

An Experimental Assessment of Embodied Spatial Language Grounding

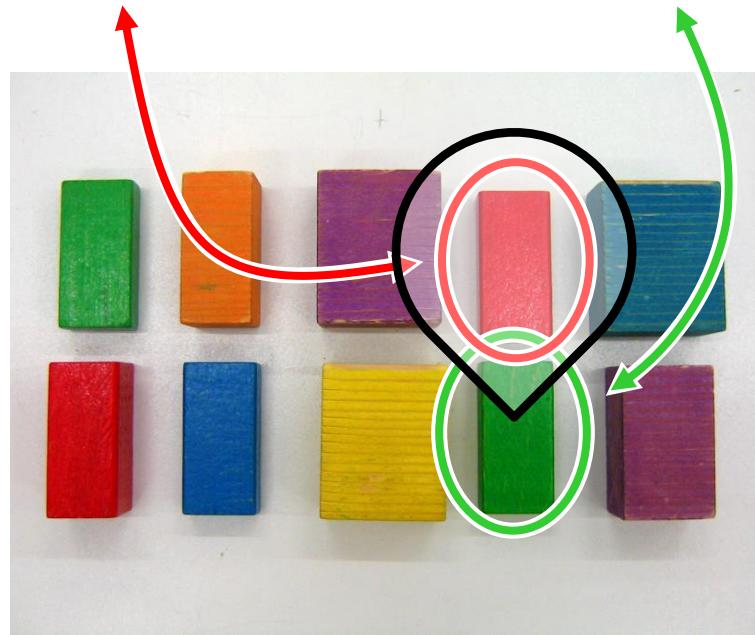
JONAS LINS

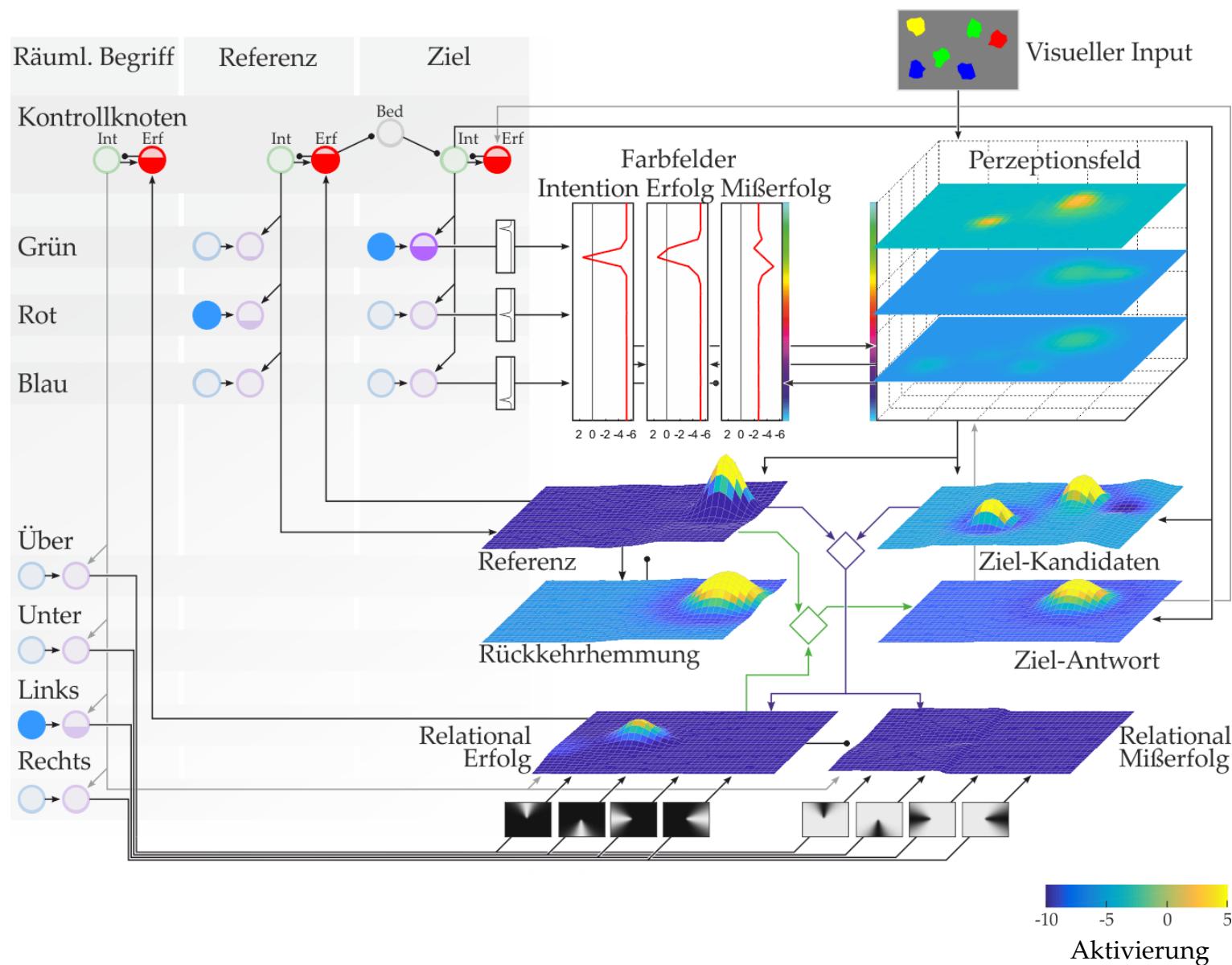
Target

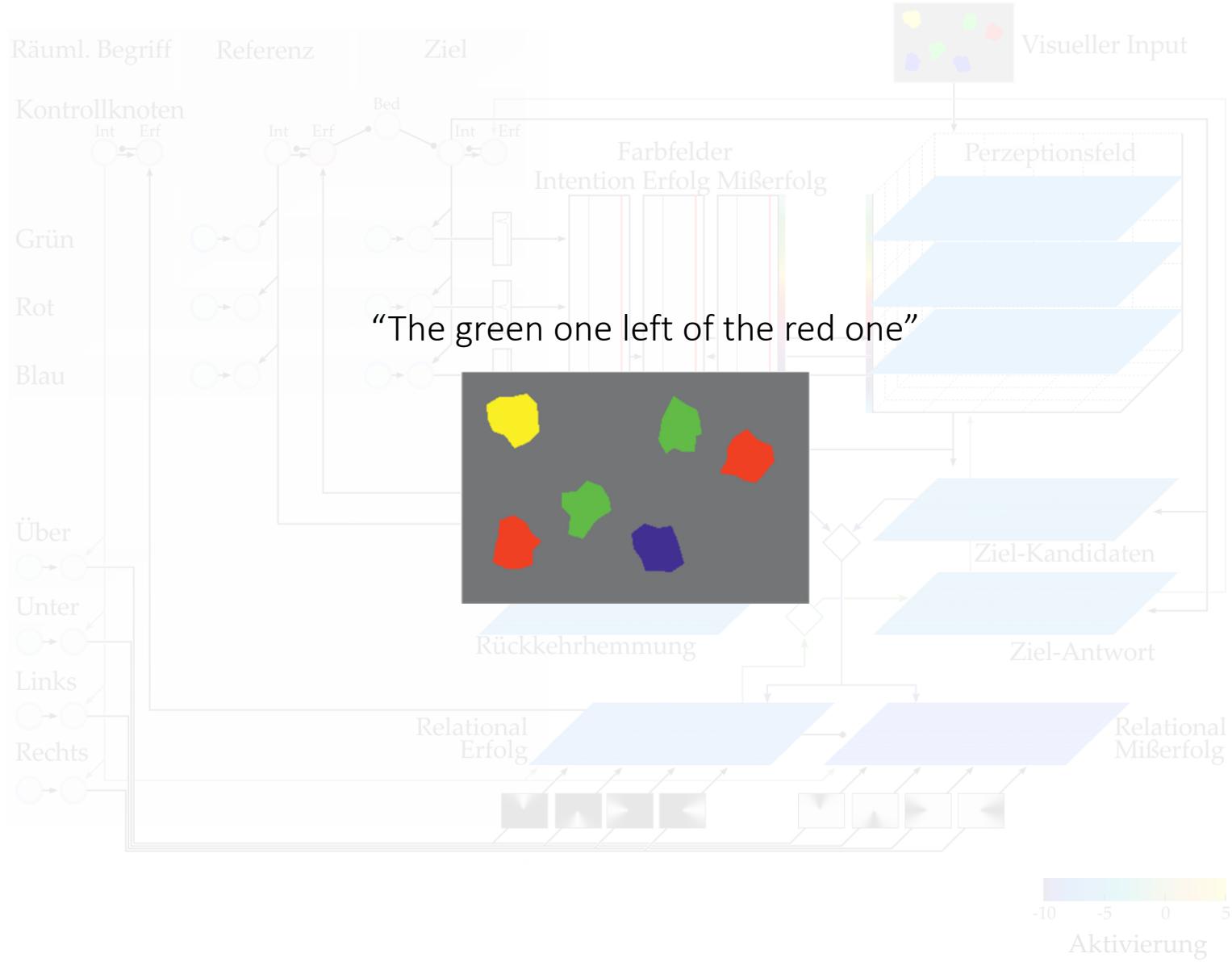
Spatial term

Reference

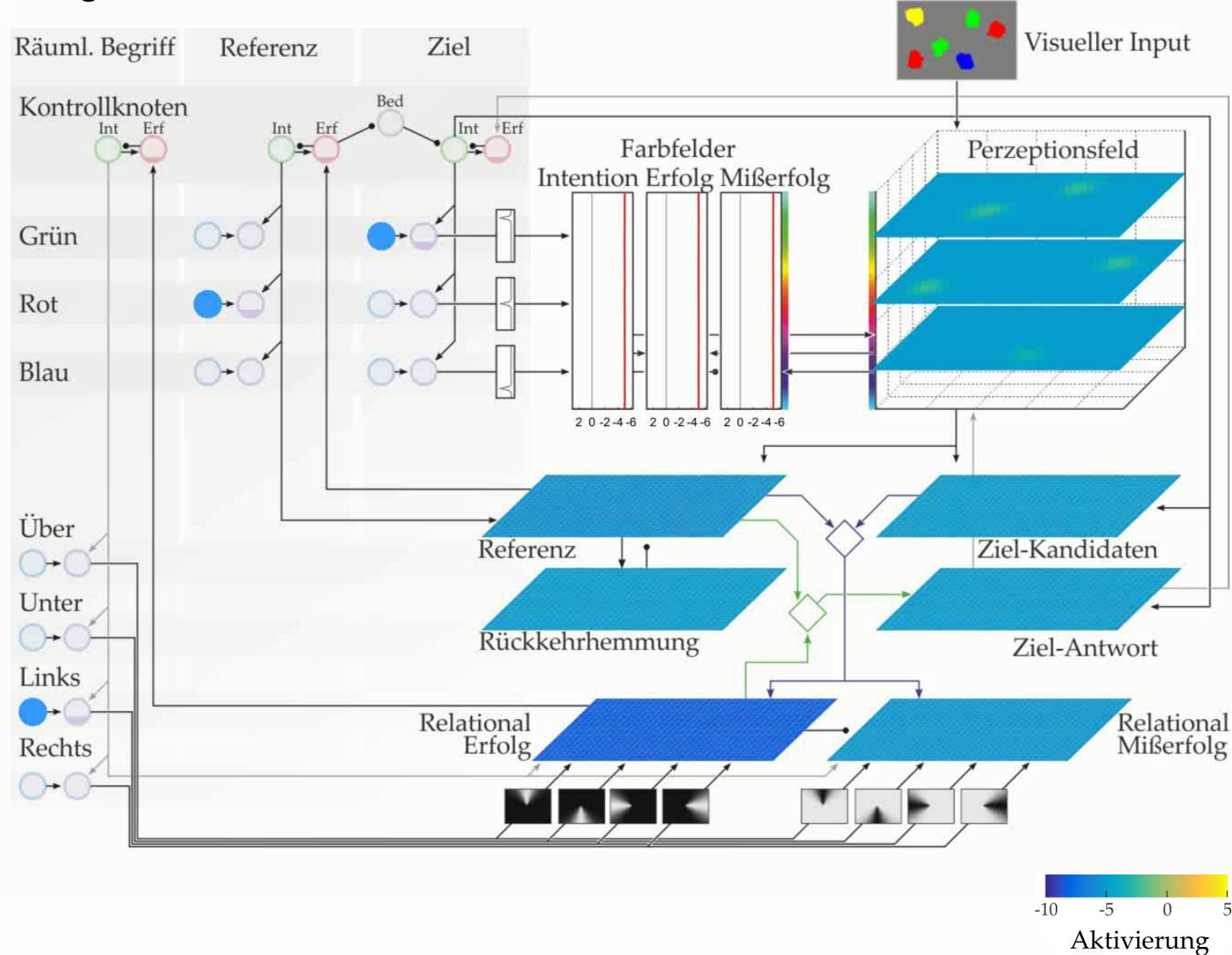
„The red block above the green block.“



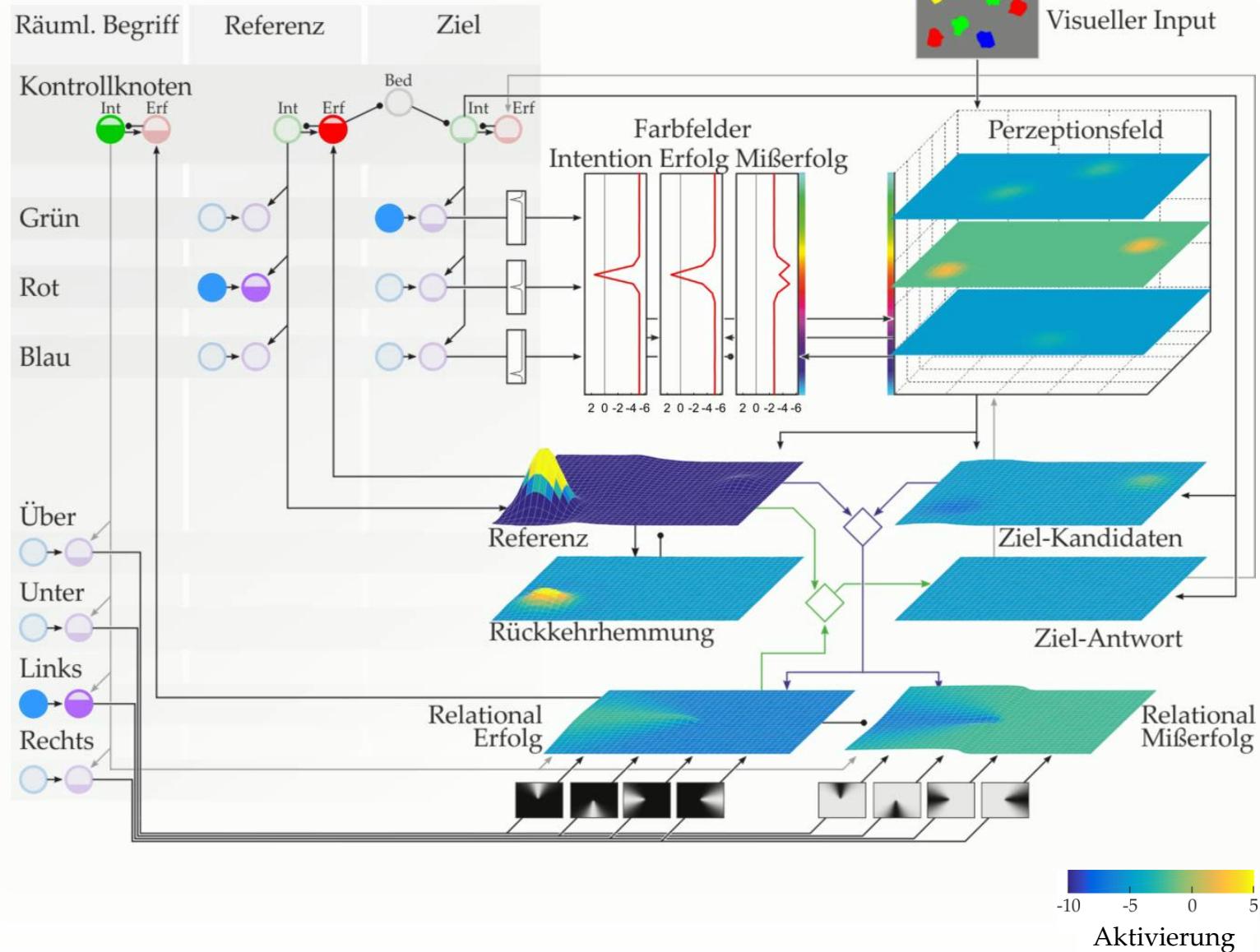




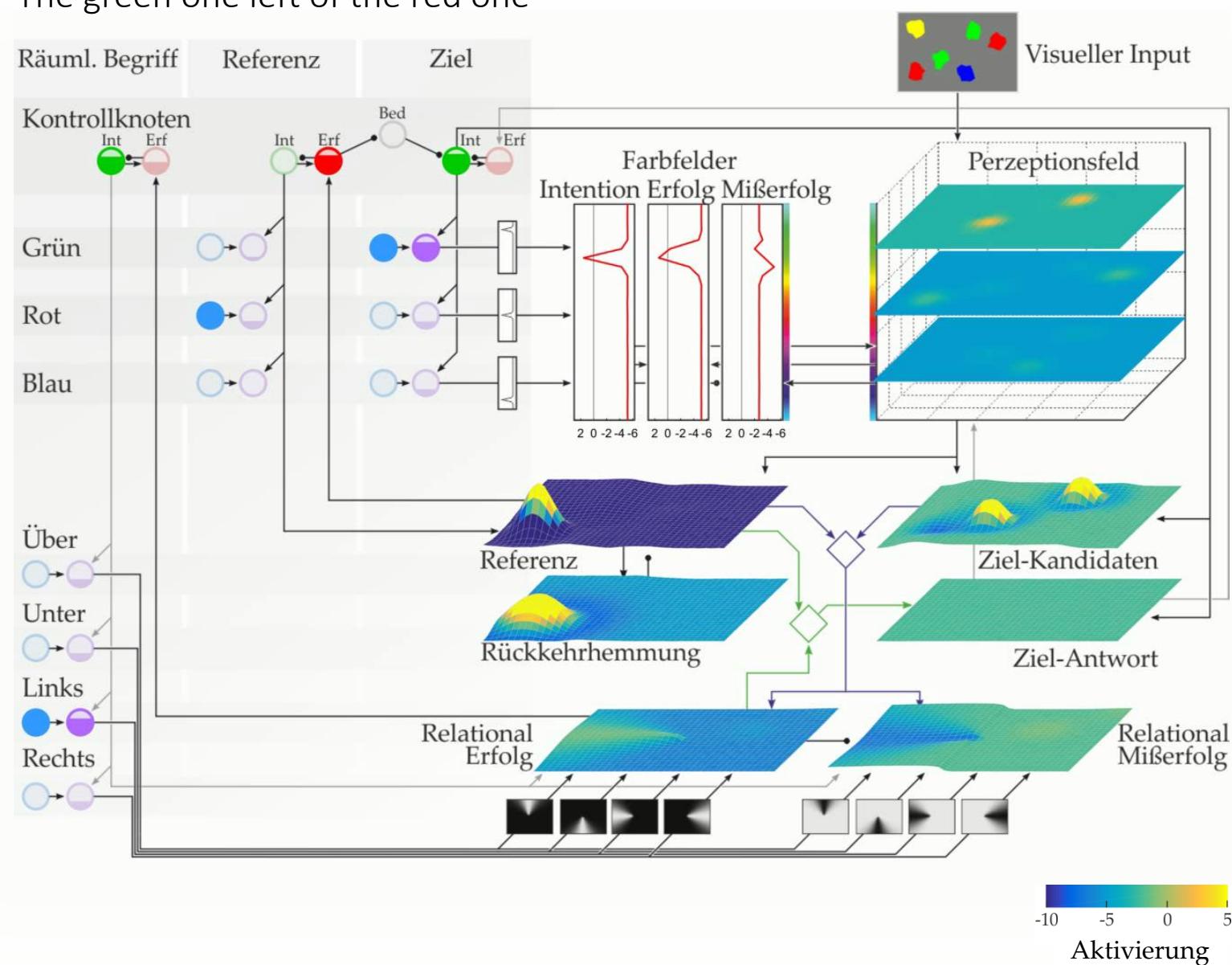
"The green one left of the red one"



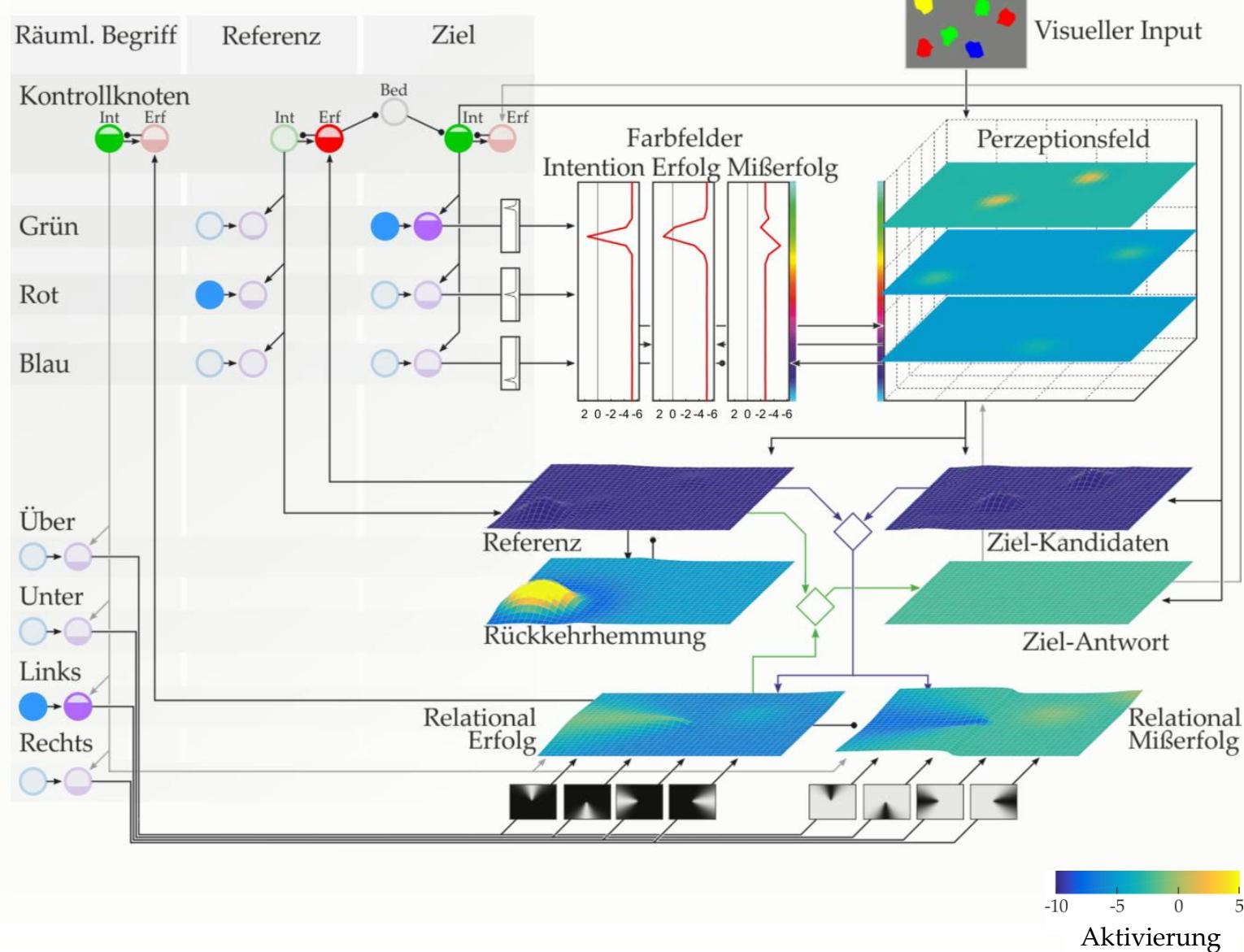
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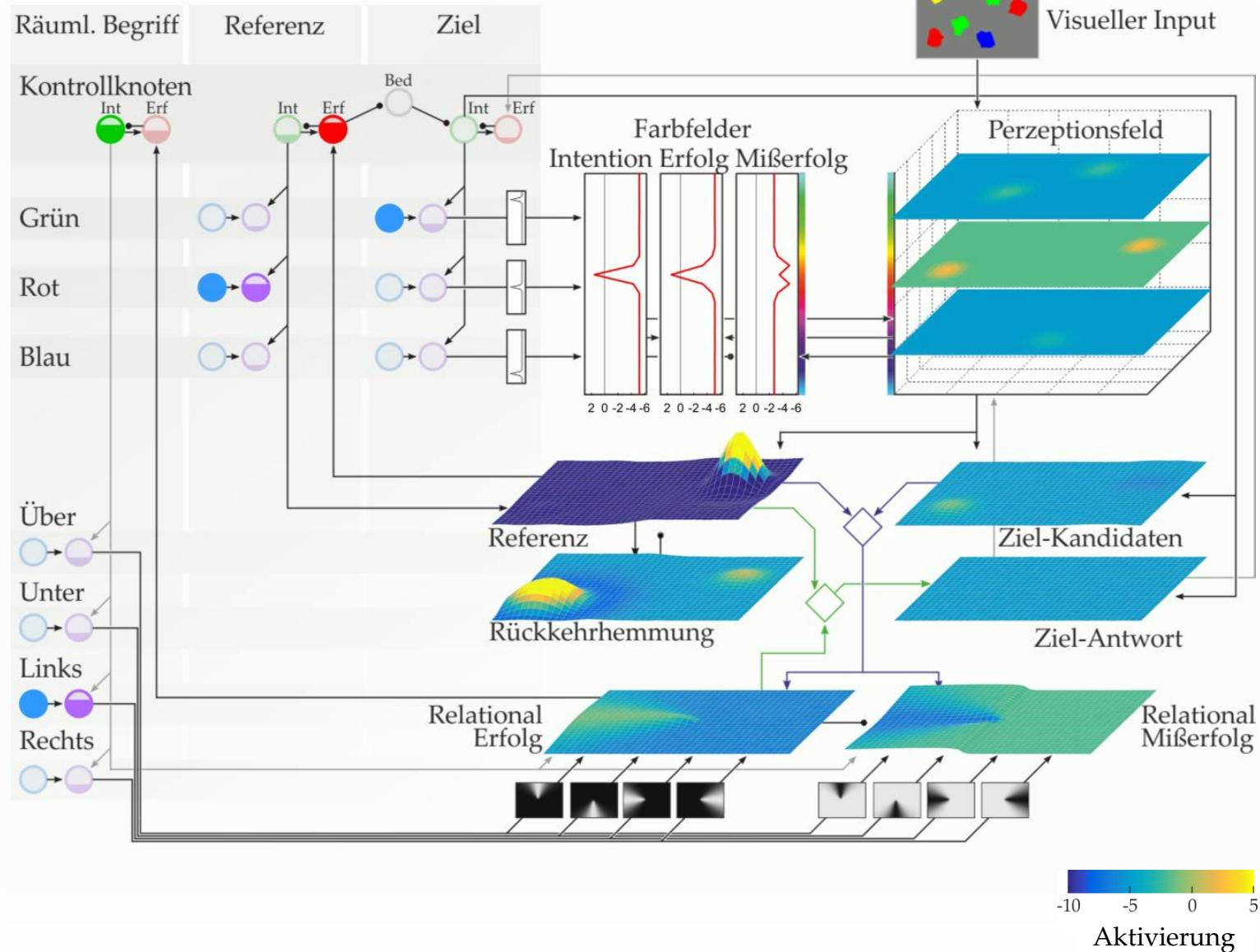
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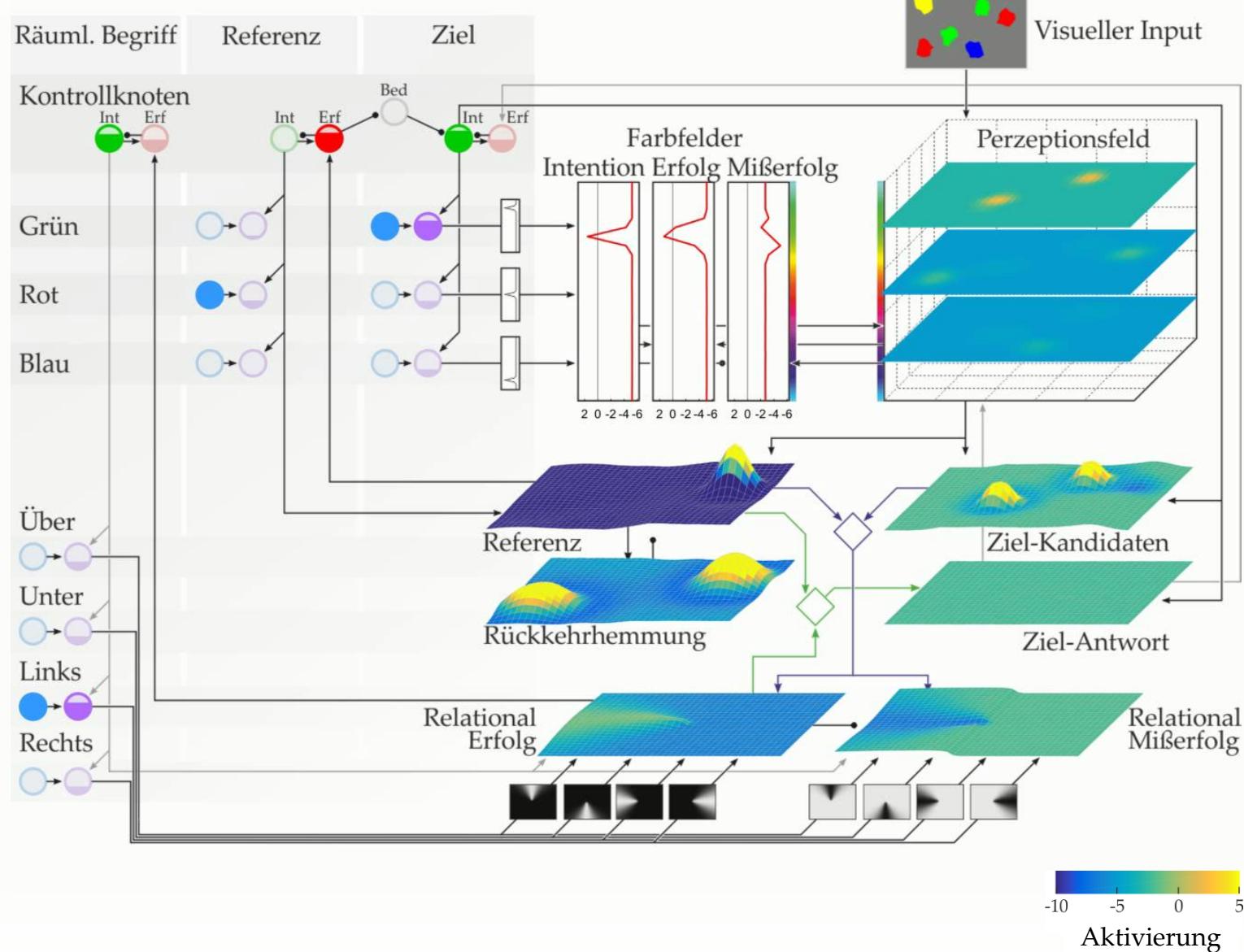
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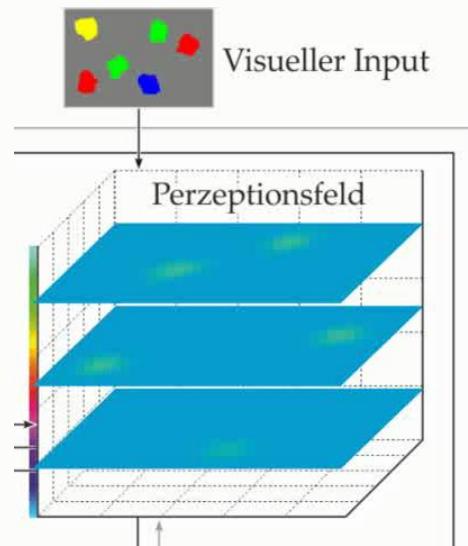
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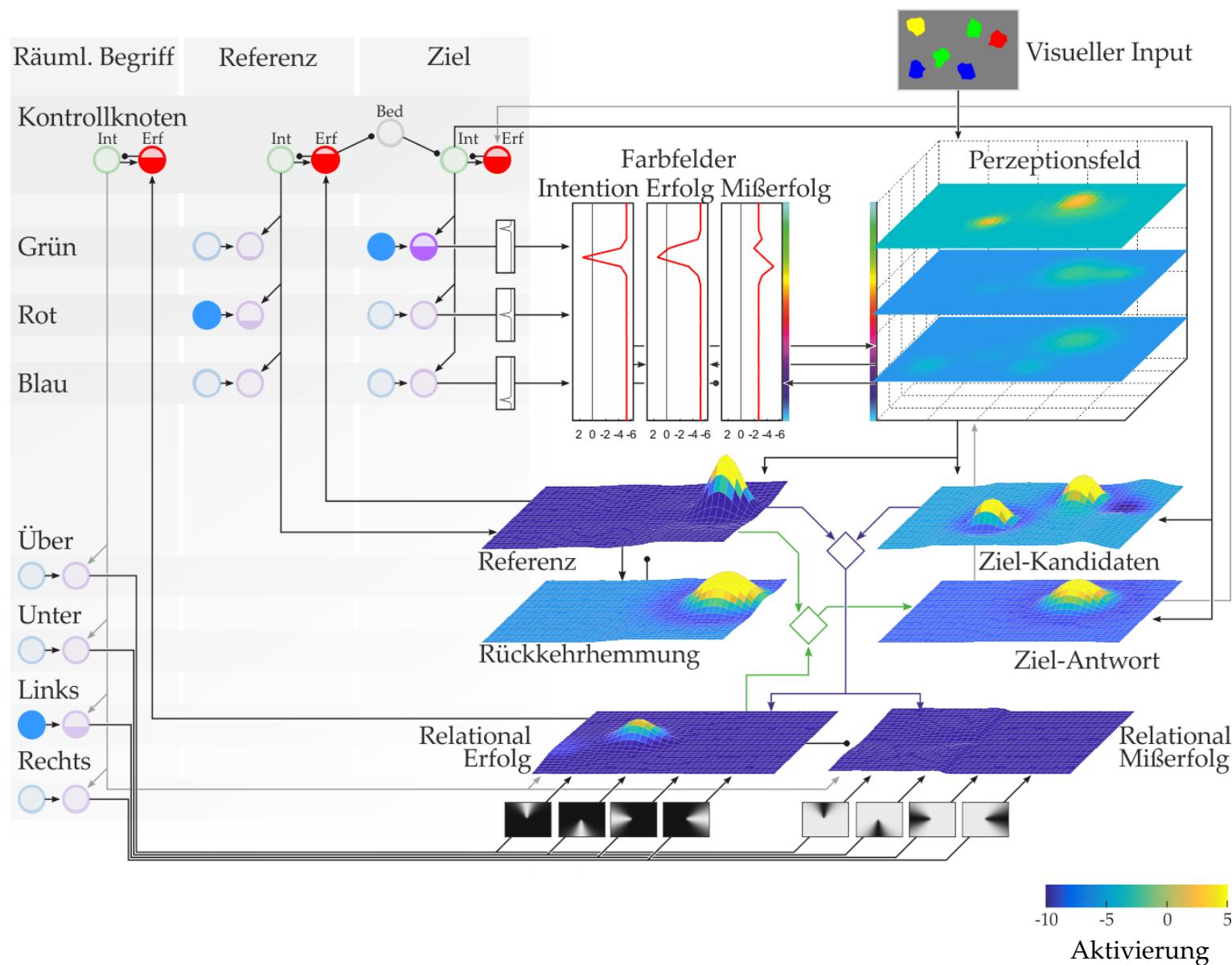


“The green one left of the red one”

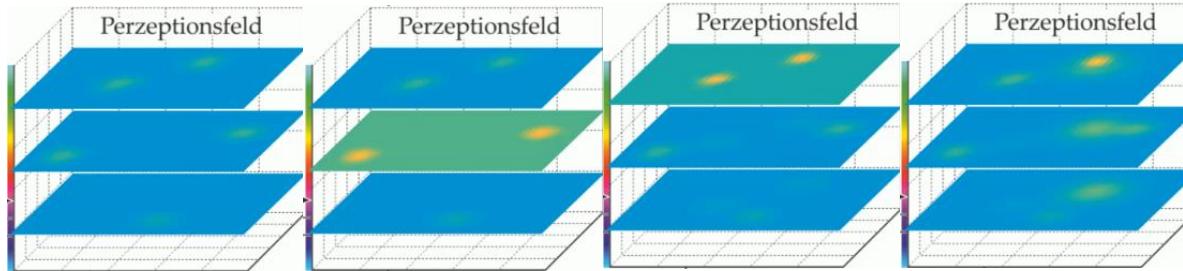


- Activation shifts in visual space
 - Selection of all *potential* reference objects
 - Selection of all *potential* target objects



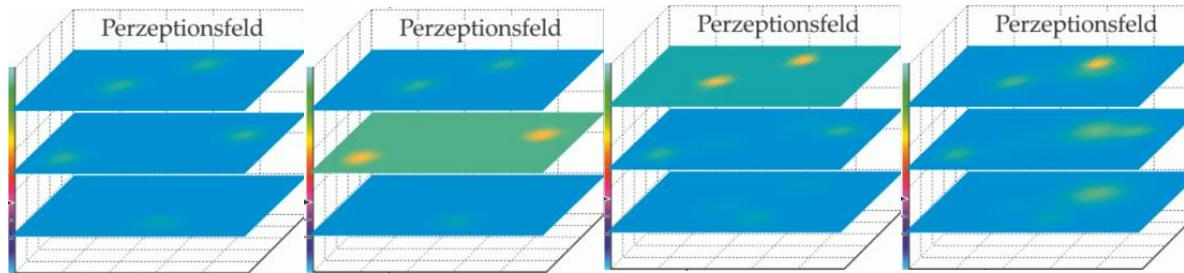


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 - Selection of all *potential* target objects

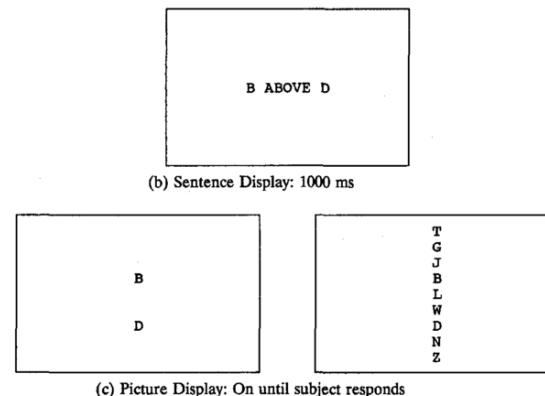
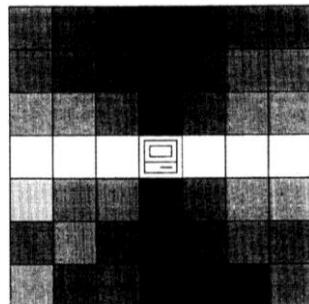


How could such activation shifts be measured?

- Activation shifts in visual space
 - Selection of all *potential* reference objects
 - Selection of all *potential* target objects



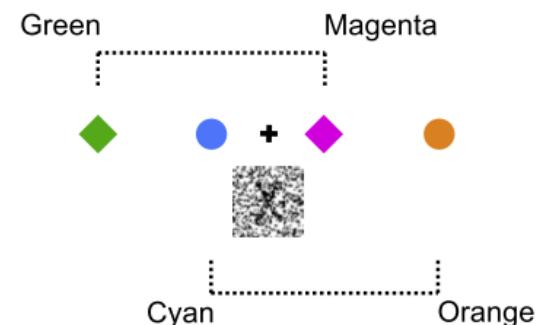
How could such activation shifts be measured?



(c) Picture Display: On until subject responds

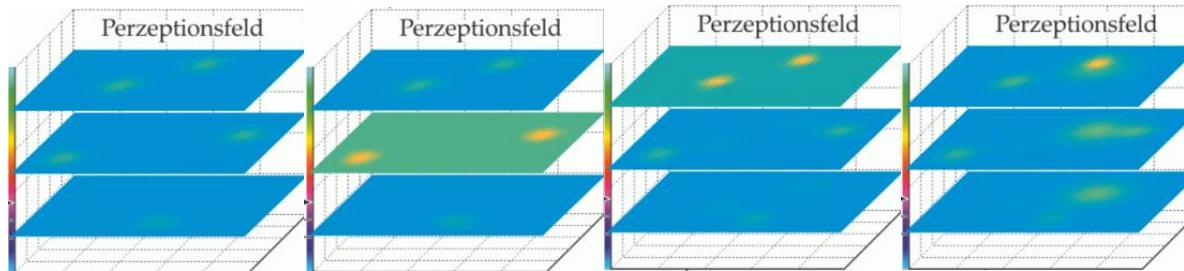
[Hayward & Tarr, 1995]

[Logan 1996]

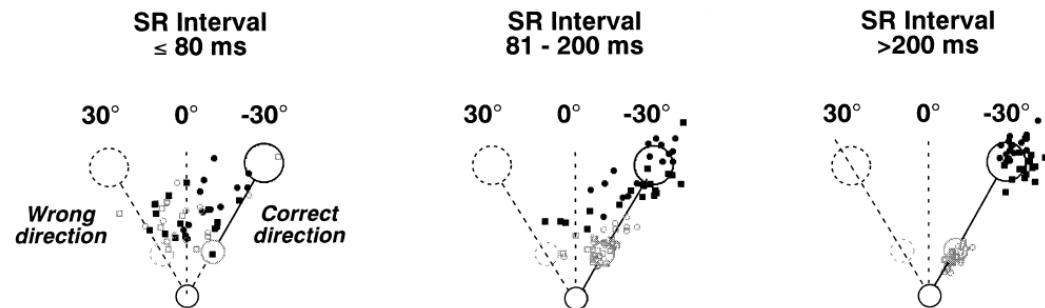


[Franconeri et al. 2012]

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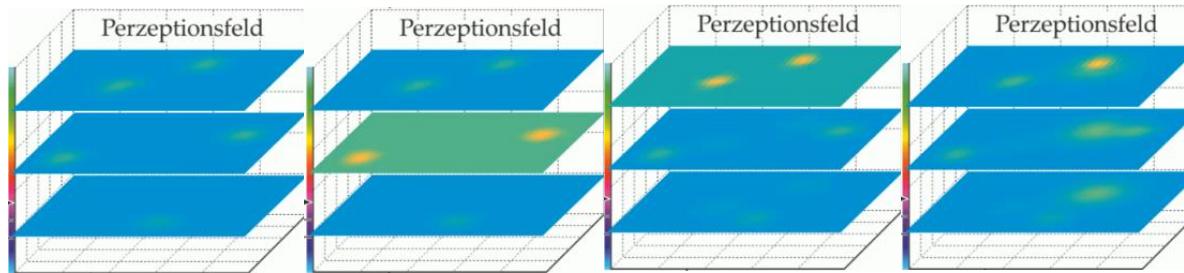


How could such activation shifts be measured?

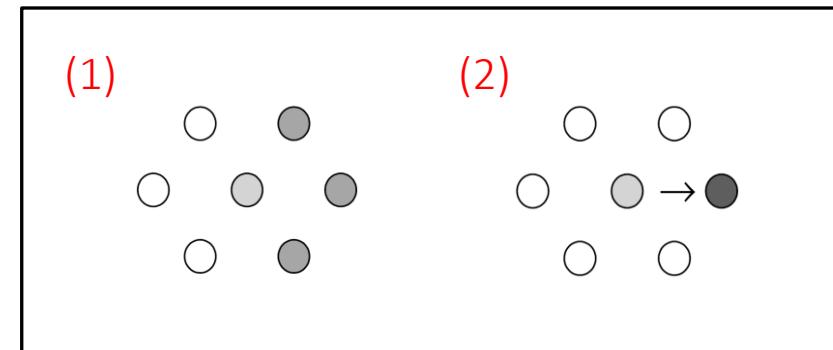
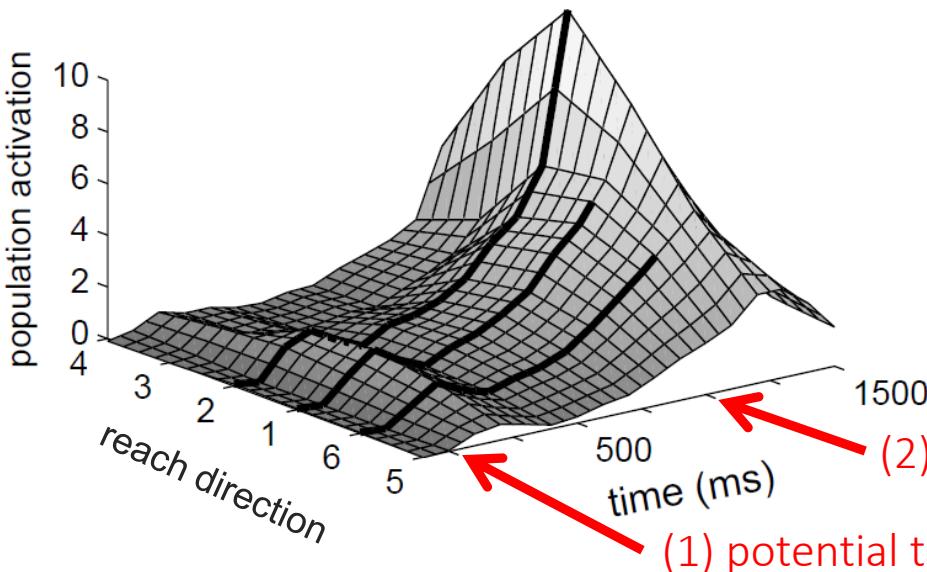


[Ghez et al., 1997]

- Aktivierung an wechselnden Orten im visuellen Raum.
 - alle *potenziellen* Referenzobjekte
 - alle *potenziellen* Zielobjekte

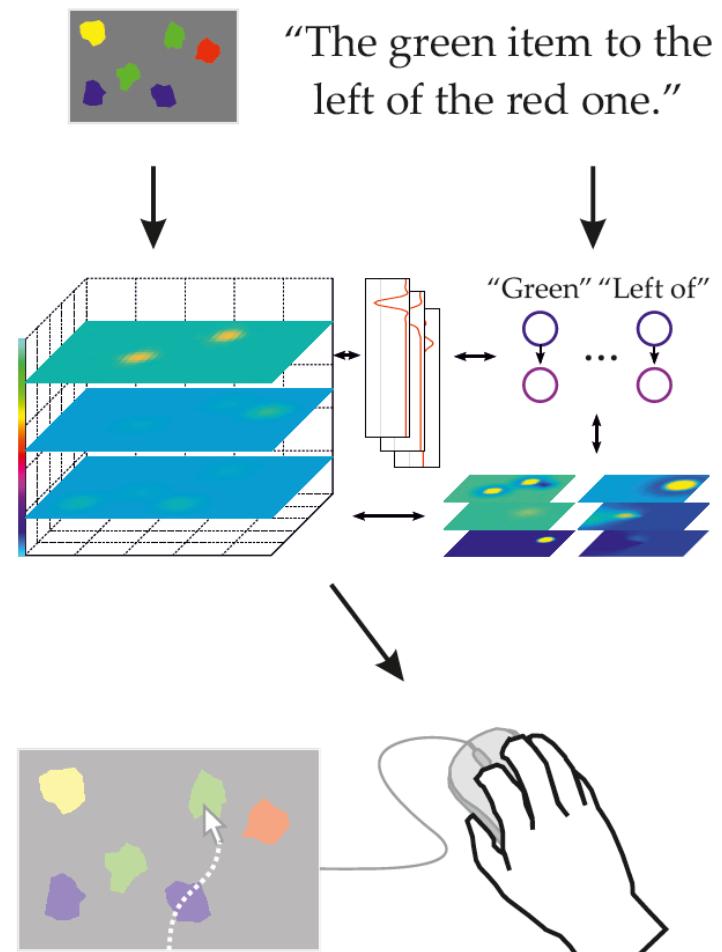
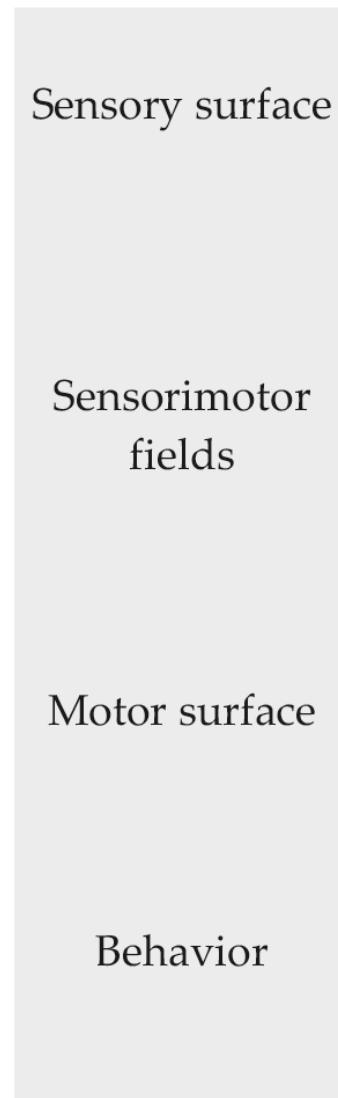
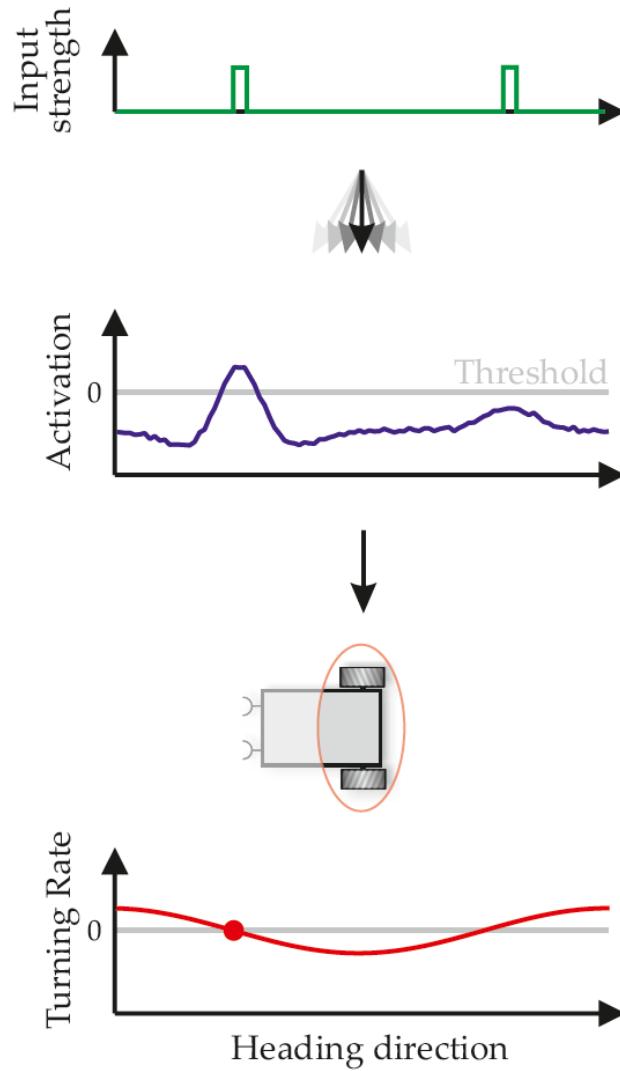


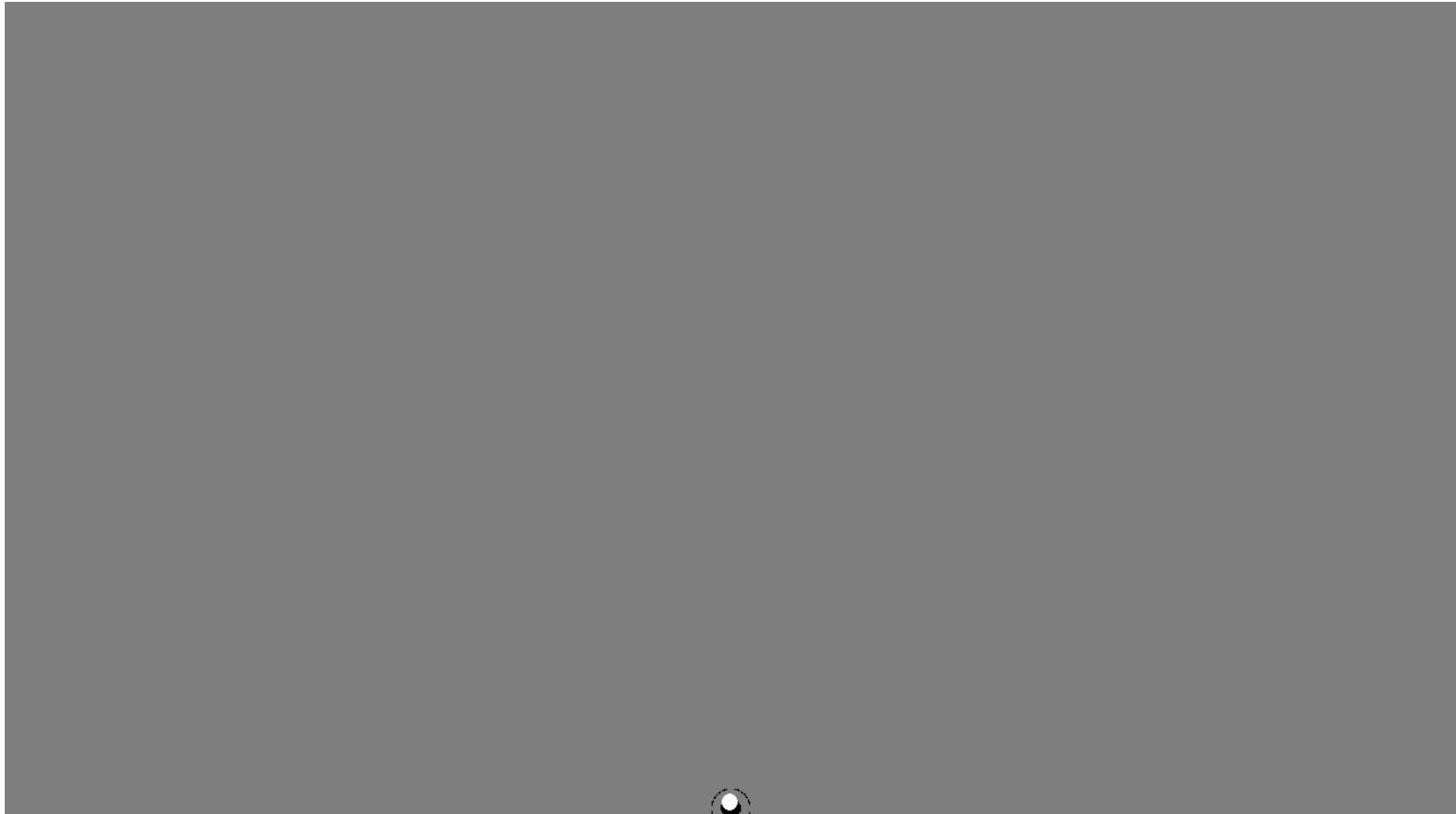
How could such activation shifts be measured?



(1) potential targets shown
 (2) Definitive Target marked / GO

[Bastian et al., 2003]



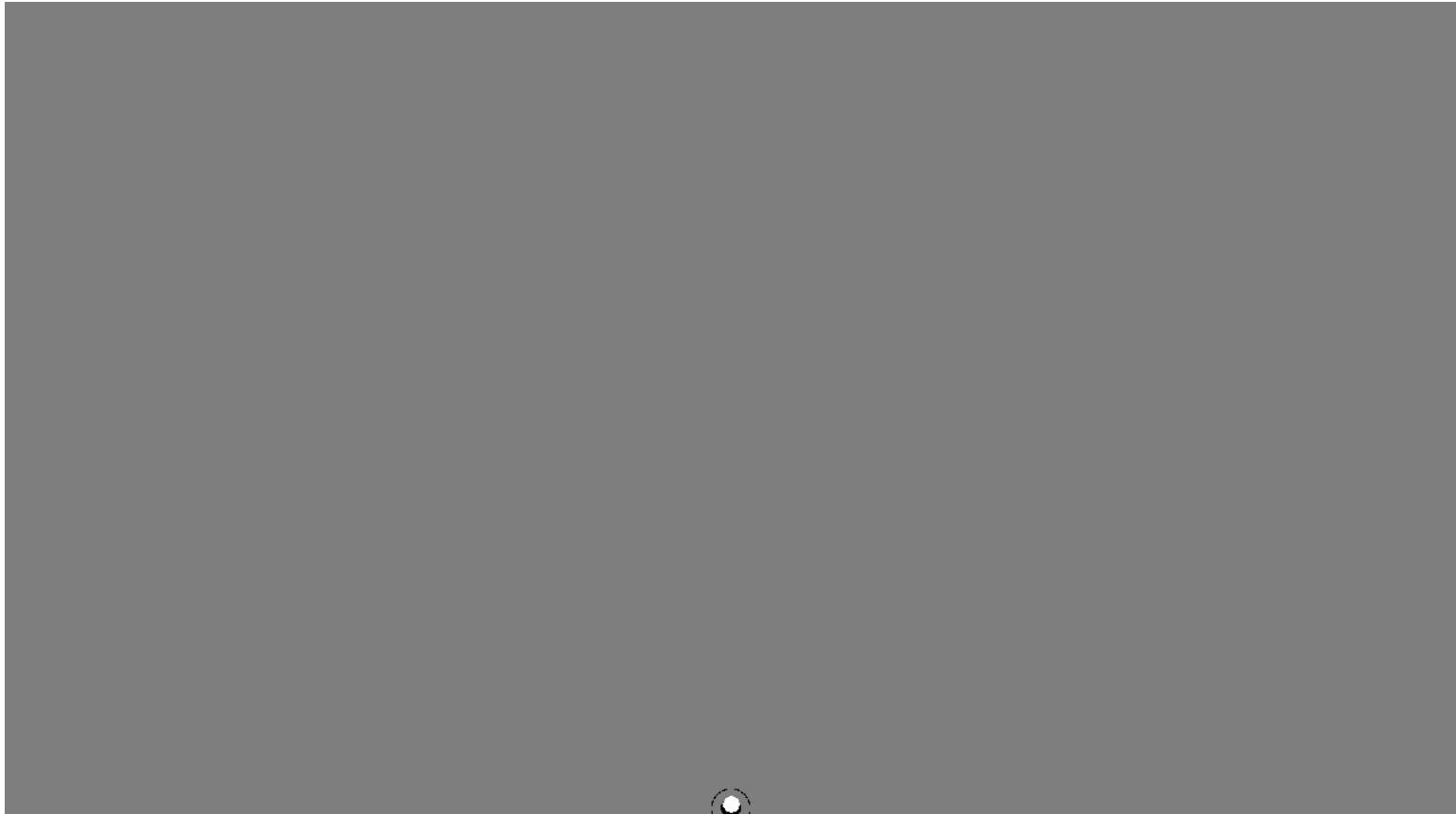


1-2 s	Spatial phrase
1 s	Movement start
Upon onset	Visual scene
2 s	Select target object

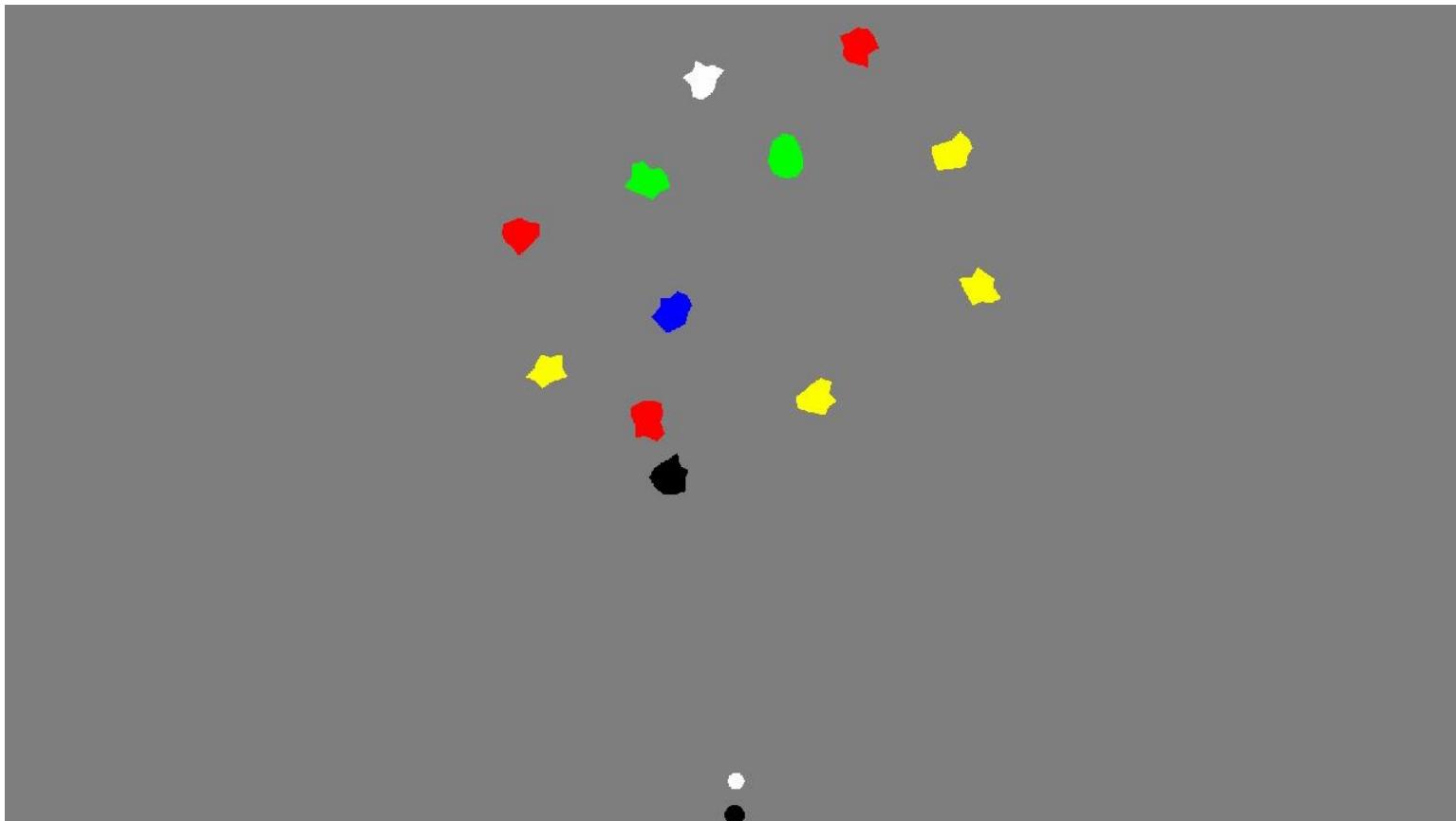


Das Grüne unter dem Weißen.

1-2 s	Spatial phrase
1 s	Movement start
Upon onset	Visual scene
2 s	Select target object

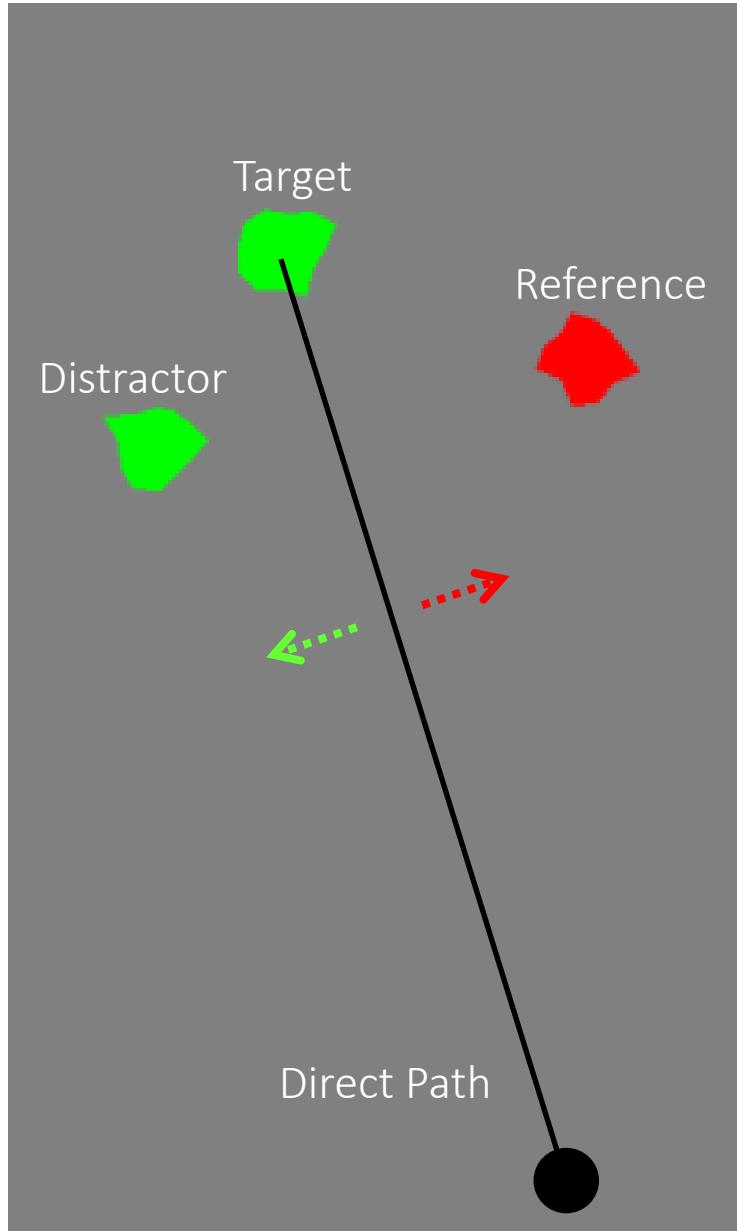


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- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1-2 s | Spatial phrase |
| 1 s | Movement start |
| Upon onset | Visual scene |
| 2 s | Select target object |

"The green one left of the red one"

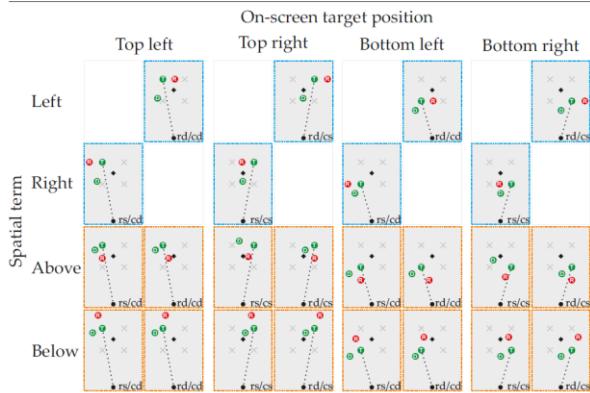


Hypotheses

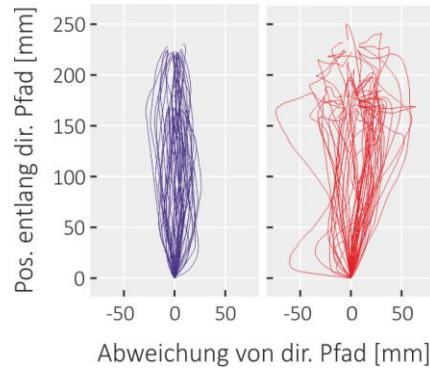
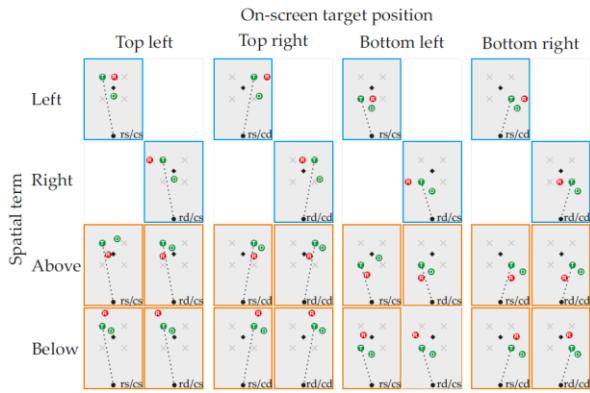
Attraction to distractor object

Attraction to reference object

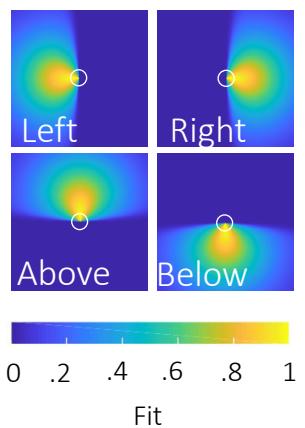
Distractor left



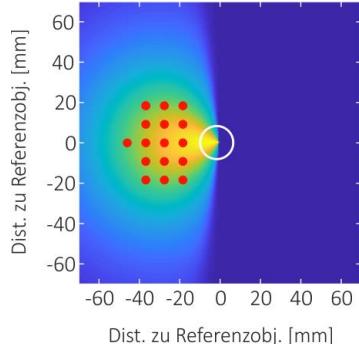
Distractor right



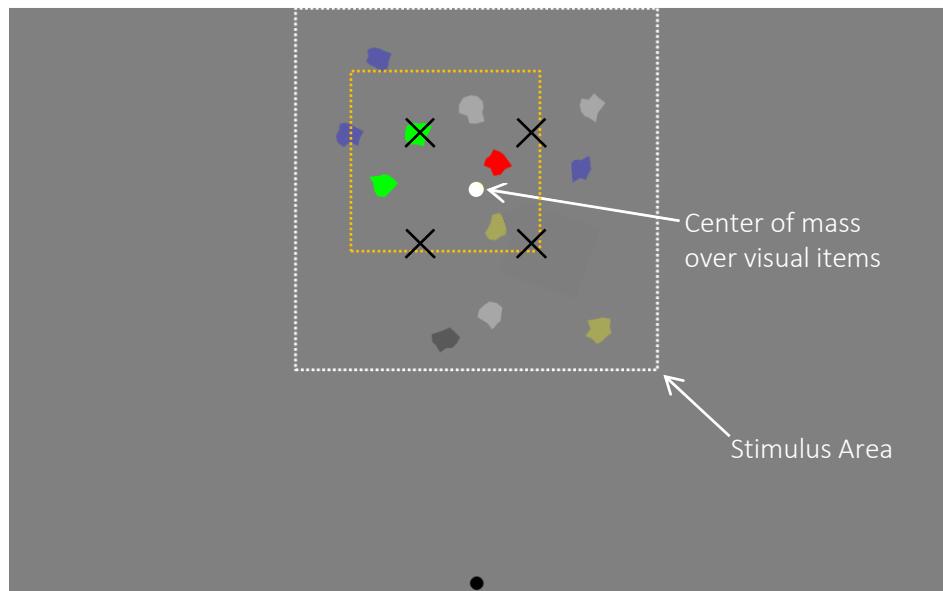
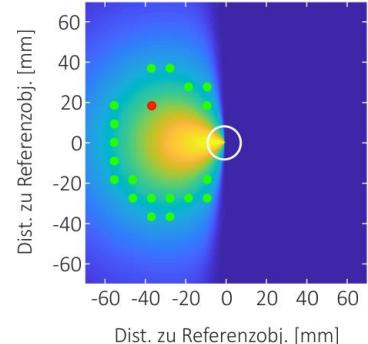
Spatial templates



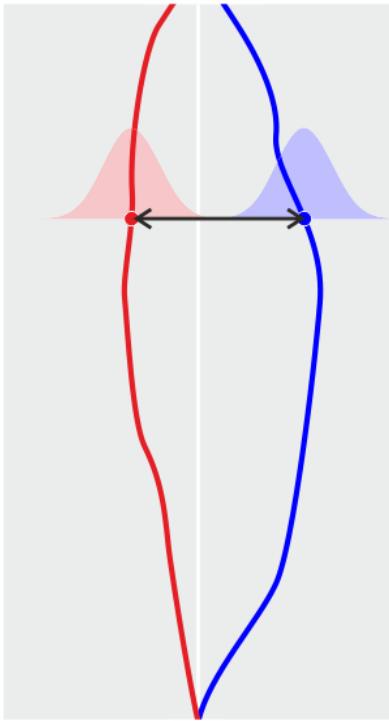
Target Positions



Distractor Positions



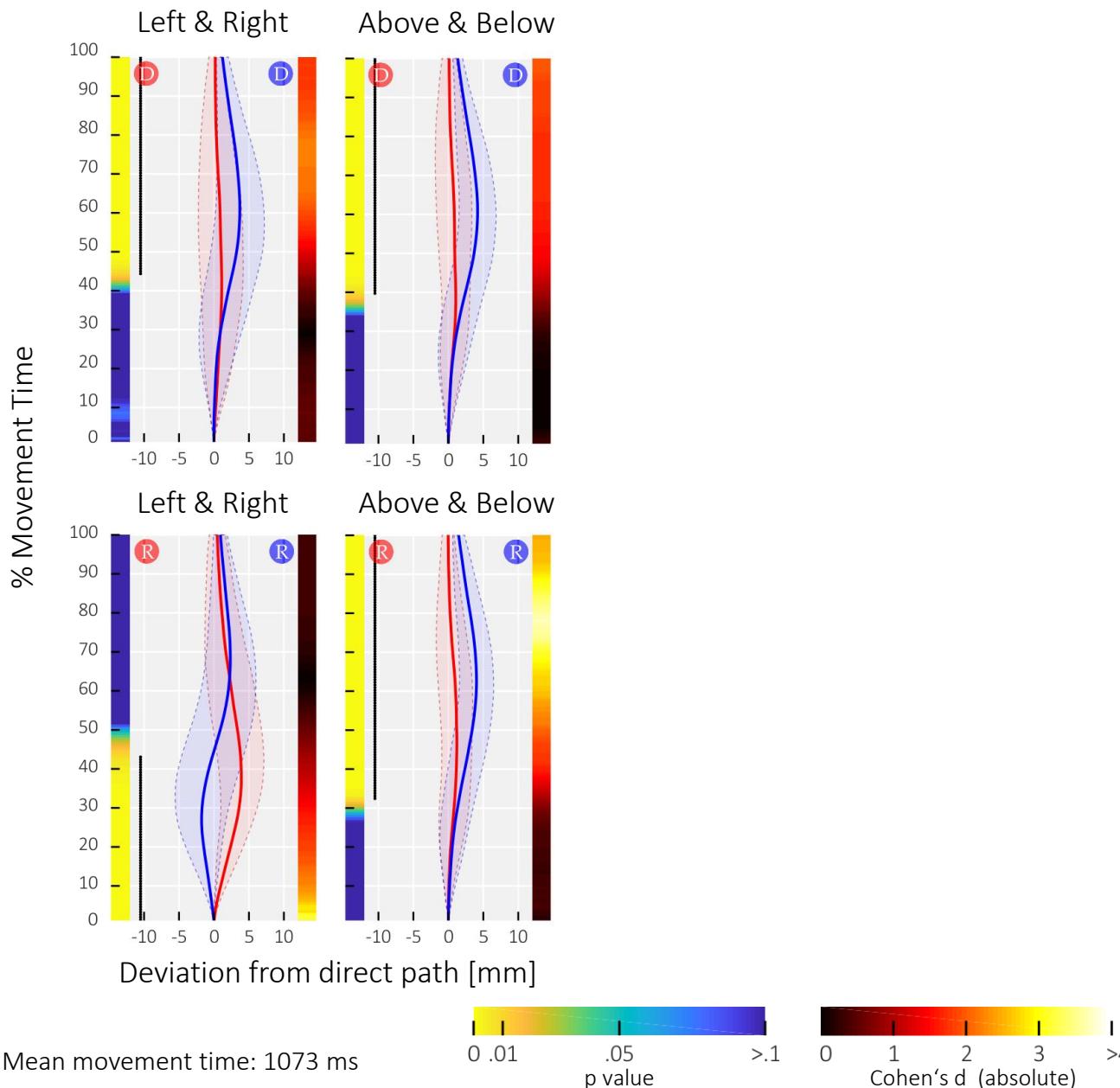
% Movement Time



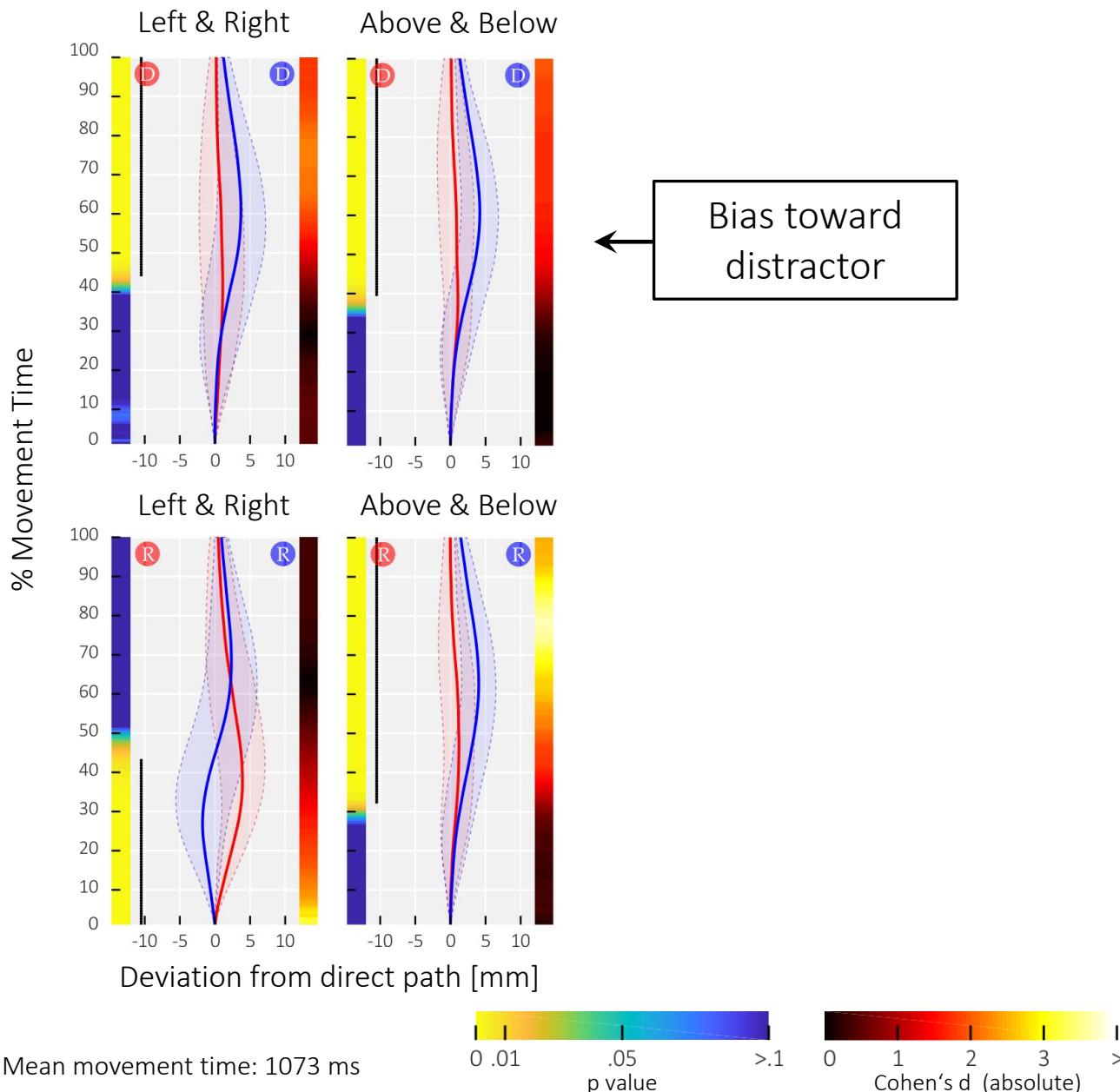
Deviation
from direct path

- 151 interpolated time steps
- Paired sample t-tests ($p < .01$)
- Overall significance: Bootstrap [Dale, 2007]

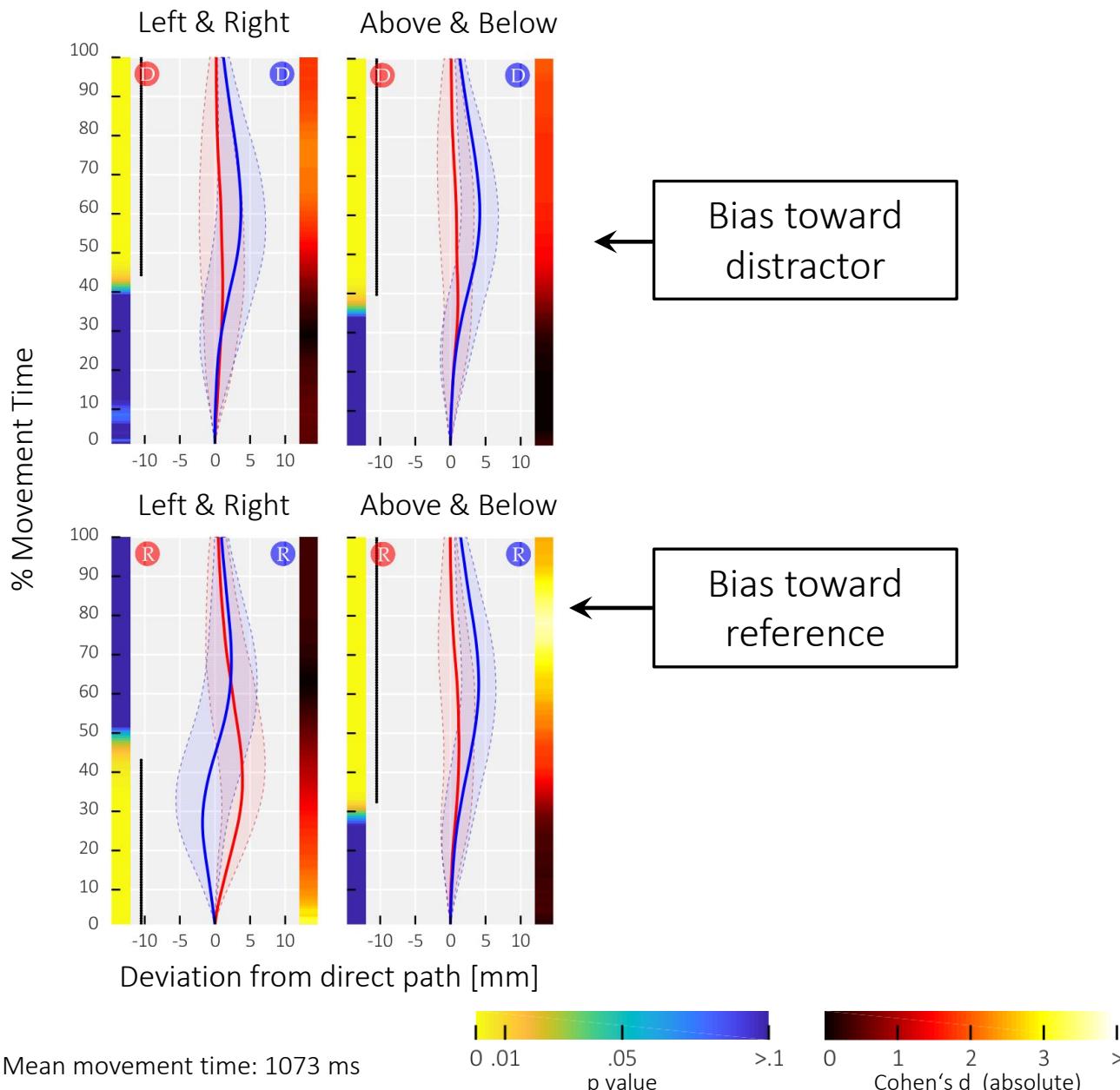
Experiment 1 : Movement bottom → top



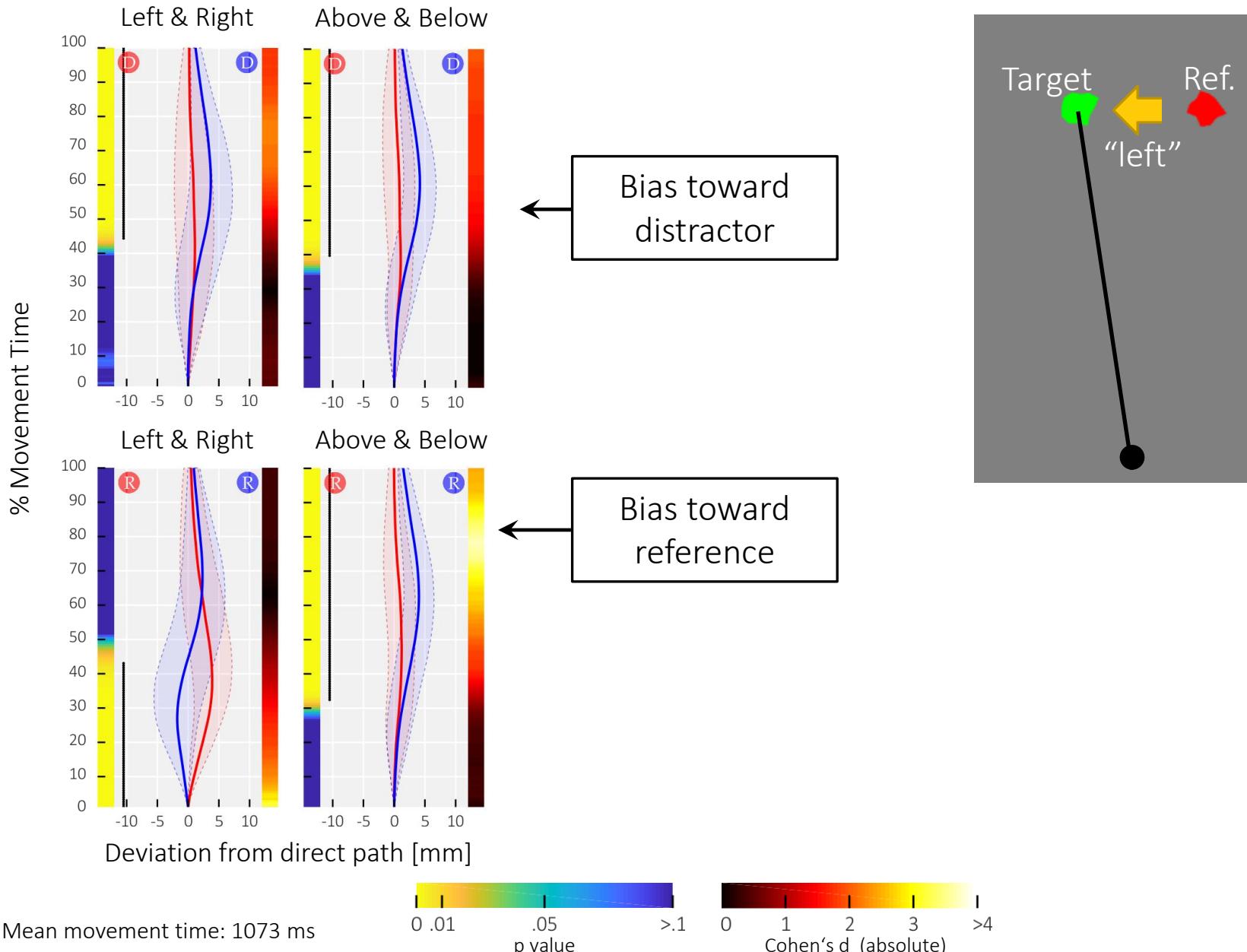
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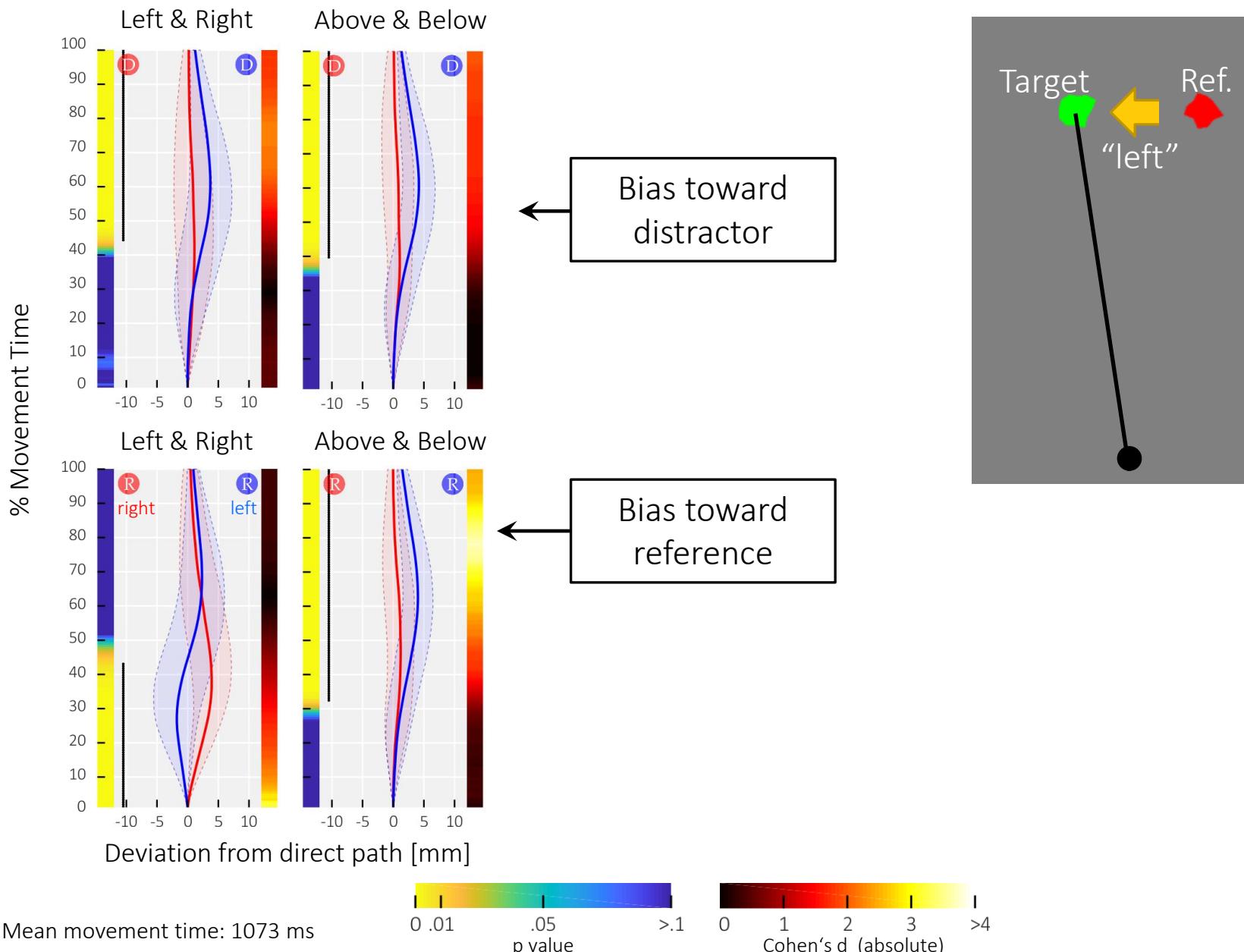
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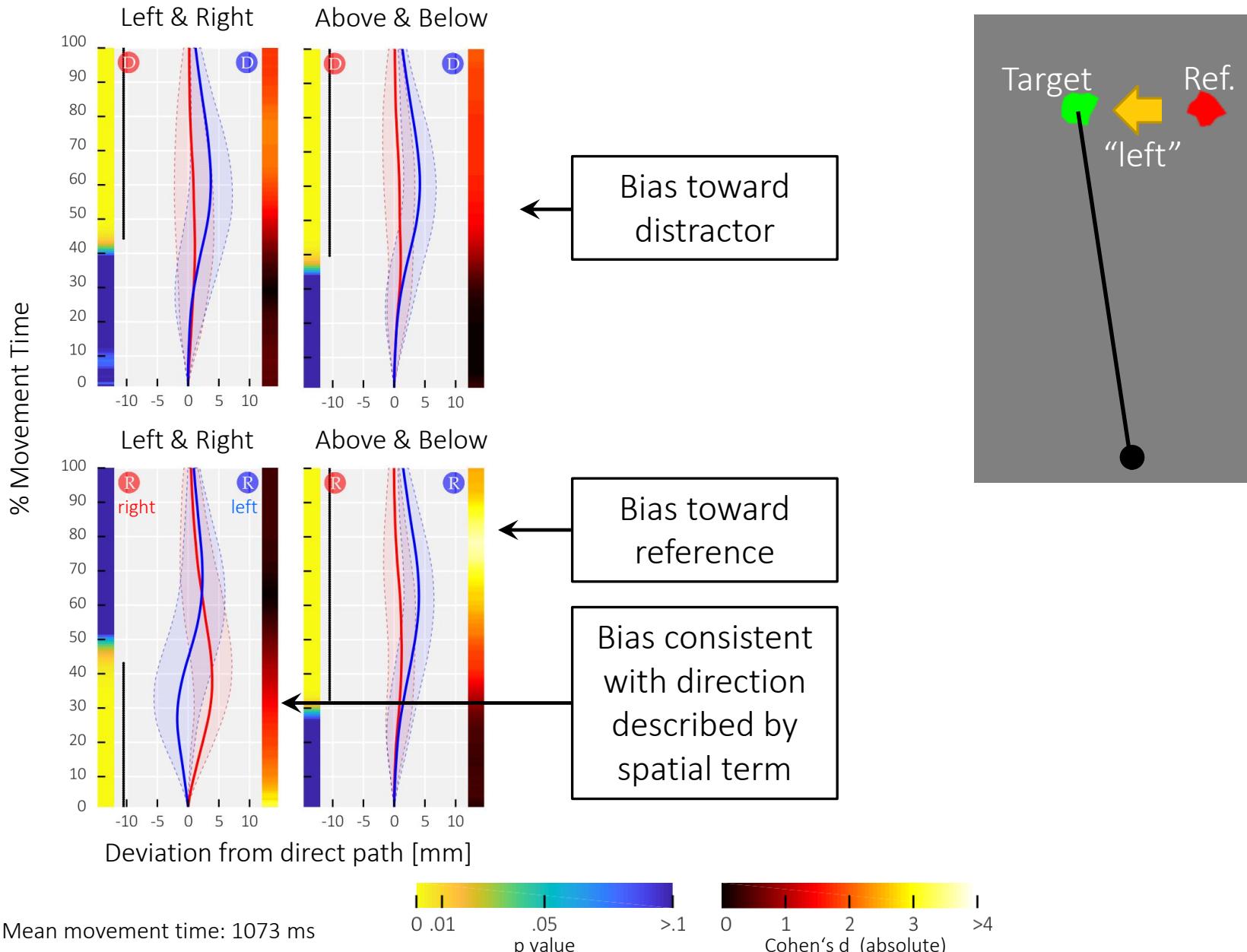
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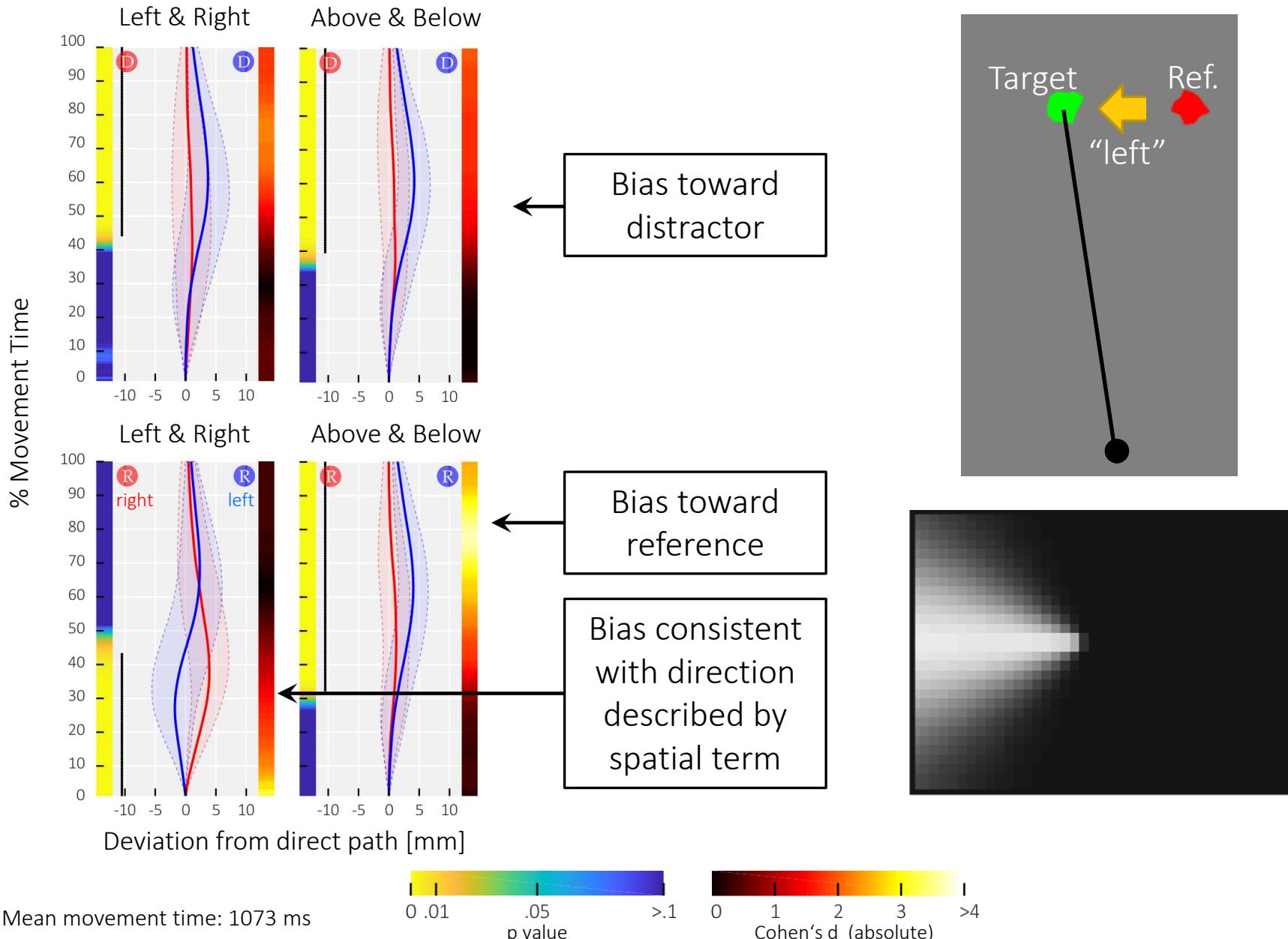
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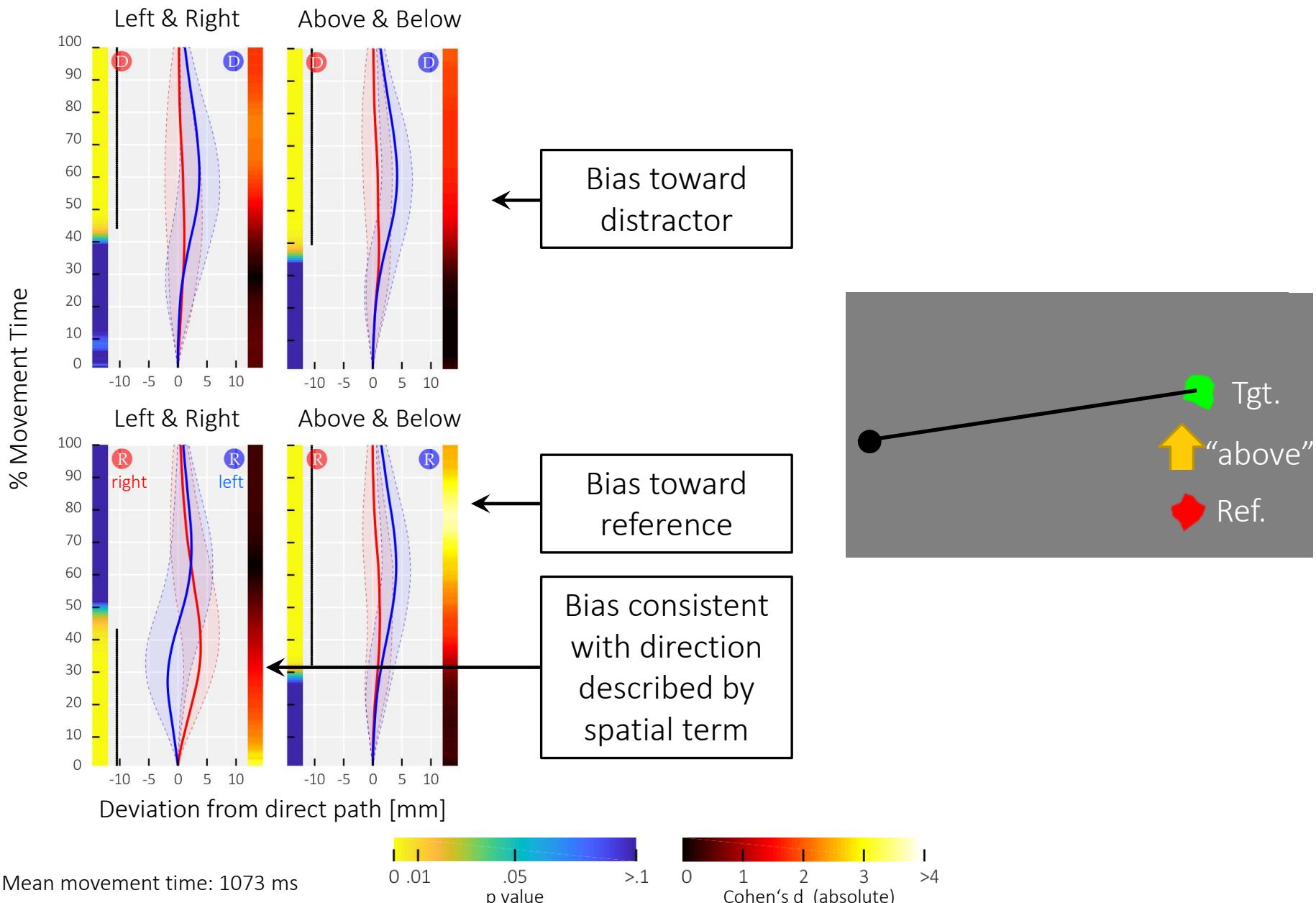
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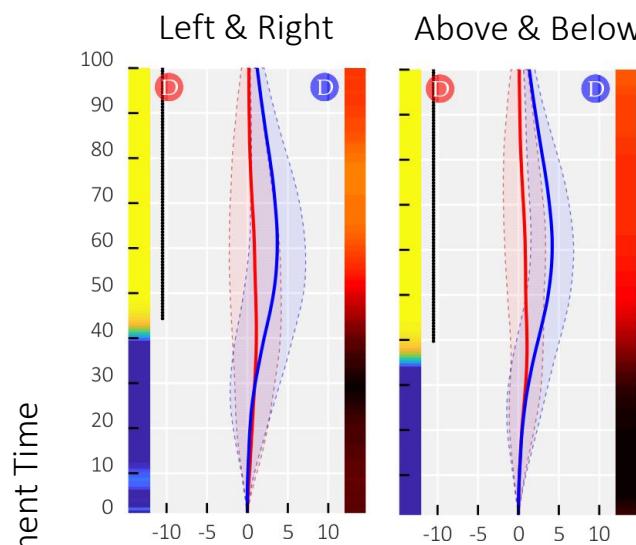
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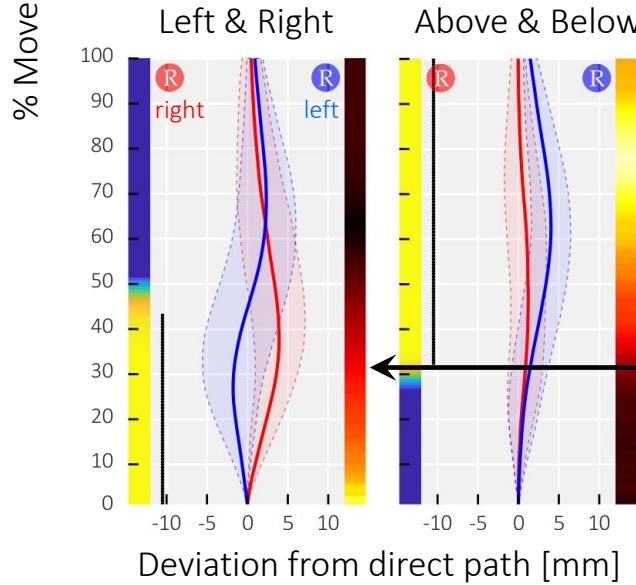
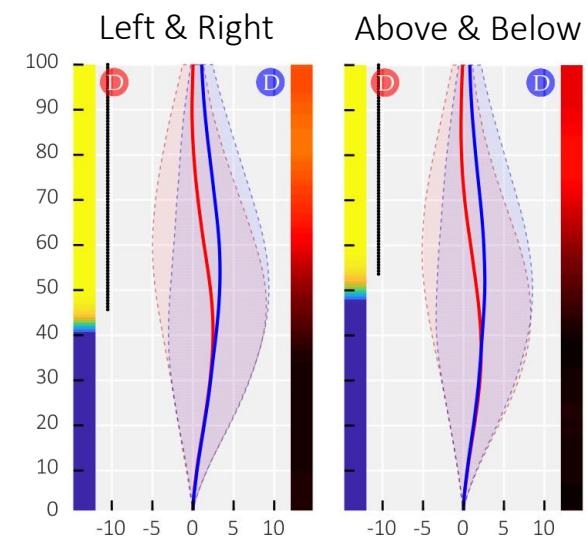


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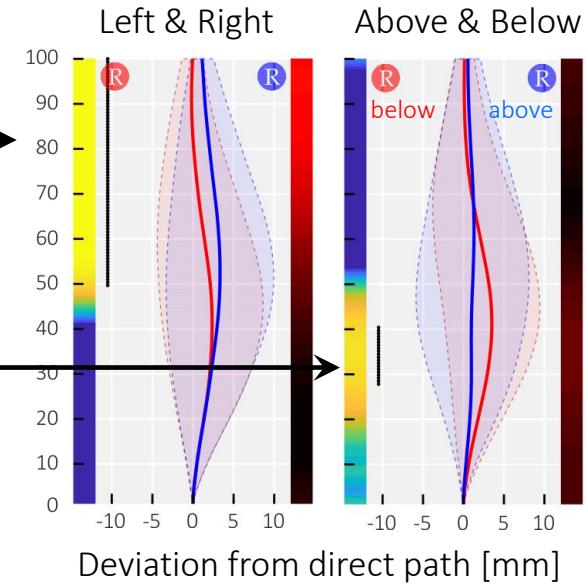
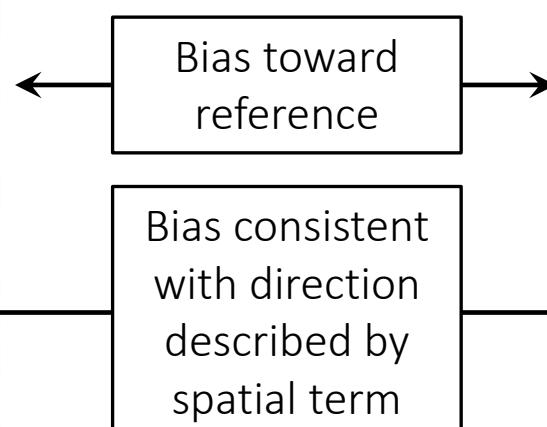
Experiment 2 : Movement left → right

Bias toward distractor



Bias toward reference

Bias consistent with direction described by spatial term



Mean movement time: 1073 ms

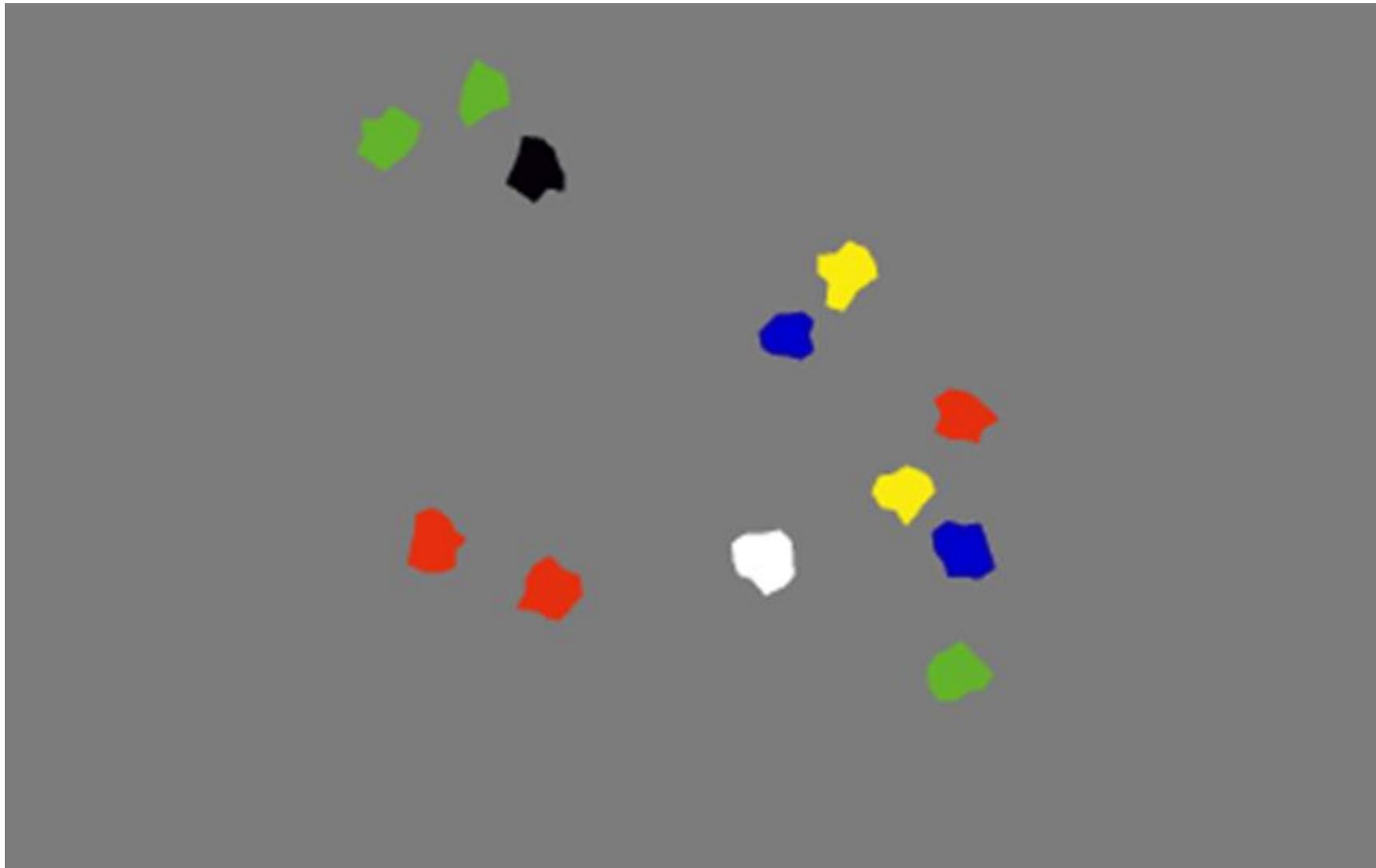
0 .01 .05 >.1
p value

0 1 2 3 >4
Cohen's d (absolute)

Mean movement time: 1057 ms

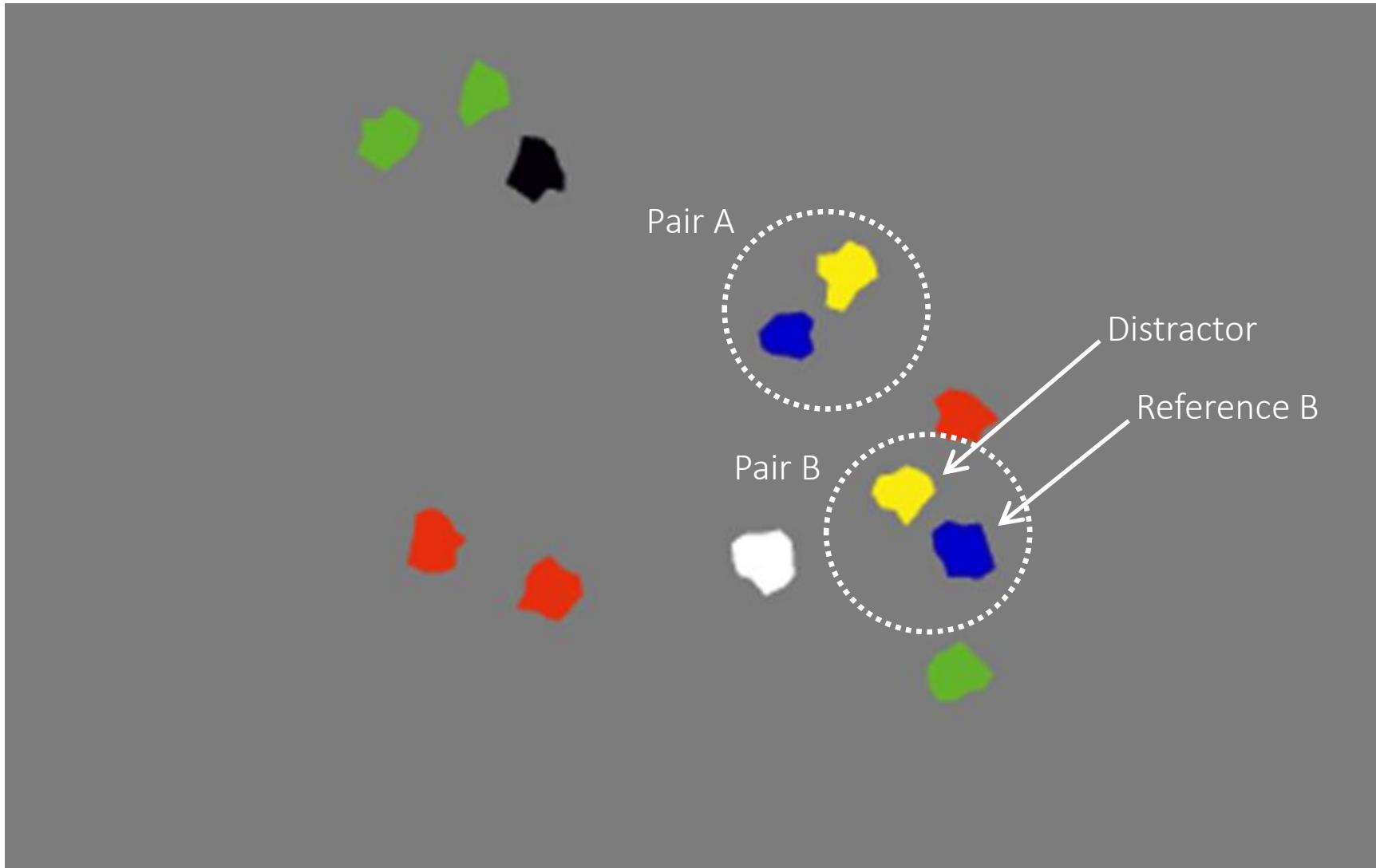
Do the reference and distractor effects result from *relational grounding*?

“The yellow one right of the blue one”



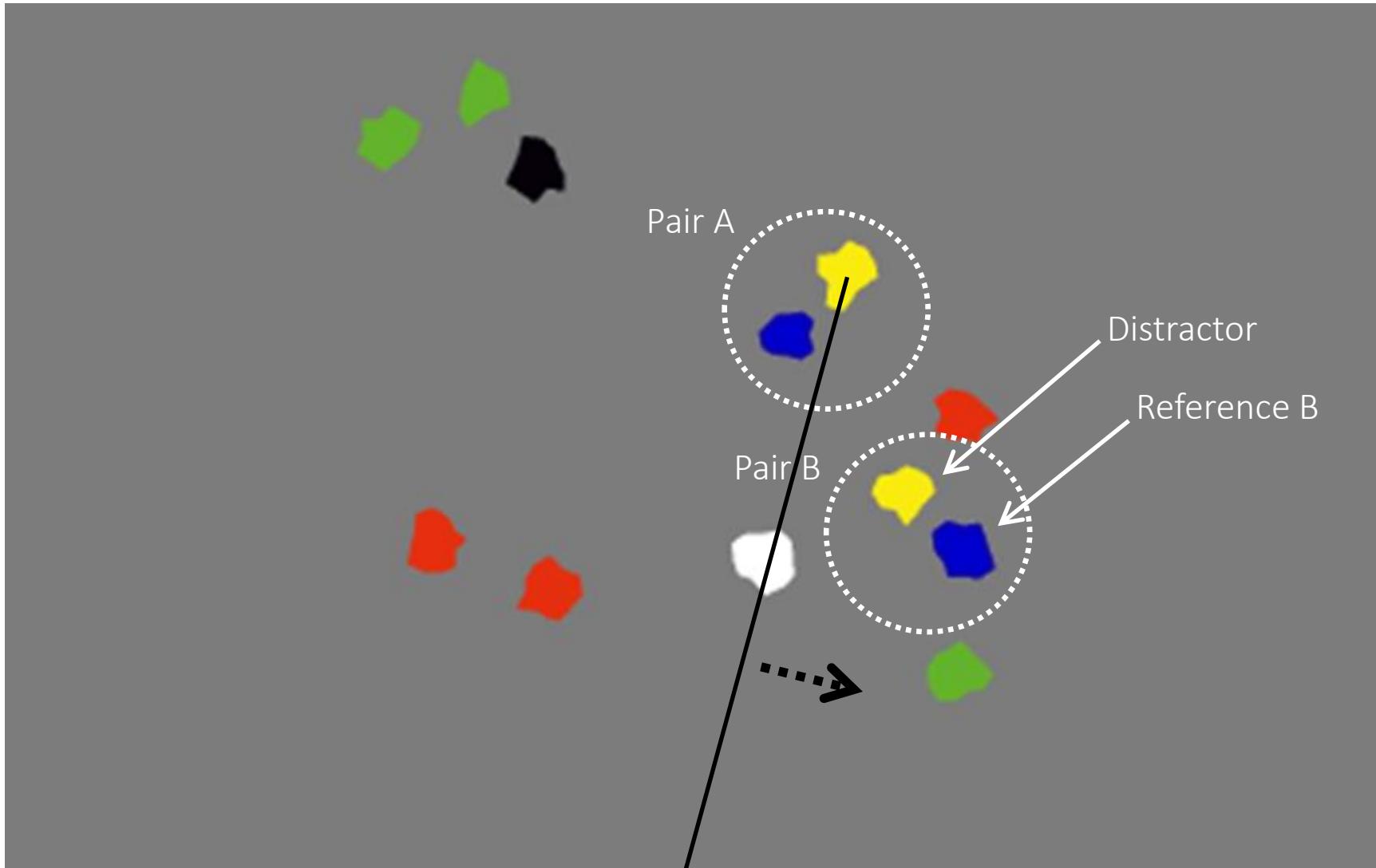
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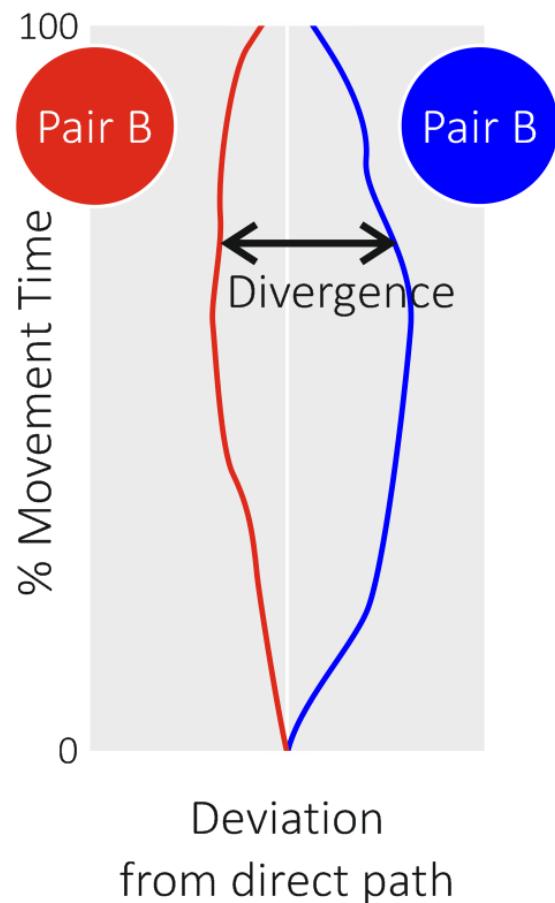
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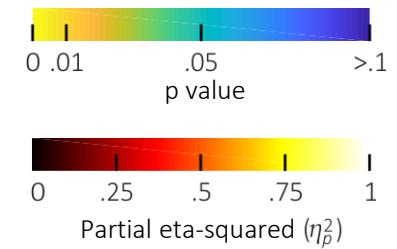
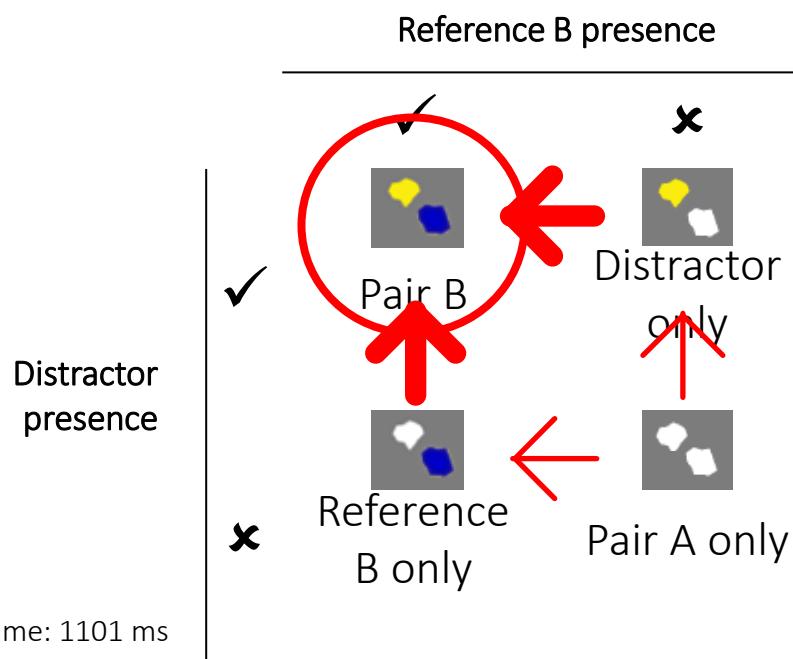
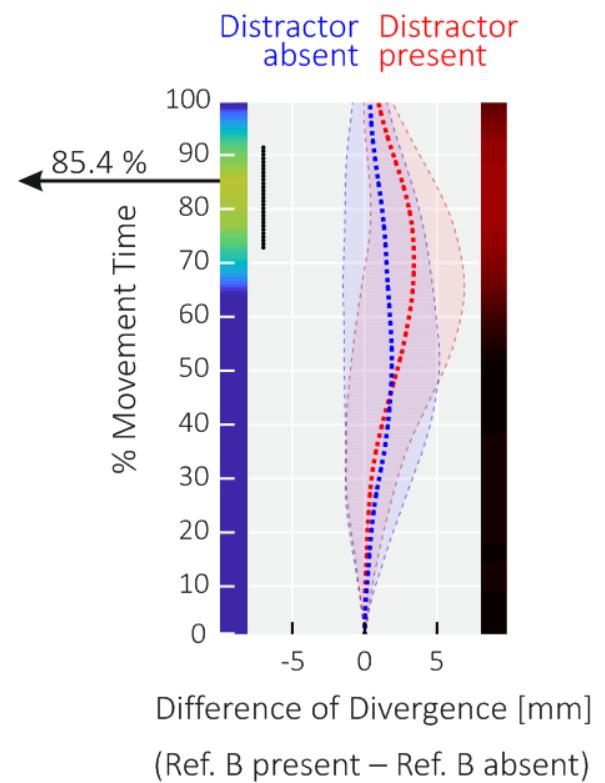
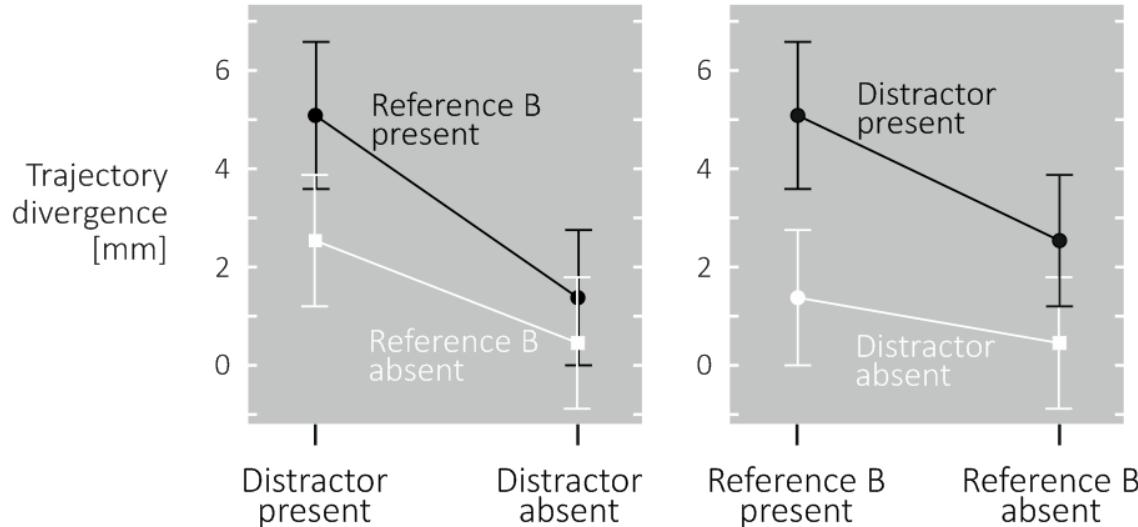
Reference B presence

		✓	✗
Distractor presence	✓	Pair B	Distractor only
	✗	Reference B only	Pair A only

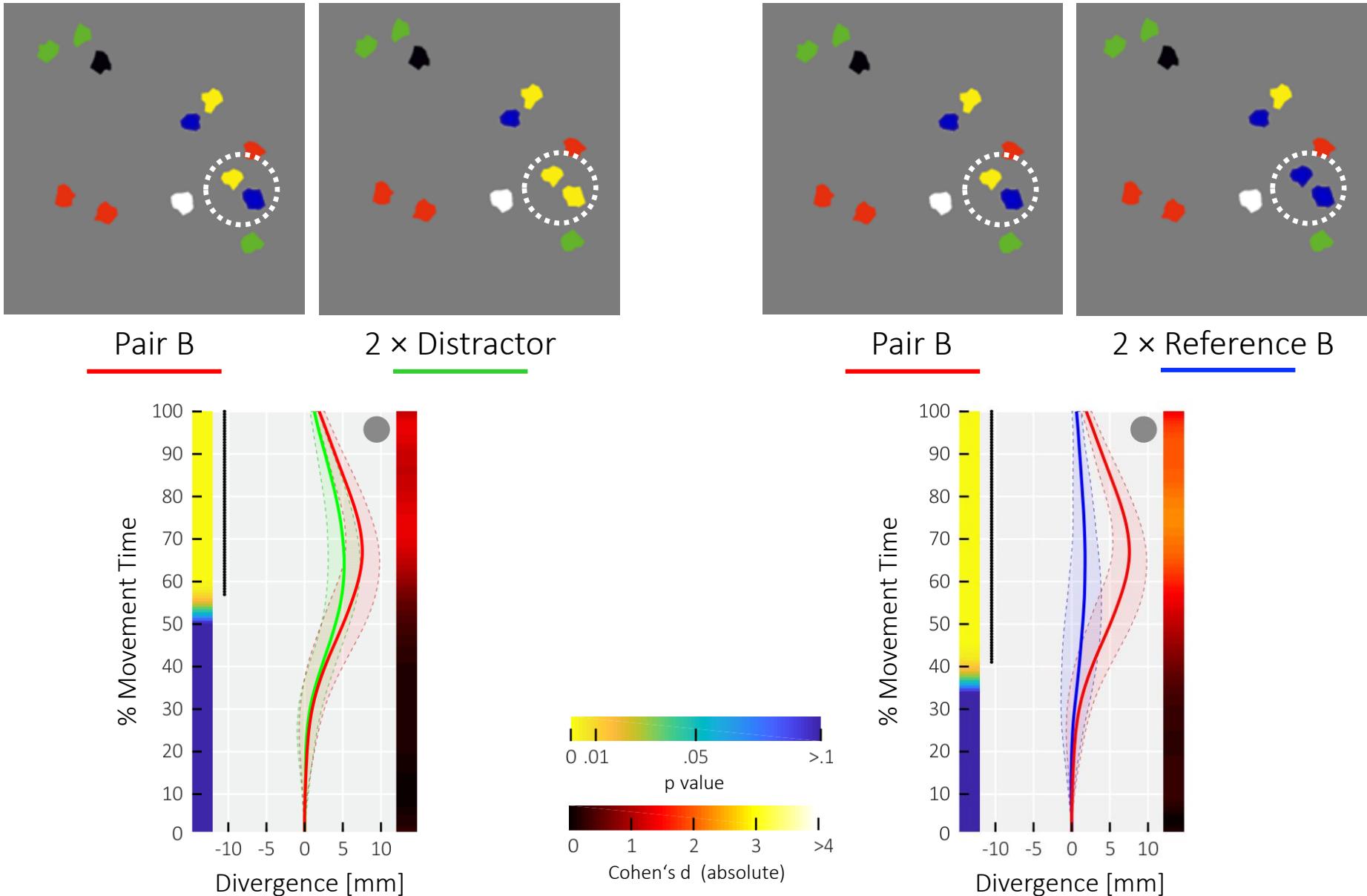
“The yellow one right of the blue one”



- 2x2 repeated measures ANOVA ($p < .04$)



Is the interaction specific for a potential *relational* pair?



Summary & Outlook

- In the neural process model of spatial language grounding **all potential reference and target items must receive attentional allocation**
- Four motor signatures of grounding processes
 - Attraction to **distractor**
 - Attraction to **reference** (not a potential target!)
 - Strong attraction to **potential relational pair**
 - But not toward same-colored pair
- Example for how DFT models can serve as heuristics for experimental research questions.
- Next step: Biologically plausible movement generation → trajectories?