

**Learning word meaning by inferring speakers' intended referents:  
An incremental approach to socially-guided statistical learning**

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Many thanks to ...

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## **Abstract**

How do children learn word meanings?

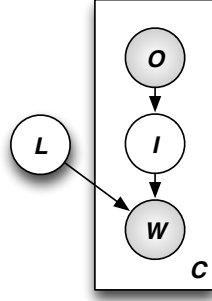


Figure 1. Caption.

## Introduction

### Model

#### Model Specification

$$P(L, I | W, O) \propto P(W, O | L, I) P(L, I). \quad (1)$$

But the objects  $O$  are observed in the context. In addition, for simplicity, we assume that there is a uniform prior over possible intentions (though we return to this issue in the Discussion). By the generative model in Figure 1, the remaining expression can be factored as follows:

$$P(L, I | W, O) \propto P(W | I, L) P(I | O) P(L). \quad (2)$$

In this model, the lexicon  $L$  consists of two separate parts. The referential lexicon  $L_R$  is a set of integrated Dirichlet-Multinomial distributions, one for each object in the world. This distribution represents the posterior probability of a particular word, relative to that object.

$$P(L) = \prod_{O \in W} P(L_O) + P(L_{NR}). \quad (3)$$

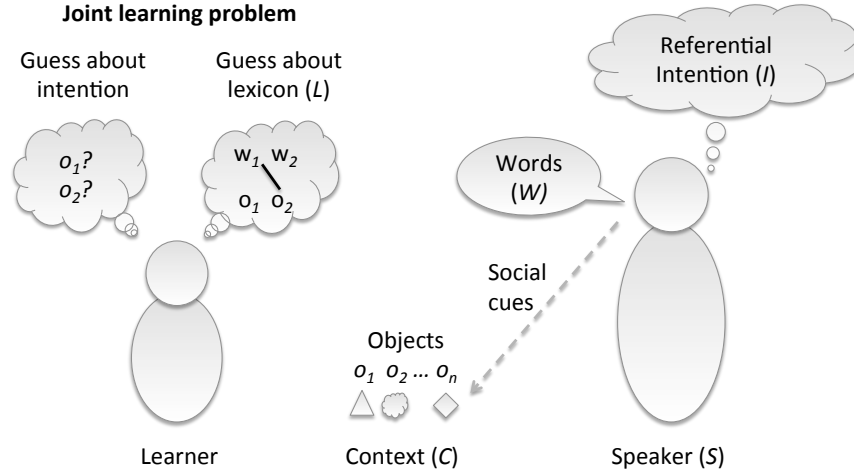


Figure 2. Caption.

$$P(W|I, L) = \gamma \quad (4)$$

## Inference

*Batch inference using a gibbs sampler.*

*Incremental inference using a particle filter.*

## Simulations

### Cross-situational word learning with adults

*Yu & Smith (2007).*

### Experiments with children

*Disambiguation.*

*Dewar & Xu (2007).*

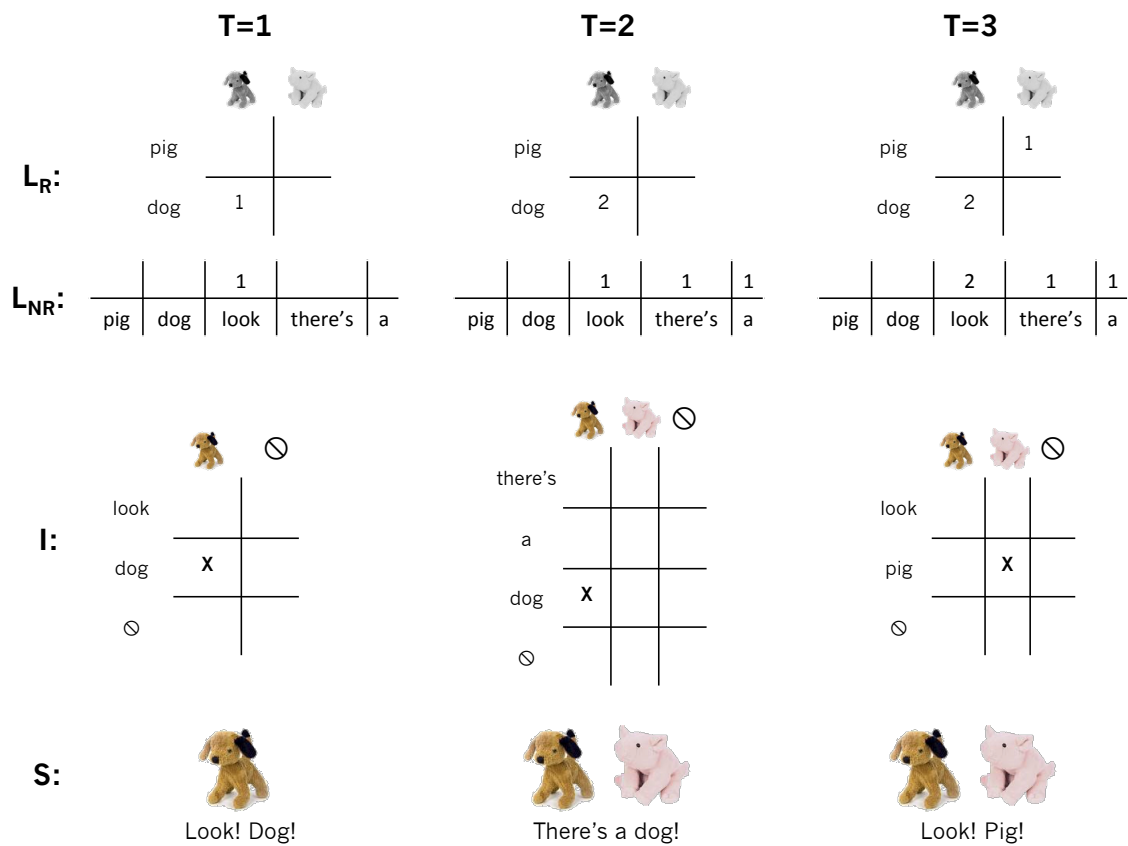


Figure 3. Caption.

*Corpus simulations*

*Rollins subset (Frank, Goodman, & Tenenbaum, 2009)*

*Fernald & Morikawa (Johnson, Demuth, & Frank, 2012)*

## Discussion