Introduction

Although most NLP researchers agree that a level of "logical form" is a necessary step toward the goal of representing the meaning of a sentence, few people agree on the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation. An even smaller number of people have considered the content and form of this level of representation.

Unrealized-action sentences

A Davidsonian logical form of sentence (1a), namely $\exists z \text{read}(us, \text{manual, } z)$, makes the claim that there exists a particular action $z$. But this is not the intended meaning of the sentence. Instead, this sentence concerns a hypothetical action. The same problem arises with sentences (1b) and (1c) which state how typical actions are related or when to perform a future action. Apparently, Davidson did not have these types of action in mind when suggesting his theory of logical form.

In fact, a closer look at the literature shows that the problem of representing action sentences that do not make claims about actions that have or are occurring (i.e., actual actions) has been virtually ignored. Hobbs, who also adopts a Davidsonian treatment of action sentences, is one notable exception [11]. His "Platonic universe" contains everything that can be spoken of and the predicate \texttt{Exist} is used to make statements about the existence in the actual universe of individuals in the Platonic universe. For example, the formula \texttt{Exist}(x) $\land \text{run'}(x, \text{john})$ says that the action of John's running exists in the actual universe, or, more simply, that John runs. The approach I am currently investigating is to extend Hobbs' representation by introducing predicates stating the existence of actions in future, hypothetical or typical worlds as well as in the actual world.

Another possibility is to adopt the standard philosophical approach to the representation of properties, and for that matter, of actions, that are not actually instantiated, namely possible worlds (cf. [13, 2]). Furthermore, and independently of the approach that is adopted, there is a need to identify the different types of unrealized actions and determine whether they should be distinguished in the logical form.

Multi-clause sentences

Another area of logical form that has not received much attention is the representation of sentences about multiple actions and relations between them. I have been investigating sentences including by- and to- purpose clauses because they are used to communicate two action relations, namely generation and enablement, which I have defined elsewhere [3]. In a Davidsonian logical form, the connectives "by" and "to" can be represented as two-place predicates ranging over action tokens; e.g.: $\exists z \text{read}(you, \text{system, } x) \land \text{learn}(you, \text{system, } x_1) \land \text{read}(you, \text{manual, } y) \land \text{inorder}(x_2, x_1)$

Clauses may also be joined with coordination conjunctions, e.g., (3a), and the resulting constituent may participate in another action relation, as in (1b) and repeated below in (3b). I therefore represent these connectives by a three place predicate, e.g., $\text{and}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ which is true if action $x_4$ is the conjunction of actions $x_1$ and $x_2$. In (3a), the action token $x_4$ might seem superfluous, but note that it becomes necessary if that action is referred to in subsequent discourse (e.g., "Do

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1Although this problem interacts with the one discussed in the previous section, for the purpose of this presentation, I call Davidson's action variables action tokens and represent them as constants in the logical form.

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Logical Form of Complex Sentences in Task-Oriented Dialogues*
it fast!”); in (3b), the action token $z_4$ can then be used as the first argument to the $by$ predicate:

$$get(you, key, x_1) \land unlock(you, gate, x_2) \land (z_1, z_2, z_4)$$

b. By getting the key and unlocking the gate, you get ten points.

$$get(you, key, x_1) \land unlock(you, gate, x_2) \land (you, 10points, z_2) \land and(z_1, z_2, x_1) \land by(x_4, z_3)$$

In the above logical forms, I assume that the $by$ and $inorderto$ predicates denote a two place relation expressing the “ideal meaning” of the corresponding English connective [9]. There is not necessarily a one-to-one mapping between particular linguistic expressions and action relations, and subsequent pragmatic processing of the logical forms will further interpret these relations.

Representing the embedded clause as an additional argument to the predicate representing the matrix clause (e.g., [5]), or representing the relation as a binary sentential operator (e.g., [16]) are alternative representations, both of which suffer from problems discussed by Davidson because action tokens become irrelevant. Furthermore, the first does not capture the intuitive notion that these sentences express action relations, and the second introduces a lack of homogeneity between logical forms of sentences involving action relations and those that do not.

### Time

Still another feature that has been overlooked in the study of logical form is time. Although a number of papers include time in their logical forms, most do not discuss their treatment of time and consider primarily past and present tense examples about actual actions (e.g., [1, 5, 14]). The lack of concern for temporal issues is also characteristic of the literature on semantic interpretation (e.g., [10, 15, 16]). On the other hand, there is a vast literature on the interpretation and representation of tense, aspect and temporal modifiers, but these papers do not describe the logical forms from which their representations are generated (e.g., [4, 6, 8, 12, 17, 18]).

Clearly, there is a missing link between the literature on logical form and that on tense and aspect. Providing such a link is one of the goals of this research. Davidson’s treatment of action sentences does not provide a fully satisfying starting point. Although his initial paper does not include any example of temporal modifiers, he would probably represent them as predicates over action tokens, e.g., $next\_week(x)$, a representation that does not make explicit reference to time (to which anaphors might refer). Introducing a time predicate, e.g., $time(z, next\_week)$, solves this particular problem, but introduces other complexities because this predicate would not be adequate for all temporal modifiers (e.g., compare Sue will leave in two hours and Sue reached the top in two hours). Given that the aspectual type and tense of the verb, along with the presence of adverbials and common sense knowledge all interact in the interpretation of the temporal information in a sentence [12], it might be preferable for such reasoning to be performed with the logical form as input rather than as output.

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2. Moore [14] addresses time issues, but omits future tense sentences and acknowledges problematic interactions between his event abstraction operator and time.

### Conclusion

Although many researchers have proposed formalisms for simple action sentences, very few of them have addressed the issues that arise when extending those formalisms to the more complex sentences that occur in task-oriented dialogues. There has been work in each of the above areas, but this research has been fragmentary and still needs to be integrated with that on the logical form of action sentences. Ironically, the conclusion that Moore arrived at, ten years ago, is still valid today [14]: “If real progress is to be made on understanding the logical form of natural-language utterances, it must be studied in a unified way and treated as an important research problem in its own right.” In my talk, I will present an initial attempt to do so.

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