

From Tree Adjoining Grammars to Higher Order Representations of Abstract Meaning Representations via Abstract Categorical Grammars

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Stockholm, Sweden

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 - ▶ encodes grammatical formalisms, including TAG
 - ▶ ACG encoding of TAG enjoys polynomial parsing and generation algorithms
 - ▶ embodies Curry's tecto/pheno level distinctions
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AMR

- Based on frames
- Uniquely rooted directed acyclic graph (DAG) with labeled edges and nodes
 - ▶ graph nodes encode entities and events (neo-Davidsonian)
 - ▶ edges represent relations among entities, events, etc.
- Capable of expressing various phenomena (e.g. coreference)

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Example

A boy wants to go / All boys want to / The boy wants to go / ...

- all have same AMR semantics:

$(w/want_{01} : arg_0(b/boy))$

$: arg_1(g/go_{01} : arg_0 b)$ – AMR in PENMAN notation

$\exists w \exists g \exists b (instance(w, want_{01}) \wedge instance(g, w) \wedge$

$instance(b, boy) \wedge arg_0(w, b) \wedge arg_1(w, g) \wedge arg_0(g, b))$ – AMR in FOL notation

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 - ▶ drawback: coreference is lost

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Elementary trees –

Operations on trees –

Generated structures –

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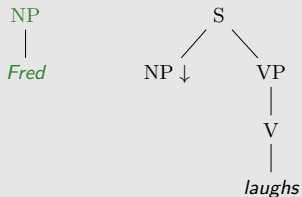
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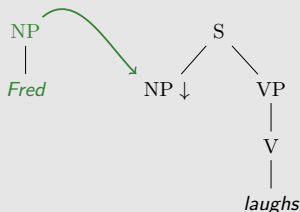
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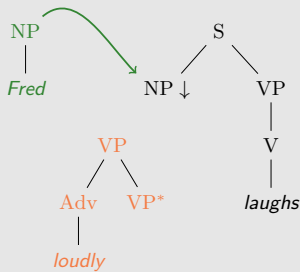
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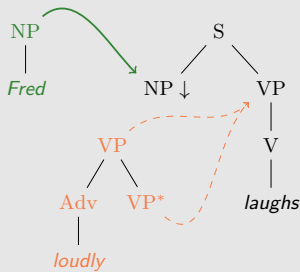
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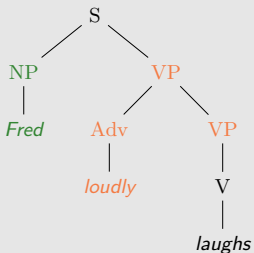
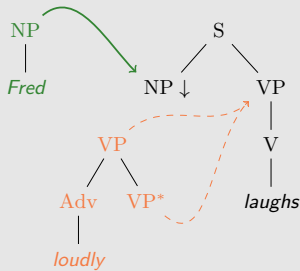
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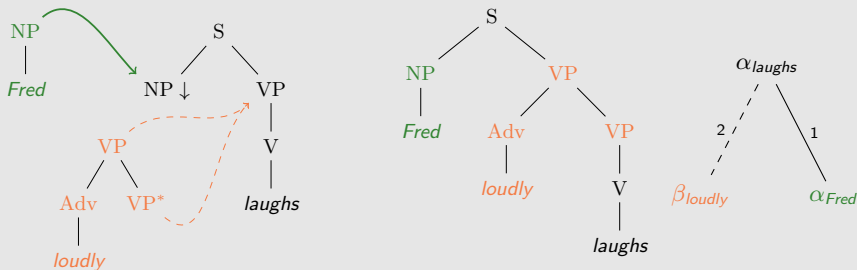
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Generated structures – derived trees. Their by-products : **derivation trees**

Example



1 ACG

- ACG definition

Abstract Categorical Grammar (ACG)

(De Groote, 2001)

Main Features

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Parsing 2nd order ACGs are **reversible** (Salvati, 2005; Kanazawa, 2007)

ACG definition

Definition (ACG)

An abstract categorial grammar (ACG) \mathcal{G} is a quadruple $\langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \mathcal{L}, s \rangle$, where

- 1 Σ_1 and Σ_2 are higher-order linear signatures, called the *abstract* vocabulary and the *object* vocabulary, respectively;
- 2 $\mathcal{L} : \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ is a lexicon; $\mathcal{L}(\lambda x.M) = \lambda x.\mathcal{L}(M)$ and $\mathcal{L}(M N) = \mathcal{L}(M) \mathcal{L}(N)$
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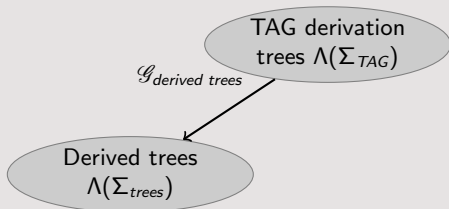
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Modularity: ACGs can be composed as lexicons are functions.

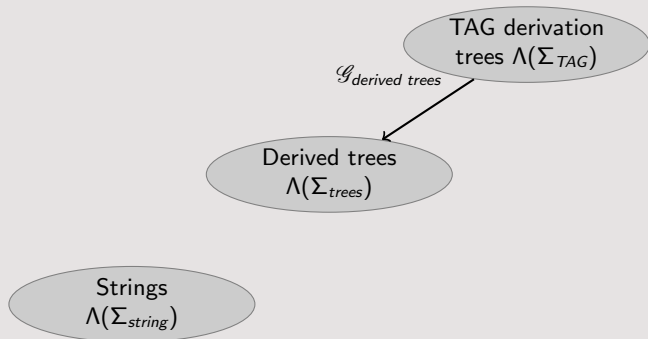
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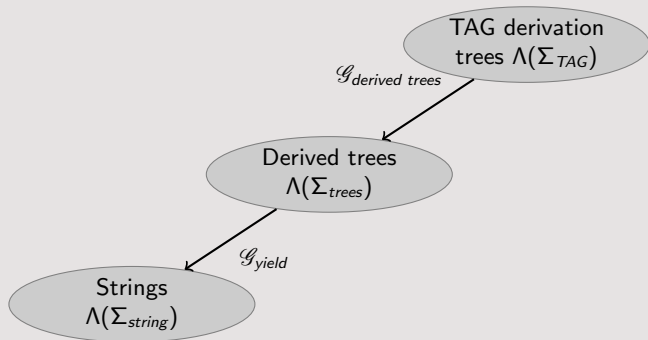
Derived trees
 $\Lambda(\Sigma_{trees})$



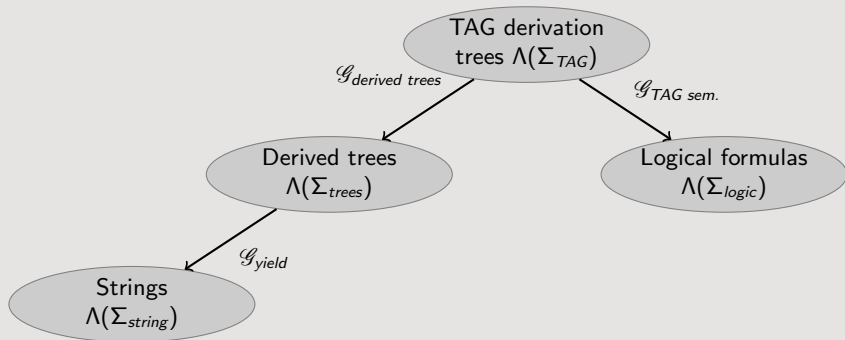
TAG as ACGs



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TAG as ACGs + Montague semantics (Pogodalla, 2004a)



From TAG derivation to TAG derived trees

Derivation trees

Their interpretations as derived trees

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NP
|
Fred

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C_{Fred} : **NP**

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NP_1 *Fred*

NP
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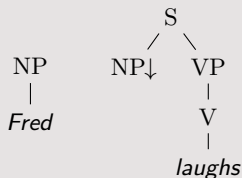
$C_{Fred} : \mathbf{NP}$

$C_{laughs} : \mathbf{S}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{NP} \multimap \mathbf{S}$

Their interpretations as derived trees

$\mathbf{NP}_1 \text{ Fred}$

$\lambda \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{V}} \mathbf{np} . \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{S}} (\mathbf{S}_2 \mathbf{np} (\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{V}} (\mathbf{VP}_2 (\mathbf{V}_1 \text{ laughs}))))$



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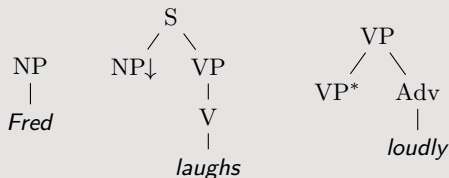
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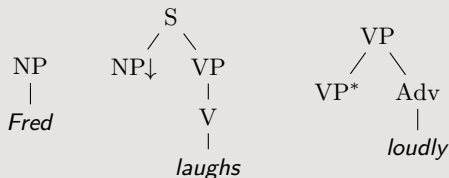
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$\lambda x.x$



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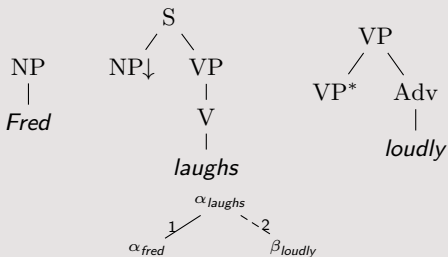
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$$M_0 = C_{left} l_s (C_{loudly} l_v) C_{Fred}$$

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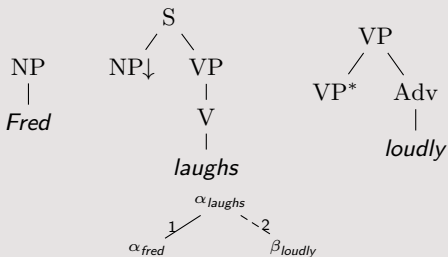
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$$M_0 = C_{\text{left}} I_{\mathbf{S}} (C_{\text{loudly}} I_{\mathbf{V}}) C_{\text{Fred}}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{yield}} \circ \mathcal{G}_{\text{derived trees}}(M_0) = \text{Fred} + \text{loudly} + \text{laughs}$$

From TAG derivation to Montague Translations (Pogodalla, 2004b)

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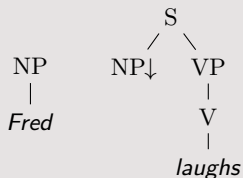
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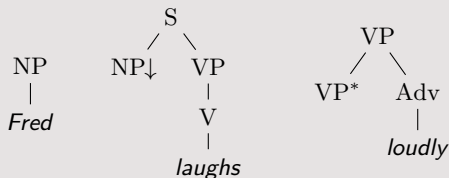
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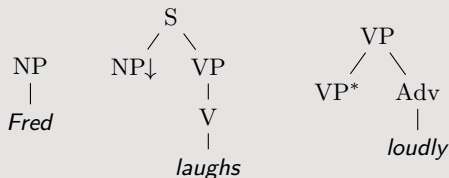
$C_{loudly} : \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A$

Interpretations into Montague Grammar

$\lambda P. P \text{ fred}$

$\lambda \mathbf{a}^S \mathbf{a}^V \mathbf{np}. \mathbf{a}^S (\mathbf{np} (\mathbf{a}^V (\lambda x. \text{smile } x)))$

$\lambda \mathbf{a}^V. \mathbf{a}^V (\lambda x. \text{loud } x)$



From TAG derivation to Montague Translations (Pogodalla, 2004b)

Derivation trees

$C_{Fred} : \mathbf{NP}$

$C_{laughs} : \mathbf{S}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{NP} \multimap \mathbf{S}$

$C_{loudly} : \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A$

$I_{\mathbf{X}_A} : \mathbf{X}_A$

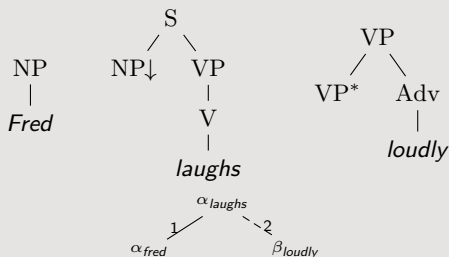
Interpretations into Montague Grammar

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$\lambda a^V. a^V (\lambda x. \text{loud } x)$

$\lambda x. x$



$$M_0 = C_{laughs} I_S (C_{loudly} I_V) C_{Fred}$$

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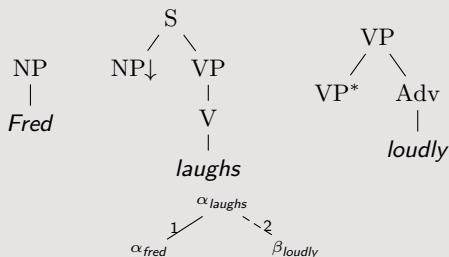
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$M_0 = C_{laughs} I_S (C_{loudly} I_V) C_{Fred}$

$\mathcal{L}_{Log}(M_0) = \text{loud}(\text{smile } \text{fred})$

TAG derivation trees to HOL (Pogodalla, 2017)

Constants of Σ_{TAG}	Their interpretations by $\mathcal{G}_{TAG\ sem.}$
$C_{fred} : \mathbf{NP}$	$\lambda P. P\ fred : (e \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$
$C_{woman} : \mathbf{n}_A \multimap \mathbf{NP}$	$\lambda D. \lambda q. D\ woman\ q$
$C_{smart} : \mathbf{n}_A \multimap \mathbf{n}_A$	$\lambda D. \lambda n. \lambda q. D (\lambda x. (smart\ x) \wedge (n\ x))q$
$C_{every}, C_{each} : \mathbf{n}_A$	$\lambda P\ Q. \forall x. (P\ x) \supset (Q\ x)$
$C_{some}, C_a : \mathbf{n}_A$	$\lambda P\ Q. \exists x. (P\ x) \wedge (Q\ x)$
$C_{kissed} : \mathbf{S}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{NP} \multimap \mathbf{NP} \multimap \mathbf{S}$	$\lambda adv_s\ adv_v\ sbj\ obj. adv_s (sbj (\lambda x. (obj (adv_v (\lambda y. kiss\ x\ y))))))$
$I_X : X_A$	$\lambda x. x$
\mathbf{S}	t

Previous approaches

- syntax-event semantics interface using ACG (Winter and Zwarts, 2011) – their grammar is not TAG;
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 - ▶ uses continuations: verbs are of type $(v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$
 - ▶ negation scopes over existentially closed formula ($\neg\exists w \dots$)
 - ▶ no distinction of arguments and adjuncts, e.g.

$$\lambda x. go \ x \ VS \ \lambda f. \exists w. go(w) \wedge f(w)$$

Continuations, event semantics, ACG

Previous approaches

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Our approach

- use continuations, like (Champollion, 2015)
- negation scopes over event quantifier, like (Champollion, 2015)
- retain arguments within a lexical entry of a verb, like AMR
- (universal) quantification, like (Stabler, 2018)

Interpretation as HOL formulas modeling event semantics: First try

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- but one has to know when to stop (close)

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- everything should get a chance for a continuation
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S := $(v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

T := t

Closure := $\lambda P.P \text{ True} : ((v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

C_{john} := $\lambda P.P \text{ john}$

C_{walks} := $\lambda \text{adv}_s \text{adv}_v \text{subj}. \text{adv}_s (\text{subj} (\text{adv}_v (\lambda x. \lambda h. \exists w. (\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (h w))))$

C_{smart} := $\lambda D. \lambda n. \lambda q. \lambda f. D(\lambda x h. (n x h) \wedge (\text{smart } x)) q f$

C_{every}^{n_A} := $\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda f. \forall x. (p x f) \supset (q x f)$

C_{woman}^{n_A → NP} := $\lambda D. D(\lambda x h. (\text{woman } x \wedge h x))$

C_{certainly}^{S_A → S_A} := $\lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda h. V(\lambda v. (\text{certainly } v) \wedge (h v)))$

C_{fast}^{VP_A → VP_A} := $\lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda x. \lambda h. Vx(\lambda v. (\text{fast } v) \wedge (h v)))$

C_{does not}^{VP_A} := $\lambda V x h. \neg(V x h)$

First try: Results

(1) Every smart woman walks.

$$M_1 = \text{Closure}(C_{walks} \text{ IS IVP } (C_{woman} (C_{smart} C_{every}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$M_1 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x))$$

✓

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$$M_1 = \text{Closure}(C_{walks} \text{ Is IVP } (C_{woman} (C_{smart} C_{every}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

- (2) John does not walk.

$$M_2 = \text{Closure}(C_{walks} \text{ Is } C_{does\ not} C_{john}) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$M_1 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x)) \quad \checkmark$$

$$M_2 := \neg \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w \text{ john}) \quad \checkmark$$

First try: Results

- (1) Every smart woman walks.

$$M_1 = \text{Closure}(C_{\text{walks}} \text{Is} \text{I}\forall\text{P}(C_{\text{woman}}(C_{\text{smart}} C_{\text{every}}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

- (2) John does not walk.

$$M_2 = \text{Closure}(C_{\text{walks}} \text{Is} C_{\text{does not}} C_{\text{john}}) : \mathbf{T}$$

- (3) Every smart woman walks fast.

$$M_3 = \text{Closure}(C_{\text{walks}} \text{Is}(C_{\text{fast}} \text{I}\forall\text{P})(C_{\text{woman}}(C_{\text{smart}} C_{\text{every}}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$M_1 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x)) \quad \checkmark$$

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(4) Certainly, every smart woman walks.

$$M_4 = \text{Closure}(C_{\text{walks}}(C_{\text{certainly}} \text{Is})\text{I}\forall\text{P}(C_{\text{woman}}(C_{\text{smart}} C_{\text{every}}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$M_1 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x)) \quad \checkmark$$

$$M_2 := \neg \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w \text{john}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$M_3 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \wedge \text{fast } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (\text{fast } w))$$

$$M_4 := \forall x(\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \wedge \text{certainly } x \supset \exists w(\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (\text{certainly } w))$$

Locating the problem

S $:= (v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

T $:= t$

Closure $:= \lambda P.P \text{ True} : ((v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

C_{john} $:= \lambda P.P \text{ john}$

C_{walks} $:= \lambda \text{adv}_s \text{adv}_v \text{subj}. \text{adv}_s (\text{subj} (\text{adv}_v (\lambda x. \lambda h. \exists w. (\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (h w))))$

C_{smart} $:= \lambda D. \lambda n. \lambda q. \lambda f. D(\lambda x h. (n x h) \wedge (\text{smart } x)) q f$

C_{every}^{NP} $:= \lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda f. \forall x. (p x f) \supset (q x f)$

C_{woman}^{NP} $:= \lambda D. D(\lambda x h. (\text{woman } x \wedge h x))$

C_{certainly}^{SA} $:= \lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda h. V(\lambda v. (\text{certainly } v) \wedge (h v)))$

C_{fast}^{VP_A} $:= \lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda x. \lambda h. Vx(\lambda v. (\text{fast } v) \wedge (h v)))$

C_{does not}^{VP_A} $:= \lambda Vxh. \neg(V x h)$

Second try: No continuations for noun phrases

New interpretations

C_{john}	$:= \lambda P. P \text{ john} : (e \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$
C_{walks}	$:= \lambda adv_s adv_v subj. adv_s (subj (adv_v (\lambda x. \lambda h. \exists w. (walk\ w) \wedge (arg_0\ w\ x) \wedge (h\ w))))$
C_{woman}	$:= \lambda D. D(\lambda x. woman\ x)$
C_{every}	$:= \lambda PQ. \lambda h. \forall x (Px \supset Qxh) : (e \rightarrow t) \rightarrow (e \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$
C_a	$:= \lambda PQ. \lambda h. \exists x (Px \wedge Qxh) : (e \rightarrow t) \rightarrow (e \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$
C_{smart}	$:= \lambda D. \lambda n. \lambda q. \lambda f. D(\lambda x. (n\ x) \wedge (smart\ x))q\ f$
$C_{certainly}$	$:= \lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda h. V(\lambda v. (certainly\ v) \wedge (h\ v)))$
C_{fast}	$:= \lambda m. \lambda V. m(\lambda x. \lambda h. Vx(\lambda v. (fast\ v) \wedge (h\ v)))$
$C_{does\ not}$	$:= \lambda Vxh. \neg(V\ x\ h)$
$C_{itisnotthecase}$	$:= \lambda S\ h. \neg(S\ h)$

Where: $\Omega \equiv_{\text{def}} (v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

Second try: No continuations for noun phrases

New interpretations

C_{john}	$:= \lambda P. P \text{ john} : (e \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$
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C_{woman}	$:= \lambda D. D(\lambda x. \text{woman } x)$
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C_{smart}	$:= \lambda D. \lambda n. \lambda q. \lambda f. D(\lambda x. (n x) \wedge (\text{smart } x)) q f$
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Where: $\Omega \equiv_{\text{def}} (v \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$

$$M_3 := \forall x (\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w (\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (\text{fast } w))$$

$$M_4 := \forall x (\text{woman } x \wedge \text{smart } x \supset \exists w (\text{walk } w) \wedge (\text{arg}_0 w x) \wedge (\text{certainly } w))$$

Bonus: Coreference, Raising

$$\begin{array}{l}
 C_{wants} : \quad \mathbf{S}_A \multimap \mathbf{VP}_A \multimap \mathbf{NP} \multimap \mathbf{S}'_A \\
 \hline
 C_{wants} := \quad \lambda adv_s adv_v subj. \lambda Pred. adv_s (subj(adv_v. \lambda x h. \\
 \quad \exists w ((want\ w) \wedge (h\ w) \wedge (arg_0\ w\ x) \wedge Pred(\lambda Q. Q\ x)(\lambda r. Arg_1\ w\ r))) \\
 C_{to-sleep} := \quad \lambda cont. cont(\lambda subj. subj(\lambda x. \lambda f. \exists u. (sleep\ u) \wedge (arg_0\ u\ x) \wedge (f\ u))) \\
 \mathbf{S}'_A := \quad (((e \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega) \rightarrow \Omega
 \end{array}$$

- (5) a. John wants to sleep.

$$M_5 = \text{Closure}(C_{to-sleep} (C_{wants} \text{ I}_S \text{ I}_{VP} C_{john})) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$\exists w (want\ w) \wedge (arg_0\ w\ john) \wedge (\exists u (sleep\ u) \wedge (Arg_1\ w\ u) \wedge (arg_0\ u\ john))$$

- b. Every boy wants to sleep.

$$M_6 = \text{Closure}(C_{to-sleep} (C_{wants} \text{ I}_S \text{ I}_{VP} (C_{boy} C_{every}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$\forall x (\text{boy}\ x \supset \exists w (want\ w) \wedge (arg_0\ w\ x) \wedge (\exists u. (sleep\ u) \wedge (Arg_1\ w\ u) \wedge (arg_0\ u\ x)))$$

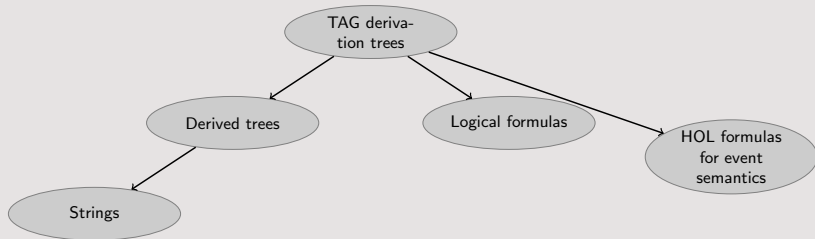
- c. Every boy does not want to sleep.

$$M_7 = \text{Closure}(C_{to-sleep} (C_{wants} \text{ I}_S \text{ I}_{VP} (C_{boy} C_{every}))) : \mathbf{T}$$

$$\forall x (\text{boy}\ x \supset \neg (\exists w (want\ w) \wedge (arg_0\ w\ x) \wedge (\exists u. (sleep\ u) \wedge (Arg_1\ w\ u) \wedge (arg_0\ u\ x))))$$

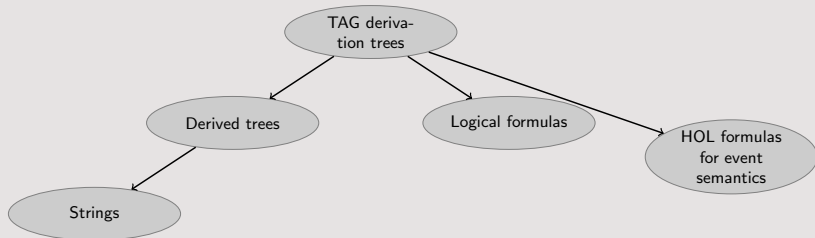
only one reading out of two

Future Work and Conclusion



Current approach

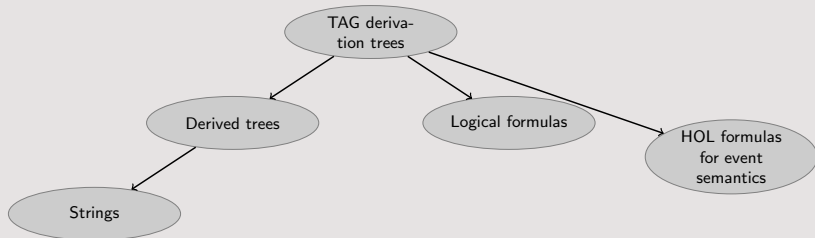
Future Work and Conclusion



Current approach

- TAG derivation trees to Stable's HOL translation of AMRs using ACGs
- Coreference missing in AAMR
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Future Work and Conclusion



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Future work

- Encode more complex interaction of quantifiers and negation
- A large scale ACG
- Maintain reasonable bounds on parsing/generation complexity

Thank You

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