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Incremental Acquisition of a Minimalist Grammar using an SMT-Solver

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A central question in cognitive linguistics is how children everywhere can readily acquire *Knowledge of Language* (KoL) from (restrictive) Primary Linguistic Data (PLD) (Chomsky, 1986; Berwick et al., 2011; Chomsky, 2013). This study addresses this question by introducing a novel procedure, implemented as a working computer program, that uses an interactive theorem prover to incrementally infer a Minimalist Grammar (MG) (Stabler, 1996). The procedure, which is inspired by (Rayner et al., 1988) and builds on earlier work by (Indurkha, 2020), takes the form of a computational model of child language acquisition (Berwick, 1985; Chomsky, 1965). The procedure takes as input a sequence of paired interface conditions - i.e. each entry is a Phonological Form (PF), encoding a sentence, paired with a Logical Form (LF), which encodes thematic roles for each predicate as well as agreement relations; the input sequence, which corresponds to the PLD that a child is exposed to, is organized into a sequence of batches that the procedure consumes incrementally. The procedure outputs an MG lexicon, consisting of a set of (word, feature-sequence) pairings, that yields, for each entry in the input sequence, a minimalist derivation that satisfies the listed interface conditions; the output MG lexicon corresponds to the KoL that the child acquires from processing the PLD.

The procedure, which models a child language learner, operates as follows. The initial state of the learner is an empty MG lexicon. The procedure incrementally constructs an MG lexicon: at each step the procedure takes as input a batch of the PLD and the lexicon that constitutes the current state of the learner, and then it augments the input lexicon with the minimal set of additional lexical entries needed to ensure that the augmented lexicon will yield, for each entry in the batch of PLD, a minimalist derivation that satisfies the listed interface conditions.¹ When processing a batch of the PLD,

¹Each iteration of this process corresponds to an appli-

the learner first constructs a set of logical formulae, expressed using the logic of Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT) (De Moura and Bjørner, 2011), that encodes: (i) an SMT-model of an MG lexicon that is required to have at least the lexical entries in the input lexicon; (ii) for each entry in the batch of PLD, an SMT-model of an MG derivation that must be derivable from the lexicon and that must satisfy the interface conditions listed for that entry.² The procedure then employs the Z3 SMT-solver (De Moura and Bjørner, 2008) to identify a solution to this set of SMT formulae that corresponds to the smallest³ lexicon, and from this solution the “augmented” lexicon, which is the new state of the learner, is automatically recovered.⁴ The final output of the procedure – i.e. the MG lexicon yielded after consuming the full PLD – corresponds to the KoL that the learner has acquired. Importantly, at a given step of the procedure, the size of the SMT-model of the lexicon is constrained by the size of the input lexicon (and a small, fixed, number of lexical entries that may be added), and the number of SMT-models of derivations is constrained by the size of the PLD-batch - *thus, the procedure can iteratively consume a large PLD without blowing up the size of the constructed SMT-models, thereby avoiding computational intractability.*

cation of the instantaneous MG acquisition procedure introduced in (Indurkha, 2020) and detailed in §3.2 of (Indurkha, 2021a).

²The SMT-model of the lexicon is linked to each SMT-model of a derivation via common free-variables. See Ch. 2 of (Indurkha, 2021a) for a complete presentations of these SMT-models.

³As measured by (firstly) the number of distinct feature sequences that appear in the lexicon, and (secondly) the total number of features that appear in the lexicon. Unlike (Indurkha, 2020), here the acquisition procedure is restricted to work with a single selectional feature, x_0 , which has the benefit of reducing the size of the SMT model, but yields a lexicon that is underconstrained w.r.t. c-selection; see (Indurkha, 2021b) for a discussion of how model based collaborative filtering could be used to constrain which arguments a predicate can select within a derivation.

⁴This augmented lexicon is a superset of the input lexicon.

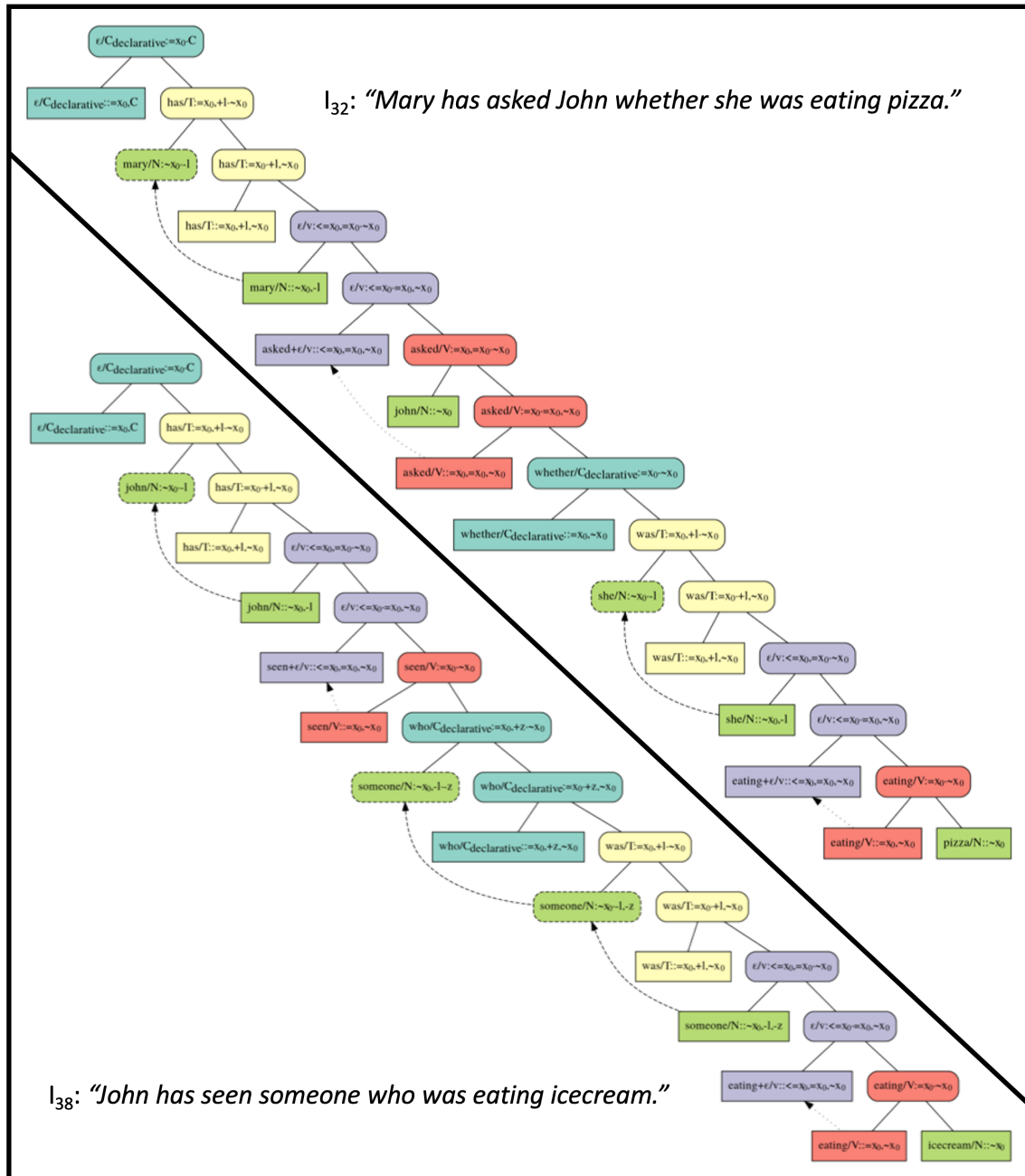


Figure 3: Presentations of two MG derivations identified by the acquisition procedure that satisfy the interface conditions listed in I_{32} and I_{38} respectively and that may be yielded by the lexicon listed in Fig. 2. The derivation for I_{32} , which derives a sentence with an embedded question, employs feature-sequences $\{\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3, \mathcal{L}_7, \mathcal{L}_{13}, \mathcal{L}_{15}, \mathcal{L}_{16}, \mathcal{L}_{17}\}$, and the derivation for I_{38} , which derives a sentence with an embedded restrictive relative clause, employs feature-sequences $\{\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_3, \mathcal{L}_7, \mathcal{L}_{13}, \mathcal{L}_{15}, \mathcal{L}_{16}, \mathcal{L}_{18}, \mathcal{L}_{20}\}$. The leaf nodes (indicated by absence of rounded corners) are lexical items selected from the lexicon. The derivation is assembled in a bottom-up manner via repeated applications of the structure-building operation *merge*. The feature sequences displayed in non-leaf nodes (indicated by rounded corners) have a dot, ., that separates those features that have already been consumed (on the left) from those that have not (on the right) - see (Stabler, 2001) for details the MG feature system. Nodes with the same head have the same color. Head-movement is indicated by the dotted-arrows, and phrasal movement is indicated by the dashed arrows. Note that as the system is only provided with two types of complementizers, $C_{decl.}$ and $C_{ques.}$, the system re-uses the declarative complementizer sub-category for both types of embedded clauses; expanding the set of (sub-)categories available to the system is one possible avenue of future improvement to the system.

Base Case (Degree-0): “A boy has told someone the story.”

$$\left\{ \frac{\epsilon_C}{\mathcal{L}_3} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{the \text{ story}}{\mathcal{L}_{10} \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

Rule: “*the story*” \rightarrow “*that a boy has told someone the story*”

$$\left\{ \frac{the \text{ story}}{\mathcal{L}_{10} \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{that}{\mathcal{L}_{17}} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{the \text{ story}}{\mathcal{L}_{10} \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

Degree-1: “A boy has told someone [that a boy has told someone *the story*].”

$$\left\{ \frac{\epsilon_C}{\mathcal{L}_3} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{that}{\mathcal{L}_{17}} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{the \text{ story}}{\mathcal{L}_{10} \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

Degree-2: “A boy has told someone [that a boy has told someone [that a boy has told someone *the story*]].”

$$\left\{ \frac{\epsilon_C}{\mathcal{L}_3} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{that}{\mathcal{L}_{17}} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{that}{\mathcal{L}_{17}} \left\{ \frac{has}{\mathcal{L}_{13}} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{a \text{ boy}}{\mathcal{L}_9 \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_v}{\mathcal{L}_7} \left\{ \frac{someone}{\mathcal{L}_{16}} \left\{ \frac{told}{\mathcal{L}_2} \left\{ \frac{the \text{ story}}{\mathcal{L}_{10} \mathcal{L}_{16}} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

Figure 4: A demonstration of how, by repeated application of a substitution-rule to a base-case derivation, the lexicon (listed in Fig. 2) that the acquisition procedure inferred from a PLD restricted to sentences with degree-0/1 embedding can yield a sentence with degree- n embedding for any $n \geq 0$. Note that these derivations only show what external merge operations would be applied, with internal merge assumed to immediately and automatically be applied whenever possible in the course of a derivation.

We demonstrate the capabilities of the acquisition procedure by using it to infer an MG lexicon from a PLD consisting of 39 simple sentences that were divided into four consecutive batches (having 28, 6, 2 and 3 entries respectively), with the first batch having sentences without any embedding, and the remaining batches (presented in Table 1) consisting of sentences with at most one degree of embedding (i.e. embedded declaratives or relative clauses). The procedure outputs an MG lexicon (see Fig. 2) that yields derivations for declaratives, yes/no-questions, and wh-questions in both active and passive voice; these derivations involve various forms of syntactic movement including wh-raising, subject-raising, T-to-C head-movement and V-to-v head-movement; the lexicon also includes entries for covert complementizers and light-verbs. The inferred lexicon aligns with contemporary theories of minimalist syntax⁵ in so far as: (i) the lexicon yields the prescribed derivations for a variety of syntactic structures, utilizing syntactic movement (including head-movement) and covert lexical items as needed (see Fig. 3 for examples); (ii) expressions with related interpretations are assigned derivations systematically related by structural transformations. Furthermore, this lexicon can generate a countably infinite set of minimal-

⁵As presented in (Adger, 2003; Hornstein et al., 2005; Radford, 2009; Collins and Stabler, 2016).

ist derivations, including derivations with n -levels of embedding for any $n \geq 0$, thereby generalizing beyond the input PLD (see Fig. 4 for more details).⁶ Notably, the procedure does this without being provided a treebank of minimalist derivations that serve as examples of what the acquired lexicon should be able to yield, and to that end, the procedure constitutes a novel scheme for unsupervised inference of MGs.

The acquisition procedure demonstrates how an SMT-solver can aid in the study of linguistic theory: the solver enables us to separate out the questions of what KoL the learner acquires and how the learner acquires it – i.e. we can setup computational experiments in which we focus on specifying the learner’s initial state and the conditions that the learner’s final state must satisfy (w.r.t. the PLD), and leave to the solver questions of how the language-acquisition device goes from the initial state to the final state and what that final state is.

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⁶Cf. Neural-network based UD parsing frameworks that have difficulty generalizing from degree-0/1 embedding sentences to correctly parse degree- n embedding sentences for $n \geq 2$. See (Indurkha et al., 2021) for details.

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