Automaton Theories of Human Sentence Comprehension - Ch. 5: Cognitive Architecture for Linguists

2020. 02. 14 Won Ik Cho



Cognitive architecture

- Term that refers to a collection of basic elements, or primitives, out of which theories of intelligent behavior might be fashioned
- What is the cognitive architecture for the thinking human?
- What is a good architecture? Generalizability?
 - Architecture that allows theorists to re-use the same primitives across domains
 - Models the way humans do multiple tasks that call upon different aspects of their intelligence
- Re-use of primitive elements across tasks and domains
 - >> They correspond to something fundamental about the mind
 - e.g., **Newell (1972)**
 - Goal: defining a process theory
 - "Posits a set of processes or mechanisms that produce the behavior of the thinking human"
 - → Chomsky?

Newell (1972) - Human problem solving

- (by Cohen, 1981): Newell used methods alien to cognitive psychology to explore questions alien to Al
 - Not well-known among linguists
 - But offers an elegant way to reconcile generative grammar with the rest of cognitive science
- Production system:
 - Scheme for specifying an information processing system
 - Consists of a set of productions
 - Each production consists of a condition and an action
 - Also has a collection of data structures Expressions that encode the info upon which the production system works
 - » On which the actions operate
 - » On which the conditions can be determined to be true or false
 - A program that computes outputs from some given inputs
 - In a way that affords a particularly direct psychological interpretation of the intermediate states

Newell (1972) - Human problem solving

- Example of production rules: IF-THEN
 - *IF you encounter the word "the" THEN as an action postulate a noun phrase*
 - IF the goal is to add the first block and the heap of blocks is not empty THEN pick up the nearest block from the heap
 - IF-THEN highlight the condition and action part
 - Condition: either T/F in a given situation
 - Action: specifies a list of things to do when condition == True
 - Result: Modifying he current data structures
 - Which leads in the next instance to another (possibly the same) production
 - When process halts
 - When no condition is true (nothing is evoked)
 - When an action containing a stop operation occurs

Newell (1972) - Human problem solving

- Commonality: Absence of externally-imposed control
 - In case of multiple matches? Conflict resolution policy: The rule
 - with most specific consequences
 - that has not fired recently
 - estimated to be most 'useful' according to some metric
- Which 'Soar' deals with:
 - One conceives of parsing as a skill,
 as procedural knowledge encoded in production rules,
 - Then a natural way to model **syntactic processing** is to assimilate ambiguity resolution to the underlying production system's policy for conflict resolution

Newell (1972) - Human problem solving

- Different from past Al/cognitive modeling such as Canonical Systems (1943)
 - A Post canonical system is a triplet (A,I,R), where
 - A is a finite alphabet, and finite (possibly empty) strings on A are called words
 - I is a finite set of initial words
 - R is a finite set of string-transforming rules (called production rules), each rule being of the following form:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post_canonical_system

- » where each g and h is a specified <u>fixed</u> word, and each f and f is a <u>variable</u> standing for an arbitrary word.
- Which is conceptual origin of formalized transformational grammars
 - as in Chomsky (1957/1975)

Human performance, NL Soar

- Post: Saw himself as exploring the foundations for mathematics
- Chomsky: Saw himself as doing the same for the foundations of linguistics
- For Newell and Simon,
 - Production rules took on a psychological interpretation in models of human performance
 - What is human performance?
 - For psychologists, refers to 'the speed and accuracy with which people do things'
 - Boosted up with the military applications
 - Trials such as Memory and ACT-R (by Anderson)
 - What is Soar?
 - **Cognitive architecture** that Newell advanced (1990)
 - Can reason about its own conflict resolution
 - » The conflict-resolution policy for Soar is to apply Soar itself to the problem of deciding what to do
 - Reifies the each step of problem-solving in an abstraction called an operator, rather than via production rules

Human performance, NL Soar

- Individual production rules
 - Related to operator proposal, selection, and application
 - What if no clear winner between competing operators?
 - Tie impasse
 - Motivates creation of a substate
 - Substate will be destroyed if enough information given to solve the impasse
 - Solving this is the key feature of Soar:
 - Solves its own conflicts using whatever knowledge that is available?
 - The most important for linguists NL Soar
 - Ambiguity resolution in language processing is simply the resolution of impasse by Soar
 - It does not mean an alternative proposal about grammar
 - Rather, NL Soar shows how assumptions about grammar and processing could fit together
 - Built on a premise that a single decision takes 100ms

Human performance, NL Soar

- Applications
 - Lewis (1993)
 - A theory of garden pathing using NL-Soar in combination with several suxiliary hypothesis
 - Single-path parsing
 - Limit on the number of attachment sites
 - Multiple levels of representation all the way from lexical referential
 - Parsing automata Generalized Left-Corner Parsing
 - Basic idea: To maintain the pushdown stack in working memory
 - Will be encoded by several cooperating working memory elements
 - » Use the sequence of symbols on top of the stack to condition the operators
 - » IF the top of the stack reads [V, VP, Adv] THEN projecting $VP \rightarrow V VP Adv$ is an acceptable operator
 - » IF projecting VP → V VP Adv was selected THEN apply it bottom-up by replacing all those symbols with VP
 - Also used in Attachment, Shift etc.



EndOfPresentation

Thank you!