

Incremental Semantic Interpretation of Dialogue Contributions

Andreas Peldszus

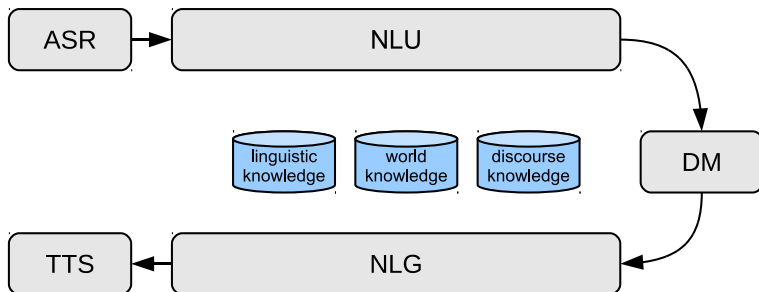
Institut für Linguistik, Universität Potsdam

Kolloquium Linguistik, Universität Bielefeld, 07.11.2012

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theory: Incremental Semantic Construction
- 3 Application: Incremental Reference Feedback

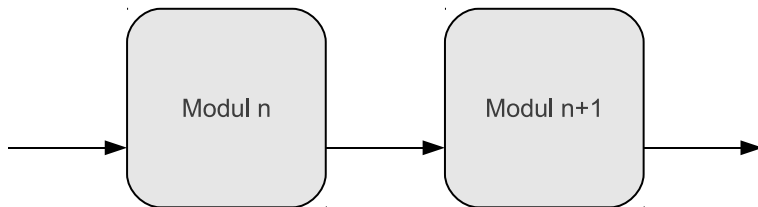
Introduction: Spoken Dialogue Systems



Introduction: Incremental Processing

Incrementality, Schlangen and Skantze [2009], citing Levelt [1989]

Each processing component is triggered into activity by a minimal amount of its characteristic input.

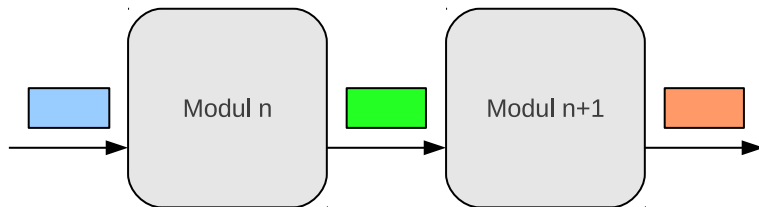


information flow between two modules

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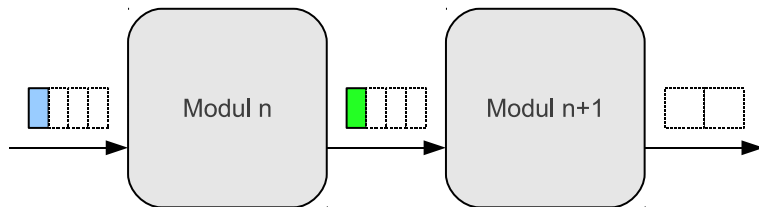


non-incremental information flow

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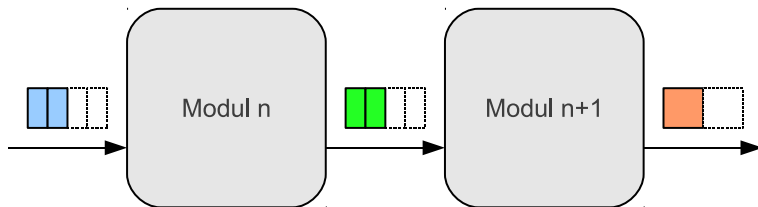


incremental information flow: *early propagation*

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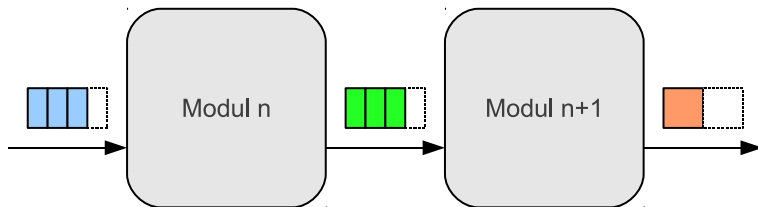


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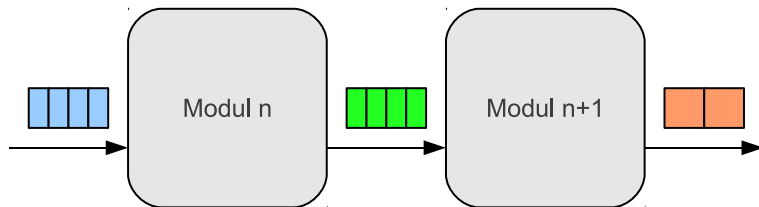


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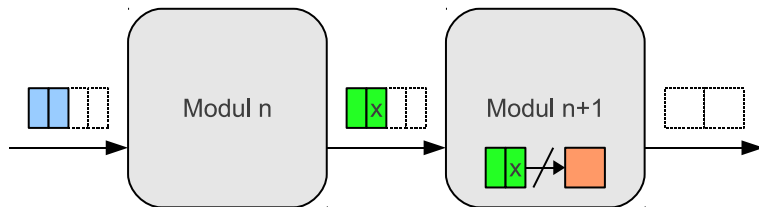


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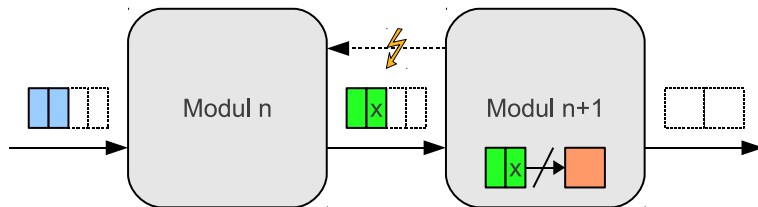


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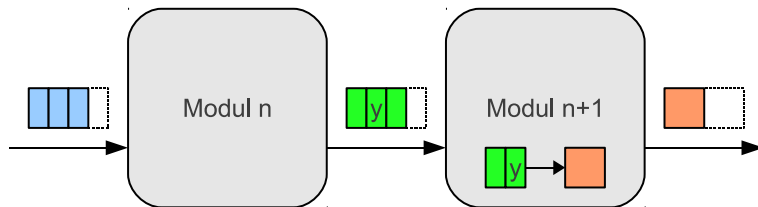


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- 1 psycho-linguistic plausibility Tanenhaus and Brown-Schmidt [2008]
 - reference resolution, early disambiguation etc
- 2 descriptive adequacy
 - incremental feedback
 - incremental computations, disambiguation, corrections
- 3 computational benefits

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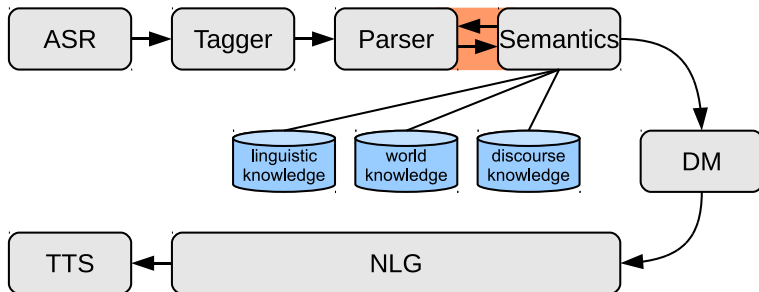
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Introduction: Aims of the Approach



Goal: Prune semantically implausible syntactic readings,
i.e. readings without referential success.

Related Work

- Purver et al. [2011] - incremental semantic construction within Dynamic Syntax, centered on grammaticality, rather monolithic
- Poesio and Traum [1997], Poesio and Rieser [2010] - incremental semantic construction with λ calculus for TAG, focus on discourse structure, no implementation yet?
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Theory: Incremental Semantic Construction

Incrementality in Semantic Construction

- Goal: for an input find a semantic representation that is maximally informative and open to combination with further semantic increments
- three factors that influence *a syntax driven* incremental semantic construction
 - type of syntactic structure building (top-down-parsing, bottom-up-parsing)
 - type of syntactic structure (left- or right-branching)
 - type of semantic interpretation (bottom-up, top-down)

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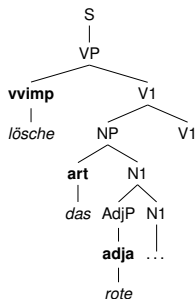
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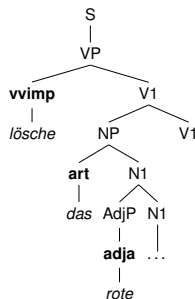
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- usually only provided by top-down-parsers
- drawbacks: many hypotheses, problems with left-recursion
- Roark presents solutions for both problems:



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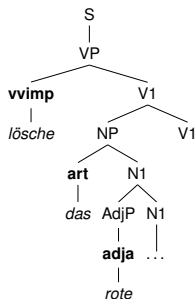
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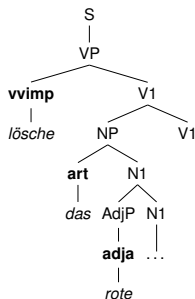
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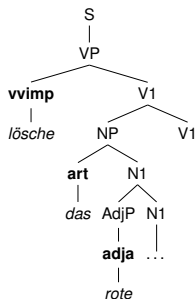
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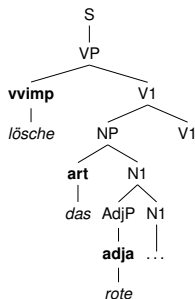
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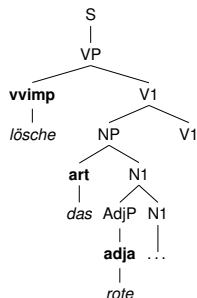
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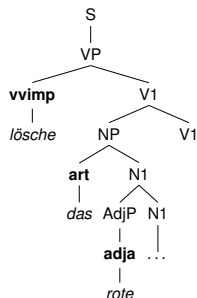
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Tree-interpretation bottom-up, inside-out:

- need to underspecify open nodes
- need to re-interpret the whole tree every time it expands

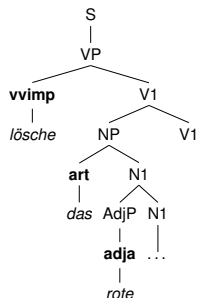
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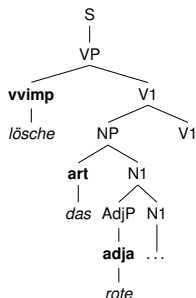


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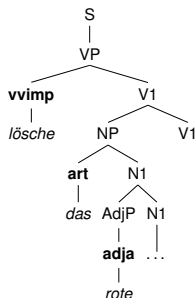


- linearise semantic combination in parallel to the top-down expansion of the tree
- every expansion of a non-terminal node adds a rule-specific construction semantic increment
(parser action: predict)
- every recognition of a terminal node adds a lexical semantic increment
(parser action: match)
- no need to underspecify open nodes
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- *monotonic growth, synchronised with parsing*

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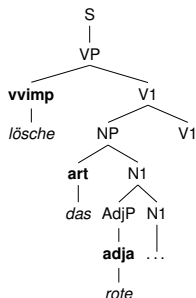
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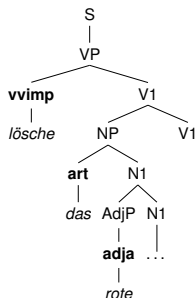
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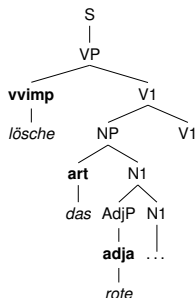
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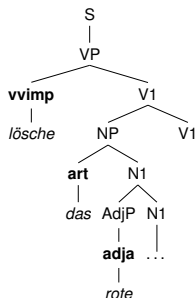
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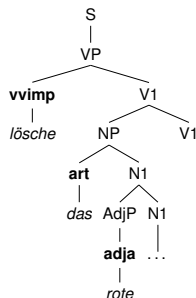
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- representation language: first order predicate logic with generalized quantifiers, sortal variables
- scope underspecification: break up into elementary predications with labels and holes, standard conjunction, add scope constraints
- underspecification of predicate argument structure: break up further into elementary predications with anchors, characteristic variable and argument-relations

Every dog chases a cat.

`every(x, dog(x), exist(y, cat(y), chase(x,y)))`

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$$\langle h_0, \\ \{\ell_1:\text{every}(x, h_1, h_2), \\ \ell_2:\text{dog}(x), \\ \ell_3:\text{chase}(e, x, y), \\ \ell_4:\text{some}(y, h_3, h_4), \\ \ell_5:\text{cat}(y) \}, \\ \{h_1 =_q \ell_2, h_3 =_q \ell_5\} \rangle$$

RMRS introduction

- representation language: first order predicate logic with generalized quantifiers, sortal variables
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RMRS forward composition

- classic RMRS Copestake [2007] uses a *set of named slot* to represent the open positions, the syntax-semantic interface picks the right slot to fill
- only one slot of each sort open
- however, left recursive rules in incremental processing may require to have multiple slots of the same sort open
- therefore we reinterpret the slots as a stack of unnamed slots, where only the top element can be filled

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\ell_3:a_3:e_1] \{ [\ell_5:a_5:x_2]np - arg \} \\
 &\ell_1:a_1:every(), BV(a_1, x_1), RSTR(a_1, h_1), BODY(a_1, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_2, \\
 &\ell_2:a_2:dog(x_1), \\
 &\ell_3:a_3:chase(e_1), ARG_1(a_3, x_1), ARG_2(a_3, x_2), \\
 &\ell_4:a_4:some(), BV(a_4, x_2), RSTR(a_4, h_3), BODY(a_4, h_4), h_3 =_q \ell_5 \\
 \\
 &[\ell_6:a_6:e_6] \{ \} \ell_6:a_6:cat(x_6)
 \end{aligned}$$

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 $\ell_1:a_1:\text{every}(), \text{BV}(a_1, x_1), \text{RSTR}(a_1, h_1), \text{BODY}(a_1, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_2,$
 $\ell_2:a_2:\text{dog}(x_1),$
 $\ell_3:a_3:\text{chase}(e_1), \text{ARG}_1(a_3, x_1), \text{ARG}_2(a_3, x_2),$
 $\ell_4:a_4:\text{some}(), \text{BV}(a_4, x_2), \text{RSTR}(a_4, h_3), \text{BODY}(a_4, h_4), h_3 =_q \ell_5$
 $\ell_6:a_6:\text{cat}(x_6), \ell_6 = \ell_5, a_6 = a_5, x_6 = x_2$

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 $\ell_5:a_5:\text{cat}(x_2)$

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RMRS forward composition

RMRS structure under construction with a stack of slots

An RMRS structure under construction is a 6-tuple $\langle GT, H, S, R, C, E \rangle$,

- with GT the global top hole h_0 ,
- with H the hook $[\ell:a:i]$, consisting of the local top label ℓ , the anchor a and the index i ,
- with S the stack of slots of the form $[\ell_n:a_n:i_n]$,
- with R the bag of EPs and argument relations,
- with C the bag of constraints and
- with E the set of variable equalities.

RMRS forward composition

Forward slot filling combination

Given two RMRSs, one being the functor

$rmrs_f = \langle GT_f, H_f, S_f, R_f, C_f, E_f \rangle$ with the top slot

$\text{top}(S_f) = [\ell_f : a_f : i_f]$ and one being the argument

$rmrs_a = \langle GT_a, H_a, S_a, R_a, C_a, E_a \rangle$ with its hook $H_a = [\ell_a : a_a : i_a]$, the

slot filling combination $rmrs_f \triangleleft rmrs_a$ yields an RMRS

$rmrs = \langle GT, H, S, R, C, E \rangle$, s.t.

- $GT = GT_f = GT_a$
- $H = H_f$
- $S = \text{merge-stacks}(S_a, \text{pop}(S_f))$
- $R = R_f \cup R_a$
- $C = C_f \cup C_a$
- $E = E_f \cup E_a \cup \{\ell_f = \ell_a, a_f = a_a, i_f = i_a\}$

Basic slotfilling combinators

$$\begin{aligned}
 [-] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ \} . \\
 [\circ] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ [\ell:a:u] \} . \\
 [=] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ [\ell:a:u][\ell:a:u] \} . \\
 [+] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ [\ell_1:a_1:u][\ell:a:u] \} . \\
 [+_\perp] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ [\ell:a:u][\ell_1:a_1:u] \} . \\
 [+ \ell] &= [\ell:a:u] \{ [\ell:a_1:u][\ell:a:u] \} .
 \end{aligned}$$

A worked example: a toy grammar

S	→	S kon S	[Conj]
S	→	VP	[Arg1] $\triangleleft$ [adr]
VP	→	vvimp V1	[=]
V1	→	NP0 V1	[Arg2]
V1	→	V1 AdvP	[+]
V1	→	V1 PP	[+]
V1	→	ε	[-]
PP	→	appr NP	[PP]
AdvP	→	adv	[Adv]
AdjP	→	adja	[Adj]

NP0	→	PP NP0	[+]
NP0	→	NP	[o]
NP	→	pper	[o]
NP	→	art N2	[Q]
N2	→	N1	[o]
N2	→	N1 NP	[+]
N1	→	AdjP N1	[+ℓ]
N1	→	N1 PP	[+]
N1	→	N1 AdvP	[+]
N1	→	nn	[o]

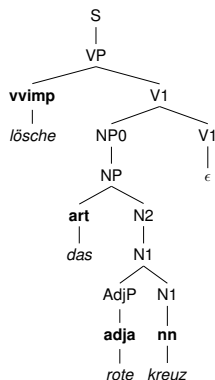
A worked example: semantic macros

[Arg1]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:x_1][\ell:a:u] \}$	$\text{ARG}_1(a, x_1)$
[Arg2]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:x_1][\ell:a:u] \}$	$\text{ARG}_2(a, x_1)$
[Arg3]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:x_1][\ell:a:u] \}$	$\text{ARG}_3(a, x_1)$
[adr]	=	$[\ell:a:x]$	$\{ \}$	$\ell:a:\text{addressee}(x)$
[Q]	=	$[\ell:a:x]$	$\{ [\ell:a:e_1][\ell_2:a_2:x] \}$	$\text{BV}(a, x),$ $\text{RSTR}(a, h_1), \text{BODY}(a, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_2$
[PP]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:e_1][\ell_2:a_2:x_2] \}$	$\text{ARG}_1(a_1, u),$ $\text{ARG}_2(a_1, x_2)$
[Adj]	=	$[\ell:a:x]$	$\{ [\ell:a_1:e_1] \}$	$\text{ARG}_1(a_1, x)$
[Adv]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:e_1] \}$	$\text{ARG}_1(a_1, u)$
[Conj]	=	$[\ell:a:u]$	$\{ [\ell_1:a_1:u_1][\ell:a:u][\ell_3:a_3:u_3] \}$	$\text{LEFT}_i(a, u_1), \text{LEFT}_\ell(a, h_1),$ $\text{RIGHT}_i(a, u_3), \text{RIGHT}_\ell(a, h_3),$ $h_1 =_q \ell_1, h_3 =_q \ell_3$

A worked example: generic lexical entries

adja:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>e</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>e</i>)
adv:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>e</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>e</i>)
appr:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>e</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>e</i>)
art:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>u</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> ()
kon:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>u</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>u</i>)
nn:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>x</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>x</i>)
pper	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>x</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>pper</i> (<i>x</i>)
vvimp:	[<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>e</i>]	{ }	<i>ℓ</i> : <i>a</i> : <i>_lemma</i> (<i>e</i>)

A worked example: derivation



[o]
 $\triangleleft$ [Arg1] $\triangleleft$ [adr] $\triangleleft$ [=] $\triangleleft$ [lösche]
 $\triangleleft$ [Arg2] $\triangleleft$ [o] $\triangleleft$ [Q] $\triangleleft$ [das]
 $\triangleleft$ [o] $\triangleleft$ [+ℓ] $\triangleleft$ [Adj] $\triangleleft$ [rote]
 $\triangleleft$ [o] $\triangleleft$ [kreuz]
 $\triangleleft$ [-]

$$\begin{aligned} & [\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ \} \\ & \ell_0:a_0:_\text{löschen}(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4), \\ & \ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2), \\ & \ell_4:a_4:_\text{def_q}(), \text{BV}(a_4, x_4), \text{RSTR}(a_4, h_1), \text{BODY}(a_4, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_7, \\ & \ell_7:a_{10}:_\text{rot}(e_{10}), \text{ARG}_1(a_{10}, x_4), \\ & \ell_7:a_7:_\text{kreuz}(x_4) \end{aligned}$$

A worked example: derivation

S
|
...

$[\circ]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \{ [\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \} .$

A worked example: derivation

S
|
VP
|
...

$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \{ [\ell_2:a_2:x_2][\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \}$
 $\text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2)$

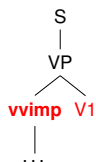
A worked example: derivation

S
|
VP
|
...

$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \{ [\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \}$
 $\text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2)$

A worked example: derivation



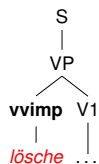
$$[\circ]$$

$$\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=]$$

$$[\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \{ [\ell_0:a_0:u_0][\ell_0:a_0:u_0] \}$$

$$\text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2)$$

A worked example: derivation



$$[\circ]$$

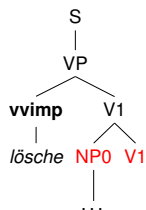
$$\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{lösche} \rrbracket$$

$$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$$

$$\ell_0:a_0:\text{\textcolor{red}{löschen}}(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2),$$

$$\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2)$$

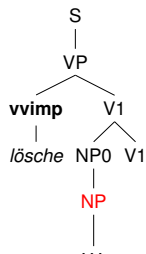
A worked example: derivation



$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{lösche} \rrbracket$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg2}]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_4:a_4:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
 $\ell_0:a_0:\text{_löschen}(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$
 $\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2)$

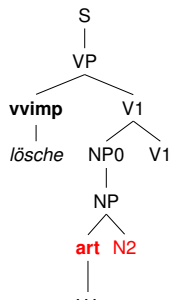
A worked example: derivation



$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{lösche} \rrbracket$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg2}] \triangleleft [\circ]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_4:a_4:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
 $\ell_0:a_0: _löschen(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$
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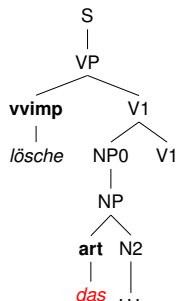
A worked example: derivation



$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{lösche} \rrbracket$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg2}] \triangleleft [\circ] \triangleleft [\text{Q}]$

$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_4:a_4:e_6][\ell_7:a_7:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
 $\ell_0:a_0: _löschen(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$
 $\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2),$
 $\text{BV}(a_4, x_4), \text{RSTR}(a_4, h_1), \text{BODY}(a_4, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_7$

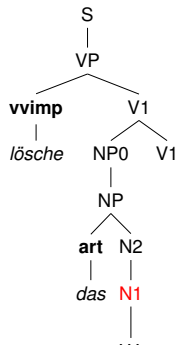
A worked example: derivation



$[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{lösche} \rrbracket$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg2}] \triangleleft [\circ] \triangleleft [\text{Q}] \triangleleft \llbracket \text{das} \rrbracket$

$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_7:a_7:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
 $\ell_0:a_0: _löschen(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$
 $\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2),$
 $\ell_4:a_4: _def_q(), \text{BV}(a_4, x_4), \text{RSTR}(a_4, h_1), \text{BODY}(a_4, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_7$

A worked example: derivation



[○]

◁ [Arg1] ◁ [adr] ◁ [=] ◁ [[lösche]]

◁ [Arg2] ◁ [○] ◁ [Q] ◁ [[das]]

◁ [○]

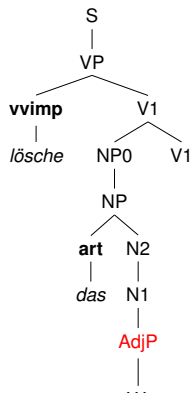
$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_7:a_7:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$

$\ell_0:a_0:_\text{löschen}(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$

$\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2),$

$\ell_4:a_4:_\text{def_q}(), \text{BV}(a_4, x_4), \text{RSTR}(a_4, h_1), \text{BODY}(a_4, h_2), h_1 =_q \ell_7$

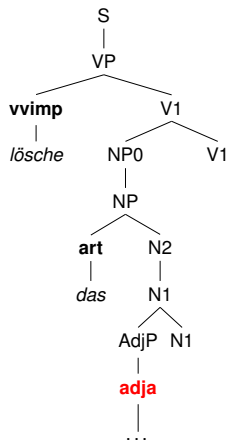
A worked example: derivation



[$\circ$]
 $\triangleleft$ [Arg1] $\triangleleft$ [adr] $\triangleleft$ [=] $\triangleleft$ [lösche]
 $\triangleleft$ [Arg2] $\triangleleft$ [$\circ$] $\triangleleft$ [Q] $\triangleleft$ [das]
 $\triangleleft$ [$\circ$] $\triangleleft$ [+ ℓ]

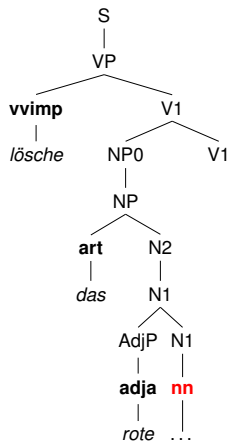
$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_7:a_8:x_4][\ell_7:a_7:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
 $\ell_0:a_0:_\text{löschen}(e_0)$, $\text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2)$, $\text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4)$,
 $\ell_2:a_2:\text{addressee}(x_2)$,
 $\ell_4:a_4:_\text{def_q}()$, $\text{BV}(a_4, x_4)$, $\text{RSTR}(a_4, h_1)$, $\text{BODY}(a_4, h_2)$, $h_1 =_q \ell_7$

A worked example: derivation


 $[\circ]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg1}] \triangleleft [\text{adr}] \triangleleft [=] \triangleleft [\text{lösche}]$
 $\triangleleft [\text{Arg2}] \triangleleft [\circ] \triangleleft [\text{Q}] \triangleleft [\text{das}]$
 $\triangleleft [\circ] \triangleleft [+l] \triangleleft [\text{Adj}]$
 $[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_7:a_{10}:e_{10}][\ell_7:a_7:x_4][\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$
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 $\text{ARG}_1(a_{10}, x_4)$

Peldszus

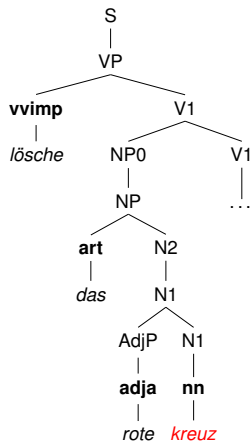
A worked example: derivation



[○]
 < [Arg1] < [adr] < [=] < [[lösche]]
 < [Arg2] < [○] < [Q] < [[das]]
 < [○] < [+ℓ] < [Adj] < [[rote]]
 < [○]

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 $\ell_7:a_{10}:_{\text{rot}}(e_{10}), \text{ARG}_1(a_{10}, x_4)$

A worked example: derivation



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◁ [○] ◁ **[[kreuz]]**

$[\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \{ [\ell_0:a_0:e_0] \}$

$\ell_0:a_0:_{\text{löschen}}(e_0), \text{ARG}_1(a_0, x_2), \text{ARG}_2(a_0, x_4),$

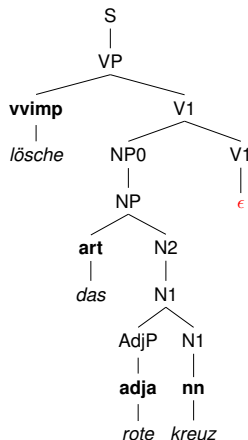
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 $\triangleleft$ [-]

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Further work

Grammar transformation can increase the parsing performance:

1 left-factored grammars

- delay rule identification for rules with equal first childs
- transform semantic rules accordingly (in theory yes, automatically no)
- no further refinements to the semantic construction needed

2 left-corner transformed grammars

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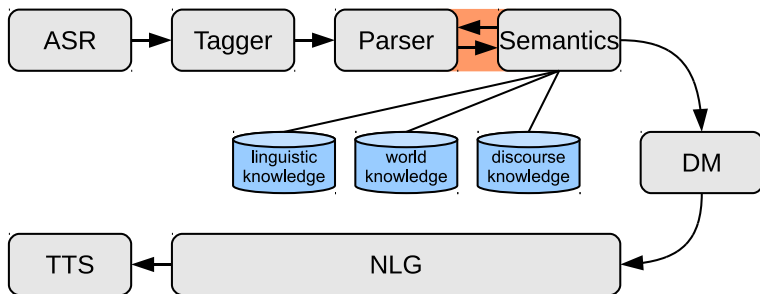
Recapitulation

- incrementality: early propagation
- incrementality: interaction / feedback
- top-down left-to-right tree interpretation
- monotonous, incremental construction

Application: Incremental Reference Feedback

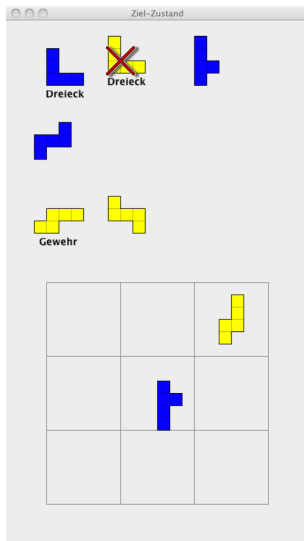
Joint work with Timo Baumann, Okko Buß, and David Schlangen

Idea



Incremental top-down parser, RMRS construction and reference resolution have been implemented in the InproTK Schlangen et al. [2010] for the Pentamino domain Fernández and Schlangen [2007].

Setting: Domain



Pentamino puzzle domain:

- Task oriented dialogue, instructor gives commands to a constructor in order to realise a desired state of the world
- Selecting, moving, deleting, rotating and mirroring of the puzzle pieces

Setting: Domain

A corpus collected in a WOz experiment:

- 20 participants, 284 games
- about 3000 utterances (each with dumped world state) of which...
- about 1600 have semantic annotation from the wizards next action, of which...
- about 1000 are free of pronouns.
- small command language, yet free and spontaneous speech

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Beispiele

in der ersten reihe das rote teil löschen
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und im uhrzeigersinn drehen

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Setting: Modules

1 ASR

- leave-one-out language model training
- run transcript versus offline recognition

2 Tagger

3 Grammar

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 - incremental version of Earley with incremental computing technique
 - extended with robust parsing component (Earley, 1984)
- 5 Reference Resolution

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- simplified version of Roark [2001]
- incremental top-down beam-search, without conditioning functions
- equipped with neural network overrules for parsing (trained on the training data)

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- derives variable assignments for all nominal predicate structures
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Baseline / Variants

Compare the gold semantic annotation with the resolving world object according to...

1 Just Syntax (JS)

- single-best derivation of only syntax

2 External Filtering (EF)

Use external information to filter out unlikely world objects (e.g. based on location, time, etc.)

3 Syntax Pragmatic Interaction (SPI)

Use syntactic information to filter out unlikely world objects (e.g. based on the structure of the sentence)

4 Combined Interaction and Filtering (CIF)

Use both syntactic and external information to filter out unlikely world objects

Baseline / Variants

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the 5-best derivations are filtered with reference feedback

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Results: Accuracy

		JS	EF	SPI	CIF
transcript	-1	563	518	364	363
	0	197	198	267	268
	1	264	308	392	392
	str.acc.	25.7%	30.0%	38.2%	38.2%
	rel.acc.	44.9%	49.3%	64.2%	64.3%
	incr.scr	-1567.66	-1248.26	-535.862	-503.75
	avg.incr.scr	-1.52	-1.22	-0.52	-0.49
recognition	-1	362	348	254	255
	0	122	121	173	173
	1	143	158	196	195
	str.acc.	22.6%	25.0%	31.0%	30.8%
	rel.acc.	41.2%	44.1%	58.3%	58.1%
	incr.scr	-1905.76	-1729.77	-1105.43	-1075.62
	avg.incr.scr	-1.86	-1.69	-1.01	-1.05

Results: Efficiency

	readings	expansions	degrades	pruned deriv.	survived deriv.
no interaction	2186	247052	0	0	69510
interaction	1934	210137	140626	7310	60654
	88%	85%			87%

(for the transcript only, with robust parser operations activated)

Discussion

- **grammar does not cover all that is wanted**
- yet, there'll always be strange constructions in spontaneous speech
- semantic gold featured a discourse-history oracle: 30% of the corpus utterances had a semantic annotation without including a proper NP ("und nochmal drehen bitte"). -30% strict -10% relaxed max accuracy
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Recapitulation

- incrementality: early propagation
- incrementality: interaction / feedback
- top-down left-to-right tree interpretation
- monotonous, incremental construction
- feedback improves NLUs accuracy and efficiency

Future Work

- write better grammar, train grammar
- probabilistic reference resolution
- optimise parameters
- automatic semantic rule acquisition
- VP advising
- experiment in a larger domain, more complex language

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Thank You!

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