Psych 131 Fall 2015

Presentation 5: Grounding

Herbert H. Clark Stanford University

Professor interviews potential student



Allen is there any present-day novelist which you regard as particularly good,

Bart well going outside the strictly English school, I rather like Steinbeck's style,

Actual exchange

Allen u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you . regard as . particularly good,

. u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English **Bart** school, I.

[I like . um]

Allen [what do you mean by the strictly] English

school. oh well American, Bart

. u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen Bart and uh

Allen - now is this a recent novel of ...



Actual exchange

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u:m. well going ou- outside the strictly English Bart school, I.

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Actual exchange

Allen u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you , regard as , particularly good.

u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English Bart school, I. repeated

[I like . um] words [what do you mean by the strictly] English

school,

Rart oh well American.

. u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen u:m Bart

Allen - now is this a recent novel of ...



Actual exchange

u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you , regard as , particularly good.

. u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English Bart

school, I.

[I like . um] self-interruptions Allen [what do you mean by the strictly] English

school, Rart oh well American

. u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen u:m

Bart

Allen - now is this a recent novel of ...



Actual exchange

Allen u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you . regard as . particularly good,

. u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English Bart

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Allen - now is this a recent novel of ..



Actual exchange

u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you . regard as . particularly good,

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. u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen Bart

abandoned clause



Actual exchange

sent-day novelist which you . re overlapping larly good,

speech tside the strictly English Bart . u:m . v school, I.

[I like . um] [what do you mean by the strictly] English Allen

Bart oh well American, . u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen u:m

Rart and uh Allen - now is this a recent novel of ..



Actual exchange

u:h is there any . u:h present-day novelist which you . regard as narticularly good

request for rictly English Bart . u:m . well clarification school, I.

Allen [what do you mean by the strictly] English school

> oh well American, . u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

Allen Rart and uh

Bart

Allen - now is this a recent novel of ...

[[like_um]



Departures from the ideal

Fillers uh, um Repeats I.I

Revisions I like . I rather like ... Clarifications oh well American. Overlapping speech [I like . um]

what do you mean ... Self-interruption I like . um

Abandoned clauses and uh



Bush-speak

Allen

Place

Debate with Albert Gore, October 17, 2000

Circumstance

Governor Mel Carnahan of Missouri was killed in plane crash the night before

Gore's previous turn

First, Gore offered condolences to Carnahan's family Later, "I support a strong national patient's bill of rights... The Dingle-Norwood bill, a bipartisan bill, is one that I support and that the governor [Bush] does not.

Bush-speak

I too want to extend my prayers to and

and and blessings God's blessings on the families

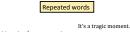
whose lives were up overturned vester todalast night. It's a tragic moment [deep breath]

Actually, Mr. Vice President,

patient's bill of rights.

I do support a national

Bush-speak



want to extend my prayers to [deen breath] Um Actually, Mr. Vice President. and it's not true. and blessings God's blessings on the families

whose lives were upoverturned vesterto-

todalast night.

I do support a national

patient's bill of rights.

Bush-speak

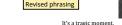
I too want to extend my prayers to the and

and and blessings God's blessings on the families whose lives were up

overturned vestertodalast night



[deen breath]



Um Actually, Mr. Vice President. it's not true.

I do support a national patient's bill of rights.

Bush-speak



the and and blessings

God's blessings on the families



[deen breath]

it's not true. I do support a national









Bush-speak

"Um" to signal a delay

I too want to extend my prayers to and and

and blessings God's blessings on the families

whose lives were upoverturned yester-

The rationality problem

todalast night It's a tragic moment

[deep breath] Actually Mr. Vice President it's not true

I do support a national patient's bill of rights.

Departures from the ideal (à la Bush)

Fillers "um"

Repeats "and and and"

Revisions "blessings God's blessings" Interrupted words "up- overturned"

"yester- to- toda- last night"

Departures can be ...

Voluntary

Fillers (uh, um) Non-reduced vowels (thiy) Repeats (I uh I)

Clarifications (this year) Overlapping speech Self-interruption (over-)

Involuntary

Some pauses Slips of the tongue

Bush's slips of the tongue:

tariff barriers → "barriffs or terriers' "tacular weapons" weapons of mass

production"

tactical nuclear weapons → destruction → "weapons of mass

How should we view these departures?

1. Departures do not exist



2. Departures are *symptoms of problems*

They are "errors (random or characteristic) in applying [one's] knowledge of language in actual performance" (Chomsky, 1962)

3. Departures are *noise* to be *filtered out*.

4. Many departures are communicative acts

Challenge:

Fillers

Repeats

Is there a logic to speech departures?

Conversation à la Grice

Assumptions

Every conversation has an accepted purpose Participants should contribute to that purpose

Cooperative Principle

Be cooperative (in your contribution)

Maxims

Be as *informative* as required, but not more informative

Do not say what you believe to be false

Be relevant

Be brief, clear, orderly

Cooperative principle is rational

Grice

"Talking [is] a special case or variety of purposive, indeed rational, behavior"

BE INFORMATIVE applied to mending a car:

"If, for example, at a particular stage I need four screws, I expect you to hand me four, rather than two or six."

Departures from Grice's ideal

Revisions

I . I

uh, um

Be brief Be clear Tilke . I rather like ...

Clarifications oh well American,

Overlapping speech [I like . um] [what do you mean ...]

Self-interruption I like . um Abandoned clauses and uh



Departures from Grice's ideal

Fillers Repeats Revisions Clarifications

Overlapping speech

Self-interruption Abandoned clauses

Be as informative as necessary I like . I rather like ... oh well American.

[I like . um] [what do you mean ...]

I like . um and uh



Departures from Grice's ideal

Fillers Repeats Revisions Clarifications Overlapping speech

Abandoned clauses

Self-interruption

uh, um I.I Be clear I like . Be orderly [I like . um] what do you mean ...]

I like . um and uh



What would Grice say?

It is *rational* to follow the cooperative principle

Speech departures violate the cooperative principle

Therefore, speech departures are not rational

But is this logic correct?

Economic lessons

Rationality in making decisions

Classical economics (von Neumann, Morgenstern) People have omniscient rationality Critique (Simon, Tversky & Kahneman) People have *limited*, *bounded* rationality









Rationality in making decisions

"econs" vs. "humans"

"econs"

1. Perfect knowledge

2. Unlimited processing

capacity "Omniscient rationality"

"humans" 1. Limited knowledge

2. Limited processing capacity

"Bounded rationality"



How to buy a used car

"econs"

1. know all alternatives

2. compare on all features

3. simultaneously,

4. for optimal decisions

"humans'

1. know limited alternatives

2. compare on limited features

3. sequentially,

4. for satisfactory decisions

Summary

"econs"

Ideal assumptions

1. unbounded knowledge

2. instant processing

3. optimality

optimizing



"humans"

Practical assumptions

1. bounded knowledge 2. sequential processing

3. satisficing

satisficing



How to produce an utterance



"linguans"



How to produce an utterance

"linguans"

- 1. know language perfectly
- 2. consider all options
- 3. simultaneously
- 4. create optimal utterance

"humans

- 1. know language imperfectly
- 2. consider limited options
- 3. seauentially
- 4. create satisfactory utterance

Ideal vs. practical speakers

"linguans" **Ideal assumptions**

"humans

1. unlimited knowledge

2. instant processing

3. optimal utterances

Practical assumptions

- 1. limited knowledge
- 2. sequential processing
- 3. utterances good enough for current purposes

optimizing



satisficing



How to combine the two approaches

Proposal: People engage in two lines of communication at once

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1. Primary line official business

Bart going outside the strictly English school, I rather like Steinbeck's style,

Proposal: People engage in two lines of communication at once

2. Collateral line *managing primary line*

Bart . u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English school, I.

[I like . um] Allen [what do you mean by the strictly]

English school,

Bart oh well American. . u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

official business

Bart going outside the strictly English school, I rather like Steinbeck's style,

2. Collateral line managing primary line

Bart . u:m . well going ou- outside the strictly English school, I. [I like . um]

Allen [what do you mean by the strictly] English school,

Bart oh well American, . u:h I like . I rather like um . Steinbeck's . style,

1. Primary line official business

Topic: current joint activity

2. Collateral line managing primary line

Topic: current dialogue

Bounded rationality

People have ...

1. Limited knowledge

Of common ground Of success of communication

2. Limited *processing capacity*

In formulating utterances In understanding utterances Bounded rationality

People rely on... 1. Grounding

1. Limited knowledge

Of common ground

2. Limited processes

In formulating In understanding 2. Collaborating on formulations

The problem: Limited knowledge

To communicate is to update common ground

How do we manage talk? (collateral line)

- 1. A & B assume common-ground,
- 2. A says, "Have you talked to Nick this week?"
- 3. A & B update to common-ground₂

But A & B cannot be certain about either ...

common-ground₁ or common-ground₂

The solution: Grounding

When A & B carry out a joint action, they try to reach the mutual belief that they have succeeded

well enough for current purposes

Grounding =

set of procedures for establishing mutual belief

Example

Utterance

Albert well wo- u:h what shall we do about uh this boy then, - -

In the ideal "linguans"

A presupposes B knows referent of "this boy" It is assumed A is correct

In practice "humans"

A presupposes B knows referent of "this boy" It is assumed A may not be correct

Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs (1986); Clark & Brennan (1991); Clark (1996)

Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs (1986), Clark & Schaefer (1989), Clark & Brennan (1991), Clark (1996), Schober & Clark (1989)

1. Grounding in conversation

Lewis, Stalnaker, et al.

Grounding by side sequence

Albert well wo- u:h what shall we do about uh *this* boy then, - -

Ben Duveen, . side
Albert m, sequence

Ben well I propose to write, uh saying I'm very sorry I cannot, - [continues]

A and B *jointly establish* "this boy" as common ground before proceeding

Problem identifying phrase

Alan now, - um do you and your husband have a j- car,

[Beth: "I'm not certain about the last phrase."]

Problem identifying phrase

Alan now, - um do you and your husband have a j- car, -

Beth "have a car"? side
Alan yeah, sequence
Beth no, -

Problem understanding

Adam can I speak to Jim Johnstone please?

[Barb: "But there are two Jim Johnstones."]

Problem understanding

Adam can I speak to Jim Johnstone please?

Barb senior? side Adam yes. sequence

Barb yes ---

Grounding initiated by speakers

Pacing invites acknowledgments

Burton how how was the wedding, Ann oh it was it was really good,
it was uh it was a lovely day,

Burton yes, "yes, I understand
and . it was a super place, well enough so far"
to have it . of course,
yes, - "yes, I understand
well enough so far"
well enough so far"
well enough so far"
(continues)

(cf. Schegloff, 1982)

Withheld acknowledgement

Alice Okay, the next one is the rabbit.

Bert uhhh- "I don't quite understand you yet" that's asleep, you know, It TOOKS TIRE ITS got ears and a head pointing down?

Bert Okay.

Other common backchannels

Acknowledgments Assessments

Uh-huh Gosh M-hm Really? Yeah Oh

Mm [British] Good God!

Grounding with next contributions

Alan and what are you then,
Ben I'm on the academic council,
Alan ah, very nice position,

B gives evidence of understanding:

B initiates an appropriate answer

B passes up opportunity to ask for clarification

(Sacks et al., 1974)

A corrects B's misunderstanding

A. k who evaluates the property ---

B. uh whoever you asked, . the surveyor for the building society

A. no, I meant who decides what price it'll go on the market -

B. (- snorts) . whatever people will pay --

A. but why was Chetwynd Road so cheap ---

Grounding mid-utterance

Susan they still talk about rubbish tins, which is the

stuff in at the back gate, you know?

American
the Australian self-correction
Jean myeah, +confirmation
Susan expression, for that thing you put all the .

Opportunistic strategies



Opportunistic grounding

Jane to Ken

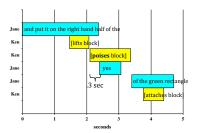
and put it on the right hand half of the-

yes

of the green rectangle

Opportunistic grounding





Opportunistic grounding

Jane right-hand half of the- [suspends speech]

Ken: "I believe the block goes here."]

Jane seizes momentary opportunity

Jane right-hand half of the- [suspends speech]

Ken [poises a block] side
Jane yes [nodding] sequence
Jane of the green rectangle.

Opportunistic revision

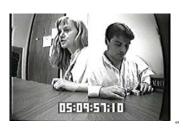
Jane to Ken

and then you want to - move the [1.93 sec] that one

kitty corner to where you have it

["kitty corner to" = diagonal from]

Opportunistic revision



Jane Jane's still in trouble Jooks at Jane Jane's still in trouble Jooks at Jane's at Jane's still in trouble Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jane Jooks at Jooks at Jane J

Grounding: negotiated with projective pairs



2. Collaborating on formulations

Smith & Clark (1993), Clark (1994, 1996, 2002), Fox Tree & Clark (1997), Clark & Wasow (1998), Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

Bush Gore debate 2000



Al Gore



I think that **thiy** [deep breath] **uh** the situation that *you* describe has gotten completely out of hand. Doctors **are** are giving prescriptions. They're recommending treatment, and then **their** their **uh** recommendations are being overruled by H M Os and insurance companies.

George W. Bush



I too want to extend my prayers to the and and and blessings God's blessings on the families um whose lives were upoverturned yester- to- toda- last night. It's a tragic moment. [deep breath] Um actually Mr. Vice President it's not true. I I do support a national patient's bill of rights.

Where do these come from:

Non-reduced vowels:

"thiy [deep breath] uh the"

Fillers:

uh, um Repeats:

"their, their" "I. I"

Repairs:

"**up-** overturned **yester- to- toda-** last night"

The problem: Limited processing capacity

1. delays

Speaker: "I can't think of the next word" Partner: "I'm deciding how to reply"

2. errors

Speaker: "I said the wrong word" Partner: "I misheard you"

3. changing circumstances

Speaker: "I've changed my mind" Partner: "I already understand"

The solution: Change course for ...

Obstacles

Speaker are unable to proceed Partners display problems

Opportunities

Speakers discover **expedient alternative**Partners display **profitable evidence**

Techniques: Collaborate on formulations

1. Revise plans to deal with

obstacles opportunities

2. Annotate plans

when informative



Retrospective strategies

Collaborate with partners on *revisions*:

- 1. Replace whole phrases
- 2. Annotate replacements

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Revise by replacing whole phrases

Utterance so far

one of the things that

Problem detected

["I need to add many"]

Replace entire constituent

one of the things that - uh one of the many things

It is easier to process complete constituents

Clark (1996)

Repetition

surely, your your committee is not going to come to

Substitution

what is has happened since then

Deletion

I don't think they've they ever in fact embodied

Addition

one of the things that - uh one of the many things

Annotate revisions for partner

"I mean"

I'd mean haven't had any . results

"sorry, no"

Frank Morgan was the man who . started all this, sorry, no, Horsefield started it all,

"excuse me"

they only know about thi:y . practical, excuse me experimental aspects, of reading

Rationale

Revisions are easier to understand when identified

Percent delays

after uh and um

Annotate revisions for partner

For sudden recognition oh, ah

no, sorry, excuse me

I mean, you know

For self-repairs

For qualifications



Prospective strategies

Collaborate on displaying utterances:

- 1. Alert partners to coming problems
- 2. Identify the problems for partners

Bush: It's a tragic moment. [deep breath] Um Actually Mr. Vice President in s not true. I I do support a ational patient's bill of rights. filler What Bush means I am initiating a delay in speaking at "um"

Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

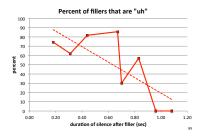
Data on uh/um



Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

Percent "um" (vs. "uh") in Hillary Clinton's speech sut 60 40 20 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 silence after uh/um (sec)

Hillary Clinton's use of "uh" in one debate



Are uh and um planned? Yes!

Prepare listener for delays

filler word and but =

a-num . I appreciate that bu-tuh. I'm concentrating bu-tuh let me tell you a little bit about her

trochee

an-dum

bu-tuh

Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

Actual problems after uh and um

Name access

so I went round to Jackie, . uh . to uh Pam, at the hospital

Revision of syntax

but apparently, you . u:h they spent - uh when it was finished, they went out there to spend a winter there

Recall of information

Beth and what sort of rates do you pay for this sort of thing,

Albert . u:m - well, . u:h - - - I'm sorry, . I ought to know this, I think it's about one fifty an hour,

Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

Prepare listener for suspension

non-reduced vowel

Susan: and when you come when you come to look at thiy . thuh literature, - I mean you knoy he actual statements,

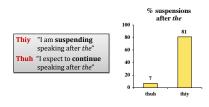
What Susan means

I am suspending speaking after the

Clark & Fox Tree (2002)

Thiy signals suspension of speaking

Fox Tree & Clark (1997)



Are thiy, ei, and tuw planned? Yes!

word filler trochee the пh thi-vuh uh e-yuh to tuw

tu-wuh: "not be tu-wuh regulate" "tools tuh-pro-tect their tuh: young children'



Fox Tree & Clark (1997)

Actual problems found after thiy

Word access

look out towards thi:y u:m what's the name

Choice of wording

they only know about thi:y . practical, . excuse me experimental aspects, of reading

Choice of message

I would find thi:y um - the colour, not the theme so much, but the colour

Fox Tree & Clark (1997)

Make a preliminary commitment to clause

"yes, I uh I wouldn't be surprised at that"

1. I "I hereby commit to producing a clause beginning I." 2. uh "I am initiating a delay." "Now <mark>here is that</mark> 3. I wouldn't be surprised at that clause'

Clark & Wasow (1998)

Preliminary commitments are distinct

Preliminary Final thuy thuh ei uh

I think thuh- *thiy* . **thuh** government [We need] *ei* . **a** law



Clark & Wasow (1998)

language

Perfect knowledge
Unlimited processing capacity
Goal: optimal utterance

Practical

Bounded rationality
Imperfect knowledge

Limited processing capacity
Goal: satisfactory utterance

Goal: satisfactory utterance

"good enough for current purposes"

Alert listener to delayed reference

Reynard:

If he puts it into the diplomatic bag, as u:m - what's his name, . Mickey Cohn did, then it's not so bad, .

temporary reference

Temporary references

what's-his-name what's-his-face what's-its-name what-do-you-call-it whatchamacallit

Clark & Wilke-Gibbs (1986); Enfield (2003)

Two lines of communication

Primary line

Purpose
To coordinate basic joint activities
Method
Negotiate joint actions, joint positions
Use projective pairs: proposal + uptake

Collateral
line
Purpose
To coordinate dialogue
Method
Grounding
Collaborating on formulations

Collateral communication

Goal: to *engage in dialogue*Problem: A & B have *limited* ...

knowledge of each other
 processing capacity

Solution: A & B coordinate speaking, listening

ground what is said

collaborate on formulating what is said

Result: collateral line of communication

Conclusions

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