# Anaphoric Structure Emerges Between Neural Networks

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Anaphors are ubiquitous across human language. Almost every language uses **pronouns** and **ellipsis**, despite the potential **ambiguity** these structures introduce:

- Where did she go?
- Mary sings and John does too.

Why is this? Likely because they enable more **efficient** communication – speakers can omit inferable content, the listener can still recover the intended meaning (Levinson, 2000; MacDonald, 2013; Gibson et al., 2019).

## We show how anaphoric structure can emerge between networks without any explicit efficiency pressure

## The Model

Reconstruction game (Lewis, 1970)

Sender ('speaker') and Receiver ('listener')



#### Meanings

Concatenation of 5 roles: (*subj*<sub>1</sub>, *verb*<sub>1</sub>, *conj*, *subj*<sub>2</sub>, *verb*<sub>2</sub>)

#### Neural agents can learn languages with anaphoric structure

We train a listener agent on languages with:

a) no anaphoric structure ("no elision")

- b) overt anaphoric structure ("**pronouns**")
- c) elided anaphoric structure ("pro-drop")

All 3 are learned, but:

References

- at different speeds
- with different degrees of **ambiguity** for the listener



Predictive Ambiguity: Listener's entropy over possible words in a role

Gitson, E., Fatrall, R., Frantadozi, S. P., Dantricha, L., Mahzwald, K., Bergen, L., & Levy, R. (2019). How efficiency shops human lengance. Tender in Cognitive Science, 23(5), 389–400. Sci. Vaci. Sci. Nat., 44, 223–270. Lewis, D. (1906). Notwellist recherches us to distribution formals. Bull. Soc. Youd. Sci. Nat., 44, 223–270. Lewis, D. (1906). Convention: A philosophical study. John Wiley & Sons. Lewisnon, S. C. (2000). Presumptive meanings: The theory of generalized conversational implicative. WIT press. MacDonald, M. C. (2013). How language production shapes language form and comprehension. Frontiers in psychology, 4, 226. Shannon, C. E. (1948). A mathematical theory of communication. The Bell System Technical Journal, 27(3), 379–423. How can we tell if a signal has something like an anaphor?

- 1) It's more ambiguous for the listener: Predictive Ambiguity
- 2) The speaker uses unique tokens (like pronouns) to refer to redundancy: Signal Uniqueness
  - Forms like she and they are used only to express redundancy
  - Look for substrings (n-grams) in the signals that only appear with redundant meanings

3) A signal is shorter, like ellipsis: Signal Length

Mary played the violin and John <del>played</del> the piano

## We find higher ambiguity and signal uniqueness for redundant meanings, consistent with anaphors like pronouns

Adding an efficiency pressure increases the prevalence of these structures, but doesn't appear to be required for anaphoric structure to emerge





### Future work

Will a richer semantics in the meaning space encourage the emergence of **pro-drop**?

Full paper

