Challenges in linking electrophysiological data to the theory of scalar implicatures

Stephen Politzer-Ahles 2017.06.19

Workshop on "Revising formal semantic and pragmatic theories from a neurocognitive perspective"

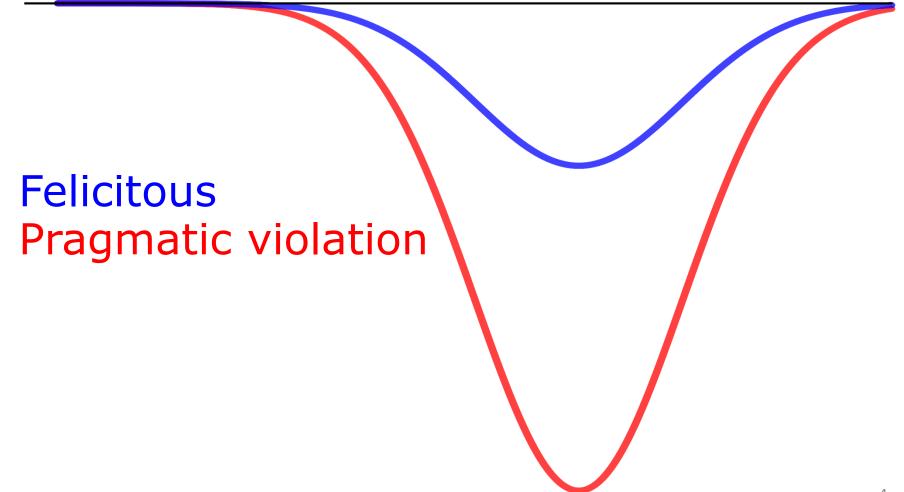
THE DOOMED(?) SEARCH FOR "NEURAL CORRELATES"

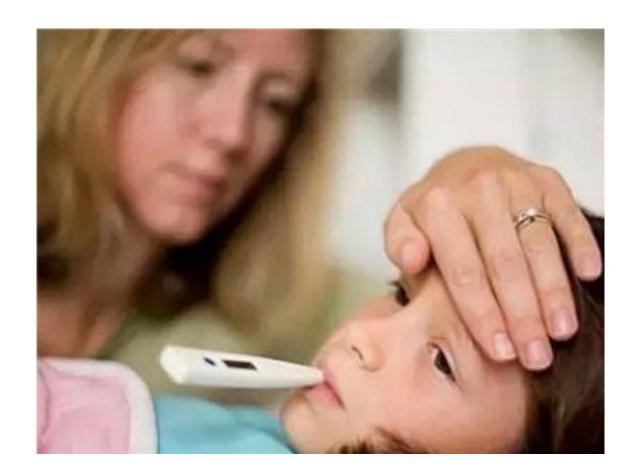


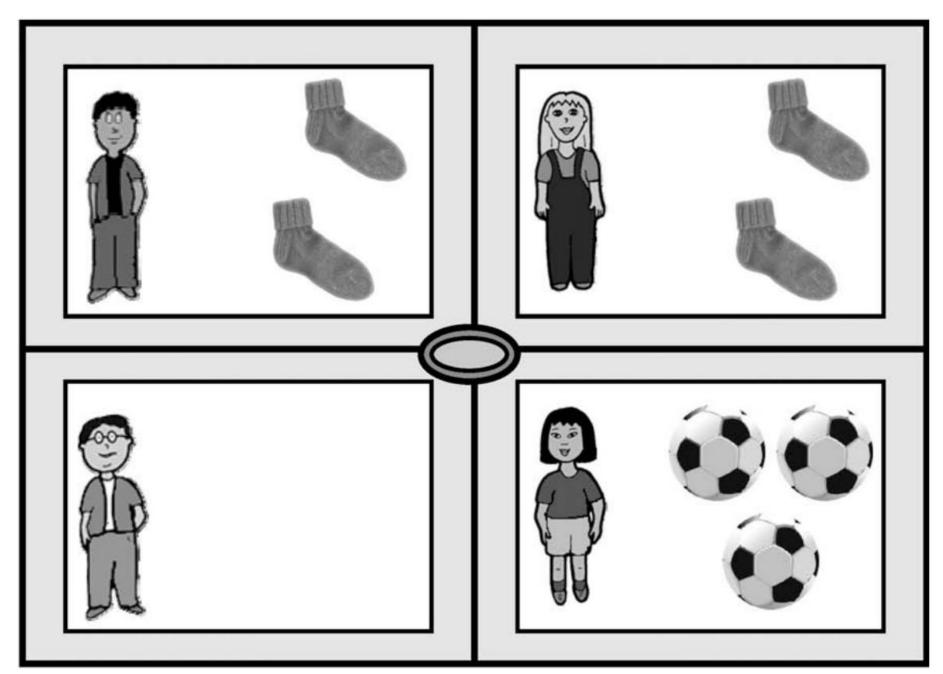


She is chilly.

He is <u>chilly</u>.

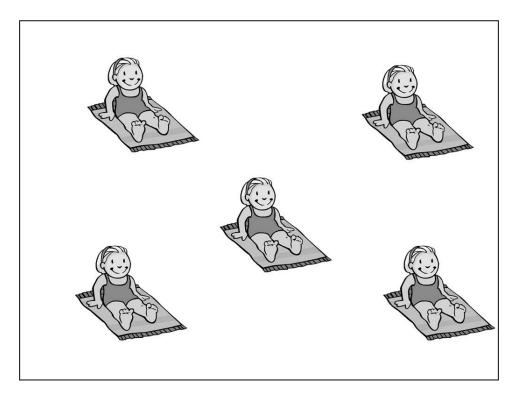






Huang & Snedeker (2009)

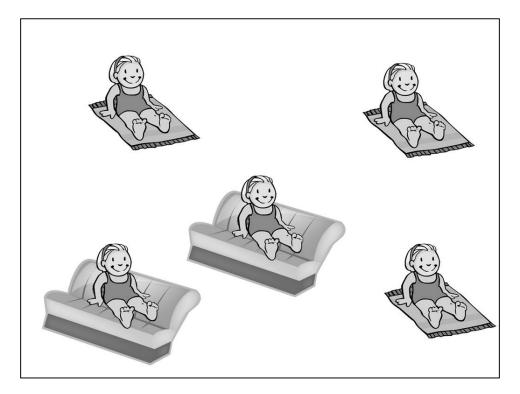
Pragmatic violation



图片里, <u>有的</u> 女孩 坐在 毯子上 晒太阳。 In the picture, <u>some of</u> the girls are sitting on blankets suntanning.

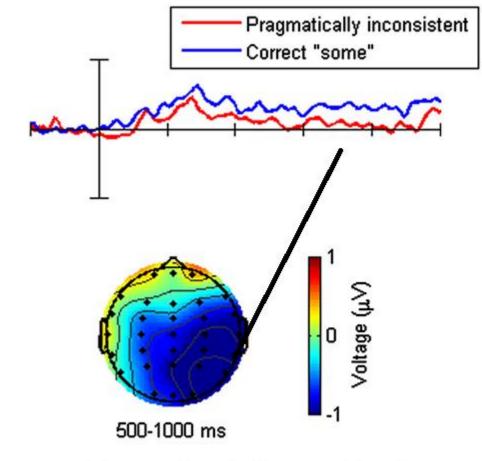
Politzer-Ahles, Fiorentino, Jiang, & Zhou (2013); Politzer-Ahles (2013)

Semantic violation

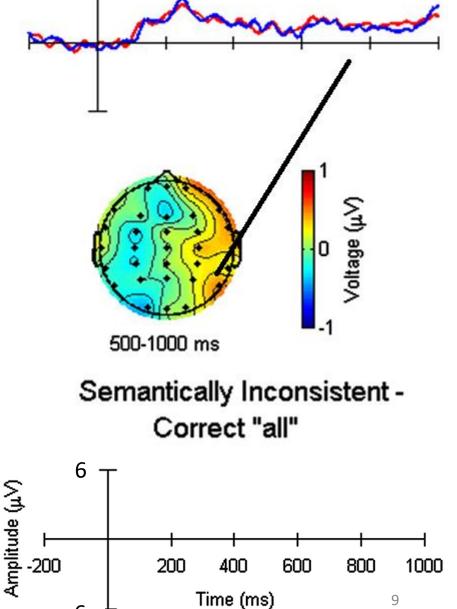


图片里, <u>所有的</u> 女孩 都坐在 毯子上 晒太阳。 In the picture, <u>all of</u> the girls are sitting on blankets suntanning.

Politzer-Ahles, Fiorentino, Jiang, & Zhou (2013); Politzer-Ahles (2013)



Pragmatically Inconsistent -Correct "some"



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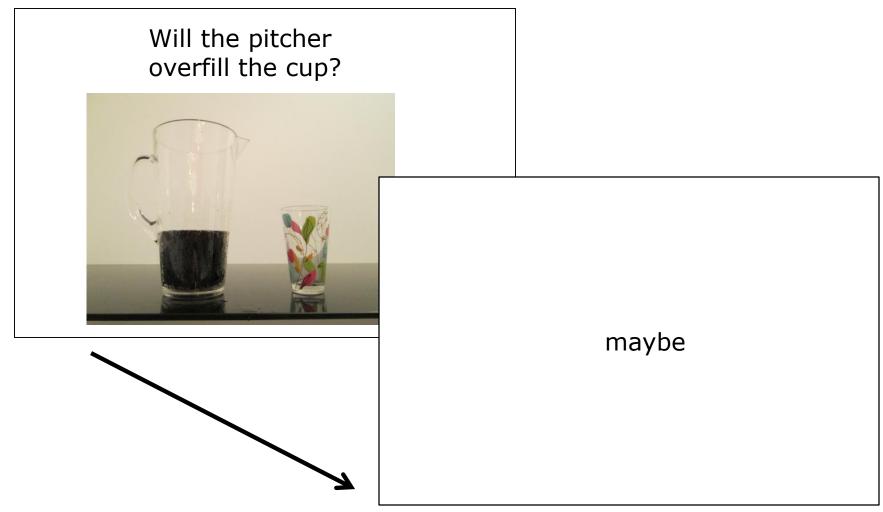
Semantically inconsistent

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Correct "all"

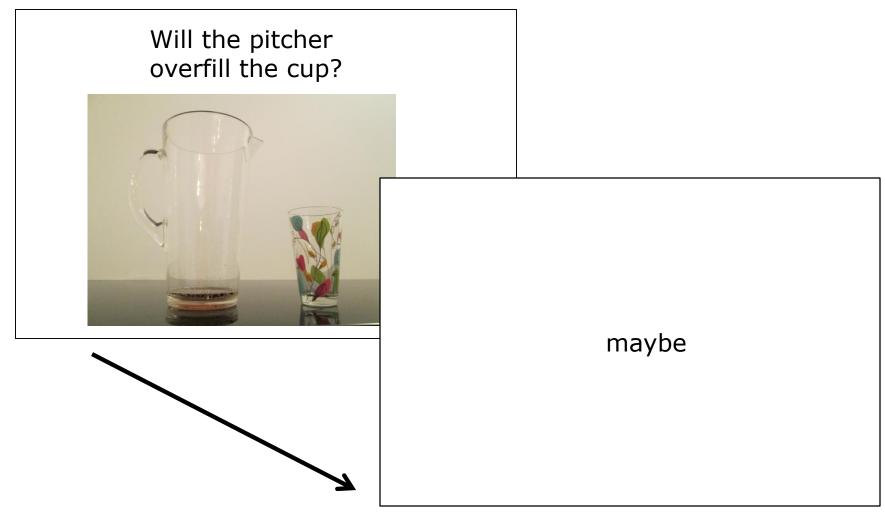
Politzer-Ahles, Fiorentino, Jiang, & Zhou (2013)

Correct



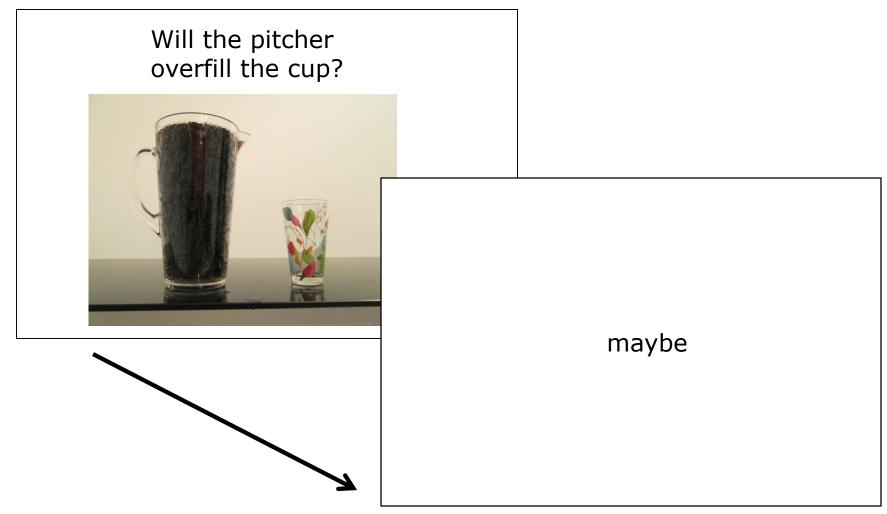
Politzer-Ahles (2015)

Semantic violation



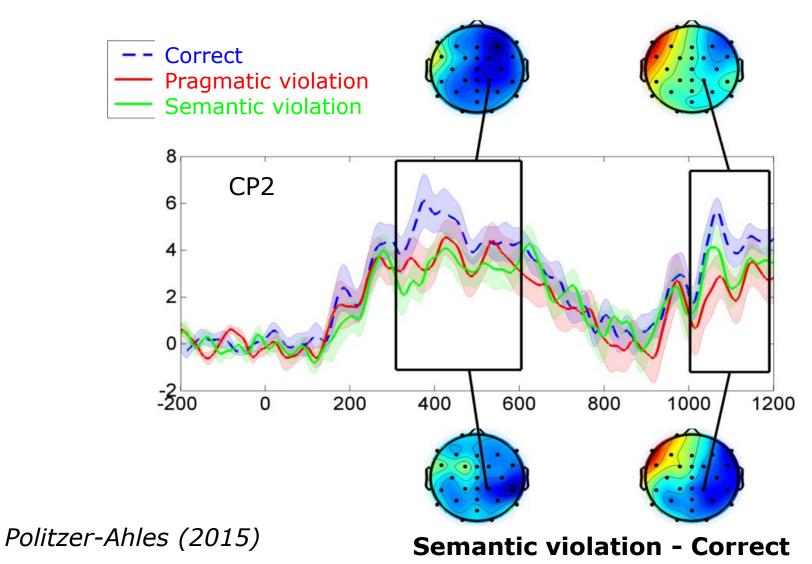
Politzer-Ahles (2015)

Pragmatic violation



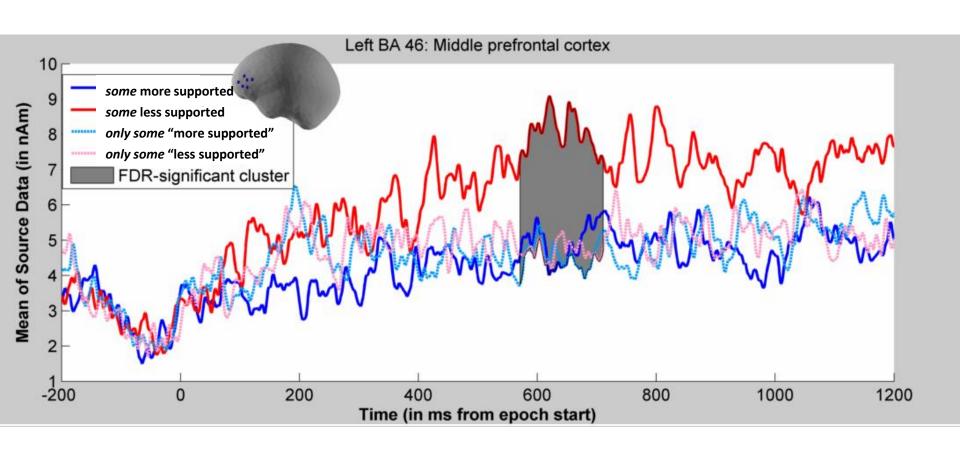
Politzer-Ahles (2015)

Pragmatic violation - Correct



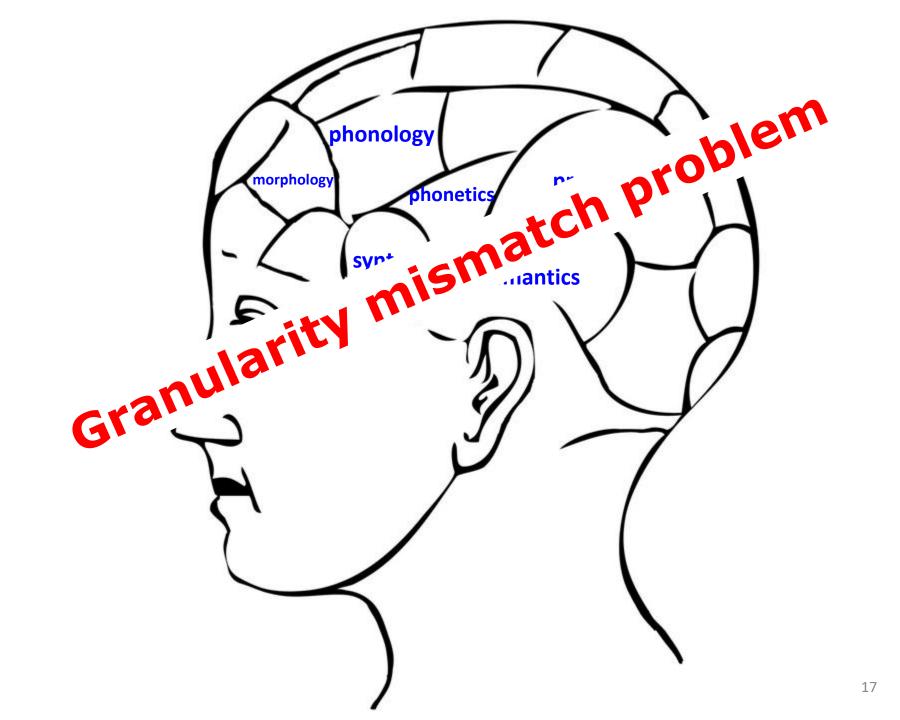
 More supportive: Mary asked John whether all of his relatives were staying in his apartment. He said that some of them were.

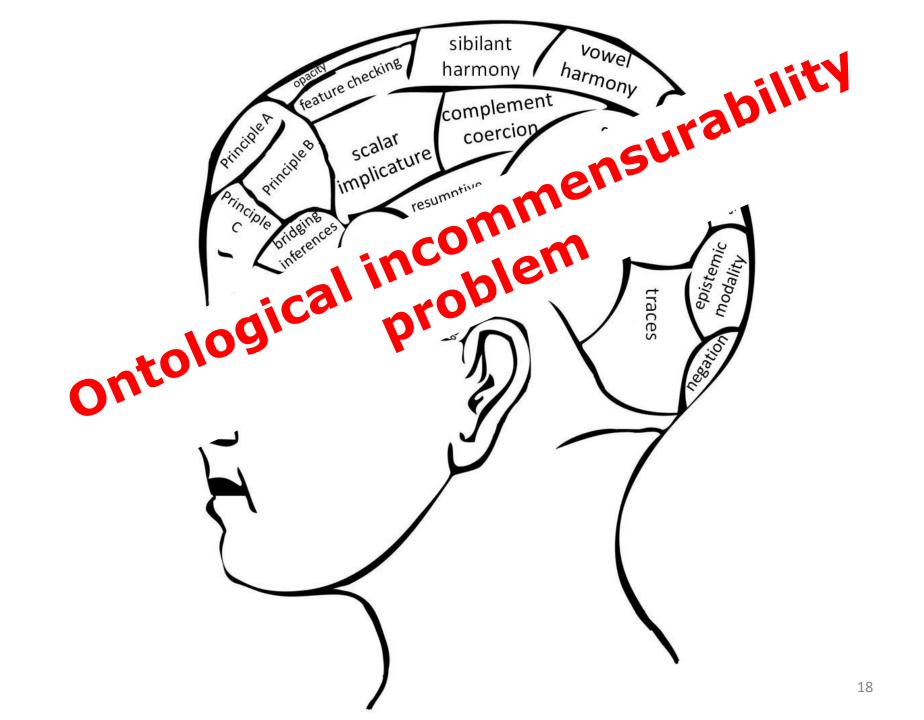
 Less supportive: Mary asked John whether any of his relatives were staying in his apartment. He said that some of them were.

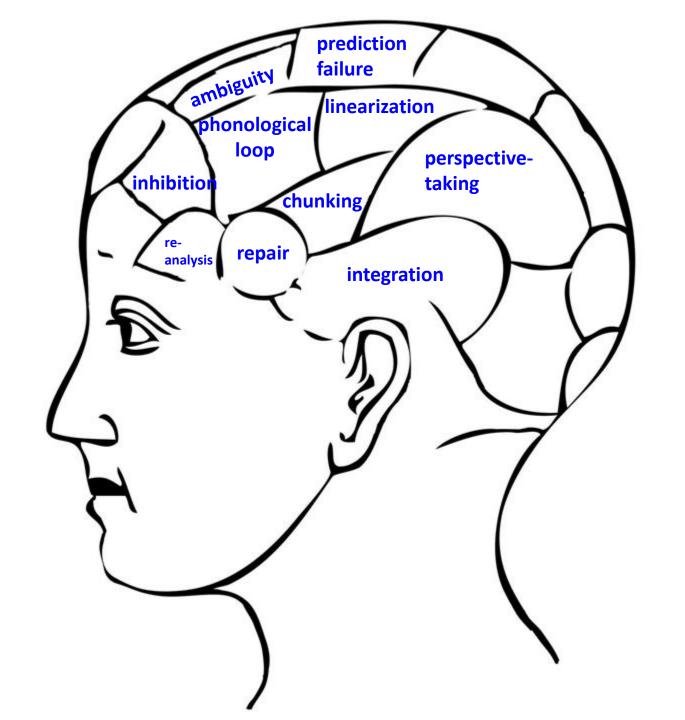


- Poeppel & Embick (2005)
 - Granularity mismatch problem
 - Ontological incommensurability problem

(also Van Berkum [2009, 2010])







A BETTER WAY?

Neuroscience approaches (Van Berkum, 2010)

- Neuro Lite
- Instrumental
- Modestly ontological
- Deeply ontological



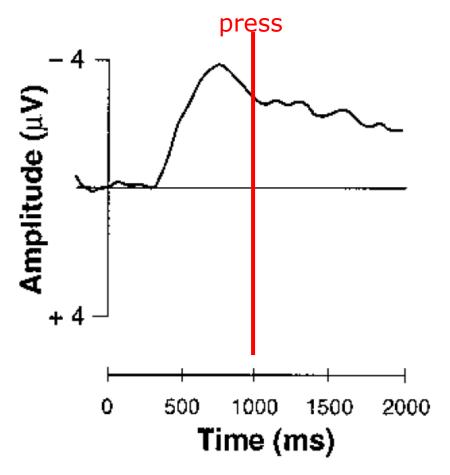
Two kinds of hypothesis (Luck, 2005)

- Effect-specific hypothesis
- Effect-nonspecific hypothesis

van Turennout et al. (1998)

 EEG as a window into things that you thought about doing, but never actually did

Lateralized readiness potential (LRP)



van Turennout et al. (1998)

left hand

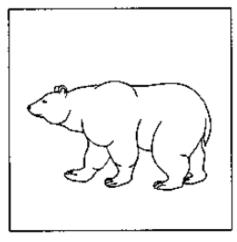
common gender

right hand

neuter gender

go

wordinitial /b/



/rode beer/ (red bear)



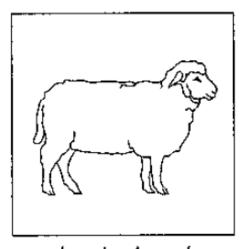
/rood boek/ (red book)



wordinitial/s/



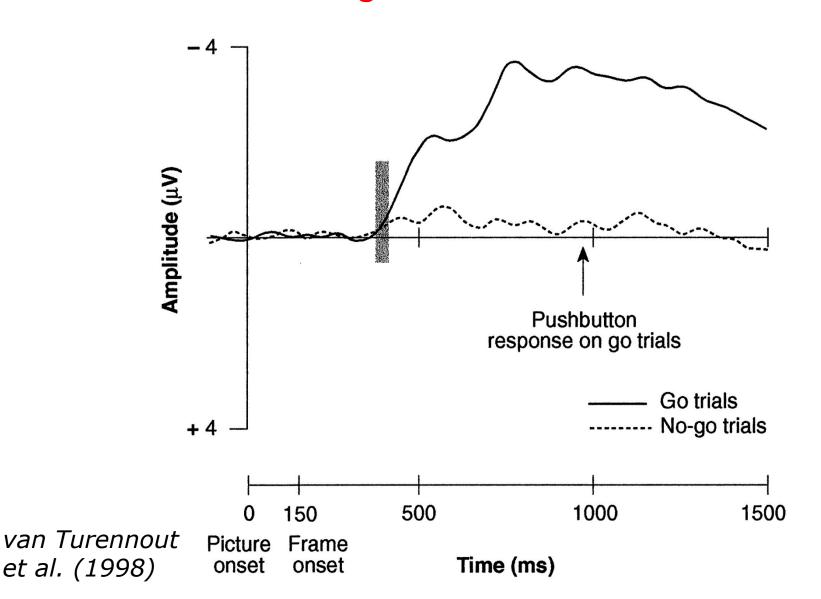
/rode schoen/ (red shoe)



/rood schaap/ (red sheep)

van Turennout et al. (1998)

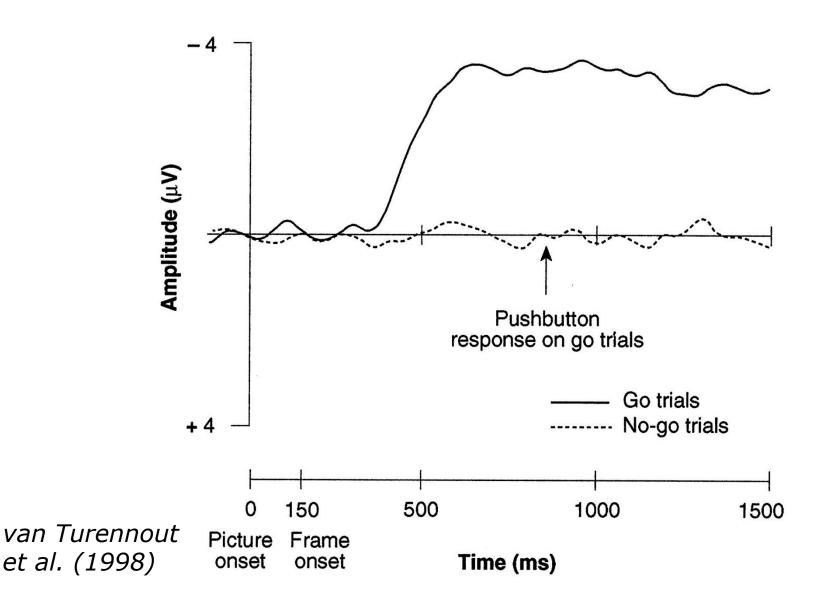
Task 1: do gender judgment if the word starts with /b/, otherwise do nothing



left hand right hand wordwordinitial /b/ initial /s/ go common gender /rode beer/ /rode schoen/ (red shoe) (red bear) no go neuter gender van Turennout et /rood schaap/ /rood boek/ al. (1998) (red sheep) (red book)

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Task 2: do sound judgment if the word is common gender, otherwise do nothing



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Van Turrenout et al. (1998)

Not trying to learn about the LRP itself

 Just using LRP as a tool to learn about other processes

Barbet & Thierry (2016)

P300: detection of a "target"



THREE

NONE

SOME



NONE

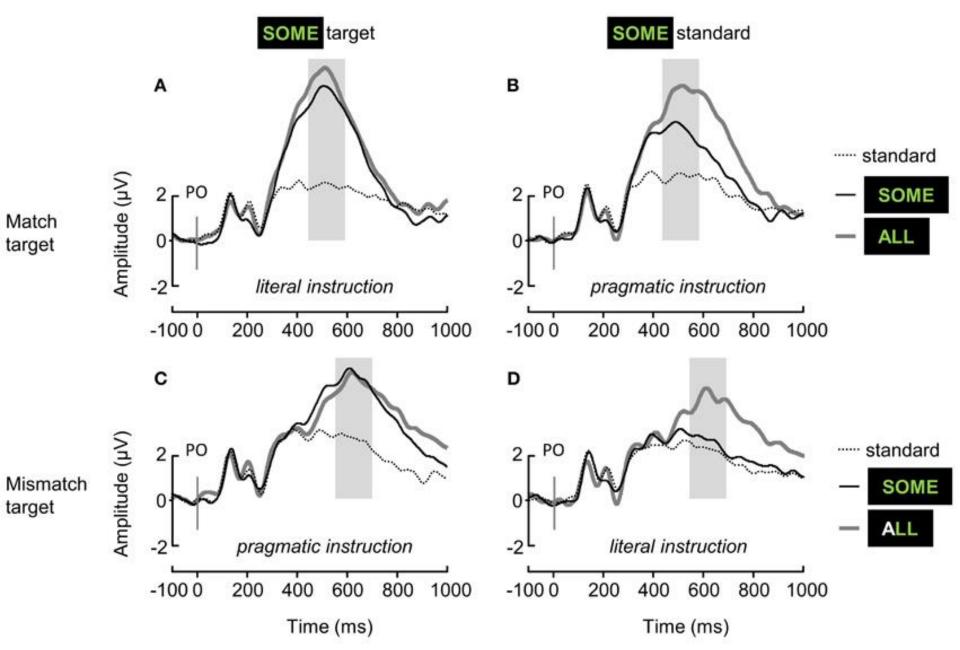


SOME

THREE



SOME



Barbet & Thierry (2016)

Barbet & Thierry (2016)

 Not trying to learn about the P300 or show that the P300 is the neural correlate of pragmatics

 Just using P300 as a tool to see which interpretation of SOME was activated Poster 14 on Wednesday night at XPrag

Drawbacks

Many of these tasks are unnatural

- Requires a clearly articulated psychological theory with direct predictions
 - ...whereas the hypothesis space for psychological theories of scalar implicature is very wide (Chemla & Singh, 2014)

Thank you!