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

presented at the 2nd Annual Conference on Advances in Cognitive Systems

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December 13th, 2013
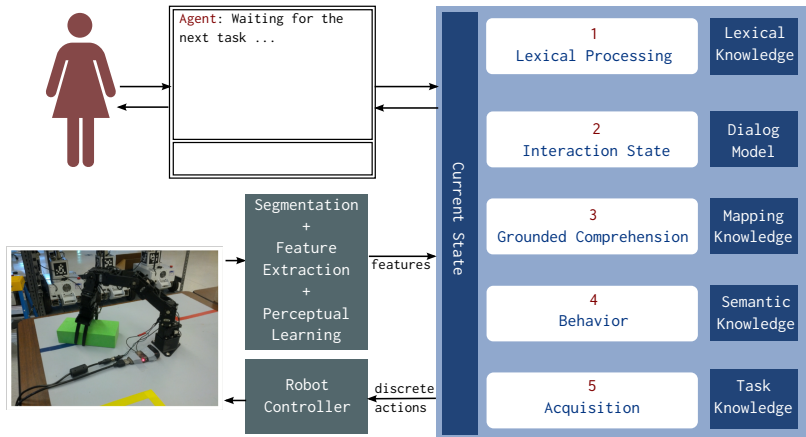
Interactive Intelligent Agents

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

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

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.

Agent: Which action should I take?

Human: Open the pantry.

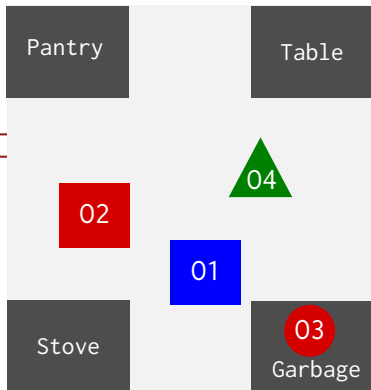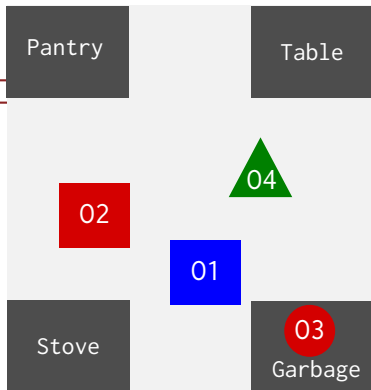**Agent:** Which action should I take?

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.

Communication is situated, contextual, interactive.

Situated Interactive Instruction

Human: Store the blue rectangle.

Agent: What is the goal of the action?

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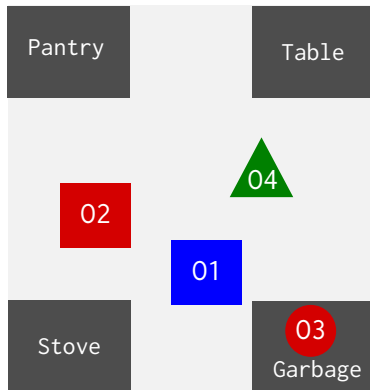**Agent:** Which action should I take?

Human: Move it to the pantry.

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Agent: Which action should I take?

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Communication is situated, contextual, <u>interactive</u>.

Situated Comprehension Model

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

Hypothesis

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

The Indexical Model

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* → set of objects
   - *V* → task
   ...

2. Extract domain-knowledge associated with referents
   - pre-encoded or learned (Mohan et al. 2012)

3. Mesh syntactical, environmental, knowledge-based constraints

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

indexical maps

perceptual knowledge
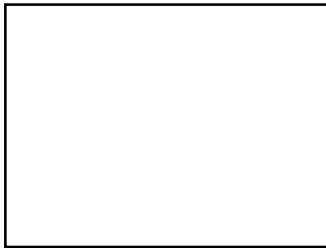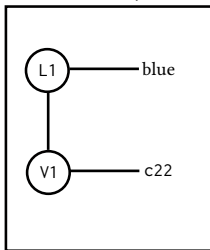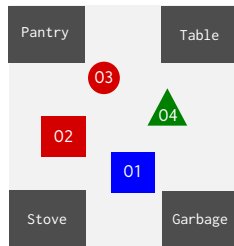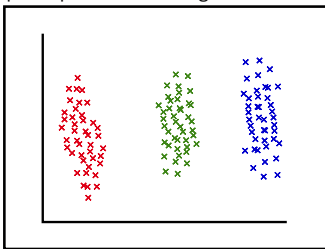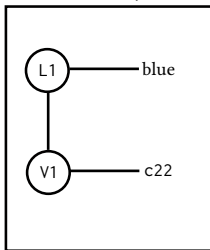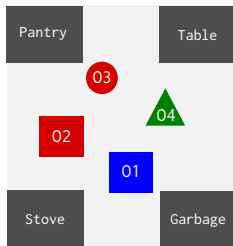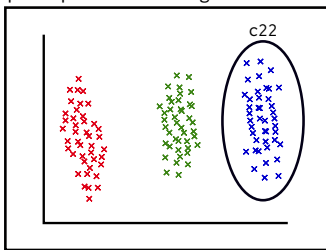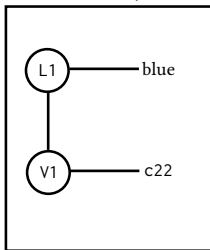
The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

indexical maps

perceptual knowledge

The Indexical Model

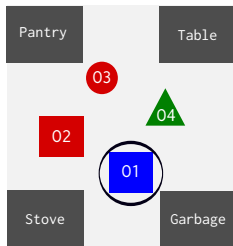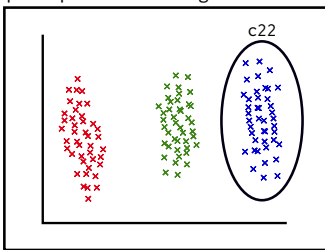*Move <u>the blue object</u> to the right of the pantry.*

indexical maps

blue

perceptual knowledge

The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move <u>the blue object</u> to the right of the pantry.

indexical maps

L1 —— blue

perceptual knowledge

Pantry   Table
O3
O4
O2
O1
Stove   Garbage

The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

The Indexical Model

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indexical maps

perceptual knowledge

L1 —— blue

V1 —— c22

c22
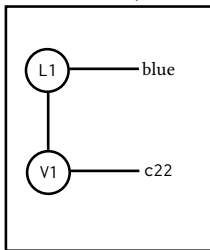
Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

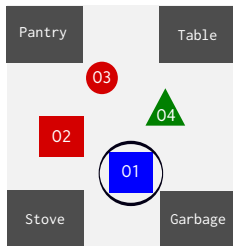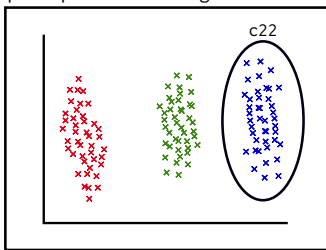*Move <u>the blue object</u> to the right of the pantry.*

indexical maps

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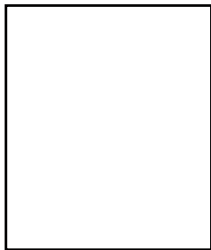
The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
O1

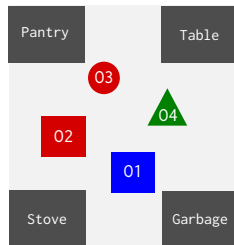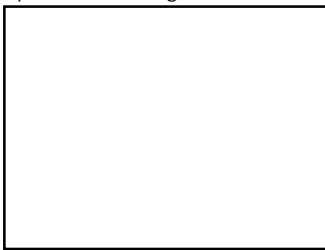# The Indexical Model

Move the blue object <u>to the right of</u> the pantry.
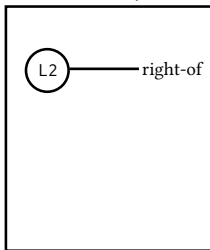O1

indexical maps   spatial knowledge

The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
O1

indexical maps

spatial knowledge

The Indexical Model

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O1

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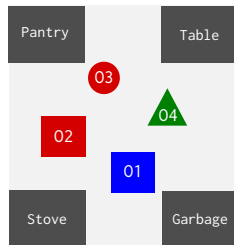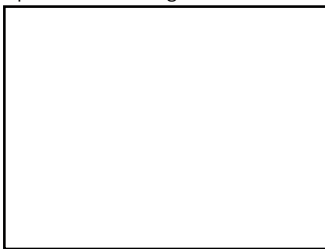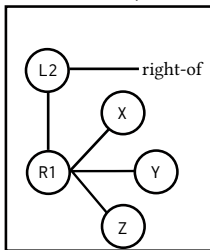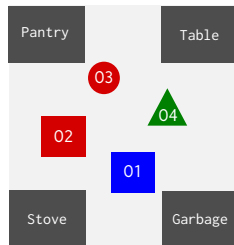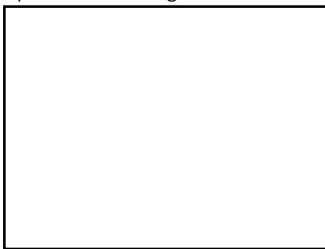## Step 1: Index components

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O1
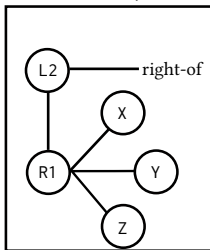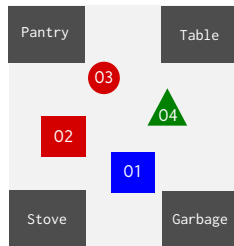

indexical maps

spatial knowledge

The Indexical Model
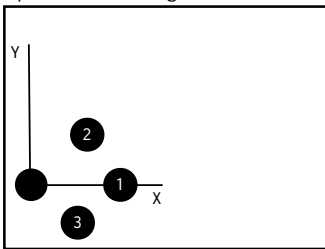## Step 1: Index components

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O1

indexical maps

spatial knowledge

The Indexical Model
Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object <u>to the right of</u> the pantry.
O1　　　　　　R1

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
O1   R1

indexical maps   task knowledge

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
O1   R1

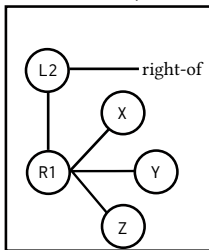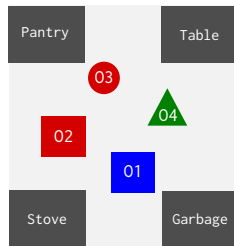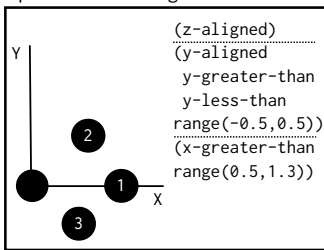**indexical maps**

task knowledge

The Indexical Model
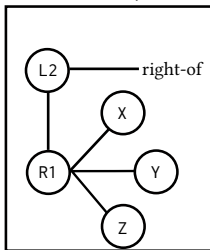## Step 1: Index components

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
O1   R1

indexical maps

task knowledge

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
T2   O1   R1
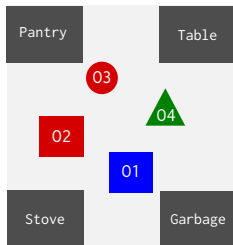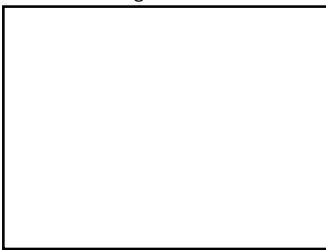
indexical maps

task knowledge

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.
    T2   O1   R1

The Indexical Model

The Indexical Model

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

```
         T2          O1              R1
I   : T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
```

The Indexical Model

Step 3: Mesh constraints

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

```
                T2              O1                      R1
I  : T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
```



```
available [A]:
T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
T3(O1; G3(O1,(IN,pantry)); pi(O1,IN,pantry))
T4 ...
...
```

The Indexical Model
Step 3: Mesh constraints

Move the blue object to the right of the pantry.

```
           T2          O1              R1
I  : T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
```

```
available [A]:
T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
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T4 ...
...


execute [I ∩ A]
T2(O1,(R1,pantry); G2(O1,(R1,pantry)); pi(O1,R1,pantry))
```

Addressing Complexities

1. Ambiguity: Referring Expressions
2. Incomplete specification: Unexpressed Verb Arguments

Referring Expressions

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

Referring Expressions

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

Pick up the blue cube.

Referring Expressions

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

Pick up the large, blue cube.

Referring Expressions

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

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

Referring Expressions

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

Put it down.

Use of Referring Expressions
The Givenness Hierarchy: Gundel (1993)

- 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, dialog attention

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

maintain cognitive status


```
Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {}
O_f = {}
```

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

maintain cognitive status

Instructor: This is a blue rectangle.

Pantry
Table
O3
O4
O2
O1
Stove
Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
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RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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Pantry

Table

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O4

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RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

use GH heuristics to identify the candidates

Instructor: This is a blue rectangle.

Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O1}
O_f = {}
    GH Heuristic
this/that N ⟶ active

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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Pantry

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O4

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Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O1}
O_f = {}
       GH Heuristic
this/that N ⟶ active
       O_c = O_a

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

resolve

Instructor: This is a blue rectangle.

Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
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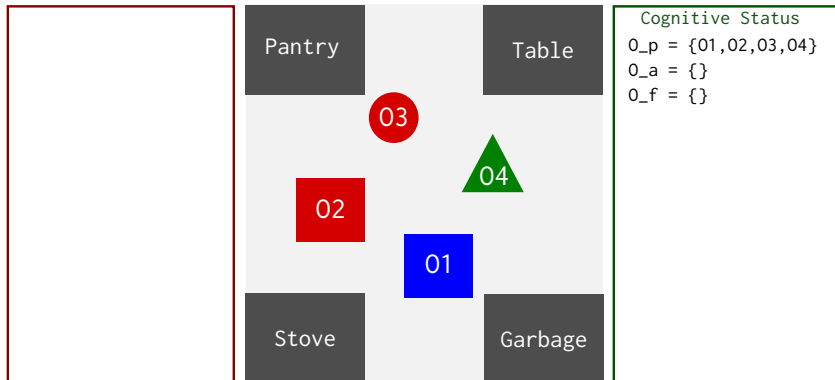
      Resolution
      this = O1
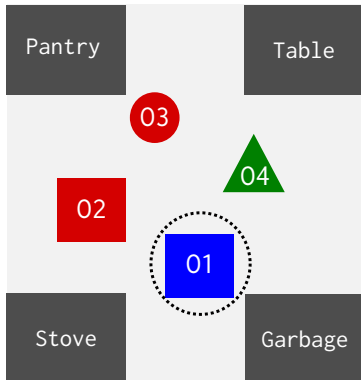
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RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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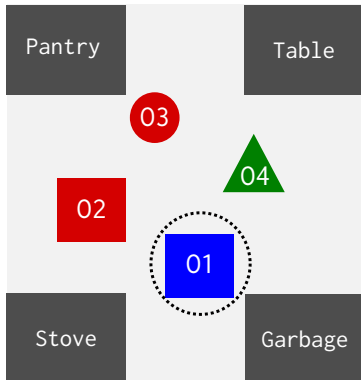
Pantry

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Garbage

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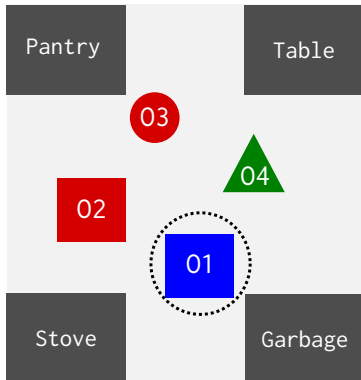
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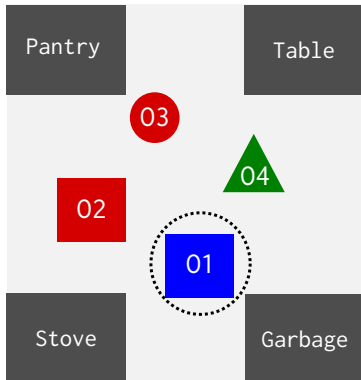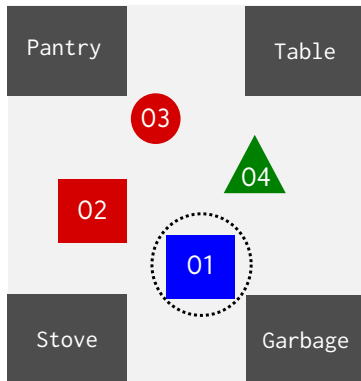
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O4

O2

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Stove

Garbage

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O_c = O_a

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RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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O2

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the N ⟶ percept
O_c = O_p

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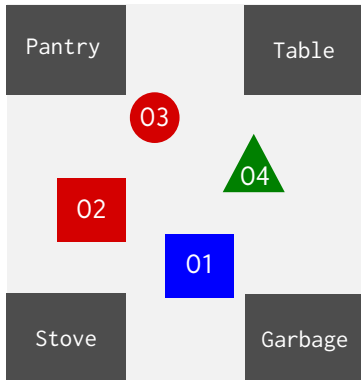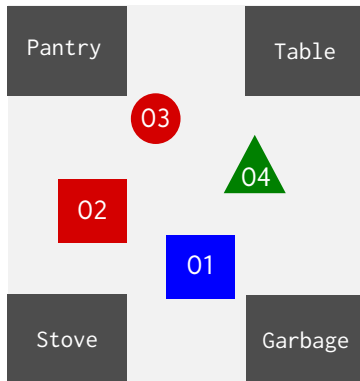

Instructor: This is a blue rectangle.
Instructor: This is to the right of the red circle.

| Pantry | | Table |

O3

O4

O2

O1

| Stove | | Garbage |

Cognitive Status
$O_p = \{O1, O2, O3, O4\}$
$O_a = \{O1\}$
$O_f = \{\}$

GH Heuristic
the N $\longrightarrow$ percept
$O_c = O_p$
Filter(red)
$O_c = \{O2, O3\}$
Filter(circle)
$O_c = \{O3\}$

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

Instructor: This is a blue rectangle.
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Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O1}
O_f = {}

GH Heuristic
the N ⟶ percept
O_c = O_p
Filter(red)
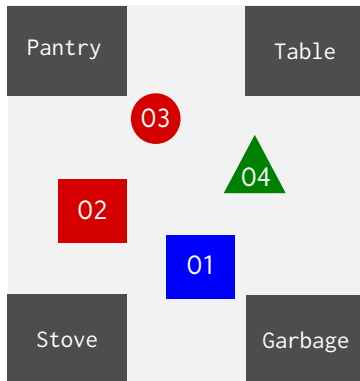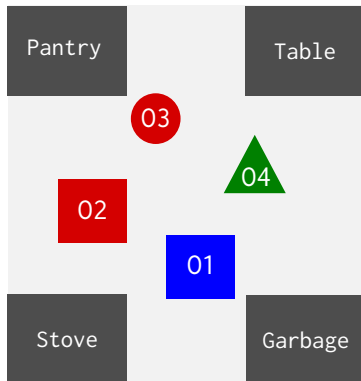O_c = {O2, O3}
Filter(circle)
O_c = {O3}
Resolution
'the red circle' = O3

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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

Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O3, O1}
O_f = {}

GH Heuristic
the N ⟶ percept
O_c = O_p
Filter(red)
O_c = {O2, O3}
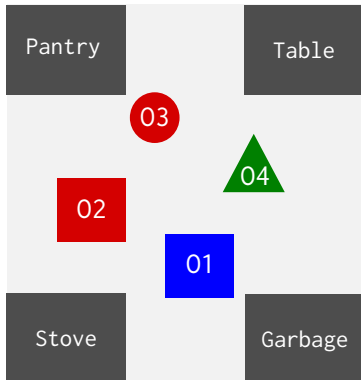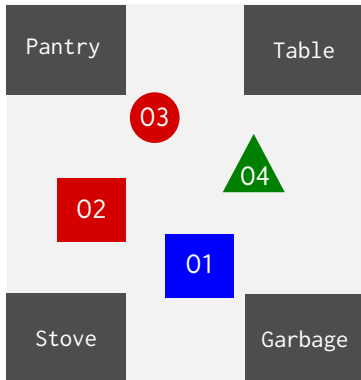Filter(circle)
O_c = {O3}
Resolution
'the red circle' = O3

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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

Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O3, O1}
O_f = {}

GH Heuristic
the N ⟶ percept
O_c = O_p
Filter(rectangle)
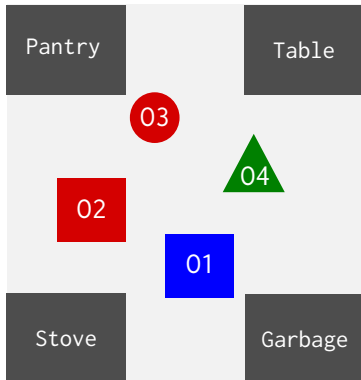O_c = {O1, O2}

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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

Pantry

Table

O3

O4

O2

O1

Stove

Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O3, O1}
O_f = {}

GH Heuristic
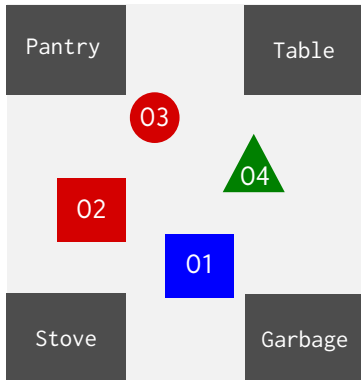the N ⟶ percept
O_c = O_p
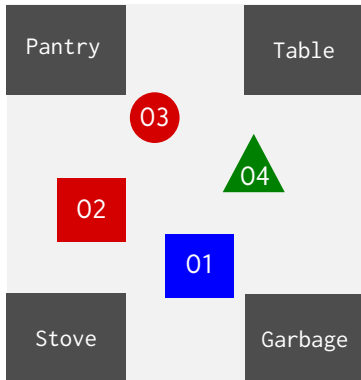Filter(rectangle)
O_c = {O1, O2}
Resolution
'the rectangle' = O1

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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

Pantry
Table
O3
O4
O2
O1
Stove
Garbage

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O3, O1}
O_f = {O1, pantry}

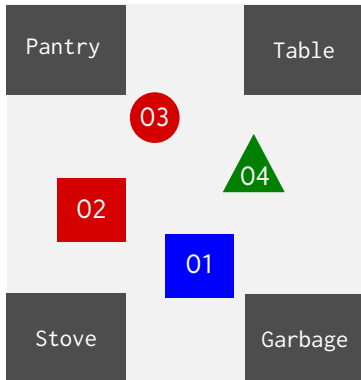O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)
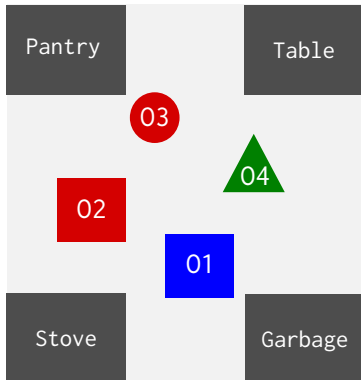
RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

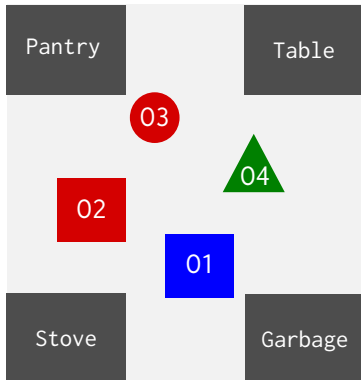O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

RE Resolution in the Indexical Model

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

Pantry
Table
Stove
Garbage

O3
O4
O2
O1

Cognitive Status
O_p = {O1,O2,O3,O4}
O_a = {O3, O1}
O_f = {O1, pantry}

GH Heuristic
it ⟶ focus
O_c = O_f
Affordance(pick-up)
O_c = {O1,pantry}
Resolution
'it' = O1

O_a: Soar's architectural activation; O_f: Dialog model based on Grosz and Sidner (1986)

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

Exploiting the Instructional Experience

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

Exploiting the Instructional Experience

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

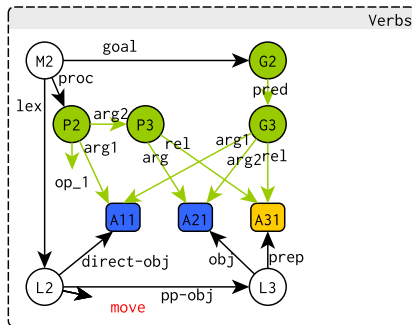you are done

Exploiting the Instructional Experience

1

move the red cylinder to
the *right of* the pantry

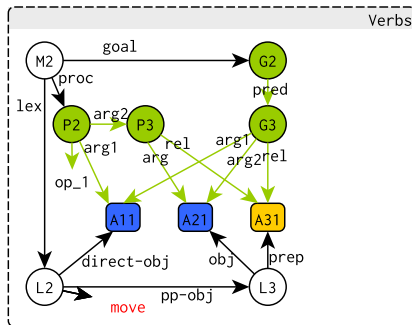the goal is the red cylinder
to the *right of* the pantry

pick up the red cylinder

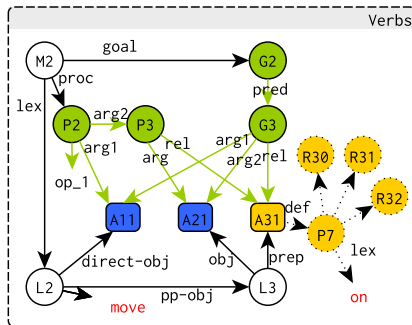put the red cylinder to the
right of the pantry

you are done

2

move the red cylinder to
the pantry

Exploiting the Instructional Experience

1	2	
move the red cylinder to the right of the pantry	move the red cylinder to the pantry	
the goal is the red cylinder to the right of the pantry	the goal is the red cylinder in the pantry	
pick up the red cylinder	pick up the red cylinder	
put the red cylinder to the right of the pantry	put the red cylinder in the pantry	
you are done	you are done	

Performance

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

How is non-linguistic knowledge useful for language comprehension?

- Ambiguity
  - preposition-phrase attachment
  - verb-task polysemy

- Complexity
  - partially-observable environments
  - non-situated comprehension

- Evaluation
  - in the wild
  - information-theoretic models

Questions?

Rosie the Robot

Thanks to:
APRIL: Edwin Olson, Robert Goeddel, Lauren Hinkle