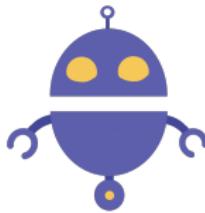


# On the syntax and semantics of voice assistants in autonomous vehicles

Warrick Macmillan

6<sup>th</sup> May 2022



# Motivation

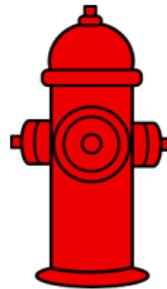
“Go to the grocery store after the next exit, and then go to fuel station, but stop by the fire hydrant so I can take a picture of that crazy sign, first.”

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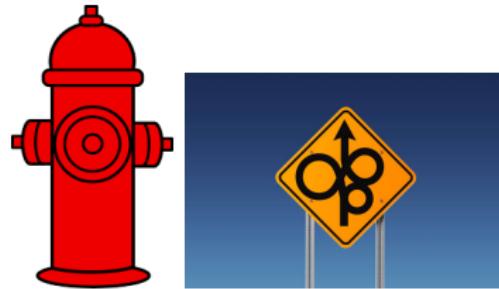
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# Ambiguities

“Go into the other lane”

# Ambiguities

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# Ambiguities

“Go into the other lane”



# Ambiguities (cont.)

“Drive to the person with the dog”

# Ambiguities (cont.)

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# Simplified Autonomous Vehicle

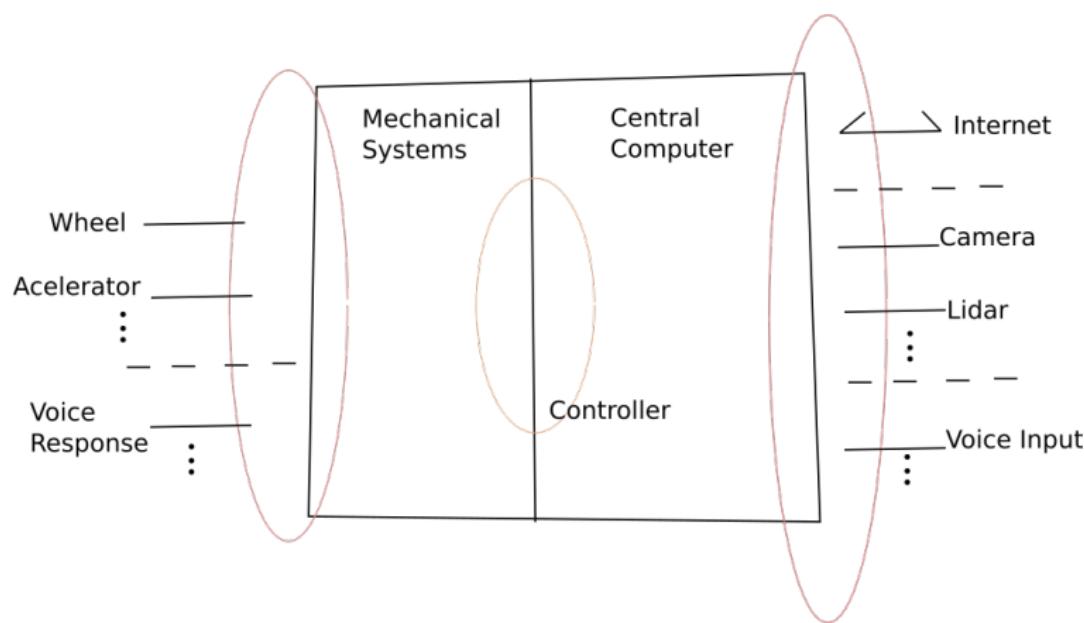


Figure: Self-driving car

# Path

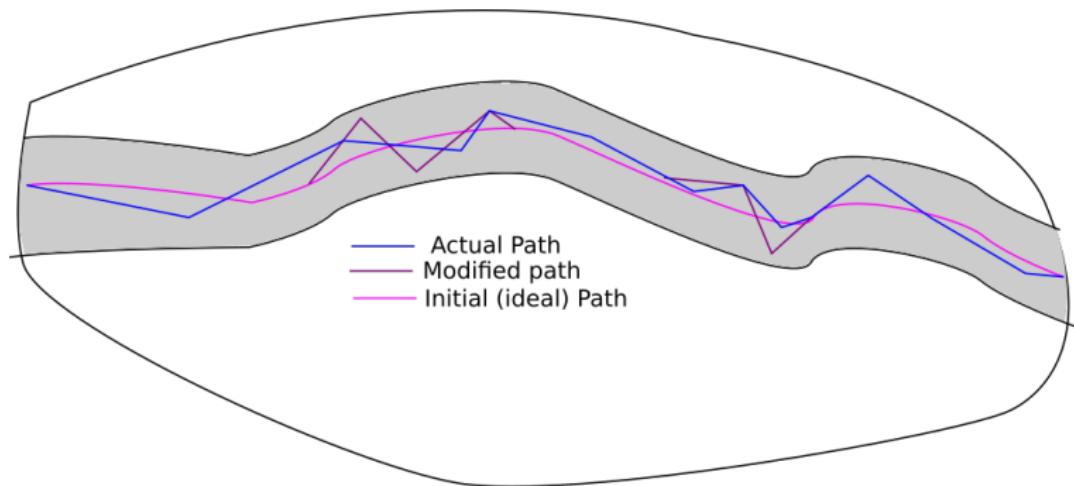


Figure: Initial, modified, and actual paths/routes

## Mathematically Ideal Property

$\forall u \in \text{Utt} \exists r \in \text{Routes} \text{ such that } \forall r' \in \text{Routes} \ d(u, r) \leq d(u, r')$

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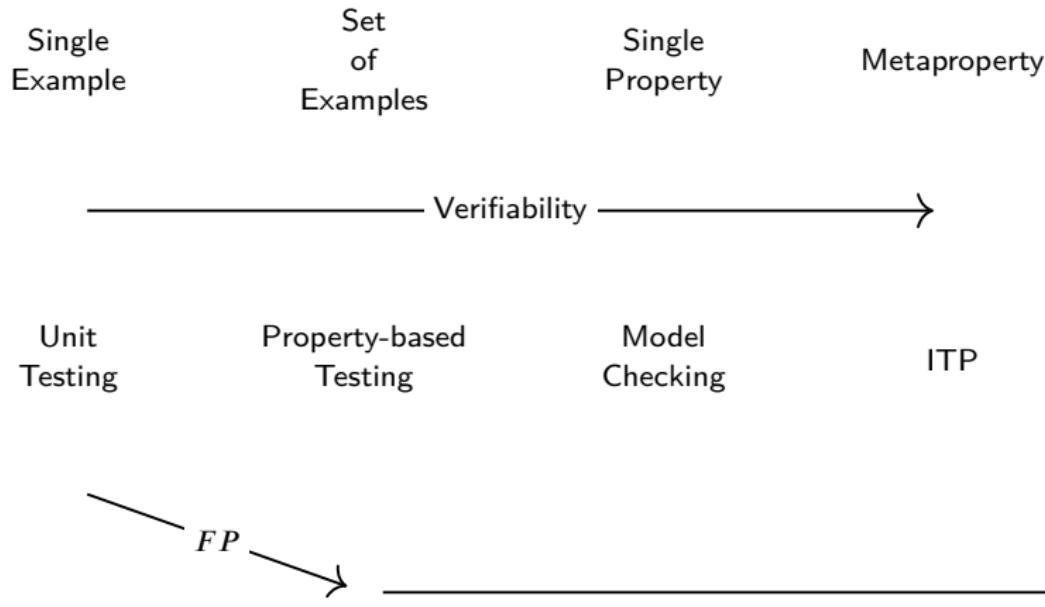
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- Safety
- Legality
- Adversaries

and where

- The set of utterances is a set of strings over a standard alphabet
- The set of routes is some discretized set of paths in Euclidean 2-space subject to constraints on the sets imposed by, for example
  - grammars in the case of strings
  - or physical objects in the case of paths in Euclidean space



# Main Idea

Functional Programming is all about composition of higher order functions  
Break down system into composable components, each of which can operate under different verification conditions

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- Separation of abstract (semantic and syntactic) and concrete (syntactic and morphological) considerations

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-

# TOUCHDOWN Dataset

```
([(["Go"],5527),([("be"],5300),([("turn"],4154),([("Turn"],4154)]  
([(["left"],228),([("came"],59),([("made"],47),([("started"],44)]  
([(["going"],1684),([("facing"],939),([("moving"],849),([("passin  
([(["left"],1733),([("parked"],616),([("painted"],307),([("fence  
([(["are"],3554),([("re"],1185),([("reach"],1100),([("get"],770)  
([(["is"],4919),([("has"],795),([("s"],471),([("ends"],93)],["VP"]]
```

n-grams : the 9-gram “so you are moving with the flow of traffic” occurs 311

# Ontological Categories

cat

PosCommand	; -- go to the store
Place	; -- the store
Time	; -- in 5 minutes
Action	; -- drive
Way	; -- to
How	; -- quickly
Where	; -- left
AdvPh	; -- to the store
UndetObj	; -- store
Determ	; -- the
Object	; -- the store
Number	; -- a
Conjunct	; -- and
Condition	; -- there is a museum
Descript	; -- big

# GF Functions

fun

-- Explicit Temporality

DoTil : Action -> Time -> PosCommand ; go in one minute

-- Modified action

ModAction : Action -> AdvPh -> Action ; -- go to the store

-- Adverbial Phrases

MkAdvPh : Way -> Object -> AdvPh ; -- to the store

-- Noun Phrases

WhichObject : Determ -> UndetObj -> Object ; -- the red dog

-- Modified Noun

ModObj : Descript -> UndetObj -> UndetObj ; -- black dog

# Base Ingredients

These represent the tree leaves to be grounded!

fun

```
    Quickly : How      ;  
    Left     : Where    ;  
    To       : Way      ;  
    After    : Way      ;  
    Store    : UndetObj ;  
    Traffic  : UndetObj ;  
    London   : Place    ;  
    Drive    : Action    ;  
    Turn     : Action    ;  
    Big      : Descript  ;  
    A        : Determ   ;
```

go to the store, turn left and stop at the woman with the dog. go to the bridge. finish.

```

p " go to the store , turn left and stop at the woman with the dog . go to the bridge . Finish ." | tt
* ConsCommands
  * OneCommand
    * CompoundCommand
      * And
        ConsPosCommand
          * SimpleCom
            * ModAction
              * Go
              MkAdvPh
              * To
                WhichObject
                  * The
                  Store
  BasePosCommand
    * SimpleCom
      * ModAction
        * Turn
        WherePhrase
          * Left
  SimpleCom
    * ModAction
      Stop
      MkAdvPh
        * At
          WhichObject
            * The
            PhraseModObj
              * Woman
              MkAdjPh
                * With
                WhichObject
                  * The
                  Dog
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    * Finish

```

## Alternative Interpretation

go (to the store, turn left and stop (at the woman)) with the dog.

Need a temporal until operator,  $U$ , to construct a semantically justifiable interpretation

ModAction

- \* Stop

MkAdvPh

- \* At

WhichObject

- \* The

Woman

MkAdvPh

- \* With

WhichObject

- \* The

Dog

# Haskell LTL

go to the store, turn left and stop at the woman with the dog. go to the bridge. finish.

```
F (Meet
  (Atom "the_store")
  (F (Meet
    (Atom "turn_left")
    (F (Meet
      (Atom "the_woman_with_the_dog")
      (F (Meet
        (Atom "the_bridge")
        (G (Atom "FINISHED")))))))))
```

# Lists under the hood

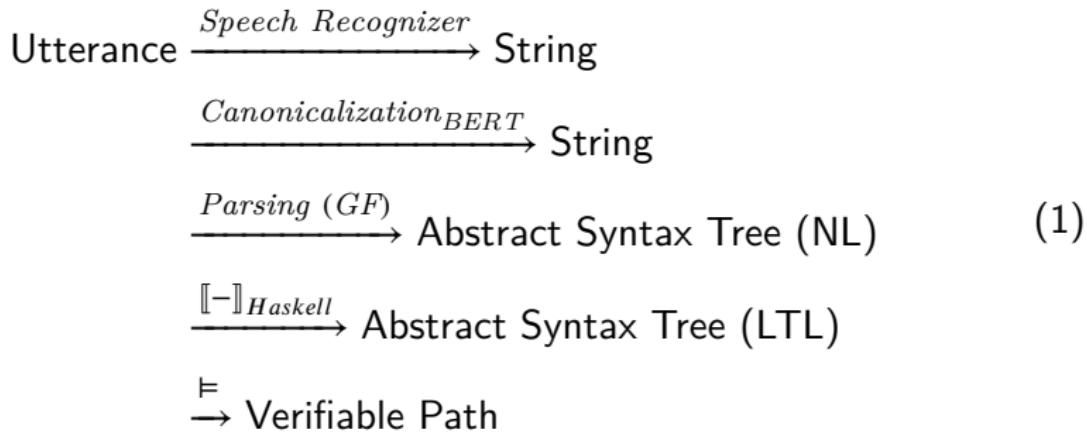
```
normalizeList :: GListCommands -> GListCommands
where
normalizeNestedLists :: GListCommands -> GListPosCommand
where
    normalizeListPosCommand :: GListPosCommand -> GListPosCommand
    where
        unSentence :: [GCommands] -> [GPosCommand]
        flattenSublist :: GPosCommand -> [GPosCommand]
        where
            getListPosCommands :: GListPosCommand -> [GPosCommand]
```

This project is quite multifaceted, still in a somewhat primordial state (and therefore may be taken in many directions).

Goal : Design a controlled natural language which is

- Suitable as an “approximation” for a voice assistant for an autonomous vehicle
- Has a well defined semantics in temporal logic
- Seeking to balance breadth and depth of our system

# Ideal Pipeline



# What we have so far...

String  $\xrightarrow{\text{Parsing (GF)}}$  Abstract Syntax Tree (NL)

$\llbracket - \rrbracket_{\text{Haskell}} \xrightarrow{} \text{Abstract Syntax Tree (LTL)}$  (2)

$\xrightarrow{\models_{\text{Agda}}} \text{“Standard Semantics”}$

# Trade-offs

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- Specificity and generality
- Formality and formalizability
- Verifiability and validity

# Haskell and Agda

## Haskell

- One of the main FP languages - deep ties in Scotland and Sweden
- GADTs and pattern matching make for first-class tree transformations
- Defining and reasoning about logics and programming languages

## Agda

- “Dependently typed Haskell”
- Interactive Theorem Prover
- Programs as proofs, propositions as types

# Linear Temporal Logic

- Modal logic (temporal modality)
- Allows one to reason about sequential actions
- Verification for robotics systems
- Objective in reinforcement learning
- Other temporal logics (Signal TL, Computation Tree Logic, ...)
- Decidable

## Complexity (and expressivity)

Propositional Logic < Temporal Logic <<sub>undecidable</sub> First Order Logic

## Temporal Operators

- $X\phi$  : in the next state, phi holds
- $\diamond\phi$  : exists a future state such that  $\phi$  holds ( $F\phi$ )
- $\Box\phi$  :  $\phi$  holds for every future state ( $G\phi$ )

# Where does ML come in?

## Language Models

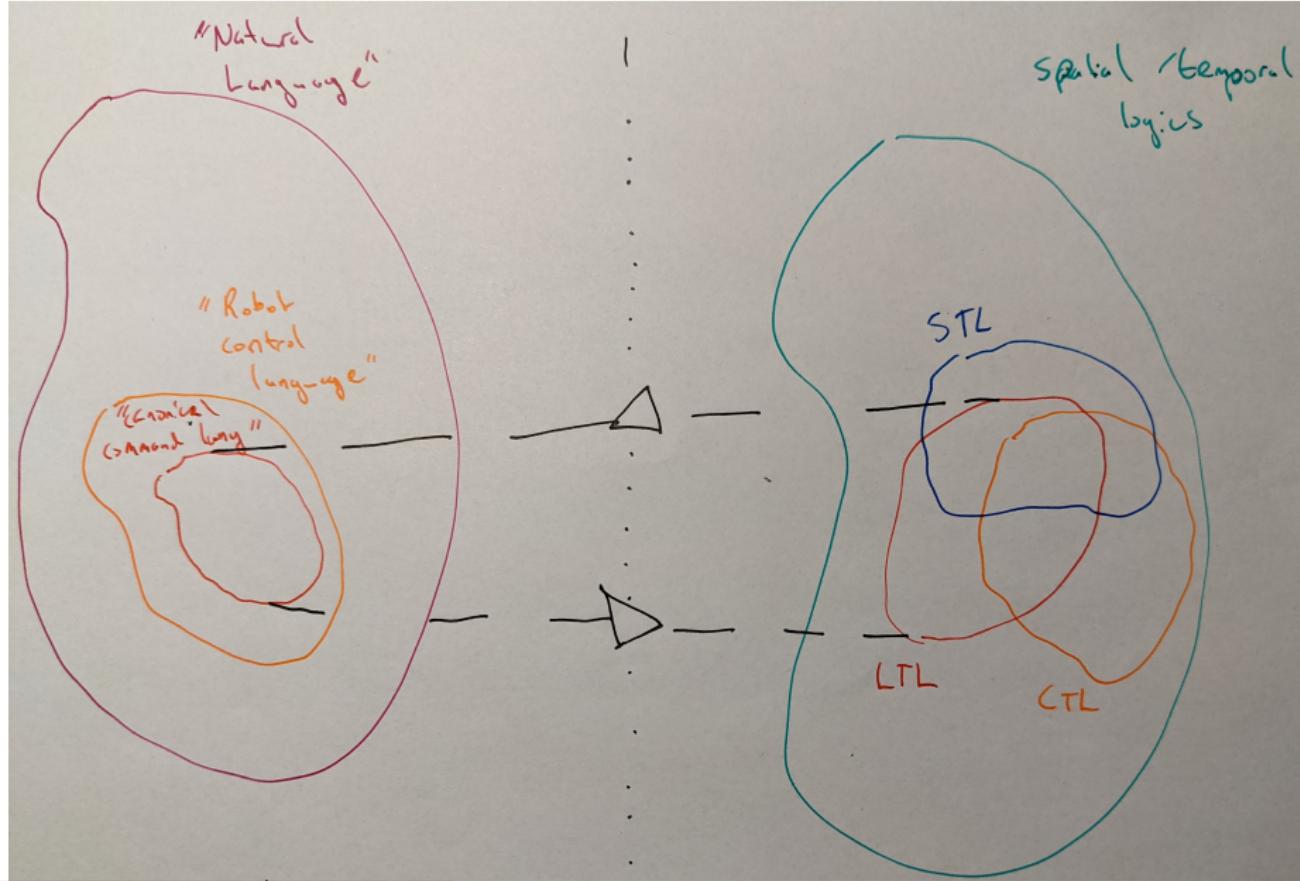
- Foundation models - future of NLP?
- BERT, GPT3, ...
- Pretrain and then fine-tune

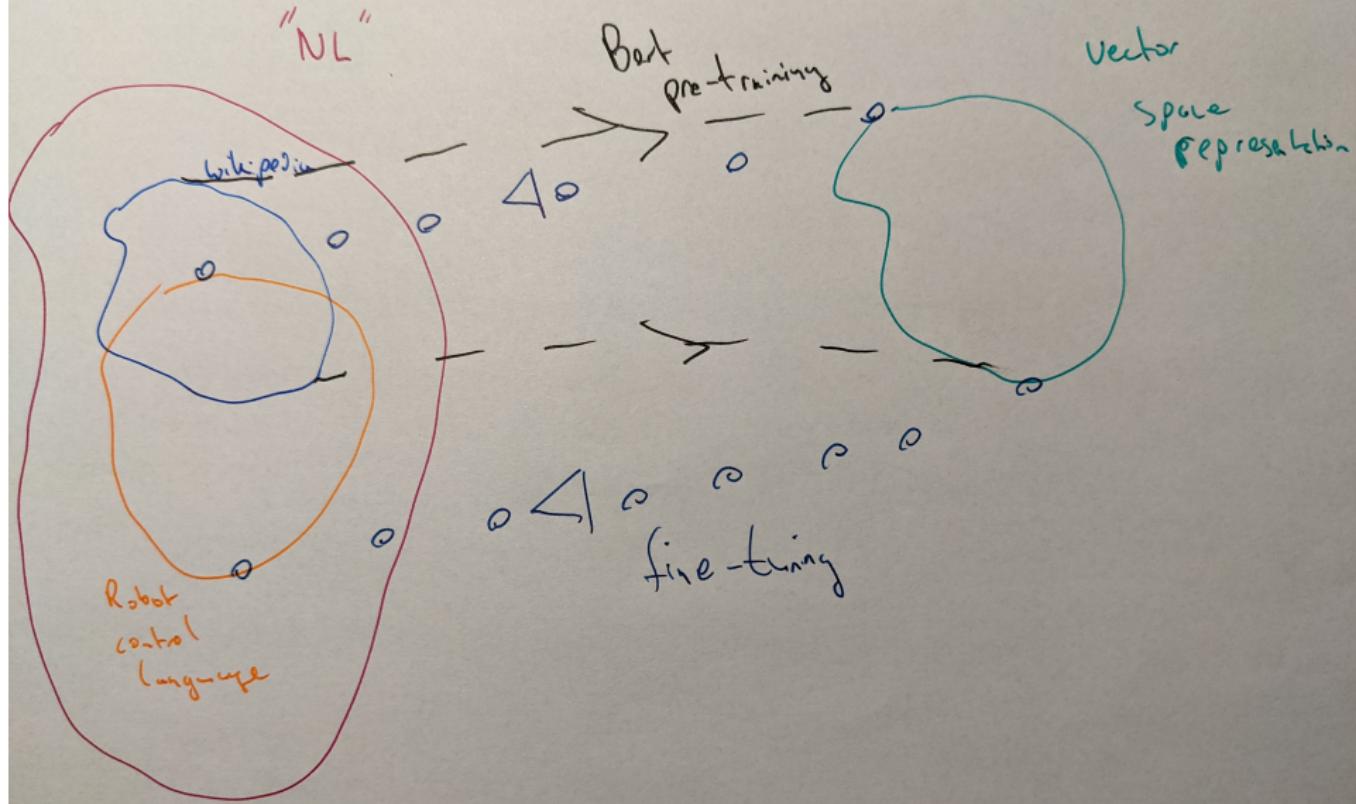
## Ingredients

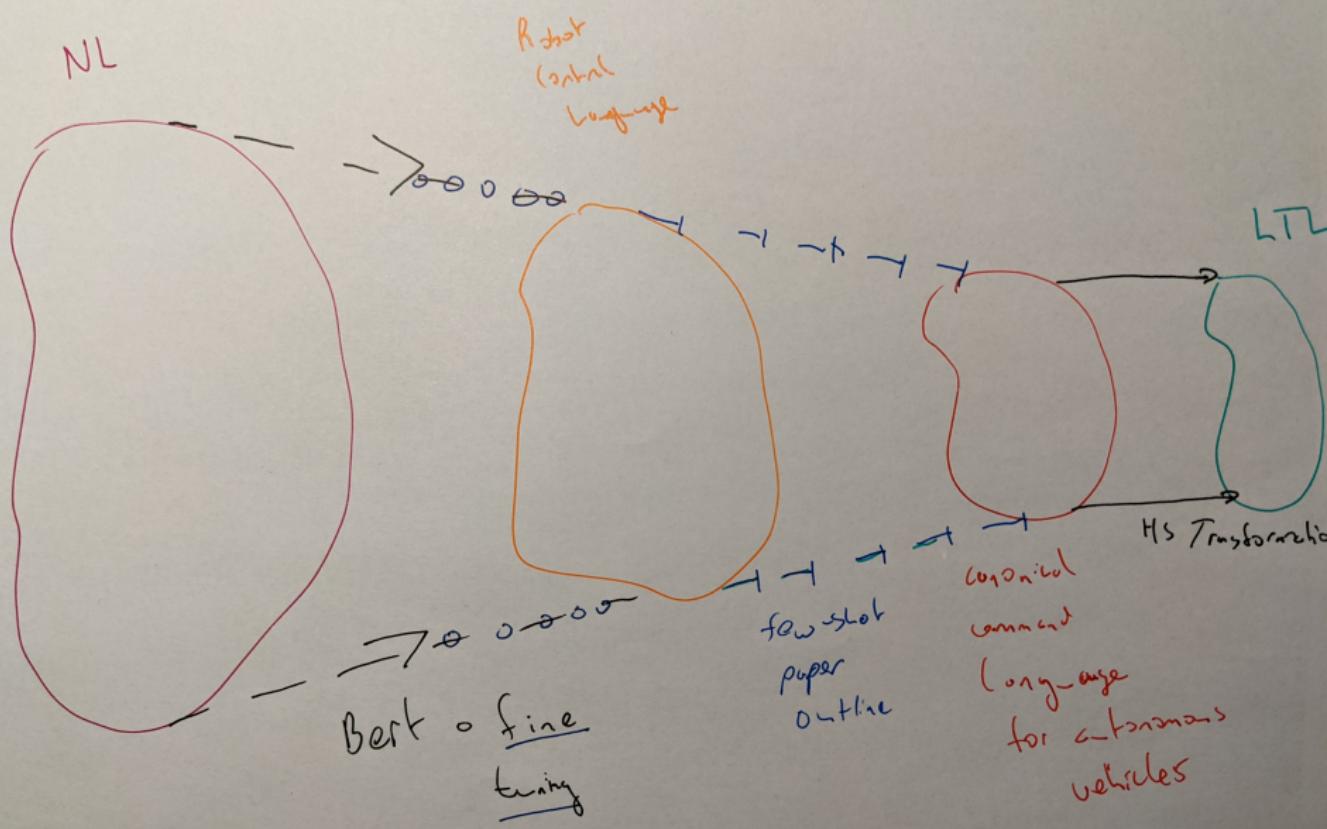
- Semantic Parser : NL Utterance -> Formal Language form
- Touchdown Data Set : 13000 sequences
- Few-shot semantic parsers paper (Microsoft Research) - open source Pytorch code

## Idea

Integrate their technique and code with our parser and dataset







# Future

- Expand parser itself
- Work on semantics , more expressive logic, etc
- Ground semantics to Touchdown location map
- Better data set?
- Working on a draft document, with references, of everything shown here.