## Revisiting NLTK-DRT

DRT extension for NLTK updated and improved

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33th TaCoS conference, 16-18 May 2024

### Table of Contents

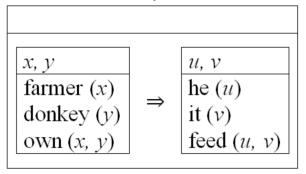
- 1 Discourse Representation Theory (DRT)
- 2 Implementation of DRT within NLTK
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- Our changes to NLTK-DRT extension
- 5 Future work

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# Discourse Representation Theory

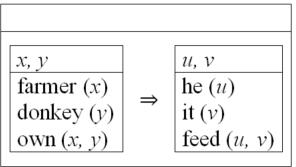
- DRT is a dynamic semantic theory (Kamp 1981)
  - Employs a semantic representation called DRS (Discourse Representation Structure)
  - DRS consists of discourse referents and conditions
  - For complex sentences, a DRS can contain sub-DRSs
- If a farmer owns a donkey, he feeds it



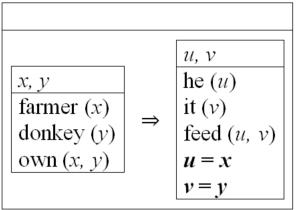
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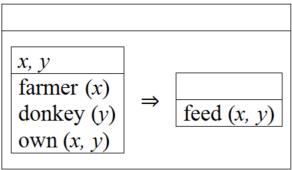
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- Step 1 (sentence with a non-resolved anaphora):



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- Consider again the sentence If a farmer owns a donkey, he feeds it
- Step 2 (finding antecedents):

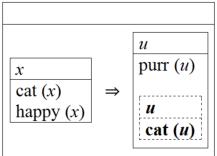


- DRT can be used for anaphora resolution
- Consider again the sentence If a farmer owns a donkey, he feeds it
- Step 3 (resolved):



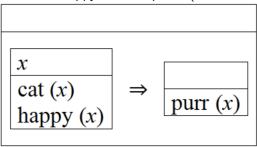
## Discourse Representation Theory: presupposition

- Binding theory of presupposition was introduced in (van der Sandt 1992)
  - A special sub-DRS (A-DRS) stores the presupposition content
  - A Preliminary DRS is a DRS with non-empty A-DRSs
- Presupposition projection can be viewed as anaphora resolution
- If a cat is happy, the cat purrs (A-DRS is non-empty)



# Discourse Representation Theory: presupposition

- Preliminary DRS vs. Proper DRS
  - A-DRSs must be resolved
  - Once they are resolved, Main DRS becomes a Proper DRS
- If a cat is happy, the cat purrs (A-DRS is resolved)



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- It supports, among other things, semantic reasoning functionalities.
- NLTK has been supporting DRT since a long time ago; it contains a built-in basic anaphora resolution machinery
- However, it does not support presupposition projection as anaphora resolution as in (van der Sandt 1992)

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 NLTK-DRT, which added support of presupposition projection as anaphora resolution (van der Sandt 1992) and time semantics to the basic DRT module of NLTK

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- This third-party extension was not officially integrated into nltk codebase at the time of development
- Neither was it later maintained and updated
- As of today it was no longer usable due to multiple incompatibilities with nltk

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- Also, since 2010, NLTK library has undergone many changes in structure of its submodules, which are imported by NLTK-DRT, and we had to take this into account when doing refactoring

## Addressing issues in NLTK-DRT: implementation mistakes

- Some components of presupposition resolution machinery contained mistakes
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- We carried out code analysis and fixed these mistakes, thus making 100% of the tests work
- Also, we migrated test suite itself (which contained 81 test) to the pytest framework

- There are different types of presupposition supported by NLTK-DRT:
  - definite descriptions
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- However, there are other types of presupposition which are not supported yet, for example, factive verbs

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  - definite descriptions
  - proper names
  - pronouns
- Each type of presupposition should handled somewhat differently

 It would be difficult for contributors to add new types of presupposition without deep code analysis

- **Solution:** define presupposition types outside of the code using FCFG (Feature Context-Free Grammar)
- Therefore, we have added the ability to define processing schemes for various presupposition types using FCFG files

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  - it-clefts (It was her mother that always came up with excuses.)
  - factive verbs (I realized that I need to improve my skills.)

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  - it-clefts (It was her mother that always came up with excuses.)
  - factive verbs (I realized that I need to improve my skills.)
- In future, we would like to add support for these

- We have published our work on GitHub<sup>2</sup>
- At the moment, although we have made NLTK-DRT compatible with NLTK, this extension is still not officially included in NLTK module

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- Thank you for your attention!

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