# Gender Bias in the Production and Comprehension of Pronominal Referents

Veronica Boyce



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Implicit gender bias in linguistic descriptions for expected events: The cases of the 2016 US and 2017 UK election

#### **AUTHORS**

CREATED ON

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

- Gender stereotype
- Up-to-date world knowledge
- Discourse

How do these sources of information jointly shape linguistic expectations?

#### The US presidential race 2016:

A large-scale natural experiment in which our collective beliefs about the world were being manipulated.



"This time next year, someone else will be standing here in this very spot. And it's anybody's guess who she will be."

#### Data collection:

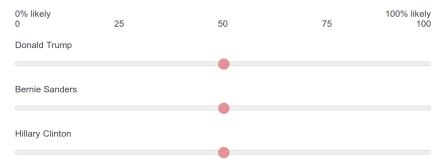
- ▶ June 2016 February 2017
- Amazon Mechanical Turk
- ▶ N > 24,000, single shot

#### Three components:

- 1. Event priors for female president (IV)
- 2. Production of pronouns (DV)
- 3. Comprehension of pronouns (DV)

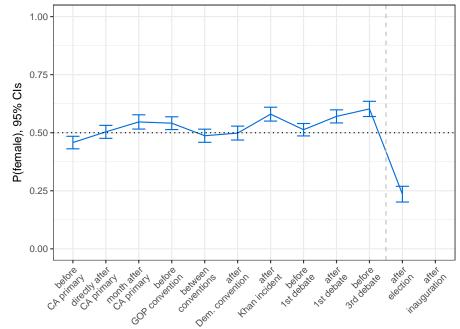
#### Component 1: Perceived probability of female president

How likely do you think are the following candidates to become the next US president?

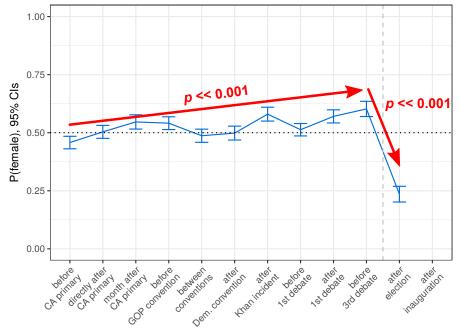


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# Component 1: Perceived probability of female president



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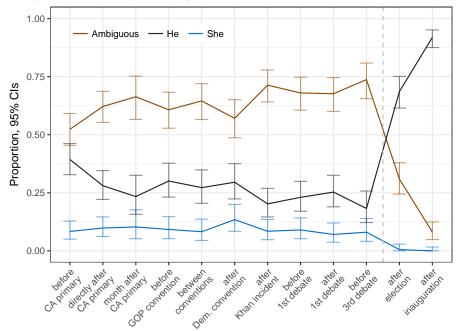
The next US President will be sworn into office in January 2017.

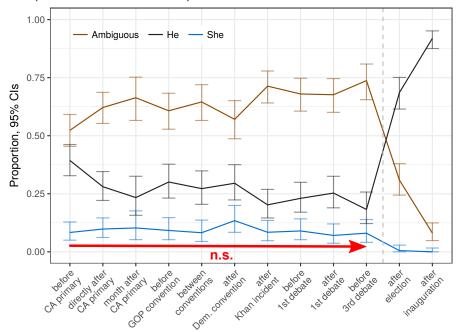
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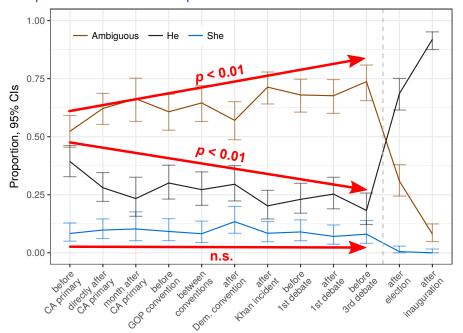
After moving into the Oval Office, one of the first things that . . .

The next US President will be sworn into office in January 2017.

After moving into the Oval Office, one of the first things that . . . he/she/they will do is hold a staff briefing.







#### Component 3: Comprehension

The next US President will be sworn into office in January 2017.

After moving into the Oval Office, one of the first things that he/she/they will do is hold a staff briefing.

During the inauguration speech, the president will emphasize his/her/their commitment to resolve outstanding issues.

#### Component 3: Comprehension

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2	Sentence 3	Discourse
a)	President	he	he	match
b)	President	he	she	mismatch
c)	President	she	she	match
d)	President	she	he	mismatch
e)	President	they	they	match

		 	_

next	 	 

US	 

president	

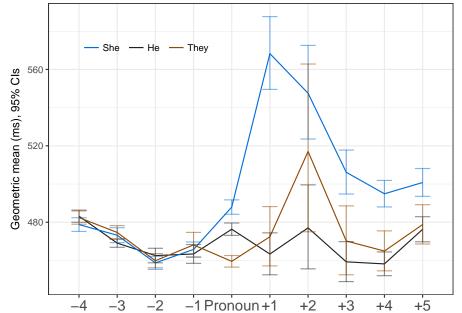
 will

 be

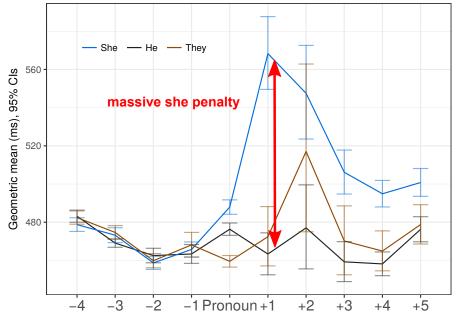
 	sworn	

 into
 · <b>_</b> _

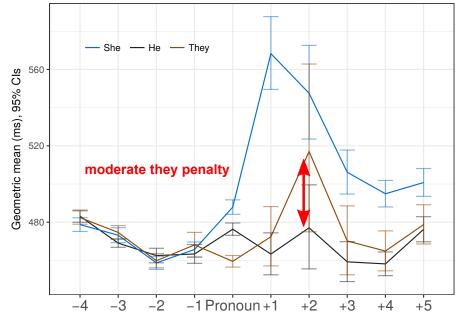
# Reading times sentence 2 (first pronoun)



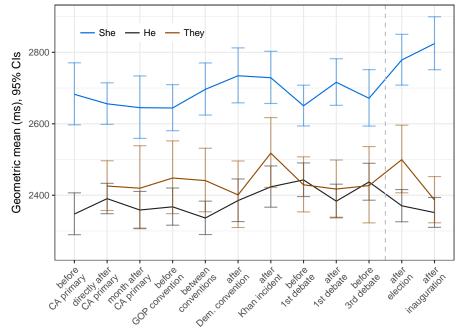
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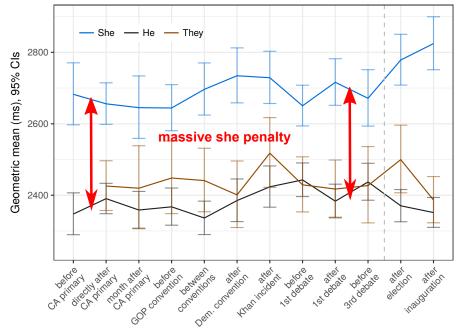
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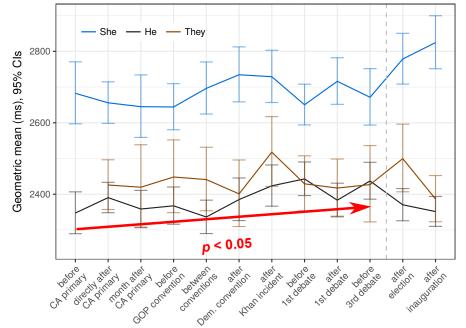
# RTs sentence 2 over time (first pronoun + 4 words)



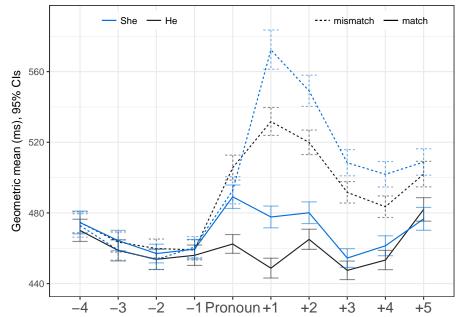
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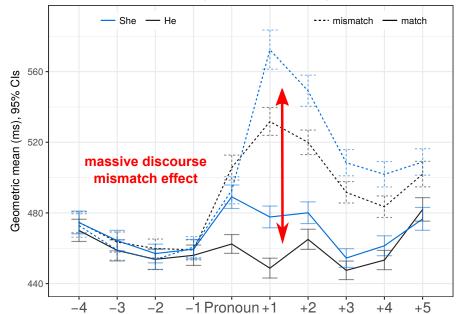
# RTs sentence 2 over time (first pronoun + 4 words)



#### Reading times sentence 3 (second pronoun)



#### Reading times sentence 3 (second pronoun)



#### Summary of President study:

Even as female gender is judged more likely than male...

- In comprehension, slower reading times for she vs he or they
- In production, he > she, but most pronouns hedged (they)

What do comprehenders do?

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Two possibilities:

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- 1. Comprehenders "reverse" the production asymmetry in interpretation
  - 'He' is a weaker signal of referent gender than 'She'
  - Production pattern not necessarily a concern

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#### Two possibilities:

- 1. Comprehenders "reverse" the production asymmetry in interpretation
  - · 'He' is a weaker signal of referent gender than 'She'
  - Production pattern not necessarily a concern
- 2. Comprehenders do **not** "reverse" the production asymmetry in interpretation
  - 'He' is not a sufficiently weaker signal of referent gender than 'She'
  - Female gender is systematically under-conveyed

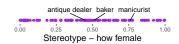
# antique dealer baker manicurist 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 Stereotype – how female

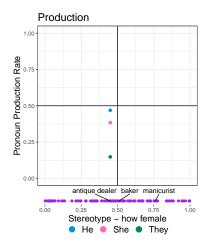
0.00

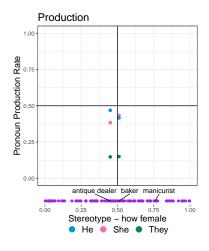
antique dealer baker manicurist

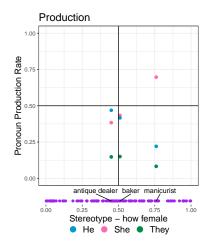
0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

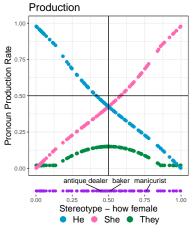
Stereotype – how female

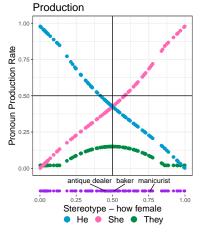


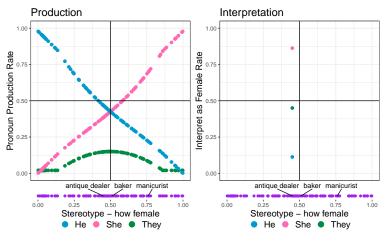


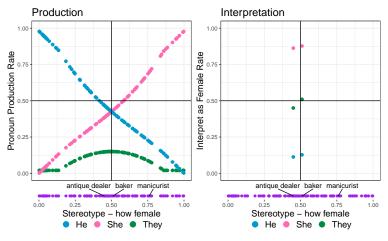


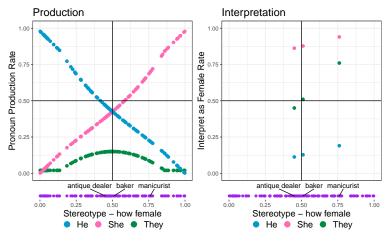


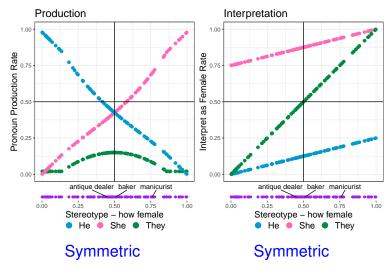




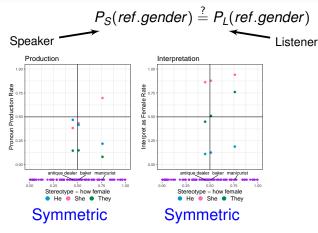


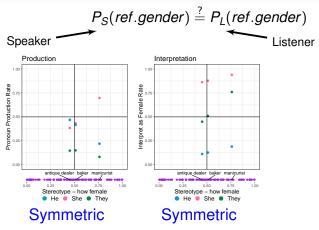




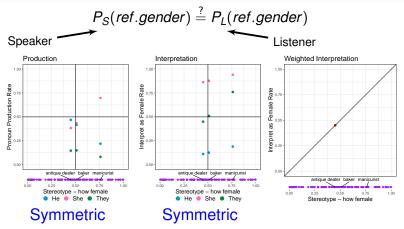


$$P_{S}(ref.gender) \stackrel{?}{=} P_{L}(ref.gender)$$
Speaker Listener

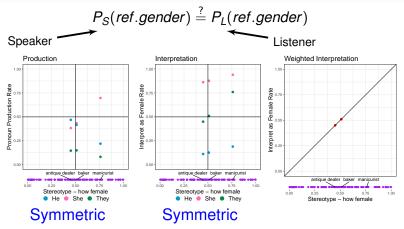




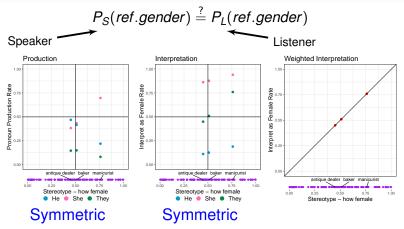
$$\sum_{pro} P(pro|P_S(ref.gender)) \cdot P(ref.gender|pro) = P_L(ref.gender)$$



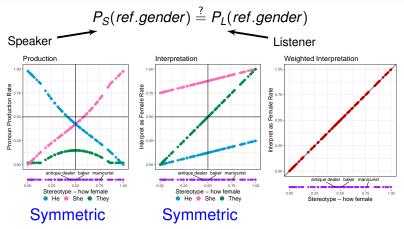
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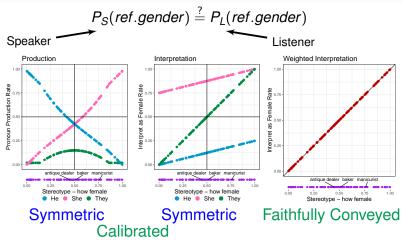
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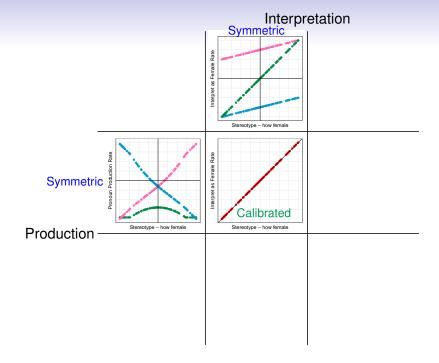
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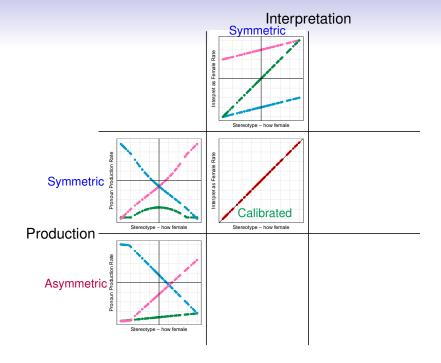


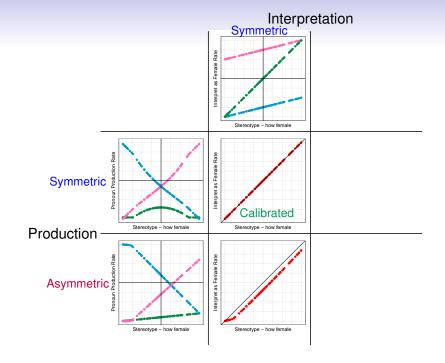
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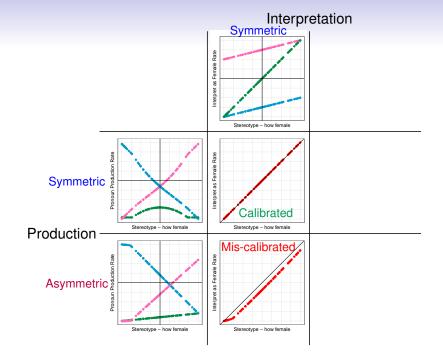


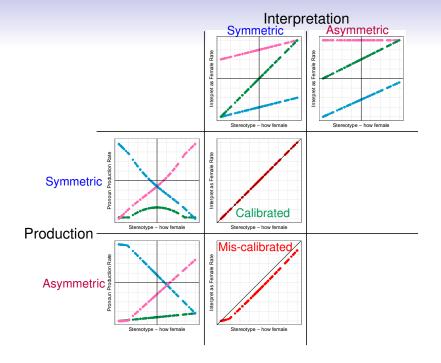
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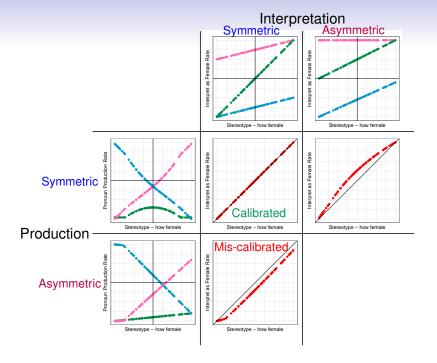


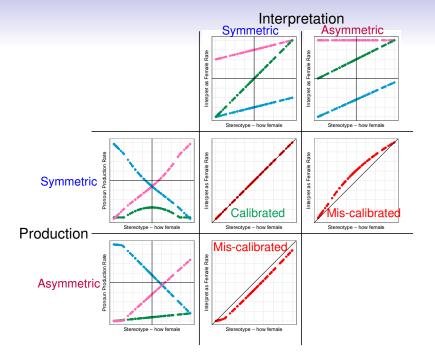


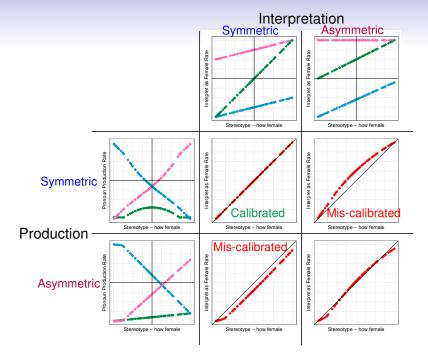


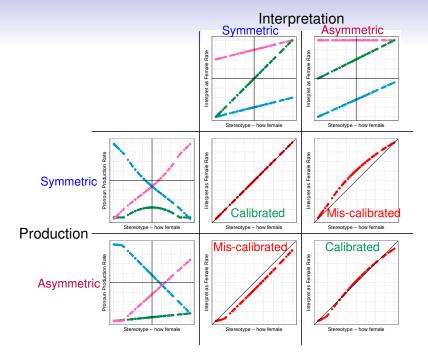


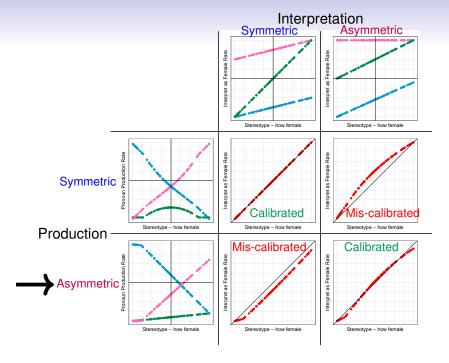


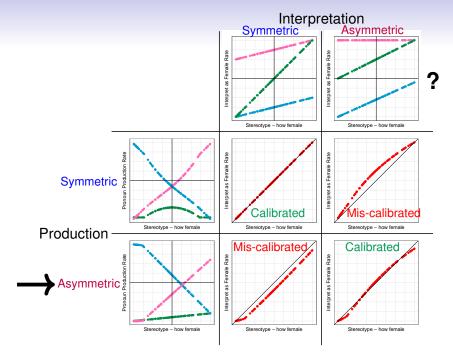












### **Experiments**

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Before the baker took out the trash, ...

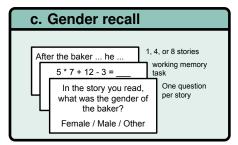
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#### b. Production

Before the baker took out the trash, ...



#### a. Explicit Norm

If you encounter a **baker**, how likely are they to be female?

- 51 participants each rated all 80 nouns
- Half asked "how male", half asked "how female"
- We averaged results into a 0-1 'how female' norm

#### b. Production

After the shop on High Street closed for the night, a **baker** stayed to tidy up. Before the **baker** took out the trash, ...

- 149 participants each completed 20 items
- We coded pronoun completions

#### c. Gender recall

After the shop on High Street closed for the night, a **baker** stayed to tidy up. Before the **baker** took out the trash, **he** swept the floor and wiped down the counter.

1,4, or 8 stories

#### c. Gender recall

$$(70-4) \div 3 + 9 =$$

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In the story you read, what was the gender of the **baker**?

Female Male Other

One question per story

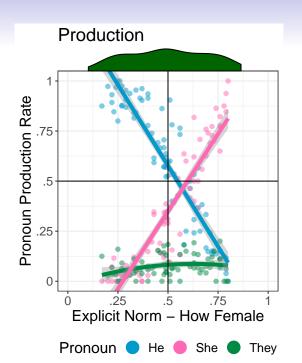
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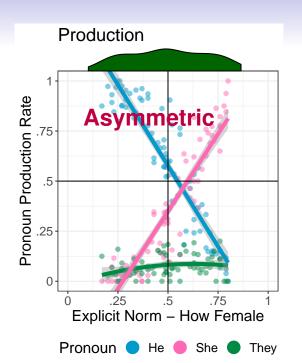
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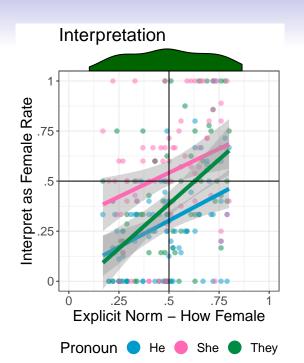
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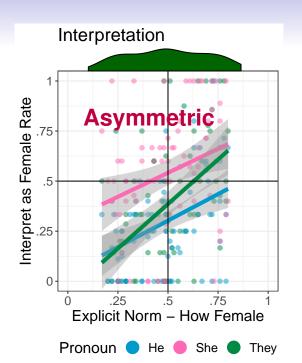
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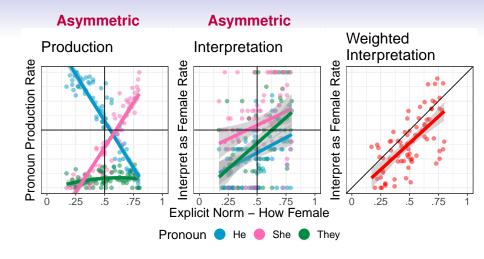
- 712 participants
- We only consider male, female responses



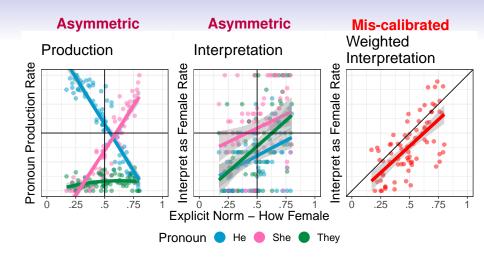




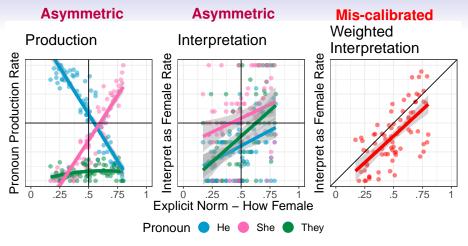




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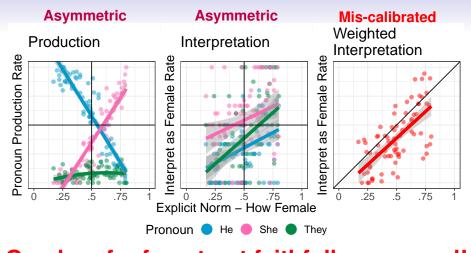
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# Gender of referent not faithfully conveyed!

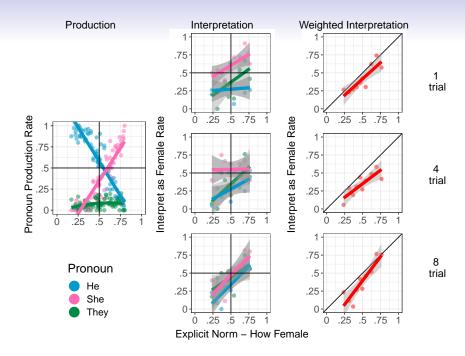
$$\sum_{pro} P(pro|P_{S}(ref.gender)) \cdot P(ref.gender|pro) = P_{L}(ref.gender)$$

14



# Gender of referent not faithfully conveyed! Female gender expectations are under-recovered!

$$\sum_{pro} P(pro|P_S(ref.gender)) \cdot P(ref.gender|pro) = P_L(ref.gender)$$



### Gender of referent not faithfully conveyed!

Pronoun production and interpretation are not mutually calibrated

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  - A challenge for rational theories that expect listeners and speakers to calibrate for effective communication

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  - Grammatical gender is often not central to communicative goals, so may not be under much pragmatic pressure?
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- Socially concerning what are consequences of this miscalibration?

#### d. Implicit Norm

After the shop on High Street closed for the night, a **baker** stayed to tidy up. Before the **baker** took out the trash, the **baker** swept the floor and wiped down the counter.

1,4, or 8 stories

#### d. Implicit Norm

$$(70-4) \div 3 + 9 =$$

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One question per story

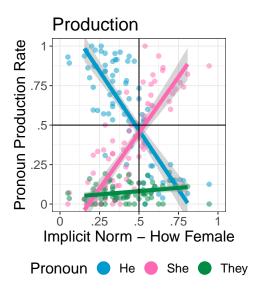
### d. Implicit Norm

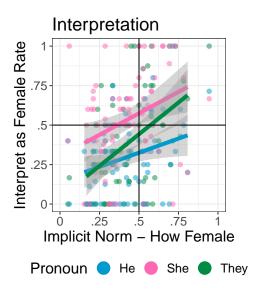
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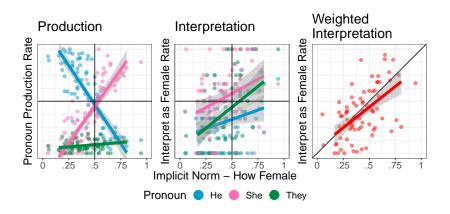
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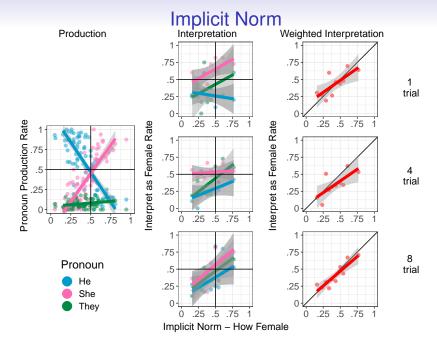
One question per story

- 569 participants
- Only consider male, female responses



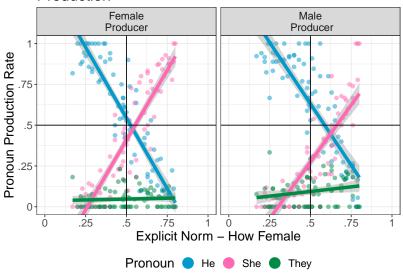






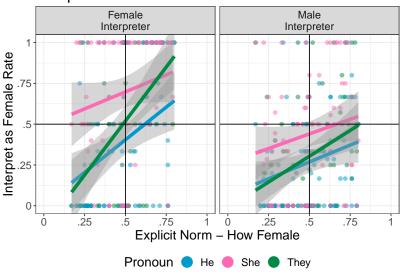
# By gender





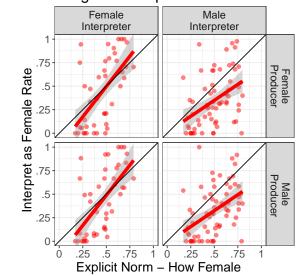
# By gender

### Interpretation

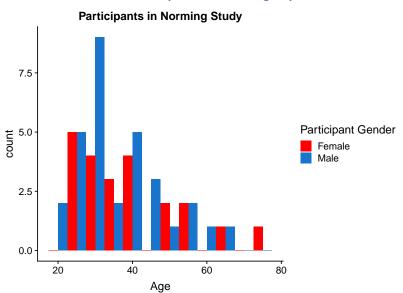


# By gender

#### Weighted Interpretation

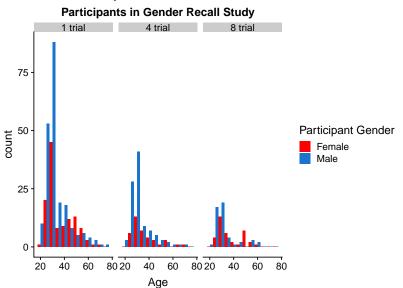


# Participant Demographics



### Participant Demographics

#### Gender recall study



### Participant Demographics

#### Production study

