#### DARTMOUTH

#### Today's question



## What's the best way to say this?

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## **Agent-based Modeling**



#### Today's docket

### 1. Rational speech act

Literal and pragmatic speakers/listeners, Bayesian inference

## 2. MATLAB

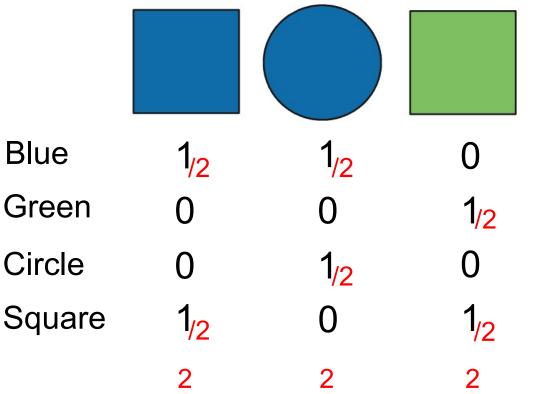
A primer

### 3. Breakout session

Building a pragmatic agent

### Literal speaker, SO

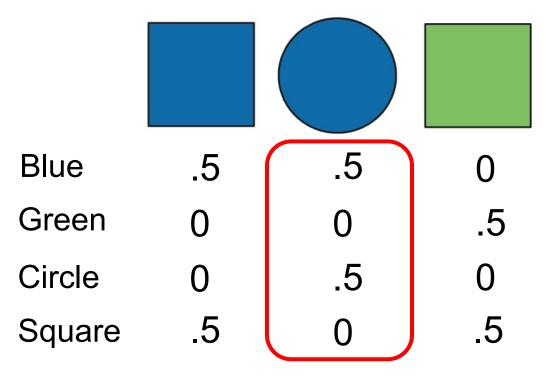
**Speaker:** Imagine you are talking to someone and you want to refer to the middle object. Which word would you use, "**blue**" or "**circle**"?



Predicting Pragmatic Reasoning in Language Games

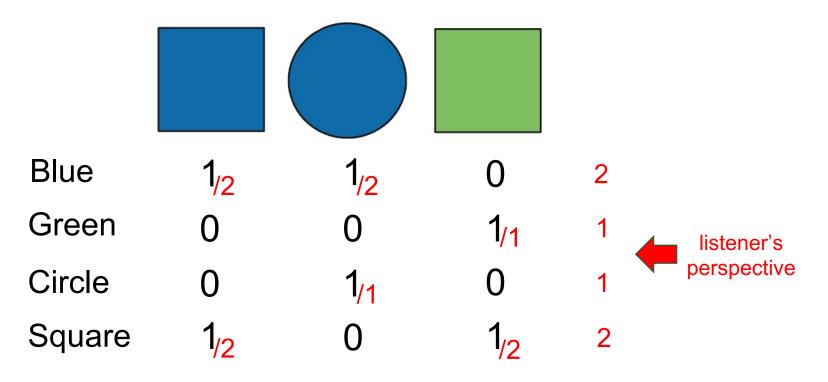
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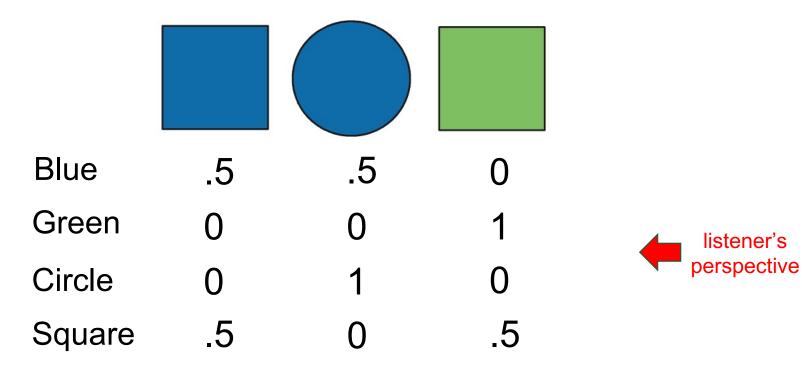


Predicting Pragmatic Reasoning in Language Games Michael C. Frank<sup>\*</sup> and Noah D. Goodman

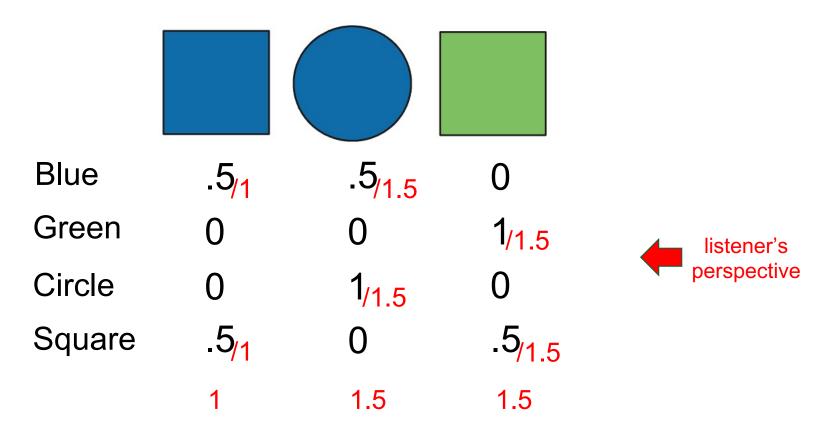
### Literal listener, LO



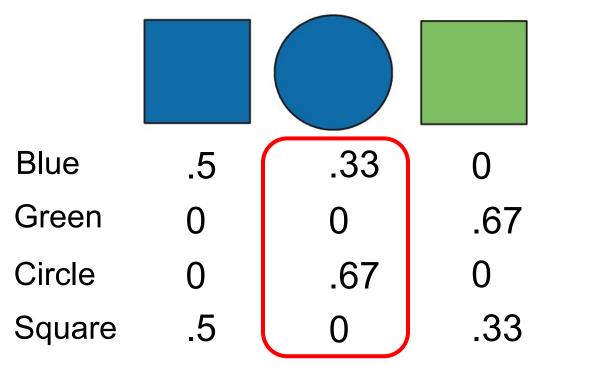
### Literal listener, LO



### Pragmatic speaker, S1



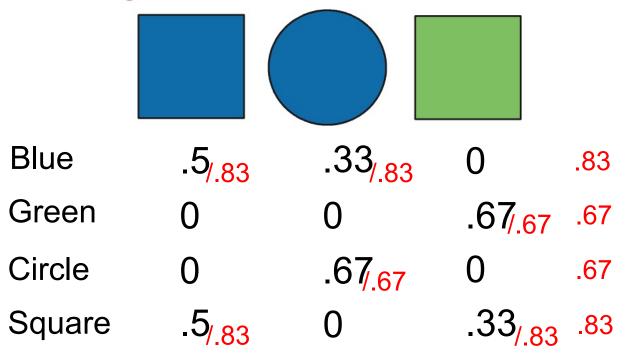
### Pragmatic speaker, S1





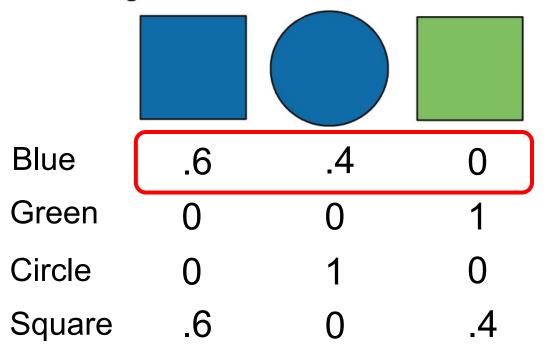
### Pragmatic listener, L1

*Listener/Salience:* Imagine someone is talking to you and uses [the word "blue"/a word you don't know] to refer to one of these objects. Which object are they talking about?



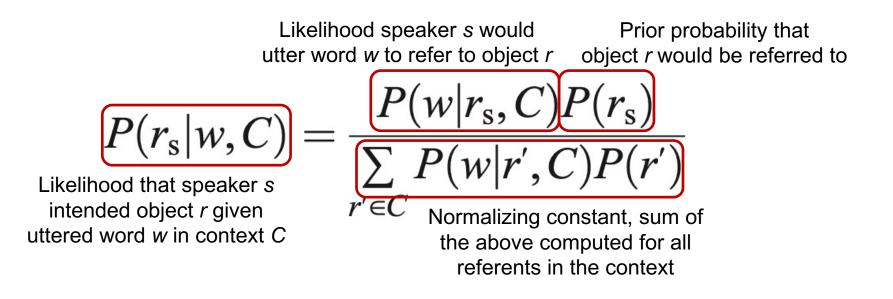
### Pragmatic listener, L1

*Listener/Salience:* Imagine someone is talking to you and uses [the word "**blue**"/a word you don't know] to refer to one of these objects. Which object are they talking about?





### **Bayesian inference**



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#### MATLAB

#### **Array Creation**

To create an array with four elements in a single row, separate the elements with either a comma (,) or a space.

a = [1 2 3 4]																		
$a = 1 \times 4$																		
	1	2	3	4														

This type of array is a row vector.

To create a matrix that has multiple rows, separate the rows with semicolons.

a = [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 10]								
a = 3×3								
1	2	3						
4	5	6						
7	8	10						

#### Today's docket

### 1. Rational speech act

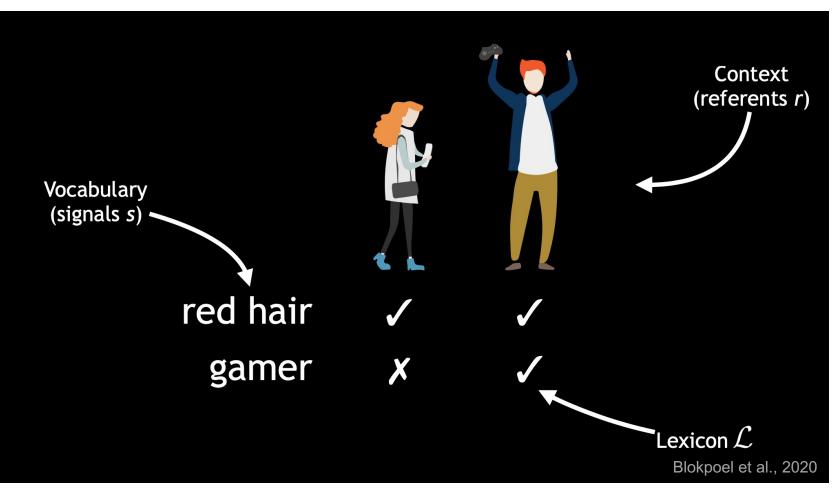
Literal and pragmatic speakers/listeners, Bayesian inference

## 2. MATLAB

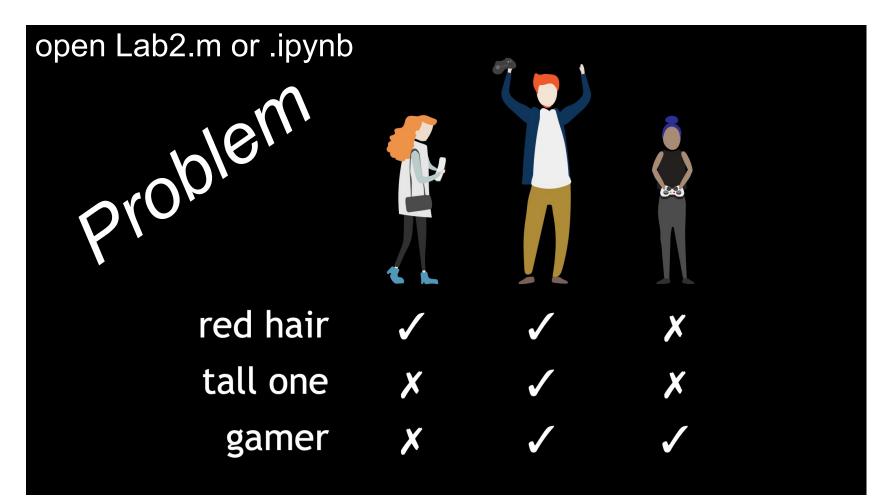
A primer

### 3. Breakout session

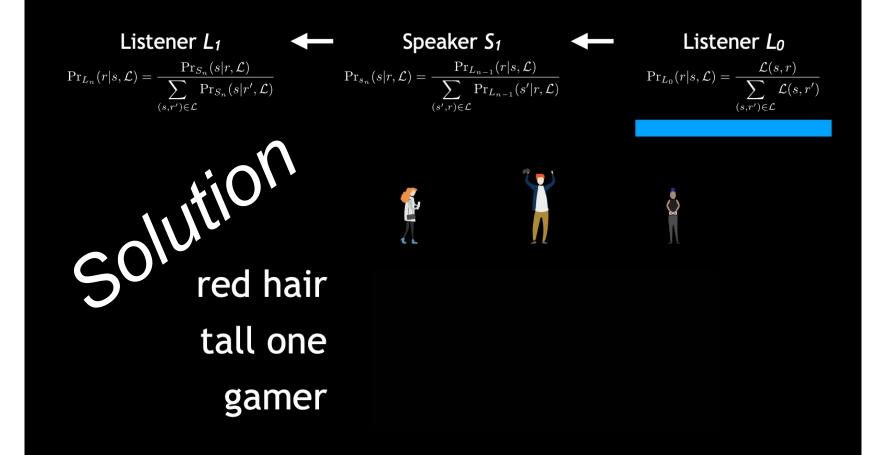
Building a pragmatic agent



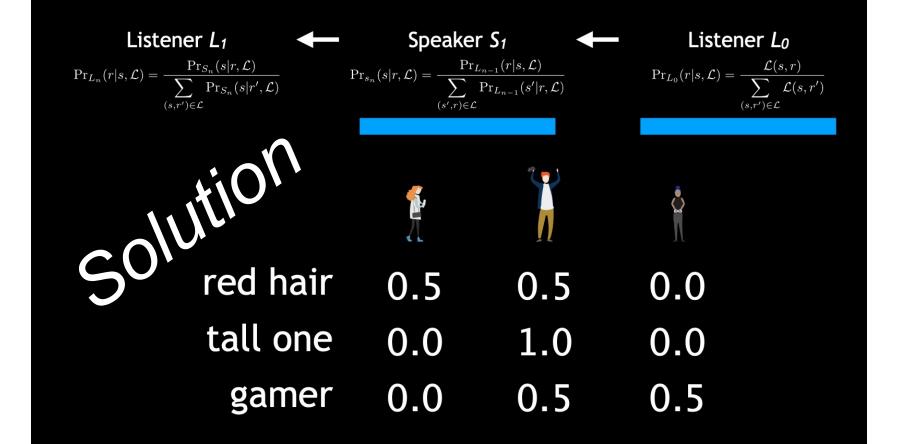
### Whom is referred to with "red hair"?



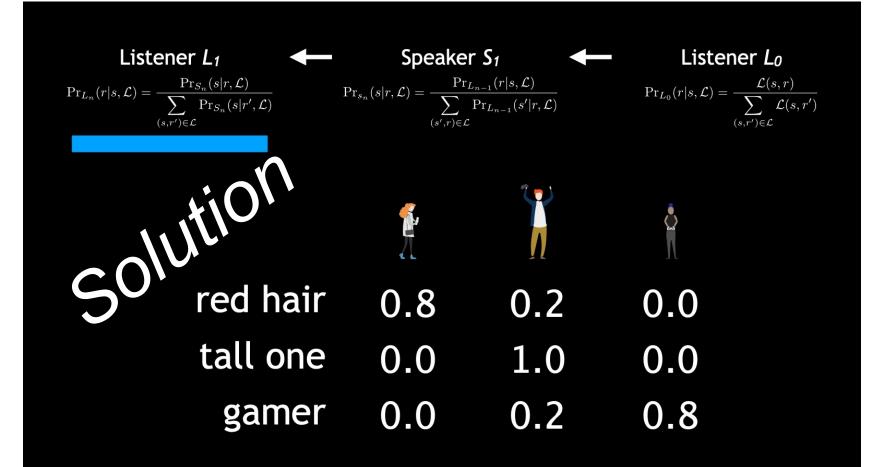








(s,r)	$\frac{\Pr_{S_n}(s r,\mathcal{L})}{\Pr_{S_n}(s r',\mathcal{L})}$	Speake $\Pr_{s_n}(s r, \mathcal{L}) = \frac{\Pr}{\sum_{(s', r) \in \mathcal{L}}}$	$\frac{L_{n-1}(r s,\mathcal{L})}{\Pr_{L_{n-1}}(s' r,\mathcal{L})}$	Listener L <sub>0</sub> $Pr_{L_0}(r s, \mathcal{L}) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(s, r)}{\sum_{(s, r') \in \mathcal{L}} \mathcal{L}(s, r')}$			
	jtion red hair	1					
5	tall one	1.0 0.0	0.25 0.5	0.0			
	gamer	0.0	0.25	1.0			



Whom is referred to with "red hair", from the perspective of a literal and of a pragmatic listener?

red hair 0.5 P(**{**])=0.5 0.5 0.0 P(red hair) = 1.0 $L_0$  tall one 0.0 1.0  $0.0 \times P(\text{tall one}) = 0.0 = P((1)) = 0.5$ 0.5 0.5 gamer 0.0 P(gamer)=0.0P(1) = 0.0

Whom is referred to with "red hair", from the perspective of a literal and of a pragmatic listener?

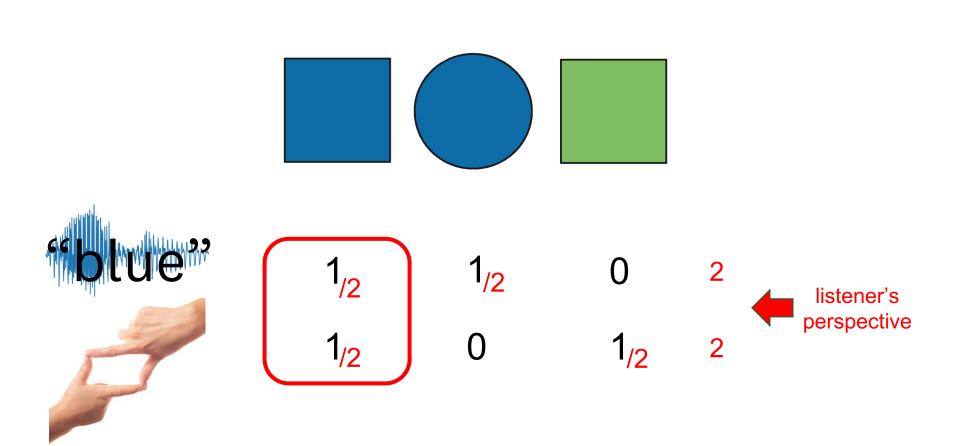


- •Measure of a word's uncertainty given "context" (set of possible signals and referents)
- •Scalability in terms of multi-order reasoning
- •But, assumes humans are rational thinkers
- •Requires exhaustive definition of the "context"
- •Questionable if it scales to the real world or maps onto human cognition

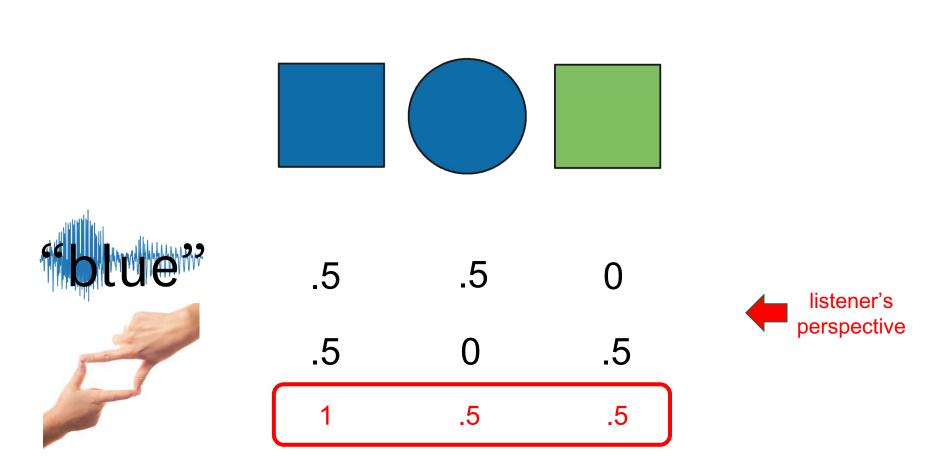


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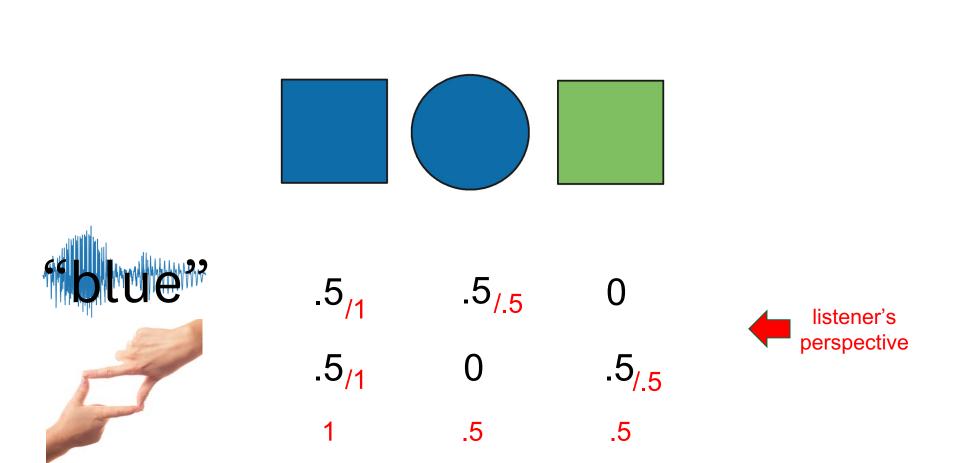
•Audience Design



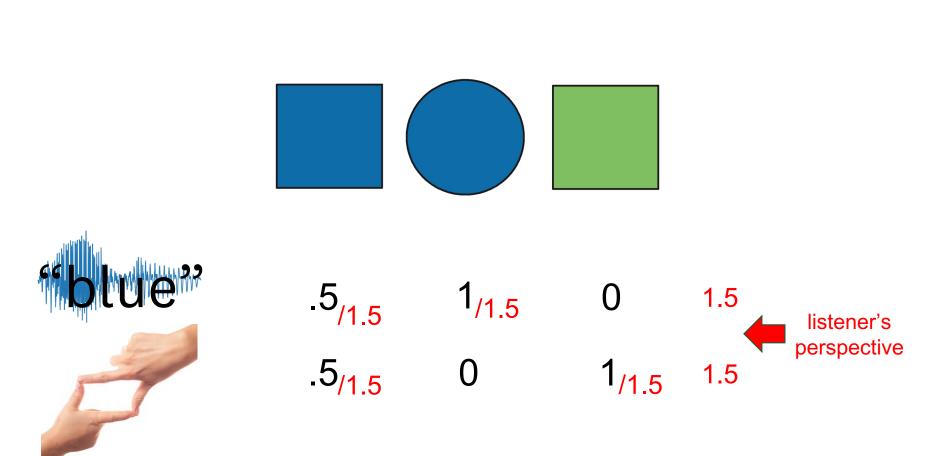
LO correctly interprets the composite signal as referring to the blue square



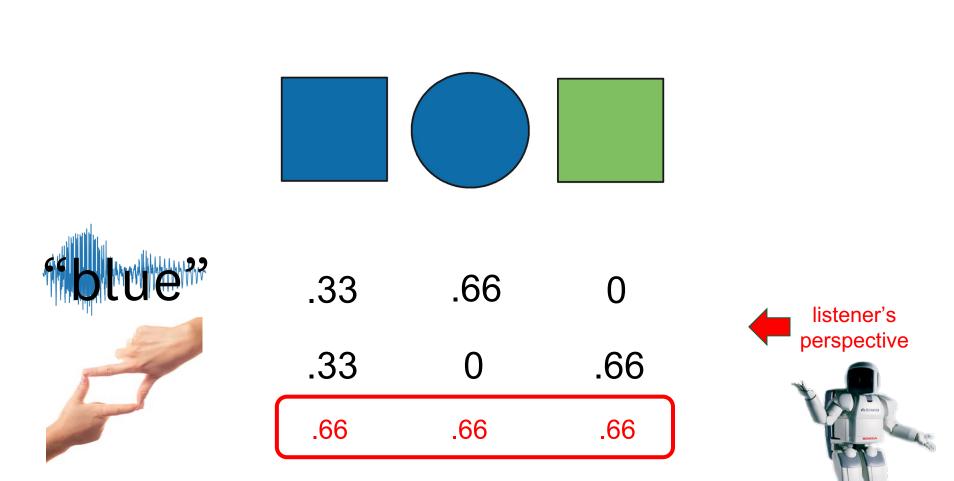
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#### Perspective of pragmatic speaker, S1



Perspective of pragmatic speaker, S1



#### L1 cannot reliably distinguish between the three referents

# e listener's perspective 1.05 1.2 .75

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#### L1 selects a non-intended referent