

Figure 1: Example contexts that, according to the expectation-based hypothesis, should be a) most conducive to contrastive inference, b) somewhat conducive, and c) least conducive. Labels not present in experiment.

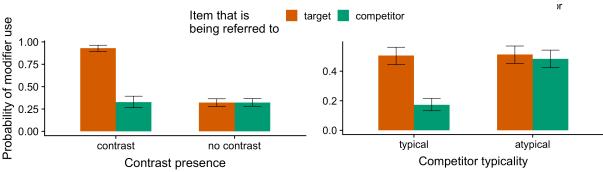


Figure 2: Proportion of color modifier use for the target (red) and competitor (green) when a) the contrast was present or absent and b) the competitor was typical or atypical.

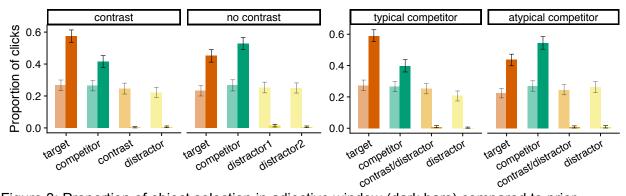


Figure 3: Proportion of object selection in adjective window (dark bars) compared to prior window (light bars) when a) the contrast was present or absent and b) the competitor was typical or atypical.

References. [1] Sedivy et al (1999). Achieving incremental semantic interpretation through contextual representation. Cognition, 71(2), 109-147. [2] Aparicio, H. et al (2016). Processing gradable adjectives in context: A visual world study. In Proceedings of SALT. [3] Rubio-Fernandez, P. et al (under review). Contrastive inferences are sensitive to informativity expectations, adjective semantics and visual salience. psyArXiv preprint https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/ mr4ah [4] Grodner, D., & Sedivy, J. C. (2011). The Effect of Speaker-Specific Information on Pragmatic Inferences. In The processing and acquisition of reference. [5] Ryskin, R. et al (2019). Information integration in modulation of pragmatic inferences during online language comprehension. Cognitive science, 43(8). [6] Sedivy, J. C. (2003). Pragmatic versus form-based accounts of referential contrast: Evidence for effects of informativity expectations. Journal of psycholinguistic research, 32(1), 3-23. [7] Degen, J., & Tanenhaus, M. K. (2016). Availability of alternatives and the processing of scalar implicatures: A visual world eye-tracking study. Cognitive science, 40(1), 172-201. [8] Goodman, N. D., & Frank, M. C. (2016). Pragmatic language interpretation as probabilistic inference. TICS, 20(11), 818-829. [9] Westerbeek, H. et al (2015). Stored object knowledge and the production of referring expressions: the case of color typicality. Frontiers in Psychology, 6, 935. [10] Degen, J. et al (under review). When redundancy is useful: A Bayesian approach to 'overinformative' referring expressions. arXiv preprint https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.08237 [11] Qing, C. et al (2018). What do eye movements in the visual world reflect? A case study from adjectives. In Proceedings of CogSci.