

# Referential entropy influences overspecification: Evidence from production



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## Introduction & Hypothesis

### Specificity in referential communication

- **Grice's Maxim of Quantity** [1]: Speakers should produce only information that is strictly necessary for identifying the target
- However, it is possible to establish reference with either **minimally-specified** (MS; precise) or **over-specified** (OS; redundant) expressions
- Moreover, **speakers overspecify frequently** and systematically [e.g., 2-6]

**Q: Why do people overspecify?**

### Referential Entropy

- A measure of visual scene **complexity** based on number of potential targets that are consistent with the description at a given point in the referring expression
- Incoming **words can reduce referential entropy** to a greater or lesser extent [7]
- **Overspecification facilitates processing**, in general, and even more so when it reduces entropy efficiently [8]

**Hypothesis:** Speakers may include redundant information in order to help listeners restrict search space, and thereby reduce cognitive effort

## Methods

### Participants

- Current status: 41 pairs of native German speakers (mean age = 24.1, 48 female)
- Randomly assigned as Speaker or Listener

### Task

- Speaker and Listener see same set of objects, but in different spatial arrangements
- Speaker's task: Ask which side of the Listener's screen the target object appears on

### Stimuli

- Crossed **Necessary Adjective** (Colour, Pattern) X **Entropy Reduction Advantage** (Colour, Pattern, Equal) (6 items per condition)
- Intermixed with 3 kinds of fillers for total of 144 trials

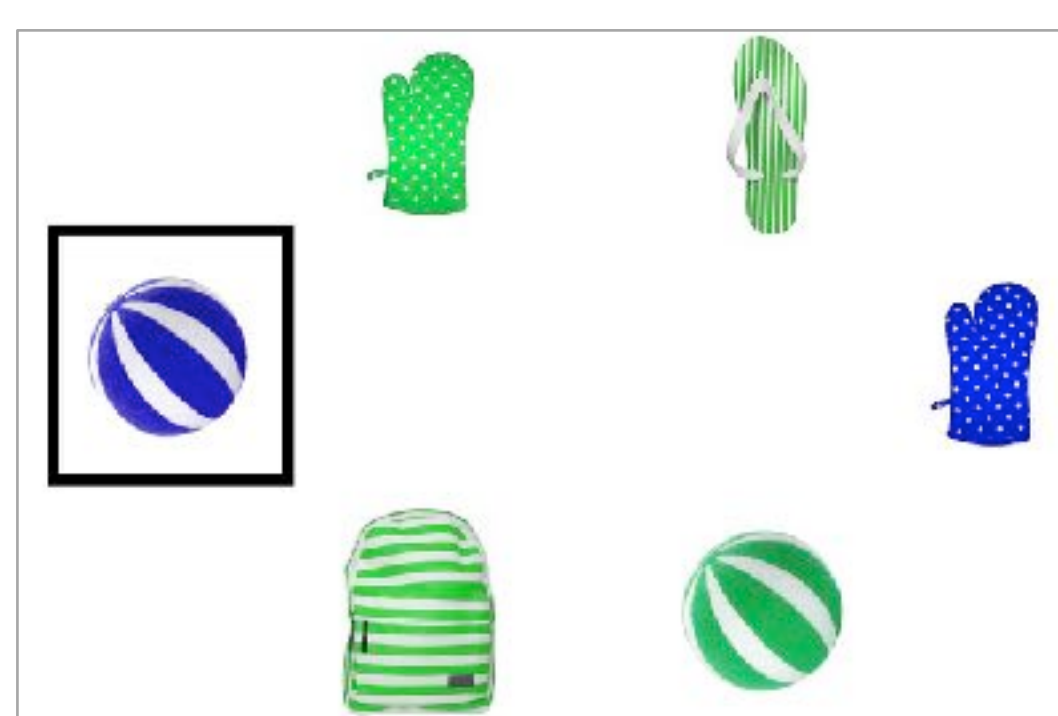
### Predictions

- Greatest OS rate should be found when redundant adjective reduces entropy more than necessary adjective (b & d)

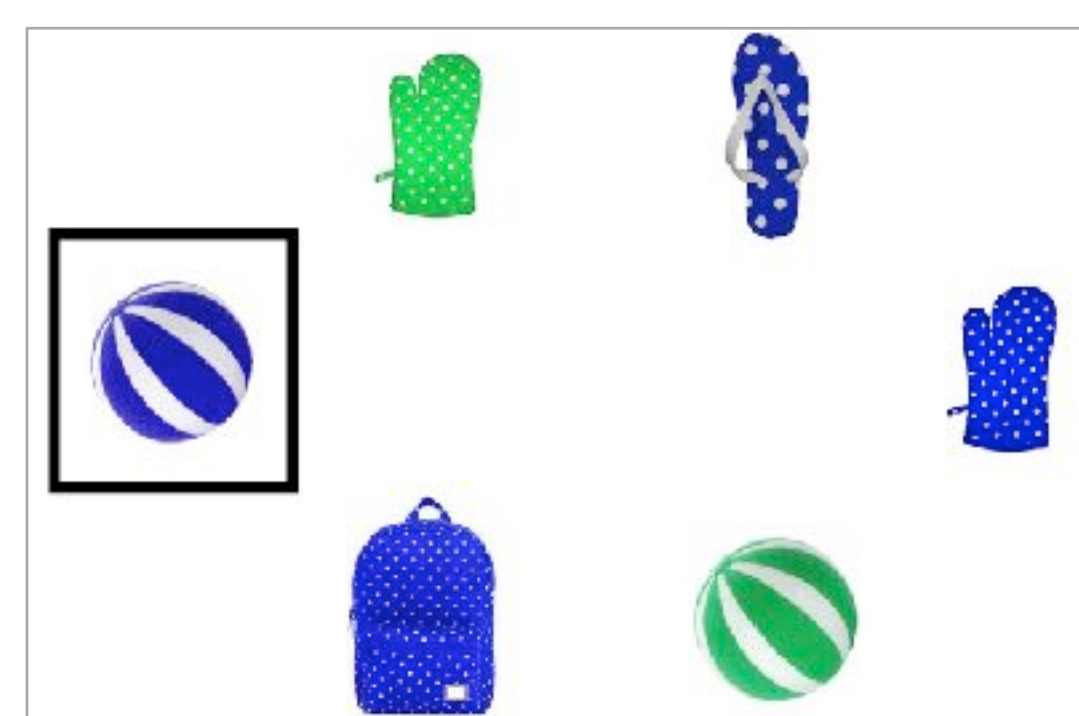
### Exclusion Criteria

- 4 speakers > 90% minimal specifications
- 2 speakers > 15% underspecifications (cf. <5%)
- Trials containing underspecifications or self-repairs of adjective/noun or order/amount of information conveyed (8.8%)
- Overspecifications primed by the immediately previous trial (i.e. identical word order) (32.6%)

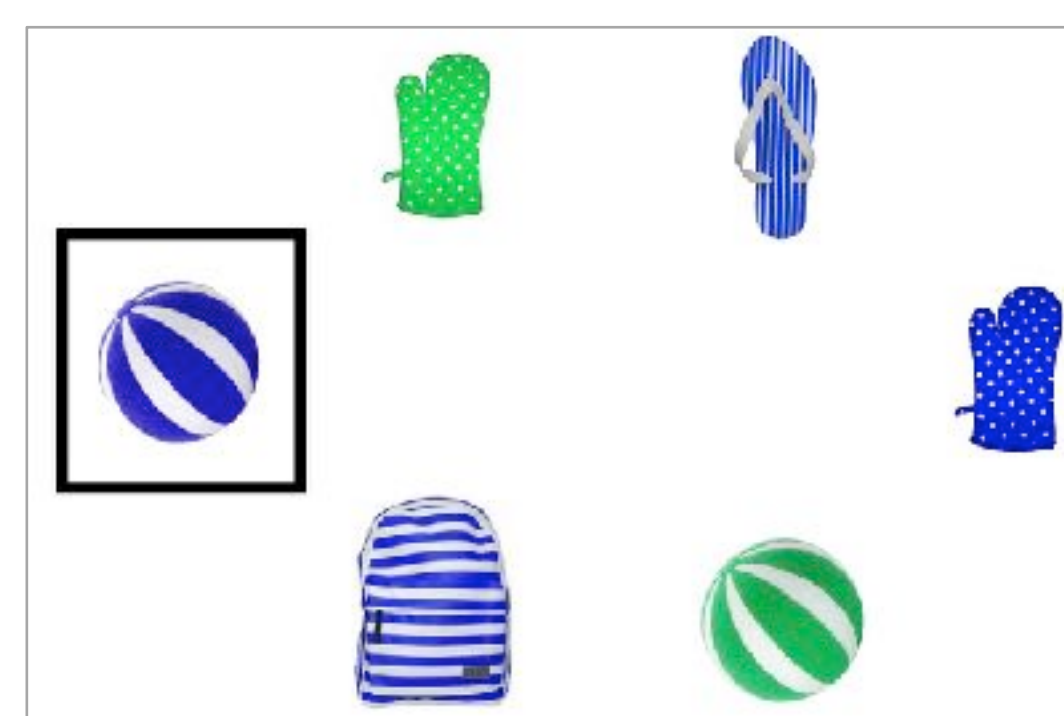
Colour Necessary



a. 2s 2c 4p  
Colour reduces entropy more



b. 2s 4c 2p  
Pattern reduces entropy more

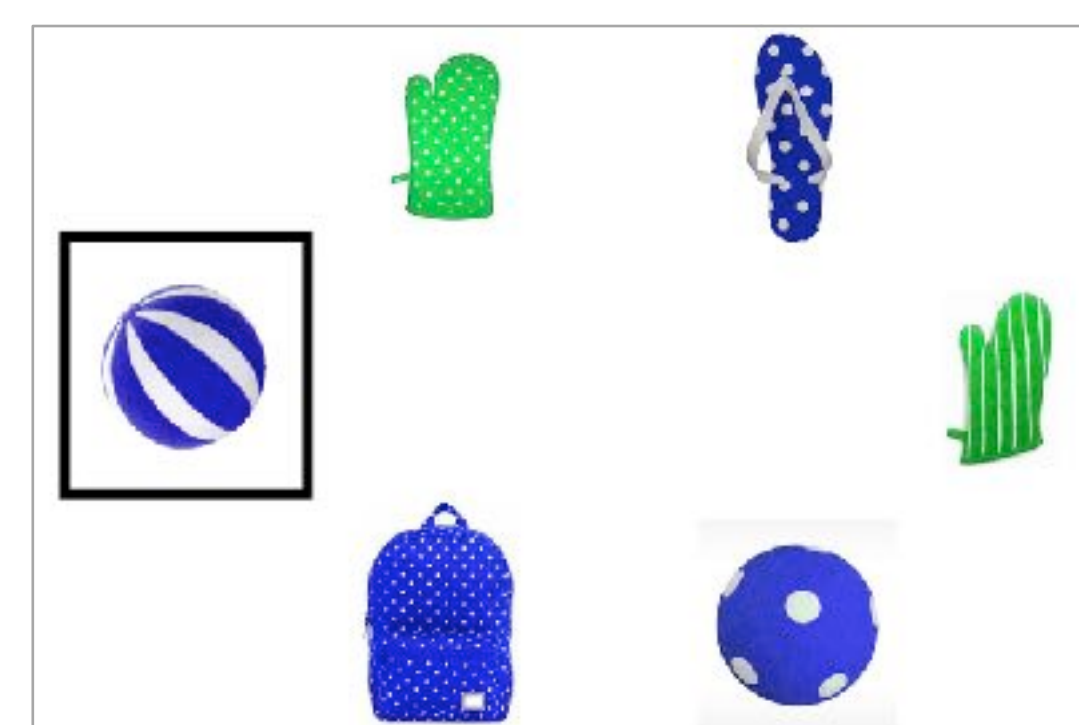


c. 2s 4c 4p  
Colour and Pattern reduce entropy equally

Pattern Necessary



d. 2s 2c 4p  
Colour reduces entropy more



e. 2s 4c 2p  
Pattern reduces entropy more



f. 2s 4c 4p  
Colour and Pattern reduce entropy equally

## Preliminary Results

### Listener Accuracy

- Mean = 98.3%

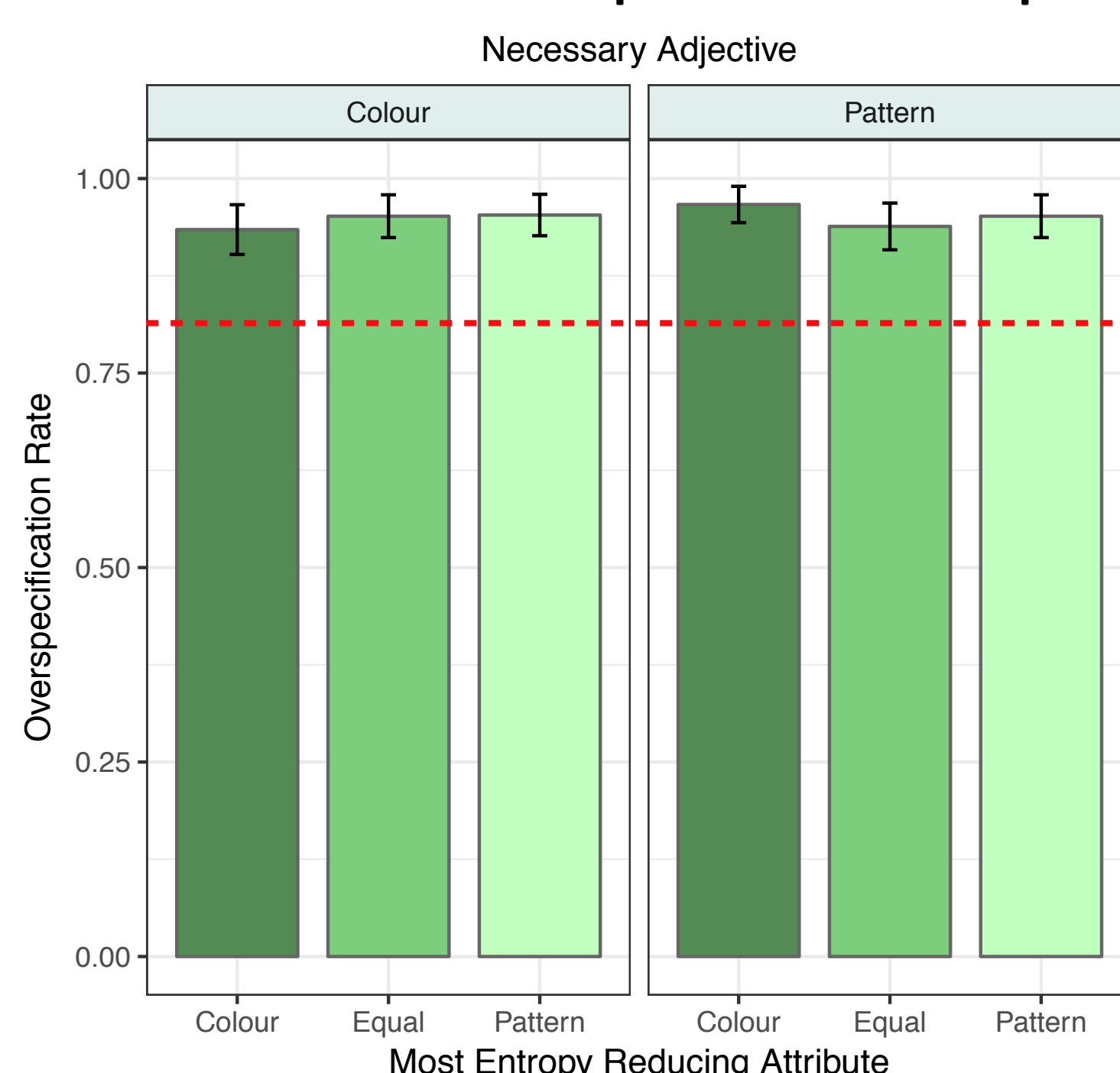
### Speaker Productions

- MS = 77.6%
- OS = 22.4%

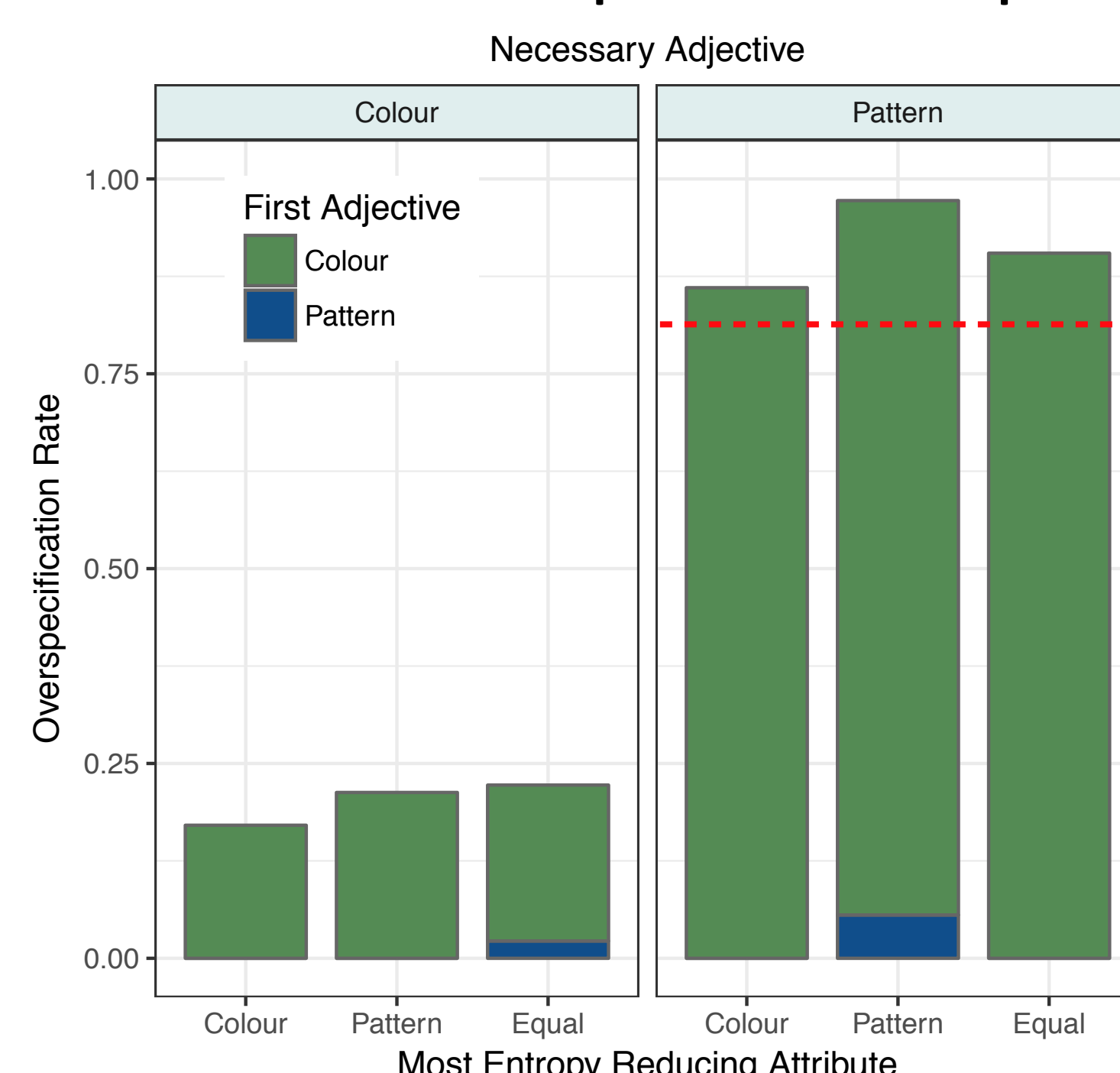
### Speakers were categorised into 3 groups

- **Universal OS Group** (N=14): OS rate > 80% for both Colour and Pattern Necessary items
- **Colour OS Group** (N=10): OS rate > 80% for Pattern Necessary items
- **Rational OS Group** (N=11): remainder of speakers

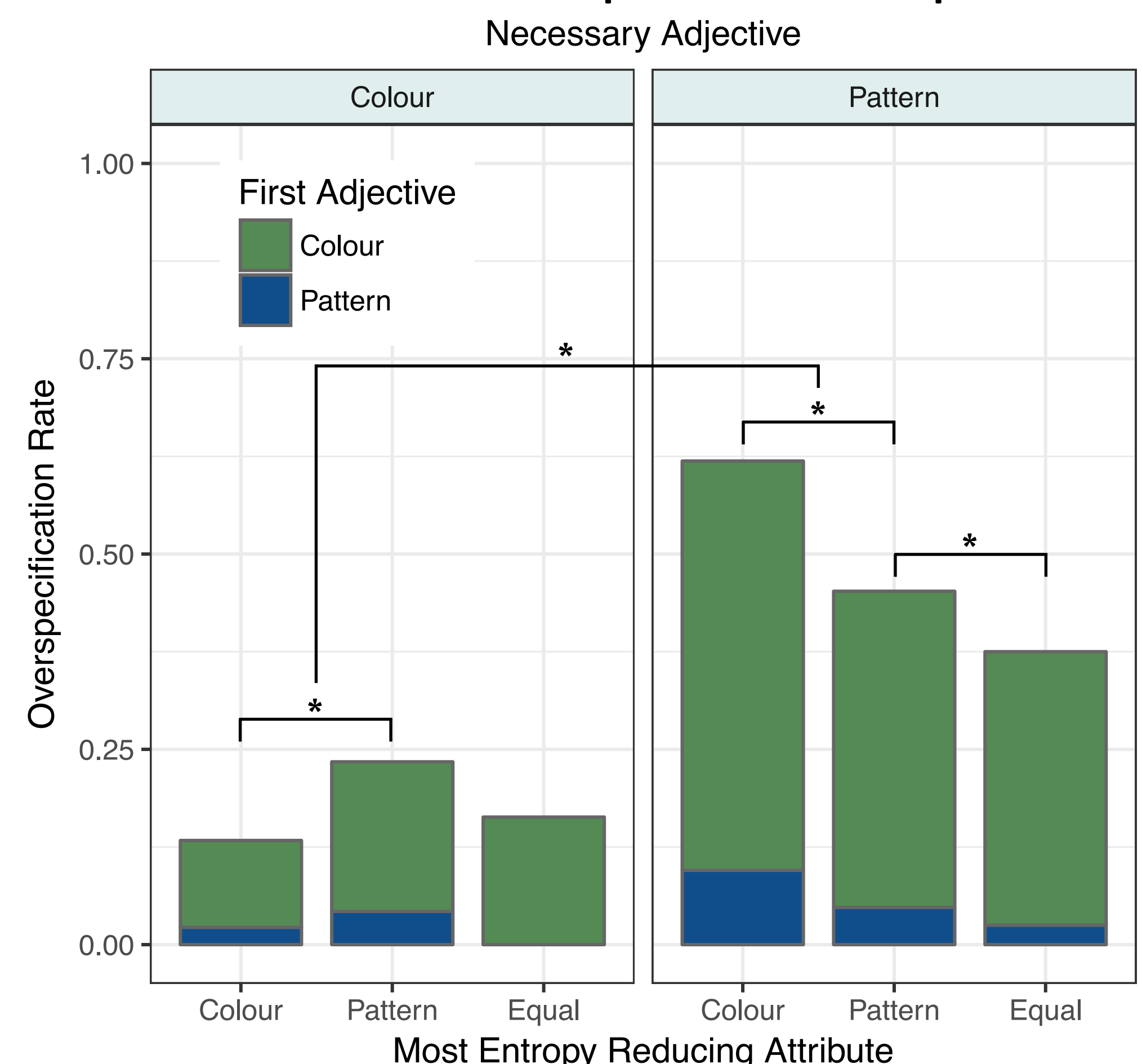
### Universal Overspecification Group



### Colour Overspecification Group



### Rational Overspecification Group



## References

- [1] Grice (1975) in Cole & Morgan
- [2] Pechmann (1989) *Linguistics*
- [3] Arts et al. (2011) *J Pragmat*
- [4] Koolen et al. (2013) *Cognitive Sci*
- [5] Tarenskeen et al. (2015) *Front Psych*
- [6] Rubio-Fernández (2016) *Front Psych*
- [7] Hale (2003) *J Psycholing Res*
- [8] Tourtouri et al. (2017) *CogSci*
- [9] Frank & Goodman (2012) *Science*

## Conclusion & Discussion

- Results contribute to growing evidence that speakers frequently use redundant information, and that this does not adversely affect listeners' performance (listener accuracy at ceiling)
- Individual differences in use of redundant information may reflect differing strategies
  - Universal OS may be a strategy to minimise speaker effort
  - Colour OS may be "low cost" for both Speakers and Listeners due to language-wide frequency of colour modification and/or visual salience of colour
  - OS may be a rational strategy when redundant information reduces entropy [cf. 9]

### Ongoing Analyses

- Does the Entropy Reduction Advantage manipulation influence word order preferences?
- For instance, fronting the maximally entropy reducing word (noun or adjective)?
- Data collection is under way, so stay tuned!