Towards an Indexical Model of Situated Language Comprehension for Real-World Cognitive Agents

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Interactive Intelligent Agents



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Interactive Intelligent Agents



- Language for collaboration: Fong et al. 2003; Kollar et al. 2010
- Language for learning: Cantrell et al. 2011; Tellex et al. 2011; Matuszek et al. 2012; Mohan et al. 2012

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Interactive Intelligent Agents

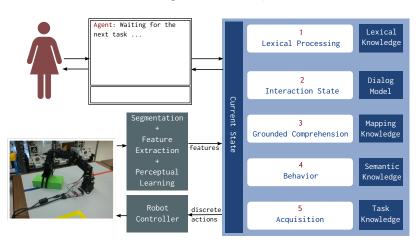


- Language for collaboration: Fong et al. 2003; Kollar et al. 2010
- Language for learning: Cantrell et al. 2011; Tellex et al. 2011; Matuszek et al. 2012; Mohan et al. 2012
- · Need for a comprehensive language comprehension model

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ROSIE

framework for learning with situated interactive instruction [Mohan et al. 2012] based on Soar Cognitive Architecture [Laird 2012]



Situated Interactive Instruction

Human: Store the blue rectangle.

Agent: What is the goal of the action?

Human: The goal is the rectangle in the pantry

and the pantry is closed.

Agent: I do not know the preposition in.

Human: The red circle is in the garbage.

Agent: OK.

Introduction

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Agent: Which action should I take?

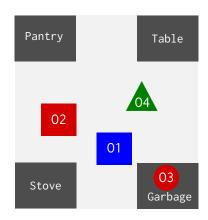
Human: Open the pantry.

Agent: Which action should I take? Human: Move it to the pantry.

Agent: Which action should I take? Human: Close the pantry.

Agent: Which action should I take?

Human: You are done.



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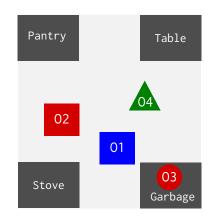
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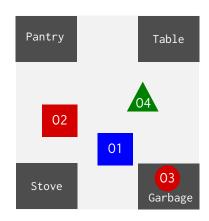
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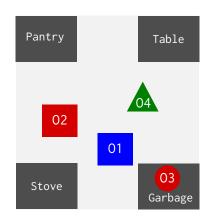
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Situated Comprehension Model

· Desiderata

Introduction

- translate amodal symbols to modal knowledge
- · integrate non-linguistic context, knowledge
- · inform interaction
- Challenges
 - · mixed representations
 - continual knowledge acquisition

Embodied Psycholinguistics - Glenberg and Robertson (1999), Barsalou (1999), Zwaan (2003) Cognitive Systems - Scheutz et al. (2004), Livingston and Riesbeck (2009)

- Linguistic communication is reference
- Speaker/hearer have a common ground
 - shared perceptions

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- · common-sense knowledge
- similar experiences
- Linguistic features are cues to search common ground
- Language specifies scene, knowledge fills up details

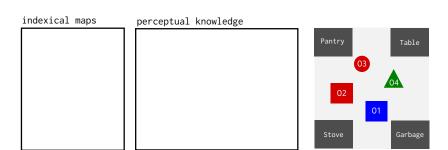
inspired by the Indexical Hypothesis: Glenberg and Robertson (1999)

imperative sentences: task-oriented comprehension three steps

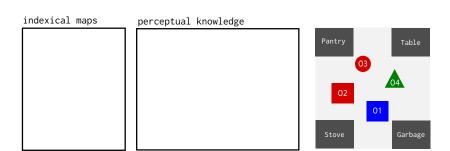
- 1 Index words and phrases to referents
 - NN/ADJ → perceptual classification
 - $NP \rightarrow \text{set of objects}$
 - $V \rightarrow \text{task}$

- Extract domain-knowledge associated with referents
 - pre-encoded or learned (Mohan et al. 2012)
- 3 Mesh syntactical, environmental, knowledge-based constraints

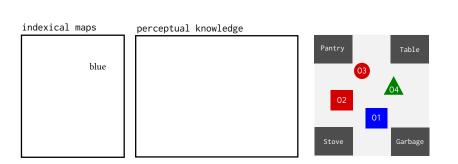
Step 1: Index components



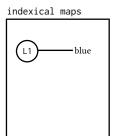
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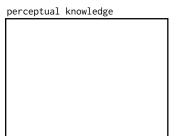


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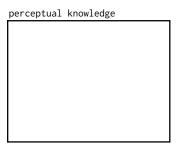




Step 1: Index components

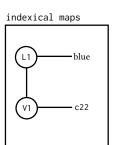
Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

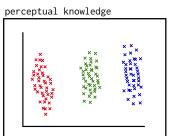
tindexical maps L1 blue c22





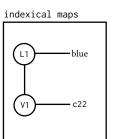
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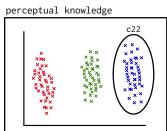






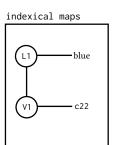
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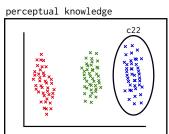


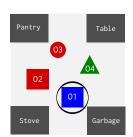




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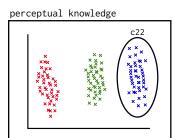


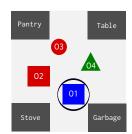


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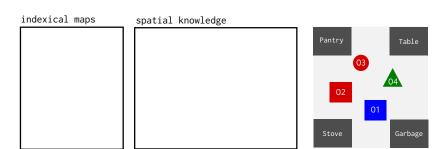
indexical maps

L1 blue c22

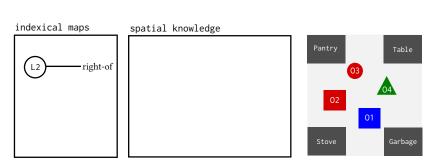




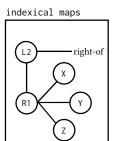
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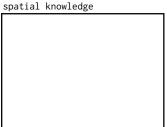


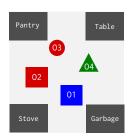
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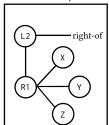




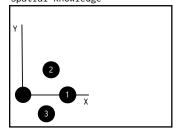


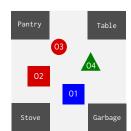
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indexical maps



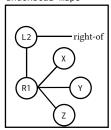
spatial knowledge



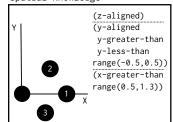


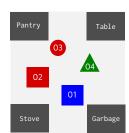
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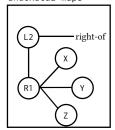
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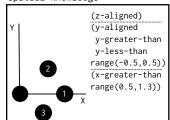


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indexical maps

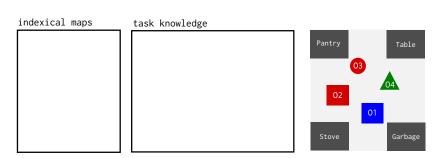


spatial knowledge

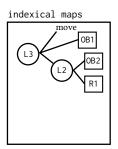


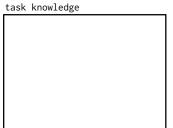


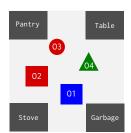
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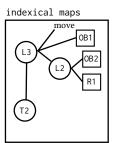
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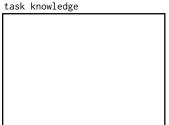


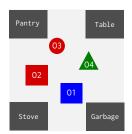




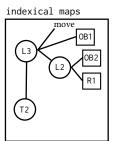
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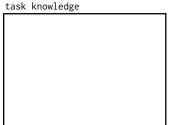


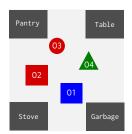




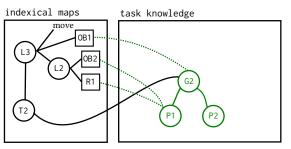
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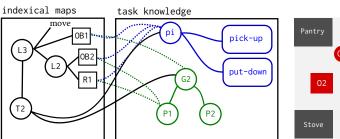


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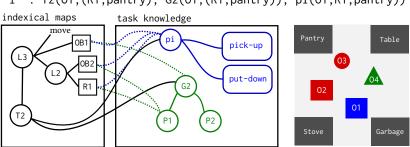




Step 2: Extract and instantiate domain knowledge

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

: T2(01,(R1,pantry); G2(01,(R1,pantry)); pi(01,R1,pantry))



Step 3: Mesh constraints

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

: T2(01,(R1,pantry); G2(01,(R1,pantry)); pi(01,R1,pantry))

```
available [A]:
T2(01,(R1,pantry); G2(01,(R1,pantry)); pi(01,R1,pantry))
T3(01; G3(01,(IN,pantry)); pi(01,IN,pantry))
T4 ...
```

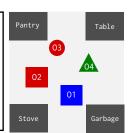


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T4 ...
execute [I N A]
T2(01,(R1,pantry); G2(01,(R1,pantry)); pi(01,R1,pantry))
```



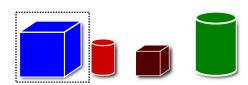
Addressing Complexities

- Ambiguity: referring expressions
- ② Incomplete specification: unexpressed verb arguments

Referring expressions are situational {it, this cube, that, the large cube}

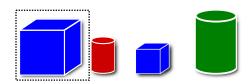
Referring expressions are situational {it, this cube, that, the large cube }

Pick up the blue cube.



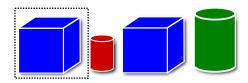
Referring expressions are situational {it, this cube, that, the large cube}

Pick up the large, blue cube.

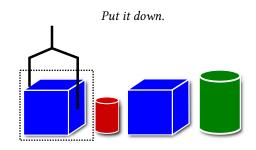


Referring expressions are situational {it, this cube, that, the large cube}

Pick up the cube on the left of the red cylinder.



Referring expressions are situational {it, this cube, that, the large cube}



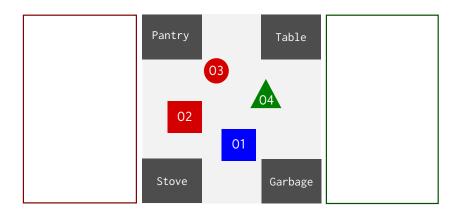
- Salience based cognitive-status of referent objects
 - discourse, action, surprise
- Use of referring expression (RE) is dependent on salience
 - more informative RE for less salient objects and vice-versa
 - · efficient communication
- RE and cognitive status

```
in-focus (it) >
activated (this, that rectangle) >
uniquely-identifiable(the green rectangle) >
type-identifiable (a green rectangle)
```

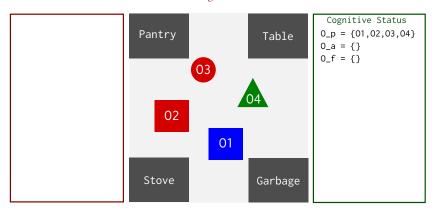
RE Resolution Model

Non-linguistic contexts: 2 dimensions

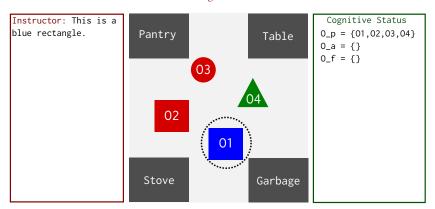
- informational: perceptual, spatial, task knowledge
- temporal: recency-based activation, dialog attentional focus



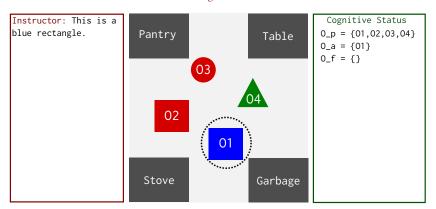
maintain cognitive status



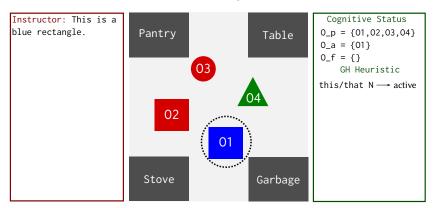
maintain cognitive status



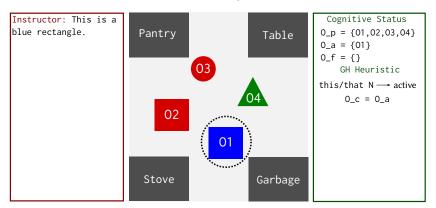
maintain cognitive status



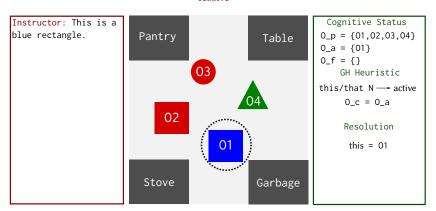
use GH heuristics to identify the candidates

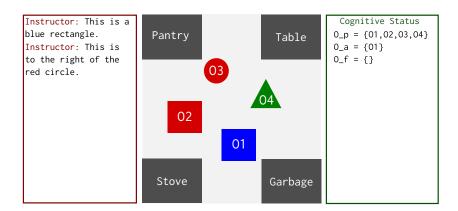


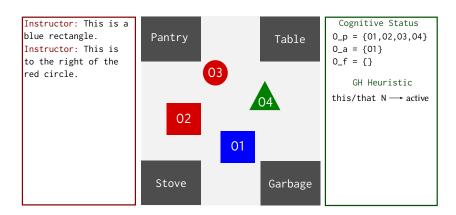
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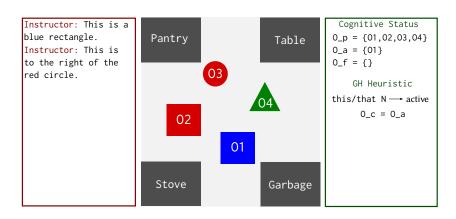


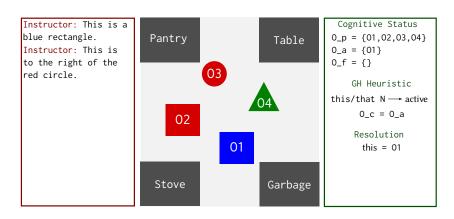
resolve

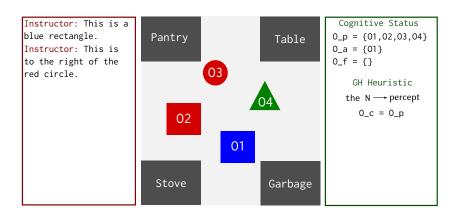


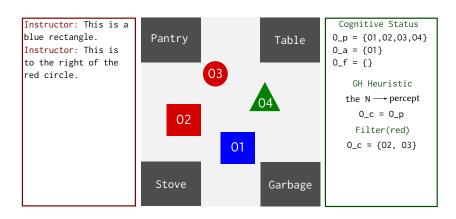


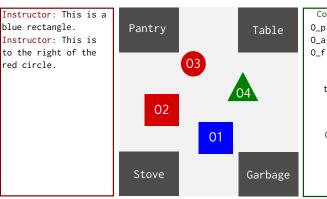




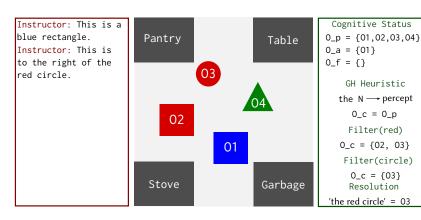






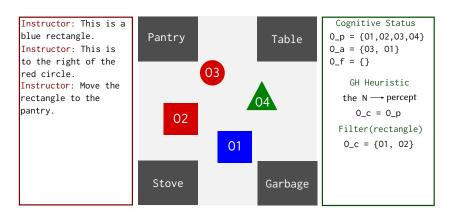


Cognitive Status $0_p = \{01,02,03,04\}$ $0_a = \{01\}$ $0_f = \{\}$ GH Heuristic the $N \longrightarrow percept$ $0_c = 0_p$ Filter(red) $0_c = \{02, 03\}$ Filter(circle) $0_c = \{03\}$

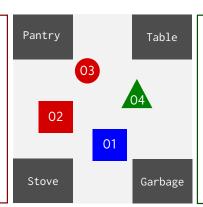


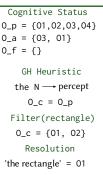
Instructor: This is a blue rectangle. Pantry Table Instructor: This is to the right of the 03 red circle. 02 01 Stove Garbage

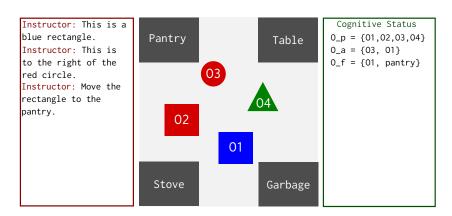
Cognitive Status $0_p = \{01,02,03,04\}$ $0_a = \{03, 01\}$ $0 f = \{\}$ GH Heuristic the $N \longrightarrow percept$ $0_c = 0_p$ Filter(red) $0_c = \{02, 03\}$ Filter(circle) $0_c = \{03\}$ Resolution 'the red circle' = 03

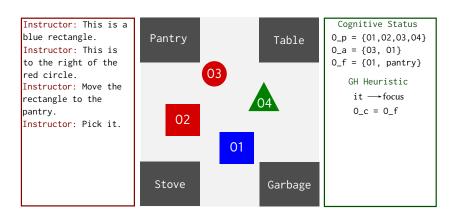


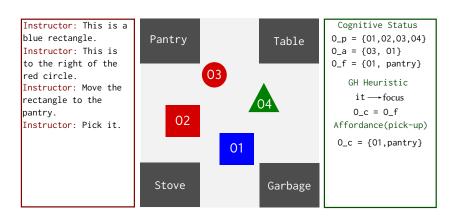
Instructor: This is a blue rectangle. Instructor: This is to the right of the red circle Instructor: Move the rectangle to the pantry.









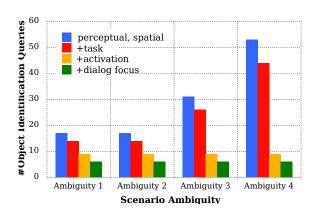


Instructor: This is a blue rectangle. Pantry Table Instructor: This is to the right of the 03 red circle Instructor: Move the rectangle to the pantry. 02 Instructor: Pick it 01 Stove Garbage

Cognitive Status $0_p = \{01,02,03,04\}$ $0_a = \{03, 01\}$ $0_f = \{01, pantry\}$ GH Heuristic $it \longrightarrow focus$ 0 c = 0 fAffordance(pick-up) $0_c = \{01, pantry\}$ Resolution 'it' = 01

RE Resolution Performance

- Corpus: instructional dialogs,
 12 it,
 4 this,
 3 that cylinder
 14 the red cylinder
- Queries
 Instructor: Pick it.
 Agent: Which object?
- Linguistic context only Stanford CoreNLP fails at 28.6% of references.



Unexpressed Argument Alternation

- · Goal of verb comprehension identify and instantiate a task
- Variability in how tasks are described.
 - a. Take the trash out to the curb.
 - b. Take the trash out.
- Human speakers and hearers rely on shared experience/knowledge
 - agreement on where the trash is usually deposited (common ground)
 - missing information is filled in from knowledge

1 move the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

the goal is the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

pick up the red cylinder

put the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

you are done

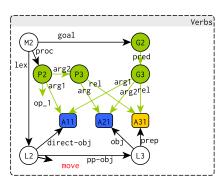
1 move the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

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you are done



move the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

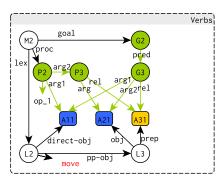
the goal is the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

pick up the red cylinder

put the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

you are done

2 move the red cylinder to the pantry



1 move the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

the goal is the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

pick up the red cylinder

put the red cylinder to the right of the pantry

you are done

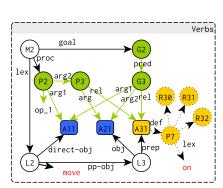
2 move the red cylinder to the pantry

the goal is the red cylinder in the pantry

pick up the red cylinder

put the red cylinder in the pantry

you are done



Performance

pick up

put down

move

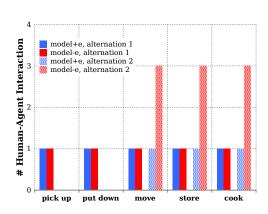
- a. Move the red cylinder to the right of the table.
- b. Move the red cylinder to the table.

store

- a. Store the red cylinder in the pantry.
- b. Store the red cylinder.

cook

- a. Cook the steak on the stove.
- b. Cook the steak.



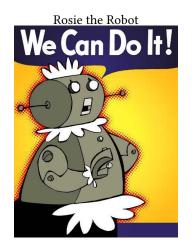
Summary

- Linguistic features are cues to search perception, knowledge, and experience
- Allows for modality-specific mixed representation
 - · classification, reasoning for continuous space, goals and policy
 - integrates with learning [Mohan et al. 2012]
- Natural role of non-linguistic context
 - · constrains and guides search
- Addresses complexities due to ambiguities and missing information

Future Work

- · Ambiguity
 - · preposition-phrase attachment
 - · verb-task polysemy
- Complexity
 - · partially-observable environments
 - · non-situated comprehension
- Evaluation
 - · in the wild
 - · information-theoretic models

Questions?



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