

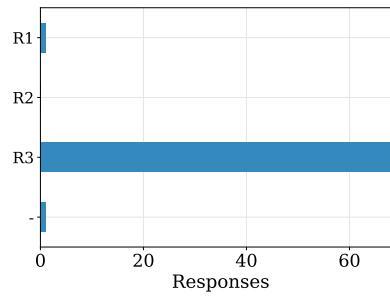
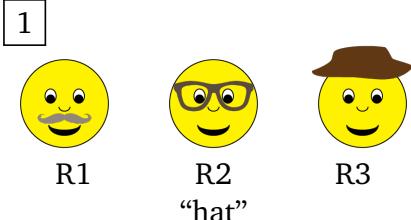
Reference game results and analysis

Chris Potts, Ling 130a/230a: Introduction to semantics and pragmatics, Winter 2025

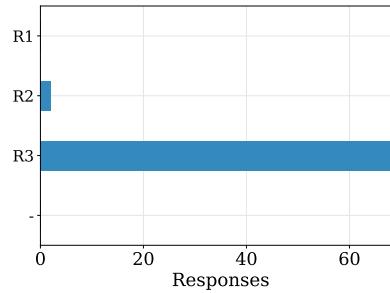
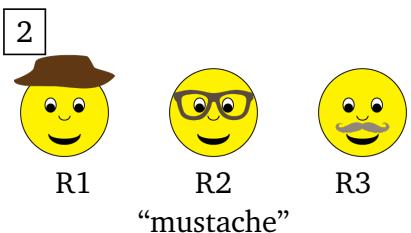
Feb 20

This handout reports on the reference games experiment we did in class on February 11.

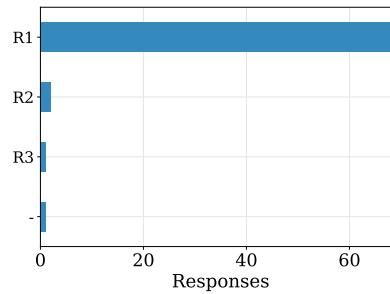
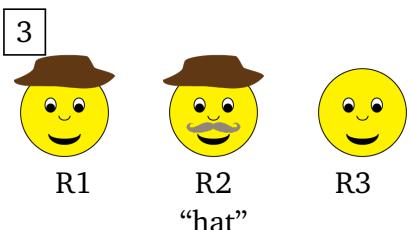
1 Results ($N = 73$)



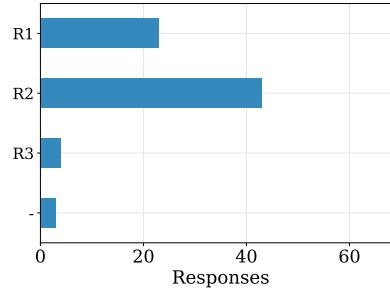
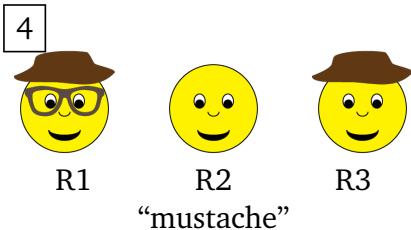
Purely truth conditional; expecting 'R3'.



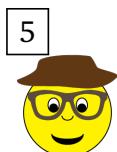
Purely truth-conditional; expecting 'R3'.



Expecting 'R1' because 'R2' could be 'mustache'.



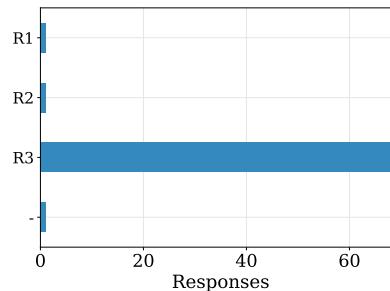
Impossible; maybe expecting 'R2' since others have named properties.



R1

R2
“glasses”

R3



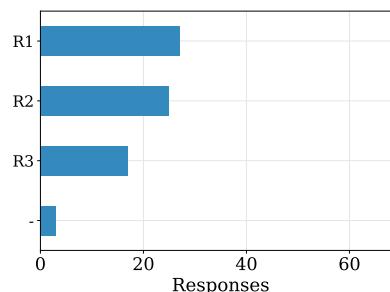
Expecting ‘R3’ because ‘R1’ could be ‘hat’



R1

R2
“glasses”

R3



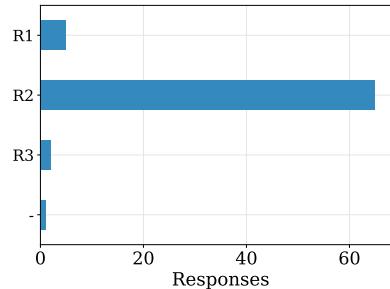
Unavoidable ambiguity; expecting ‘R1’ or ‘R3’, but ‘R1’ is a non-literal choice.



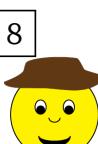
R1

R2
“mustache”

R3



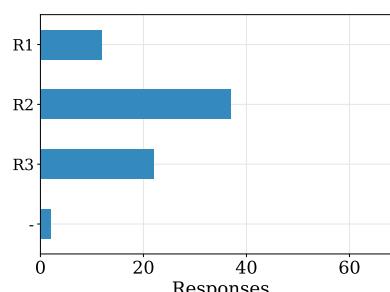
Expecting ‘R2’ because R3 could be ‘glasses’.



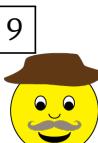
R1

R2
“mustache”

R3



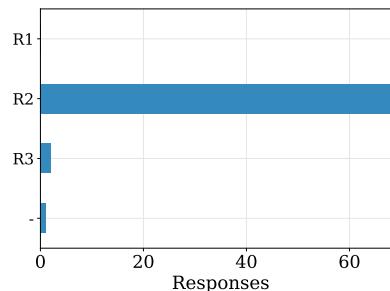
Very complex; in theory, expecting ‘R2’ because R1 is ‘hat’ and R3 is ‘glasses’.



R1

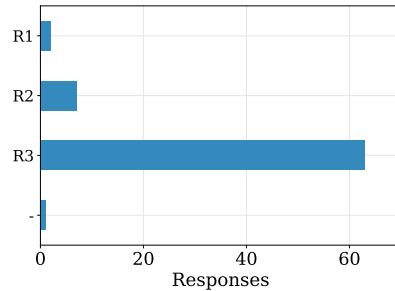
R2
“glasses”

R3



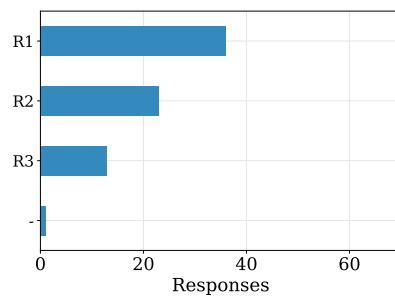
Purely truth conditional; expecting ‘R2’.

10



Expecting 'R3'; prep for next item.

11



Very complex; in theory, expecting R1 because R3 is 'mustache', which makes R2 'hat'.