# Acquisition of Language Symbols Pankaj Prateek (pratikkr@) Mentor: Dr. Amitabha Mukerjee (amit@) Dept. of CSE, IIT Kanpur

### **Previous Work**

The baby designer model learns patterns in an apprenticeship situation. When presented with a set of functional constraints and variable set governing them, it explores the design space, using domain-general learning algorithms to discover patterns in the better performing designs. These patterns get transformed to chunks in case they occur frequently. In this process, knowledge of language and labels for such concepts and patterns is not required.

## **Associating Linguistic Lables**

The association of a word w<sub>i</sub> with a concept C<sub>i</sub> can be measured using conditional probability. But the direction of association could be either p(C/w)or p(w/C).

On exposure to language, these implicit associations get transformed to rules in the symbolic space, thus incorporating labels.



#### Fig 1: Architecture of the Baby Designer

Due to difference in experience and language, the symbols acquired by different agents differ. In their paper[1], Dr. Mukerjee and Madan Dabbereu have considered how agents map the chunks (low-dimensional characterizations) to language based on human commentary produced in the same context. This was explored by learning labels in English and Telugu in the simple domain of tight and loose fits using the peg-in-hole assembly. This project aims to extend their work to Hindi.

Since only two concepts are involved:

$$\frac{p(C_{T}/w)}{p(C_{L}/w)} = \frac{p\left(\frac{w}{C_{T}}\right) \cdot p(C_{T})}{p\left(\frac{w}{C_{L}}\right) \cdot p(C_{L})}$$

The number of instances of  $C_{L}$  and  $C_{T}$  are almost same in the set, so the direction of association doesn't matter.

For strongest association with  $C_T$ , compute max<sub>i</sub>{-

#### Results

Words like "tight" and "loose" are readily associated with [tight] and [loose] fits, respectively, based on uninformed word association from Hindi Language. Thus the words have top associations with the concepts.

Unlike Telugu[1], Hindi is richly inflected, it incorporates foreign words very easily into the language. This can be seen from the fact that the Hindi native correspondences for "tight", viz., "तंग" and "कसा" were used only occasionally by the participants even after they were specifically told to adhere to Hindi in their narrations. This was the same with Hindi speaking population which had very less contact with English language.

		(		( 40 )	-		$p(\frac{w}{C_{\tau}})$			
Term	$f_T$	$p(\frac{w}{C_T})$	$f_L$	$p(\frac{w}{C_L})$	$f_{T,L}$	p(w)	$\frac{\overline{p(\frac{w}{C_T})}}{p(\frac{w}{C_T})}$			
Without Stemming										
loose	1	0.00190	4	0.00877	5	0.00509	4.61403			
घूमे	1	0.00190	4	0.00877	5	0.00509	4.61403			
ताकत	2	0.00380	7	0.015350	9	0.00916	4.03728			
comparison	1	0.00190	3	0.00657	4	0.00407	3.46052			
peg	1	0.00190	3	0.006578	4	0.00407	3.46052			
size	1	0.00190	3	0.006578	4	0.00407	3.46052			
इसमें	2	0.00380	6	0.013157	8	0.00814	3.46052			
कम	1	0.00190	3	0.006578	4	0.00407	3.46052			
बड़ा	2	0.00380	6	0.013157	8	0.00814	3.46052			
ढीला	3	0.00570	7	0.015350	10	0.01018	2.69152			
		With Stemn	ning							
loose	1	0.00190	4	0.00877	5	0.00509	4.61403			
comparison	1	0.00190	3	0.00657	4	0.00407	3.46052			
peg	1	0.00190	3	0.00657	4	0.00407	3.46052			
कम	1	0.00190	3	0.00657	4	0.00407	3.46052			
बड़ा	3	0.00570	9	0.01973	12	0.01221	3.46052			
ढीला	3	0.00570	7	0.01535	10	0.01018	2.69152			
पा	3	0.00570	7	0.01535	10	0.01018	2.69152			
कारण	1	0.00190	2	0.00438	3	0.00305	2.30701			
गैप	1	0.00190	2	0.00438	3	0.00305	2.30701			
छेद	2	0.00380	4	0.00877	6	0.00610	2.30701			

Term	$f_T$	$p(\frac{w}{C_T})$	$f_L$	$p(\frac{w}{C_L})$	$f_{T,L}$	p(w)	$\frac{p(\frac{1}{C})}{p(\frac{1}{C})}$			
Without Stemming										
tight	9	0.01711	1	0.00219	10	0.01018	7.80			
रही	7	0.01330	1	0.00219	8	0.00814	6.06			
लग	5	0.00950	1	0.00219	6	0.00610	4.33			
महसूस	4	0.00760	1	0.00219	5	0.00509	3.46			
movement	3	0.00570	1	0.00219	4	0.00407	2.60			
इसलिये	3	0.00570	1	0.00219	4	0.00407	2.60			
पर	6	0.01140	2	0.00438	8	0.00814	2.60			
जो	<b>5</b>	0.00950	2	0.00438	7	0.00712	2.16			
यहाँ	5	0.00950	2	0.00438	7	0.00712	2.16			
थोड़ा	16	0.03041	7	0.01535	23	0.023421	1.98			
		With S	$\operatorname{temming}$							
tight	9	0.01711	1	0.00219	10	0.01018	7.80			
महसूस	4	0.00760	1	0.00219	<b>5</b>	0.00509	3.46			
movement	3	0.00570	1	0.00219	4	0.00407	2.60			
इसलिये	3	0.00570	1	0.00219	4	0.00407	2.60			
पर	6	0.01140	2	0.00438	8	0.00814	2.60			
जो	<b>5</b>	0.00950	2	0.00438	7	0.00712	2.16			
यहाँ	5	0.00950	2	0.00438	7	0.00712	2.16			
लग	5	0.00950	2	0.00438	7	0.00712	2.16			
थोड़ा	18	0.03422	8	0.01754	26	0.02647	1.95			
pole	6	0.01140	3	0.00657	9	0.00916	1 73			



(a) peg and hole

(b) peg-in-hole assembly

Fig 2: Peg-in-hole Assembly

## Apparatus

A wooden block with 5 Holes (A (tapering), B, C, D, E) and 5 aluminium/steel pegs (1,2,3,4,5) of diameters (9mm, 12.25mm, 15.75mm, 19mm, 25mm). Loose-fit situations - A:1, C:5, D:3 Tight-fit situations - A:2, B:4, E:3

## Methodology

### **Experiment 1:State**

This experiment focused at collecting spoken Hindi data in situations when the peg is already inserted in the hole. The pre-assembled setup was kept on a table and the participants were asked not to lift the assembly from the table.

Each participant was provided with the following instruction: "यह एक छेद है और यह एक पैग है. यह पैग पहले से इस छेद में डाली हू ई है. आपको इन दोनों के बीच हो रहे संपर्क का हिन्दी में वर्णन करना है. यह ध्यान रखिये कि यह ब्लॉक इस टेबल से उठे नही और जितना हो सके हिन्दी के अलावा किसी और भाषा का प्रयोग ना करिये."

Table 1: Hindi State Profiled [loose] corpus: Top 10 words by conditional ratio

Action Profiled: [loose] corpus										
Term	$f_T$	$p(\frac{w}{C_T})$	$f_L$	$p(\frac{w}{C_L})$	$f_{T,L}$	p(w)	$\frac{p(\frac{w}{C_L})}{p(\frac{w}{C_T})}$			
Without Stemming										
loose	0	0	10	0.01730	10	0.00754	Large Value			
इसका	1	0.00133	3	0.00519	4	0.00301	3.88235			
था	1	0.00133	3	0.00519	4	0.00301	3.88235			
पे	1	0.00133	3	0.00519	4	0.00301	3.88235			
बड़ा	3	0.00401	7	0.01211	10	0.00754	3.01960			
जा	4	0.00534	8	0.01384	12	0.00904	2.58823			
fit	1	0.00133	2	0.00346	3	0.00226	2.58823			
इसलिये	1	0.00133	2	0.00346	3	0.00226	2.58823			
इसे	1	0.00133	2	0.00346	3	0.00226	2.58823			
मतलब	1	0.00133	2	0.00346	3	0.00226	2.58823			
With Stemming										
loose	0	0	10	0.01730	10	0.00718	Very Large			
पड़ा	1	0.00133	6	0.01038	7	0.00502	7.76470			
को	1	0.00133	5	0.00865	6	0.00431	6.47058			
दोनों	1	0.00133	5	0.00865	6	0.00431	6.47058			
पूरा	1	0.00133	4	0.00692	5	0.00359	5.17647			
उस	2	0.00267	6	0.01038	8	0.00574	3.88235			
बिल्कुल	1	0.00133	3	0.00519	4	0.00287	3.88235			
घर्षन	2	0.00267	5	0.00865	7	0.00502	3.23529			
नहीं	7	0.00935	17	0.02941	24	0.01724	3.14285			
fit	1	0.00133	2	0.00346	3	0.00215	2.58823			

Table 2: Hindi Action Profiled [tight] corpus: Top 10 words by conditional ratio

	Action	n Profiled: [tig	ght] corpu	18			
Term	$f_T$	$p(\frac{w}{C_T})$	$f_L$	$p(\frac{w}{C_L})$	$f_{T,L}$	p(w)	$\frac{p(\frac{w}{C_T})}{p(\frac{w}{C_L})}$
		Without Stem	ming				A2
tight	10	0.01336	1	0.00173	11	0.00829	7.72727
इसको	7	0.00935	1	0.00173	8	0.00603	5.40909
को	5	0.00668	1	0.00173	6	0.00452	3.86363
रही	9	0.01203	2	0.00346	11	0.00829	3.47727
दोनौं	4	0.00534	1	0.00173	5	0.00377	3.09090
same	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00301	2.31818
गयी	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00301	2.31818
थोड़ी	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00301	2.31818
बिल्कुल	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00301	2.31818
घर्षन	5	0.00668	2	0.00346	7	0.00527	1.93181
		With Stemm	ning				
tight	10	0.01336	1	0.00173	11	0.00790	7.72727
same	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00287	2.31818
पे	3	0.00401	1	0.00173	4	0.00287	2.31818
size	7	0.00935	3	0.00519	10	0.00718	1.80303
बड़ा	11	0.01470	<b>5</b>	0.00865	16	0.01149	1.70000
ज्यादा	6	0.00802	3	0.00519	9	0.00646	1.54545
equal	2	0.00267	1	0.00173	3	0.00215	1.54545
friction	2	0.00267	1	0.00173	3	0.00215	1.54545
peg	4	0.00534	2	0.00346	6	0.00431	1.54545
इसलिये	2	0.00267	1	0.00173	3	0.00215	1.54545

Table 3: Hindi Action Profiled [loose] corpus: Top 10 words by conditional ratio

Table 4: Hindi Action Profiled [tight] corpus: Top 10 words by conditional ratio

# References

1. [Madan Dabbeeru, Amitabha Mukherjee]. "Using Symbol Emergence to Discover Multi-Lingual Translations in Design". Proceedings of the ASME 2010 International Design Engineering Technical Conferences \& Computers and Information in Engineering Conference Proceedings of IDETC/DTM 2010, 2010.

#### **Experiment 2: Action**

This experiment focused at collecting spoken Hindi data in situations where the participant is asked to actively insert the peg in the hole. There was no restriction as in the previous experiment.

Each participant was provided with the following instruction: "यह एक छेद है और यह एक पैग है. आपको यह पैग इस छेद में डालनी है और इन दोनों के बीच हो रहे संपर्क का हिन्दी में वर्णन करना है. जितना हो सके हिन्दी के अलावा किसी और भाषा का प्रयोग ना करिये."

2. [Dabbeeru, Madan Mohan and Mukerjee, Amitabha]. "Learning concepts and language for a baby designer". Design Computing and Cognition'10, 2011.

3. [S V P Gopi Srinath, Nikhil Joshi, Prabhat Mudgal, Amitabha Mukerjee]. "Learning grounded semantics of Hindi nouns from video surveillance and user commentary". Proceedings of ICON-2010: 8th International Conference on Natural Language Processing, 2010.

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