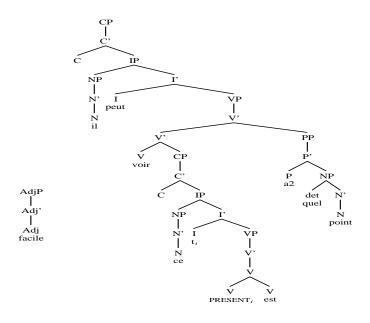
NL-Soar Generation Update

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NLC review

- NLC: NL-Comprehension maps input sentences to structure
 - 1. syntax: GB-based u(tterance)-model via u-constructors
 - 2. semantics: LCS-based s(emantic)-model via s-constructors



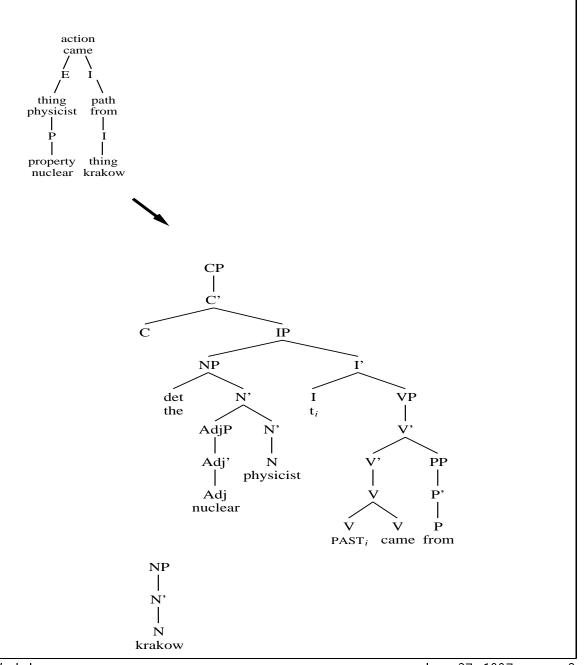


NLC progress

- Syntactic coverage
 - compound tenses
 - passives
 - relative clauses
 - infinitival clauses
- Semantic coverage
 - relative clauses
- Syntax/semantics correspondence
 - enforced precedence: syntax > semantics
 - categorial mappings: nouns = things, adjective = property
 - s-constructor constraints based on syntactic model
 - syntactic snips initiate semantic snips
 - semantic-based proposals of u-model snips

NLG processing

• NLG: NL-Generation maps structure to output sentences



NLG characteristics

- Integration with NLC
 - 1. same lexical access operator, lexicon
 - 2. same learn-language operator, learning
 - 3. same architecture: A/R set, i/o
 - 4. same u-constructor operators
- Integration with Discourse
 - 1. turn-taking
 - 2. reference

Brief overview

Tactical generation is initiated when:

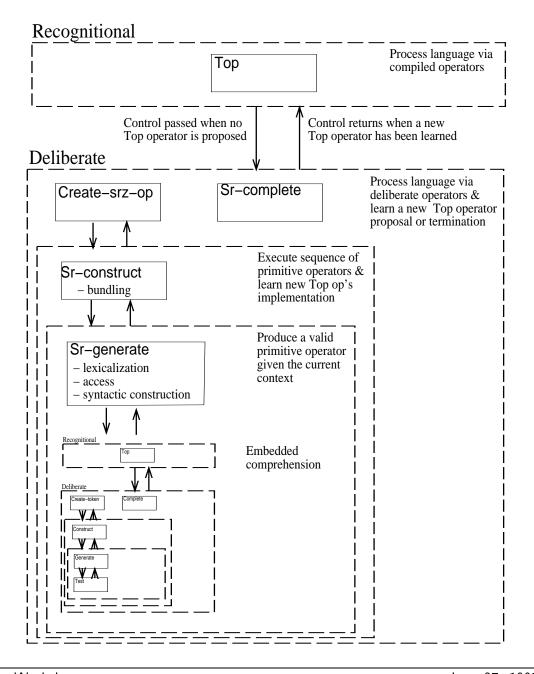
- discourse move prompts agent to communicate
- connected LCS exists

Maps s-model \longmapsto u-model \longmapsto output word sequence

- Traverses s-model concepts and annotations
- Selection operators choose, prioritize which to process when
- Recognitional processing via s-realize operators (1 per concept)
- S-realize operators learned via learn-language ops lexicalize concept + perform lexical access + build u-constructor(s) (bundle these together)
- Synthesizes words/phrases from concepts/features
- Employs embedded comprehension in generate-and-test framework

NLG (and NLC)

• Comprehension in the service of generation



Sample trace

```
545:
            O: 0359 (select-semobj)
***selected S101
  546:
             O: 0550 (learn-language)
***realizing: S101
  549:
                0: 0556 (s-realize64)
  553:
                      0: 0559 sr-generate-op(realize-lexically)
                         0: 0563 (pick-word)
  556:
  560:
                            0: 0569 check-candidate: \"patient\"
 561:
                            O: 0570 (imagine-word)
                               O: 0573 (access word: 'patient' spkr: user)
  564:
  567:
                               0: 0576 (u-constructor24)
  576:
                   O: C680 (realize-lexically)
 577:
                   O: 0580 (access word: 'patient')
  580:
                   0: 0576 (u-constructor24)
 586:
             0: 0556 (s-realize64)
  589:
             0: 0590 (say-word)
saying he on frequency radio-100
             0: 0597 (say-word)
saying prepared on frequency radio-100
             0: 0602 (say-word)
saying the on frequency radio-100
             0: 0606 (say-word)
 592:
saying next on frequency radio-100
             0: 0609 (say-word)
saying patient on frequency radio-100
```

Syntactic transfer

- Bootstrapping u-constructors is possible intermodally
 - NLG can leverage NLC-learned syntactic knowledge
 - NLC can leverage NLG-learned syntactic knowledge
- Processing asymmetries exist
 - NLC: $I\ have...$ local, temporary ambiguity
 - NLG: I have... unambiguous (s-model disambiguates)
- Top-level tasking flag controls masking, infelicitous transfer

Recent work

Results

- Use of LCS to drive generation
- Coverage: determiners, prepositions, complementizers, dependent clauses, copulas, auxiliaries, modals
- Remove operator, snips, empty operators
- Integration: TacAir, discourse
- Different languages

• Some data

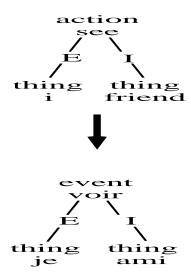
- Average 190 ec's to learn s-realize op, 20 ec's recognitionally
- Average 36 conditions in s-realize op proposal chunk
- Average 44 actions in s-realize op proposal chunk
- Average 8.5 sec. cpu to learn s-realize op, 1 sec. recognitionally

Ongoing work

- Common problems
 - considerable chunking
 - chunk ordering problems
 - memory exhaustion due to deep goal stack and state copies
 - specificity of chunks
 - masking (intermodal and intra/inter-sentential)
- Interleaving with NLC
- Coverage extension
- Documentation

Mapping

Maps s-model to s-model



- Learned via m-constructors lexicalize concept + lexical access + build s-constructor (bundle these together)
- Translates concepts/features to concepts/features
- Useful for source-target language mappings
- Leverages semantic transfer (s-constructors) for target language
- Exploring deliberate/recognitional translation

Modeling simultaneous interpretation

- source language comprehension (NLC: English)
- translation (Mapping: English \mapsto French)
- target language generation (NLG: French)
- concurrent use of multiple languages
- interleaved tasks (hearing, translating, speaking)
- matching time scale from recorded protocols
- task control, resource usage, expert/novice contrast