

Formalization of AMR Inference via Hybrid Logic Tableaux

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Abstract

AMR and its extensions have become popular in semantic representation due to their ease of annotation by non-experts, attention to the predicative core of sentences, and abstraction away from various syntactic matter. An area where AMR and its extensions warrant improvement is formalization and suitability for inference, where it is lacking compared to other semantic representations, such as description logics, episodic logic, and discourse representation theory. This thesis presents a formalization of inference over a merging of Donatelli et al.'s (2018) AMR extension for tense and aspect and with Pustejovsky et al.'s (2019) AMR extension for quantification and scope. Inference is modeled with a merging of Hansen's (2007) tableau method for first-order hybrid logic with varying domain semantics (*FHL*) and Blackburn and Jørgensen's (?) tableau method for basic hybrid tense logic (*BHTL*). We motivate the merging of these AMR variants, present their interpretation and inference in the combination of *FHL* and *BHTL*, which we will call *FHTL* (quantified hybrid tense logic), and demonstrate *FHTL*'s soundness, completeness, and decidability.

1 Merging Quantified Hybrid Logic and Indexical Hybrid Tense Logic

1.1 Background

1.2 Quantified Hybrid Logic

1.3 Basic Hybrid Tense Logic

2 Quantified Hybrid Tense Logic - Syntax and Semantics

The syntax of *FHTL* is identical to *FHL* as given in Hansen (2007) except uses of \downarrow as in $\downarrow w.\phi$ are omitted along with \Box and \Diamond as in $\Box\phi$ and $\Diamond\phi$. \Box and \Diamond are replaced by their semantic equivalents F and G and their temporal duals P and H are added.

Atomic formulae are the same as in *FHL*, symbols in *NOM* and *SVAR* together with first-order atomic formulae generated from the predicate symbols and equality over the terms. Thus complex formulae are generated from the atomic formulae according to the following rules:

$$\neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid \phi \vee \psi \mid \phi \rightarrow \psi \mid \exists x\phi \mid \forall x\phi \mid F\phi \mid G\phi \mid P\phi \mid H\phi \mid @_n\phi$$

Since we want the domain of quantification to be indexed over the collection of nominals/times, we look to Fitting and Mendelsohn's (1998) treatment of first-order modal logic with varying domain semantics and use it to alter the *FHL* model definition to the following:

$$(T, R, D_t, I_{nom}, I_t)_{t \in T}$$

Thus with varying domain semantics a *FHTL* model is identical to the definition for a *FHL* model in that:

- (T, R) is a modal frame.
- I_{nom} is a function assigning members of T to nominals.

The differences manifest on the level of the model and interpretation. Namely, where $D = \cup_{t \in T} D_t$, (D, I_t) is a first-order model where:

- $I_t(q) \in D$ where q is a unary function symbol.

- $I_t(P) \in D^k$ where P is a k -ary predicate symbol.

Notice we've relaxed the requirement that $I_t(c) = I_{t'}(c)$ for c a constant and $t, t' \in T$, since the interpretation of the constant need not exist at both times. This permits us to distinguish between the domain of a frame and the domain of a time/world, in a way that prevents a variable x from failing to refer at a given time/world, even if it has no interpretation at that time. Intuitively this permits *FHTL* to handle interpretation of entities in natural language utterances, which while reasonable to refer to do not exist at a current time, e.g. previous and future presidents.

Free variables are handled similarly as in *FHL*. Where again $D = \cup_{t \in T} D_t$, a *FHTL* assignment is a function:

$$g: \text{SVAR} \cup \text{FVAR} \rightarrow T \cup D$$

Where state variables are sent to times/worlds and first-order variables are sent to D , the domain of the frame. Thus given a model and an assignment g , the interpretation of terms t denoted by \bar{t} is defined as:

- $\bar{x} = g(x)$ for x a variable.
- $\bar{c} = I_t(c)$ for c a constant and some $t \in T$.
- For q a unary function symbol:

- For n a nominal:

$$\overline{@_n q} = I_{I_{nom}(n)}(q)$$

- For n a state variable:

$$\overline{@_n q} = I_{g(n)}(q)$$

Finally we say an assignment g' is an x -variant of g if g' and g on all variables except possibly x . In particular, we say g' is an x -variant of g at t , a time, if g' and g on all variables except possibly x and $g'(x) \in D_t$. Given a model \mathfrak{M} , a variable assignment g , and a state s , the inductive definition is:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models P(t_1, \dots, t_n) &\iff \langle \bar{t}_1, \dots, \bar{t}_n \rangle \in I_s(P) \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models t_i = t_j &\iff \bar{t}_i = \bar{t}_j \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models n &\iff I_{nom}(n) = s, \text{ for } n \text{ a nominal} \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models w &\iff g(w) = s, \text{ for } w \text{ a state variable} \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \neg \phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, s \not\models \phi \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \wedge \psi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \text{ and } \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \psi \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \vee \psi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \text{ or } \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \psi \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \rightarrow \psi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \phi \text{ implies } \mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \psi \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \exists x \phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g', s \models \phi \text{ for some } x\text{-variant } g' \text{ of } g \text{ at } s \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models \forall x \phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g', s \models \phi \text{ for every } x\text{-variant } g' \text{ of } g \text{ at } s \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models F\phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, t \models \phi \text{ for some } t \in T \text{ such that } Rst \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models G\phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, t \models \phi \text{ for all } t \in T \text{ such that } Rst \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models P\phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, t \models \phi \text{ for some } t \in T \text{ such that } Rts \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models H\phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, t \models \phi \text{ for all } t \in T \text{ such that } Rts \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models @_n \phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, I_{nom}(n) \models \phi \text{ for } n \text{ a nominal} \\
\mathfrak{M}, g, s \models @_w \phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, g, g(w) \models \phi \text{ for } w \text{ a state variable}
\end{aligned}$$

2.1 The Tableau Calculus

For **Nom** we have the constraint that if the premise $@_t \phi$ are of the form $@_t Xc$ where $X \in \{F, P, \neg G, \neg H\}$ and c is a nominal or state variable, then $@_t \phi$ is a root subformula. Similarly for **Nom**⁻¹ and the premise $@_s \phi$.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{@_s @_t \phi}{@_t \phi} [\textcircled{a}] & \frac{@_s \neg @_t \phi}{@_t \neg \phi} [\neg \textcircled{a}] & \frac{[i \text{ on the branch}]}{@_i i} [\text{Ref}] & \frac{@_t s}{@_s t} [\text{Sym}] \\
\frac{@_s Pt}{@_t Fs} [P\text{--Trans}] & \frac{@_s Ft}{@_t Ps} [F\text{--Trans}] & \frac{@_s Pt \quad @_t u}{@_s Pu} P\text{--Bridge} & \frac{@_s Ft \quad @_t u}{@_s Fu} F\text{--Bridge} \\
\frac{@_s t \quad @_s \phi}{@_t \phi} [\text{Nom}] & \frac{@_s t \quad @_t \phi}{@_s \phi} [\text{Nom}^{-1}] & & \frac{@_s t \quad @_t r}{@_s r} [\text{Trans}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 1: @ rules

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{@_s F\phi}{@_s Fa} [F] & \frac{@_s P\phi}{@_s Pa} [P] & \frac{@_s \neg G\phi}{@_s Fa} [\neg G] & \frac{@_s \neg H\phi}{@_s Pa} [\neg H] \\
@_a \phi & @_a \phi & @_a \neg \phi & @_a \neg \phi
\end{array}$$

Figure 2: F and P rules

In all rules in fig. 2, the nominal a is new to the branch. We have the additional constraint that if ϕ in the premise is a nominal or state variable, then the premise must be a root subformula in order for the rule to be applicable.

Following Fitting and Mendelsohn (1998) we assume for each nominal or state variable s , there is an infinite list of parameters, where parameters are free variables which are never quantified over, arranged in such a way that different nominals/state variables never share the same parameter. Informally we write p_s to indicate a parameter is associated with a nominal/state variable s .

We also introduce the notion of a grounded term. A grounded term is either a first-order constant, a parameter, or a grounded definite description, i.e. a term of the form $@_n q$ for n a nominal and q a unary function symbol.

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\frac{@_s \exists x \phi}{@_s \phi[s:p/x]} [\exists] & \frac{@_s \neg \forall x \phi}{@_s \neg \phi[s:p/x]} [\neg \forall]
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Existential rules

In the existential rules fig. 3, $s:p$ is a parameter associated with the nominal s , with the requirement that it is new to the branch. Since parameters are never quantified over, $s:p$ is free in $\phi[s:p/x]$.

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\frac{@_s \forall x \phi}{@_s \phi[s:p/x]} [\forall] & \frac{@_s \neg \exists x \phi}{@_s \neg \phi[s:p/x]} [\neg \exists]
\end{array}$$

Figure 4: Universal rules

In the universal rules fig. 4 $s:p$ is any parameter at s .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{t = t} [\text{TermRef}] \qquad \frac{@_n m}{@_n q = @_m q} [\text{DD}] \qquad \frac{@_i j:t = k:s \quad @_i \phi}{@_i \phi[j:t//k:s]} [\text{RR}] \\
\frac{@_i t = s}{@_i i:t = i:s} [@ =] \qquad \frac{@_i \neg t = s}{@_i \neg i:t = i:s} [\neg @ =]
\end{array}$$

Figure 5: *FHTL* Equality rules

$$\frac{\neg @_s \phi}{@_s \neg \phi} [\neg] \qquad \frac{@_s \neg \phi}{\neg @_s \phi} [\neg^{-1}] \qquad \frac{@_s \neg \neg \phi}{@_s \phi} [\neg \neg]$$

Figure 6: Negation rules

2.2 Soundness

2.3 Completeness

2.4 Decidability

The proof of the tableau construction algorithm's termination is adapted from the proof given in Bolander and Blackburn (2009) for the termination of the tableau construction algorithm for $\mathcal{H}(@)$ as described in Blackburn (2000) except extended with the universal modality.

Definition 2.1. When a formula $@_s \phi$ occurs in a tableau branch Θ we will write $@_s \phi \in \Theta$, and say ϕ is true at s on Θ or s makes ϕ true on Θ .

Definition 2.2. Given a tableau branch Θ and a nominal or state variable s the *set of true formulae* at s on Θ , is written $T^\Theta(s)$ and defined as follows:

$$T^\Theta(s) = \{\phi \mid @_s \phi \in \Theta\}$$

Definition 2.3 (Quasi-subformula). A formula ϕ is a *quasi-subformula* of a formula ψ if one of the the following is the case:

1. ϕ is a subformula of ψ modulo substitution of free variables in ϕ for grounded terms.
2. ϕ is of the form $\neg \chi$ where χ modulo substitution of free variables in χ for grounded terms.

Altering the definition to allow grounded terms being substituted for free variables ensures compatibility of the following proofs with the universal, existential, and RR rules.

Definition 2.4 (Accessibility formula). A formula of the form $@_s Ft$ or $@_s Pt$ on Θ is called an *accessibility formula* if it is the first conclusion of an application of F , P , $\neg G$, or $\neg H$. Additionally we say any formula of the form $@_i i$ is an accessibility formula if it is the conclusion of the **nom ref** rule.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{@_s(\phi \wedge \psi)}{@_s \phi \quad @_s \psi} [\wedge] \qquad \frac{@_s \neg(\phi \vee \psi)}{@_s \neg \phi \quad @_s \neg \psi} [\neg \vee] \qquad \frac{@_s \neg(\phi \rightarrow \psi)}{@_s \phi \quad @_s \neg \psi} [\neg \rightarrow]
\end{array}$$

Figure 7: Conjunctive rules.

$$\frac{@_s(\phi \vee \psi)}{@_s\phi \mid @_s\psi} [\vee] \qquad \frac{@_s\neg(\phi \wedge \psi)}{@_s\neg\phi \mid @_s\neg\psi} [\neg\wedge] \qquad \frac{@_s(\phi \rightarrow \psi)}{@_s\neg\phi \mid @_s\psi} [\rightarrow]$$

Figure 8: Disjunctive rules.

$$\frac{@_sH\phi \quad @_sPt}{@_t\phi} [H] \qquad \frac{@_sG\phi \quad @_sFt}{@_t\phi} [G]$$

Figure 9: G and H rules

The intended interpretation of $@_sFt$ is that the time denoted by t is accessible from the time denoted by s and vice versa in the case of $@_sPt$. While $@_i i$ is not a modal accessibility formula in the same way as $@_sFt$ or $@_sPt$ since its meaning does not involve the accessibility relation R of the model (and modal accessibility relations need not be reflexive), intuitively every time/world relates to itself in a similar way to how different times relate to each other, especially since we will take for granted that the collection of times is totally ordered. The main motivation for considering these formulae as one kind is that it supports the termination proof in ways we will soon see.

Definition 2.5 (Equality formula). A formula of the form $@_i t = s$ or $@_i \neg t = s$ where s, t are extended terms is called an equality formula if it is a conclusion of **ref**, **:1**, **:2**, **:3**, **:fix 3**, or **:fix 4**.

Definition 2.6 (Root-subformula). Where the root formula of a tableau Θ is written $root_\Theta$, a formula $@_s\phi$ occurring on a tableau Θ is called a *root-subformula* on Θ if it is a quasi-subformula of $root_\Theta$.

Lemma 2.1 (Subformula Property). Where Θ is a tableau branch in the *FHTL* calculus, any formula $@_s\phi$ occurring on Θ is either a root-subformula, accessibility formula, or equality formula.

Proof. This is verified by induction on the tableau rules beginning with $root_\Theta$ as a base case. □

Definition 2.7 (\prec_Θ). Where Θ is a tableau branch in the *FHTL* calculus, if a nominal a is introduced to the branch by application of F , P , $\neg G$, or $\neg H$ to a premise $@_s\phi$, we say a is *generated* by s on Θ and write $s \prec_\Theta a$. We write \prec_Θ^* to denote the reflexive and transitive closure of \prec_Θ .

Definition 2.8 (Nom_Θ). The set of nominals and state variables which occur on Θ is written Nom_Θ .

Lemma 2.2. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the *FHTL* calculus, the graph $G = (Nom_\Theta, \prec_\Theta)$ is a wellfounded finitely branching tree.

Proof. Each aspect is proved below:

- *Wellfoundedness of trees in G*

We have that if $a \prec_\Theta b$ then the first occurrence of a on Θ is before the first occurrence of b , thus by induction any subset of Nom_Θ under the relation \prec_Θ has a least element and each tree in G is wellfounded.

- *G is a tree*

Every nominal in Nom_Θ can be generated by at most one other nominal, and every nominal in Nom_Θ must have one of the finitely many nominals in the root formula as an ancestor.

- *G is finitely branching*

We show G is finitely branching by showing that given a nominal a , there can only be finitely many distinct nominals b such that $a \prec_\Theta b$. Each nominal b such that $a \prec_\Theta b$ is generated by applying one of the F , P , $\neg H$, $\neg G$ rules to a premise of the form $@_i F\phi$, $@_i P\phi$, $\neg @_i G\phi$, or $\neg @_i H\phi$ respectively, where by our restrictions, either ϕ is not a nominal, or the entire premise is a root subformula. Since there can only be finitely many root subformulae of the form of one of the possible premises, where i is the prefix nominal in each case, only finitely many new nominals have been generated from i . Thus G is finitely branching.

□

Lemma 2.3. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, Θ is infinite if and only if there exists an infinite chain of nominals and state variables $a_1 \prec_{\Theta} a_2 \prec_{\Theta} \dots \prec_{\Theta} a_n \prec_{\Theta} \dots$

Proof. Since the structure of the formulae and tableau rules are not involved in the proof from Bolander and Blackburn (2009) it holds here as well. □

Lemma 2.4. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, if $@_s t \in \Theta$ where s and t are nominals then t is a root nominal.

Lemma 2.5. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, if $@_s Ft \in \Theta$ or $@_s Pt \in \Theta$ and t is not a root nominal then $s \prec_{\Theta} t$ or s and t denote the same time.

Definition 2.9 (m_{Θ} and d_{Θ}). Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, a is a nominal/state variable occurring on Θ , and $|@_s \phi|$ denotes the length of the formula $@_s \phi$, we define $m_{\Theta}(a)$ as:

$$m_{\Theta}(a) = \max\{|@_s \phi| : @_s \phi \in \Theta \text{ and } @_s \phi \text{ is a root subformula}\}$$

If there are no root subformulae $@_a \phi$ on Θ then $m_{\Theta}(a) = -\infty$. The *depth* of the nominal/state variable a with regard to Θ is the length of the unique path in $(Nom_{\Theta}, \prec_{\Theta})$ which connects the root nominal/state variable to a .

Lemma 2.6. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, for any nominal/state variable on Θ , $m_{\Theta}(a) \leq |root_{\Theta}| - d_{\Theta}(a)$

Lemma 2.7. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, if for every nominal/state variable a in $root_{\Theta}$:

$$m_{\Theta}(a) \leq |root_{\Theta}| - d_{\Theta}(a)$$

then Θ is finite.

Lemma 2.8. Any tableau in the FHTL calculus is finite.

Theorem 2.9. The satisfiability of a finite set of FHTL sentences in a FHTL model is decidable.

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