

Communicative and Cognitive Pressures in Semantic Alignment

Dariusz Kalociński²

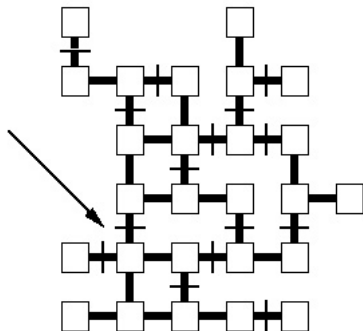
University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

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Maze Task [GA87]

- ▶ 2 participants in different rooms
- ▶ connected by a 2-way audio link
- ▶ looking at a computer screen
- ▶ displaying a 2-dimensional maze
- ▶ each controls his position marker which is only visible only to him
- ▶ GOAL: reach the target node
- ▶ BUT: obstacles (gates)
- ▶ to open a gate one should instruct his partner to go to a particular switch-box
- ▶ recurrent coordination problem



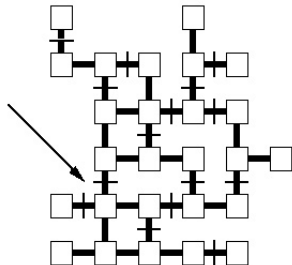
Description Types [GA87]

Figural : refers to salient features of the maze
“the l-shape sticking out at the top”
“the uppermost box”

Path : refers to a route from one node to another
“Go 2 up, 1 down, 2 along, 5 up”
“up, right, down, up”

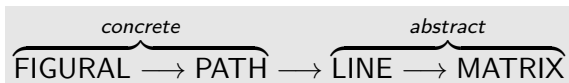
Line : refers to nodes treated as intersects of horizontal and vertical vectors
“3rd row, 5th box”, “4th column, 2nd square”
“The third row, fifth to the left”

Matrix : coordinate-system
“4,2”, “A,1”



Migration Pattern

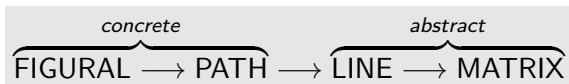
Description types tend to migrate across trials in the following way:



- 0 mins:** The piece of the maze sticking out
- 2 mins:** The left hand corner of the maze
- 5 mins:** The northernmost box
- 10 mins:** Leftmost square of the row on top
- 15 mins:** 3rd column middle square
- 20 mins:** 3rd column 1st square
- 25 mins:** 6th row longest column
- 30 mins:** 6th row 1st column
- 40 mins:** 6 r, 1 c
- 45 mins:** 6,1

Figure 1: From [MH08]

Migration Pattern



- ▶ robust result
- ▶ not explained by existing models of meaning coordination
 1. input-output coordination [GA87]
 2. interactive alignment [PG04]
 3. repair driven [Hea08]

How to explain it?

Explaining the Migration Pattern

Language shaped by multiple selectional pressures [Zip49, CC16]

Pressures valid for the time-scale of an interaction

1. communication \rightarrow expressive meanings
2. communication + interaction \rightarrow ease of alignment
3. cognition \rightarrow easy meanings

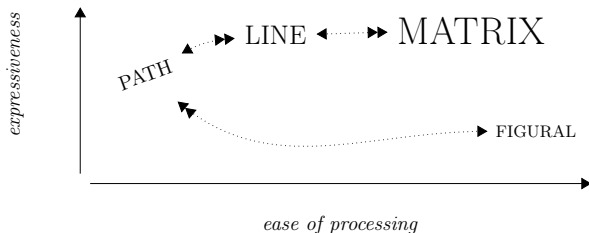
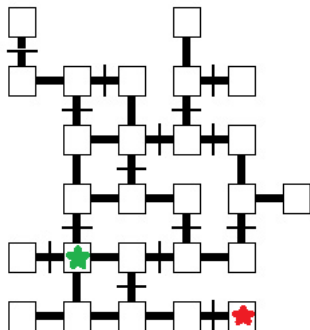


Figure 2: Font size \approx degree of ambiguity of a description type.

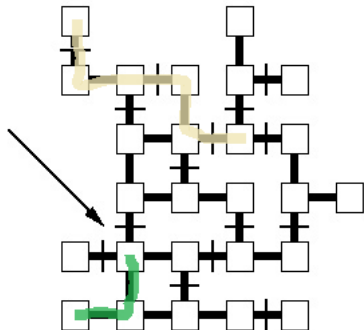
Expressiveness of FIGURAL

- ▶ goal: describe a box in the maze
- ▶ red: "the rightmost box of the row on bottom"
- ▶ uses salient features of the maze
- ▶ but the green box?
- ▶ some mazes are likely to invoke FIGURAL [GA87]
- ▶ depends on how many boxes are easily identifiable by FIGURAL descriptions

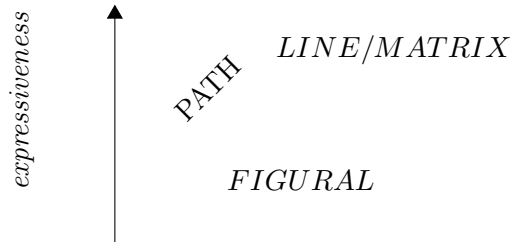


Expressiveness of PATH and LINE/MATRIX

- ▶ goal: describe a box in the maze
- ▶ green is easy to describe
"go one right, one up"
⇒ more expressive than FIGURAL
- ▶ caveat: obstacles (comment)
- ▶ LINE/MATRIX most expressive
"second row, second box from the left"
"3,4"



Order of expressiveness



Alignment vs Ambiguity

Why not use LINE/MATRIX right from the start?

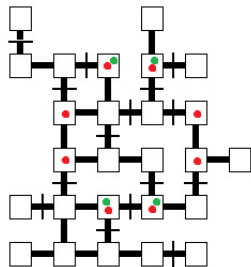
- ▶ the ordering of migration preserves the increasing amount of ambiguity in description types

FIGURAL (1) → PATH (2) → LINE (4) → MATRIX (8)

- ▶ ambiguity makes alignment more difficult

"2,3", "2nd row, 3rd box"

- ▶ several natural algorithms
- ▶ parameters: horizontal/vertical, counting
- ▶ ≥ 3 parameters with ≥ 2 degs of freedom
 $\Rightarrow \geq 8$ extensionally non-equivalent procedures



"Natural" meanings within a given description type are equally expressive and complex which makes them roughly equally likely to be selected during alignment.

Ease of processing: contraction

1. Shortening of descriptions \Rightarrow smaller effort

0 mins: The piece of the maze sticking out

2 mins: The left hand corner of the maze

5 mins: The northernmost box

10 mins: Leftmost square of the row on top

15 mins: 3rd column middle square

20 mins: 3rd column 1st square

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40 mins: 6 r, 1 c

45 mins: 6,1

PATH is peculiar: length of descr. depends on the length of the path

Ease of processing: semantic complexity

Meaning as algorithm [Tic69, Sup80]

Participants associate procedures with description forms

interpretation : going step by step from "4,3" to the identification of the box

production : going step by step from the intended box to producing a form "4,3"

Complexity measures of procedures are cognitively relevant, e.g., [SZ10]

Summarizing Picture

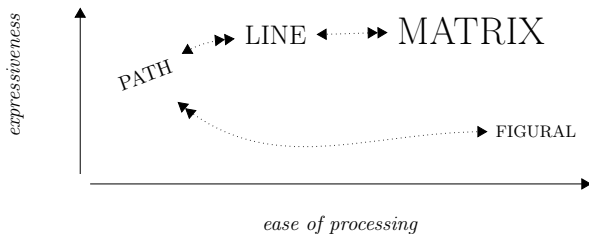


Figure 3: Font size \approx degree of ambiguity of a description type.

Conclusions and Perspectives

- ▶ interlocutors are affected by multiple selectional forces during interaction
- ▶ selectional forces shape the language being used and developed by participants
- ▶ this way we are able to explain the migration pattern
- ▶ take relevant selectional pressures seriously when modelling semantic alignment
- ▶ put the proposed hypotheses to the test

Thank you for your attention!



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Jakub Szymanik and Marcin Zajenkowski.