

Computational Semantics:
A Syntax-Semantics Interface in Prolog

Lexicon sample:

- $(\text{PN} ; \lambda P.(P)(tom)) \rightarrow tom$
- $(\text{N} ; \lambda y.cat(y)) \rightarrow cat$
- $(\text{DT} ; \lambda P.\lambda Q.\forall x((P)(x) \Rightarrow (Q)(x)) \rightarrow every \mid each$
- $(\text{DT} ; \lambda P.\lambda Q.\exists x((P)(x) \wedge (Q)(x)) \rightarrow a \mid an \mid some$
- $(\text{IV} ; \lambda x.sneeze(x)) \rightarrow sneezed$
- $(\text{TV} ; \lambda R.\lambda x.(R)(\lambda y.like(x,y))) \rightarrow likes$
- $(\text{P} ; \lambda P.\lambda Q.\lambda x.((Q)(x) \wedge (P)(\lambda y.in(x,y)))) \rightarrow in$
- $(\text{ADJ} ; \lambda P.\lambda x.((P)(x) \wedge yellow(x))) \rightarrow yellow$

Grammar rules, so far:

- $(\text{NP}; \phi) \rightarrow (\text{PN}; \phi)$
- $(\text{VP}; \phi) \rightarrow (\text{IV}; \phi)$
- $(\text{NP}; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{DT}; \phi) (\text{N}; \psi)$
- $(\text{N} ; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{ADJ} ; \phi) (\text{N} ; \psi)$
- $(\text{PP}; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{P}; \phi) (\text{NP}; \psi)$
- $(\text{N}; (\psi)(\phi)) \rightarrow (\text{N}; \phi) (\text{PP}; \psi)$
- $(\text{VP}; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{TV}; \phi) (\text{NP}; \psi)$
- $(\text{S}; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{NP}; \phi) (\text{VP}; \psi)$

Lexical specifications

$(N ; \lambda y. cat(y)) \rightarrow cat$

$(IV ; \lambda x. sneeze(x)) \rightarrow sneezed$

$(DT ; \lambda P. \lambda Q. \forall x ((P)(x) \Rightarrow (Q)(x)) \rightarrow every$

$(DT ; \lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x ((P)(x) \wedge (Q)(x)) \rightarrow some$

We'll take a couple of shortcuts, and avoid implementing β -reduction in full.

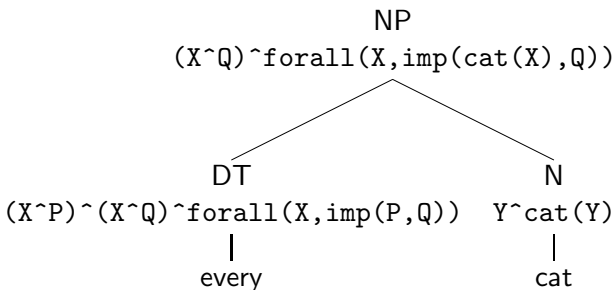
Implemented:

```
1 lex(n(X^cat(X)),cat).
2 lex(iv(X^sneeze(X)),sneezed).
3 lex(dt((X^P)^(X^Q)^forall(X,imp(P,Q))),every).
4 lex(dt((X^P)^(X^Q)^exists(X,and(P,Q))),a).
```

Phrasal rule for NPs

$(NP; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (DT; \phi) (N; \psi)$

1 `rule(np(B), [dt(A^B), n(A)]).`



$A = X^P = Y^{\text{cat}}(Y)$

so:

$X = Y$ and $P = \text{cat}(X)$

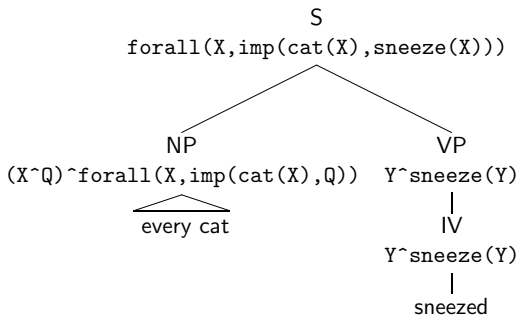
Compositionality

$(IV ; \lambda x.sneeze(x)) \rightarrow sneezed$

$(VP ; \phi) \rightarrow (IV ; \phi)$

$(S ; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (NP ; \phi) (VP ; \psi)$

```
1 lex(iv(X^sneeze(X)),sneezed).  
2 rule(vp(A),[iv(A)]).  
3 rule(s(B),[np(A^B),vp(A)]).
```



$A = X^Q = Y^sneeze(Y)$, and so $X = Y$ and $Q = sneeze(X)$

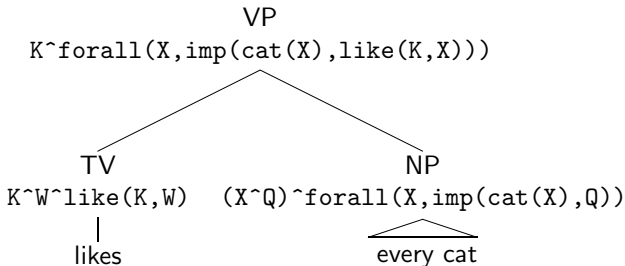
Compositionality

$(TV ; \lambda R. \lambda w. (R)(\lambda k. like(w, k))) \rightarrow likes$

$(TV ; \lambda k. \lambda w. like(k, w)) \rightarrow likes$

$(VP; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (TV; \phi) (NP; \psi)$

```
1 lex(tv(K^W^like(K,W)),likes).  
2 rule(vp(A^B),[tv(A^C),np(C^B)]).
```



$A = K$ and $C = W^{\text{like}}(K, W) = X^Q$

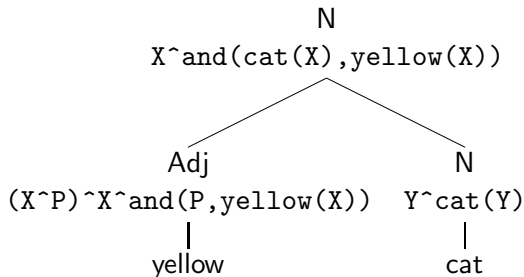
so:

$B = \text{forall}(X, \text{imp}(\text{cat}(X), \text{like}(K, X)))$

Compositionality

$(\text{ADJ} ; \lambda P. \lambda x. ((P)(x) \wedge \text{yellow}(x))) \rightarrow \text{yellow}$
 $(\text{N} ; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (\text{ADJ} ; \phi) (\text{N} ; \psi)$

```
1 lex(adj((X^P)^X^and(P,yellow(X))),yellow).  
2 rule(n(A),[adj(B^A),n(B)]).
```



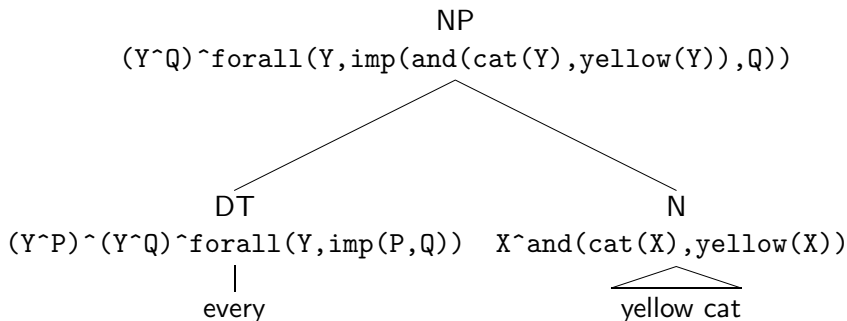
$B = Y^{\text{cat}}(Y) = X^{\text{P}}$

so:

$X = Y \quad \text{and} \quad \text{cat}(X) = P$

Everything works as before:

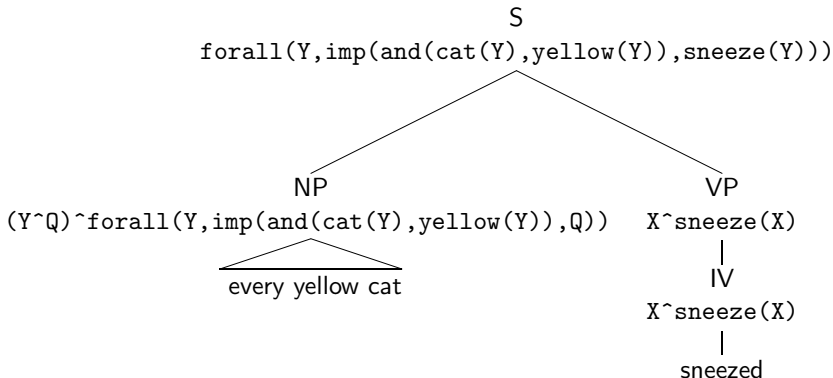
```
1 rule(np(B), [dt(A^B), n(A)]).
```



Compositionality

Finally:

```
1 lex(iv(X^sneeze(X)),sneezed).  
2 rule(vp(A),[iv(A)]).  
3 rule(s(B),[np(A^B),vp(A)]).
```



Compositionality

Proper names

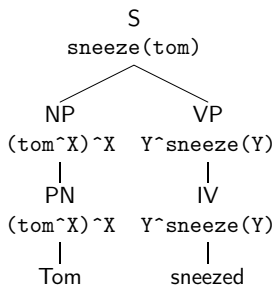
We'll avoid the complexity of PN representations:

$(PN ; \lambda P.(P)(tom)) \rightarrow tom$

$(NP; \phi) \rightarrow (PN; \phi)$

... by implementing it as follows (note: this is no longer a λ -term!):

```
1 lex(pn((tom^X)^X,tom).  
2 rule(np(A),[pn(A)]).  
3 rule(s(B),[np(A^B),vp(A)]).
```



$A = (tom^X) = Y^sneeze(Y)$

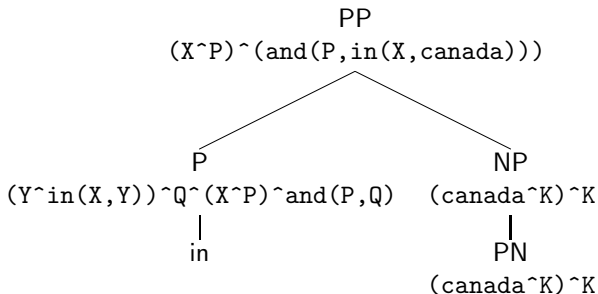
The semantic composition in adnominal PPs:

$(PP; (\phi)(\psi)) \rightarrow (P; \phi) (NP; \psi)$

$(P; \lambda P.\lambda Q.\lambda x.((Q)(x) \wedge (P)(\lambda y.in(x, y))))$

Since we are avoiding β -reduction, we get:

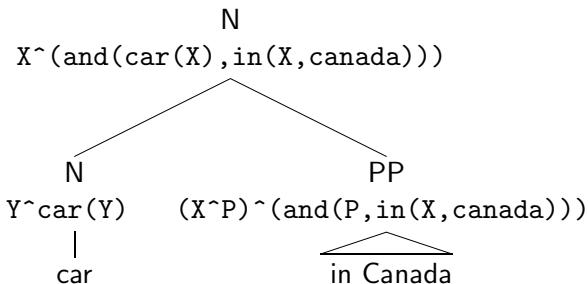
1 `lex(p((Yin(X,Y))Q(XP)and(P,Q)),in).`
2 `rule(pp(C), [p(ABC), np(AB)]).`



PPs continued

$$(N; (\psi)(\phi)) \rightarrow (N; \phi) (PP; \psi)$$

1 `rule(n(A^C), [n(A^B), pp((A^B)^C)]).`



The syntax-semantics interface, implemented:

```
1 lex(n( $X^{\text{cat}}$ (X)),cat).
2 lex(pn((tom $^X$ ) $^X$ ,tom).
3 lex(dt(( $X^P$ ) $^X$ ( $X^Q$ ) $^{\text{forall}}$ (X,imp(P,Q))),every).
4 lex(dt(( $X^P$ ) $^X$ ( $X^Q$ ) $^{\text{exists}}$ (X,and(P,Q))),a).
5 lex(iv( $X^{\text{sneeze}}$ (X)),sneezed).
6 lex(tv(K $^W$  $^{\text{like}}$ (K,W)),likes).
7 lex(adj(( $X^P$ ) $^X$ and(P,yellow(X))),yellow).
8 lex(p((Y $^{\text{in}}$ (X,Y)) $^Q$ ( $X^P$ ) $^{\text{and}}$ (P,Q)),in).
9
10 rule(np(A),[pn(A)]).
11 rule(np(B),[dt(A $^B$ ),n(A)]).
12 rule(n(A $^C$ ),[n(A $^B$ ),pp((A $^B$ ) $^C$ )]).
13 rule(n(A),[adj(B $^A$ ),n(B)]).
14 rule(pp(C),[p(A $^B$  $^C$ ),np(A $^B$ )]).
15 rule(vp(A),[iv(A)]).
16 rule(vp(A $^B$ ),[tv(A $^C$ ),np(C $^B$ )]).
17 rule(s(B),[np(A $^B$ ),vp(A)]).
```