Interaction is Meaning: A New Model for Communication in Open Systems

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Overview

Motivation

- Communication semantics: desiderata
- Empirical semantics framework
- Analysis
- Conclusion
- Future Work



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open multiagent systems



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- open multiagent systems
 - dynamic populations
 - self-interested agents
 - black-box agents



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 - how can we explain link between illocution and perlocution?



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 - dynamic populations
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 - how can we predict what agents will do seeing only what they say?
 - how can we explain link between illocution and perlocution?
- view "semantics" as an emergent, evolving phenomenon





function of semantics: predicting other agents' actions



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- provide causal model of social processes



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Goals

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 - autonomy of other agents
 - homogeneity (to some degree),
 - e.g. rationality
 - communication \neq physical action



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- function of semantics: predicting other agents' actions
- provide causal model of social processes
- differences to other causal models:
 - autonomy of other agents
 - homogeneity (to some degree),
 - e.g. rationality
 - communication \neq physical action
- semantics must be expectation-based



experience with communication creates expectations



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- strategic use of information about expectations



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- two (potentially conflicting) goals:



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- strategic use of information about expectations
- generalisation of communicative expectations
- two (potentially conflicting) goals:
 - reduce uncertainty
 - break undesirable expectations



consequentialist: meaning of utterance is defined by its consequences



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- consequentialist: meaning of utterance is defined by its consequences
 - reactions of self and others to message ("first-order")
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- consequentialist: meaning of utterance is defined by its consequences
 - reactions of self and others to message ("first-order")
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 - empirical: expectations grounded in past experience
- constructivist: meaning is in the eye of the observer



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An example:





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> assume agent maintains such a tree \mathcal{F} , and encounters are sequences $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n$



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- > assume agent maintains such a tree \mathcal{F} , and encounters are sequences $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n$
- \Rightarrow easy to compute future distribution $I_{\mathcal{F}}(w)$ for any current w
- calculate expected utility after encounter prefix w:

$$\bar{u}(w) = \sum_{w'} I_{\mathcal{F}}(w)(w') \cdot u(w')$$

> assuming that u(w') =sum of the utilities of physical actions along w'



Example





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Example



Entropy Measures

define measures to determine degree of uncertainty and own autonomy



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$$EE_{\mathcal{F}}(w) = \sum_{w'} -P(w') \log_2 P(w')$$
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total entropy as combined measure:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}(w) = EE_{\mathcal{F}}(w) \cdot UD_{\mathcal{F}}(w)$$



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InFFrA architecture





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a simple variant of InFFrA



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- agents that record (and count) two-party encounters
- frames = simple message sequences + counters + conditions
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- main goal: maximise expected utility
- entropy considerations useful?



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Considering undesirable action in a simple request protocol:





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Slightly more sophisticated protocol:





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Entropies: before executing undesirable action





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Entropies: after executing undesirable action





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External paths: the effect of "reject"





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Critical paths: the effect of "cheating"





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Back to complex protocol:





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Successful completion:





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A cheats:





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B cheats:





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Rejection:





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▶ analyse effects of each of the trajectories on $propose(A, B, X) \rightarrow ... \rightarrow do(A, Y)$



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- Observations:



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 - total entropy of request much higher than before (14.41)
 - accept/reject decrease entropy to
 14.38/14.35
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 - effects of "A cheats" much worse than "B cheats"
- "perfect" entropy curves consist of autonomy and commitment part











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▶ If \mathcal{F}' is the product of w' in \mathcal{F} , define:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}(w, w') = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}'}(w) - \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}(w)$$



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$$\mathcal{CP}_{\mathcal{F}}(w'',w',w) = \int_{w[1]}^{w[|w|]} \Delta \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}(w,w'') - \Delta \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}(w,w') dx$$



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$$\Delta \mathcal{E}(extsf{``success"}, extsf{``A cheats"}) {-} \Delta \mathcal{E}(extsf{``success"}, extsf{``success"})$$



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Introduced general framework for empirical semantics



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few assumptions about agents and application domain



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Introduced general framework for empirical semantics

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- allows for analysis of emergent and evolving meaning
- suggested methods for analysis
- domain-independent definition of conflict (potential)
- ready to be used by agents (and designers)





derived desirable properties of protocols



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derived desirable properties of protocols

- autonomy-respecting and contigency-reducing
- provide external paths
- utility deviation high \Rightarrow expectation entropy low
- alternatives for different utility configurations



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- autonomy-respecting and contigency-reducing
- provide external paths
- utility deviation high \Rightarrow expectation entropy low
- alternatives for different utility configurations
- performatives as markers for different "runs" of encounters (content for reference to objects)
- reasoning about "utility" of semantics link to agent interests meaning



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relationship to ontologies



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relationship to ontologies

 conflict resolution (reification of expectation structures)



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Outlook

- relationship to ontologies
- conflict resolution (reification of expectation structures)
- decision-theoretic framework for second-order utility of semantics



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- conflict resolution (reification of expectation structures)
- decision-theoretic framework for second-order utility of semantics
- global impact of local expectation structures
- homogeneity, rationality and content communication



Thank you for your attention!



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