# Interpretation of natural language instructions

Translating sentences by using a grammar

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#### Outline

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UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG Introduction & problem description Solution

Results

Conclusion

# Introduction & problem description

An alternative user interface

- An alternative user interface
- Translation

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- Delimitation
  - Intranet of a software development company

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- Delimitation
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  - Customers, People and Projects exists

- An alternative user interface
- Translation
- Delimitation
  - Intranet of a software development company
  - Customers, People and Projects exists
  - · Limited amount of instructions

### Interface definition

Sufficient for novice users

people who know Java

#### Interface definition

Sufficient for novice users

people who know Java

Sufficient for expert users

people know java

#### Solution

Precise translation

#### Solution

- Precise translation
- Need mapping from natural language to query language

#### Solution

- Precise translation
- Need mapping from natural language to query language
  - Use a grammar

• Structured rules for strings

## Translation with a grammar

- Structured rules for strings
- Use logic to combine strings in one language

# Translation with a grammar

- Structured rules for strings
- Use logic to combine strings in one language
- Use the same logic to combine strings in another language

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How can we build a grammar to translate sentences?

We will use Grammatical Framework (GF)

# Introducing Grammatical Framework (GF)

• Open source development platform for natural languages

- Open source development platform for natural languages
  - Functional programming language

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  - Functional programming language
  - Designed for creating natural language grammars

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  - Designed for creating natural language grammars
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#### Same technique used by programming languages

Programmer writes source code in concrete syntax

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#### Same technique used by programming languages

- Programmer writes source code in concrete syntax
- Compiler translates concrete syntax to abstract syntax
- The rest of the compiler manipulates the abstract syntax

# A simple example

#### **Abstract syntax**

```
Instruction
/
People Know
|
Java
```

## A simple example

#### **Abstract syntax**

```
Instruction
/
People Know
|
Java
```

#### Concrete syntaxes

```
people who know Java -- English
personer som kan Java -- Swedish
q=object_type : Person AND expertise : Java -- Solr
```

Introduction & problem description Solution

GF implementation: Abstract syntax

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# GF implementation: Abstract syntax

```
abstract Instrucs = {
  cat
    Instruction
    Subject;
    Relation:
    Object;
```

# GF implementation: Abstract syntax

```
abstract Instrucs = {
  cat
    Instruction
    Subject;
    Relation:
    Object;
  fun
    MkInstruction : Subject -> Relation -> Instruction ;
    People : Subject ;
    Know : Object -> Relation ;
    Java: Object
```

# GF implementation: English concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs = {
  lincat
    Instruction = Str ;
    Subject = Str;
    Relation = Str ;
    Object = Str ;
```

# GF implementation: English concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs = {
  lincat
    Instruction = Str ;
    Subject = Str;
    Relation = Str ;
    Object = Str ;
  lin
    MkInstruction subject relation =
                   subject ++ "who" ++ relation ;
    People = "people" ;
    Know object = "know" ++ object ;
    Java = "Java" :
}
```

# GF implementation: Solr concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs = {
  lincat
    Instruction = Str ;
    Subject = Str;
    Relation = Str ;
    Object = Str ;
```

# GF implementation: Solr concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs = {
  lincat
    Instruction = Str ;
    Subject = Str;
    Relation = Str ;
    Object = Str ;
  lin
    MkInstruction subject relation =
                   "q=" ++ subject ++ "AND" ++ relation ;
    People = "object_type : Person" ;
    Know object = "expertise : " ++ object ;
    Java = "Java" :
}
```

# GF implementation: Translation

 $\mathsf{GF} + \mathsf{Abstract} \; \mathsf{syntax} + \mathsf{Concrete} \; \mathsf{syntax} =$ 

# GF implementation: Translation

 $\mathsf{GF} + \mathsf{Abstract} \; \mathsf{syntax} + \mathsf{Concrete} \; \mathsf{syntax} =$ 

#### Parser

> parse -lang=InstrucsEng "people who know Java"
MkInstrucs People (Know Java)

### GF implementation: Translation

```
\mathsf{GF} + \mathsf{Abstract} \ \mathsf{syntax} + \mathsf{Concrete} \ \mathsf{syntax} =
```

#### Parser

> parse -lang=InstrucsEng "people who know Java"
MkInstrucs People (Know Java)

#### Linearizer

### GF implementation: Translation

 $\mathsf{GF} + \mathsf{Abstract} \; \mathsf{syntax} + \mathsf{Concrete} \; \mathsf{syntax} =$ 

#### Parser

> parse -lang=InstrucsEng "people who know Java"
MkInstrucs People (Know Java)

#### Linearizer

#### Generator

> generate\_trees
MkInstrucs People (Know Java)

Introduction & problem description Solution

GF implementation: Resource Grammar Library

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## GF implementation: Resource Grammar Library

• Contains linguistic descriptions for natural languages

Conclusion

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- Contains linguistic descriptions for natural languages
  - Types for nouns, verbs, ajectives, noun phrases, verb phrases, relative sentences, phrases...

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## GF implementation: Resource Grammar Library

- Contains linguistic descriptions for natural languages
  - Types for nouns, verbs, ajectives, noun phrases, verb phrases, relative sentences, phrases...
- Developer does not need to know linguistics
- Only need to know her domain

## Resource Grammar Library: English concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs =
  lincat
    Instruction = NP;
    Subject = N;
    Relation = RS;
    Object = NP;
```

## Resource Grammar Library: English concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs =
  lincat
    Instruction = NP :
    Subject = N;
    Relation = RS ;
    Object = NP ;
  lin
   MkInstruction subject relation =
                    mkNP aPl_Det (mkCN subject relation) ;
   People = mkN "person" "people" ;
   Know object = mkRS' (mkVP (mkV2 (mkV "know") object));
   Java = mkNP (mkPN "Java") ;
  oper
     mkRS' : VP -> RS = \vp -> mkRS (mkRCl which_RP vp) ;
```

### Resource Grammar Library: Swedish concrete syntax

```
concrete InstrucsEng of Instrucs =
  lincat
    Instruction = NP :
    Subject = N;
    Relation = RS ;
    Object = NP ;
  lin
   MkInstruction subject relation =
                    mkNP aPl_Det (mkCN subject relation) ;
   People = mkN "person" "personer" ;
   Know object = mkRS' (mkVP (mkV2 (mkV "kan") object));
   Java = mkNP (mkPN "Java") ;
  oper
     mkRS' : VP -> RS = \vp -> mkRS (mkRCl which_RP vp) ;
```

Extending the grammar

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# Extending the grammar: All programming languages

• Extend the grammar to support more programming languages

## Extending the grammar: All programming languages

- Extend the grammar to support more programming languages
- Arbitrary names instead of hard coded functions

```
fun
   Java : Object ;
lin
   Java = "Java" ;
```

### Extending the grammar: All programming languages

- Extend the grammar to support more programming languages
- Arbitrary names instead of hard coded functions

```
fun
  Java: Object;
lin
  Java = "Java" ;
===>
fun
  MkObject : Symb -> Object ;
lin
 MkObject s = s.s ;
```

#### Extending the grammar: More instructions

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- Support valid sentences regarding customers, people and projects:

### Extending the grammar: More instructions

- Extend grammar to support more instructions
- Support valid sentences regarding customers, people and projects:

```
people who know Java
people who work in London
people who work with Unicef
customers who use Solr
projects who use Solr
```

#### Extending the grammar: More instructions

- Extend grammar to support more instructions
- Support valid sentences regarding customers, people and projects:
   people who know Java
  - people who work in London people who work with Unicef customers who use Solr projects who use Solr
- Not support invalid sentences, for instance: projects who work in London people who use Solr customers who work with Unicef

### Extending the grammar: More instructions

• Resolved by adding more categories (types)

```
cat
```

```
Internal ; External ; Resource ;
InternalRelation ; ExternalRelation ; ResourceRelation ;
```

#### Extending the grammar: More instructions

Resolved by adding more categories (types)

```
cat
   Internal; External; Resource;
   InternalRelation; ExternalRelation; ResourceRelation;
fun
   People : Internal;
   Customer : External;
   Project : Resource;
```

### Extending the grammar: More instructions

Resolved by adding more categories (types)

```
cat
   Internal; External; Resource;
   InternalRelation; ExternalRelation; ResourceRelation;
fun
   People : Internal;
   Customer : External;
   Project : Resource;

Know : Object -> InternalRelation;
UseExt : Object -> ExternalRelation;
UseRes : Object -> ResourceRelation;
```

#### Extending the grammar: More instructions

Resolved by adding more categories (types)

```
cat
  Internal ; External ; Resource ;
  InternalRelation ; ExternalRelation ; ResourceRelation ;
fun
 People : Internal ;
  Customer : External :
  Project : Resource ;
  Know
           : Object -> InternalRelation ;
  UseExt
           : Object -> ExternalRelation ;
  UseRes
           : Object -> ResourceRelation ;
  InstrucInternal : Internal -> InternalRelation -> Instruction
  InstrucExternal : External -> ExternalRelation -> Instruction
  InstrucResource : Resource -> ResourceRelation -> Instruction
```

#### Extending the grammar: Boolean operators

- Extend grammar to support boolean operators
- people who know Java and Python
- people who know Java or work in London

```
fun
  And : Object -> Object -> Object ;
  Or : Object -> Object -> Object ;

lin
  And s1 s2 = s1 ++ "and" ++ s2 ;
```

Or  $s1 \ s2 = s1 ++ "or" ++ s2$ ;

## Suggestion Engine

• Narrow application grammar requires precise input

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- Narrow application grammar requires precise input
- Need to help user to find correct instructions

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- Use suggestions based on partial input

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#### Problem with arbitrary names

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#### Problem with arbitrary names

```
> generate_trees
InstrucExternal Customer (UseExt (MkObject (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (Know (MkObject (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkIn (MkObject (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkWith (MkObject (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucResource Project (UseRes (MkObject (MkSymb "Foo")))
```

## Suggestion Engine

- Narrow application grammar requires precise input
- Need to help user to find correct instructions
- Use suggestions based on partial input
- Extract possible instructions into Solr

#### Problem with arbitrary names

```
> generate_trees | linearize -lang=InstrucsEng
"customers who use Foo"
"people who know Foo"
"people who work in Foo"
"people who work with Foo"
"projects which use Foo"
```

## Suggestion Engine

```
MkSkill : Symb -> Skill ;
MkOrganization : Symb -> Organization ;
MkModule: Symb -> Module ;
MkLocation : Symb -> Location
```

## Suggestion Engine

```
MkSkill : Symb -> Skill ;
MkOrganization : Symb -> Organization ;
MkModule: Symb -> Module ;
MkLocation : Symb -> Location
> generate_trees
InstrucExternal Customer (UseExt (MkModule (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (Know (MkSkill (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkIn (MkLocation (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkWith (MkOrganization (MkSymb "Foo")))
InstrucResource Project (UseRes (MkModule (MkSymb "Foo")))
```

## Suggestion Engine

```
MkSkill : Symb -> Skill ;
MkOrganization : Symb -> Organization ;
MkModule: Symb -> Module ;
MkLocation : Symb -> Location
> generate_trees (post processed)
InstrucExternal Customer (UseExt (MkModule (MkSymb "Module0")))
InstrucInternal People (Know (MkSkill (MkSymb "Skillo")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkIn (MkLocation (MkSymb "Location0")))
InstrucInternal People (WorkWith (MkOrganization (MkSymb "Organi..)))
InstrucResource Project (UseRes (MkModule (MkSymb "Module0")))
```

## Suggestion Engine

```
MkSkill : Symb -> Skill ;
MkOrganization : Symb -> Organization ;
MkModule: Symb -> Module ;
MkLocation : Symb -> Location
> generate_trees | linearize -lang=InstrucsEng
"customers who use ModuleO"
"people who know Skillo"
"people who work in Location0"
"people who work with OrganizationO"
"projects which use Module0"
```

# Suggestion Engine: Pseudocode of algorithm

```
suggestions(sentence) {
    // sentence = "anyone that ever knew java"
    // names[] = {Java}
    names[] = extractNames(sentence);
```

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    // sentence = "anyone that ever knew java"
    // names[] = {Java}
    names[] = extractNames(sentence);

    // "anyone that ever knew java" ===>
    // "anyone that ever knew Skillo"
    sentence = replaceNamesWithTypes(sentence, names);
```

# Suggestion Engine: Pseudocode of algorithm

```
suggestions(sentence) {
    // sentence = "anyone that ever knew java"
    // names[] = {Java}
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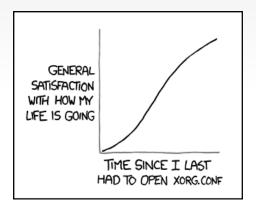
    // "anyone that ever knew java" ===>
    // "anyone that ever knew Skill0"
    sentence = replaceNamesWithTypes(sentence, names);

    // suggestions = { "people who know Skill0", ... }
    suggestions[] = findSentences(sentence);
```

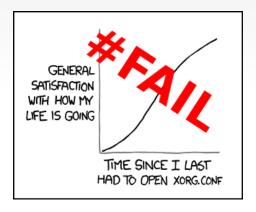
# Suggestion Engine: Pseudocode of algorithm

```
suggestions(sentence) {
    // sentence = "anyone that ever knew java"
    // names[] = {Java}
    names[] = extractNames(sentence);
    // "anyone that ever knew java" ===>
    // "anyone that ever knew Skillo"
    sentence = replaceNamesWithTypes(sentence, names);
    // suggestions = { "people who know Skillo", ... }
    suggestions[] = findSentences(sentence);
    for each suggestion in suggestions {
    // "people who know Skillo" ===>
    // "people who know Java"
      suggestion = restoreNames(names, suggestion);
    }
    return suggestions;
```

#### Results



#### Results



Conclusion

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### Conclusion

• Application sufficient for novice and expert users

- · Application sufficient for novice and expert users
- Resource Grammar Library not worth the effort

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Solution

Future Work

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Results

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Future Work

• Improvments of suggestions

# Future Work

- Improvments of suggestions
- Instructions in speech

## Future Work

- Improvments of suggestions
- Instructions in speech
- Proper handling of ambiguous instructions
- Use application in other context