

Evidence of accurate logical reasoning in online sentence comprehension

34th Annual CUNY Conference on Human Sentence Processing

Maksymilian Dąbkowski¹, Roman Feiman²

March 4, 2021

¹University of California, Berkeley, ²Brown University

Introduction

- what is the status of logic in thought?

logic in thought

- what is the status of logic in thought?
- logic studies relations among propositions

- what is the status of logic in thought?
- logic studies relations among propositions

Dictum de omni

All rats love to eat.

∴ All spotted rats love to eat.

- what is the status of logic in thought?
- logic studies relations among propositions

Dictum de omni

All rats love to eat.

∴ All spotted rats love to eat.

- do such schemata capture the nature of thought?

- **psychology** has focused on **difficulties** in logical reasoning

- **psychology** has focused on difficulties in logical reasoning
 - Wason's (1968) selection tasks easier when ecologically valid (Cheng and Holyoak, 1985, 1989; Cheng, Holyoak, et al., 1986)

- **psychology** has focused on difficulties in logical reasoning
 - Wason's (1968) selection tasks easier when ecologically valid (Cheng and Holyoak, 1985, 1989; Cheng, Holyoak, et al., 1986)
 - dual-process theories (Evans and Stanovich, 2013; Kahneman, 2011)

- **psychology** has focused on difficulties in logical reasoning
 - Wason's (1968) selection tasks easier when ecologically valid (Cheng and Holyoak, 1985, 1989; Cheng, Holyoak, et al., 1986)
 - dual-process theories (Evans and Stanovich, 2013; Kahneman, 2011)

A

Birds have an ulnar artery.
∴ Robins have an ulnar artery.

≫

B

Birds have an ulnar artery.
∴ Penguins have an ulnar artery.

Sloman (1993)

- **psychology** has focused on difficulties in logical reasoning
 - Wason's (1968) selection tasks easier when ecologically valid (Cheng and Holyoak, 1985, 1989; Cheng, Holyoak, et al., 1986)
 - dual-process theories (Evans and Stanovich, 2013; Kahneman, 2011)

A

Birds have an ulnar artery.
∴ Robins have an ulnar artery.

≫

B

Birds have an ulnar artery.
∴ Penguins have an ulnar artery.

Sloman (1993)

system 1 ... has little understanding of logic and statistics

Kahneman (2011)

- formal semantics presupposes logical ability

- **formal semantics** presupposes logical ability
*the logical notions are embedded in our deepest nature, in
the very form of our language and thought*

Chomsky (1988, p. 99)

- **formal semantics** presupposes logical ability
the logical notions are embedded in our deepest nature, in the very form of our language and thought
Chomsky (1988, p. 99)
- linguists predict some **logical thought as effortless as language**

- **formal semantics** presupposes logical ability
*the logical notions are embedded in our deepest nature, in
the very form of our language and thought*

Chomsky (1988, p. 99)

- linguists predict some logical thought as effortless as language
- can we find **evidence for spontaneous logical computation?**

- **formal semantics** presupposes logical ability
*the logical notions are embedded in our deepest nature, in
the very form of our language and thought*

Chomsky (1988, p. 99)

- linguists predict some logical thought as effortless as language
- can we find evidence for **spontaneous logical computation**?
- **entailment**: if p is true, **then** q is also true

- **formal semantics** presupposes logical ability
the logical notions are embedded in our deepest nature, in the very form of our language and thought

Chomsky (1988, p. 99)

- linguists predict some logical thought as effortless as language
- can we find evidence for **spontaneous logical computation**?
- **entailment**: if p is true, then q is also true

Dictum de omni

All rats love to eat.

∴ All spotted rats love to eat.

Entailment directions

some: the first argument

some of *the cats* *chased a mouse*
first argument second argument

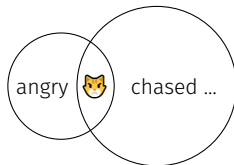
some: the first argument

some of *the cats* *chased a mouse*
first argument second argument

some: the first argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

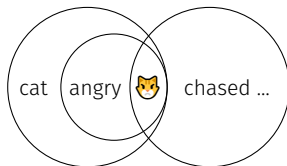
subset
some of the angry cats chased a mouse
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse



some: the first argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

subset
some of the angry cats chased a mouse
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

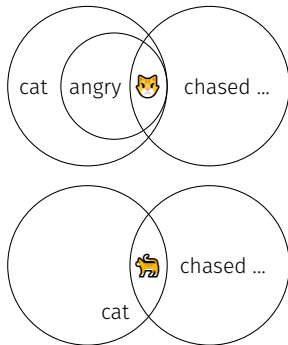


some: the first argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

subset
some of the angry cats chased a mouse
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

superset
some of the cats chased a mouse
 $\not\models$ some of the angry cats chased a mouse

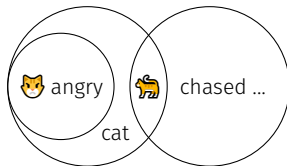
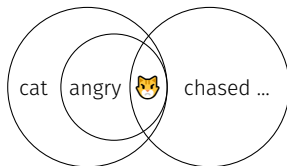


some: the first argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

subset
some of the angry cats chased a mouse
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

superset
some of the cats chased a mouse
 $\not\models$ some of the angry cats chased a mouse

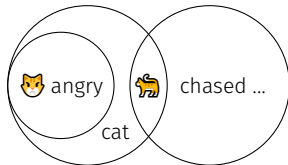
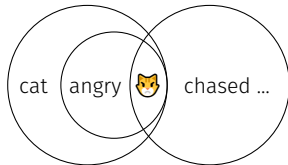


some: the first argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

subset
some of the angry cats chased a mouse
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

superset
some of the cats chased a mouse
 $\not\models$ some of the angry cats chased a mouse



some, the first argument:

you can go from a subset to a larger set ($\text{angry cat} \rightsquigarrow \text{cat}$)

some: the second argument

some of *the cats* *chased a mouse*
first argument second argument

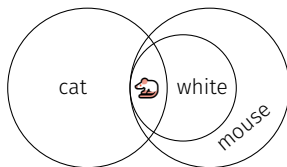
some: the second argument

some of *the cats* *chased a mouse*
first argument second argument

some: the second argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

some of the cats chased $\overbrace{\text{a white mouse}}^{\text{subset}}$
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

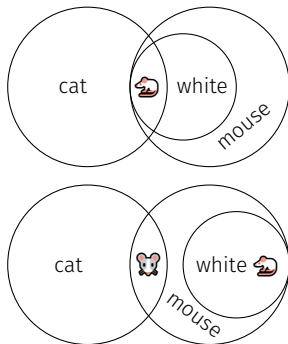


some: the second argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

some of the cats chased $\overbrace{\text{a white mouse}}^{\text{subset}}$
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

some of the cats chased $\overbrace{\text{a mouse}}^{\text{superset}}$
 $\not\models$ some of the cats chased a white mouse

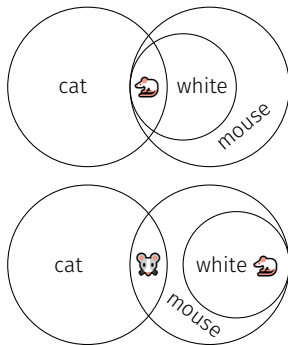


some: the second argument

some of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

some of the cats chased a white mouse
subset
 \models some of the cats chased a mouse

some of the cats chased a mouse
superset
 $\not\models$ some of the cats chased a white mouse



some, the second argument:

you can go from a subset to a larger set (*white mouse* \rightsquigarrow *mouse*)

- *upward entailment*: can go from a subset to a larger set

- *upward entailment*: can go from a subset to a larger set
- 1st arg of *some*: *upward-entailing* (*angry cat* \rightsquigarrow *cat*)

- *upward entailment*: can go from a subset to a larger set
- 1st arg of *some*: upward-entailing (*angry cat* \rightsquigarrow *cat*)
- 2nd arg of *some*: upward-entailing (*white mouse* \rightsquigarrow *mouse*)

entailment direction

- *upward entailment*: can go from a subset to a larger set
- 1st arg of *some*: upward-entailing (*angry cat* \rightsquigarrow *cat*)
- 2nd arg of *some*: upward-entailing (*white mouse* \rightsquigarrow *mouse*)
- *downward entailment*: can go from a superset to a smaller set

all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

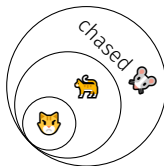
all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

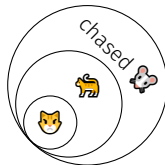
^{superset}
all of the cats chased a mouse
 \models *all of the angry cats chased a mouse*



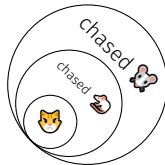
all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

superset
all of the cats chased a mouse
 \models all of the angry cats chased a mouse



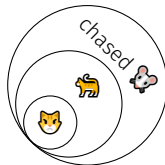
subset
all of the cats chased a white mouse
 \models all of the cats chased a mouse



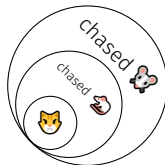
all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

^{superset}
all of the cats chased a mouse
 \models *all of the angry cats chased a mouse*



^{subset}
all of the cats chased a white mouse
 \models *all of the cats chased a mouse*

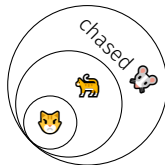


all: downward-entailing on the 1st argument ($\text{cat} \rightsquigarrow \text{angry cat}$),

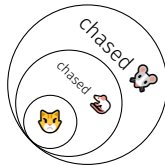
all: both arguments

all of the cats chased a mouse
first argument second argument

^{superset}
all of the cats chased a mouse
 \models *all of the angry cats chased a mouse*



^{subset}
all of the cats chased a white mouse
 \models *all of the cats chased a mouse*



all: **downward-entailing** on the 1st argument (*cat* \rightsquigarrow *angry cat*),
upward-entailing on the 2nd argument (*white mouse* \rightsquigarrow *mouse*)

entailment direction by quantifier and argument

	<i>SOME</i>	<i>NOT ALL</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>NONE</i>
FIRST ARG	upward	upward	downward	downward
SECOND ARG	upward	downward	upward	downward

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, **little evidence** for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, little evidence for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements
- can be challenged on empirical grounds

Hoeksema's (2012) 12 classes of polarity items

1. negation
2. *yes/no*-questions
3. WH-questions
4. comparatives of inequality
5. conditional clauses
6. restriction of universals
7. restriction of *the only*
8. restriction of superlatives
9. scope of *only*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Any	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ever	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ook maar	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minimizer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Remotely	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
At all	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Adv. Any	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Yet	+	+	-	+	+	-/+	+	+	+
Either	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
In X	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Can help	+	+	+	+	+	-/+	-	-	-
Can blame	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Kwaad kunnen	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Need, etc.	+	+	+	+	-	-/+	+	-	+
Anymore (US)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Squat	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Exactly	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meer/mehr	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, little evidence for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements
- can be challenged on empirical grounds
 - the distribution of NPIs is more complex (cf. Hoeksema, 2012)
- previous studies:

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, little evidence for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements
- can be challenged on empirical grounds
 - the distribution of NPIs is more complex (cf. Hoeksema, 2012)
- previous studies:
 - Deschamps et al. (2015): signature of **quantifier's direction of entailment**

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, little evidence for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements
- can be challenged on empirical grounds
 - the distribution of NPIs is more complex (cf. Hoeksema, 2012)
- previous studies:
 - Deschamps et al. (2015): signature of quantifier's direction of entailment
 - Agmon et al. (2019): signatures of both **negative polarity** and **downward entailment**

evidence for entailment computation

- presupposed by accounts of:
 - Gricean implicature computation
 - distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) (e.g. Ladusaw, 1983)
- yet, little evidence for online logical computation outside of acceptability judgements
- can be challenged on empirical grounds
 - the distribution of NPIs is more complex (cf. Hoeksema, 2012)
- previous studies:
 - Deschamps et al. (2015): signature of quantifier's direction of entailment
 - Agmon et al. (2019): signatures of both negative polarity and downward entailment
- limitation: inferences tested indirectly

Methods

- three novel self-paced reading experiments

- three novel self-paced reading experiments
- tested for **signatures of accurate inferences** between quantified sentences

- three novel self-paced reading experiments
- tested for signatures of accurate inferences between quantified sentences
- **experiment 1** involved detecting logical contradictions

- three novel self-paced reading experiments
- tested for signatures of accurate inferences between quantified sentences
- experiment 1 involved detecting logical contradictions
- experiments 2 and 3 leveraged **variable entailments** of the first and second arguments of quantifiers to detect incorrect inferences

- three novel self-paced reading experiments
- tested for signatures of accurate inferences between quantified sentences
- experiment 1 involved detecting logical contradictions
- experiments 2 and 3 leveraged variable entailments of the first and second arguments of quantifiers to detect incorrect inferences
- preregistered design and analyses on [OSF](#)

Experiment 1

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line
- 6 conditions differing in quantifiers

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line
- 6 conditions differing in quantifiers

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT1 of the rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT2 of the rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line
- 6 conditions differing in quantifiers

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT1 of the rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT2 of the rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- measured variable: RT of the conclusion line (5)

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line
- 6 conditions differing in quantifiers

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT1 of the rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT2 of the rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- measured variable: RT of the conclusion line (5)
- participants were asked unrelated comprehension questions

experiment 1

- tested whether speakers detect logical contradictions
- 400 participants on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- 12 target items displayed line by line
- 6 conditions differing in quantifiers

Test item

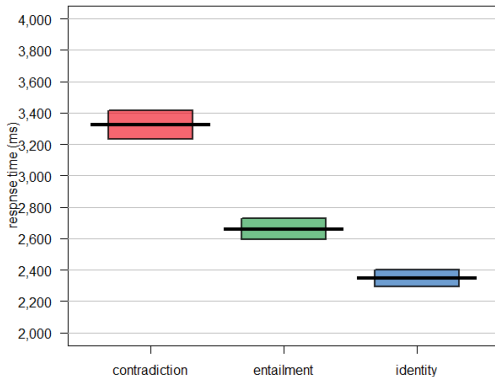
- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT1 of the rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT2 of the rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- measured variable: RT of the conclusion line (5)
- participants were asked unrelated comprehension questions
 - *The researchers studied rodents.*

experiment 1 conditions

	QUANT1	QUANT2
IDENTITY	<i>some</i> of the rats loved they knew that	<i>some</i> of the rats . . .
IDENTITY	<i>not all</i> of the rats loved . . . they knew that	<i>not all</i> of the rats . . .
ENTAILMENT	<i>all</i> of the rats loved they knew that	<i>some</i> of the rats . . .
ENTAILMENT	<i>none</i> of the rats loved they knew that	<i>not all</i> of the rats . . .
CONTRADICTION	<i>none</i> of the rats loved they knew that	<i>some</i> of the rats . . .
CONTRADICTION	<i>all</i> of the rats loved they knew that	<i>not all</i> of the rats . . .

experiment 1 results



- identity
- entailment
- contradiction

LMER effect between
contradiction and
entailment: $\chi^2 = 161.31$
 $p < 0.001$

Experiment 2

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences ($n = 400$)

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5)

Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 4 quantifiers × 3 containment relations = 12 conditions

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5)

Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 4 quantifiers × 3 containment relations = 12 conditions
 - 4 conditions: **premise identical to (trivially entails) conclusion**

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5)

Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 4 quantifiers × 3 containment relations = 12 conditions
 - 4 conditions: premise identical to (trivially entails) conclusion
 - 4 conditions: premise entails conclusion

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5)

Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 4 quantifiers × 3 containment relations = 12 conditions
 - 4 conditions: **premise identical to (trivially entails) conclusion**
 - 4 conditions: **premise entails conclusion**
 - 4 conditions: **premise does not entail conclusion**

experiment 2

- same paradigm to detect subtler unlicensed inferences (n = 400)
- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 1st arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know whether spotted rats,*
- (2) *who are pickier eaters than other rats, liked a new kind of food.*
- (3) *They tested white, black, and spotted rats of both sexes.*
- (4) *The scientists discovered that QUANT of the ((male) spotted) rats loved the food.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT of the spotted rats loved the food,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 4 quantifiers × 3 containment relations = 12 conditions
 - 4 conditions: **premise identical to (trivially entails) conclusion**
 - 4 conditions: **premise entails conclusion**
 - 4 conditions: **premise does not entail conclusion**
- within quantifier, critical lines have identical lexical content

experiment 2 conditions, full

	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET →	... some of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
IDENTICAL →	... some of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
SUPERSET →	... some of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...

- trivially entailed
- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 2 conditions, full

	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET →	... some of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				
IDENTICAL →	... some of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
to spotted rats →				
SUPERSET →	... some of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				

- trivially entailed
- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 2 conditions, full

	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET →	... some of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				
IDENTICAL →	... some of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
to spotted rats →				
SUPERSET →	... some of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				

- trivially entailed
- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 2 conditions, full

	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET →	... some of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the male spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				
IDENTICAL →	... some of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the spotted rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
to spotted rats →				
SUPERSET →	... some of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that some of the spotted rats ...	... not all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that not all of the spotted rats ...	... all of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that all of the spotted rats ...	... none of the rats loved the food. Now that they knew that none of the spotted rats ...
of spotted rats →				

- trivially entailed
- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 2 conditions, abridged

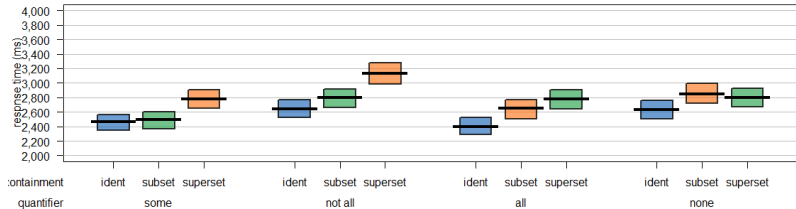
	<i>SOME</i>	<i>NOT ALL</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>NONE</i>
SUBSET	entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	entl'd

■ trivially entailed

■ entailed

■ not entailed

experiment 2 results



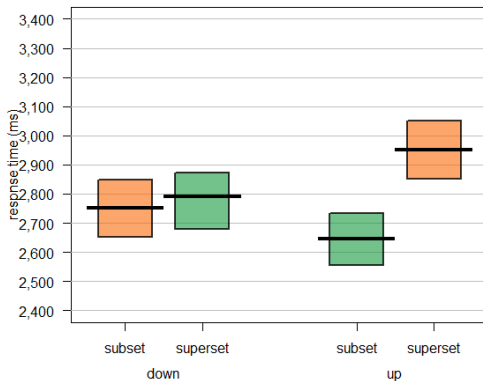
- trivial
- entailed
- not entailed

subset: *male spotted rats* \prec *spotted rats*

ident: *spotted rats* \prec *spotted rats*

superset: *rats* \prec *spotted rats*

experiment 2 results, quantifiers grouped by entailment



■ entailed

subset: *male spotted rats* \prec *spotted rats*

■ not entailed

superset: *rats* \prec *spotted rats*

containment (subset vs. superset) \times entailment (up vs. down): $\chi^2 = 10.9, p < 0.001$

Experiment 3

- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 2nd arg

experiment 3

- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 2nd arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know what rats liked to eat.*
- (2) *They gave rats a choice of different meats,*
- (3) *as well as leafy and root vegetables, both fresh and frozen.*
- (4) *They discovered that QUANT of the rats ate ((frozen) leafy) vegetables.*
- (5)

Now that they knew that QUANT of the rats ate leafy vegetables,
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

experiment 3

- manipulated quantifiers and premise quantifier's 2nd arg

Test item

- (1) *A group of scientists wanted to know what rats liked to eat.*
- (2) *They gave rats a choice of different meats,*
- (3) *as well as leafy and root vegetables, both fresh and frozen.*
- (4) *They discovered that QUANT of the rats ate ((frozen) leafy) vegetables.*
- (5) *Now that they knew that QUANT of the rats ate leafy vegetables,*
- (6) *they decided to issue a recommendation based on their findings.*

- 12 conditions, with different interactions of quantifier × containment relation

experiment 3 conditions, full

	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET →	... some of the rats ate frozen leafy veg- etables . Now that they knew that	... not all of the rats ate frozen leafy veg- etables . Now that they knew that	... all of the rats ate frozen leafy veg- etables . Now that they knew that	... none of the rats ate frozen leafy veg- etables . Now that they knew that
of leafy veg. →	some of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	not all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	none of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...
IDENTICAL →	... some of the rats ate leafy vegetables . Now that they knew that	... not all of the rats ate leafy vegetables . Now that they knew that	... all of the rats ate leafy vegetables . Now that they knew that	... none of the rats ate leafy vegetables . Now that they knew that
to leafy veg. →	some of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	not all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	none of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...
SUPERSET →	... some of the rats ate vegetables . Now that they knew that	... not all of the rats ate vegetables . Now that they knew that	... all of the rats ate vegetables . Now that they knew that	... none of the rats ate vegetables . Now that they knew that
of leafy veg. →	some of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	not all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	all of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...	none of the rats ate leafy vegetables ...

- trivially entailed
- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 2 and 3 conditions, compared

exp. 2: 1 st arg of	<i>SOME</i>	<i>NOT ALL</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>NONE</i>
SUBSET	entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	entl'd

experiment 2 and 3 conditions, compared

exp. 2: 1 st arg of	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET	entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	entl'd

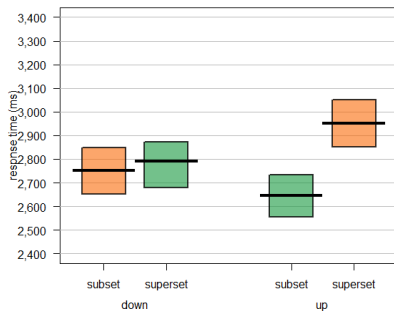
exp. 3: 2 nd arg of	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET	entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd

experiment 2 and 3 conditions, compared

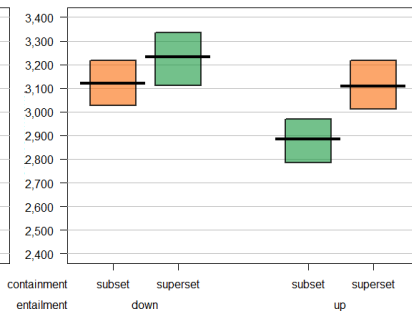
exp. 2: 1 st arg of	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET	entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	entl'd
exp. 3: 2 nd arg of	SOME	NOT ALL	ALL	NONE
SUBSET	entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd
IDENT	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l	triv'l
SUPERSET	¬entl'd	entl'd	¬entl'd	entl'd

experiment 2 and 3 results

experiment 2



experiment 3



- entailed
- not entailed

experiment 3

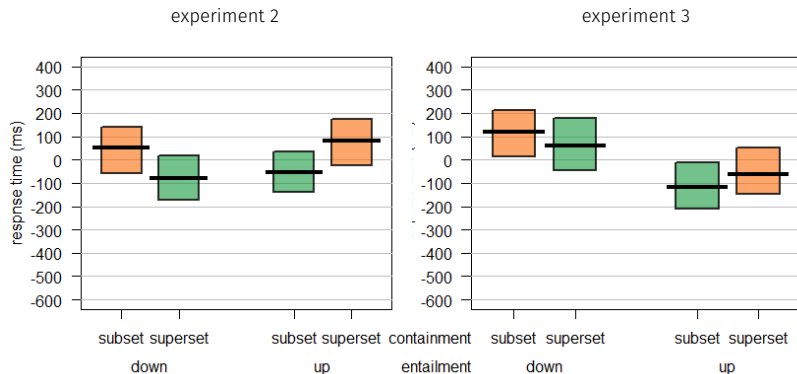
containment (subset vs. superset)

× entailment (up vs. down):

$$\chi^2 = 6.21$$

$$p = 0.013$$

experiments 2 and 3, partial residual graphs



between experiments

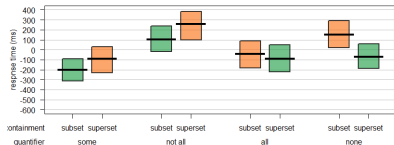
containment \times experiment
 \times entailment flip (yes vs. no):

$$\chi^2 = 0.98$$

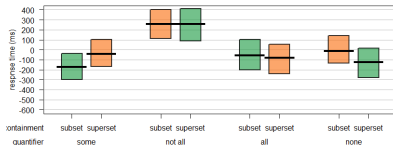
$$p = 0.32$$

experiment 2 and 3 partial residuals, by quantifier

experiment 2



experiment 3



- entailed
- not entailed

Discussion

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- **differs** from **dual-process theories** of cognition
it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity

De Neys and Pennycook (2019)

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*
 - De Neys and Pennycook (2019)
- **consistent** with some logic being naturally intuitive

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*
De Neys and Pennycook (2019)
- consistent with some logic being naturally intuitive
 - **natural logic** in reasoning (e.g. Braine and O'Brien, 1998)

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*
De Neys and Pennycook (2019)
- consistent with some logic being naturally intuitive
 - natural logic in reasoning (e.g. Braine and O'Brien, 1998)
 - logic (**L-analyticity**) in grammar (e.g. Gajewski, 2002)

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
 - differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*
- De Neys and Pennycook (2019)
- consistent with some logic being naturally intuitive
 - natural logic in reasoning (e.g. Braine and O'Brien, 1998)
 - logic (L-analyticity) in grammar (e.g. Gajewski, 2002)
 - **inference** derives from **compositionality**?

discussion

- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*

De Neys and Pennycook (2019)

- consistent with some logic being naturally intuitive
 - natural logic in reasoning (e.g. Braine and O'Brien, 1998)
 - logic (L-analyticity) in grammar (e.g. Gajewski, 2002)
- inference derives from compositionality?
- **some** logical competence **revealed more easily in natural language comprehension** than in puzzles and tests

discussion

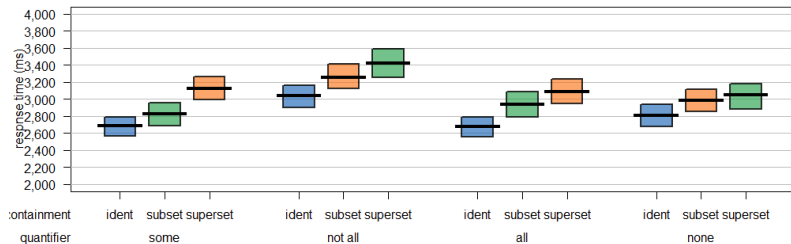
- language involves accurate and spontaneous logical computations
- differs from dual-process theories of cognition
 - it is assumed that people's intuitive logical knowledge emerges from a learning process in which key principles have been practiced to automaticity*

De Neys and Pennycook (2019)

- consistent with some logic being naturally intuitive
 - natural logic in reasoning (e.g. Braine and O'Brien, 1998)
 - logic (L-analyticity) in grammar (e.g. Gajewski, 2002)
- inference derives from compositionality?
- some logical competence revealed more easily in natural language comprehension than in puzzles and tests
- **new empirical terrain:** which inferences follow from structure of language?

thank you!

experiment 3 results



■ trivial






subset: *frozen leafy vegetables* \prec *leafy vegetables*

■ entailed

ident: *leafy vegetables* \prec *leafy vegetables*

■ not entailed

superset: *vegetables* \prec *leafy vegetables*

-  Agmon, Galit, Yonatan Loewenstein, and Yosef Grodzinsky (2019). “Measuring the cognitive cost of downward monotonicity by controlling for negative polarity”. In: *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics* 4.1.
-  Braine, Martin D. S. and David P. O’Brien (1998). *Mental logic*. Psychology Press.
-  Cheng, Patricia W. and Keith J. Holyoak (1985). “Pragmatic Reasoning Schemas”. In: *Cognitive Psychology* 17.4, pp. 391–416.
-  Cheng, Patricia W. and Keith J. Holyoak (1989). “On the natural selection of reasoning theories”. In: *Cognition*.
-  Cheng, Patricia W., Keith J. Holyoak, Richard E. Nisbett, and Lindsay M. Oliver (1986). “Pragmatic versus syntactic approaches to training deductive reasoning”. In: *Cognitive Psychology* 18.3, pp. 293–328.



De Neys, Wim and Gordon Pennycook (2019). “Logic, fast and slow: Advances in dual-process theorizing”. In: *Current Directions in Psychological Science* 28.5, pp. 503–509.



Deschamps, Isabelle, Galit Agmon, Yonatan Loewenstein, and Yosef Grodzinsky (2015). “The processing of polar quantifiers, and numerosity perception”. In: *Cognition* 143, pp. 115–128. ISSN: 0010-0277. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2015.06.006>. URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0010027715300160>.



Evans, Jonathan St. B. T. and Keith E. Stanovich (2013). “Dual-process theories of higher cognition: Advancing the debate”. In: *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 8.3, pp. 223–241.



Gajewski, Jon (2002). “L-analyticity and natural language”. Manuscript. Cambridge, MA: MIT.



Hoeksema, Jack (2012). “On the natural history of negative polarity items”. In: *Linguistic Analysis* 38.1/2, pp. 3–33.



Kahneman, Daniel (2011). *Thinking, Fast and Slow*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.



Ladusaw, William A. (1983). “Logical form and conditions on grammaticality”. In: *Linguistics and Philosophy* 6.3, pp. 373–392.



Sloman, Steven A. (1993). “Feature-based induction”. In: *Cognitive Psychology* 25.2, pp. 231–280.



Wason, Peter C. (1968). “Reasoning about a rule”. In: *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* 20.3, pp. 273–281.