Natural Language Processing

Berkeley
N L P

Compositional Semantics

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Truth-Conditional Semantics

Truth-Conditional Semantics

- Linguistic expressions:
  - "Bob sings"
- Logical translations:
  - sings(bob)
  - Could be p_1218(e_397)
- Denotation:
  - [[bob]] = some specific person (in some context)
  - [[sings(bob)]] = ???
- Types on translations:
  - bob : e (for entity)
  - sings(bob) : t (for truth-value)

S sings(bob)
NP VP
Bob sings

Truth-Conditional Semantics

- Proper names:
  - Refer directly to some entity in the world
  - Bob : bob [[bob]]^W → ???
- Sentences:
  - Are either true or false (given how the world actually is)
  - Bob sings : sings(bob)
- So what about verbs (and verb phrases)?
  - sings must combine with bob to produce sings(bob)
  - The λ-calculus is a notation for functions whose arguments are not yet filled.
  - sings : λx.sings(x)
  - This is *predicate* – a function which takes an entity (type e) and produces a truth value (type t). We can write its type as e→t.
  - Adjectives?

S sings(bob)
NP VP
Bob sings
bob λy.sings(y)

Compositional Semantics

- So now we have meanings for the words
- How do we know how to combine words?
- Associate a combination rule with each grammar rule:
  - S : β(α) → NP : α VP : β (function application)
  - VP : λx . α(x) ∧ β(x) → VP : α and : ∅ VP : β (intersection)
- Example:

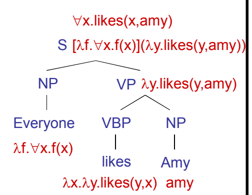
sings(bob) ∧ dances(bob)
S [λx.sings(x) ∧ dances(x)](bob)
NP VP λx.sings(x) ∧ dances(x)
Bob VP and VP
bob
sings dances
λy.sings(y) λz.dances(z)

Denotation

- What do we do with logical translations?
  - Translation language (logical form) has fewer ambiguities
  - Can check truth value against a database
    - Denotation ("evaluation") calculated using the database
  - More usefully: assert truth and modify a database
  - Questions: check whether a statement in a corpus entails the (question, answer) pair:
    - "Bob sings and dances" → "Who sings?" + "Bob"
  - Chain together facts and use them for comprehension

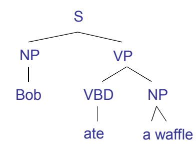
Other Cases

- Transitive verbs:
  - likes : λx.λy.likes(y,x)
  - Two-place predicates of type e→(e→t).
  - likes Amy : λy.likes(y,Amy) is just like a one-place predicate.
- Quantifiers:
  - What does "Everyone" mean here?
  - Everyone : λf.∀x.f(x)
  - Mostly works, but some problems
    - Have to change our NP/VP rule.
    - Won't work for "Amy likes everyone."
  - "Everyone likes someone."
  - This gets tricky quickly!



Indefinites

- First try
  - "Bob ate a waffle" : ate(bob,waffle)
  - "Amy ate a waffle" : ate(amy,waffle)
- Can't be right!
  - ∃ x : waffle(x) ∧ ate(bob,x)
  - What does the translation of "a" have to be?
  - What about "the"?
  - What about "every"?



Grounding

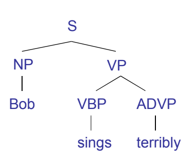
- Grounding
  - So why does the translation likes : λx.λy.likes(y,x) have anything to do with actual liking?
  - It doesn't (unless the denotation model says so)
  - Sometimes that's enough: wire up bought to the appropriate entry in a database
- Meaning postulates
  - Insist, e.g ∀x,y.likes(y,x) → knows(y,x)
  - This gets into lexical semantics issues
- Statistical version?

Tense and Events

- In general, you don't get far with verbs as predicates
- Better to have event variables e
  - "Alice danced" : danced(alice)
  - ∃ e : dance(e) ∧ agent(e,alice) ∧ (time(e) < now)
- Event variables let you talk about non-trivial tense / aspect structures
  - "Alice had been dancing when Bob sneezed"
  - ∃ e, e' : dance(e) ∧ agent(e,alice) ∧
    sneeze(e') ∧ agent(e',bob) ∧
    (start(e) < start(e') ∧ end(e) = end(e')) ∧
    (time(e') < now)

Adverbs

- What about adverbs?
  - "Bob sings terribly"
  - terribly(sings(bob))?
  - (terribly(sings))(bob)?
  - ∃e present(e) ∧ type(e, singing) ∧ agent(e,bob) ∧ manner(e, terrible) ?
  - It's really not this simple…



Propositional Attitudes

- "Bob thinks that I am a gummi bear"
  - thinks(bob, gummi(me)) ?
  - thinks(bob, "I am a gummi bear") ?
  - thinks(bob, ^gummi(me)) ?
- Usual solution involves intensions (^X) which are, roughly, the set of possible worlds (or conditions) in which X is true
- Hard to deal with computationally
  - Modeling other agents models, etc
  - Can come up in simple dialog scenarios, e.g., if you want to talk about what your bill claims you bought vs. what you actually bought

Trickier Stuff

- Non-Intersective Adjectives
  - green ball : λx.[green(x) ∧ ball(x)]
  - fake diamond : λx.[fake(x) ∧ diamond(x)] ? ⟶ λx.[fake(diamond(x))
- Generalized Quantifiers
  - the : λf.[*unique-member*(f)]
  - all : λf. λg [∀x.f(x) → g(x)]
  - most?
  - Could do with more general second order predicates, too (why worse?)
    - the(cat, meows), all(cat, meows)
- Generics
  - "Cats like naps"
  - "The players scored a goal"
- Pronouns (and bound anaphora)
  - "If you have a dime, put it in the meter."
- … the list goes on and on!

Multiple Quantifiers

- Quantifier scope
  - Groucho Marx celebrates quantifier order ambiguity:

    "In this country a woman gives birth every 15 min.
    Our job is to find that woman and stop her."
- Deciding between readings
  - "Bob bought a pumpkin every Halloween"
  - "Bob uses a phone as an alarm each morning"
  - Multiple ways to work this out
    - Make it syntactic (movement)
    - Make it lexical (type-shifting)

Modeling Uncertainty

- Big difference between statistical disambiguation and statistical reasoning.

  The scout saw the enemy soldiers with night goggles.

  - With probabilistic parsers, can say things like "72% belief that the PP attaches to the NP."
  - That means that *probably* the enemy has night vision goggles.
  - However, you can't throw a logical assertion into a theorem prover with 72% confidence.
  - Use this to decide the expected utility of calling reinforcements?
- In short, we need probabilistic reasoning, not just probabilistic disambiguation followed by symbolic reasoning

Logical Form Translation

CCG Parsing

- Combinatory Categorial Grammar
  - Fully (mono-) lexicalized grammar
  - Categories encode argument sequences
  - Very closely related to the lambda calculus
  - Can have spurious ambiguities (why?)

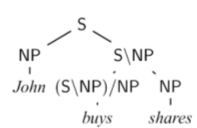
John ⊢ NP : *john′*

shares ⊢ NP : *shares′*

buys ⊢ (S\NP)/NP : $\lambda x.\lambda y.buys'xy$

sleeps ⊢ S\NP : $\lambda x.sleeps'x$

well ⊢ (S\NP)\(S\NP) : $\lambda f.\lambda x.well'(fx)$



Mapping to LF: Zettlemoyer & Collins 05/07

The task:

Input: `List one way flights to Prague.`

Output: $\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge one\_way(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

Challenging learning problem:

- Derivations (or parses) are not annotated
- Approach: [Zettlemoyer & Collins 2005]
- Learn a lexicon and parameters for a weighted Combinatory Categorial Grammar (CCG)

[Slides from Luke Zettlemoyer]

Background

- Combinatory Categorial Grammar (CCG)
- Weighted CCGs
- Learning lexical entries: GENLEX

CCG Lexicon

Words	Category
flights	N : $\lambda x.flight(x)$
to	(N\N)/NP : $\lambda x.\lambda f.\lambda y.f(x) \wedge to(y,x)$
Prague	NP : *PRG*
New York city	NP : *NYC*
…	…

Parsing Rules (Combinators)

Application

- X/Y : f   Y : a => X : f(a)
- Y : a   X\Y : f => X : f(a)

Composition

- X/Y : f   Y/Z : g => X/Z : λx.f(g(x))
- Y\Z : f   X\Y : g => X\Z : λx.f(g(x))

Additional rules:

- Type Raising
- Crossed Composition

CCG Parsing

Show me	flights	to	Prague
S/N $\lambda f.f$	N $\lambda x.flight(x)$	(N\N)/NP $\lambda y.\lambda f.\lambda x.f(y) \wedge to(x,y)$	NP *PRG*

N\N
$\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

N
$\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

S
$\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

Weighted CCG

Given a log-linear model with a CCG lexicon Λ, a feature vector f, and weights w.

- The best parse is:

$$y^* = \underset{y}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ w \cdot f(x,y)$$

Where we consider all possible parses y for the sentence x given the lexicon Λ.

Lexical Generation

Input Training Example

Sentence: Show me flights to Prague.
Logic Form: $\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

Output Lexicon

Words	Category
Show me	S/N : $\lambda f.f$
flights	N : $\lambda x.flight(x)$
to	(N\N)/NP : $\lambda x.\lambda f.\lambda y.f(x) \wedge to(y,x)$
Prague	NP : *PRG*
...	...

GENLEX: Substrings X Categories

Input Training Example

Sentence: `Show me flights to Prague.`
Logic Form: $\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

Output Lexicon

All possible substrings:

```
Show
me
flights
…
Show me
Show me flights
Show me flights to
…
```

X

Categories created by rules that trigger on the logical form:

```
NP : PRG
N : λx.flight(x)
(S\NP)/NP : λx.λy.to(y,x)
(N\N)/NP : λy.λf.λx. …
…
```

[Zettlemoyer & Collins 2005]

Robustness

The lexical entries that work for:

Show me	the latest	flight	from Boston	to Prague	on Friday
S/NP	NP/N	N	N\N	N\N	N\N
…	…	…	…	…	…

Will not parse:

Boston	to Prague	the latest	on Friday
NP	N\N	NP/N	N\N
…	…	…	…

Relaxed Parsing Rules

Two changes

- Add application and composition rules that relax word order
- Add type shifting rules to recover missing words

These rules significantly relax the grammar

- Introduce features to count the number of times each new rule is used in a parse

Review: Application

```
X/Y : f     Y : a    =>   X : f(a)
Y : a       X\Y : f  =>   X : f(a)
```

Disharmonic Application

- Reverse the direction of the principal category:

```
X\Y : f     Y : a    =>   X : f(a)
Y : a       X/Y : f  =>   X : f(a)
```

flights	one way
N $\lambda x.flight(x)$	N/N $\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge one\_way(x)$

N
$\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge one\_way(x)$

Missing content words

Insert missing semantic content

- NP : c => N\N : $\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge p(x,c)$

flights	Boston	to Prague
N $\lambda x.flight(x)$	NP BOS	N\N $\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge to(x,PRG)$
	N\N $\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge from(x,BOS)$	

N
$\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge from(x,BOS)$

N
$\lambda x.flight(x) \wedge from(x,BOS) \wedge to(x,PRG)$

Missing content-free words

Bypass missing nouns

- N\N : f => N : f(λx.true)

Northwest Air	to Prague
N/N λf.λx.f(x)∧airline(x,NWA)	N\N λf.λx.f(x)∧to(x,PRG)
	N λx.to(x,PRG)

N
λx.airline(x,NWA) ∧ to(x,PRG)

Inputs: Training set $\{(x_i, z_i) \mid i=1\ldots n\}$ of sentences and logical forms. Initial lexicon Λ. Initial parameters w. Number of iterations T.

Training: For $t = 1\ldots T, i = 1\ldots n$:

Step 1: Check Correctness
- Let $y^* = \operatorname{argmax}_y w \cdot f(x_i, y)$
- If $L(y^*) = z_i$, go to the next example

Step 2: Lexical Generation
- Set $\lambda = \Lambda \cup \text{GENLEX}(x_i, z_i)$
- Let $\hat{y} = \arg\max_{y \text{ s.t. } L(y)=z_i} w \cdot f(x_i, y)$
- Define λ_i to be the lexical entries in y^
- Set lexicon to $\Lambda = \Lambda \cup \lambda_i$

Step 3: Update Parameters
- Let $y' = \operatorname{argmax}_y w \cdot f(x_i, y)$
- If $L(y') \neq z_i$
  - Set $w = w + f(x_i, \hat{y}) - f(x_i, y')$

Output: Lexicon Λ and parameters w.

Related Work for Evaluation

Hidden Vector State Model: He and Young 2006
- Learns a probabilistic push-down automaton with EM
- Is integrated with speech recognition

λ-WASP: Wong & Mooney 2007
- Builds a synchronous CFG with statistical machine translation techniques
- Easily applied to different languages

Zettlemoyer and Collins 2005
- Uses GENLEX with maximum likelihood batch training and stricter grammar

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Two Natural Language Interfaces

ATIS (travel planning)
- Manually-transcribed speech queries
- 4500 training examples
- 500 example development set
- 500 test examples

Geo880 (geography)
- Edited sentences
- 600 training examples
- 280 test examples

Evaluation Metrics

Precision, Recall, and F-measure for:

- Completely correct logical forms
- Attribute / value partial credit

λx.flight(x) ∧ from(x,BOS) ∧ to(x,PRG)

is represented as:

{from = BOS, to = PRG }

Two-Pass Parsing

Simple method to improve recall:

- For each test sentence that can not be parsed:
  - Reparse with word skipping
  - Every skipped word adds a constant penalty
  - Output the highest scoring new parse

ATIS Test Set [Z+C 2007]

Exact Match Accuracy:

	Precision	Recall	F1
Single-Pass	90.61	81.92	**86.05**
Two-Pass	85.75	84.60	85.16

Geo880 Test Set

Exact Match Accuracy:

	Precision	Recall	F1
Single-Pass	95.49	83.20	**88.93**
Two-Pass	91.63	86.07	88.76
Zettlemoyer & Collins 2005	96.25	79.29	86.95
Wong & Mooney 2007	93.72	80.00	86.31