

probabilistic pragmatic modeling



"If I say to any one, 'I saw some of your children to-day', he might be justified in inferring that I did not see them all, not because the words mean it, but because, if I had seen them all, it is most likely that I should have said so."

(Mill 1867)

"[O]ne of my avowed aims is to see talking as a special case or variety of purposive, indeed rational, behaviour." (Grice 1975)





Maxim of Quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true.

- (i) Do not say what you believe to be false.
- (ii) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Maxim of Quantity

- (i) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange.
- (ii) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.
- Maxim of Relation
 - (i) Be relevant.

Maxim of Manner

Be perspicuous.

- (i) Avoid obscurity of expression.
- (ii) Avoid ambiguity.
- (iii) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
- (iv) Be orderly.







Grammaticalism Chierchia, Fox, Spector, Magri

Optimality theory

Blutner, Zeevat, Hendriks, de Hoop, Jäger, Mattausch, Aloni, Krifka

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Game theory Parikh, Jäger, Benz, van Rooij

iterated reasoning Benz, van Rooij, Jäger, Franke, Rothschild, Pavan, Stevens

Probabilistic Pragmatics

Theoretical Economics rational communication message credibility

Cognitive Science probabilistic (Bayesian) modeling



Reference game











speaker





$P_L(S \mid m)$

listener

$1, m_2, m_3, \dots$

messages





Rational Speech Act (RSA) model

LITERAL INTERPRETATION $P_{lit}(s \mid u) = P(s \mid [[u]])$



PRAGMATIC SPEAKER $P_{S}(u \mid s) = SM \left(\log P_{lit}(s \mid u) - C(u) \right)$



PRAGMATIC INTERPRETATION $P_L(s \mid u) \propto P(s) P_S(u \mid s)$

"square"	.5	0	
"circle"	0	1	
"green"	0	0	
"blue"	.5	.5	

"square"	"circle"	"green"
.5	0	0
0	.89	0
.11	0	.89

"square"	.82	0
"circle"	0	1
"green"	0	0
"blue"	.82	.18

