

Language Technology

<http://cs.lth.se/edan20/>
Chapter 9: Phrase-Structure Grammars in Prolog

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Constituents

The waiter brought the meal

The waiter brought the meal to the table

The waiter brought the meal of the day

Le serveur a apporté le plat

Le serveur a apporté le plat sur la table

Le serveur a apporté le plat du jour

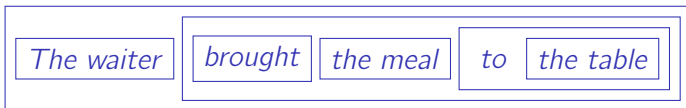
Der Ober hat die Speise gebracht

Der Ober hat die Speise zum Tisch gebracht

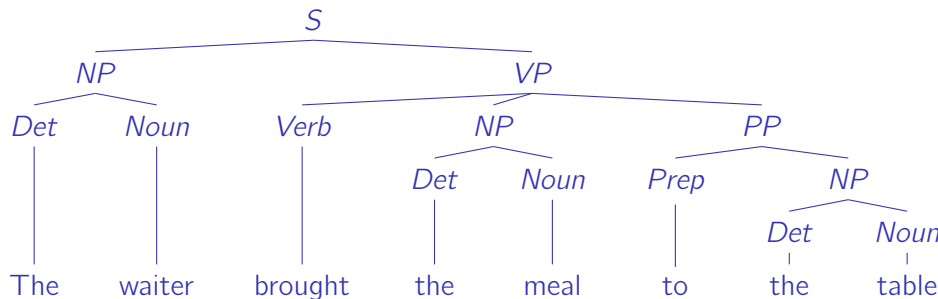
Der Ober hat die Speise des Tages gebracht



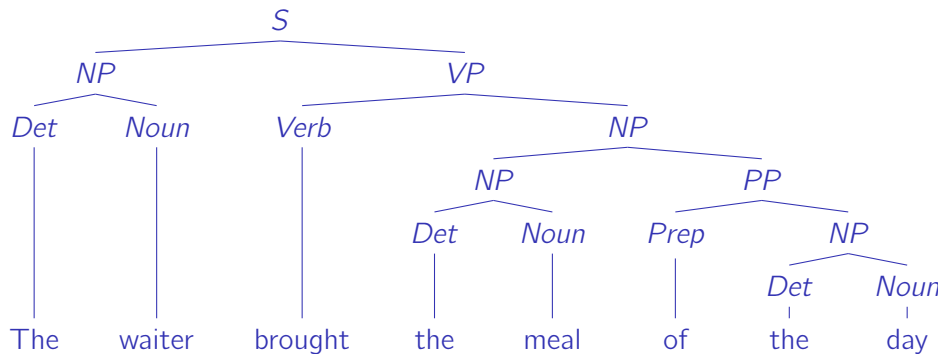
Representing Constituents



Syntactic Trees



Syntactic Trees



DCG Rules

Nonterminal symbols

`s --> np, vp, {possible_prolog_preds}.`

`np --> det, noun.`

`np --> np, pp.`

`vp --> verb, np.`

`vp --> verb, np, pp.`

`pp --> prep, np.`



DCG Rules

Terminal symbols

det --> [the].

det --> [a].

noun --> [waiter].

noun --> [meal].

noun --> [table].

noun --> [day].

verb --> [brought].

prep --> [to]. % or prep --> [to] ; [of].

prep --> [of].



Prolog Search Mechanism

Proves that a sentence is correct

```
?-s([the, waiter, brought, the, meal, to, the, table], []).  
yes.
```

```
?- s([the, waiter, brought, the, meal, of, the, day], []).  
yes.
```

Generates all the solutions

```
?-s(L, []).
```

```
L=[the, waiter, brought, the, waiter];
```

```
L=[the, waiter, brought, the, meal], etc.
```



Conversion in Prolog

`s --> np, vp.`

is translated into

```
s(L1, L) :- np(L1, L2), vp(L2, L).
```

Alternative translation:

```
s(L) :- np(L1), vp(L2), append(L1, L2, L).  
% not used
```

Terminal vocabulary:

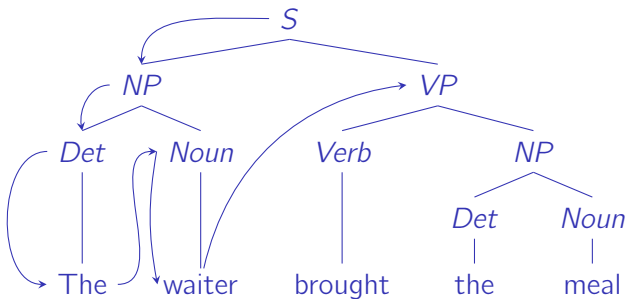
`det --> [the]`

is translated into

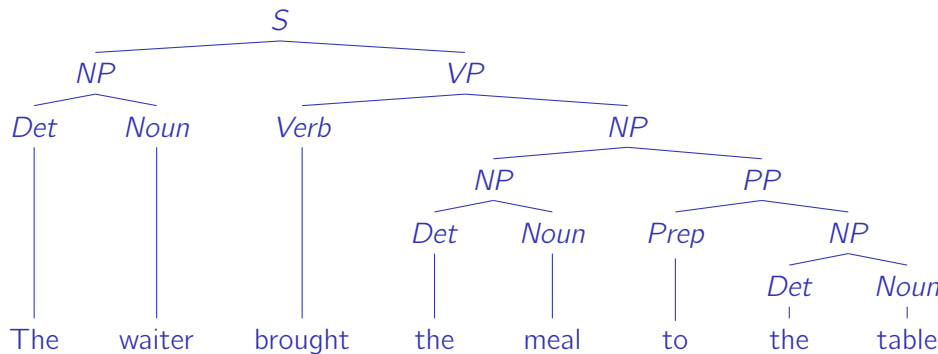
```
det(L1, L) :- c(L1, the, L).
```



The Prolog Search



Ambiguity



Left-Recursive Rules

$np \rightarrow np, pp.$

The sentence:

* *The brings the meal to the table*

traps the parser in an infinite recursion.

$npx \rightarrow det, noun.$

$np \rightarrow npx.$

$np \rightarrow npx, pp.$



Variables

```
np --> det, noun.  
det --> [le] ; [la].  
noun --> [garçon] ; [fille].
```

With variables:

```
np(Gender) --> det(Gender), noun(Gender).  
det(m) --> [le]. det(f) --> [la].  
noun(m) --> [garçon]. noun(f) --> [fille].
```



Getting the Syntactic Structure

```
s(s(NP, VP)) --> np(NP), vp(VP).  
np(np(D, N)) --> det(D), noun(N).  
vp(vp(V, NP)) --> verb(V), np(NP).
```

```
det(det(the)) --> [the].  
det(det(a)) --> [a].  
noun(noun(waiter)) --> [waiter].  
noun(noun(meal)) --> [meal].  
noun(noun(table)) --> [table].  
noun(noun(tray)) --> [tray].  
verb(verb(bring)) --> [brought].
```



Getting the Syntactic Structure

```
?-s(S, L, []).
```

Yields:

```
S = s(np(det(the), noun(waiter)),  
      vp(verb(bring), np(det(the), noun(waiter)))),  
L = [the, waiter, brought, the, waiter] ;
```



Semantic Parsing

Converts sentences to first-order logic or predicate-argument structures

Example:

Mr. Schmidt called Bill

to

`called('Mr. Schmidt', 'Bill').`

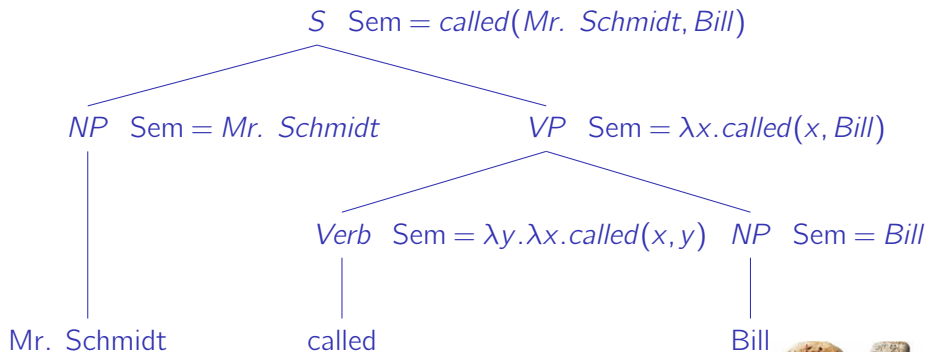
Assumption: We can compose sentence fragments (phrases) into logical forms while parsing

This corresponds to the compositionality principle



Semantic Composition

Semantic composition can be viewed as a parse tree annotation



Getting the Semantic Structure

Bill rushed `rushed('Bill').`

The verb *rushed* is represented as a lambda expression: $\lambda x.rushed(x)$

Beta reduction: $\lambda x.rushed(x)(Bill) = rushed(Bill)$

Lambda expressions are represented in Prolog as $X^rushed(X)$.

The patron ordered a meal `ordered(patron, meal)`

ordered a meal `X^ordered(X, meal)`

ordered `Y^X^ordered(X, Y)`



Getting the Semantic Structure

```
s(Semantics) --> np(Subject), vp(Subject^Semantics).  
np(X) --> det, noun(X).  
vp(Subject^Predicate) --> verb(Subject^Predicate).  
vp(Subject^Predicate) -->  
verb(Object^Subject^Predicate), np(Object).  
noun(waiter) --> [waiter].  
noun(patron) --> [patron].  
noun(meal) --> [meal]. det --> [a].  
det --> [the].
```

```
verb(X^rushed(X)) --> [rushed].  
verb(Y^X^ordered(X, Y)) --> [ordered].  
verb(Y^X^brought(X, Y)) --> [brought].
```

```
?- s(Semantics, [the, patron, ordered, a, meal], []).  
Semantics = ordered(patron, meal)
```



```

graph TD
    Mic((Microphone)) --> Whisper[Whisper  
Speech Recognition]
    Whisper --> Names[Names  
Proper Name Substitution]
    NamesDB[(Names Database)] --> Names
    Names --> NLP[NLP  
Language Analysis]
    NLP --> Semantic[Semantic  
Template Matching &  
Object Descriptions]
    ATDB[(Action Template Database)] --> Semantic
    ODB[(Object Database (CDs))] --> Semantic
    Semantic --> Dialogue[Dialogue  
Context &  
Conversation State]
    Dialogue --> SA[Speech & Animation Database]
    Dialogue --> SC[Speech Controller]
    Dialogue --> ACD[Application CD Changer]
    Dialogue --> DRD[(Dialogue Rules Database)]
    SA --> SC
    SC --> Monitor[Monitor]
    SC --> Speaker[Speaker]
    ACD --> CD[Compact Disc]
    CD --> Speaker
  
```

Figure1: System diagram of the Persona conversational assistant

Figure1: System diagram of the Persona conversational assistant

[//research.microsoft.com/research/pubs/view.aspx?pubid=439](https://research.microsoft.com/research/pubs/view.aspx?pubid=439)

Semantic Analysis

A command like:

Play before you accuse me by Clapton

is transformed into:

Play track1 by artist1.

The procedure is:

- 1 Produce a logical form from the parse tree:
verb(subject, object)
I would like to hear something → like(i, hear(i, something));
- 2 The logical form is transformed into the task graph:
like(i, hear(i, something)) →
verbPlay(you, objectTrack)
You play (verbPlay) a track (objectTrack)



An Example from Persona

I'd like to hear something composed by Mozart.

like1 (+Modal +Past +Futr)

Dsub: i1 (+Pers1 +Sing)

Dobj: hear1

Dsub: i1

Dobj: something1 (+Indef +Exis +Pers3 +Sing)

Prop: compose1

Dsub: mozart1 (+Sing)

Dobj: something1



Simpler Sentences

I would like something

I would like some Mozart

$s(\text{Sem}) \rightarrow np(\text{Sub}), vp(\text{Sub}^{\wedge}\text{Sem}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow pro(\text{SemNP}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow noun(\text{SemNP}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow det, noun(\text{SemNP}).$

$np(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow np_x(\text{SemNP}).$

$noun(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow proper_noun(\text{SemNP}).$



The Verb Phrase

`verb_group(SemVG) --> verb(SemVG).`

`verb_group(SemVG) --> aux(SemAux), verb(SemVG).`

`vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(SemVP).`

`vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(Obj^SemVP), np(Obj).`

`verb(Obj^Sub^like(Sub, Obj)) --> [like].`

`verb(Obj^Sub^hear(Sub, Obj)) --> [hear].`



The Vocabulary

```
aux(would) --> [would].  
pro('I') --> ['I'].  
pro(something) --> [something].  
proper_noun('Mozart') --> ['Mozart'].  
det --> [some].  
  
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, some, 'Mozart'], []).  
Sem = like('I', 'Mozart')
```



More Complex Sentences

I would like to hear something

I would like to hear some Mozart

```
vp_inf(SemVP) --> [to], vp(SemVP).
```

```
vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(Obj^SemVP), vp_inf(Obj).
```

```
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, to, hear, some, 'Mozart'], []).  
Sem = like('I', X^hear(X, 'Mozart'))
```



And Finally

```
np(SemNP) --> npx(SemVP^SemNP), vp_passive(SemVP).
```

```
vp_passive(SemVP) --> verb(Sub^SemVP) , [by], np(Sub).
```

```
verb(Sub^Obj^compose(Sub, Obj)) --> [composed].
```

```
pro(Modifier^something(Modifier)) --> [something].
```

```
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, to, hear, something,  
    composed, by, 'Mozart'], []).
```

```
Sem = like('I', X^hear(X, Y^something(compose('Mozart', Y))))
```

