

Language encodes perceptual information: Evidence from distributional semantics

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There is an increasing amount of evidence that language encodes perceptual information. In fact, distributional semantics allow for extracting perceptual relations can be extracted. This talk will give examples of language encoding perceptual information, showing that taking rather simple co-occurrence techniques allow for predicting social networks, valence, iconicity and even longitude and latitude of cities. Moreover, experimental evidence shows that language users rely on these language statistical patterns in their cognitive processes.

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