

The GF Ecosystem

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Sixth GF Summer School
Stellenbosch 3-14 December 2018



digital  Grammars
Language technology to rely on.

The mission of GF

Formalize the grammars of the world

and make them available for computer applications

The challenge

grammars

PhD in linguistics

5 years of work

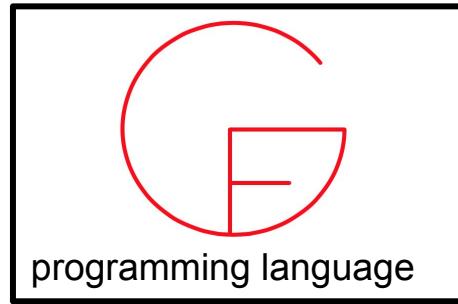
limited coverage

brittle

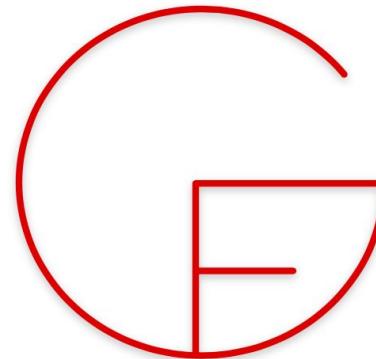
obsolete

The challenge

statistics	grammars
BSc in computer science	PhD in linguistics
5 weeks of waiting	5 years of work
wide coverage	limited coverage
robust	brittle
state of the art	obsolete



programming language



Grammatical Framework

A programming language for multilingual grammar applications

Get started

- [Google Tech Talk](#)
- [GF Cloud](#) 
- [Tutorial](#)

 [Download GF](#)

Learn more

- [The GF Book](#)
- [Reference Manual](#)
- [Shell Reference](#)
- [Best Practices](#) [PDF]

 [RGL Synopsis](#)

Develop

- [Developers Guide](#)
- [PGF library API \(Haskell runtime\)](#)
- [PGF library API \(C runtime\)](#)
- [GF compiler API](#)
- [Text Editor Support](#)

Contribute

- [Mailing List](#)
- [Issue Tracker](#)
- [Authors](#)
- [Summer School](#)

 [GF on GitHub](#)

GF, a functional programming language

Inspirations:

- ALF
- Haskell, ML
- XFST
- compilers

Features

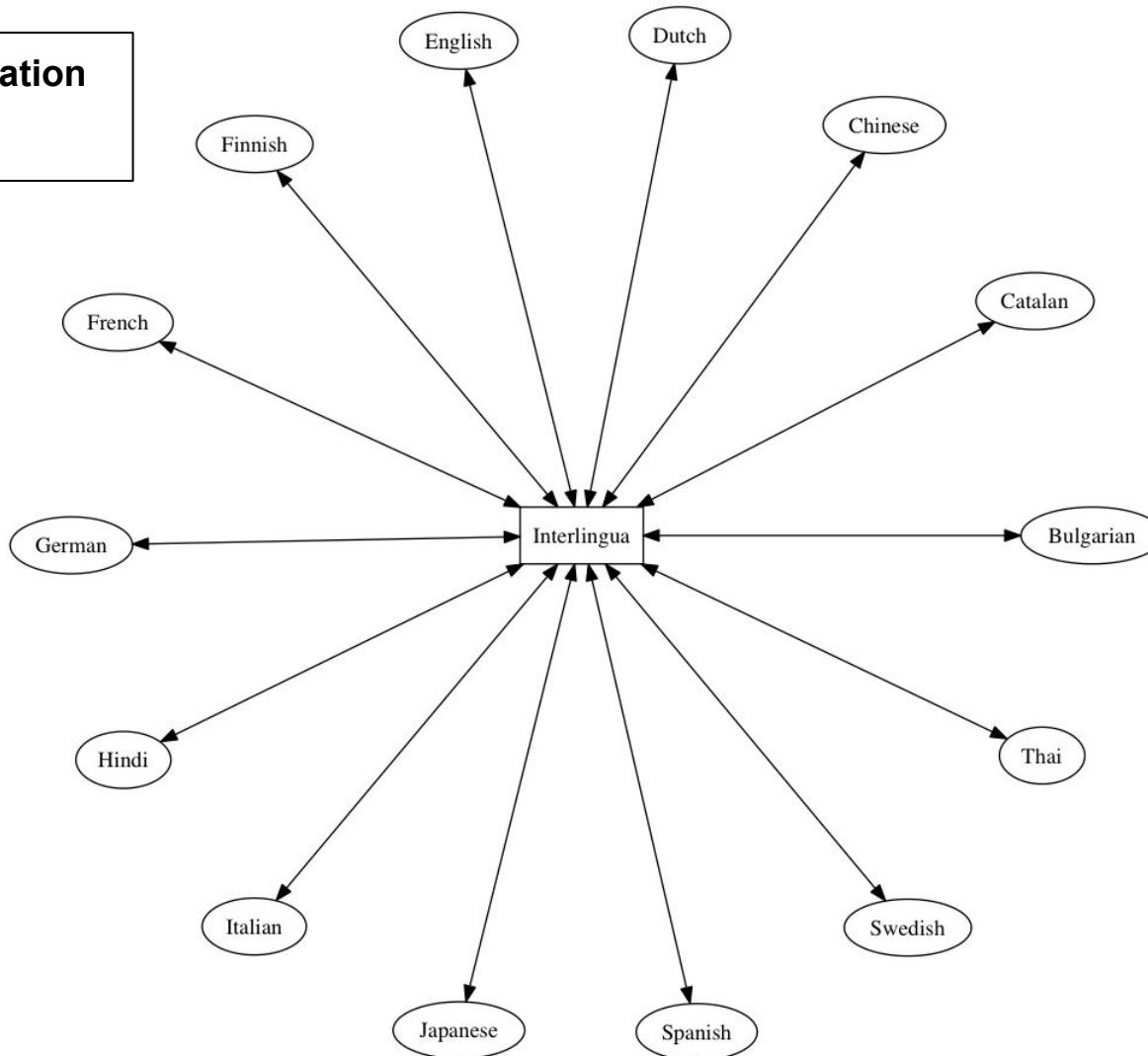
- multilingual
- reversible
- modular

```
lin
  Utts s = s ;
  UttQS s = s ;
  UttNP np = {s = np.s ! Acc} ;
  UttAdv adv = adv ;
  UttImpSg pol imp = {s = pol.s ++ imp.s ! pol.isTrue} ;

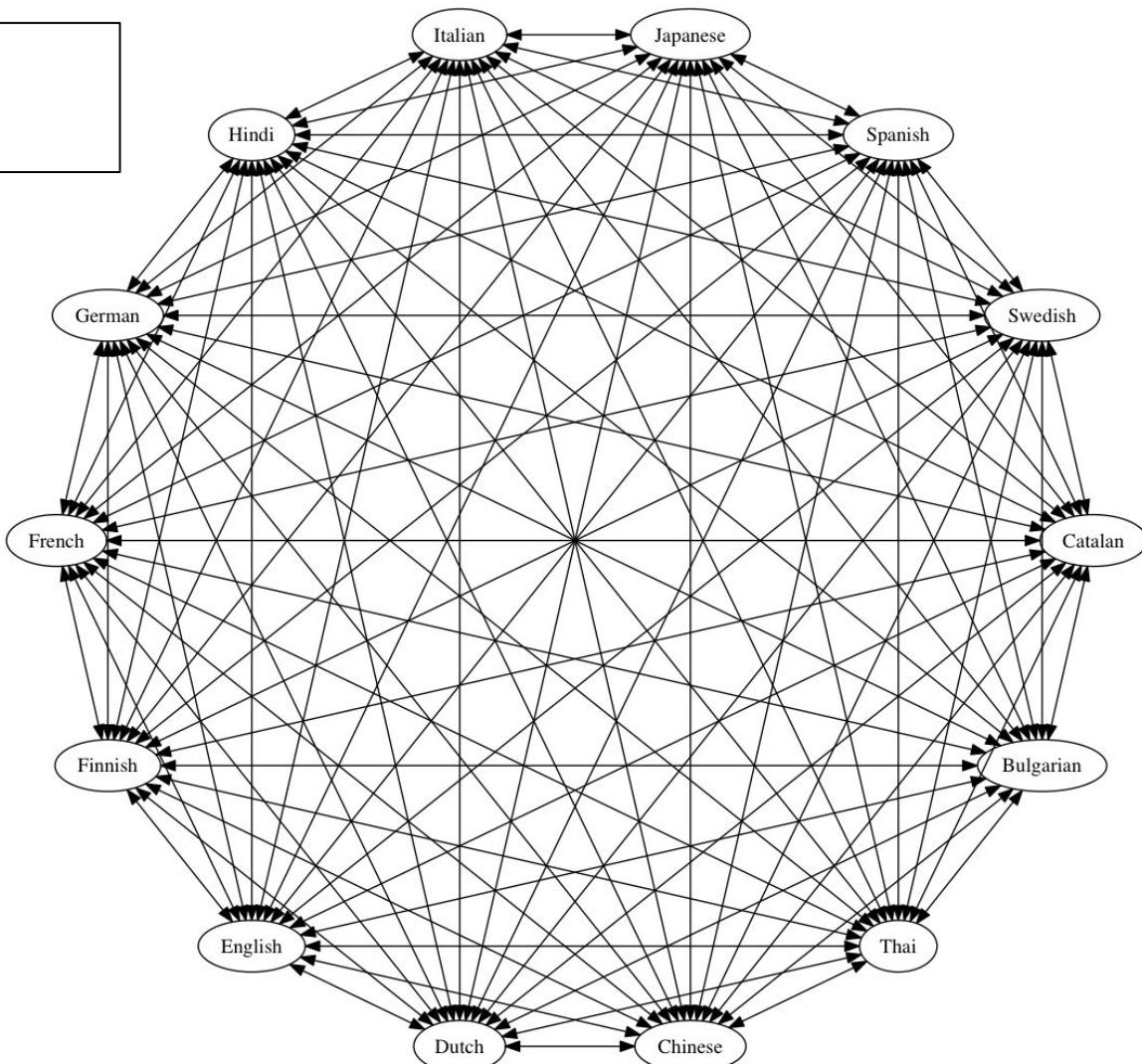
  UseCl temp pol cl =
    let clt = cl.verb ! pol.isTrue ! temp.isPres
    in {
      s = pol.s ++ temp.s ++    --- needed for parsing
      cl.subj ++
      clt.fin ++
      negation pol.isTrue ++
      clt.inf ++
      cl.compl
    } ;
```

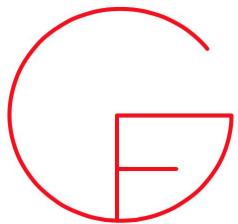
```
35   fun
36   -- Phrase
37     Utts      : S  -> Utt ;
38     UttQS    : QS -> Utt ;
39     UttNP    : NP -> Utt ;
40     UttAdv    : Adv -> Utt ;
41     UttImpSg : Pol -> Imp -> Utt ;
42
43   -- Sentence
44     UseCl    : Temp -> Pol -> Cl
45     UseQCl   : Temp -> Pol -> QCl
46     QuestCl  : Cl -> QCl ;
47     PredVP   : NP -> VP -> Cl ;
48     ImpVP    : VP -> Imp ;
49
50   -- Verb
51     UseV     : V   -> VP ;
52     ComplV2  : V2  -> NP -> VP ;
```

Interlingual translation



Linear scale-up

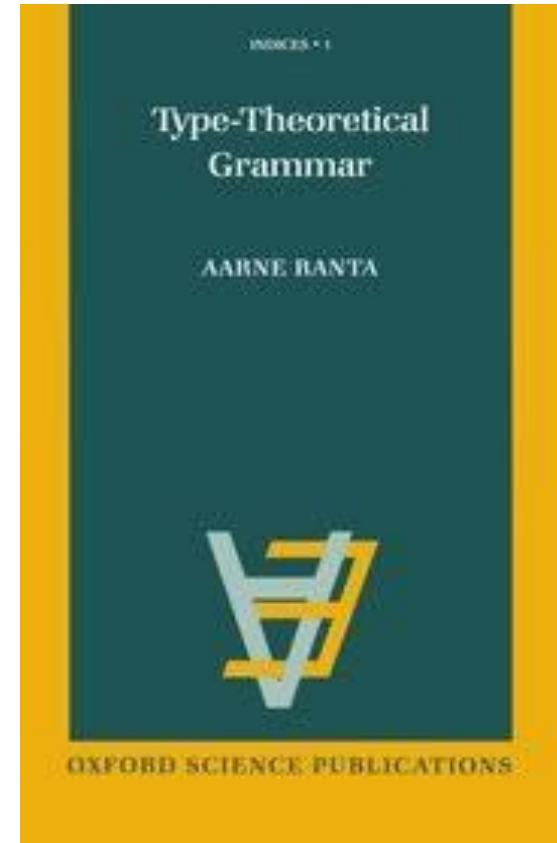
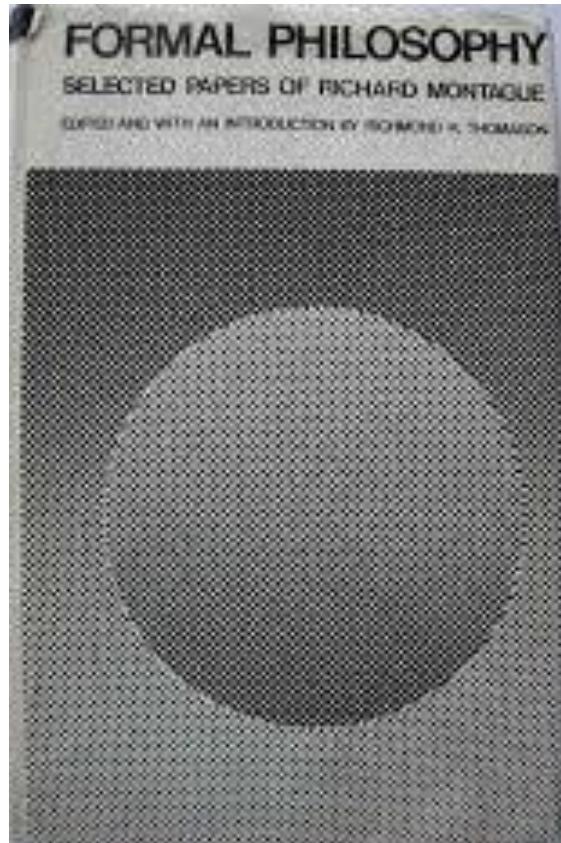
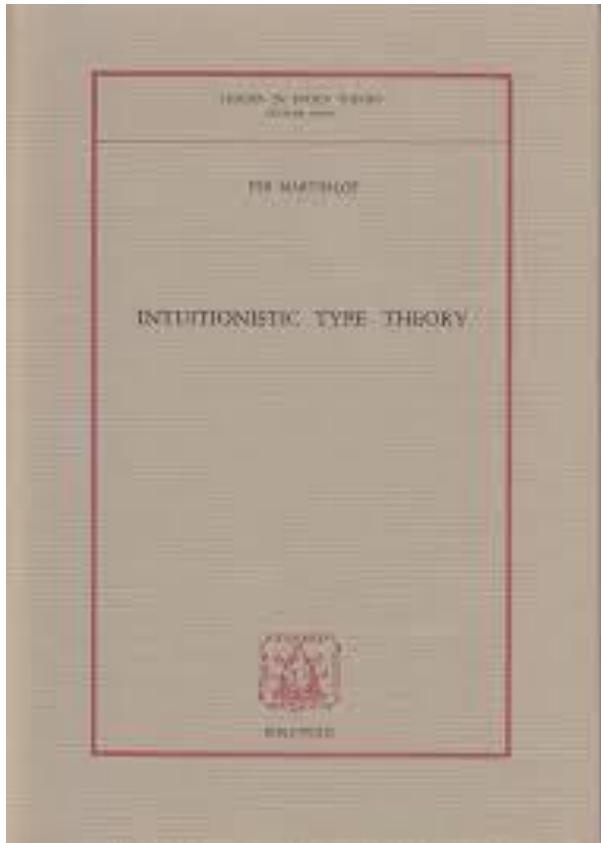




programming language

theory

Abstract syntax = Logical Framework = Type Theory



Concrete syntax = PMCFG

Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Expressivity and Complexity of the Grammatical Framework

Peter Ljunglöf

CHALMERS | GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY



Department of Computing Science
Chalmers University of Technology and Göteborg University
SE-412 96 Göteborg, Sweden

Göteborg, November 2004

PARALLEL MULTIPLE CONTEXT-FREE GRAMMARS, FINITE-STATE TRANSLATION SYSTEMS, AND POLYNOMIAL-TIME RECOGNIZABLE SUBCLASSES OF LEXICAL-FUNCTIONAL GRAMMARS

Hiroyuki Seki ^{††}
Sachiko Ando [†]
Ryuichi Nakanishi [†]
Tadao Kasami ^{††}
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puter Sciences, Faculty of Engineering Science, Osaka University
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THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

The Mechanics of the Grammatical Framework

Krasimir Angelov

ere intro-
nguages.
text-free
*Parallel multiple context-free grammars (pm-
cfg's) and multiple context-free grammars (mcfg's)
were introduced in (Kasami 1988a)(Seki 1991) as
natural extensions of cfg's. The subsystem of lin-
ear context-free rewriting systems (lcfrs') (Vijay-*

Fast Statistical Parsing with Parallel Multiple Context-Free Grammars

Krasimir Angelov and Peter Ljunglöf

University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology
Göteborg, Sweden

krasimir@chalmers.se
peter.ljunglof@cse.gu.se

Abstract

We present an algorithm for incremental
statistical parsing with Parallel Multiple

periment with novel grammar induction methods
(Maier, 2013) and to use statistical disambiguation
for hand-crafted grammars (Angelov, 2011).

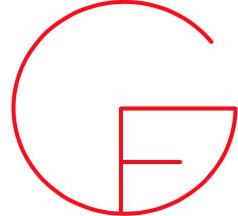
CHALMERS | GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY



Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Chalmers University of Technology and Göteborg University
SE-412 96 Göteborg
Sweden

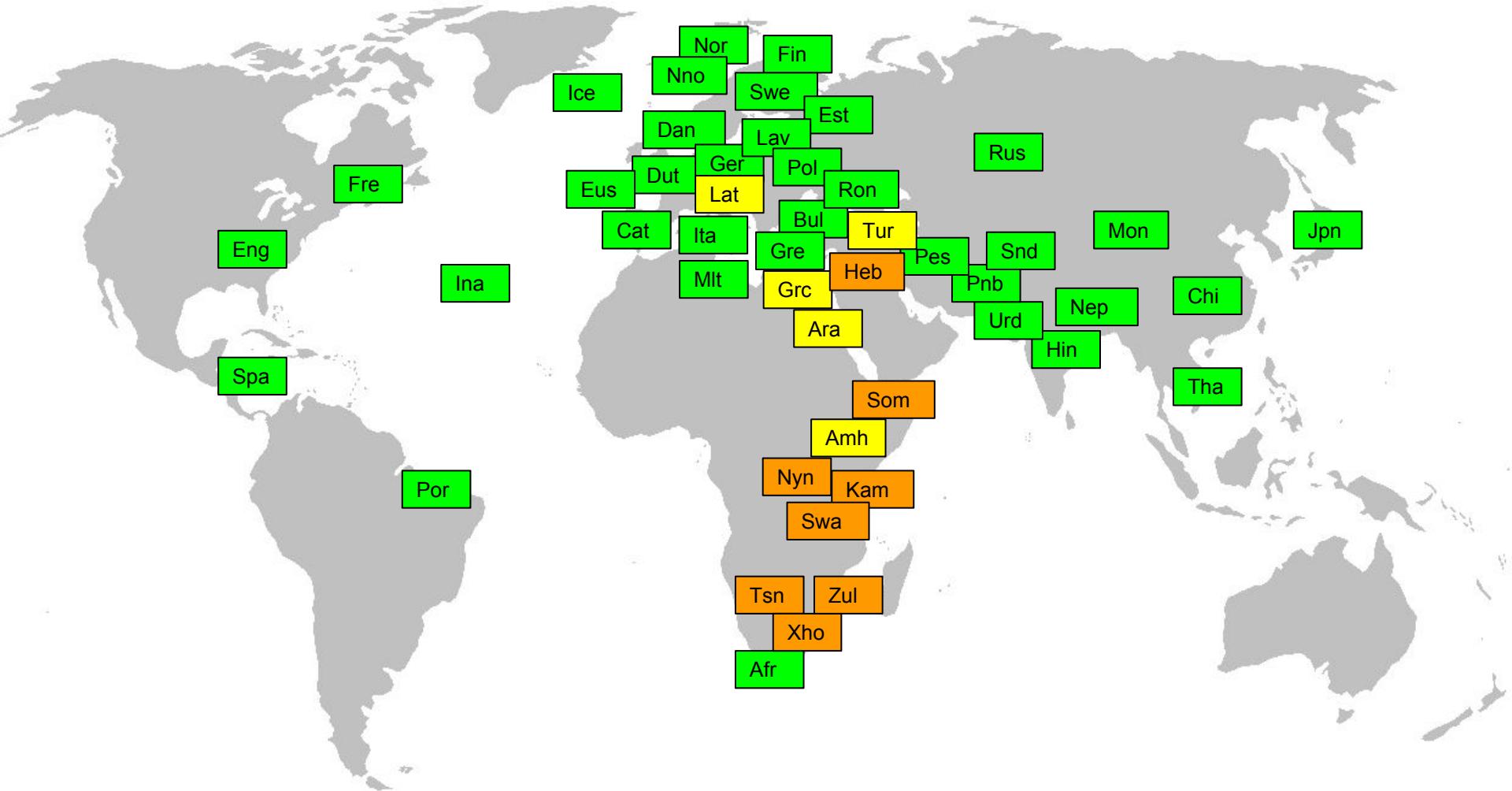
Göteborg, 2011

languages



programming language

theory

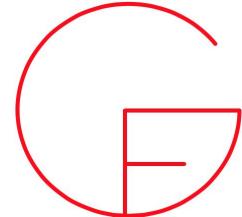


RGL = Resource Grammar Library

[http://www.grammaticalframework.org/lib/
doc/synopsis.html](http://www.grammaticalframework.org/lib/doc/synopsis.html)

mkCl	<u>NP -> V2 -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she loves him</i>	
mkCl	<u>NP -> V3 -> NP -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she sent</i>	• API: mkUtt (mkCl she_NP love_V2 he_NP)
mkCl	<u>NP -> VV -> VP -> Cl</u>	<i>she war</i>	• Afr: <i>sy het hom lief</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VS -> S -> Cl</u>	<i>she say</i>	• Ara: <i>تحبّه هي</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VQ -> QS -> Cl</u>	<i>she wor</i>	• Bul: <i>мя го обича</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VA -> A -> Cl</u>	<i>she bec</i>	• Cat: <i>ella el estima</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VA -> AP -> Cl</u>	<i>she bec</i>	• Chi: <i>她爱他</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> V2A -> NP -> A -> Cl</u>	<i>she pai</i>	• Dan: <i>hun elsker ham</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> V2A -> NP -> AP -> Cl</u>	<i>she pai</i>	• Dut: <i>zij houdt van hem</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> V2S -> NP -> S -> Cl</u>	<i>she ans</i>	• Eng: <i>she loves him</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> V2Q -> NP -> QS -> Cl</u>	<i>she ask</i>	• Est: <i>tema armastab teda</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> V2V -> NP -> VP -> Cl</u>	<i>she beg</i>	• Eus: <i>hark hura maite du</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VPSlash -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she beg</i>	• Fin: <i>hän rakastaa häntä</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> A -> Cl</u>	<i>she is o</i>	• Fre: <i>elle l'aime</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> A -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she is o</i>	• Ger: <i>sie liebt ihn</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> A2 -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she is n</i>	• Gre: <i>αντή τον αγαπά</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> AP -> Cl</u>	<i>she is v</i>	• Hin: <i>वह उस को प्यार करती है</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> NP -> Cl</u>	<i>she is th</i>	• Ice: <i>hún elskar hann</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> N -> Cl</u>	<i>she is a</i>	• Ita: <i>lei lo ama</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> CN -> Cl</u>	<i>she is a</i>	• Jpn: <i>彼女は彼を愛する</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> Adv -> Cl</u>	<i>she is h</i>	• Lav: <i>viņa viņu mīl</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> VP -> Cl</u>	<i>she alw</i>	• Mlt: <i>hi thobbu</i>
mkCl	<u>N -> Cl</u>	<i>there is</i>	• Mon: <i>тынчий тынчийг хайлладаг нь</i>
mkCl	<u>CN -> Cl</u>	<i>there is</i>	• Nep: <i>उनी उलाइ माया गाँठिन्</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> Cl</u>	<i>there ar</i>	• Nno: <i>ho elskar han</i>
mkCl	<u>NP -> RS -> Cl</u>	<i>it is she</i>	• Nor: <i>hun elsker ham</i>

languages



programming language

community

theory

Grammatical Framework core: compiler, shell & runtimes <http://www.grammaticalframework.org/>

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4 branches

2 releases

28 contributors

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krangelov expose PGF and Concr for FFI

Latest commit abf3911 12 hours ago

Grammatical Framework's Resource Grammar Library (RGL) <http://www.grammaticalframework.org/>

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2 releases

33 contributors

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inariksit Merge pull request #86 from inariksit/arabic ...

Latest commit 01c83a8 16 hours ago

<https://github.com/GrammaticalFramework>

Secure | https://groups.google.com/forum/#!members/gf-dev

Search for members

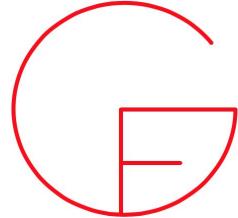
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<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/gf-dev>

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tools

The GF Shell

```
Aarnes-MacBook-Pro:resource aarne$ gf
```

```
      *   *   *
      *           *
      *
      *
      *           *   *   *   *   *
      *           *
      *           *
      *           *   *   *   *   *
      *           *
      *           *
      *           *
```

```
This is GF version 3.9.
Built on darwin/x86_64 with ghc-8.0, flags: interrupt server
License: see help -license.
```

```
Languages:
```

```
> i english/MiniLangEng.gf somali/MiniLangSom.gf portuguese/MiniLangPor.gf
- compiling abstract/MiniLang.gf...    write file abstract/MiniLang.gfo
- compiling english/MiniLangEng.gf...  write file english/MiniLangEng.gfo
- compiling somali/MiniLangSom.gf...   write file somali/MiniLangSom.gfo
- compiling portuguese/MiniLangPor.gf... write file portuguese/MiniLangPor.gfo
linking ... OK
```

```
Languages: MiniLangEng MiniLangPor MiniLangSom
```

```
83 msec
```

```
MiniLang> gr -cat=S -tr | l
```

```
UseCl TAnt PNeg (PredVP (DetCN aPl_Det (UseN book_N)) (ComplV2 read_V2 (UsePron youPl_Pron)))
```

```
books have not read you
```

```
uns livros não leem vocês
```

```
büugag &+ ma ay idin akhriyaan
```

The GF Cloud



GF Cloud Service

Web Applications

- [Minibar](#) (word-completing translation tool)
- [Syntax Editor](#) (for building and manipulating abstract syntax trees)
- [Translation Quiz](#)
- [GF online editor for simple multilingual grammars](#)
- [Simple Translation Tool](#) (bilingual document editor)
- [Wide Coverage Translation Demo](#)

APIs for embedded applications

Haskell runtime

C runtime

- Java bindings
- Python bindings
- JavaScript bindings

Android

iOS

Before you use the Python binding you need to import the pgf module.

```
>>> import pgf
```

Once you have the module imported, you can use the `dir` and `help` functions available in the object:

```
>>> dir(pgf)
```

`help` is a little bit more advanced and it tries to produce more human readable output:

```
>>> help(pgf)
```

A grammar is loaded by calling the method `readPGF`:

```
>>> gr = pgf.readPGF("App12.pgf")
```

From the grammar you can query the set of available languages. It is accessed via `pgf.Concr` which represents the language. For example the following will return the English grammar:

```
>>> eng = gr.languages["AppEng"]
>>> print(eng)
<pgf.Concr object at 0x7f7dfa4471d0>
```

Parsing

All language specific services are available as methods of the class `pgf.Concr`.

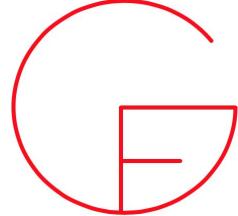
```
>>> i = eng.parse("this is a small theatre")
```

This gives you an iterator which can enumerate all possible abstract trees.

```
>>> p,e = i.next()
```

applications

languages



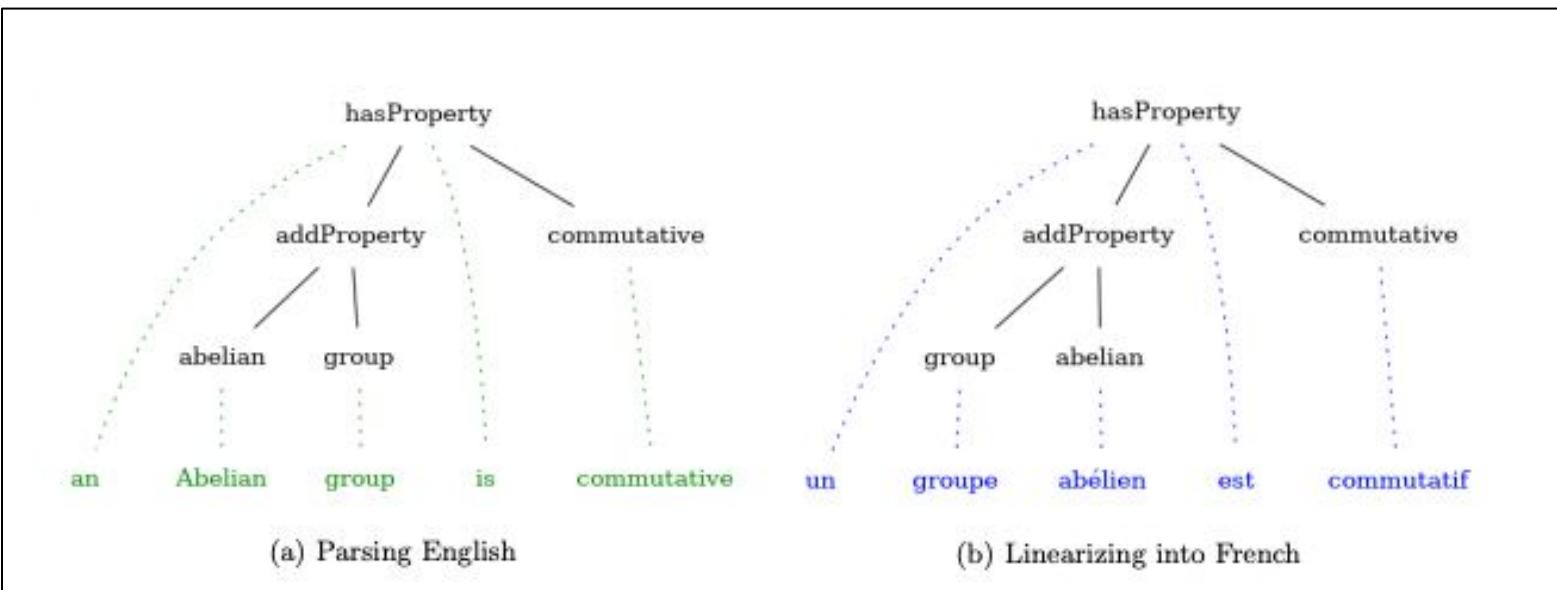
programming language

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tools

Controlled Natural Language translation



Controlled Natural Language translation

SU Ambulans digital Grammars
Language technology to rely on.

The image displays three side-by-side screenshots of a mobile application interface, likely for medical communication, showing controlled Natural Language Translation (NLP) across four languages: French, Swedish, Finnish, and Romanian.

Left Column (French to Other Languages):

- French (Input):
 - Est-ce que le Patient est enceinte... ?
 - Est-ce que les eaux ont été... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient est allergique... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a du diabète... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a de la fièvre... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a eu des douleurs... ?
 - Depuis combien de temps est-elle enceinte... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a mal à l'estomac... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a mal à l'abdomen... ?
 - Est-ce que son abdomen saigne... ?
 - Quels médicaments prend le Patient... ?
 - *quand et depuis combien de temps le Patient prend-il... ?
 - Est-ce que vous prenez de l'alcool... ?
 - Est-ce que vous avez pris de l'alcool... ?
 - Est-ce que le Patient a bu... ?
- Swedish (Output):
 - Är PATIENTEN gravid/... ?
 - Har vattnet gått/... ?
 - Är PATIENTEN allergisk mot nötter/... ?
 - Har PATIENTEN diabetes/... ?
 - Har PATIENTEN feber/... ?
 - Har PATIENTEN haft diabetes/... ?
 - Hur länge har PATIENTEN varit gravid/... ?
 - Har PATIENTEN ont i hjärtat/... ?
 - Har PATIENTEN ont i buken/... ?
 - Blöder PATIENTEN i buken/... ?
 - Vilka läkemedel tar PATIENTEN/... ?
 - *när och för hur länge sedan
 - Tar du alkohol/... ?
 - Har du tagit alkohol/... ?
 - Kan PATIENTEN gå/... ?
- Finnish (Output):
 - Onko Potilas raskaana/... ?
 - Onko vesi mennyt/... ?
 - Onko Potilas allerginen pähkinöille/... ?
 - Onko Potilaalla diabetes/... ?
 - Onko Potilaalla kuumetta/... ?
 - Onko Potilaalla ollut diabetes/... ?
 - Kuinka kauan Potilas on ollut raskaana/... ?
 - Onko Potilaalla kipua sydämessä/... ?
 - Onko Potilaalla kipua vatsassa/... ?
 - Tuleeko Potilaalta vatsasta verta/... ?
 - Mitä lääkkeitä Potilas ottaa/... ?
 - *milloin ja mistä lähtien
 - Nautitko sinä alkoholia/... ?
 - Oletko sinä nauttinut alkoholia/... ?
 - Voiko Potilas kävellä/... ?
- Romanian (Output):
 - Pacientul este însărcinată/... ?
 - Apa s-a rupt/... ?
 - Pacientul are alergie la nuci/... ?
 - Pacientul are diabet/... ?
 - Pacientul are febră/... ?
 - Pacientul a avut diabet/... ?
 - De cât timp este Pacientul însărcinată/... ?
 - Pacientul are dureri la inimă/... ?
 - Pacientul are dureri la abdomen/... ?
 - Abdomenul său săngerează/... ?
 - Ce medicamente ia Pacientul/... ?
 - *când și de cât timp
 - Dumneavoastră luați alcool/... ?
 - Dumneavoastră ati luat alcool/... ?
 - Pacientul poate să meargă/... ?
- Arabic (Output):
 - آيا مريض ح... ؟
 - آيا كيسه ي آ... ؟
 - آيا مريض ح... ؟
 - آيا مريض د... ؟
 - آيا مريض ت... ؟
 - آيا مريض د... ؟
 - چند وقته مر... ؟
 - آيا مريض در... ؟
 - آيا مريض در... ؟
 - آيا مريض ح... ؟
 - آيا مشروبات اللكي مصرف مى كنى/... ؟
 - آيا مشروبات اللكي مصرف كرده اي/... ؟
 - آيا مريض مى تواند که راه برود/... ؟

Conceptual authoring

PHRASOMATIC Built with G Grammatical Framework » Random sentence

Phrasebook Numbers to Words

What is somebody's name?
Somebody's name is...
How old is someone?
Someone's age is...
Someone loves someone
Someone is married
Someone has children
Someone lives somewhere
Someone wants to go somewhere
Someone is somewhere
How far is something?
How far is something from somewhere?

Some place is open
Some place is closed
Someone wants some food
Someone likes some food
Someone has a table
Someone has a room
How much does something cost?
Something costs...
Someone is hungry
Someone is thirsty
Someone is tired
Someone is scared
Someone is ill
Someone is ready
Someone speaks a language
Someone understands
Someone knows

English Is the disco open? ⓘ
Bulgarian ► Дискотеката е ли отворена?
Catalan ► La discoteca està oberta? ⓘ
Danish ► Har diskoteket åbent? ⓘ
Dutch ► Is de disco geopend? ⓘ
Finnish ► Onko diskon avoinna? ⓘ
French ► Est-ce que la discothèque est ouverte? ⓘ
German ► Ist die Disco geöffnet? ⓘ
Hindi ► क्या डिस्को खुला है?
Italian ► La discoteca è aperta? ⓘ
Latvian ► Vai diskotēka ir atvērta?
Norwegian ► Er diskoteket åpent? ⓘ
Persian ► آیا دیسکو باز است
Polish ► Czy dyskoteka jest otwarta? ⓘ
Romanian ► Discoteca este deschisă?
Russian ► Дискотека открыта? ⓘ
Spanish ► ¿La discoteca está abierta? ⓘ
Swedish ► Är diskoteket öppet? ⓘ
Thai ► ດີລ້າໂກ້ ເປີດ ໄທນ
Urdu ► کا ڈسکو کھلا بے

What place are we talking about? disco (no superlative)
How do you want to phrase it? statement question negation
Advanced options Use reported speech ("I know that...")
Link to this sentence »

PQuestion /OPron /PronOpen /ThePlace Disco)))

<http://www.phrasomatic.net/>

Wide-coverage translation



Multilingual concept analysis



9 results for "subject"

English	German	French	Italian	Spanish
be subject to X	X unterliegen	être soumise à X	essere sottoposta a X	ser sujet a X
be subject to X	X unterstehen	être placée sous les ordres de X	sottostare X	ser sujet a X
be subject to X	X unterworfen sein	faire l' objet de X	essere soggiogata a X	ser sujet a X
person subject to law	Rechtsunterworfene	justiciable	persona soggetta alla legge	persona sujet a la ley
subject	betroffen	concerné	soggetto	sujeto
subject	Gegenstand	sujet	soggetto	objeto
subject-matter	Gegenstand	objet	oggetto	objeto
subject to X	vorbehaltlich X	sous réserve de X	soggetto a X	siempre que se den X
subject to X	fallend unter X	soumis à X	soggetto a X	interesados a X

Natural Language Generation

UpdateOrderCommonChangeInProcessUnitTS
TSPartialOp

archTrackingData!? : optional ArchTrackingData
order!? : ORDER

archTrackingData!? = nil \Rightarrow wsInProcessUnit' = wsInProcessUnit
archTrackingData!? \neq nil

\wedge (the archTrackingData!?).trackUnit = undefinedUnitId \Rightarrow
wsInProcessUnit' = {order!?} \triangleleft wsInProcessUnit
archTrackingData!? \neq nil

\wedge (the archTrackingData!?).trackUnit \neq undefinedUnitId \Rightarrow
wsInProcessUnit' = wsInProcessUnit \oplus
{order!? \mapsto (the archTrackingData!?).trackUnit }

If the tracking data is not available,
then the unit in process will not change.
If the tracking data is available, then

- if the track unit is undefined, then this order is removed from the set of orders in process.
- if the track unit is well-defined, then the order is related to the track unit in the set of orders in process.

Language learning



Question answering

3.6 Relative Clause

Below are examples of common rules building relative clauses in the GQA grammar. Words belonging to elements of relative clauses are in square brackets:

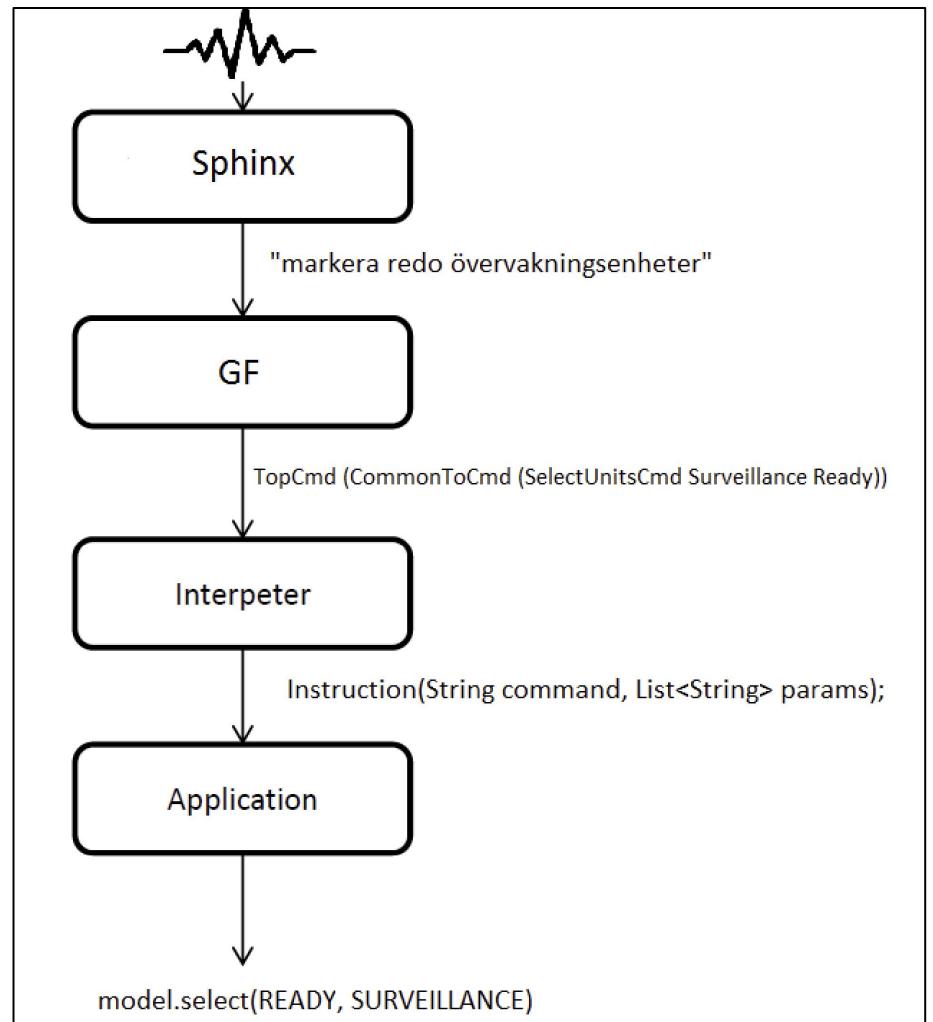
- *who/that/which + verb phrase*
WhoVP_relcl : VPChunk -> RelCl
Who are the people who [influenced the writers of Evenor]?
- *whose + property + is/are + entity*
WhosePropIsX_relcl : Property -> Entity -> RelCl
What is the city whose [mayor] is [Giorgos Kaminis]?
- *whose + property + verb phrase*
WhosePropVP_relcl : Property -> VPChunk -> RelCl
List the movies whose [editors] [are born in London].
- *where + entity + verb phrase*
WhereXVP_relcl : Entity -> VPChunk -> RelCl
Where was the battle fought where [2nd Foreign Infantry Regiment] [participated]?

3.7 Complex Entity

Some complex constructions can perform the grammatical functions of entities. The most important of them in the GQA grammar are:

- homogeneous simple entities connected with the conjunction *and*. They are built through the rule:
EntityAndEntity : Entity -> Entity -> Entity ;
so that the corresponding branch of the tree for the question *In which team did Dave Bing and Ron Reed start their basketball career?* looks like:
EntityAndEntity (twoWordEnt "Dave" "Bing") (twoWordEnt "Ron" "Reed"),
- a property of an entity:
PropOfEnt_to_Entity : Property -> Entity -> Entity
What is the alma mater of the successor of F. A. Little, Jr.?
PropOfEnt_to_Entity successor_0 (fourWordEnt "F." "A." "Little," "Jr.")
- a simple entity followed by some property:
EntProp_to_Entity : Entity -> Property -> Entity
Name Ivanpah Solar power facility owner.
EntProp_to_Entity (fourWordEnt "Ivanpah" "Solar" "power" "facility") owner_0.
- a class with a relative clause:
Class_to_Ent : ClassChunk -> RelCl -> Entity

Dialogue systems

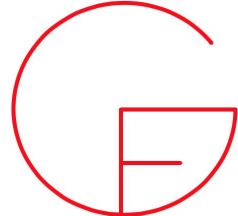


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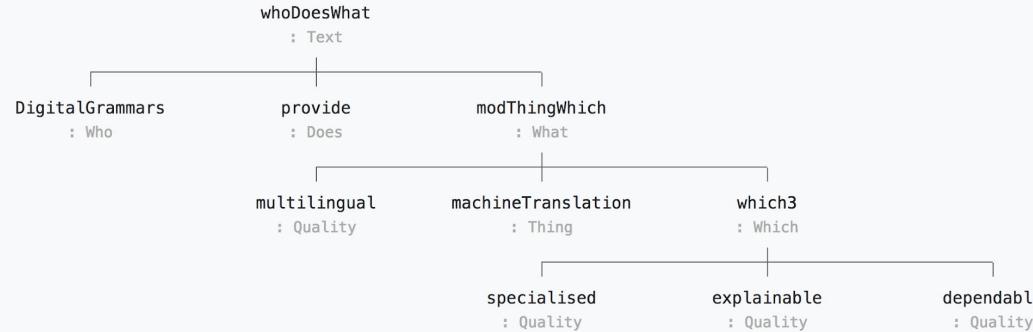
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digital Grammars

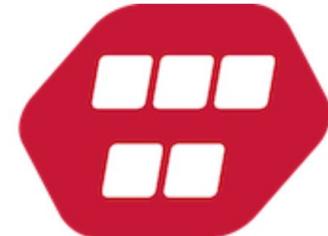
Language technology to rely on.

 More languages  Show semantics



Digital Grammars provides multilingual machine translation that is specialised, explainable and dependable.

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Build bots instead of Apps and utilize contextual knowledge over complete dialogues.



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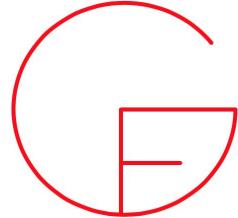
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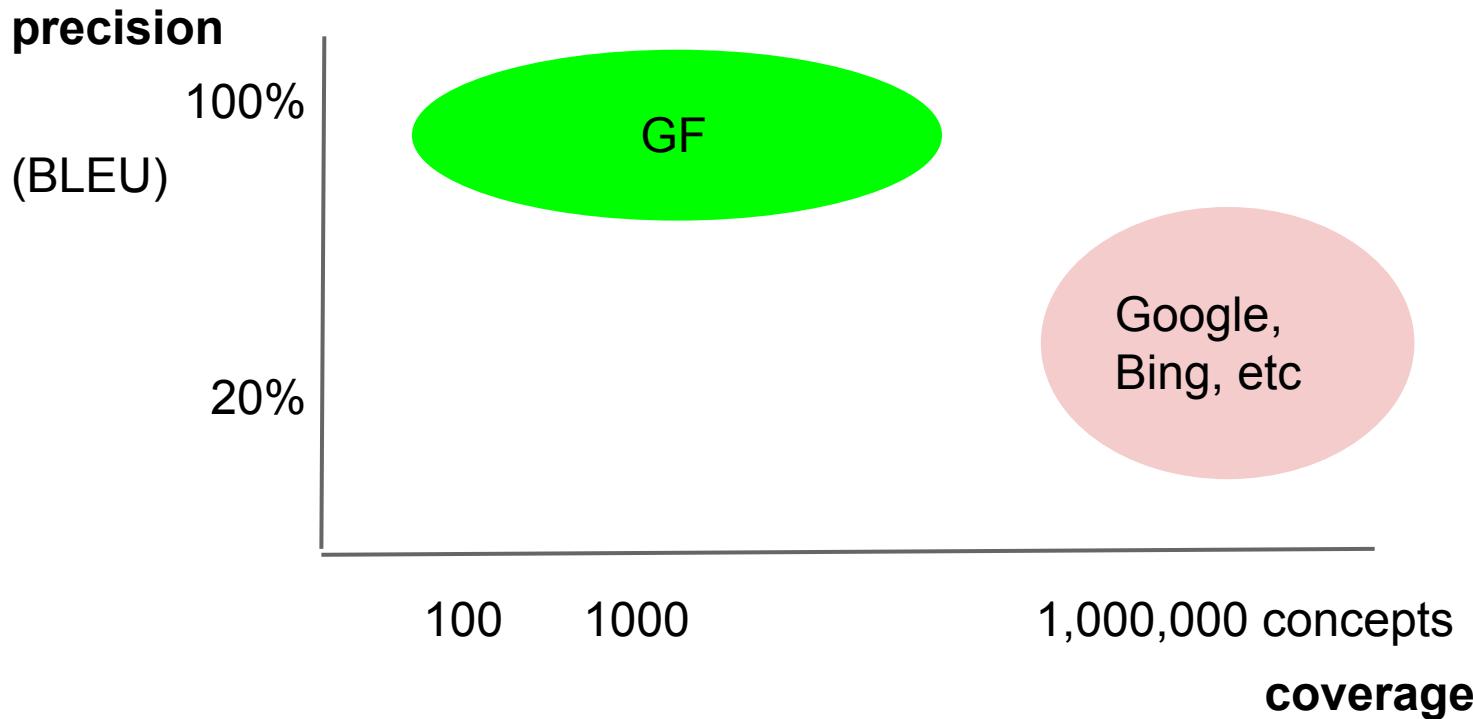
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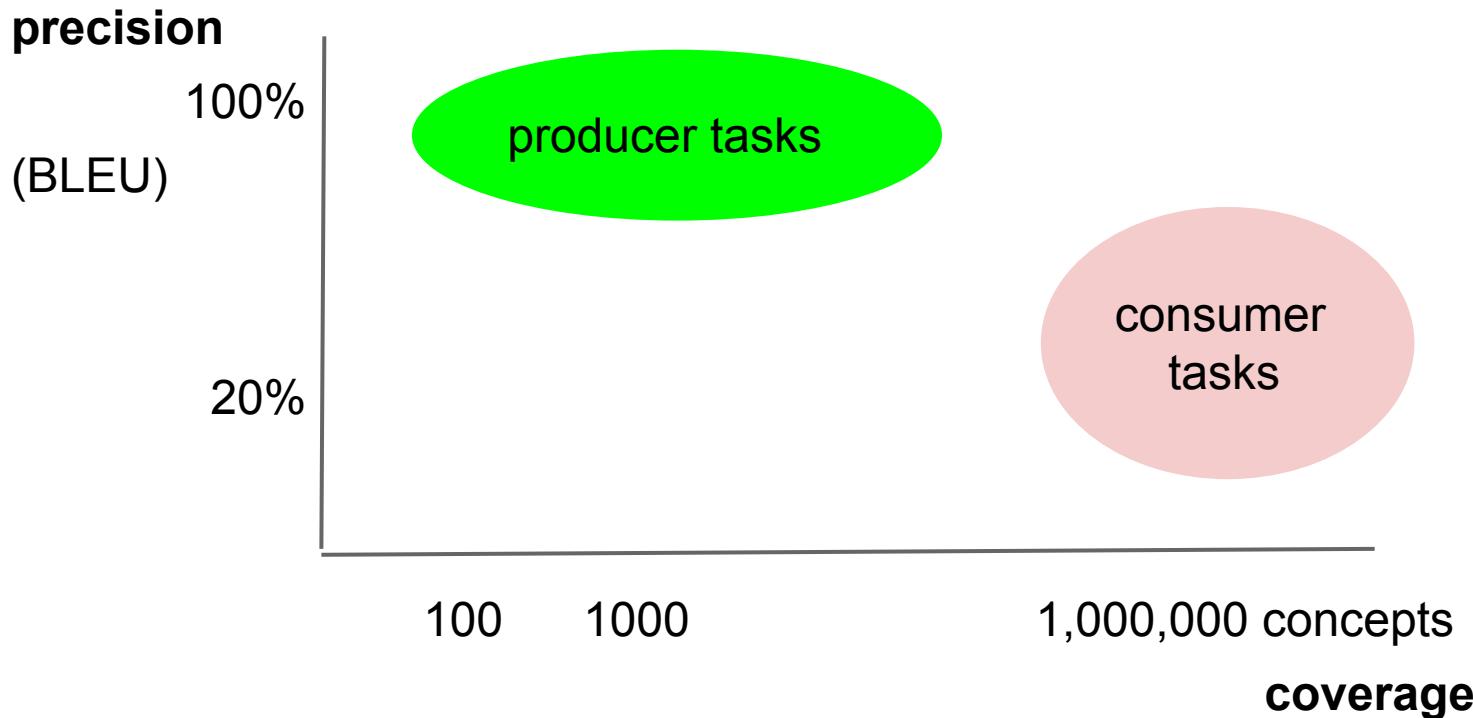
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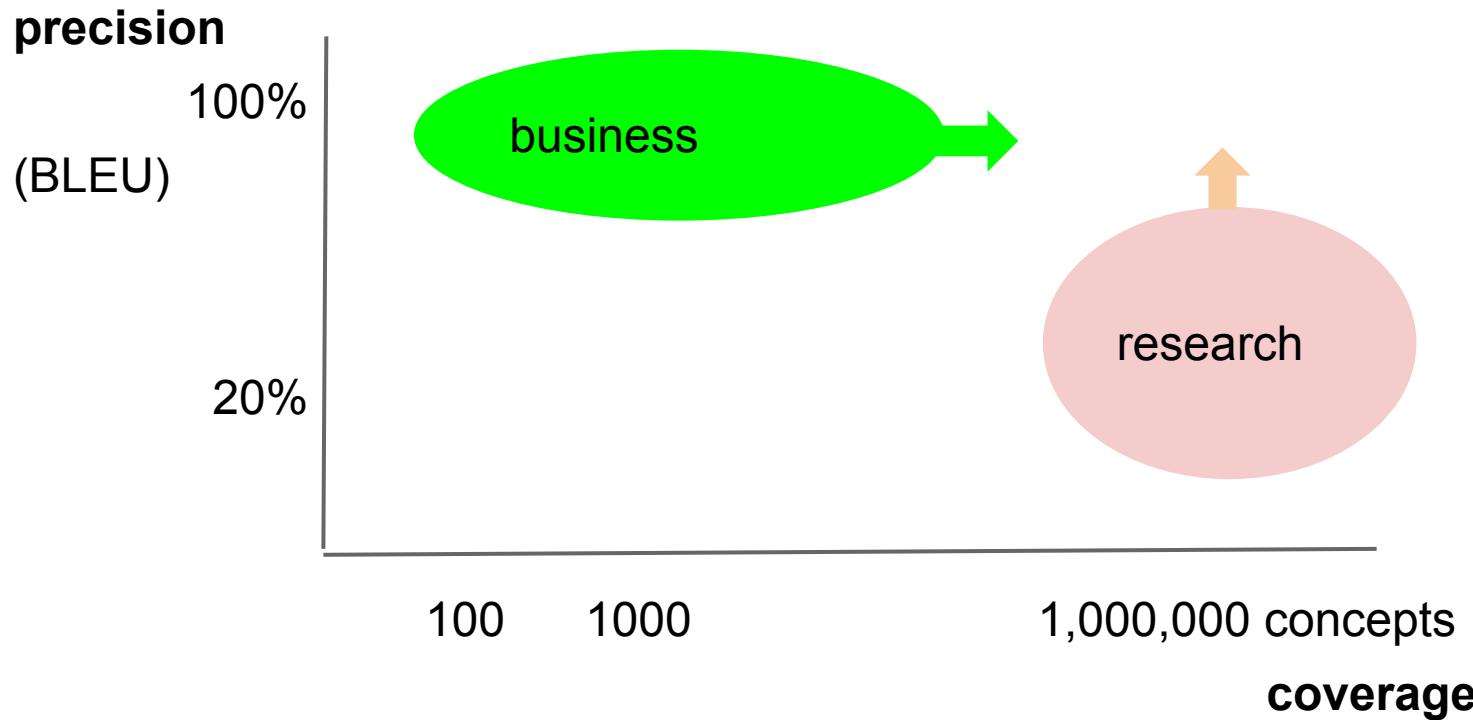
Precision vs. coverage



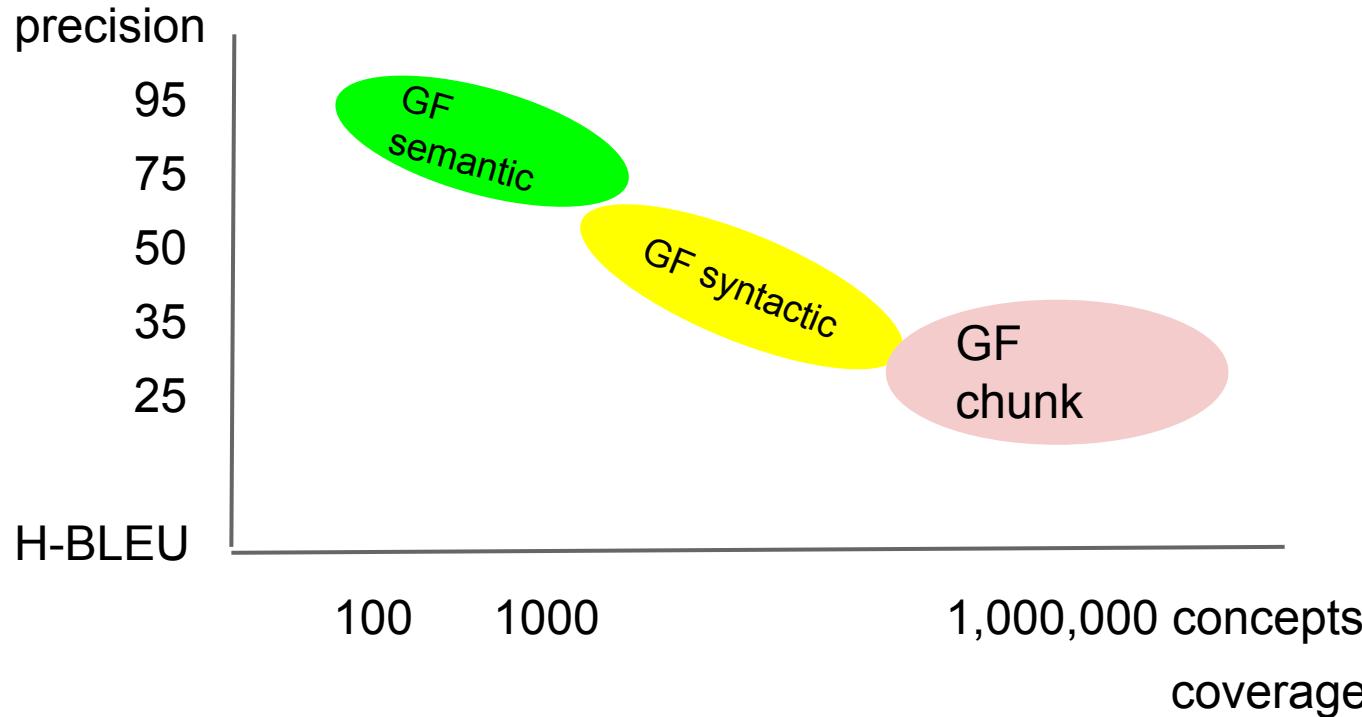
Producer vs. consumer



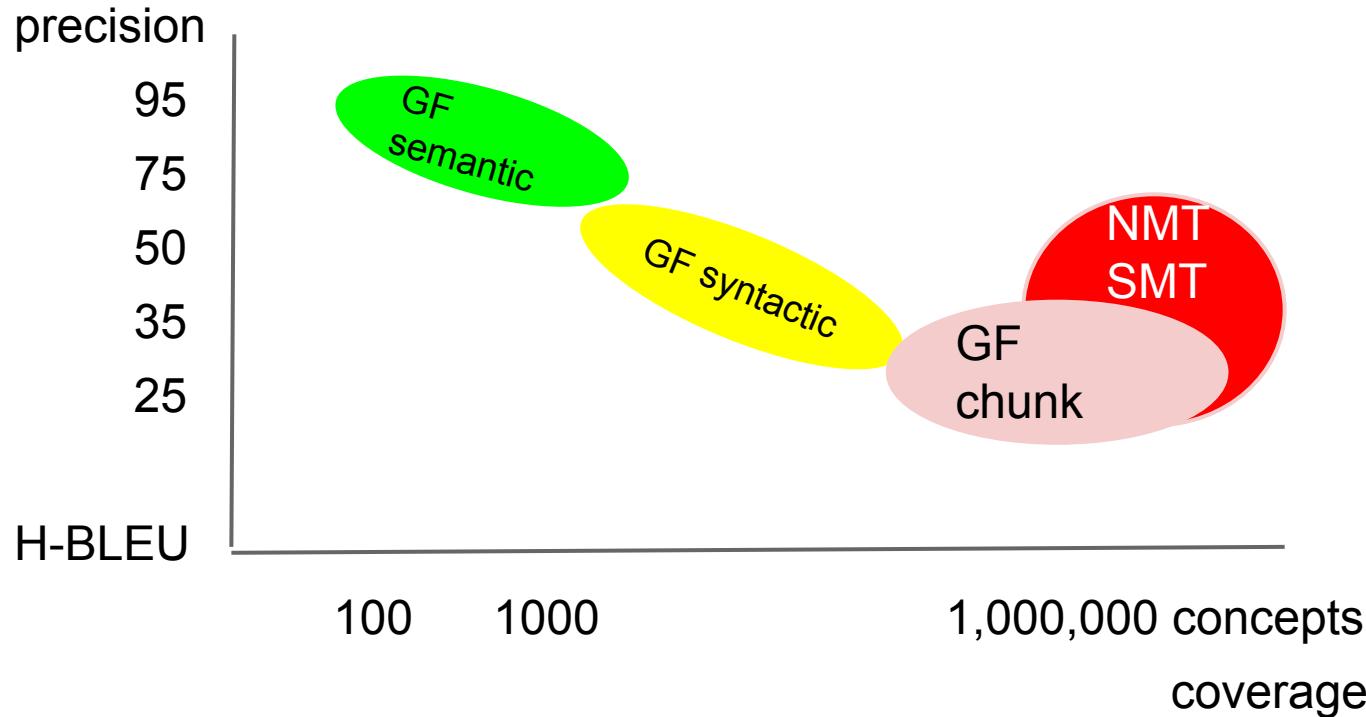
Business vs. research



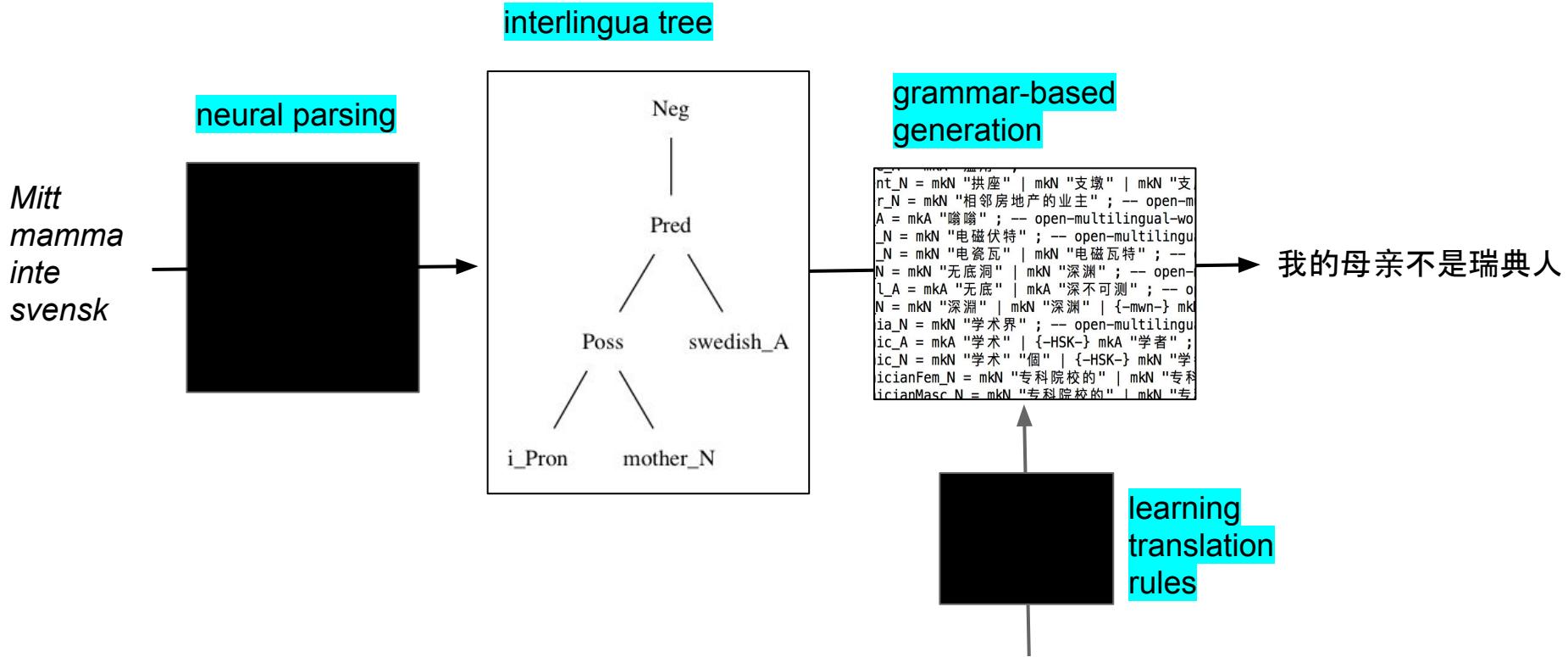
Graceful degradation



Graceful degradation ?



GF + black box machine learning

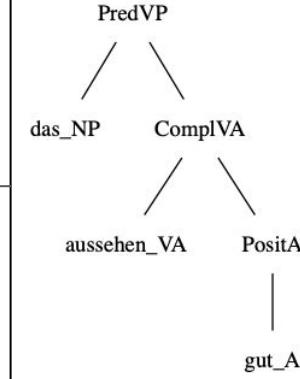


Data augmentation with grammar

neural translation

This screenshot shows a neural translation interface. At the top, there are language selection dropdowns for 'Hindi', 'Swedish', 'English', 'Detect language', 'English', 'Finnish', 'German', and a 'Translate' button. Below these, the English sentence 'This looks good.' is displayed in a box, and its German translation 'Das sieht gut aus.' is shown in another box. A small checkmark icon is next to the German sentence.

parsing



grammar-based generation

MIndic Cond Simul Neg Main : das würde nicht gut aussehen
MIndic Cond Simul Neg Inv : würde das nicht gut aussehen
MIndic Cond Simul Neg Sub : das nicht gut aussehen würde
MIndic Cond Anter Pos Main : das würde gut ausgesehen haben
MIndic Cond Anter Pos Inv : würde das gut ausgesehen haben
MIndic Cond Anter Pos Sub : das gut ausgesehen haben würde
MIndic Cond Anter Neg Main : das würde nicht gut ausgesehen haben
MIndic Cond Anter Neg Inv : würde das nicht gut ausgesehen haben
MIndic Cond Anter Neg Sub : das nicht gut ausgesehen haben würde
MConjunct Pres Simul Pos Main : das sehe gut aus
MConjunct Pres Simul Pos Inv : sehe das gut aus
MConjunct Pres Simul Pos Sub : das gut ausschehe
MConjunct Pres Simul Neg Main : das sehe nicht gut aus
MConjunct Pres Simul Neg Inv : sehe das nicht gut aus
MConjunct Pres Simul Neg Sub : das nicht gut ausschehe
MConjunct Pres Anter Pos Main : das habe gut ausgesehen
MConjunct Pres Anter Pos Inv : habe das gut ausgesehen
MConjunct Pres Anter Pos Sub : das gut ausgesehen habe
MConjunct Pres Anter Neg Main : das habe nicht gut ausgesehen
MConjunct Pres Anter Neg Inv : habe das nicht gut ausgesehen
MConjunct Pres Anter Neg Sub : das nicht gut ausgesehen habe
MConjunct Past Simul Pos Main : das sähe gut aus
MConjunct Past Simul Pos Inv : sähe das gut aus
MConjunct Past Simul Pos Sub : das gut aussähe
MConjunct Past Simul Neg Main : das sähe nicht gut aus
MConjunct Past Simul Neg Inv : sähe das nicht gut aus
MConjunct Past Simul Neg Sub : das nicht gut aussähe
MConjunct Past Anter Pos Main : das hätte gut ausgesehen

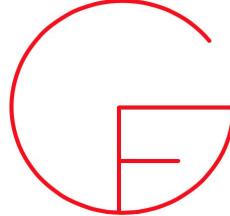
Pres Anter (CNeg False) (ODir False) : this has not looked good
Pres Anter (CNeg False) (ODir True) : this's not looked good
Pres Anter (CNeg False) OQuest : has this not looked good
Pres Anter (CNeg True) (ODir False) : this hasn't looked good
Pres Anter (CNeg True) (ODir True) : this's not looked good
Pres Anter (CNeg True) OQuest : hasn't this looked good
Past Simul CPos (ODir False) : this looked good
Past Simul CPos (ODir True) : this looked good
Past Simul CPos OQuest : did this look good
Past Simul (CNeg False) (ODir False) : this did not look good
Past Simul (CNeg False) (ODir True) : this did not look good
Past Simul (CNeg True) OQuest : did this not look good
Past Simul (CNeg True) (ODir False) : this didn't look good
Past Simul (CNeg True) (ODir True) : this didn't look good
Past Simul (CNeg True) OQuest : didn't this look good
Past Anter CPos (ODir False) : this had looked good
Past Anter CPos (ODir True) : this'd looked good
Past Anter CPos OQuest : had this looked good
Past Anter (CNeg False) (ODir False) : this had not looked good
Past Anter (CNeg False) (ODir True) : this'd not looked good
Past Anter (CNeg False) OQuest : had this not looked good
Past Anter (CNeg True) (ODir False) : this hadn't looked good
Past Anter (CNeg True) (ODir True) : this'd not looked good
Past Anter (CNeg True) OQuest : hadn't this looked good
Fut Simul CPos (ODir False) : this will look good
Fut Simul CPos (ODir True) : this'll look good
Fut Simul CPos OQuest : will this look good
Fut Simul (CNeg False) (ODir False) : this will not look good
Fut Simul (CNeg False) (ODir True) : this'll not look good
Fut Simul (CNeg False) OQuest : will this not look good
Fut Simul (CNeg True) (ODir False) : this won't look good

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WordNet

fun deliver_2_V : V ;	-- 01440941-v	[unchecked, post] bring to a c
fun deliver_4_V : V ;	-- 02556841-v	[unchecked] free from harm or
fun deliver_8_V : V ;	-- 02557299-v	[unchecked, religion] save fro
fun deliver_1_V2 : V2 ;	-- 00991634-v	[unchecked] deliver (a speech,
fun deliver_3_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02298282-v	[unchecked] to surrender somed
fun deliver_4_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02556841-v	[unchecked] free from harm or
fun deliver_5_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02509014-v	[unchecked] hand over to the a
fun deliver_6_V2 : V2 ;	-- 01064275-v	[unchecked, law] pass down; "d
fun deliver_7_V2 : V2 ;	-- 00991901-v	[unchecked] utter (an exclaimat
fun deliver_8_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02557299-v	[unchecked, religion] save fro
fun deliver_9_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02363326-v	[unchecked] carry out or perf
fun deliver_10_V2 : V2 ;	-- 02240011-v	[unchecked] relinquish possess
fun deliver_11_V2 : V2 ;	-- 01511711-v	[unchecked] throw or hurl from
fun deliver_12_V2 : V2 ;	-- 00056644-v	[unchecked, animals, biology]
fun deliverable_A : A ;	-- 02721174-a	[unchecked] suitable for or re
fun deliverable_N : N ;	-- 03178402-n	[unchecked] something that can
and hardware"		
fun deliverance_N : N ;	-- 00094303-n	[unchecked] recovery or preser
s"		
fun deliverer_1_N : N ;	-- 11103646-n	[unchecked, religion] a teache
nity (circa 4 BC - AD 29)		
fun deliverer_2_N : N ;	-- 10573233-n	[unchecked, person] a person w
fun deliverer_3_N : N ;	-- 10020810-n	[unchecked, commerce, person]
fun deliverer_4_N : N ;	-- 10020651-n	[unchecked, economy] a person
fun delivery_1_N : N ;	-- 00318033-n	[unchecked, commerce] the act
fun delivery_2_N : N ;	-- 07335222-n	[unchecked] the event of givin
fun delivery_3_N : N ;	-- 07085523-n	[unchecked, art, linguistics]
fun delivery_4_N : N ;	-- 01110658-n	[unchecked, economy] the volun
fun delivery_5_N : N ;	-- 00107092-n	[unchecked, baseball] the act
fun delivery_6_N : N ;	-- 00094303-n	[unchecked] recovery or preser
fun delivery_7_N : N ;	-- 00043279-n	[unchecked, anatomy, medicine]

FrameNet

Verb	Voice	Arguments	Freq.	Verb	Voice	Arguments	Freq.
V2	Act	NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubj}	277	V	Act	Adv Adv Adv NP _{nsubj}	2
V	Act	Adv NP _{nsubj}	155	V2	Act	Adv Adv NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubj}	2
V2	Pass	NP _{nsubjpass}	84	V3	Act	NP _{iobj} NP _{nsubj}	2
V2	Act	Adv NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubj}	80	VQ	Act	QS	2
V	Act	NP _{nsubj}	78	VS	Act	Adv NP _{nsubj} S	2
V2	Pass	Adv NP _{nsubjpass}	34	V2	Pass	Adv Adv NP _{nsubjpass}	2
VS	Act	NP _{nsubj} S	29	V2	Pass	Adv NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubjpass}	2
VV	Act	NP _{nsubj} VP	21	V2	Pass	NP _{dobj}	2
V2	Pass	NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubjpass}	19	V2	Act	Adv Adv NP _{dobj}	1
V2	Act	NP _{dobj}	17	V2S	Act	NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubj} S	1
V	Act	Adv Adv NP _{nsubj}	16	V2S	Act	NP _{dobj} S	1
VQ	Act	NP _{nsubj} QS	10	V2V	Act	NP _{dobj} VP	1
V2	Act	Adv NP _{dobj}	9	VS	Act	S	1
V	Act	Adv	8	VV	Act	VP	1
V2V	Act	NP _{dobj} NP _{nsubj} VP	5	V2	Pass	Adv	1
VS	Pass	S	3	VS	Pass	NP _{nsubjpass} S	1

Table 8 Syntactic valence patterns underlying the shared semantico-syntactic patterns. The order of arguments (FEs) is not taken into account.

The remaining less than 7% of the shared frame functions represent the use of other verb types – VS, VQ, V2V, V3 and V2S – for which the respective RGL constructors are applied:

mkVP : VS → S → VP

[I]_{Cognizer/NP} do [REMEMBER]vs [we did a few gigs]_{Content/S}

mkVP : VQ → QS → VP

[he]_{Cognizer/NP} [RECOGNIZED]vs [where he was]_{Phenomenon/QS}

mkVP : V2V → NP → VP → VP

[you]_{Speaker/NP} specifically [REQUEST]v2v [me]_{Addressee/NP} [to do so]_{Message/VP}

mkVP : V3 → NP → NP → VP

[you]_{Agent/NP} [DENIED]v3 [her]_{Protagonist/NP} [any life of her own]_{State_of_affairs/NP}

mkVP : V2S → NP → S → VP

[he]_{Speaker/NP} [PERSUADED]v2s [himself]_{Addressee/NP} [that they helped]_{Content/S}

Abstract Meaning Representations (AMR)

**RIGOTRIO at SemEval-2017 Task 9: Combining Machine Learning and
Grammar Engineering for AMR Parsing and Generation**

Normunds Gruzitis¹, Didzis Gosko² and Guntis Barzdins¹

¹University of Latvia, IMCS / Rainis blvd. 29, Riga, Latvia

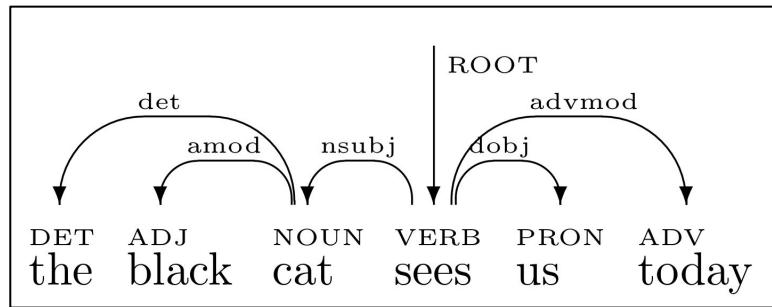
normunds.gruzitis@lumii.lv, guntis.barzdins@lumii.lv

²LETA / Marija street 2, Riga, Latvia

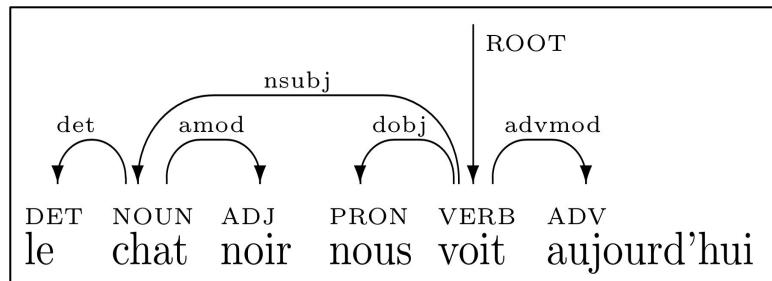
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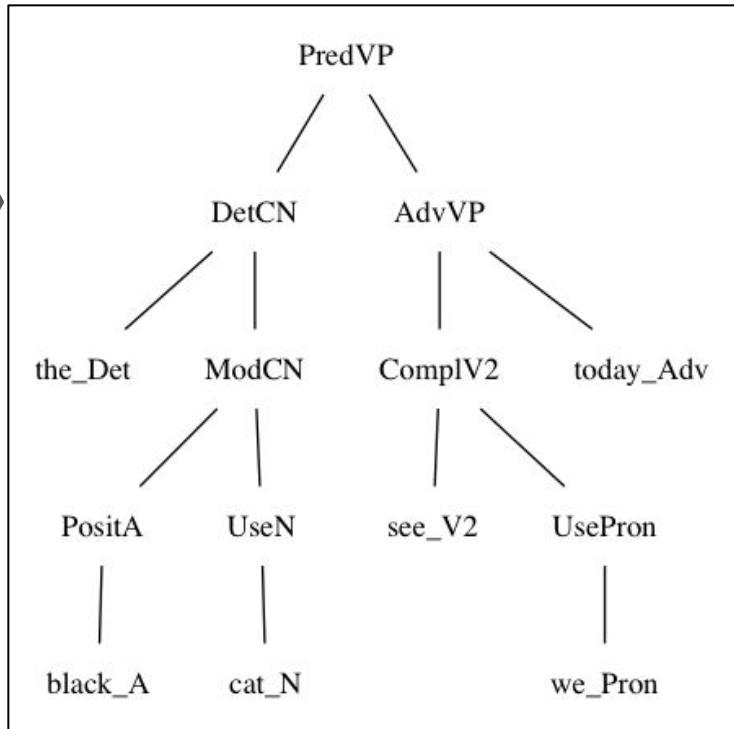
Universal Dependencies (UD)



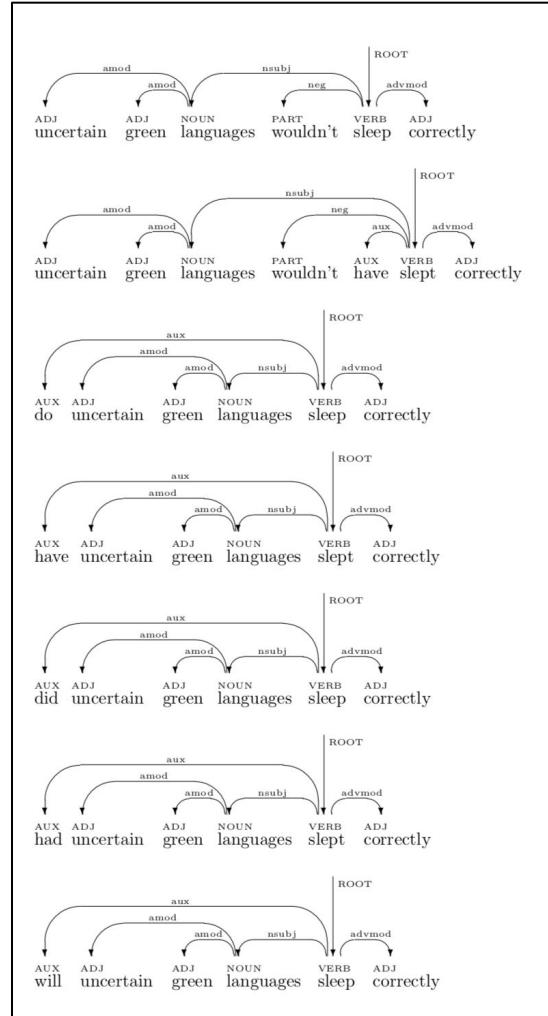
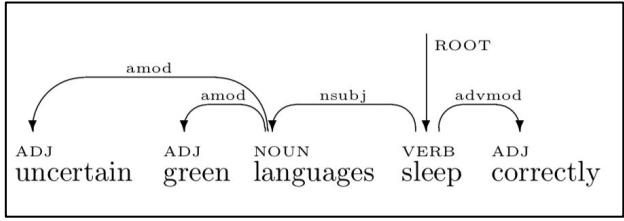
ud2gf



gf2ud



UD treebank data augmentation



Xerox LEXC

```
|Lexicon> pg -lexc -lang=Swa
Multichar_Symbols
+Sg +(VPast +g11_10 +AN +P3) +g11_6 +g11 +g9_10 +g7_8
VFut +Pl +Superl +AA +(AF +IN) +Compar +Posit +(VIImper
LEXICON Root
enemy_N+Sg:adui # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g11_10+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g11_6+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g11+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g9_10+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g7_8+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g6+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g5a_6+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g5_6+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g3_4+AN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g1_2+IN+P3):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g1_2+IN+P2):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g1_2+IN+P1):alifura # ;
swell_V+(VPast+Sg+g1_2+AN+P3):alifura # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g11_10+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g11_6+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g11+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g9_10+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g7_8+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g6+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g5a_6+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
come_V+(VPast+Sg+g5_6+AN+P3):alikuja # ;
```

Speech recognition formats

```
Doctor> pg -printer=srgs_abnf -lang=Som
#ABNF 1.0 UTF-8;
meta "description" is "Speech recognition grammar for DoctorSom";
meta "generator" is "Grammatical Framework";
root $Phrase_cat;

$Action_1 = neefi | qufaci | cabi | cuni | baarayi
           | tagi | seexn | cabi | joogi | adodan | tallaalini
           | matagi ;

$Action_10 = neeftay | qufacday | cabtay | cuntay
           | baaraysay | tagtay | seexday | cabtay | joogtay
           | adodatay | tallaalisey | matagtay ;

$Action_11 = neefnay | qufacnay | cabnay | cunnay
           | baaraynay | tagnay | seexnay | cabnay | joognay
           | adodannay | tallaalinnay | matagnay ;

$Action_12 = neefteen | qufacdeen | cabteen
           | cunteen | baarayseen | tagteen | seexdeen
           | cabteen | joogteen | adodateen | tallaaliseen
           | matagteen ;

$Action_13 = neefein | qufaceen | cabbeen | cuneen
           | baarayeen | tageen | seexeen | cabbeen | joogeen
           | adoteen | tallaaliyeen | matageen ;

$Action_14 = neefin | qufacin | cabin | cunin
           | baarayin | tagin | seexin | cabin | joogin
           | adodaan | tallaaliin | matagin ;

$Action_15 = neefto | qufacdo | cabto | cunto
           | baarayso | tagto | seexdo | cabto | joogto
           | adodato | tallaaliso | matagto ;

$Action_16 = neef | qufac | cab | cun | baaray
```

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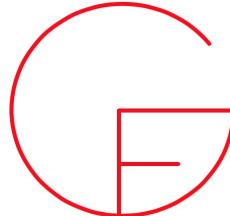
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A Ranta - Journal of Functional Programming, 2004 - cambridge.org
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K Kaljurand, T Kuhn - Extended Semantic Web Conference, 2013 - Springer
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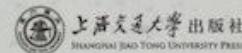
Aarne Ranta

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语法框架

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<http://www.grammaticalframework.org/gf-book/>

Punjabi

- Source: <http://www.grammaticalframework.org/lib/src/punjabi> (Shafqat Virk, Muhammad Humayoun)

- Publications

S. Virk, M. Humayoun, and A. Ranta. An Open-Source Punjabi Resource Grammar. Proceedings of RANLP-2011, Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing, Hissar, Bulgaria. http://lml.bas.bg/~iva/ranlp2011/RANLP2011_Proceedings.PDF

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- Publications

R. Enache, A. Ranta, and K. Angelov. An Open-Source Computational Grammar of Romanian. A. Gelbukh (ed.), *CiCLING-2010*, LNCS 6008, 2010.

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- Source: <http://www.grammaticalframework.org/lib/src/russian> (Janna Khegai, Nikita Frolov)

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J. Khegai. GF parallel resource grammars and Russian. In proceedings of ACL2006 (The joint conference of the International Committee on Computational Linguistics and the Association for Computational Linguistics), Sydney, Australia, July 2006. (pp. 475-482).

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- Source: <http://www.grammaticalframework.org/lib/src/sindhi> (Jherna Devi Oad)

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Jherna Devi Oad. Implementing GF Resource Grammar for Sindhi language, MSc Thesis, Chalmers University of Technology, 2012. <http://publications.lib.chalmers.se/records/fulltext/1600000/1600000.pdf>

Expressivity and Complexity of the Grammatical Framework

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UNIVERSITÉ DE GRENOBLE

THÈSE

Pour obtenir le grade de

DOCTEUR

de l'Université de Grenoble

Spécialité: Mathématiques et Informatiques

Présentée et soutenue publiquement par

MUHAMMAD HUMAYOUN

Le 18 janvier 2012

TITRE:

Developing the System MathNat
for Automatic Formalization of Mathematical texts

Thèse dirigée par Christophe Raffalli et Aarne Ranta

Préparée au sein du LAMA, Université de Savoie et de l'École Doctorale MSTII

JURY

Christophe Raffalli et Aarne Ranta
Rapporteur

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Rapporteur

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Formal and Informal Software Specifications

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Göteborg, 2005

Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Language Engineering in Grammatical Framework (GF)

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Göteborg, September 2006

Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Engineering

Three Tools for Language Processing: BNF Converter, Functional Morphology, and Extract

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SE-412 96 Göteborg, Sweden

Göteborg, Sweden 2007

Programming Language Techniques for Natural Language Applications

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Göteborg, October 2008

Frontiers of Multilingual Grammar Development

Ramona Enache

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Chalmers University of Technology &
University of Gothenburg
Gothenburg, Sweden 2013

Göteborg, 2013

UNIVERSITÉ DE GRENOBLE

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

The Mechanics of the Grammatical Framework

Krasimir Angelov

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SE-412 96 Göteborg
Sweden

Göteborg, 2011

Multilingual text generation
from structured formal
representations

Dana Dannerl



THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Computational Linguistics Resources for Indo-Iranian Languages

Shafqat Mumtaz Virk

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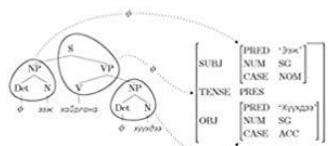
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FORMAL GRAMMAR AND SEMANTICS OF CONTROLLED LATVIAN LANGUAGE

Summary of Doctoral Thesis
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Implementierung der Grammatik des modernen Mongolischen in der funktionalen Programmiersprache „Grammatical Framework“

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Methods and tools for automating language engineering

GRÉGOIRE DÉTREZ



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHEBURG

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Chalmers University of Technology & University of Gothenburg
Göteborg, Sweden 2016

Contracts and Computation

*Formal modelling and analysis for
normative natural language*

JOHN J. CAMILLERI



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHEBURG

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Chalmers University of Technology and University of Gothenburg
Gothenburg, Sweden 2017

DISSERTATION / DOCTORAL THESIS

Titel der Dissertation / Title of the Doctoral Thesis

Dynamic Generalized Parsing and
Natural Mathematical Language

verfasst von / submitted by
Mag. Kevin Kofler, Bakk.

angestrebter akademischer Grad / in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Doktor der Naturwissenschaften (Dr.rer.nat.)

Wien, 2017 / Vienna, 2017

Studiennetzwerk IT: Studienblatt /
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Betreut von / Supervisor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Arnold Neumaier

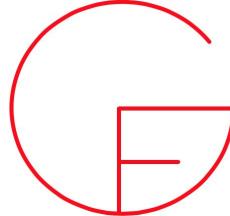
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Mathematik

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Summer Schools

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GF Summer Schools



Gothenburg, Sweden, 2009



Barcelona, Catalonia, 2011



Frauenchiemsee, Bavaria, 2013

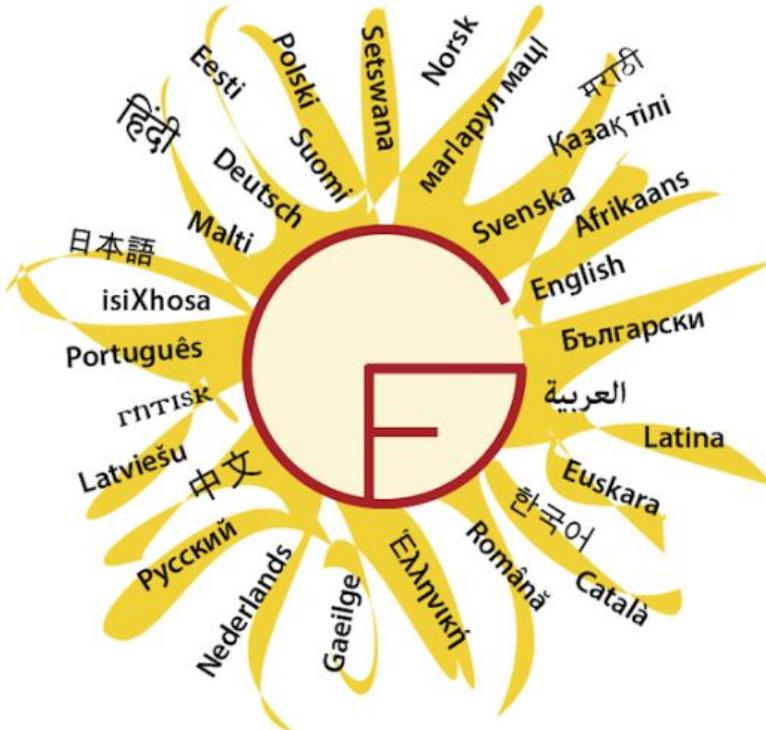


Marsalforn, Gozo, Malta, 2015



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