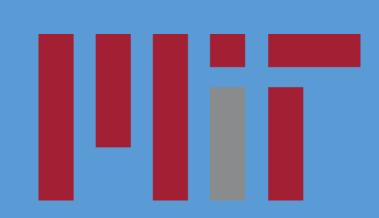


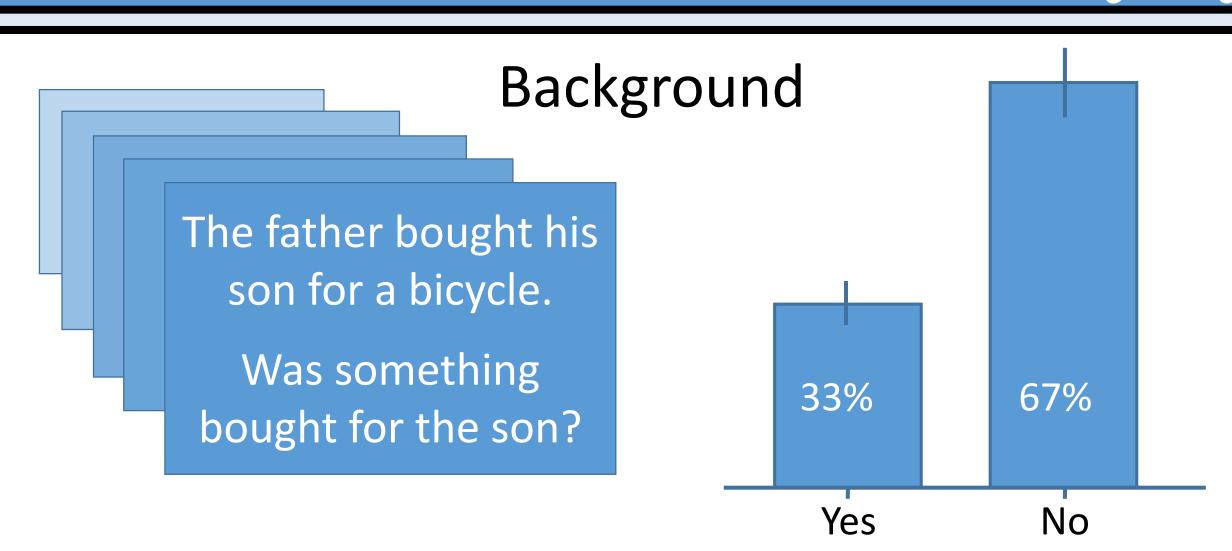
STRUCTURE-SENSITIVE NOISE INFERENCE:

COMPREHENDERS EXPECT EXCHANGE ERRORS



Till Poppels¹ & Roger Levy²

¹UC San Diego Linguistics; ²Brain and Cognitive Sciences MIT



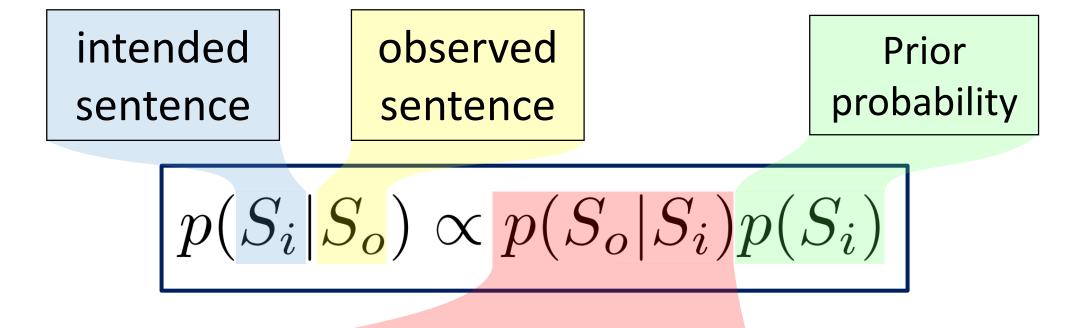
- Comprehenders consider non-literal interpretations
- Evidence from garden-paths: readers retain initial misinterpretations (Christianson et al., 2001)
- Also in **non-garden paths** (Ferreira, 2003)
- Key finding: the tendency to adopt non-literal interpretations is affected by semantic plausibility and syntactic canonicality

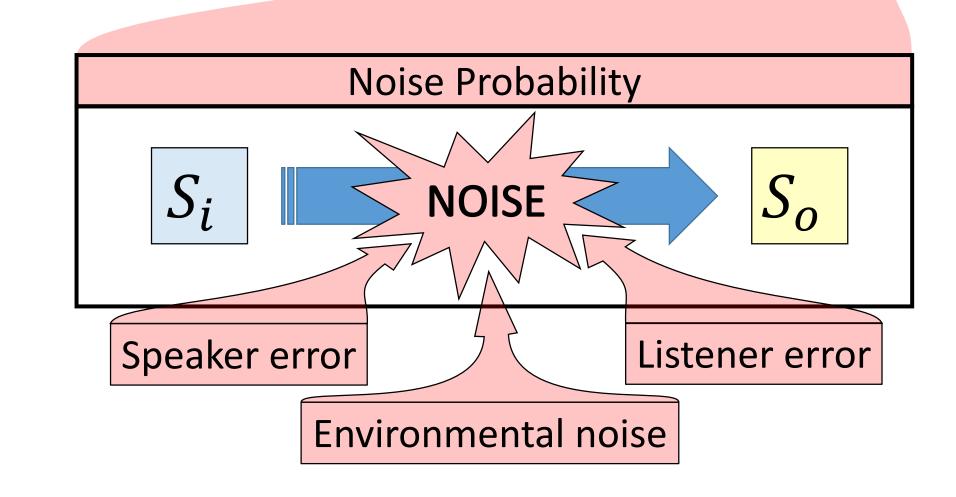
Thematic role assignment

Syntactic frequency

Noise Inference

Gibson et al. (2013): Noisy-channel approach

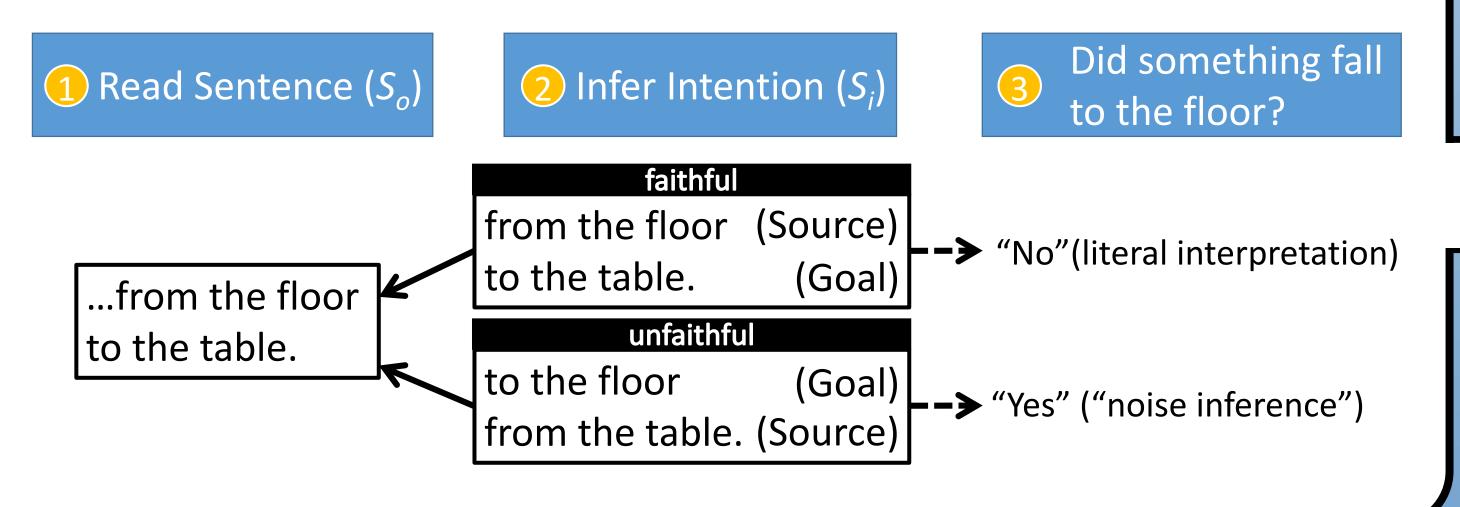




Research Question As listeners generate alternatives, do they consider

exchange errors?

Assumptions



Predictions

- 2. # of string edits: noise operations with fewer string edits should permit more noise inferences
- 3. Exchange errors: % of noise inference should be higher for

Methods

2x2 design: plausibility x canonicality (estimated in separate norming studies)

for

<u>Dependent measure</u>: % of literally correct answers

Experiment 1:

Active/Passive

The ball

kicked the girl.

by

(2 deletions)

Was

Replication

Experiment 2:

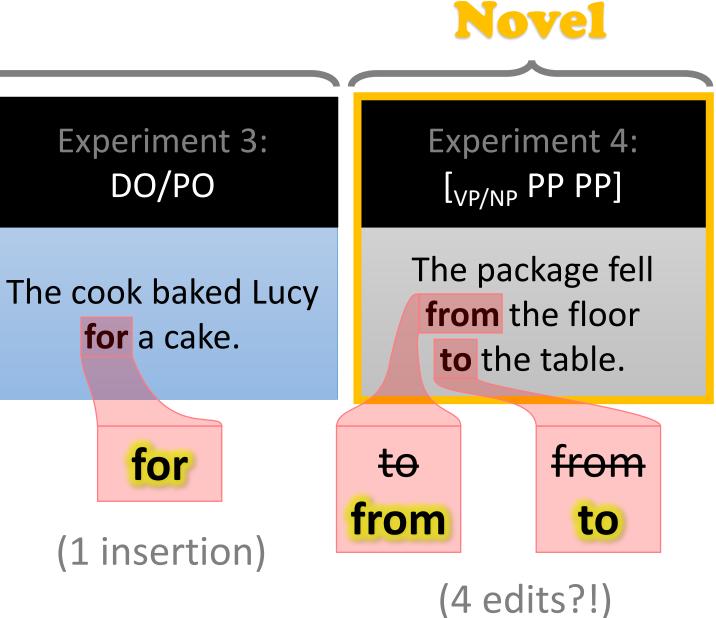
Transitive/Intransitive

The CEO benefitted

the tax law.

from

(1 deletion)



- 1. Effect of the prior: % of noise inferences should be inversely related to plausibility and canonicality
- exchanges than active/passive constructions

Discussion

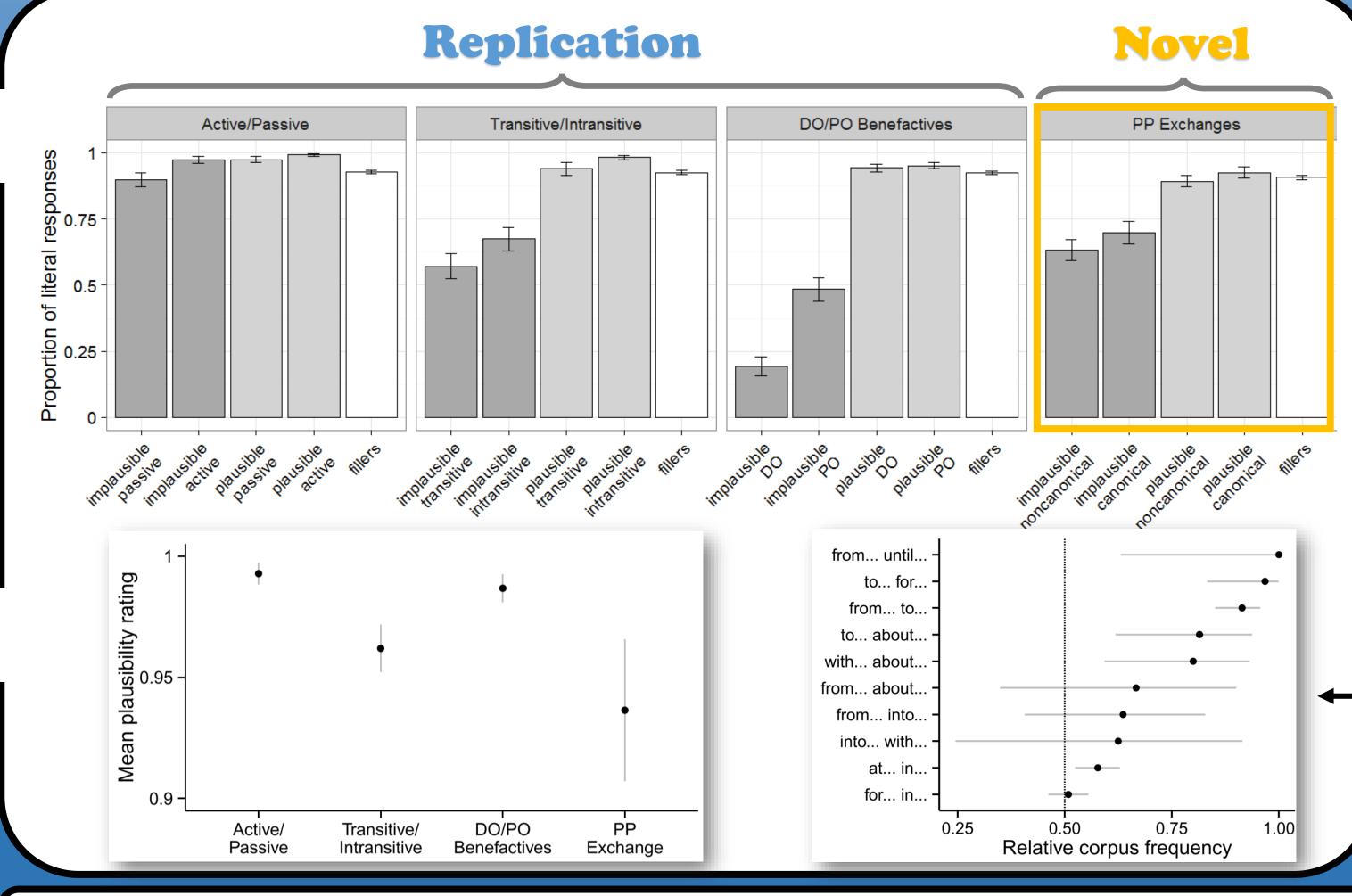
Listeners consider exchange errors:

The package fell from the floor to the table. Comprehenders' noise model is

structure-sensitive

- Open questions:
- Noise model vs. speaker model: are listeners' inferences attuned to error frequencies? (cf. spoonerisms; e.g. Dell et al., 2000)
- Exchange what?

The ball kicked the girl.



References

Ferreira, F. (2003). The misinterpretation of noncanonical sentences. Cognitive Psychology, 47(2), 164-203. assigned along the garden path linger. Cognitive Psychology, 42(4), 368-407. Dell, G. S., Reed, K. D., Adams, D. R., & Meyer, A. S. (2000). Speech errors, phonotactic Gibson, E., Bergen, L., & Piantadosi, S. T. (2013). Rational integration of noisy

plausible question

sentence-only

0.05

0.1

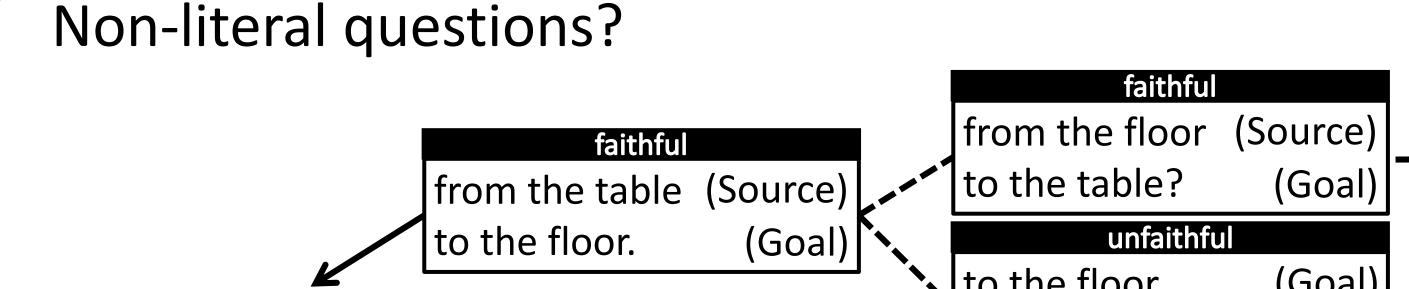
Model

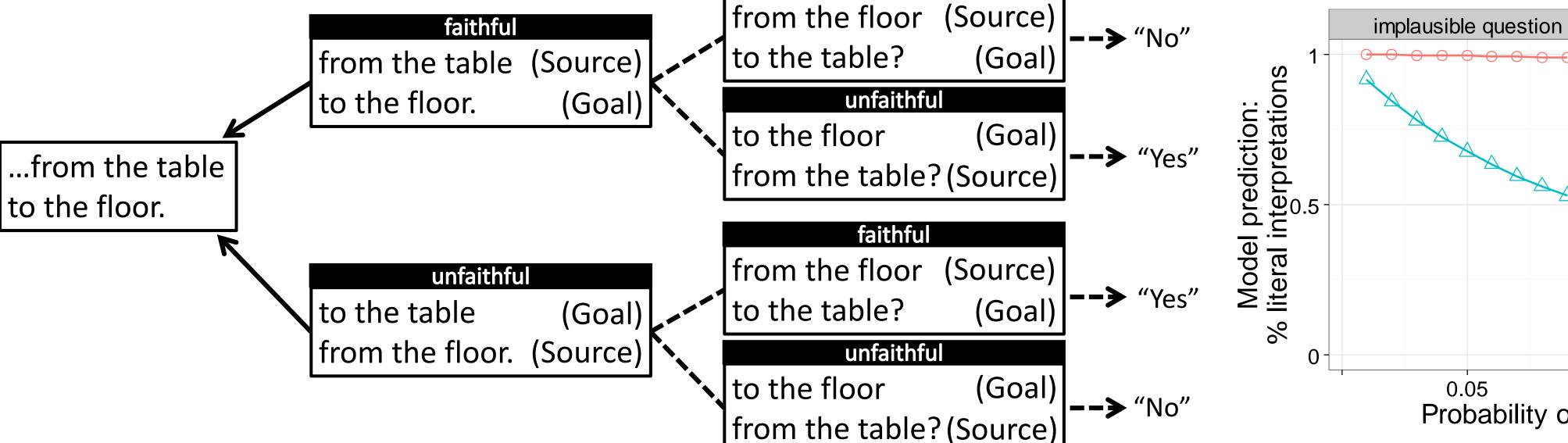
Fake data!

Probability of Noise Corruption

0.05

constraints, and implicit learning: A study of the role of experience in language production. evidence and prior semantic expectations in sentence interpretation. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 26(6), 1355–1367. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 110(20), 8051–8056.







rplevy@mit.edu