



# Modeling Noisy-Channel Language Processing with Incremental and Approximate Probabilistic Inference



Thomas Hikaru Clark (thclark@mit.edu), Jacob Vigly, Roger Levy, Edward Gibson — MIT Brain and Cognitive Sciences

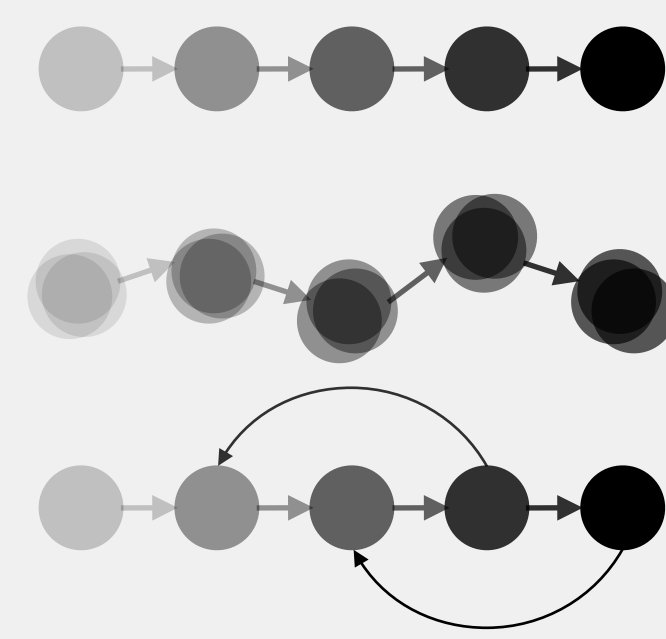
## Background

Comprehension of Anomalous Utterances as Rational (Bayesian) Inference [1] [2] :

**Utterance**  $u$  : the boy licked the ball . **Intended meaning**  $w$  : ?

$$P(w | u) = \frac{P(w) \cdot P(u | w)}{\sum_{w'} P(w') \cdot P(u | w')}$$

- Comprehenders are sensitive to **prior probability** of intended meanings and ...
- Likelihood** of different **error operations** (e.g. insertions vs. deletions)
- Limitations of current accounts**: level of analysis, cognitive plausibility, fine-grained predictions for arbitrary inputs



### Our Goal

An implemented, algorithmic-level account of noisy-channel language comprehension that uses **incremental** and **approximate** inference and supports **reanalysis**.

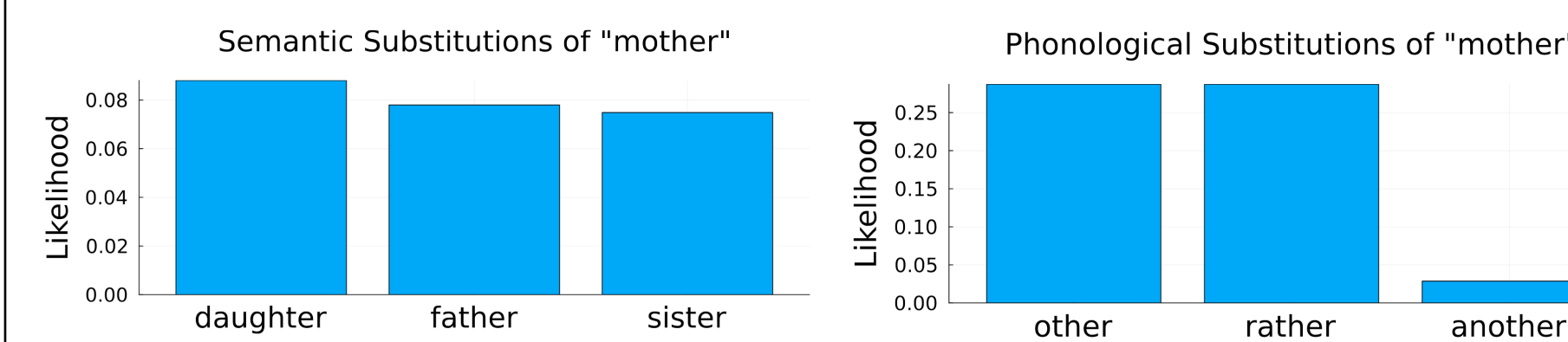
## Generative Model and Inference Algorithm

### Generative Model

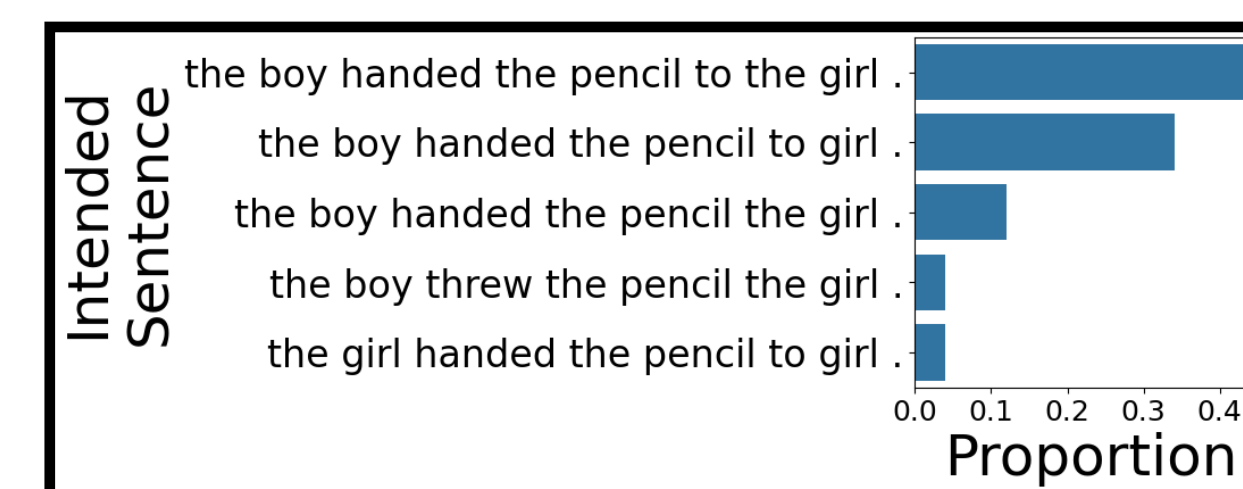
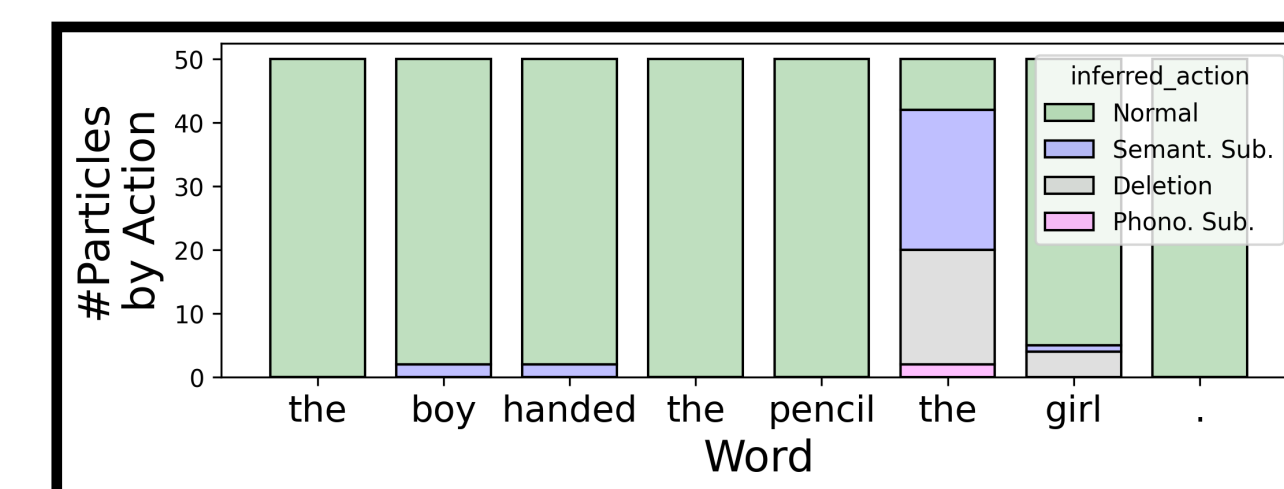
- Language Model Prior (GPT-2, restricted vocabulary)

$$P(w_t | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{t-1})$$

- Error Model Likelihood (Normal, Substitutions, Deletions, Insertions)



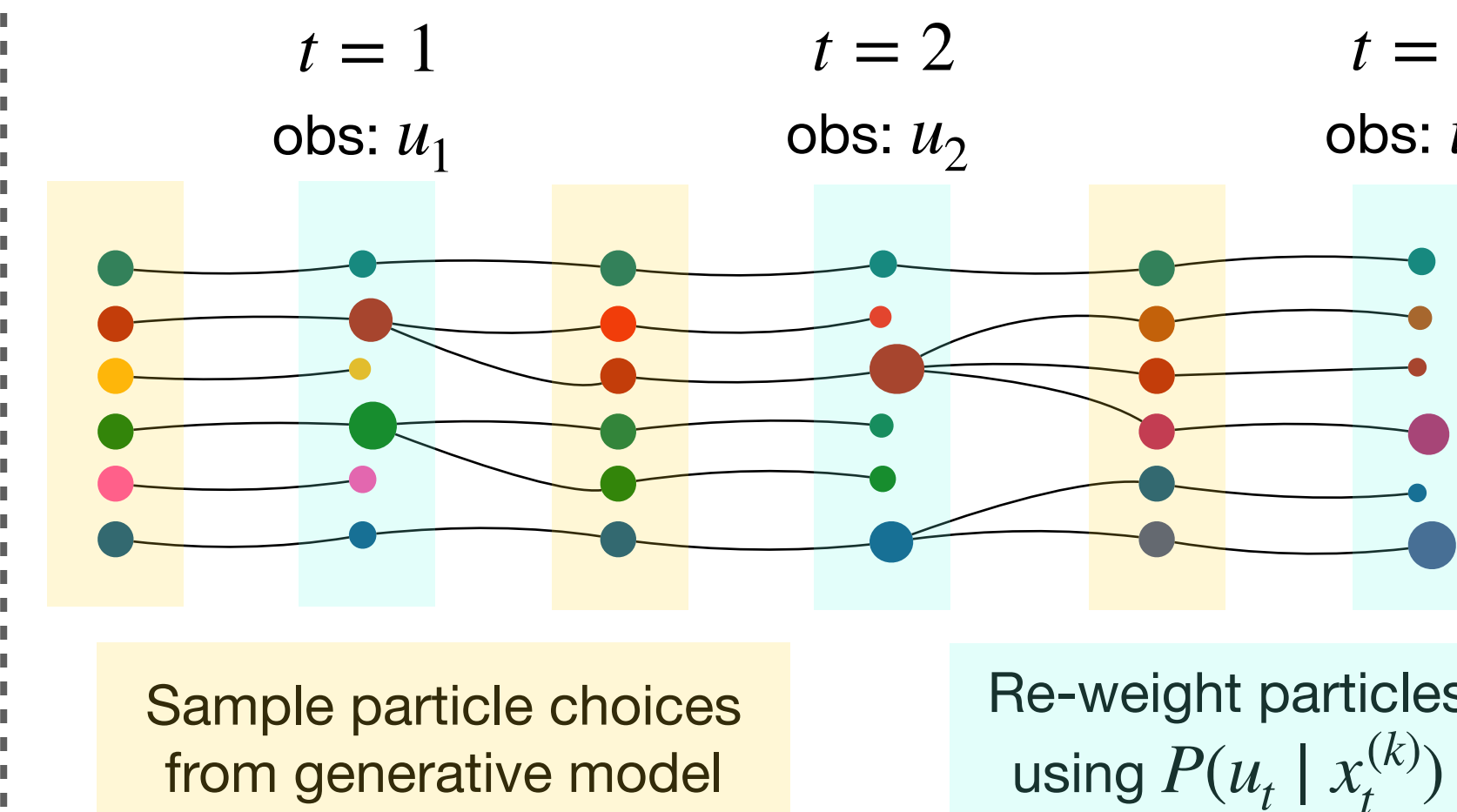
$$\frac{P(a_t | \text{action prior})}{P(u_t | w, a_t)}$$



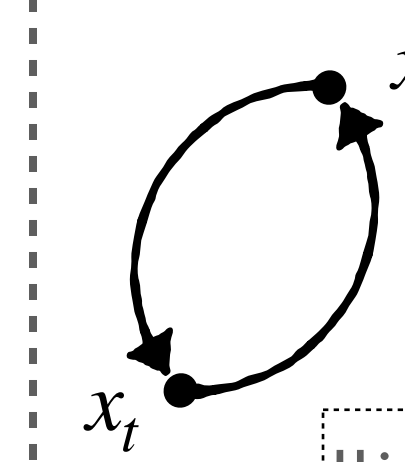
### Incremental, Approximate Inference

Noisy-Channel Comprehension  $\approx$  posterior inference for latent variables given observed utterance  $u_1 \dots u_t$

Particle Filter: Each **particle**  $x_t^{(k)}$  represents a hypothesis about the intended sentence and errors



### Reanalysis as Monte Carlo Rejuvenation



u: the boy licked the ball .  
w: the boy **kicked** the ball .  
a: - - sub - - -

**Metropolis-Hastings Acceptance Probability**

$$\frac{P(x_t') q(x_t | x_t')}{P(x_t) q(x_t' | x_t)}$$

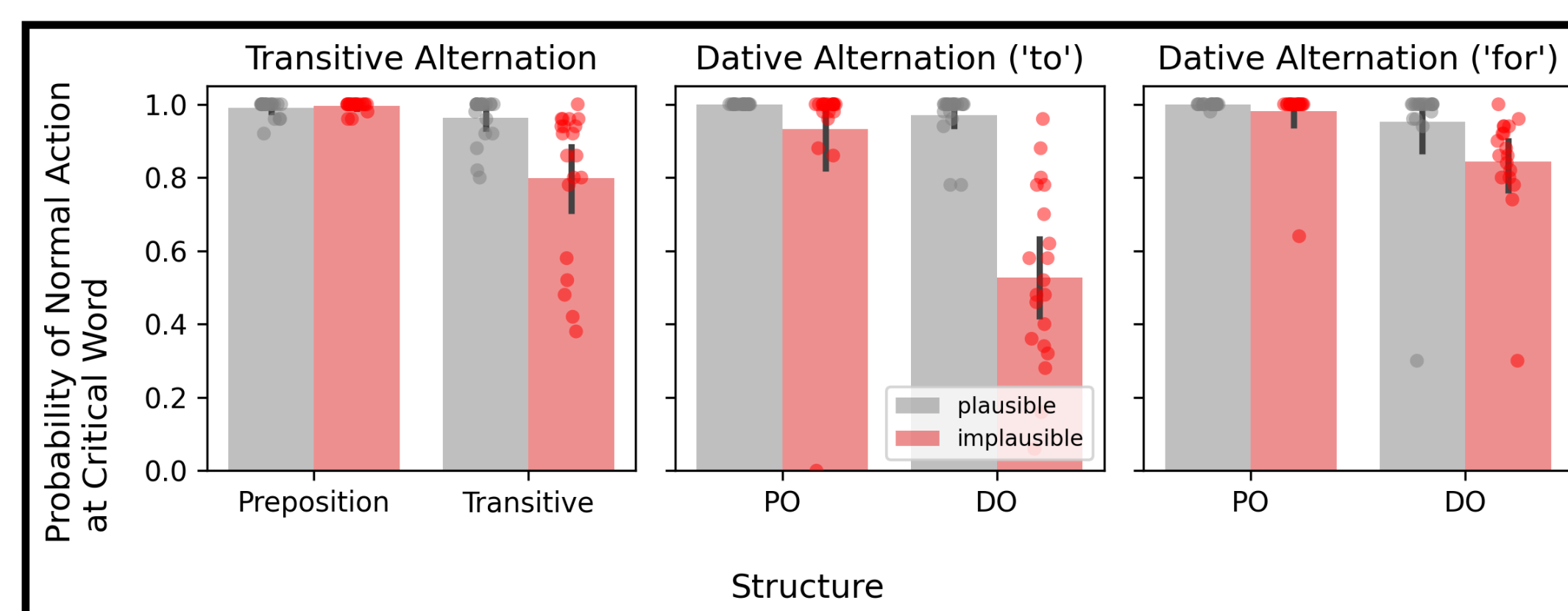
- Provides a mechanism for reanalysis of earlier commitments
- Revised words are not necessarily incrementally surprising words
- Prediction: readers may regress to regions where rejuvenation acceptance is more likely

## Model Results: Qualitative Match to Prior Human Data

### 1. Coarse Inferences

Condition	Sentence
DO-Plausible	The mother gave the daughter the candle .
DO-Implausible	The mother gave the candle the daughter .
PO-Plausible	The mother gave the candle to the daughter .
PO-Implausible	The mother gave the daughter to the candle .
Trans-Implausible	The lasagna defrosted the microwave .
Intrans-Implausible	The microwave defrosted in the lasagna .

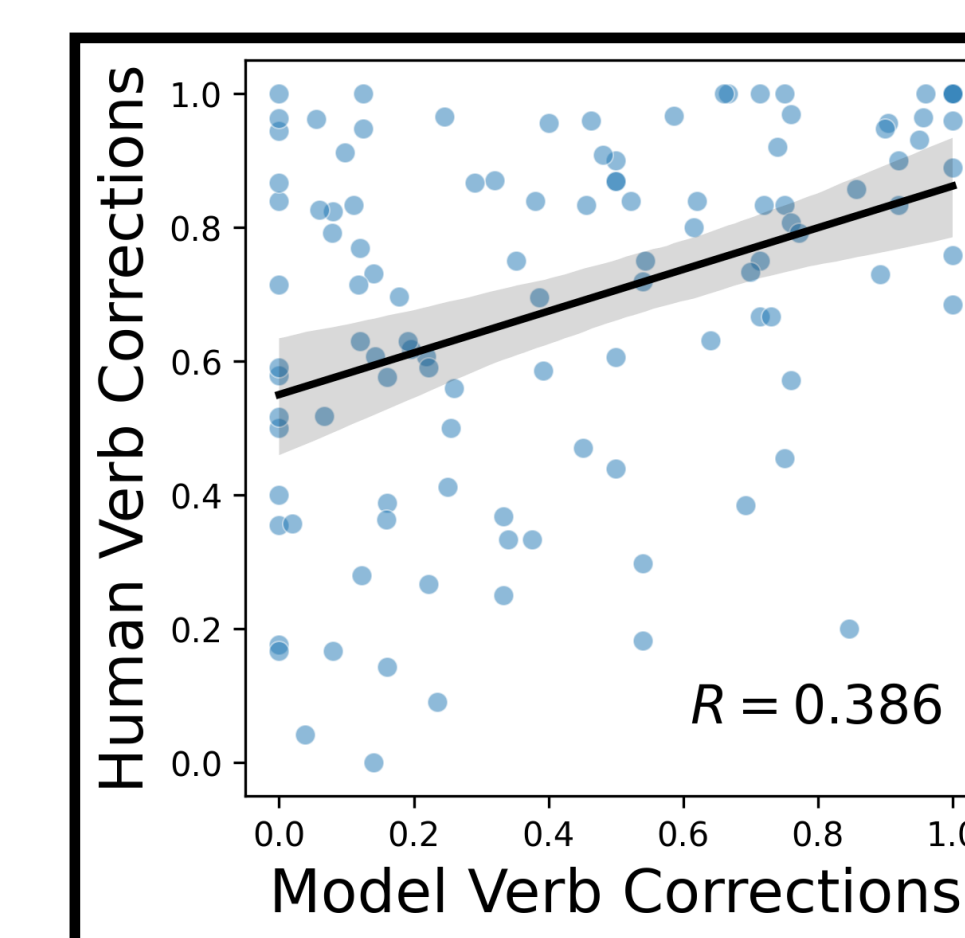
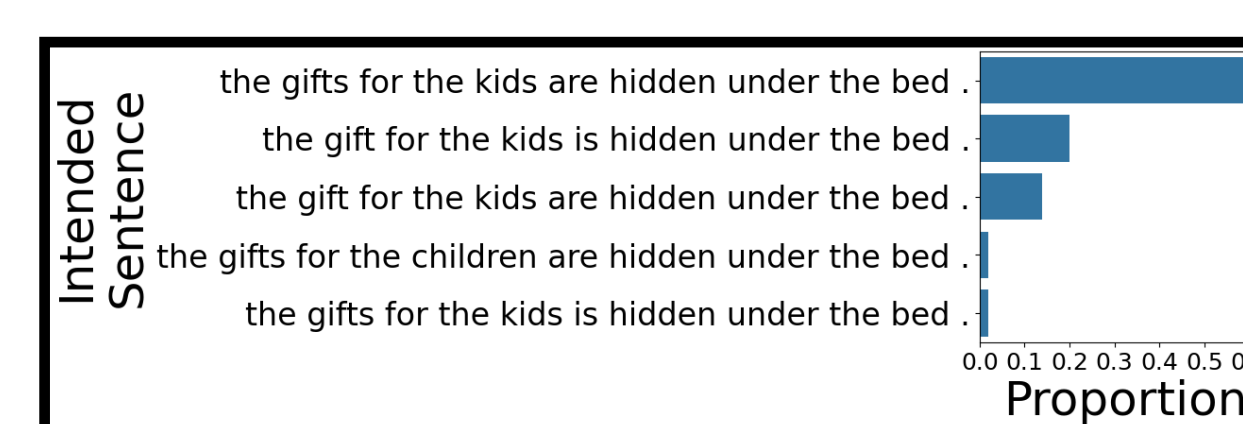
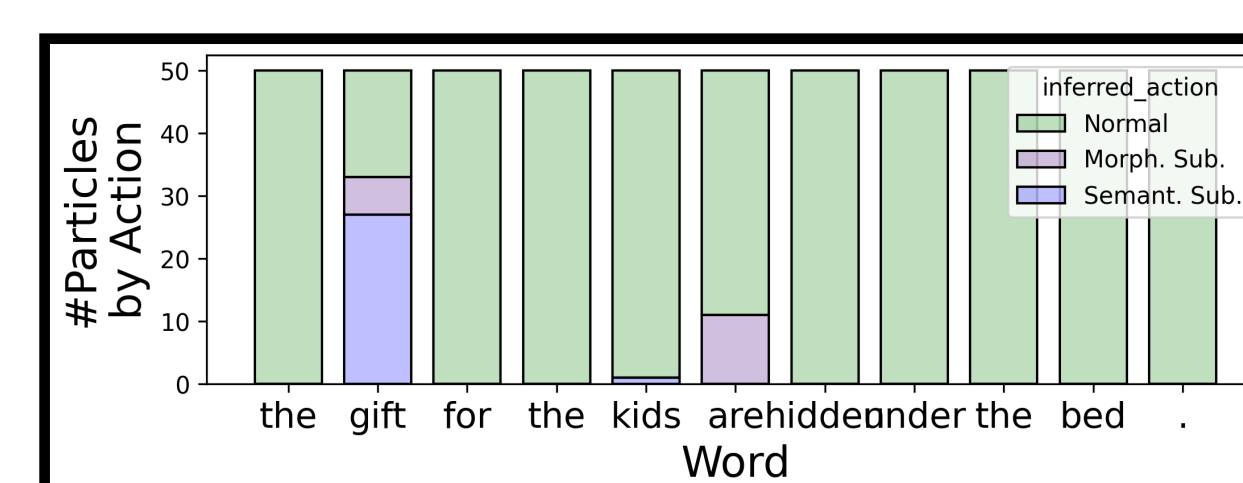
- [1] found more non-literal interpretations for implausible DO and Transitive conditions
- Extract "literal interpretations" from model as inferred "normal" action for  $a_t$  at start of second noun phrase
- Model shows same qualitative pattern as human participants



### 2. Fine-Grained Inferences

Condition	Sentence
Singular-Singular-Plural	The gift for the kid are hidden under the bed .
Singular-Plural-Plural	The gift for the kids are hidden under the bed .
Singular-Singular-Plural	The location of the star are recorded by astronomers .
Singular-Plural-Plural	The location of the stars are recorded by astronomers .

- [2] found more verb corrections when the subject phrase had higher prior
- For each item, extract model posterior for actions at subject and at verb
- Model preference for verb correction correlates with human preference — without fitting model parameters to human data



## Future Work

- Model different reanalysis strategies [4]
- Learning new error operations [5]
- L2 comprehension as Noisy-Channel inferences [3]
- Modeling the effect of cognitive resource constraints

