

Neural Proof Nets

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Overview

tl;dr

A methodology to transcribe raw text to constructive proofs & functional programs

Theory

- Typelogical grammars

- Type Logic: $ILL_{\rightarrow, \circ, \diamond, \square}$

- Proof Nets

Practice

- Data

- Supertagging

- Parsing as permutation

Typelogical grammars

Key points

- ▶ words are assigned *formulas* of a constructive logic
- ▶ parsing is a formal deduction process: $\text{parse} \equiv \text{proof}$
- ▶ Curry-Howard isomorphism: $\text{formula} \equiv \text{type}$, $\text{proof} \equiv \text{program}$

⇒ a syntactic parse becomes the instructions for an executable functional program.

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\implies a syntactic parse becomes the instructions for an executable functional program.

The logic

Modal implicative intuitionistic linear logic ($\text{ILL}_{\multimap, \blacklozenge, \Box}$)

$\text{ILL}_{\multimap, \blacklozenge, \Box}$ contains types from the inductive set:

$$\mathcal{T} := A \mid T_1 \multimap T_2 \mid \blacklozenge T \mid \Box T$$

where

- ▶ A an *atomic* type, from a finite set \mathcal{A}
- ▶ $T_1 \multimap T_2$ a *complex* type, denoting the transformation that consumes $T_1 \in \mathcal{T}$ to produce $T_2 \in \mathcal{T}$
- ▶ \blacklozenge, \Box unary modalities

ILL $\rightarrow, \diamond, \square$ and deep syntax

In our setup:

- ▶ \mathcal{A} : a set of *syntactic categories*, e.g. $\{n, np, s, pron, \dots\}$
- ▶ parameterized modalities \diamond^d, \square^b where $d \in \mathcal{D}, b \in \mathcal{B}$:
 - ▷ \mathcal{D} : a set of *complement markers*, e.g. $\{su, dobj, pobj, predc, \dots\}$
 - ▷ \mathcal{B} : a set of *adjunct markers*, e.g. $\{mod, app, det, \dots\}$

A *lexicon* \mathcal{L} assigns types:

- ▶ from \mathcal{A} to autonomous words, e.g.
blackbirds :: np , berries :: np
- ▶ $\square^b(T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$ to adjuncts, e.g.
the :: $\square^{det}(np \rightarrow np)$
- ▶ $\diamond^d T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ to phrasal heads, e.g.
find :: $\diamond^{predc} adj \rightarrow \diamond^{dobj} np \rightarrow \diamond^{su} np \rightarrow s$,
that :: $\diamond^{body} (\diamond^{dobj} np \rightarrow s) \rightarrow \square^{mod} (np \rightarrow np)$

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ILL_{→,◇,□} and deep syntax

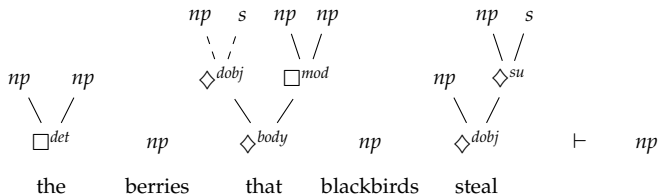
ILL_→ is a *tecto-grammar* logic: it captures function-argument structures, ignoring word order and constituency structure.

ILL_{→,◇,□} further captures *dependency information* and constituency structure under a canonical word order.

Proof nets for $ILL_{\rightarrow, \circ, \diamond, \square}$

Proof frame

A proof frame is a judgement of the form $P_1, \dots, P_n \vdash C$, with premises P_1, \dots, P_n and conclusion C decomposed into trees.



Proof nets for $ILL_{\rightarrow, \circ, \diamond, \square}$

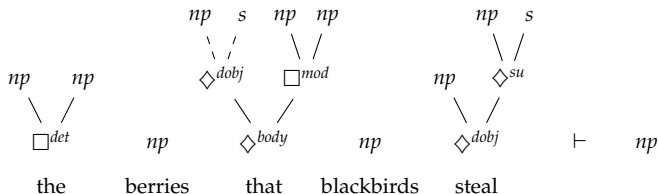
Type polarities

Premise types P_i are *positive*, conclusion type C is *negative*.

Induction:

If $A \rightarrow B$ positive, A is negative, B is positive.

If $A \rightarrow B$ negative, A is positive, B is negative.



Proof nets for $ILL_{\rightarrow, \circ, \diamond, \square}$

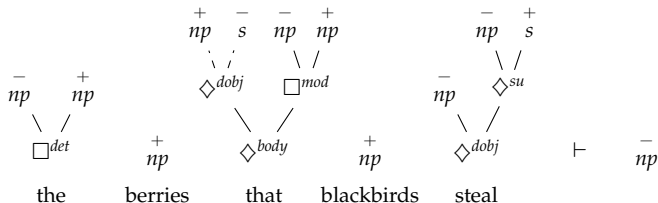
Type polarities

Premise types P_i are *positive*, conclusion type C is *negative*.

Induction:

If $A \multimap B$ positive, A is negative, B is positive.

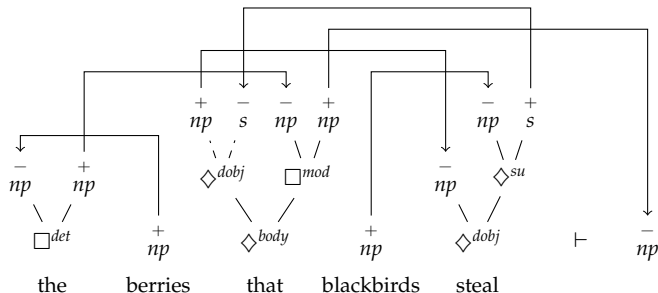
If $A \multimap B$ negative, A is positive, B is negative.



Proof nets for $ILL_{\rightarrow, \circ, \diamond, \square}$

Proof net

A proof net is a proof frame together with *axiom links*, edges from positive to negative atoms.

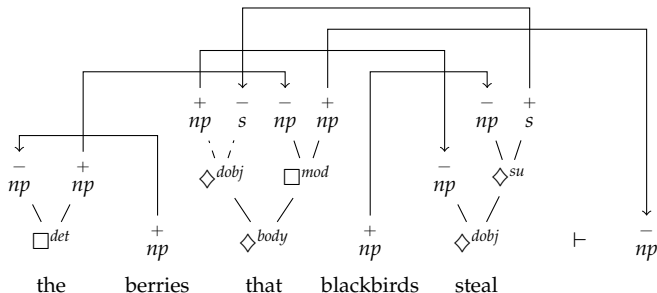


Proof nets for $ILL_{\rightarrow, \diamond, \square}$

Traversal

Traversal of a $ILL_{\rightarrow, \diamond, \square}$ proofnet induces a dependency-annotated λ -term, here:

$$\left(\text{that} \left(\lambda x^{dobj}. (\text{eat } x) \text{blackbirds}^{su} \right)^{body} \right)_{mod} (\text{the}_{det} \text{berries})$$



Dataset

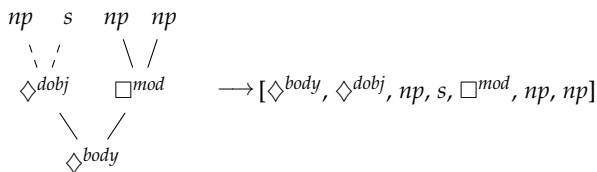
We use the Æthel dataset:

(abs/1912.12635)

- ▶ 72 192 dutch sentences as $\text{ILL}_{\rightarrow, \diamond, \square}$ proofs
- ▶ 913 404 typed words
- ▶ 5 747 unique types, made of
 - ▷ 32 syntactic categories (\mathcal{A})
 - ▷ 22 dependency labels ($\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{B}$)

Supertagging

We flatten type trees to prefix notation:

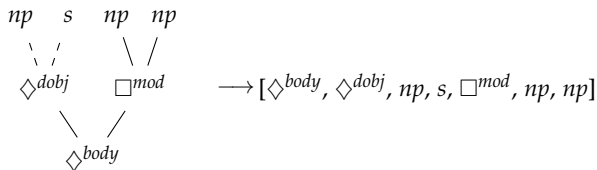


a proof frame is then the concatenation of flattened types:

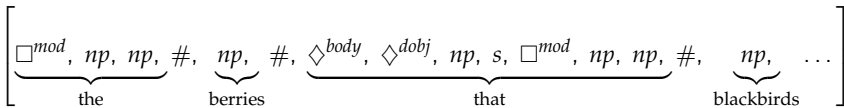


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Supertagging

seq2seq supertagging

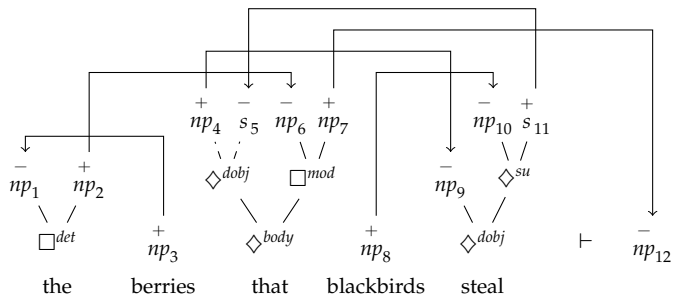
proof frames decoded using output vocabulary $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{B} \cup \{\#\}$

- ▶ no hard-coded vocabulary ([abs/1905/13418](https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.13418))
- ▶ reusable representations for primitive symbols

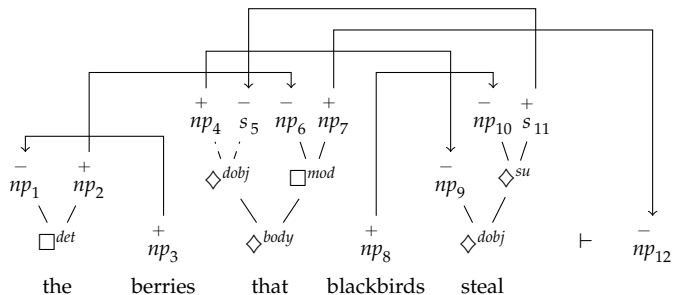
implementation

BERT-encoder, Transformer-decoder, symbols embedded in \mathbb{C}

Parsing as permutation



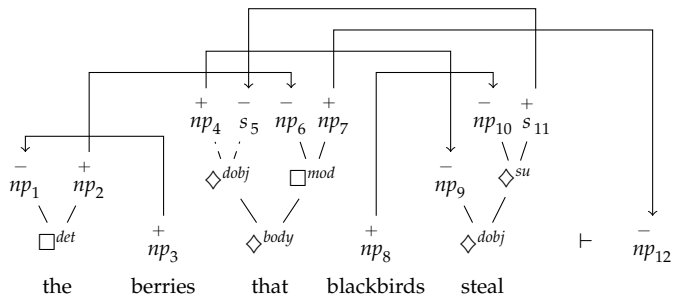
Parsing as permutation



	2	3	4	7	8
1					
6					
9					
10					
12					

		11
s	5	

Parsing as permutation



	2	3	4	7	8
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Parsing as permutation

Obtaining permutation matrices

1. parse decoded types to obtain polarity information
2. contextualize atoms \w sentence (bi-modal encoder)
3. for each atomic type A :
 - ▷ index & extract positive and negative vectors A_p, A_n
 - ▷ compute their pair-wise matching as $A_p A_n^\top$
 - ▷ normalize to bistochasticity by iterating the *Sinkhorn operator**

(*) a 2-dimensional, assignment-preserving softmax:

- ▶ structural correctness with no explicit structure
- ▶ easy training with negative log-likelihood
- ▶ sentence- and batch-wide parallelism

Table with numbers

metric	baseline	our model	
	(alpino)	greedy	5 beams
type accuracy	56.2	85.5	93.2
frame correct	46.6	57.6	69.6
ILL _○ correct	45.7	60.0	69.1
ILL _{○,◇,□} correct *	30.4	56.9	67.1
\w type oracle	-	87.4	-

(*) in practical terms:

of sentences correctly converted to *well-typed programs*

(tagged, parsed and dependency-annotated)

paper (preprint):

[abs/2009.12702](https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.12702)

code, model & data publicly available:

<https://github.com/konstantinosKokos/neural-proof-nets>