Leveraging Language into Learning

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When parts learn to work together...



Hypothesis

• When individuals learn to communicate, it teaches the group about the world.

i.e. learning hand-eye coordination teaches about cutting, throwing, gravity, etc...

Example: Hand-Eye Coordination



Shared Experiences \rightarrow Vocabulary



- Strong correspondence between
 - Arm & head position
 - Location of a pink blob in the visual field

Shared Experiences \rightarrow Vocabulary



- Each module invents a "word" for the situation
 - Motor "word" matches one pink blob location
 - Vision "word" matches several arm/head positions

Shared Experiences \rightarrow Vocabulary



• Vision and motor "words" form a mapping between arm/head position and pink blob location

More Complicated Relations...



- Apple: visual shape ↔ tactile shape
- Utensil: visual shapes ↔ gripping motion
- Cut: shape splits into two ↔ sawing motion

Translation \rightarrow Reasoning



• Motor says "the apple is being released"

Translation \rightarrow Reasoning



- Motor says "the apple is being released"
- Vision understands "the apple is falling"



- Learning from shared experience
 [inspired by Kirby, Yanco, Steels]
- Communication on a twisted bundle of wires



- Each agent translates the scene into a personal encoding not initially understood by its partner
 - Symbols are random sparse encodings
 - Inflections indicating role are modulations



Sparseness + shared observation = learnable correlations

- Converges to equivalent vocabulary, inflections



- Symbols + inflections = additive language
 - Composable into complex "sentences"
 - New symbols use existing inflections, and vice versa

Inflections can act as variables



give(agent, patient, recipient)

• "Give" can be interpreted as a relation with three variables indicated by inflections.



- Each agent interprets a relation as the projection of its structure into that agent's worldview.
- Inflections are points of coordination

• Part/Whole



- Part/Whole
- Subclass/Superclass



- Part/Whole
- Subclass/Superclass
- Sequence





- Part/Whole
- Subclass/Superclass
- Sequence
- Difference
- Container/Contained
- Causality
- Measure







Learning Composite Relations

• How can we represent the direction "right"?



- Composition (set of changes)
- Abstraction (a symbol for the set)

Challenge: Eating a piece of bread



Anticipated Contributions

- Theory of self-wiring modules
- Learning about the world as a consequence of self-wiring
- Application to natural and engineered systems

Questions and Concerns

- How do I go from a few demonstrations to convincing evidence?
- How do I steer between the Scylla of toy systems and the Charybdis of signal processing?

Self-Configuring Brain Modules

- DNA too small (~1GB) for precise encodings
- Development depends on sensory input [Sur]
- Coordination develops late [Spelke]



Proposed partial network for the cerebral cortex [Mesulam]

Appendix: Milestones

Knowledge Encoded in Vocabulary

- Some naïve physics milestones
 - Density
 - Spelke principles
 - Cohesion
 - Continuity
 - Contact
 - Gravity





Using Encoded Knowledge

• Getting a slice of bread



Appendix: Communication Bootstrapping

Problem Definition



World features: {(symbol, role), (symbol, role)...}
Comm line values: 0, +1, -1, X

Comm. Boostrapping Design Space

- Fragile, flaky components
- Parallel replicated structure is cheap; complex designs are expensive
- Serial computation is slow
- Bidirectional use of learned data
- No time-domain signals

Bootstrapping Agent



Learning a Word





Feature 4. After several intersections

2. Latch "possible" lines for partner

start using remaining possibles

Learning Inflections

Allocate and choose random value

Inflection

Obj=O.8





Set to value received from partner

On collision, resolve by deallocation

Channel Capacity

- •Sparse concurrent usage → high capacity
 - 10K lines, 100 lines/word, 80% activation threshold, 6 concurrent words → 10¹² word capacity