

# **Clozing in on Predictions: Cloze Responses Reflect Various Underlying Processes**

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# Anomalous Predictions

Comprehenders sometimes generate anomalous predictions:

The parent saw which lifeguard the child had ... **saved**

**What mechanism(s) lead to these?**

Kim & Osterhout (2005); Kuperberg (2007); Chow et al. (2016); Momma (2016);  
Burnsky & Staub (2020); Liao (2020)

# Unsophisticated Mechanisms

Liao (2020) suggested there are two mechanisms that co-contribute to these anomalous predictions:

The parent saw which lifeguard the child had ... **saved**

- Bag-of-Words

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The parent saw which **lifeguard** the **child** had ... **saved**

- Bag-of-Words
- Bag-of-Arguments (“parent” is *invisible*)

# Unsophisticated Mechanisms

Previous experiments have conflated argument-status and recency and have made all active (unpredicated) arguments arguments of the next verb.

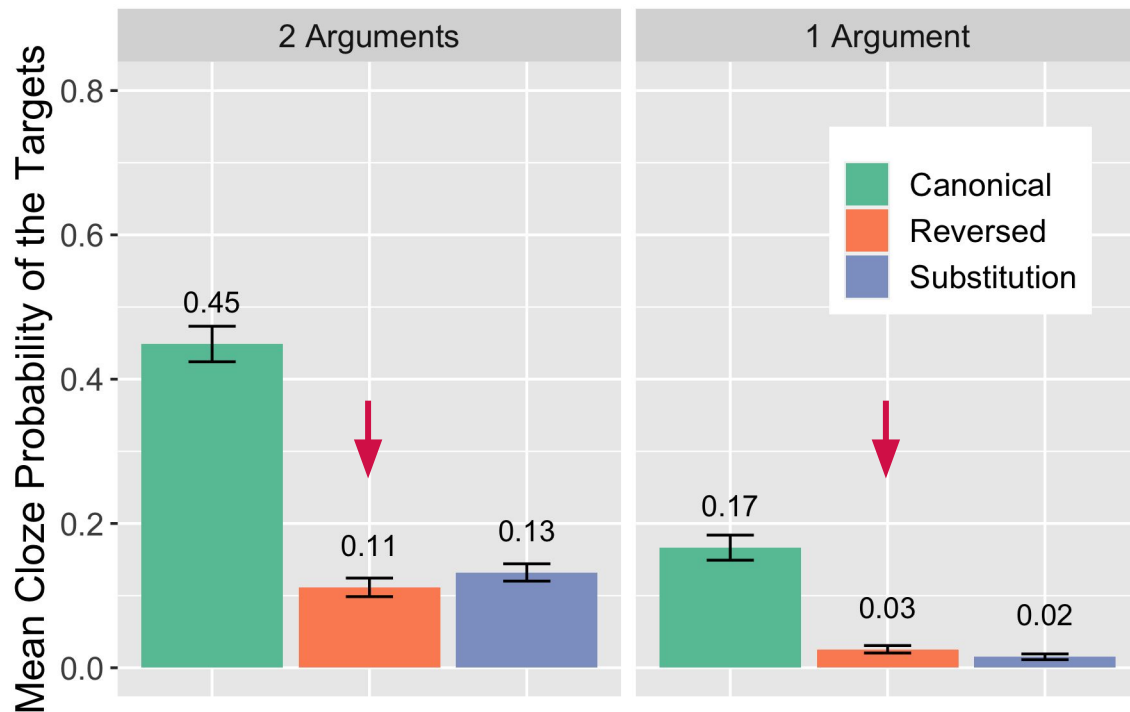
**if we deconfounded these factors, are the mechanisms the best descriptions of what's going on?**

***I.e. Would “lifeguard” as a non-argument of the upcoming verb really not matter?***

# Experiment I: Dropped Associate (Baseline)

	2 Arguments	1 Argument
Canonical	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>lifeguard</b> had ... { <i>saved   rescued</i> }	The parent saw which <b>lifeguard</b> had ...
Reversed	The parent saw which <b>lifeguard</b> the <b>child</b> had ...	The parent saw which <b>child</b> had ...
Substitution	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>woman</b> had ...	The parent saw which <b>woman</b> had ...

# Experiment I: Dropped Associate (Baseline)



# Experiment 1: Dropped Associate (Baseline)

Removing “lifeguard” brings down the number of “saved” cloze responses

Now, we can **bring “lifeguard” back in non-argument positions** and see if it’s *invisible* as the Bag-of-Arguments hypothesis predicts

Experiment 2 uses PPs

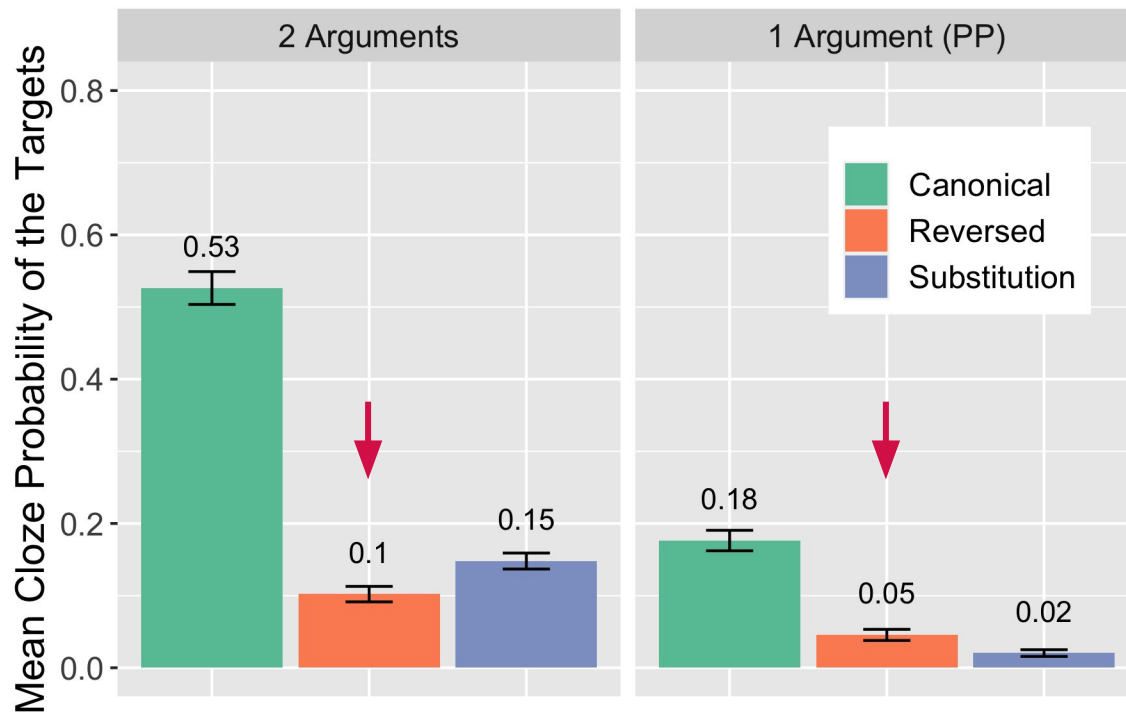
Experiment 3 uses RC Islands



# Experiment 2: PPs

	2 Arguments	1 Argument (PP)
Canonical	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>lifeguard</b> had ... { <i>saved</i>   <i>rescued</i> }	The parent saw which <b>lifeguard</b> beside the child had ...
Reversed	The parent saw which <b>lifeguard</b> the <b>child</b> had ...	The parent saw which <b>child</b> beside the lifeguard had ...
Substitution	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>woman</b> had ...	The parent saw which <b>child</b> beside the woman had ...

# Experiment 2: PPs



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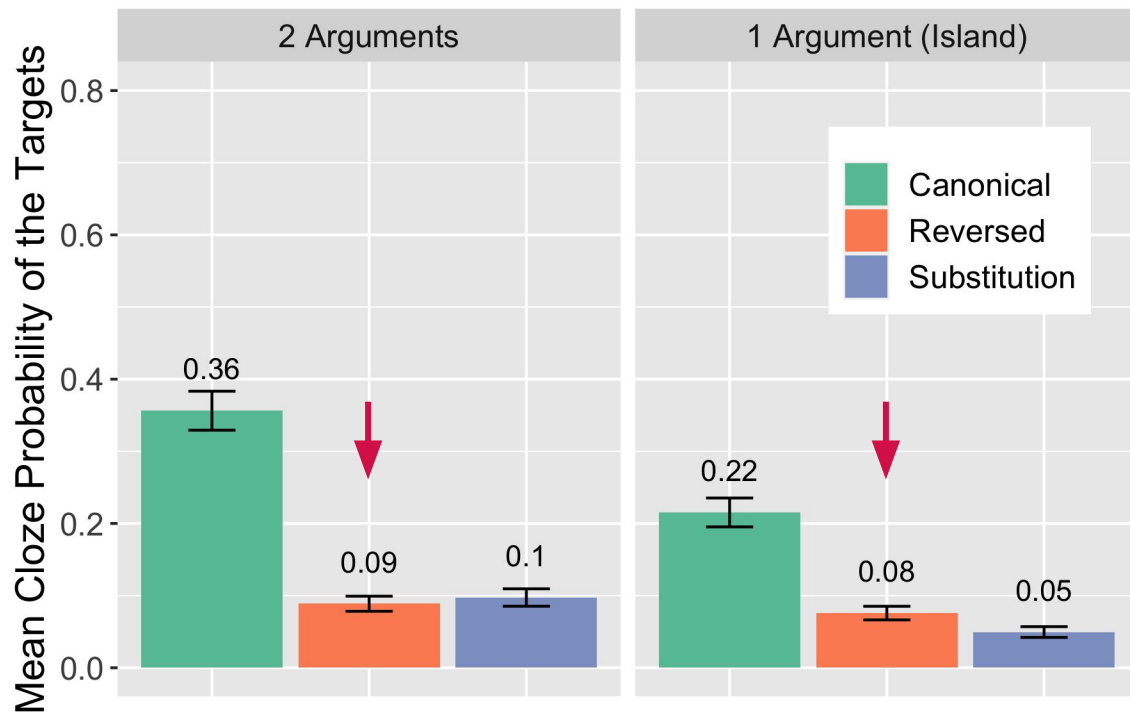
“lifeguard” embedded in a PP yields less “saved” responses than when it is an argument  $\Rightarrow$  Bag-of-Arguments

But more than when it is absent (Experiment x Argumenthood interaction)  $\Rightarrow$  Bag-of-Words

# Experiment 3: Islands

	2 Arguments	1 Argument (Island)
Canonical	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>lifeguard</b> had ... { <i>saved   rescued</i> }	The parent saw which child the <b>lifeguard</b> who ...
Reversed	The parent saw which <b>lifeguard</b> the <b>child</b> had ...	The parent saw which lifeguard the <b>child</b> who ...
Substitution	The parent saw which <b>child</b> the <b>woman</b> had ...	The parent saw which child the <b>woman</b> who ...

# Experiment 3: Islands



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**No significant effect of argumenthood**

“lifeguard” as a non-argument of the upcoming verb still influences it to same degree as when it is an argument

# Bag of not yet Saturated Arguments

Why is Experiment 3 different?

“lifeguard” must be an argument of *some* predicate, it just can’t be an argument of the next verb (bc island extraction)

We postulate that **arguments that haven’t yet found their predicate are prioritized when preactivating verbs** as a refinement to Bag-of-Arguments hypothesis

# Conclusions

Role appropriate cloze completions are more common than inappropriate ones

But some cloze completions come about via unsophisticated means

We find a small influence for a Bag-of-Words mechanism and a somewhat larger influence for a Bag-of-not-yet-Saturated-Arguments mechanism



# Thank you!!

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