


1 Problematic conversations

1. <https://plus.google.com/112461005502186454902/posts/EVvcG719D11>


**Jordan Boyd-Graber**
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Impressed that Michael Jordan has five papers.


Zoubin Ghahramani originally shared:
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As Tamara points out, I'm technically correct (the best kind of correct), but cannot count. While Mike does have five papers this year, he also has one more. :)

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2. <https://xkcd.com/630/> (hat tip to [Language Log](#))



WHILE IT'S TECHNICALLY TRUE,
I WISH SHE'D STOP PREFACING
EVERY SENTENCE WITH THAT.

Hover text: "She also starts every letter with 'Dear Future <Your Name>' "

3. From *The Pink Panther Strikes Again*.

Clouseau: Does your dog bite?
 Hotel Clerk: No.
 Clouseau: [bowing down to pet the dog] Nice doggie.
 [Dog barks and bites Clouseau in the hand]
 Clouseau: I thought you said your dog did not bite!
 Hotel Clerk: That is not my dog.

4. The Rogers and Norton [2011] “artful dodger” paper

5. From the Galantucci and Roberts [2014] “crossed conversations” paper.

Pair A

Participant A1



Participant A2



Crossing



Participant B1



Participant B2

Pair B

The yellow extract-indicator for B1 should be one line higher.

1.1 The Gricean principle of cooperativeness

“Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged” [Grice, 1975, pg. 45].

Two (of four) maxims:

- *Quantity*: Be exactly as informative as required.
- *Relation*: Be relevant.

2 Anaphora as a clue

6. Semantic vs. discourse constraints. Adaptation by Allen [1995, pg. 435] of Wilks [1975]. (Also discussed in Hirst [1981, pg. 55].)

John drank the wine on the table. It was brown and round.

7. Evidence for discourse segments and their (in)accessibility.

Example adapted from Sidner [1979].

7(a)

1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. It took almost three weeks before I finally got it.

7(b)

1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.

7(c)

1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
8. They combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

7(d) These phenomena cannot be completely explained by the presence of the cue phrase “anyway”.

1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
8. Anyway, they combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

8. Example appears in Grosz and Sidner [1986] credited to Polanyi and Scha “forthcoming”, although the published versions of Polanyi and Scha that I was able to find give a similar but longer discourse.

8(a) John came by and left the groceries.

8(b) Stop that you kids.

8(c) And I put them away after he left.

3 The importance of intention recognition

9. Example from Grishman [1986, pg. 157].

- A1: Do you know when the train to Boston leaves?
B1: Yes.
A2: I want to know when the train to Boston leaves.
B2: I understand.

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