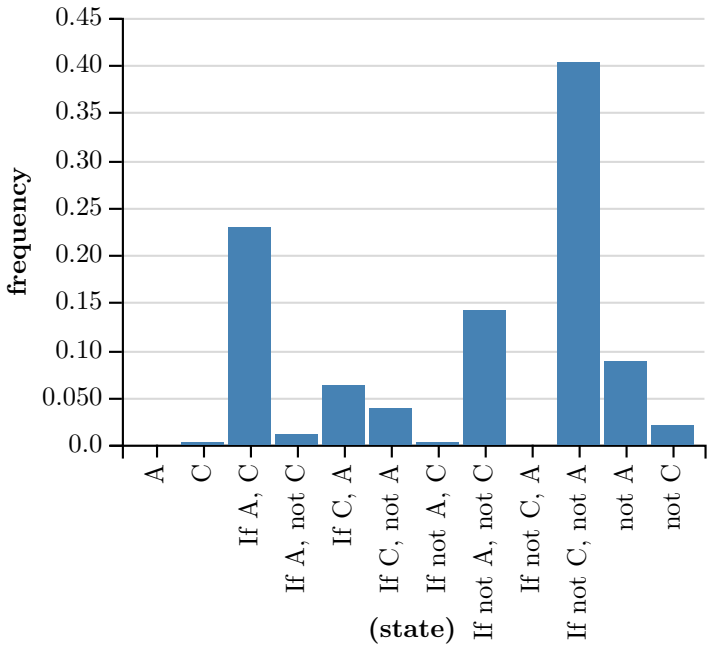
| | $P(A)$ | $P(C)$ |
|---|---|---|
| $P(C)$ | 0.195 | 0.278 |
| $P(\neg C$ | 0.0246 | 0.502 |

Table 4: mean all tables (granularity 30) with $P(\neg A|\neg C) >= 0.9$




(a)

Figure 2: Speaker distribution for Table **??**. The speaker does not say *If not C, not A* although its probabilit is very high. The speaker table looks very different from the average table of the literal listener (C,not A) that makes the utterance *If not C, not A* true.




(a)

Figure 3: Speaker distribution for Table **??** . Now the speaker does say *If not C, not A*. This speaker's table looks much more like the average from table **??** .

| | **A** | $\neg A$ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | 0.274 | 0.159 | 0.433 |
| $\neg C$ | 0.019 | 0.548 | 0.567 |
| | 0.293 | 0.707 | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $P(A\|C)$ | 0.632 |
| $P(A\|\neg C)$ | 0.034 |
| $P(\neg A\|C)$ | 0.368 |
| $P(\neg A\|\neg C)$ | **0.966** |
| $P(C\|A)$ | **0.935** |
| $P(C\|\neg A)$ | 0.225 |
| $P(\neg C\|A)$ | 0.065 |
| $P(\neg C\|\neg A)$ | 0.775 |

Table 5: Table