



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



ABSTRACTION



Funded by
the European Union



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

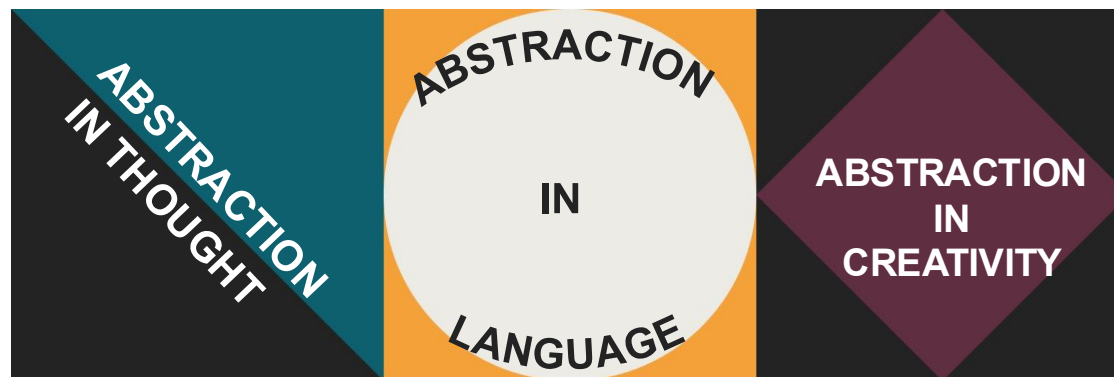
Unlocking meaning from experience through language

ERC-2021-STG-101039777 www.abstractionproject.eu. @Abstraction_ERC

JUNE 2022- MAY 2027

ABSTRACTION outputs 2024

21.02.2025 – VU, Amsterdam



DISENTANGLING ABSTRACTION VARIABLES

(Abstractness) Concreteness

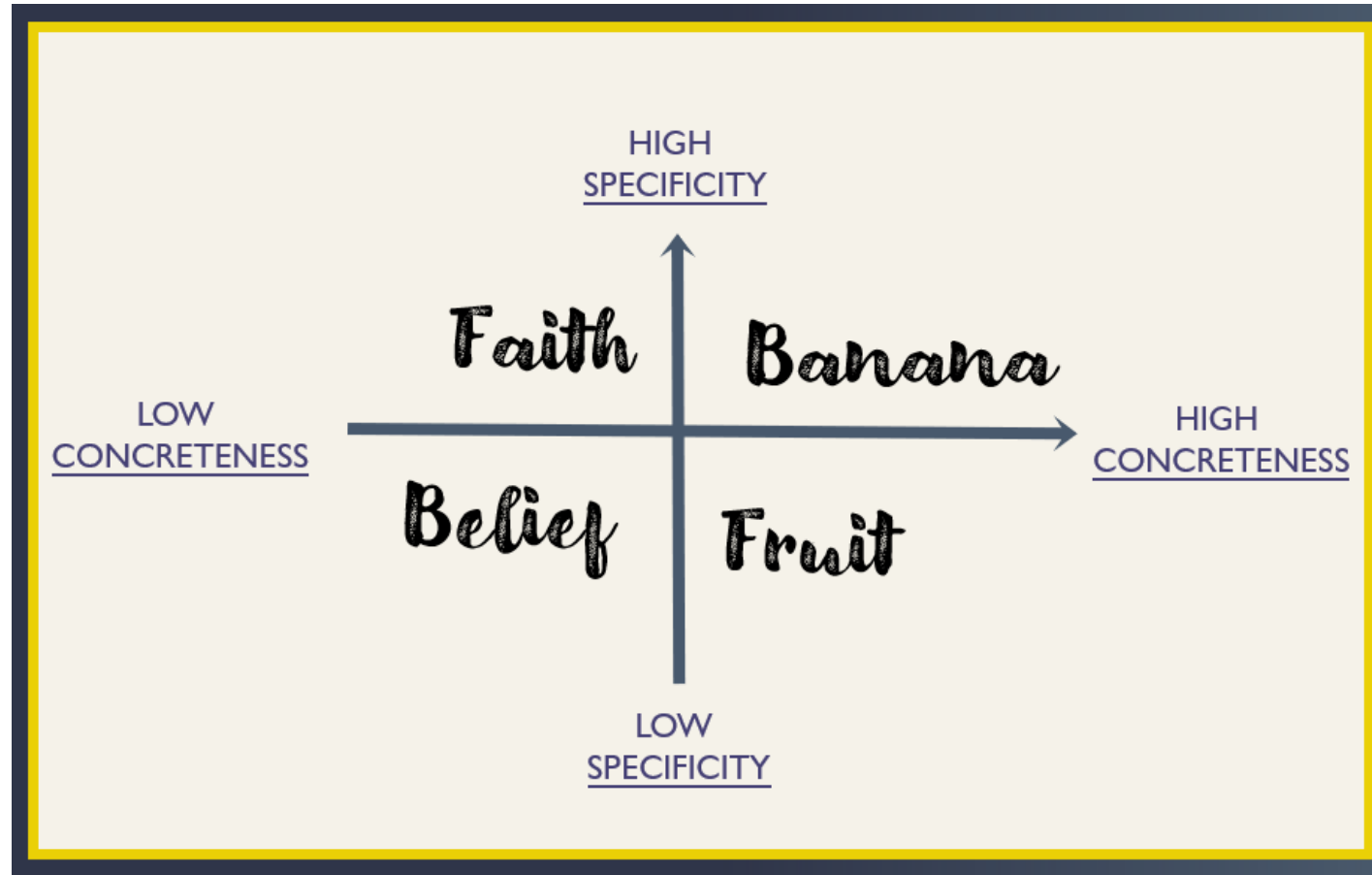
- the degree of perceptibility of a word referent
- a quality of concept (word) that has often exemplified by multiple interactive elements with low perceptual similarity.



Specificity

- the degree of precision of a word meaning in terms of category inclusiveness
- taxonomic hierarchical organization





ABSTRACTION RESEARCH GROUP

Marianna M. Bolognesi
PI
Linguistics and related
disciplines



Adele Loia
Pre-doc
Linguistics, Clinical
Linguistic, Semantics



Tommaso Lamarra
Ph.D
Linguistics, Cognitive Psychology,
Categorization, Iconicity



Giulia Rambelli
Post-doc
Computational Linguistics,
Cognitive Modeling, Analogy



Andrea Amelio Ravelli
Post-doc
Computational Linguistics,
Computer Science, Machine
Learning, Multimodality



Caterina Villani
Post-doc
Cognitive Psychology, Abstract
concepts, Categorization, Social
interaction, Pragmatics



OVERVIEW OF ABSTRACTION STUDIES

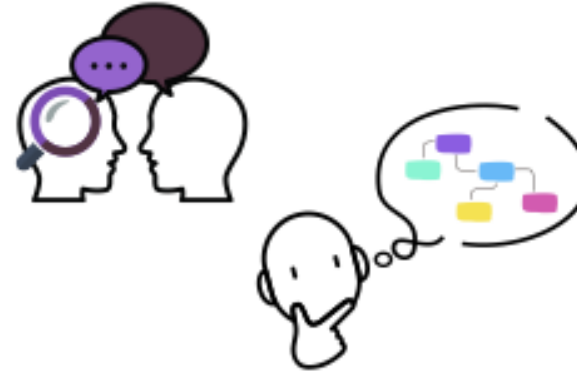
THOUGHT

- Do concreteness and specificity affect conversational dynamics?
- How language-mediated abstraction ability unfolds across ages and over time?
- How do **LLMs** replicate the categorical knowledge along the abstraction axis?
- How do **LLMs** replicate Specificity scores?

LANGUAGE

- How do specificity and concreteness are used in political debates?
- How abstractness & inclusiveness shape language?
- How do **LLMs** interpret generic sentences?

THOUGHT



LANGUAGE



LLMs

DO CONCRETENESS & SPECIFICITY AFFECT CONVERSATION- NAL DYNAMICS?



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Cognition

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cognit



Abstractness impacts conversational dynamics

Claudia Mazzuca^{a,*,1}, Caterina Villani^{b,1}, Tommaso Lamarra^b, Marianna Marcella Bolognesi^b, Anna M. Borghi^{a,c}

Abstract Sentences elicit more Uncertainty and Curiosity than Concrete Sentences

Mazzuca, Villani, Lamarra, Bolognesi, Borghi

COGSCI
2024
DYNAMICS OF
COGNITION
July 24-27 • Rotterdam

How does sentence specificity shape uncertainty and curiosity in conversational dynamics?

Lamarra, Villani, Mazzuca, Borghi, Bolognesi

XPRAG.it



HOW DO LANGUAGE- MEDIATED ABSTRACTION ABILITY UNFOLDS ACROSS AGES AND OVER TIME?

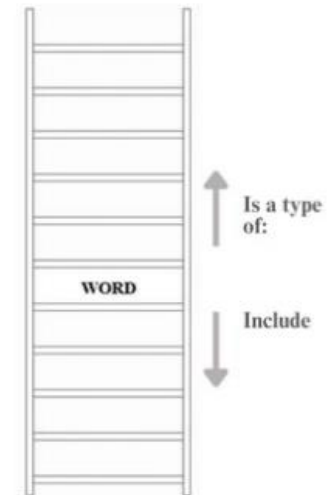


UNDER REVIEW

Development of Linguistic-Mediated Abstraction: Insights from Word Ladders task

Villani, Loia, Bolognesi

(A) Tutorial Word Ladders App (B) Printed version of Word Ladders



HOW DO LLMS REPLICATE THE CATEGORICAL KNOWLEDGE ALONG THE ABSTRACTION AXIS?



Wordnet & Word Ladders: Climbing the abstraction taxonomy with LLMs

Puccetti, Esuli, Bolognesi

Token: *parallelogram*

Abstraction Ladder: thing, object,
shape, polygon, quadrilateral,
parallelogram, rectangle, rhom-
bus, square

Token: *creationism*

Abstraction Ladder: idea, theory, be-
lief, philosophy, worldview, *cre-
ationism*, theism, monotheism,
biblical, fundamentalist, young-
earth

How Humans & LLMs Organize Conceptual Knowledge: Exploring Subordinate Categories in Italian

Pedrotti, Rambelli,
Villani, Bolognesi

UNDER REVIEW

Generate Exemplars of Basic-level Categories

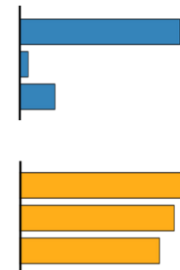
STUDY 1 & 2

"list
types of
hat"



baseball hat
cowboy hat
fedora ...

cowboy hat
panama
fedora...



HOW DO LLMs REPLICATE SPECIFICITY SCORES?



Cognitive Processing

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10339-024-01239-4>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Specificity ratings for English data

Andrea Amelio Ravelli¹ · Marianna Marcella Bolognesi¹  · Tommaso Caselli²

Received: 31 January 2024 / Accepted: 8 October 2024

© The Author(s) 2024

Yet another approximation of human semantic judgments using LLMs... but with quantized local models on novel data

Andrea Amelio Ravelli*

Marianna Marcella Bolognesi*

UNDER REVIEW

HOW ARE WORD SPECIFICITY AND CONCRETENESS USED IN POLITICAL DEBATES?



Red and blue language:

Word choices in the Trump & Harris 2024 presidential debate

Philipp Wicke^{1,3,*}, Marianna M. Bolognesi^{2,*}

¹ Institute for Information and Language Processing (CIS), LMU Munich, Munich, Bavaria, Germany

² Department of Modern Languages, Literatures and Cultures, University Bologna, Bologna, Italy

³ Munich Center for Machine Learning (MCML), Munich, Bavaria, Germany

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

* m.bolognesi@unibo.it

Abstract

Political debates are a peculiar type of political discourse, in which candidates directly confront one another, addressing not only the the moderator's questions, but also their opponent's statements, as well as the concerns of voters from both parties and undecided voters. Therefore, language is adjusted to meet specific expectations and achieve persuasion. We analyse how the language of Trump and Harris during the Presidential debate (September 10th 2024) differs in relation to semantic and pragmatic features, for which we formulated targeted hypotheses: framing values and ideology, appealing to emotion, using words with different degrees of concreteness and specificity, addressing others through singular or plural pronouns. Our findings include: differences in the use of figurative frames (Harris often framing issues around recovery and empowerment, Trump often focused on crisis and decline); similar use of emotional language, with Trump showing a slight higher tendency toward negativity and toward less subjective language compared to Harris; no significant difference in the specificity of candidates' responses; similar use of abstract language, with Trump showing more variability than Harris, depending on the subject discussed; differences in addressing the opponent, with Trump not mentioning Harris by name, while Harris referring to Trump frequently; different uses of pronouns, with Harris using both singular and plural pronouns equally, while Trump using more singular pronouns. The results are discussed in relation to previous literature on Red and Blue language, which refers to distinct linguistic patterns associated with conservative (Red) and liberal (Blue) political ideologies.



UNDER REVIEW

HOW ABSTRACTNESS AND INCLUSIVENESS SHAPE LANGUAGE?



ABRICOT 🍑 - ABstRactness and Inclusiveness in COnTexT: A CALAMITA Challenge

Giovanni Puccetti^{1,*}, Claudia Collacciani², Andrea Amelio Ravelli³, Andrea Esuli¹ and Marianna Marcella Bolognesi³

Token: Margherita
Text: Le margherite di fronte alla mia casa saranno in piena fioritura.
Abstractness: 0.177
Inclusiveness: 0.187

(a) Example of sample for the *Margherita* token.

Token: Ambizione
Text: La sua ambizione lo rovinerà.
Abstractness: 0.478
Inclusiveness: 0.083

(b) Example of sample for the *Ambizione* token.

Token: Benzina
Text: La benzina è nella bottiglia del latte.
Abstractness: 0.064
Inclusiveness: 0.063

(c) Example of sample for a more concrete *Benzina* token.

Token: Benzina
Text: In Italia è disponibile la benzina a 95 ottani.
Abstractness: 0.573
Inclusiveness: 0.653

(d) Example of sample for a more abstract *Benzina* token.

Quantifying Generalizations: Exploring the Divide Between Human and LLMs' Sensitivity to Quantification

Collacciani, Rambelli, Bolognesi

LLMs do not show a strong sensitivity to quantifiers.

→ they do not have the *commonsense knowledge* required to interpret quantified sentences with respect to their semantic content.

But they seem to have encoded a *meaning associated with the generic form*.

This default interpretation of generics mirrors that of humans.

What is the correct completion? Birds fly, therefore...

no birds fly.

few birds fly.

some birds fly.

most birds fly.

all birds fly.

HOW DO LLMS INTERPRET GENERIC SENTENCES?

