

CHALMERS



A natural language interface for a music database

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Introduction

What is the problem?

- ❖ We have:

- ❖ Big sets of data becoming available
- ❖ Communities forming to tag and classify

- ❖ But:

- ❖ Access systems still rely on listing and browsing
- ❖ Users feel information is buried under layers

MusicBrainz

- ❖ ~500.000 artists, ~800.000 albums, 10.000.000 tracks
- ❖ Extensive network of relations between entities
- ❖ Common users only get browse / listing access

Found 75 results for "rolling stones"

Score	Name	Sort Name	Type	Begin	End
100	The Rolling Stones	Rolling Stones, The	Group	1962	
75	Muddy Waters & The Rolling Stones	Muddy Waters & Rolling Stones, The	unknown		
75	Andy Anderson & The Rolling Stones	Anderson, Andy & Rolling Stones, The	Group		
75	AC/DC & The Rolling Stones	AC/DC & Rolling Stones, The	unknown		
61	Vitamin String Quartet	Vitamin String Quartet	Group	1999	
11	Stones	Stones	unknown		
8	Rolling Stock	Rolling Stock	unknown		
8	Hills Rolling	Hills Rolling	Group		
8	Rolling Home	Rolling Home	Group		
8	Rolling Contact	Rolling Contact	Group		
8	Rolling Corpse	Rolling Corpse	Group	2007	
8	Rolling Thunder	Rolling Thunder	Group		
8	Rolling Rabbit	Rolling Rabbit	Person		
8	Rolling Band	Rolling Band	Group		
8	Rolling Chunder	Rolling Chunder	unknown		
8	K. Rolling	K. Rolling	unknown		
7	Stone's Throw	Stone's Throw	unknown		
7	12 Stones	12 Stones	Group	2000	



The Rolling Stones

~ Group

Overview Releases Recordings Works Relationships Aliases Tags Details Edit

Annotation

- *Jamming With Edward!* is listed under [Nicky Hopkins, Ry Cooder, Mick Jagger, Bill Wyman & Charlie Watts](#).

Annotation last modified on 2009-11-14 15:15 UTC.

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Album

Year	Title	Rating	Releases
1964	The Rolling Stones	★★★★★	10
1964	12 x 5	★★★★★	4
1965	The Rolling Stones No. 2	★★★★★	1
1965	The Rolling Stones, Now!	★★★★★	5
1965	Out of Our Heads	★★★★★	8
1965	December's Children (And Everybody's)	★★★★★	4
1966	Aftermath	★★★★★	10
1967	Between the Buttons	★★★★★	8
1967	Their Satanic Majesties Request	★★★★★	6
1968	Beggars Banquet	★★★★★	10
1969	Let It Bleed	★★★★★	8
1971	Sticky Fingers	★★★★★	11
1972	Exile on Main St.	★★★★★	15
1973	Goats Head Soup	★★★★★	4

The solution

- ❖ Interface in front of the developer backdoor
- ❖ “Search engine” look
- ❖ Gets and returns natural language
- ❖ Multilingual

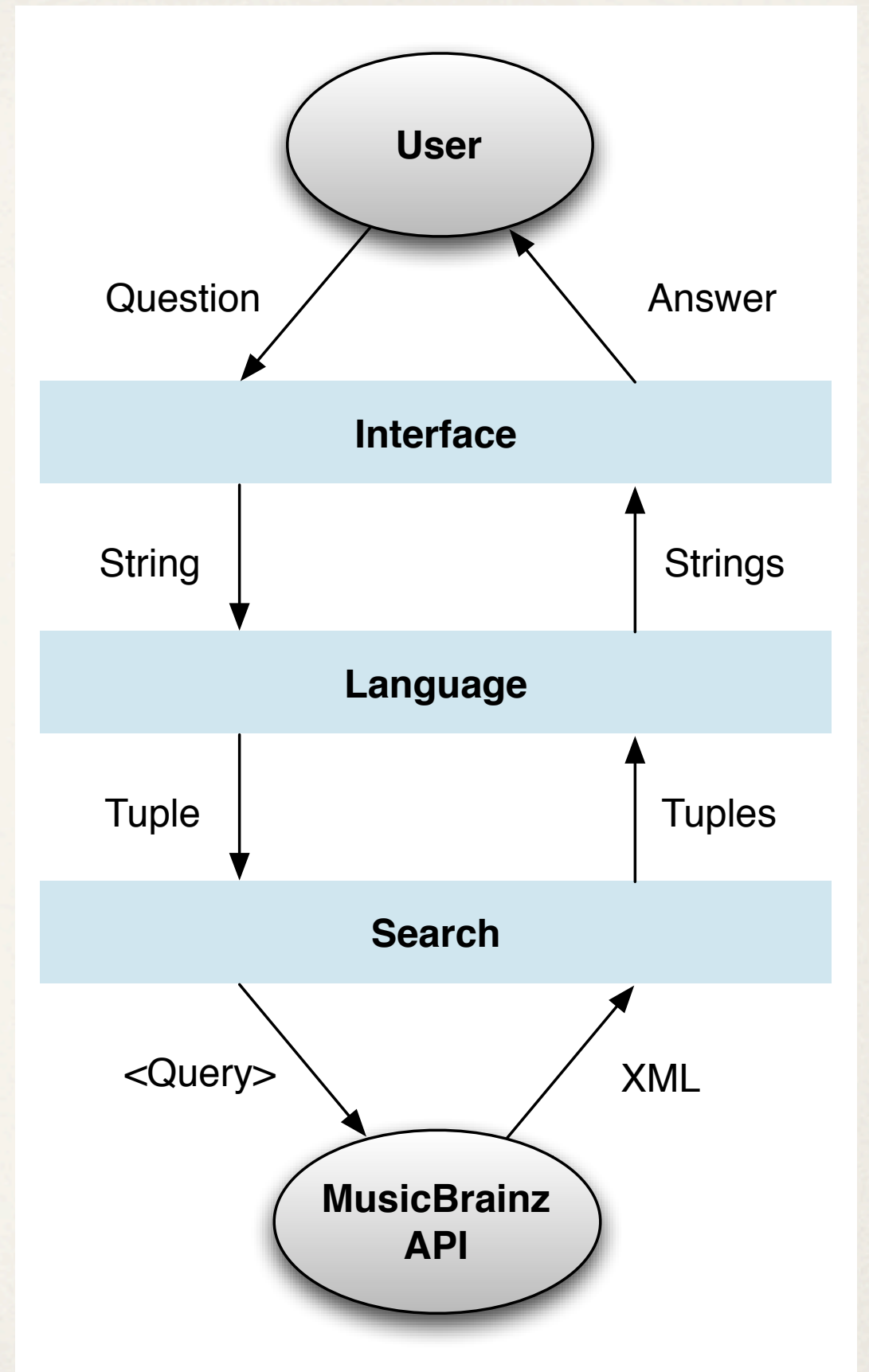
Overview

The database

- ❖ Artists, Releases, Tracks, Labels
- ❖ Downloadable dumps
- ❖ Web service following REST
 - ❖ HTTP requests: Lookup / Search
 - ❖ XML replies

The application

- ❖ Haskell, with web interface
- ❖ Modular
 - ❖ Interface (user access)
 - ❖ Language (semantics)
 - ❖ Search (data fetching)



Architecture

Galego

English

Castellano

As meigas son mulleres místicas que gustan da natureza, da menciña... e da **música**. De feito disque na saia das meigas hai un lagarto pintado, e cando as meigas bailan, o lagarto move o rabo ;)

A través desta páxina podes facerlles chegar as túas preguntas sobre **música**, e elas remexerán no seu caldeiro e contactarán os espíritos dos devanceiros para responderche. Lembra que podes empregar calisquera dos tres idiomas soportados que queiras, independentemente daquel no que esteas a ve-las suxerencias neses intres!

Estas son algúns exemplos de preguntas en galego:

- En que ano se lanzou "Estou na lavadora"?
- En que ano sacou "Luar na Lubre" o seu tema "O son do ar"?
- Cando saiu o primeiro disco dos Resentidos?
- En que ano naceu "Amancio Prada"?
- Cando morreu "Andrés do Barro"?
- Cando se formou Milladoiro?
- Cando se separaron Heredeiros?
- En que ano se uniu "Xurxo Souto" aos Diplomáticos?
- En que ano marchou "Xurxo Souto" dos Diplomáticos?



... ?

Screenshot

Available at <http://diz.es/tese/>

Interface

- ❖ Carries data unmodified
- ❖ Asynchronous communication
- ❖ Logging of interaction

Language

- ❖ Question:
 - ❖ Detect language, generate syntax tree
 - ❖ “Understand” semantics, send to appropriate path
- ❖ Answer
 - ❖ Build syntax tree
 - ❖ Linearize to text
- ❖ Fixing strings before parsing and after linearizing

Search

- ❖ Fetches relevant XML
- ❖ Strips superfluous information
- ❖ Filters, returns

Individual cases

- ❖ Lots of possible questions
 - ❖ *when was X released?*
- ❖ Group in functions :
 - ❖ `findReleaseDate (String token, String type)`
 - ❖ type: Album, Single, Track... or unknown
 - ❖ Big pattern matching with lots of branches

Release date of a single

```
a_treleasebySingle =  
  (fetchSingleByTitleArtist  
    >>> ((getMyTitle &&& getArtistName) &&& getEventDate)  
  ) >>. s_treleasebySingle
```

```
a_treleasebyBandSingle =  
  (second  
    (fetchArtistByName >>> isTypeGroup  
      >>> filterArtist >>> getMyId)  
    >>> fetchSingleByTitleArtistId  
    >>> ((getMyTitle &&& getArtistName) &&& getEventDate)  
  ) >>. s_treleasebySingle
```

Grammars

The Grammatical Framework

- ❖ Sentence \Leftrightarrow Tree
- ❖ One abstract tree, many concrete trees
- ❖ Same tree for same idea in different languages
- ❖ English, Spanish, Galician

How GF works

- ✧ Categories and functions to form phrases:
 - ✧ `TARelease: Author -> Work -> Date -> Answer;`
- ✧ Operations to declense words:

```
oper copula : Number -> Str = \n ->
  case n of {
    Sg => "is" ;
    Pl  => "are"
  } ;
```


Operations for clauses

- ❖ New approach that focuses on concepts
- ❖ Phrases are formed by operations that return tables
 - ❖ By prepending articles and prepositions as needed
- ❖ Number of categories is kept to a minimum:
 - ❖ No articles, prepositions, noun phrases, etc...
 - ❖ *Author, Work, Date*

Adding an article to a noun

```
oper artflex : Str -> (Article => Str) = \x ->
  table {
    AThe => "the" ++ x;
    ANone => x
  } ;
```

```
ANamedUnit u t = { s = artflex (u.s ++ t.s) ;
                   n = u.n } ;
```

```
TBorn t a = let time = t.s in
  let as = variants { a.s ! AThe ;
                      a.s ! ANone }
  in { s = time ++ "was"
      ++ as ++ "born" ; } ;
```


The English grammar

- ❖ Simple morphology
- ❖ Little gender and number variation
- ❖ Possessives can be accepted in user input...
 - ❖ ...but not produced: agreement in gender with owner
 - ❖ Usually a token, so gender is unknown
 - ❖ *Björk* released *her* first single Human Behaviour in 1993-06-07

The Spanish grammar

- ❖ Possesives only depend upon the number of the object
- ❖ Every noun is gendered; agreement inside every clause
- ❖ Categories have Number, Gender
- ❖ Contractions for some combination of preposition and article

Flexing with contractions (ES)

```
oper stdflex : Str -> (Genero*Numero) =>
  ((Preposicion*Determinante) => Str) = \s ->

table {

  <GMasc,NSg> => table {
    <PAa,DEl> => "al" ++ s ;
    <PDe,DEl> => "del" ++ s ;
    <p,d> => pf ! p ++ df ! <GMasc,NSg> ! d ++ s
  } ;

  <g,n> => table {
    <p,d> => pf ! p ++ df ! <g,n> ! d ++ s
  }
} ;
```

The Galician grammar

- ❖ Categories with Gender and Number
- ❖ All preposition and article combinations are contractions
- ❖ Possessives require determiners in front of them

```
<XFem,NPl> => table {  
    <PAa,D0o> => "ás" ++ s ;  
    <PAa,DPos> => "ás súas" ++ s ;  
    <PEn,D0o> => "nas" ++ s ;  
    <PEn,DPos> => "nas súas" ++ s ;  
    <PDe,D0o> => "das" ++ s ;  
    <PDe,DPos> => "das súas" ++ s ;  
    ...  
}
```


Lessons learned

About user interaction

- ❖ Text is skimmed, rely on heavy imagery
- ❖ Error messages are never clear enough
- ❖ Offer spellchecking
- ❖ Offer syntax help when parsing fails

About the architecture

- ❖ Heavy use of types:
 - ❖ Overloading
 - ❖ Encapsulating data
 - ❖ Error handling, etc.

About the grammars

- ❖ New approach lacked flexibility
 - ❖ Too much repetition
 - ❖ Code was messy to understand, follow, debug
- ❖ Normal syntax categories
 - ❖ Stripped in the application

About the database

- ❖ One-second delay
 - ❖ Restrained accuracy in answers
 - ❖ Some replies painfully slow
- ❖ Avoid web service, install on mirror server
 - ❖ Power of SQL

Questions now. Thank you!
