

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 (2012) 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* (first-order hybrid tense logic), and demonstrate *FHTL*'s soundness, completeness, and decidability.

1 Introduction

2 Related Work

2.1 Semantic Features in AMR and Possibility of Inference

Separating argument structure in AMR from logical structure, enables translation from AMR to DRT (Bos, 2020)

AMR expressivity without recurrent variables (and with no more than one universal quantifier per sentence) are in the decidable two-variable fragment of first-order logic (Bos, 2016)

Extension of sentential AMR to incorporate a coarse grained treatment of tense and aspect (Donatelli et al., 2018)

Continuation based semantics for translating AMR into first-order logic in a way that preserves projection phenomena such as quantification, negation, bound variables, and donkey anaphora, which better affords inference than other first-order logic semantics for AMR (Lai et al., 2020). This uses a neo-davidsonian representation for the target first-order logic semantics.

3 Merging Quantified Hybrid Logic and Indexical Hybrid Tense Logic

3.1 Background

Hybrid logic is an extension of the propositional modal logic K (K has no conditions on the modal frame of its underlying models) allowing for explicit reference to modal states/worlds through a prefix notation. Where ordinary modal logic writes $\Diamond p$ to indicate that there is some world where p holds at some world accessible from that world, hybrid logic by default writes one of $a\Diamond p$, $a:\Diamond p$, or $@_a\Diamond p$ (we use the latter notation from here on), to indicate p holds at some world accessible from a specifically. a in this notation is a *nominal*, which uniquely names a world in the underlying model. A *world* in a modal or hybrid model for us is essentially just a maximal set of sentences in the language, that is for any proposition p and nominal a we have either $@_a p$ or $@_a \neg p$. Worlds are used to model any notion consistent with it, usually possible states of affairs, in particular we will use them to describe states of affairs at different points in time.

3.2 First-order Hybrid Logic

First-order modal logic (or quantified modal logic / QML) extends first-order predicate logic in a way analogous to how propositional modal logic extends first order propositional logic. An introduction to both QML and propositional modal logic can be found in Fitting and Mendelsohn (1998). Hansen (2007)

from
 Blackburn and Marx (2002)

3.3 Basic Hybrid Tense Logic

Blackburn and Jørgensen (2012)

4 First-order 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 $\downarrow w.\varphi$ are omitted along with \Box and \Diamond as in $\Box\varphi$ and $\Diamond\varphi$. \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:

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

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 $g'(x) \in D_t$. We omit definitions for \wedge , \rightarrow , H , G , and \forall , since they can be defined in terms of the other rules. Given a model \mathfrak{M} , a variable assignment g , and a state s , the inductive definition of $\mathfrak{M}, s \models_g \varphi$ is:

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

4.1 The Tableau Calculus

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 .

4.2 Soundness and completeness

The proof of soundness for *FHTL* follows from the soundness of *FHL* established in Hansen (2007), with additions for the rules (P) , $(\neg P)$, **(P)–bridge**, and **(P/F)–trans**, the soundness of which is easy to demonstrate. The proof of completeness is the same as the one given in Bolander and Braüner (2006) for Blackburn’s tableau system for standard hybrid logic ($\mathcal{HL}(@)$) with accomodations made for the first order aspects of *FHTL* adapted from Hansen (2007). While Bolander and Braüner (2006) en route to completeness proves termination for Blackburn’s tableau system, we cannot do that for *FHTL*, since a terminating tableau system would be equivalent to a general decision procedure for first-order predicate logic. We will however introduce restrictions on the quantifier and term rules in the next section which will lead to terminating tableau constructions at the cost of general completeness, which will be no real loss since the purpose of our revised terminating tableau system is for finite model checking.

Definition 4.1 (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 renaming of free variables and substitution of free variables in φ for grounded terms.
2. φ is of the form $\neg\chi$ where χ is a subformula of ψ modulo renaming 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 quantifier and term rules. We say a formula $@_s\varphi$ on a *FHTL* tableau branch Θ is a *root subformula* if φ is a quasi subformula of the root formula of the tableau.

Lemma 4.1 (Subformula Property). *Where Θ is a tableau branch in the *FHTL* calculus, and a formula $@_s\varphi$ occurs on Θ where φ is not of the form a , Fa , or Pa for a a nominal, or $u = t$ for optionally prefixed closed terms t and u , then φ is a root subformula.*

Proof. This is verified by checking the tableau rules. □

Definition 4.2 (\prec_Θ). Where Θ is a tableau branch in the *FHTL* calculus, if a nominal a is introduced to the branch by application of of F or P to a premise $@_s\varphi$, 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 .

Propositional rules:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s(\varphi \vee \psi) \\ @_s\varphi \mid @_s\psi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \\ @_s\neg\varphi \\ @_s\neg\psi \end{array}} (\vee)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \\ @_s\neg\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg\neg\varphi \\ @_s\varphi \end{array}} (\neg\neg)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg\neg\varphi \\ @_s\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg\neg\varphi \\ @_s\varphi \end{array}} (\neg\neg)$$

Modal rules:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sF\varphi \\ @_sFa \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_a\varphi \\ @_sP\varphi \end{array}} (F)^{ab}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sP\varphi \\ @_sPa \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_a\varphi \\ @_sP\varphi \end{array}} (P)^{ab}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg P\varphi \\ @_t\neg\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_sPt \\ @_t\neg\varphi \end{array}} (\neg P) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg F\varphi \\ @_t\neg\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_sFt \\ @_t\neg\varphi \end{array}} (\neg F)$$

Quantifier rules:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\exists x\varphi \\ @_s\varphi[s:p/x] \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_s\exists x\varphi \\ @_s\varphi[t/x] \end{array}} (\exists)^c$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg\exists x\varphi \\ @_s\varphi[t/x] \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg\exists x\varphi \\ @_s\varphi[t/x] \end{array}} (\neg\exists)^d$$

Equality rules:

$$\frac{}{@_ij:t = j:t} (\text{ref})^e$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_ij:t = k:s \\ @_i\varphi[j:t//k:s] \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_i\varphi[j:t//k:s] \\ @_i\varphi \end{array}} (\text{sub})^f$$

@ rules:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s @_t\varphi \\ @_t\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_t\varphi \\ @_s @_t\varphi \end{array}} (@)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_s\neg @_t\varphi \\ @_t\neg\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_t\neg\varphi \\ @_s\neg @_t\varphi \end{array}} (\neg@)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_st \\ @_t\varphi \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_t\varphi \\ @_s @_t\varphi \end{array}} (\text{nom})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [i \text{ on the branch}] \\ @_ii \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_i i \\ @_i i \end{array}} (\text{nom ref})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sPt \\ @_tFs \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_tFs \\ @_sPt \end{array}} (P\text{-trans})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sFt \\ @_tPs \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_tPs \\ @_sFt \end{array}} (F\text{-trans})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sPt \\ @_sPu \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_sPu \\ @_sPt \end{array}} (P\text{-bridge})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_sFt \\ @_sFu \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_sFu \\ @_sFt \end{array}} (F\text{-bridge})$$

FHTL term rules:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_ik_1:t = k_2:s \\ @_ik_1:t = k_2:s \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_ik_1:t = k_2:s \\ @_ik_1:t = k_2:s \end{array}} (\text{:1})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_ij \\ @_ki:t = j:t \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_ij \\ @_ki:t = j:t \end{array}} (\text{:2})^a$$

$$\frac{}{@_ik:j:t = j:t} (\text{:3})^a$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} @_iR(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ @_iR(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n) \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_iR(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n) \\ @_iR(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{array}} (\text{:fix 1}) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} @_i\neg R(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ @_i\neg R(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n) \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_i\neg R(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n) \\ @_i\neg R(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{array}} (\text{:fix 2}) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} @_it = s \\ @_it = i:s \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_it = i:s \\ @_it = s \end{array}} (\text{:fix 3}) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} @_it = s \\ @_i\neg t = s \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} @_i\neg t = s \\ @_i\neg t = i:s \end{array}} (\text{:fix 4})$$

$$\frac{}{@_if(t_1, \dots, t_n) = f(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n)} (\text{:func})^g$$

^aThe nominal a is new to the branch.

^bThe formula φ is not a nominal.

^c $s:p$ is new to the branch.

^d p is any ground term or parameter which exists at s .

^eWhere t is a closed term.

^f $\varphi[j:t//k:s]$ is φ where some occurrences of $j:t$ have been replaced by $k:s$.

^g f is an n -ary function symbol and t_1, \dots, t_n are closed terms.

Definition 4.3 (N_Θ). The set of nominals and state variables which occur on Θ is written N_Θ

Lemma 4.2. Where Θ is a tableau branch in the FHTL calculus, the graph $G = (N_\Theta, \prec_\Theta)$ 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 N_Θ under the relation \prec_Θ has a least element and each tree in G is wellfounded.

- *G is a tree*

Every nominal in N_Θ can be generated by at most one other nominal, and every nominal in N_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 F, P to a premise of the form $@_i F\varphi$ or $@_i P\varphi$ 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 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 4.3. 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 Braüner (2006) holds here as well.

□

Definition 4.4 (\subseteq_Θ). Where a and b are nominals occurring on an FHTL tableau branch Θ , a is *included* in b with respect to Θ if for any root subformula φ , if $@_a \varphi$ occurs on Θ then $@_b \varphi$ also occurs on Θ , similarly for their negations. If a is included in b with respect to Θ , and the first occurrence of b on Θ is before the first occurrence of a on Θ , then we write $a \subseteq_\Theta b$.

Definition 4.5 (\sim_Θ). Where Θ is a FHTL tableau branch, define a binary relation \sim_Θ on N_Θ by $a \sim_\Theta b$ if and only if $@_a b$ occurs on Θ . Let \sim_Θ^* be reflexive, transitive, and symmetric closure of \sim_Θ .

Definition 4.6 (W, \approx). Let W be the subset of N_Θ containing any nominal a with the property that there is no nominal b such that $a \subseteq_\Theta b$. Let \approx be the restriction of \sim_Θ to W .

We can see that W contains every nominal in the root formula, and since any branch Θ is closed under **(nom ref)** and **(nom)** we have that \sim_Θ and \approx are equivalence relations. For a nominal a in W we write $[a]$ to denote the equivalence class of a and W/\approx to denote the set of equivalence classes.

Definition 4.7. Let R be the binary relation defined on W defined by aRc if and only if there are nominals $a' \approx a$ and $c' \approx c$ satisfying one of the following conditions:

1. The formula $@_{a'} Fc'$ or $@_{a'} P c'$ occurs at Θ and was introduced to the branch by F or P respectively.
2. There is a nominal $d \in N_\Theta$ such that the formula $@_{a'} Fd$ or $@_{a'} Pd$ was introduced to the branch by F or P respectively and $d \subseteq_\Theta c'$
3. The formula $@_{a'} Fc'$ or $@_{a'} P c'$ occurs at Θ and a' or c' occurs in the root formula.

Note that the nominal d in the second item is not an element of W and that the accessibility relation R is compatible with \approx . We define \overline{R} as the binary relation on W/\approx defined by $\overline{R}[a][c]$ if and only if Rac .

(W, \overline{R}) are a modal frame, the first step towards constructing a model of an open tableau branch Θ . Here we define the analogues of $D_{[w]}, I_{[w]}$ for $[w] \in W$ and I_{nom} . To start we let D be set defined by:

$$D = \{i:t \mid \text{for some nominal } i \text{ and some closed term of the extended language } t\}$$

4.3 Tableau Construction

Definition 4.8 (Closed and open). If a tableau branch contains a formula $\@_s \varphi$ and its negation $\@_s \neg \varphi$ we say the branch is *closed*. If every branch of the tableau is closed we say the tableau itself is closed. If a tableau or branch is not closed we say it is *open*.

A closed tableau is a proof of the unsatisfiability of the tableau's root formula, i.e. there is no model or assignment of variables in which it holds. The question of when a tableau indicates satisfiability of the root formula leads us to our next definition.

Definition 4.9 (Saturation). A tableau branch is *saturated* if no more rules can be applied to the branch in a way that satisfies their constraints. If every branch of the tableau is saturated we say the tableau is saturated.

5 Model Checking via Tableaux

For our task of AMR inference, we are not concerned with the determining the general satisfiability or validity of an AMR formula translated into *FHTL*, but rather whether it holds in the smallest model consistent with an established set of *FTHL* translations of AMR sentences. This model will necessarily be finite, since across any finite number of AMR sentences only a finite number of times and entities can be referenced. In particular, we have a case of a local model-checking problem where given formula φ , a finite *FHTL* model structure \mathfrak{M} , a time t in \mathfrak{M} , and a variable assignment g , we need to determine whether $\mathfrak{M}, t \models_g \varphi$ (Müller-Olm et al., 1999).

Consequently our use of tableaux for *FHTL* formulae will provide a decision procedure for their satisfiability within a finite model generated by some set of AMR sentences, rather than their general validity or invalidity, as is usually the case with tableaux methods. We develop an approach to using tableaux as a means of model checking for *FHTL* based on the approach in Bohn et al. (1998).

<u>Equality rules:</u>		
$\frac{[i \text{ and } j \text{ on the branch.}]}{\@_i j:t = j:t} \text{ (ref)}^a$	$\frac{\@_i j:t = k:s \quad \@_i \varphi}{\@_i \varphi[j:t//k:s]} \text{ (sub)}^b$	
<u><i>FHTL term rules:</i></u>		
$\frac{\@_i j_1:t = j_2:s}{\@_k j_1:t = j_2:s} \text{ (:1)}^c$	$\frac{\@_i j}{\@_k i:t = j:t} \text{ (:2)}^{cd}$	$\frac{}{\@_k j:i:t = i:t} \text{ (:3)}^{cd}$
$\frac{\@_i R(t_1, \dots, t_n)}{\@_i R(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n)} \text{ (:fix 1)}^e$	$\frac{\@_i \neg R(t_1, \dots, t_n)}{\@_i \neg R(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n)} \text{ (:fix 2)}^e$	
$\frac{\@_i t = s}{\@_i i:t = i:s} \text{ (:fix 3)}^e$	$\frac{\@_i \neg t = s}{\@_i \neg i:t = i:s} \text{ (:fix 4)}^e$	
$\frac{[i \text{ and one of the two function terms on the branch}]}{\@_i f(t_1, \dots, t_n) = f(i:t_1, \dots, i:t_n)} \text{ (:func)}^f$		

^a t is a closed term on the branch, j not among its prefixes.
^b $\varphi[j:t//k:s]$ is φ where some occurrences of $j:t$ have been replaced by $k:s$.
^c k on the branch.
^d t is a closed term on the branch, and i, j are distinct nominals on the branch, not among the prefixes of t .
^e i is not among the prefixes of the terms in the consequent.
^f f is an n -ary function symbol and t_1, \dots, t_n are closed terms with i not among their prefixes.

5.1 Systematic tableau construction

Definition 5.1 (*Tableau construction algorithm*). Where $\@a\varphi$ is the formula whose validity we are deciding. We inductively define a sequence of finite tableaux $\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \dots$ each where each element of the sequence is embedded in all of its successors. We let \mathcal{T}_0 be the finite tableau consisting of the formula $\neg\@a\varphi$. Assuming the finite tableau \mathcal{T}_n is defined. If possible, apply an arbitrary *FHTL* tableau rule with the following restriction.

- (**Loop check**) The rule F is not applied to a formula occurrence $\@aF\varphi$ at a branch Θ if there is a nominal b such that $a \subseteq_\Theta b$, and similarly for the rule P .

Let \mathcal{T}_{n+1} be the resulting tableau.

Theorem 5.1. *The systematic tableau construction algorithm terminates.*

Proof. Suppose by contradiction the ned □

5.2 Node Annotation

The approach involves annotating each node of an open branch with the variable assignments in the model which witness the formula at the node, building inductively from the terminal nodes. If the root formula of the tableau with at least one open branch can be annotated with non-empty set of variable assignments, then it is satisfiable in the model. If a tableau is closed then the root formula $\@s\varphi$ is unsatisfiable. As a result if the root formula is of the form $\@s\neg\psi$ then this constitutes a proof of the validity of $\@s\psi$ by contradiction. We now view each node in the tableau graph as a pair $(\@s\varphi, \mathcal{V})$, of the formula at the node and the set \mathcal{V} of variable assignments in our model \mathfrak{M} which witness the formula. We define an annotation function $ann(\@s\varphi) = \mathcal{V}$ beginning with terminal nodes:

$$ann(\@s\varphi) = \{g \mid \mathfrak{M}, I_{nom}(s) \models_g \varphi\}$$

6 AMR Interpretation in *FHTL*

6.1 Examples

- (1) a. Carl filled out the forms and everyone will submit them tomorrow.

b.

```
(a / and
  :op1 (s / scope
    :pred (f / fill-out-03 :ongoing - :complete + :time (b / before :op1 (n / now))
      :ARG0 (p / person
        :name (n2 / name
          :op "Carl"))
      :ARG1 (f2 / form))
    :ARG0 p
    :ARG1 f2)
  :op2 (s2 / scope
    :pred (m / submit-01 :ongoing - :complete + :time (a2 / after :op1 n)
      :ARG0 (p2 / person
        :mod (a3 / all))
      :ARG1 f2)
    :ARG0 f2
    :ARG1 p2))
c. Technically correct:
@now \exists x [form(x) \wedge Pfill-out-03(Carl, x)] \wedge @now \exists x [form(x) \wedge \forall y [person(y) \rightarrow Fsubmit-01(y, x)]]
```

d. Correct wrt plurality:

```
@now \forall x [form(x) \wedge Pfill-out-03(Carl, x)] \wedge @now \forall x [form(x) \wedge \forall y [person(y) \rightarrow Fsubmit-01(y, x)]]
```

e. Correct wrt reentrance (but not plurality) (maybe requires the passive for singular case?):

```
@now \exists x [form(x) \wedge Pfill-out-03(Carl, x) \wedge \forall y [person(y) \rightarrow Fsubmit-01(y, x)]]
```

- (2) a. It was impossible not to notice the car.

b.

```
(s / scope
  :pred (p / possible-01
    :ARG0 (n / notice-01 :ongoing - :complete + :time (b / before :op1 (n2 / now)))
    :polarity (n3 / not)
    :ARG1 (c / car)
    :polarity (n4 / not))
  :ARG0 n4
  :ARG1 p))
```

- c. Incorrect:
 $\text{@}_\text{now} \neg F \exists x[\text{car}(x) \wedge \neg P_\text{notice-01}(x)]$
- d. Technically correct:
 $\text{@}_\text{now} \neg F \exists x[\text{car}(x) \wedge \neg \forall y[\text{person}(y) \rightarrow P_\text{notice-01}(x, y)]]$
- e. Correct wrt particularity of the car:
 $\text{@}_\text{now} \neg F \neg \forall x[\text{person}(y) \rightarrow P_\text{notice-01}(\text{car}, y)]$

NB: Will complete these translations in full.

6.2 Extraction Steps

With the chosen annotation, the root node can consist of either a logical connective (and, or, or cond) linking two AMR graphs, or a scope node with its following predicate and arguments.

6.3 General Extraction Algorithm

Algorithm 1: Basic transformation into *FHTL* clauses and connectives.

```

Input: AMR sentence
Output: FHTL formula
Def InterpretEntry (AMR) :
    root = Root(AMR)
    now = current date/time
    if root ∈ {and, or, cond} then
        connective = filter(root, { $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\rightarrow$ })
        clauses = []
        for op ∈ Children(root) do
            | append(clauses, InterpretClause (op))
        end
        return @now join(connective, clauses)
    end
    return @now InterpretClause (root)

Def InterpretClause (AMR) :
    time = Time (AMR)
    nominal = Reference (time)
    tense = Tense (time)
    pred = Pred (AMR)(tense)
    Arg0, Arg1 = GetArgs (AMR)
    return @nominal Apply (Arg0, Apply (Arg0, pred))

```

Algorithm 2: Supporting definitions.

```
Input: AMR sentence
Output: FHTL formula
Def App1Y(pred1, pred2) :
| return  $\lambda\varphi.\text{pred}_1(\lambda\psi.\text{pred}_2(\lambda\gamma.\varphi(\psi(\gamma))))$ 

Def InterpretPred(UnaryPred) :
| if hasMods(UnaryPred) then
| | mods = [name(UnaryPred)]
| | for mod  $\in$  Children(UnaryPred) do
| | | append(mods, name(mod)(x))
| | end
| | FinalPred =  $\lambda x.$  join(mods,  $\wedge$ )
| end
| else
| | FinalPred =  $\lambda x.$  name(UnaryPred)(x)
| end
| if Quant(UnaryPred) == :all then
| | return  $\lambda k.\forall x[\text{FinalPred}(x) \rightarrow k(x)]$ 
| end
| else
| | return  $\lambda k.\exists x[\text{FinalPred}(x) \wedge k(x)]$ 
| end
```

7 Future Work

7.1 \downarrow and Quantification over Nominals

Main points, at the cost of undecidability with adding \downarrow some additional things can be done, and at the cost of the integration of generalized quantifiers you can ostensibly handle even things like habitual aspect.

7.2 AMR Reentrancy and Non-Temoral Nominals

There are some difficulties with maintaining the usual notion of possible worlds being maximal with this idea, but there seems to be a direct sympathy between the predicative core of an AMR sentence and in general reentrancy of the nodes with the idea of a nominal as a “point of view” rather than the “name” of a world. Maybe things like epistemic logic could be helpful here.

7.3 Automated Inference and HTab

HTab (Hoffmann and Areces, 2009) provides an implementation of $\mathcal{H}(@, A)$, which does not natively provide a way to reason with P , H , or first-order quantification. The effort required in making the needed changes to handle these remains to be determined.

7.4 The Future of AMR and Parsing for Semantic Features

To what extent can current AMR parsers extract the needed semantic features to make full use of automated inference? Of UMR, Dialogue-AMR, and the AMR annotation variants we’ve used, which logically has the best outlook?

8 Conclusion

We have demonstrated how the core aspects of AMR along with annotations for scope, quantification, and tense, can be accommodated in first-order hybrid tense logic, and that *FHTL* better affords reasoning and inference than AMR, given its general tableau method which acts as a proof procedure for *FHTL* sentences and its terminating tableau method which acts as a model checker.

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