

Learning biases may prevent lexicalization of pragmatic inferences

A case study combining iterated (Bayesian) learning and functional selection

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The semantics-pragmatics distinction

Semantics

Literal meaning (truth-conditional)

Pragmatics

Information beyond literal meaning (e.g. defeasible inferences)

Scalar inferences

(1) $\langle \text{some}, \text{many}, \text{most}, \text{all} \rangle$

a. All students came to class

→ **Some** students came to class

b. Some students came to class

\rightsquigarrow **Not all** students came to class

(2) $\langle \text{may}, \text{should}, \text{must} \rangle$

(3) $\langle \text{one}, \text{two}, \text{three}, \dots \rangle$

(4) $\langle \text{or}, \text{and} \rangle$

(5) ...

The use of a less informative expression when a more informative one could have been used* can license a defeasible inference that stronger alternatives do not hold

*The hearer assumes the speaker to be knowledgeable and cooperative

· Laurence R. Horn. *On the Semantic Properties of Logical Operators in English*.

Indiana University Linguistics Club, Bloomington, IN, 1972

· Gerald Gazdar. *Pragmatics, Implicature, Presupposition and Logical Form*.

Academic Press, New York, 1979

· Paul Grice. *Logic and conversation*.

In *Studies in the Ways of Words*, chapter 2, pages 22–40. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1975

1. Why are (pragmatically inferred) upper-bounds of weak(er) alternatives not part of semantics?
2. What justifies semantic structure in light of pragmatic enrichment?

Today's talk:

- Propose a model to address (2) and analyze dynamics of linguistic pressures more broadly
- Use (1) as a case study for (2)

Explanations for a lack of semantic upper-bounds I

(1) Signal no commitment to stronger alternatives when knowledge/cooperativity are not given

Conditions that may pressure for English-like semantics:

- Contextual cues are very reliable
- Morphosyntactic disambiguation is not frequently necessary
- Morphosyntactic disambiguation is not very costly
- Cost of larger lexica higher than morphosyntactic disambiguation

Explanations for a lack of semantic upper-bounds II

(2) Lack of upper-bounds provides learnability advantage

Model

Components I: Probabilistic (pragmatic) language users

- Varied lexica
- Varied production and comprehension behavior

} A player's type

· Anton Benz, Gerhard Jäger, Robert Van Rooij, and Robert Van Rooij, editors. *Game theory and pragmatics*. Springer, 2005

· Leon Bergen, Roger Levy, and Noah D Goodman. *Pragmatic reasoning through semantic inference*. *Semantics and Pragmatics*, 2016

· M. C. Frank and N. D. Goodman. *Predicting pragmatic reasoning in language games*. *Science*, 336(6084):998–998, 2012

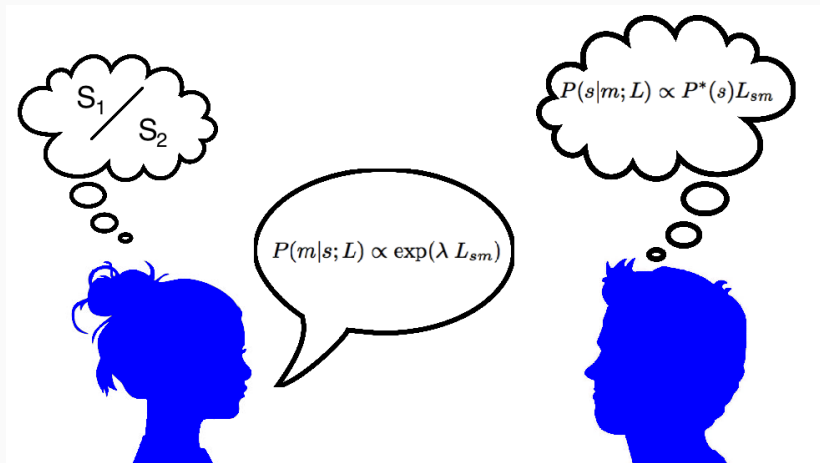
· Michael Franke and Gerhard Jäger. *Pragmatic back-and-forth reasoning*. *Semantics, Pragmatics and the Case of Scalar Implicatures.*, pages 170–200, 2014

- s_1 : Bill read some but not all books
- s_2 : Bill read all books

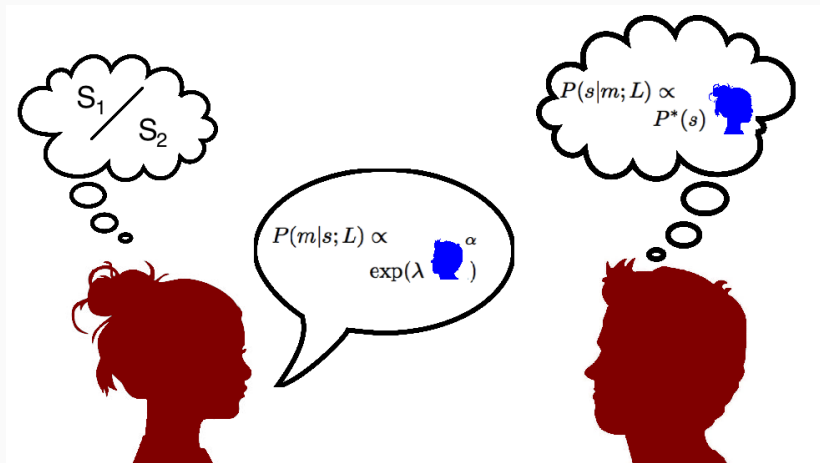
$$L_a = \begin{array}{cc} & m_{\text{all}} & m_{\text{some}} \\ \begin{array}{c} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{array} & \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$L_b = \begin{array}{cc} & m_{\text{all}} & m_{\text{some}} \\ \begin{array}{c} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{array} & \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

Literal behavior



Pragmatic behavior



Components II: Cultural transmission

Two competing pressures:

1. Communicative efficiency

... as replicator dynamics

2. Learnability

... iterated Bayesian learning
as mutator dynamics

} Replicator-mutator dynamics

· Thomas L. Griffiths and Michael L. Kalish. **Language evolution by iterated learning with bayesian agents.** *Cognitive Science*, 31(3):441–480, 2007

· Josef Hofbauer and Karl Sigmund. **Evolutionary game dynamics.** *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, 40(04):479–520, 2003

· M. A. Nowak and D. C. Krakauer. **The evolution of language.** *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 96(14):8028–8033, 1999

Functional pressure (replicator dynamics); $\hat{x}_i = \frac{x_i f_i}{\Phi}$

- Population of types x

x_i is the proportion of t_i in x

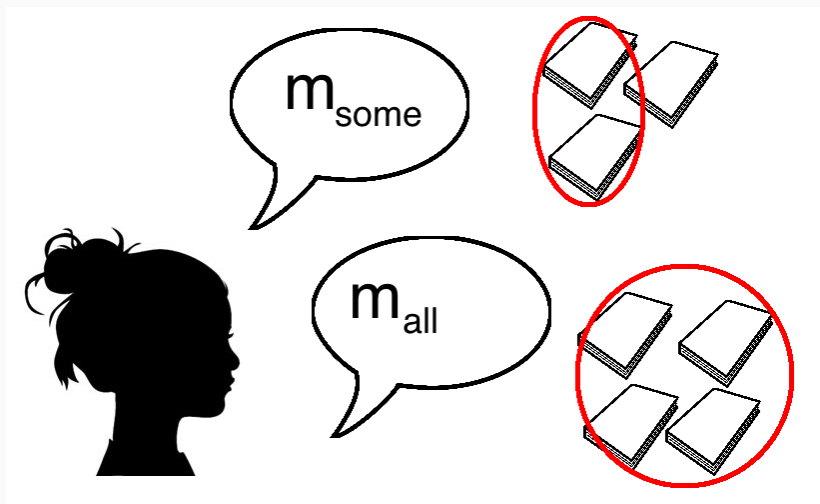
- Fitness of type i

$$f_i = \sum_j x_j U(x_i, x_j)$$

- Average fitness in the population

$$\Phi = \sum_i x_i f_i$$

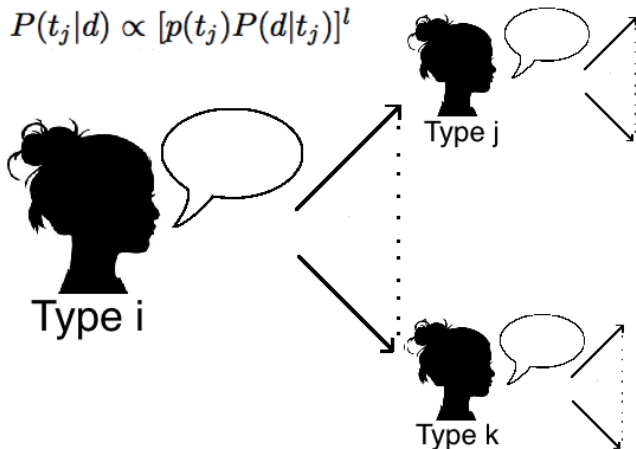
I. Iterated learning (mutator dynamics): Parent data



II. Iterated learning (mutator dynamics)

$$Q_{ij} \propto \sum_d P(d|t_i) P(t_j|d)$$

$$P(t_j|d) \propto [p(t_j)P(d|t_j)]^l$$



Analysis

Lexica, signaling behavior & types

Lexica subset

$$L_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Signaling behavior

Literal or pragmatic

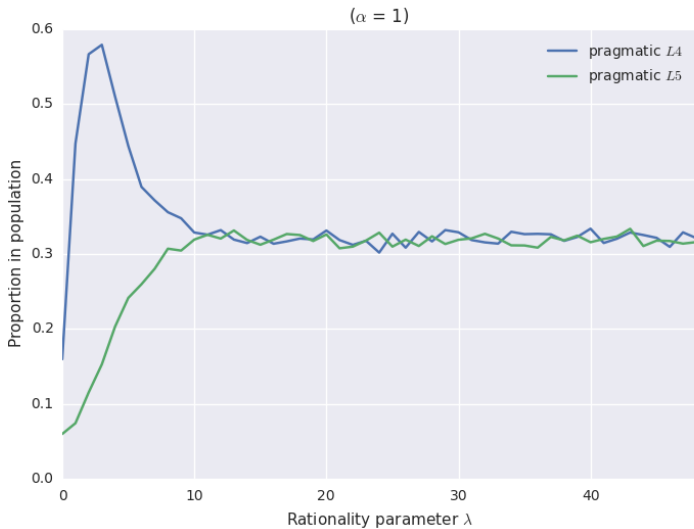
Types

12 types (2 behaviors \times 6 lexica)

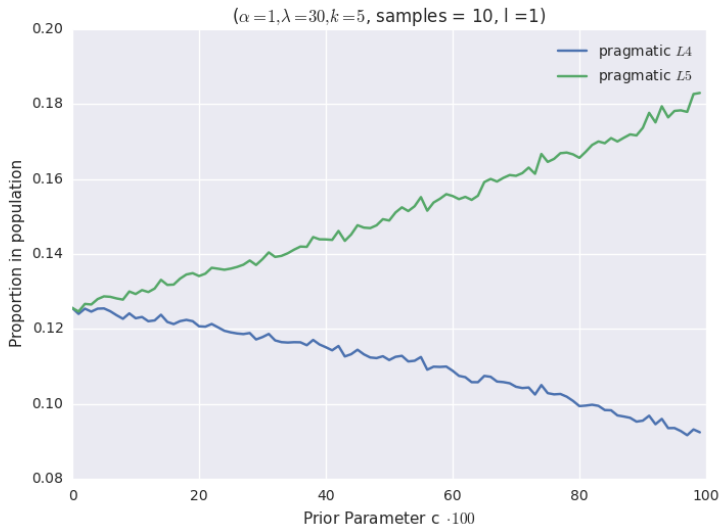
What factors lead to the selection of L_5 -like semantics?

- $P(t_i)$ controlled by parameter $c \in [0, 1]$
- Signaling: λ , α , literal or pragmatic
- Learning c , l , datum length k , # of sequences of length k

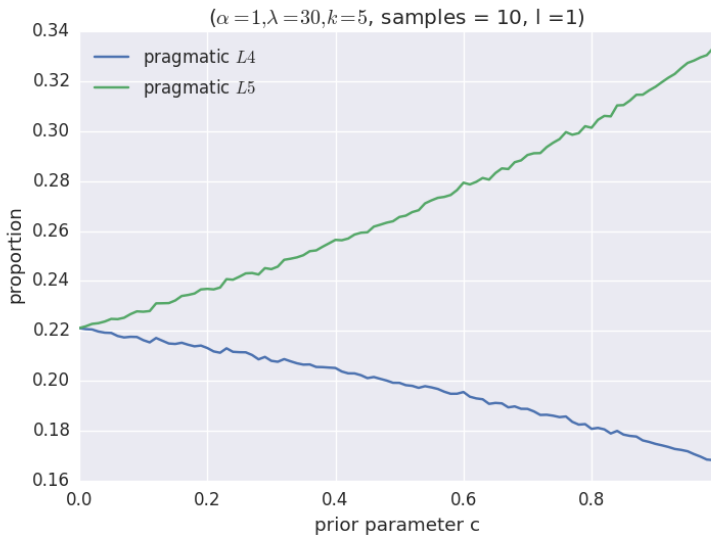
Fitness only



Learning only



Fitness and learning

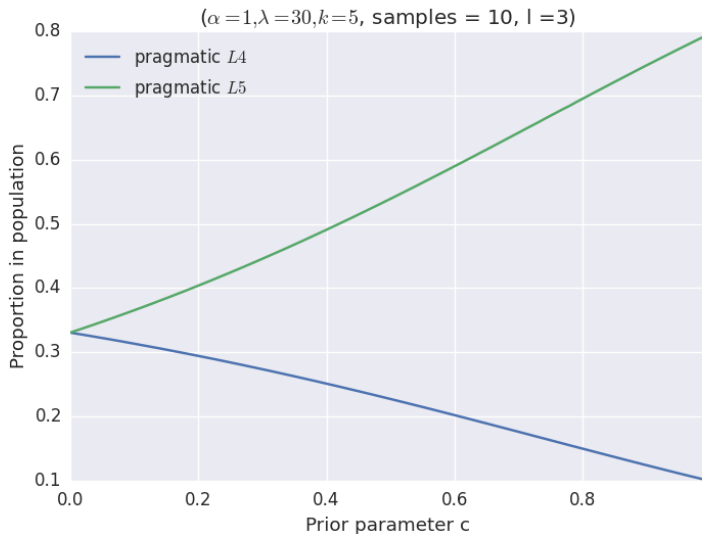


- Lack of semantic-upper bounds can overcome pressures and stabilize in a population provided...
 - Bias for simpler representations
 - Pragmatics to compensate lack of upper-bounds in use

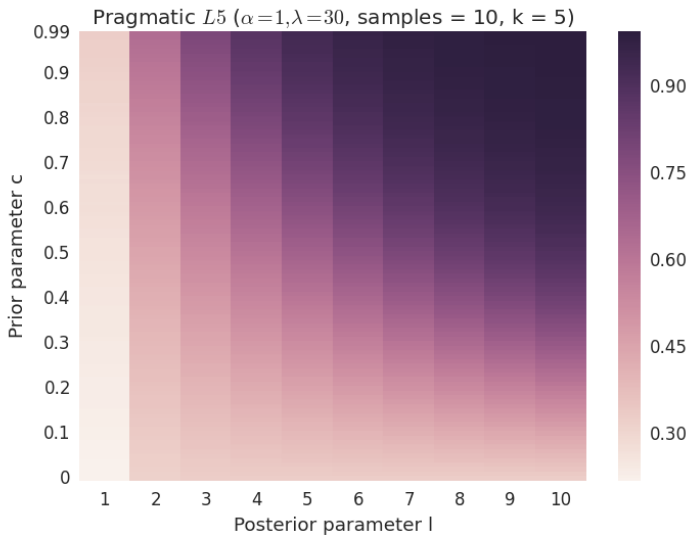
But

- Highly polymorphic populations even for high c
- Role of parameters unexplored

Effect of prior with higher posterior maximization



Prior and posterior



Concluding remarks: Application

- Learnability steers language towards simpler semantics
 - Pragmatics compensates for potential loss in expressivity
- } Lack of semantic upper-bounds

Provided

- Some degree of rationality in learning & choice
- Relation between bounds and learnability

Future directions & details

Not covered

- Effects of variation in learning data (size and datum length)
- Interaction of different parameters (e.g. λ and l)
- ...

Future

- Frequency effects
- Larger lexica & other functional (dis)advantages
- Further applications

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