

A Natural Proof System for Natural Language

NPS4NL-3: Natural Tableau System

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Where are we now?

Last two lectures:

- The goal is to tackle the NLI problem with an explainable model
 - We learned how a tableau method works
 - We know a little of *simple* type theory

Today's lecture:

- Introduce a tableau method for natural logic [Muskens, 2010]
 - Further tune it for the NLI problem

Background

- In traditional, pre-Fregean, logic, Latin and other languages have always been the main vehicle of representation.
 - Frege's revolution was a sharp break with this tradition. Ordinary language was thought to be too vague to be amenable to scientific treatment, let alone to be the basis of logic itself.
 - But in the 1960s this all changed again with Richard Montague, who showed how fragments of English can be treated in essentially Fregean ways.
 - Montague wrote that there are **no important theoretical differences** between natural languages and logical languages.

Aim

- But if there are no important theoretical differences between natural languages and logical languages, it should be possible to find a calculus for the entailment relation in natural language that **uses only linguistic forms** (or, perhaps, only forms in a **language of thought**).
- This calculus should also use **only rules that are linguistically relevant**.
- And ideally it should be possible to say more about **natural reasoning** with the help of such a logic.
- This brings us to **natural logic**, the continuation of traditional logic with modern means.
- My aim is to bring such a logic closer to realization by working on a **tableau calculus for linguistic representations**.

Why Tableaus?

- One answer is that tableaus model the **search for verifying models** that Johnson-Laird and his co-workers have been advocating as a model of interpretation in the psychology of reasoning. I find the picture of interpretation as search for a verifying model appealing.
- (The proximity between tableau methods and the aims of Johnson-Laird's **mental models** theory has been emphasized in Allan Ramsay's work.)
- Tableaus potentially can model various **modes** of reasoning:
 - classical reasoning
 - reasoning on the basis of **minimal** models / closed world assumption (Olivetti, . . .)
 - abduction (Cialdea Mayer & Pirri, Aliseda, . . .)

Lambda Logical Forms (LLFs)

Simple type theory (with e and t basic types)* is disguised as Natural Logic.

We consider terms of the simply typed lambda calculus, called **Lambda Logical Forms**, in which **no logical constants** occur and in which abstraction is only over variables of type e .

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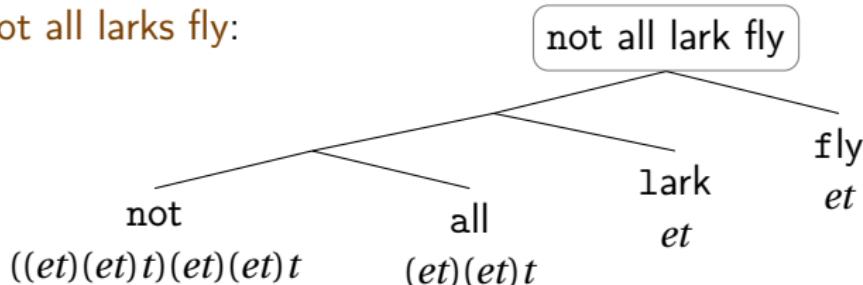
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Examples of LLFs:

- ① $((\text{a woman})\text{walk})$
- ② $((\text{if}((\text{a woman})\text{walk}))((\text{no man})\text{talk}))$
- ③ $(\text{mary}(\text{think}((\text{if}((\text{a woman})\text{walk}))((\text{no man})\text{talk}))))$
- ④ $((\text{a woman})(\lambda x(\text{mary}(\text{think}((\text{if}(\text{walk }x))((\text{no man})\text{talk})))))$
- ⑤ $(\text{few man})\lambda x.(\text{most woman})\lambda y.\text{like }xy$
- ⑥ $(\text{mary } \lambda x((\text{try}(\text{run }x))\ x))$

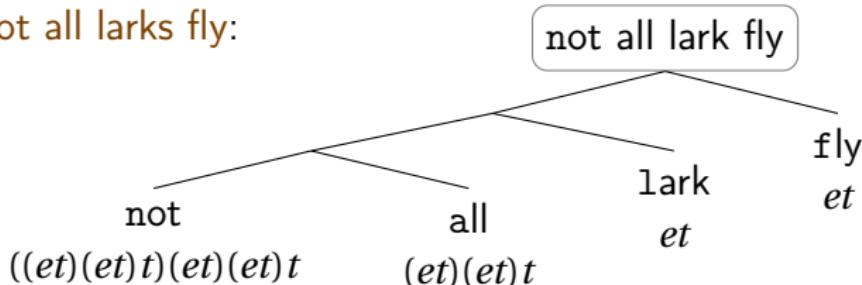
Zooming in on LLFs

Not all larks fly:

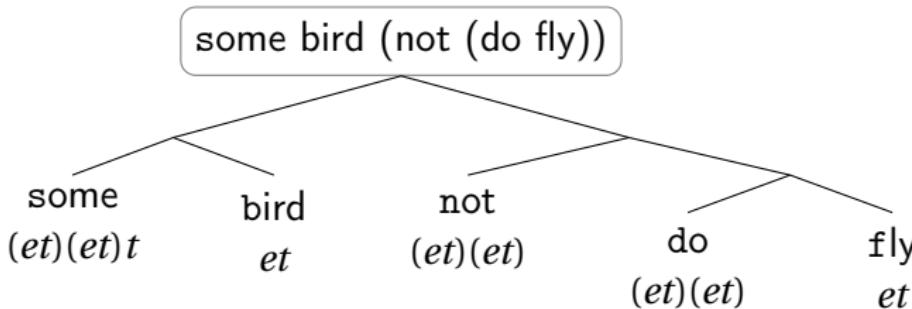


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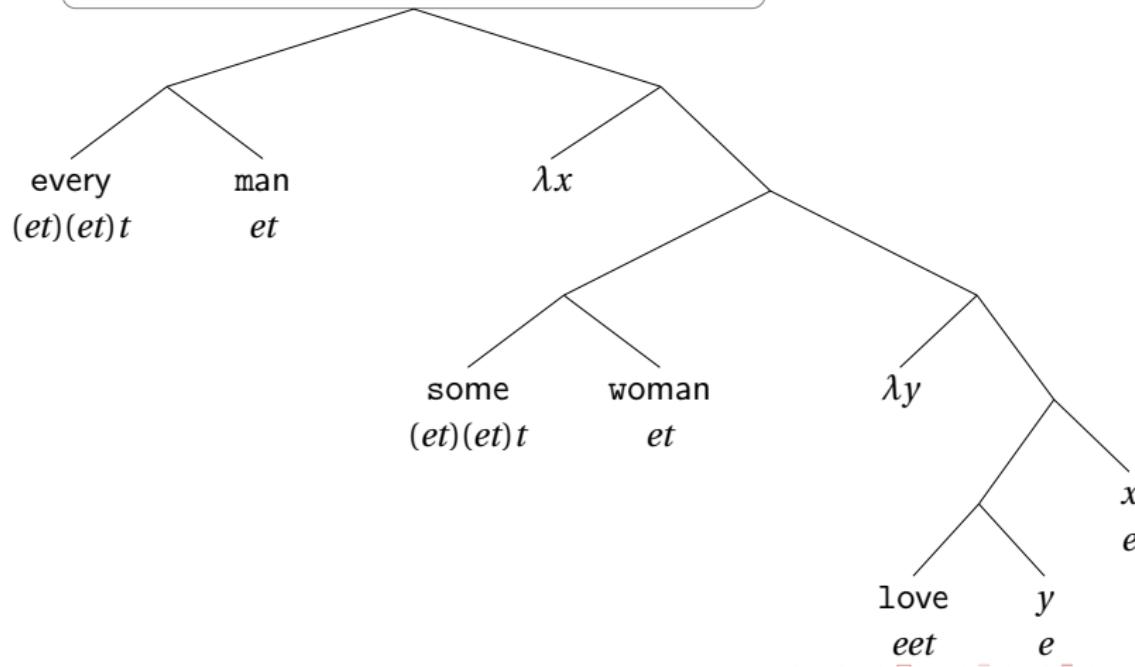
Some bird does not fly:



Zooming in on LLFs (scope ambiguity)

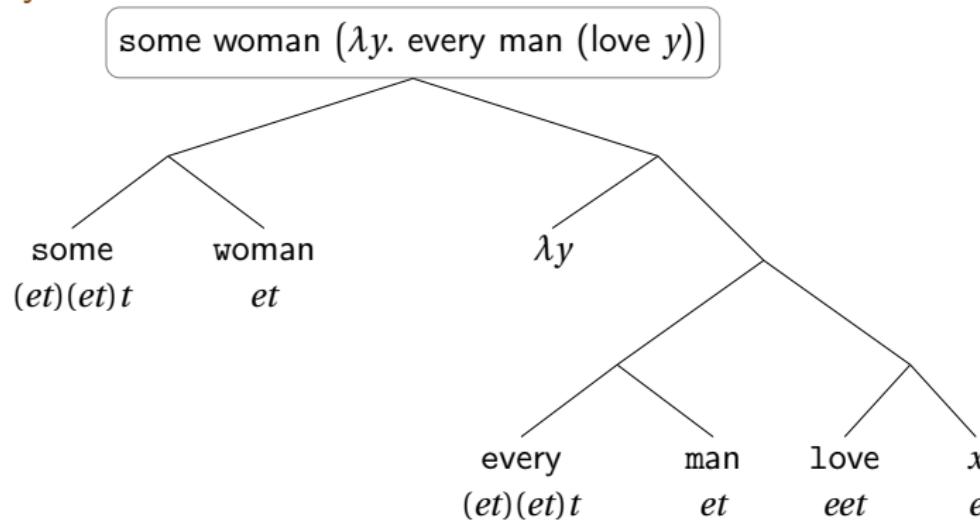
Every man loves some woman:

every man ($\lambda x.$ some woman ($\lambda y.$ love $y\ x$))



Zooming in on LLFs (scope ambiguity)

Every man loves some woman:



LLFs & tableau entries

LLFs are represented in tableau entries as:

$\underbrace{\text{LLF} : \text{argumentList}}_{\text{Binary format of a term}} : \text{truthSign}$

Different binary representations of the same signed term:

love john:[mary]:F love:[john,mary]:F

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- Traverse through a recursive structure of a term
- Align the shared arguments and contrast different terms:

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Ordering over the terms

Remember we use types built up from e and t .

We have two truth values 1 (*true*) and 0 (*false*), where $0 < 1$.

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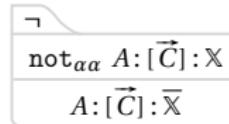
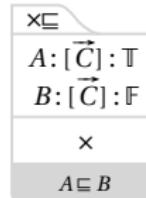
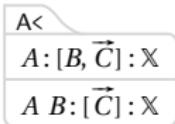
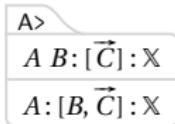
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- For $A_{\vec{\alpha} t}$ and $B_{\vec{\alpha} t}$, we define $A \sqsubseteq B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \vec{X}. A\vec{X} \leq B\vec{X}$

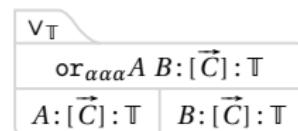
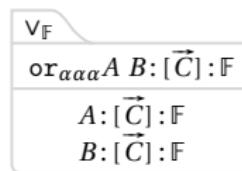
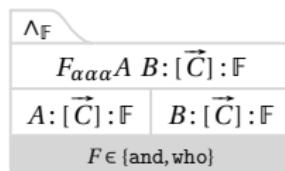
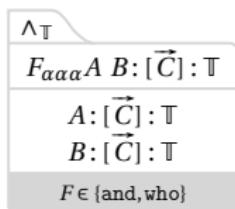
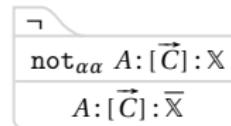
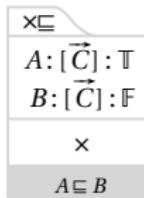
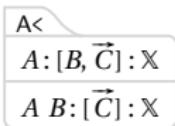
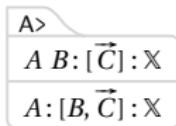
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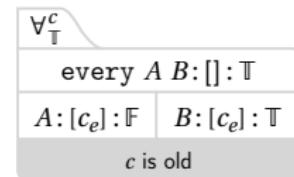
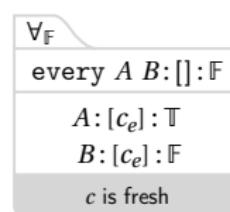
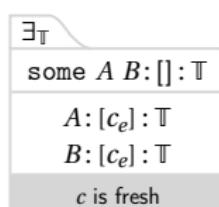
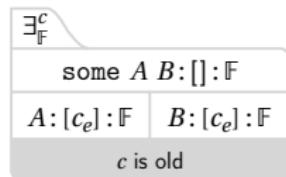
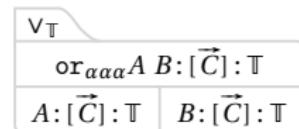
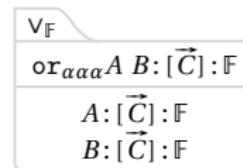
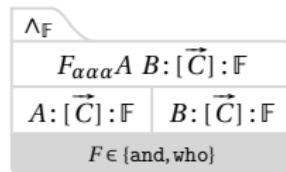
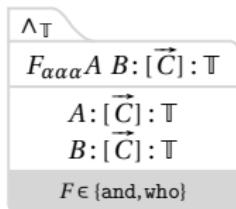
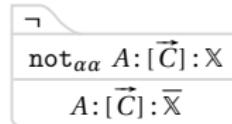
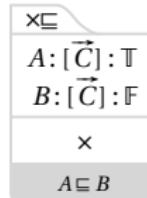
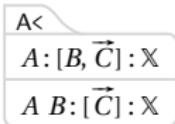
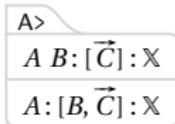
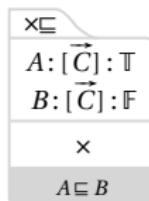
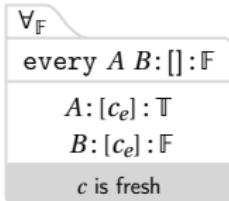
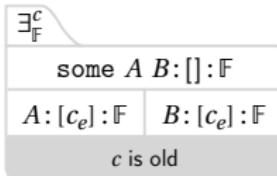
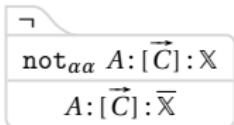
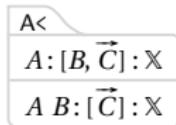
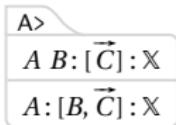
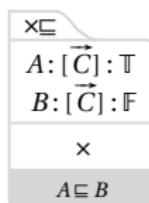
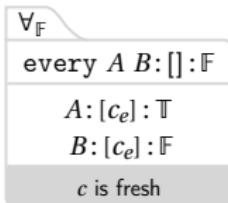
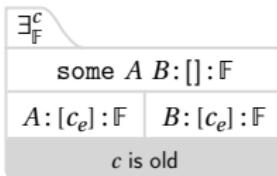
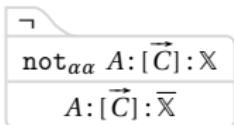
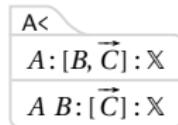
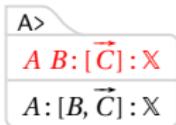


Tableau rules in action



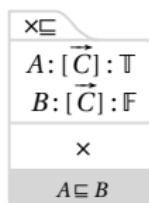
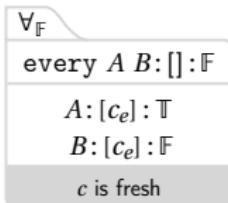
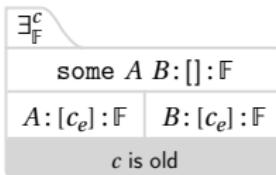
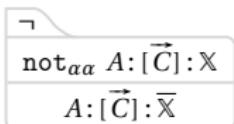
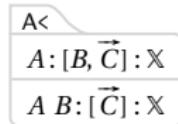
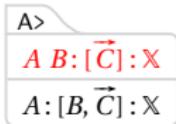
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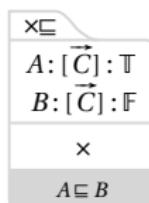
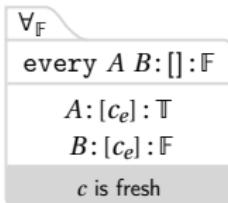
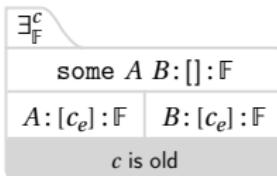
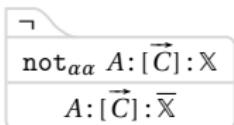
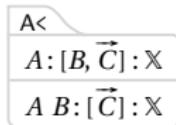
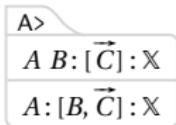
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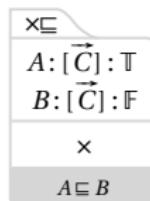
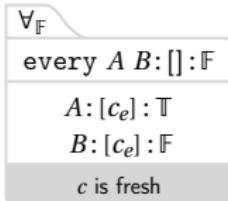
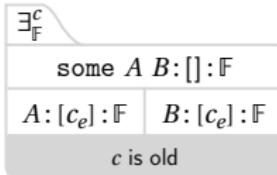
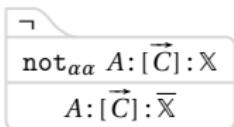
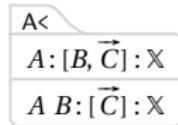
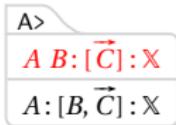
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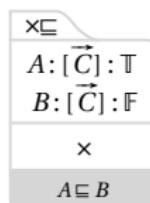
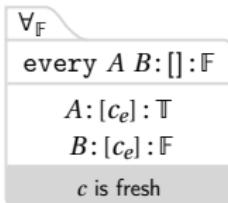
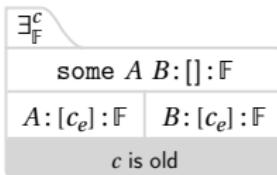
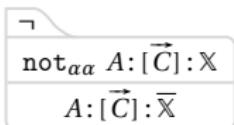
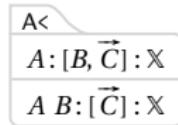
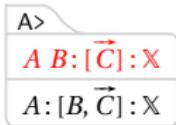
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
 - 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
- A>[1] |
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



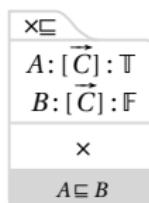
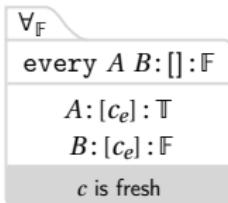
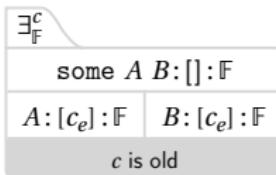
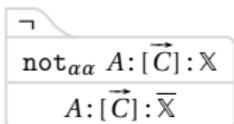
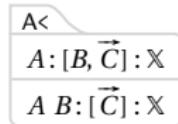
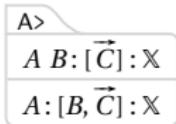
- [1] $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
- [2] $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
A>[1] |
- [3] $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



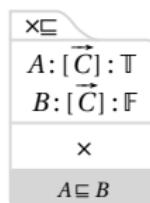
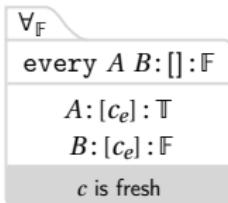
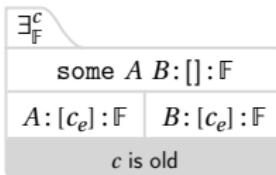
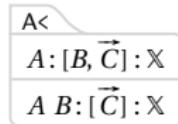
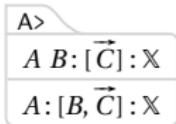
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- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
A>[1] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |

Tableau rules in action



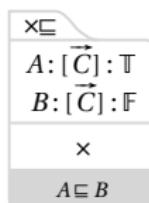
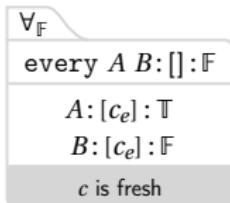
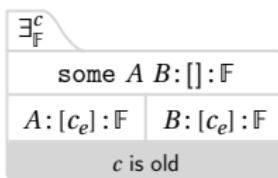
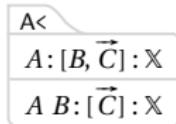
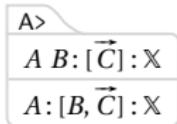
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- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
A>[1] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |

Tableau rules in action



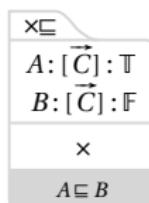
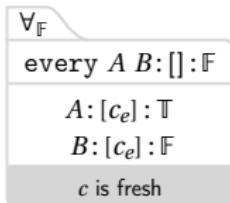
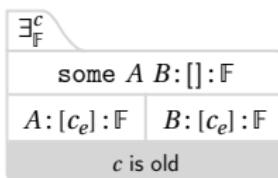
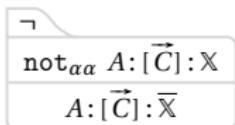
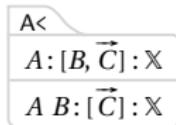
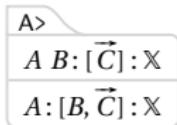
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 - 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): [] : \mathbb{F}$
- A>[1] |
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
- A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]}: \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



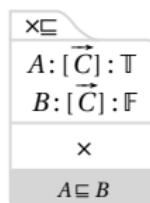
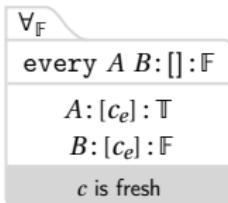
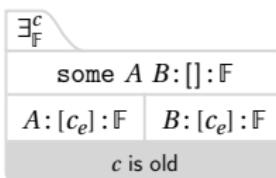
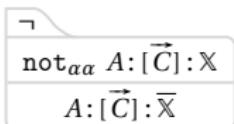
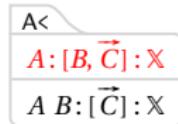
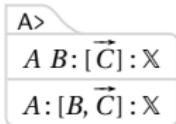
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- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
 $A>[3]$
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]}: \mathbb{T}$
 $\neg[4]$
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]}: \mathbb{F}$

Tableau rules in action



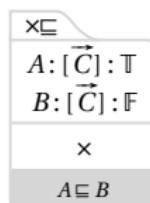
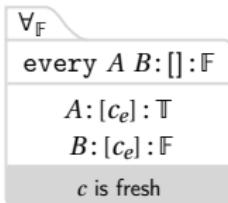
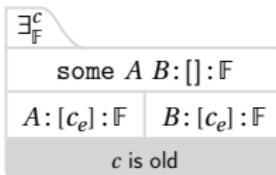
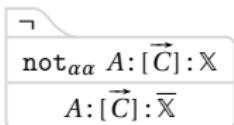
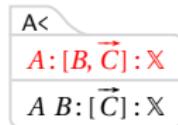
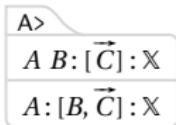
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
- 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$

Tableau rules in action



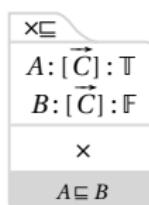
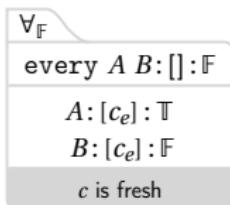
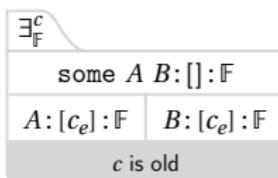
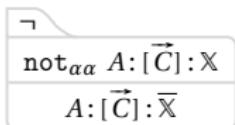
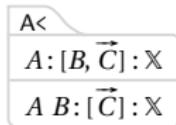
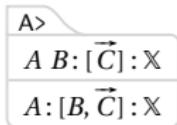
- 1 not_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} all_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} fly_{et}: [] : T
- 2 some_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} (not_{(et)et} fly_{et}): [] : F
- 3 not all bird: [fly]: T
- 4 not all: [bird,fly]: T
- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F

Tableau rules in action



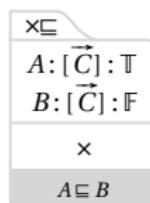
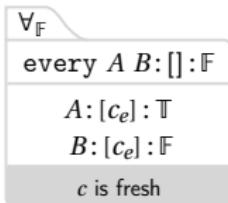
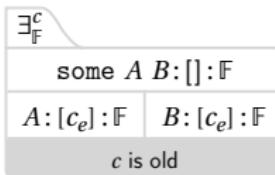
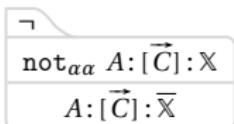
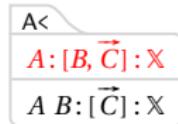
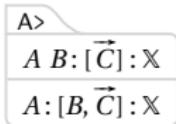
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- 3 not all bird: [fly]: T
- 4 not all: [bird,fly]: T
- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F
- 6 all bird: [fly]: F

Tableau rules in action



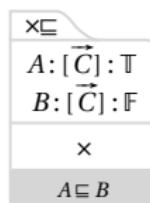
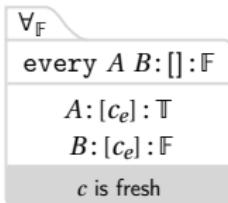
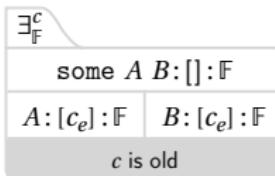
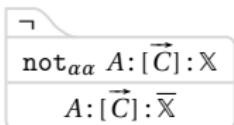
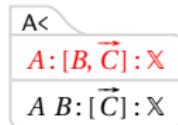
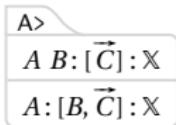
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
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A>[1] |
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$

Tableau rules in action



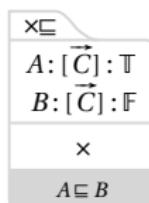
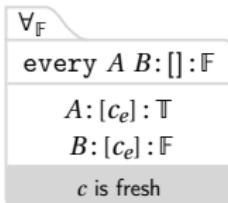
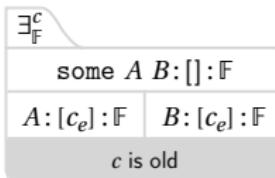
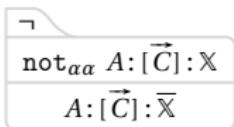
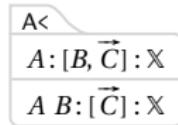
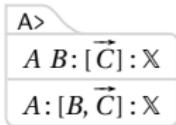
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Tableau rules in action



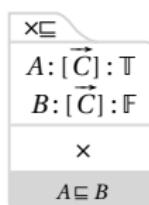
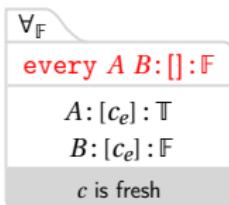
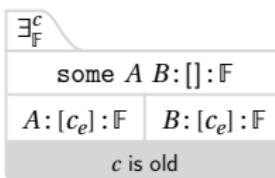
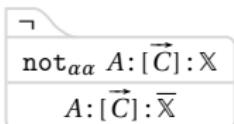
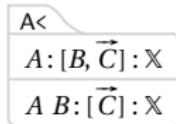
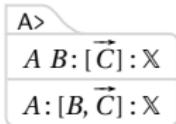
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- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F
- 6 all bird: [fly]: F
- 7 all bird fly: [] : F

Tableau rules in action



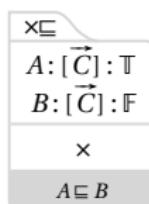
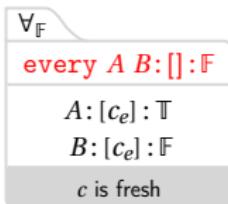
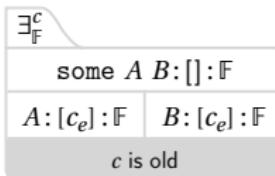
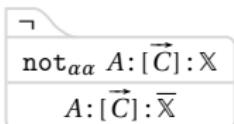
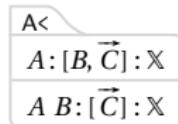
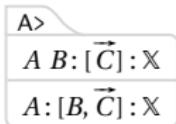
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- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[6] |
- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$

Tableau rules in action



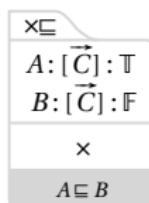
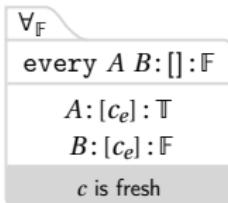
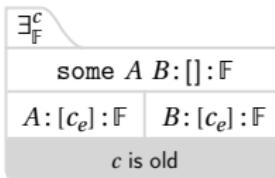
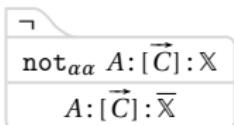
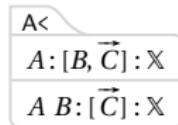
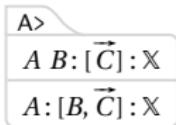
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
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- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$

Tableau rules in action



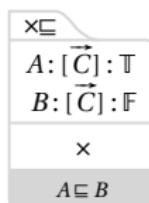
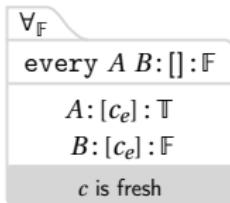
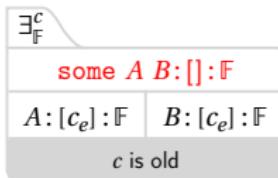
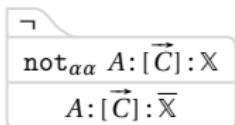
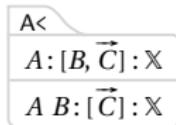
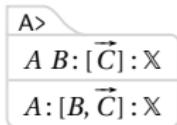
- 1 not_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} all_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} fly_{et}: [] : T
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Tableau rules in action



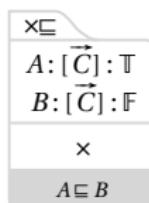
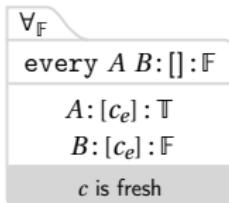
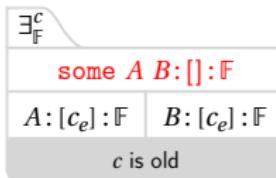
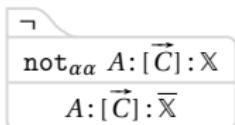
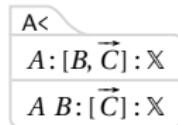
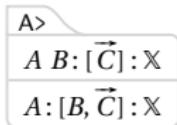
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 $\forall_F[7] |$
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Tableau rules in action



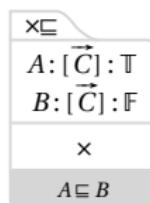
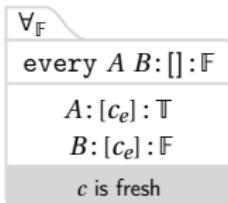
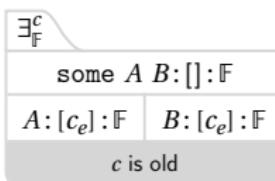
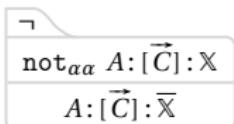
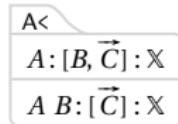
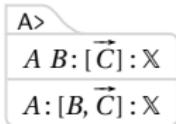
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Tableau rules in action



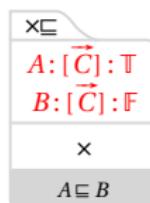
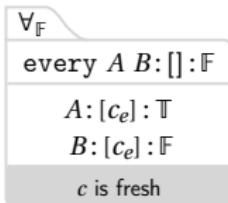
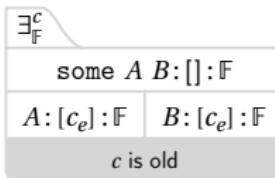
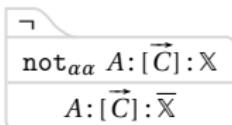
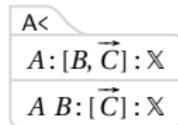
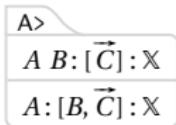
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- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F
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- 6 all bird: [fly]: F
A<[6] |
- 7 all bird fly: [] : F
∀F[7] |
- 8 bird: [c_e] : T
- 9 fly: [c_e] : F
- 10 bird: [c] : F ∃F[2]
- 11 not fly: [c] : F

Tableau rules in action



- 1 not_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} all_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} fly_{et}: [] : T
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- 4 not all: [bird,fly]: T
¬[4] |
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A<[5] |
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A<[6] |
- 7 all bird fly: [] : F
∀F[7] |
- 8 bird: [c_e] : T
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- 10 bird: [c] : F ∃F[2]
- 11 not fly: [c] : F

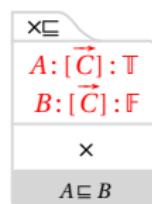
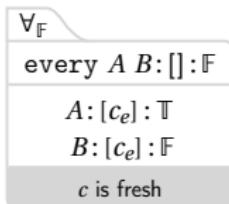
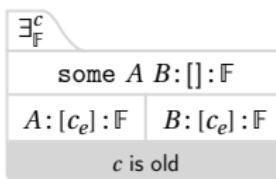
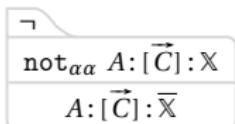
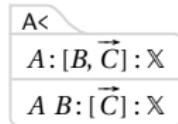
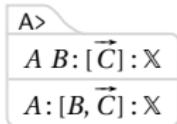
Tableau rules in action



- 1 not_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} all_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} fly_{et}: [] : T
- 2 some_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} (not_{(et)et} fly_{et}): [] : F
 - A>[1] |
- 3 not all bird: [fly]: T
 - A>[3] |
- 4 not all: [bird,fly]: T
 - ¬[4] |
- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F
 - A<[5] |
- 6 all bird: [fly]: F
 - A<[6] |
- 7 all bird fly: [] : F
 - ∀F[7] |
- 8 bird: [c_e] : T
- 9 fly: [c_e] : F

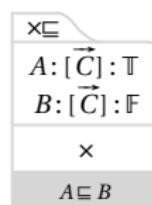
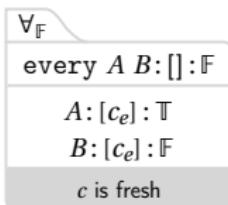
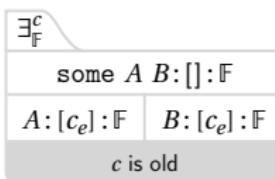
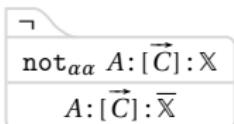
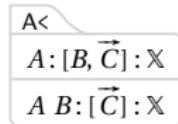
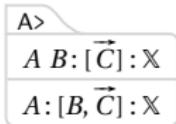
10 bird: [c] : F ∃F[2] 11 not fly: [c] : F

Tableau rules in action



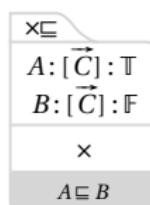
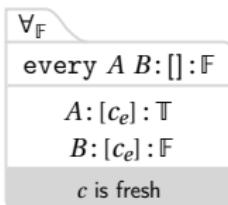
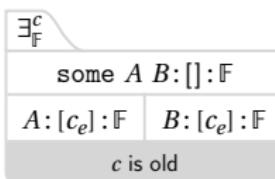
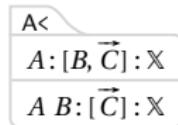
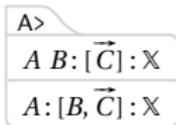
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 - 6 all bird: [fly]: F
 - 7 all bird fly: [] : F
 - 8 bird: [c_e] : T
 - 9 fly: [c_e] : F
 - 10 bird: [c] : F $\exists_F[2]$
 - 11 not fly: [c] : F
 - 12 x
- x≤[8,10] |

Tableau rules in action



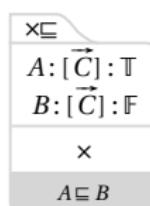
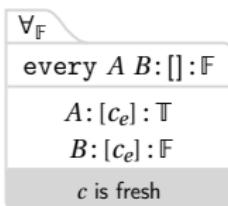
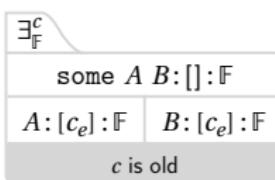
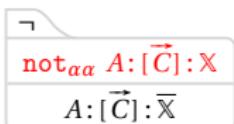
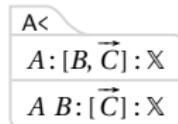
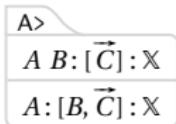
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 $\forall_F[7]$ |
- 8 $\text{bird: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{T}$
- 9 $\text{fly: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{F}$
- 10 $\text{bird: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$ $\exists_F[2]$ $\times \sqsubseteq[8,10]$ |
- 11 $\text{not fly: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
- 12 \times

Tableau rules in action



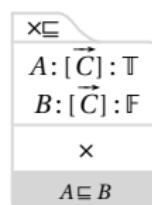
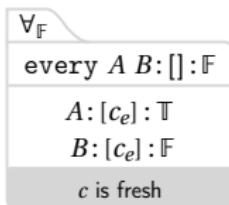
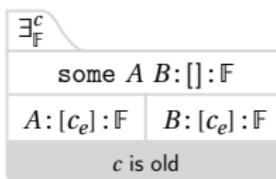
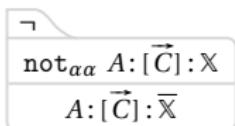
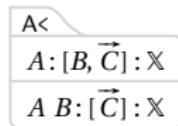
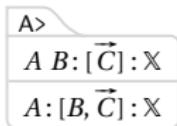
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Tableau rules in action



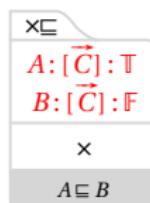
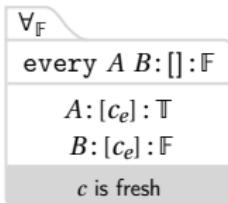
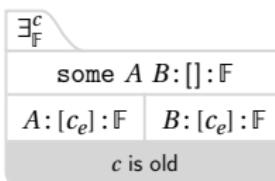
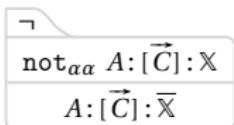
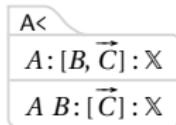
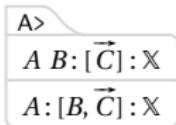
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
- 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
A>[1] |
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[6] |
- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\forall_F[7] |$
- 8 $\text{bird: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{T}$
- 9 $\text{fly: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{F}$
- 10 $\text{bird: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\times \sqsubseteq[8,10] |$
- 11 $\text{not fly: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\neg[11] |$
- 12 \times
- 13 $\text{fly: [c]: } \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



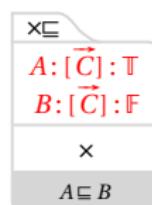
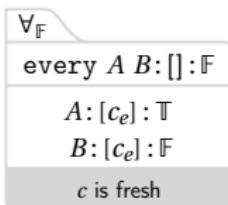
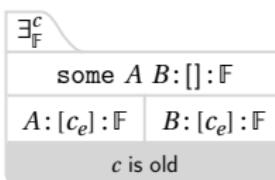
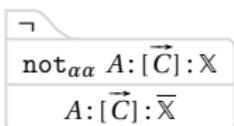
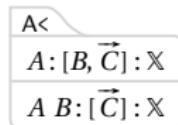
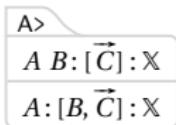
- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
- 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
A>[1] |
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A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[6] |
- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\forall_F[7] |$
- 8 $\text{bird: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{T}$
- 9 $\text{fly: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{F}$
- 10 $\text{bird: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\times \sqsubseteq[8,10] |$
- 11 $\text{not fly: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\neg[11] |$
- 12 \times
- 13 $\text{fly: [c]: } \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



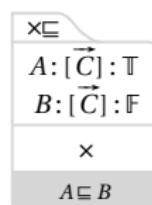
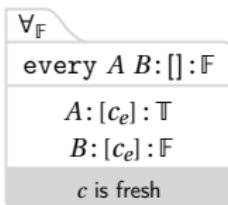
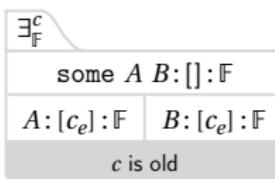
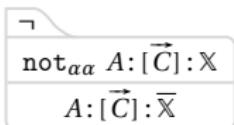
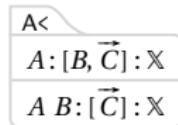
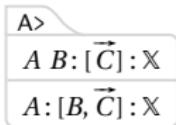
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- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[6] |
- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\forall_F[7] |$
- 8 $\text{bird: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{T}$
- 9 $\text{fly: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{F}$
- 10 $\text{bird: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\exists_F[2]$
 $\times \sqsubseteq[8,10] |$
- 11 $\text{not fly: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\neg[11] |$
- 12 \times
- 13 $\text{fly: [c]: } \mathbb{T}$

Tableau rules in action



- 1 $\text{not}_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} \text{all}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} \text{fly}_{et}: []: \mathbb{T}$
- 2 $\text{some}_{(et)(et)t} \text{bird}_{et} (\text{not}_{(et)et} \text{fly}_{et}): []: \mathbb{F}$
A>[1] |
- 3 $\text{not all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
A>[3] |
- 4 $\text{not all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{T}$
¬[4] |
- 5 $\text{all: [bird,fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[5] |
- 6 $\text{all bird: [fly]: } \mathbb{F}$
A<[6] |
- 7 $\text{all bird fly: []: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\forall_F[7] |$
- 8 $\text{bird: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{T}$
- 9 $\text{fly: [c}_e\text{: } \mathbb{F}$
- 10 $\text{bird: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\exists_F[2]$
 $\times \sqsubseteq[8,10] |$
- 11 $\text{not fly: [c]: } \mathbb{F}$
 $\neg[11] |$
- 12 \times
 $\times \sqsubseteq[9,12] |$
- 13 $\text{fly: [c]: } \mathbb{T}$
 $\times \sqsubseteq[9,13] |$
- 14 \times

Tableau rules in action



- 1 not_{((et)(et)t)(et)(et)t} all_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} fly_{et}: [] : T
- 2 some_{(et)(et)t} bird_{et} (not_{(et)et} fly_{et}): [] : F
A>[1] |
- 3 not all bird: [fly]: T
A>[3] |
- 4 not all: [bird,fly]: T
¬[4] |
- 5 all: [bird,fly]: F
A<[5] |
- 6 all bird: [fly]: F
A<[6] |
- 7 all bird fly: [] : F
∀F[7] |
- 8 bird: [c_e] : T
- 9 fly: [c_e] : F
- 10 bird: [c] : F x≤[8,10] |
- 11 not fly: [c] : F
¬[11] |
- 12 x
- 13 fly: [c] : T
x≤[9,13] |
- 14 x

Monotonicity rules (Upward)

Definition (Upward monotonicity)

A function term F of type $(\vec{\alpha} t) \vec{\gamma} t$ is upward monotone (\uparrow), denoted as F^\uparrow , if it satisfies one of the following equivalent properties:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcap Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

$$A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcap B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \wedge B \vec{x} \quad A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcup B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \vee B \vec{x}$$

Monotonicity rules (Upward)

Definition (Upward monotonicity)

A function term F of type $(\vec{\alpha} t) \vec{\gamma} t$ is upward monotone (\uparrow), denoted as F^\dagger , if it satisfies one of the following equivalent properties:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcap Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

$$A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcap B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \wedge B \vec{x} \quad A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcup B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \vee B \vec{x}$$

\sqsubseteq		\sqsubseteq	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	$G A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	$H^\dagger B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$
$A: [\vec{D}]: \top$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$	$A: [\vec{D}]: \top$	$G: [A, \vec{C}]: \top$
$B: [\vec{D}]: \mathbb{F}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	$B: [\vec{D}]: \mathbb{F}$	$H: [A, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

+

Monotonicity rules (Upward)

Definition (Upward monotonicity)

A function term F of type $(\vec{\alpha} t) \vec{\gamma} t$ is upward monotone (\uparrow), denoted as F^\dagger , if it satisfies one of the following equivalent properties:

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$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

$$A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcap B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \wedge B \vec{x} \quad A_{\vec{\alpha} t} \sqcup B_{\vec{\alpha} t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \vec{x}. A \vec{x} \vee B \vec{x}$$

\sqsubseteq	$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	\sqsubseteq
$G^\dagger A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H^\dagger B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$

+

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq
$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$

=

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq
$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	G^\dagger and $P = B$, or H^\dagger and $P = A$
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$ $B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$ $H : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	

Monotonicity rules (Downward)

Definition (Downward monotonicity)

A function term F of type $(\vec{\alpha} t) \vec{\gamma} t$ is downward monotone (\downarrow), denoted as F^\downarrow , if it satisfies one of the following equivalent properties:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FY \sqsubseteq FX))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcup Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcap Y))$$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$

$G^\downarrow A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$	$H : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

+

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$

$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$H^\downarrow B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$	$H : [A, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

Monotonicity rules (Downward)

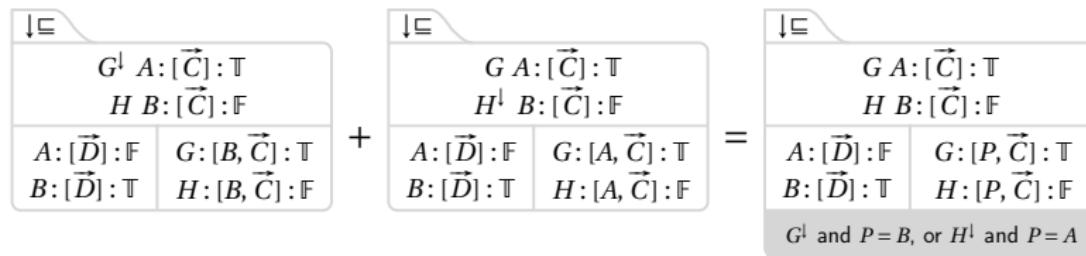
Definition (Downward monotonicity)

A function term F of type $(\vec{\alpha} t) \vec{\gamma} t$ is downward monotone (\downarrow), denoted as F^\downarrow , if it satisfies one of the following equivalent properties:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FY \sqsubseteq FX))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcup Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcap Y))$$



Monotonicity rules in action

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$
$A: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{T}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$
$A: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{T}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

\sqsubset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$	

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	
\times	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

A set of small, semi-transparent navigation icons located at the bottom right of the slide. From left to right, they include: a double-left arrow, a square, a double-right arrow, a double-left arrow, a double-right arrow, and a double-left arrow.

Monotonicity rules in action

- [1] every prover (quickly halt): [] : \top
- [2] most (tableau prover) terminate: [] : \mathbb{F}

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	
$A: [\vec{d}]: \top$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	
$A: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \top$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

\sqsubset	
$A^\sqsubset N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	
\times	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action

- [1] every prover (quickly halt): [] : \top
- [2] most (tableau prover) terminate: [] : \mathbb{F}

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	

$A: [\vec{d}]: \top$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	

$A: [\vec{d}]: \mathbb{F}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \top$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$

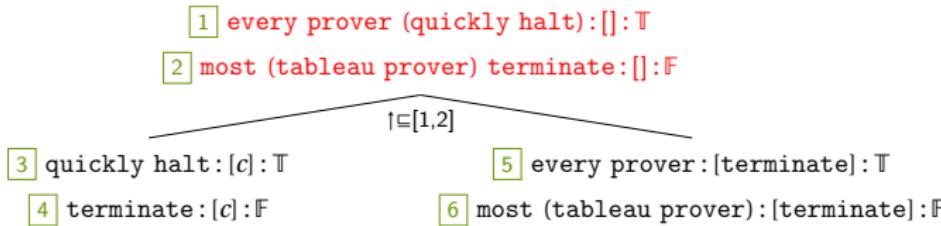
\sqsubset	
$A^\sqsubset N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	

$$\forall X(A^\sqsubset X \sqsubseteq X)$$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$	
×	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	



Monotonicity rules in action



$\dagger \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: \perp$
$A: [\vec{d}]: \top$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$

$B: [\vec{d}]: \perp$

$\dagger \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: \perp$
$A: [\vec{d}]: \perp$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \top$

$B: [\vec{d}]: \top$

\sqsubseteq	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: \top$	

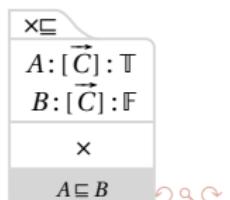
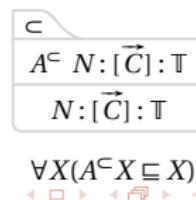
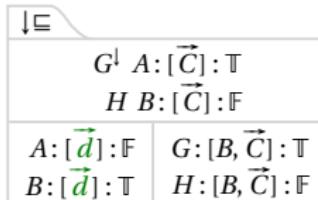
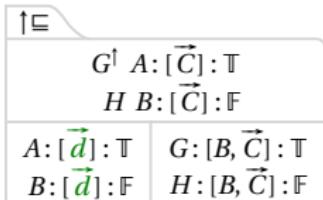
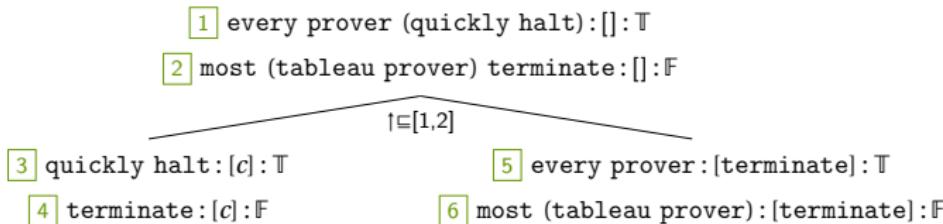
$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: \top$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: \perp$	

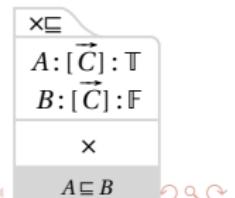
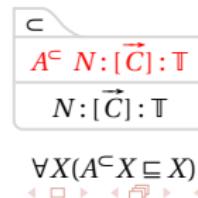
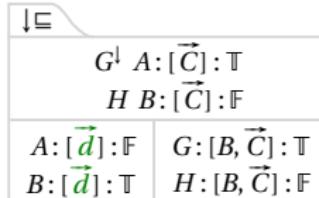
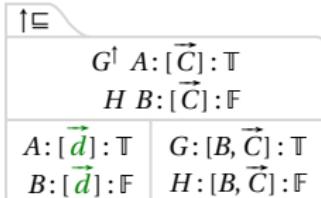
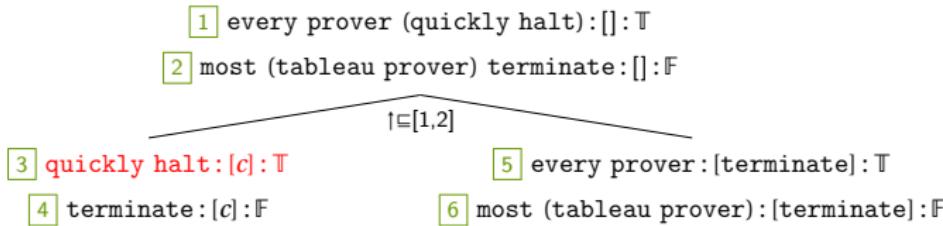
\times

$A \sqsubseteq B$

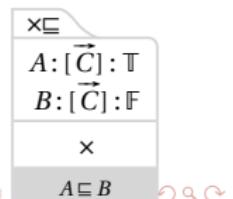
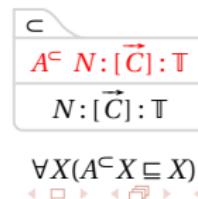
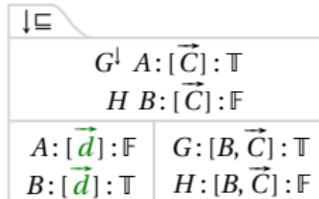
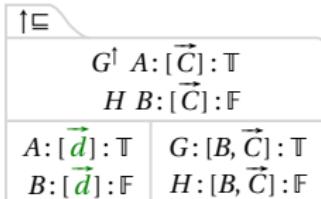
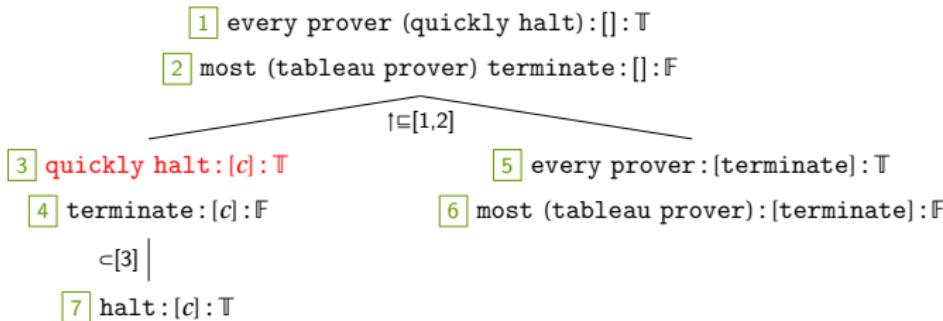
Monotonicity rules in action



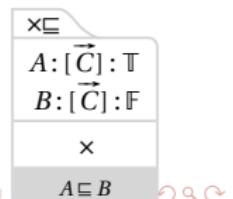
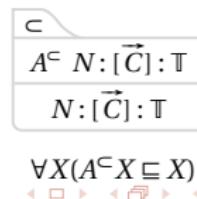
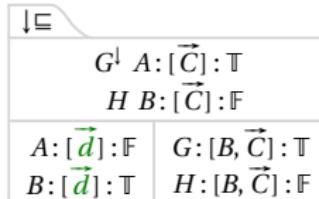
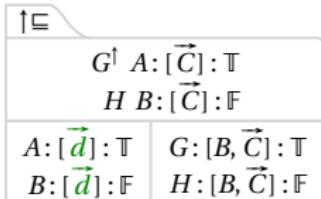
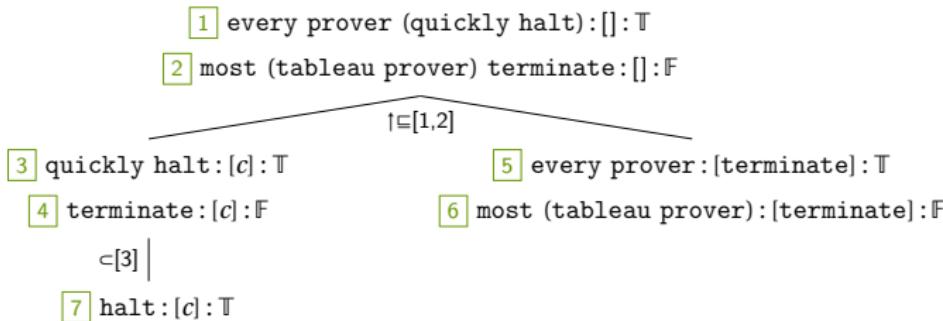
Monotonicity rules in action



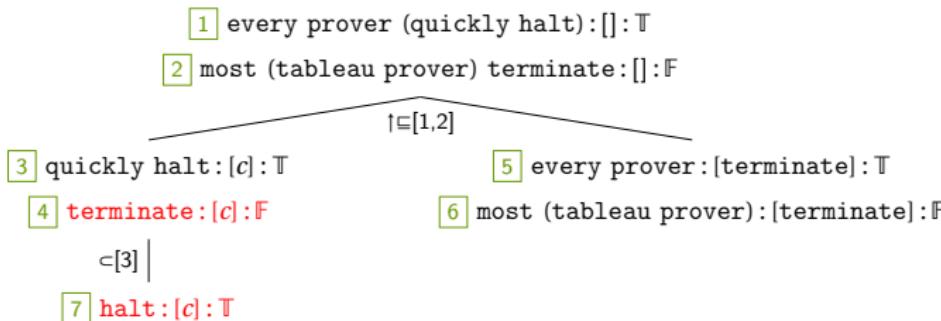
Monotonicity rules in action



Monotonicity rules in action



Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \text{T}$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \text{F}$	

$A: [\vec{d}]: \text{T}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \text{T}$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \text{F}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \text{F}$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \text{T}$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: \text{F}$	

$A: [\vec{d}]: \text{F}$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: \text{T}$
$B: [\vec{d}]: \text{T}$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: \text{F}$

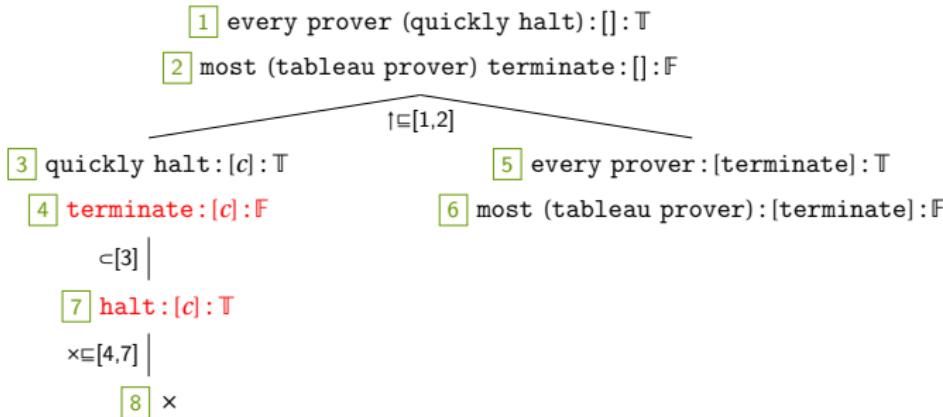
\sqsubseteq	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: \text{T}$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: \text{T}$	

$$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: \text{T}$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: \text{F}$	

$$A \sqsubseteq B$$

Monotonicity rules in action



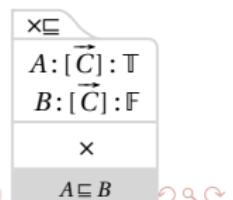
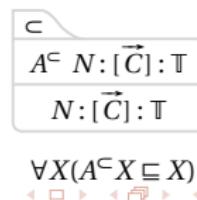
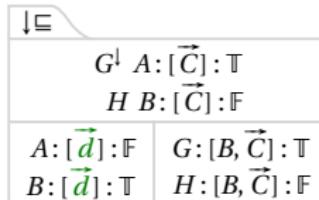
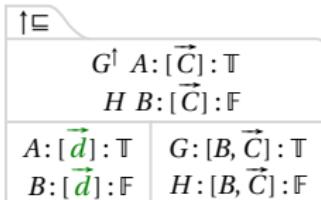
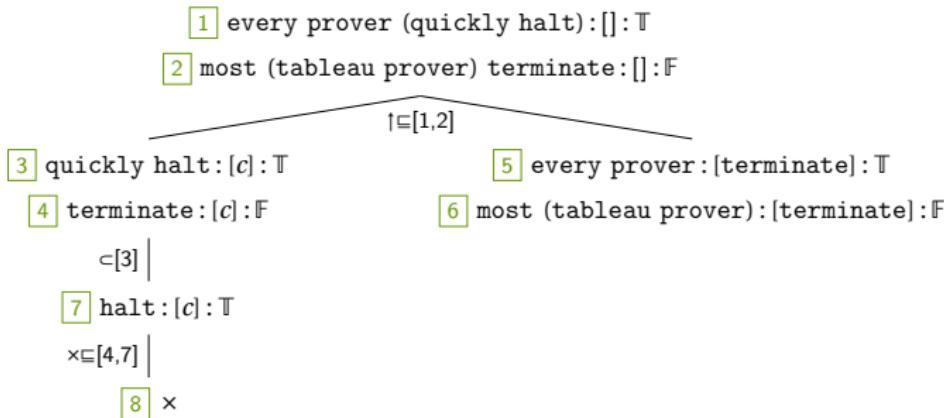
$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

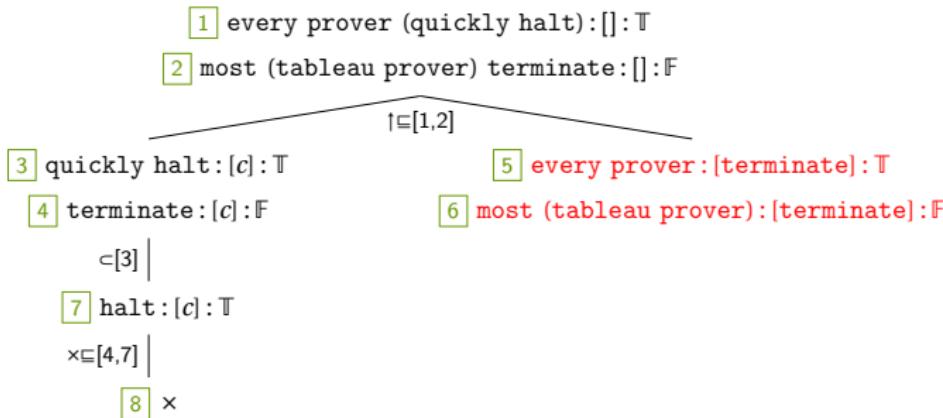
\sqsubset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$	

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
\times	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action



Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\uparrow A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$	

$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\downarrow A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$	

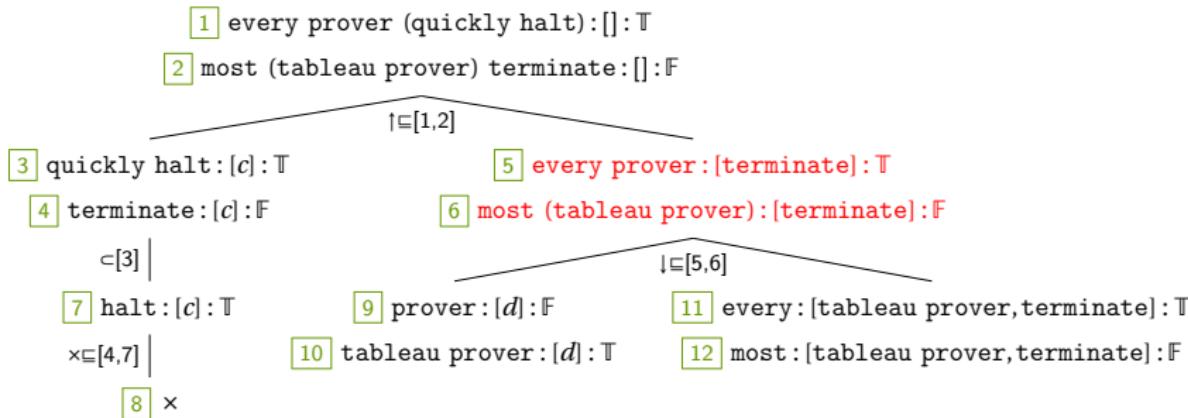
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

\sqsubset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

 $\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
x	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

\subset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

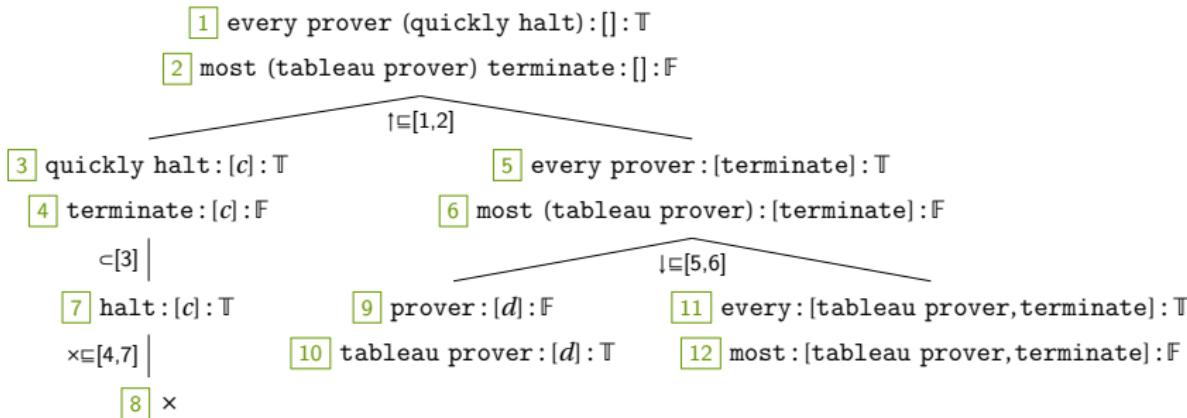
$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	

x

$A \sqsubseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

$A: [\vec{d}] : T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

$A: [\vec{d}] : F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

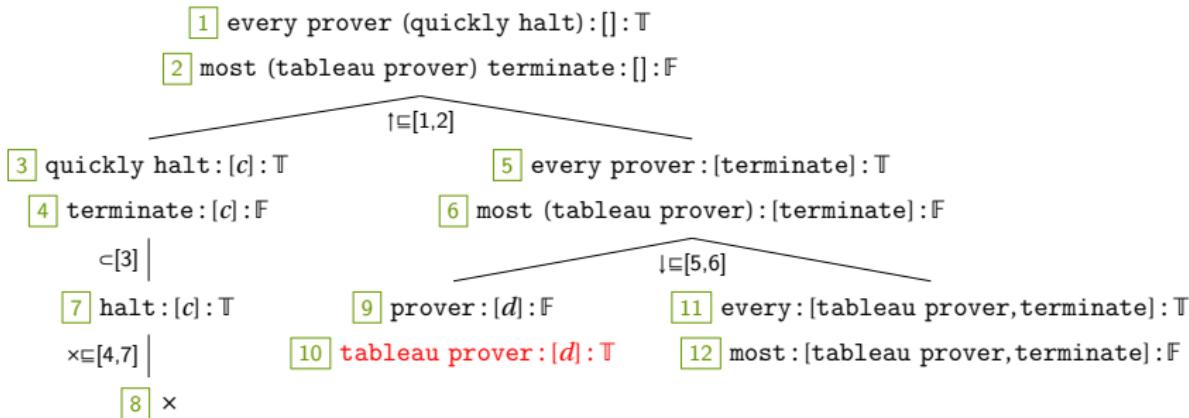
\sqsubset	
$A^\sqsubset N: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$N: [\vec{C}] : T$	

$\forall X(A^\sqsubset X \sqsubseteq X)$
$\leftarrow \square \rightarrow \leftarrow \square \rightarrow \leftarrow \equiv \rightarrow \leftarrow \equiv \rightarrow$

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

\times
$A \sqsubseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\uparrow A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$

$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$
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$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\downarrow A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$

$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$
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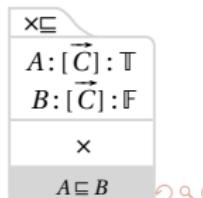
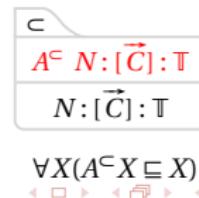
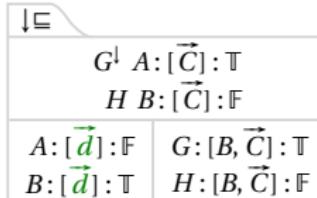
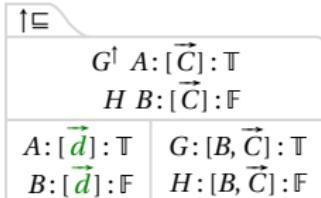
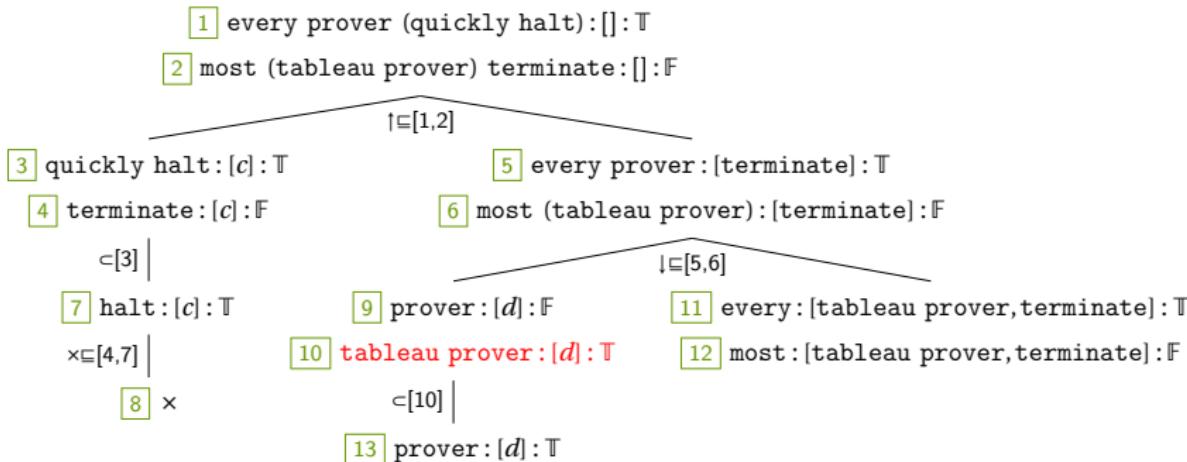
\subset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

 $\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$

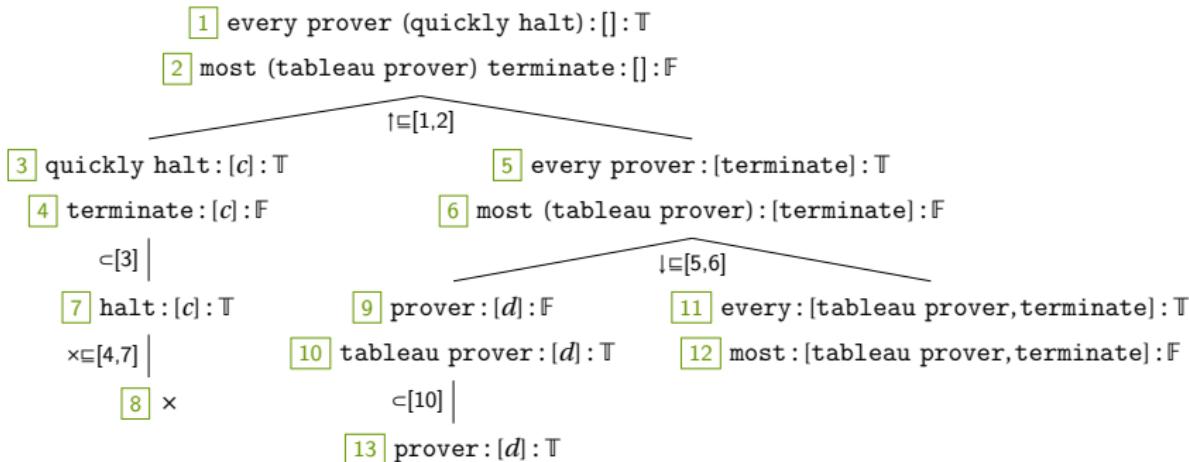
$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
\times	

 $A \sqsubseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

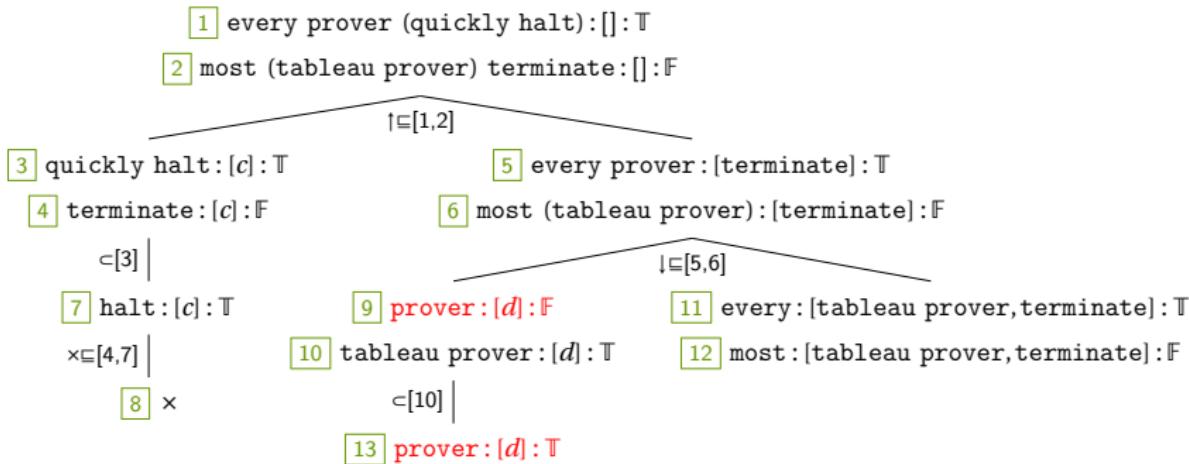
$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

\subset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$

$x \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	
x	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \subseteq$	
$G^\uparrow A: [\vec{C}] : T$	$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$
$A: [\vec{d}] : T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

$\downarrow \subseteq$	
$G^\downarrow A: [\vec{C}] : T$	$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$
$A: [\vec{d}] : F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

\subset	
$A^\subset N: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$N: [\vec{C}] : T$	

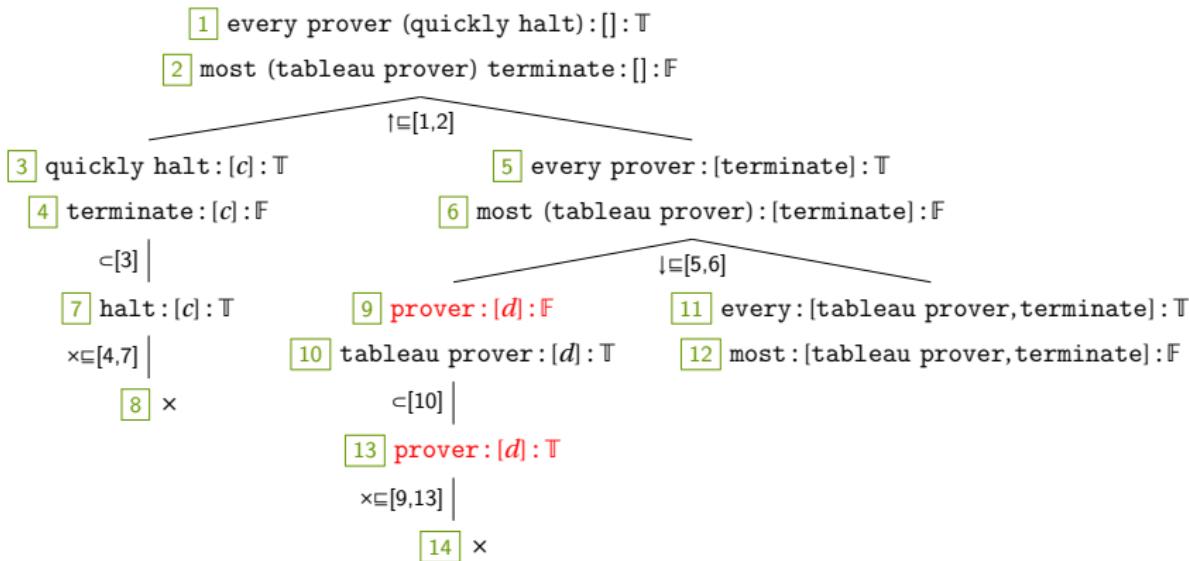
$\forall X(A^\subset X \subseteq X)$

$\times \subseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

x

$A \subseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$

$B: [\vec{d}]: F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$

$B: [\vec{d}]: T$

\sqsubset	
$A^\sqsubset N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

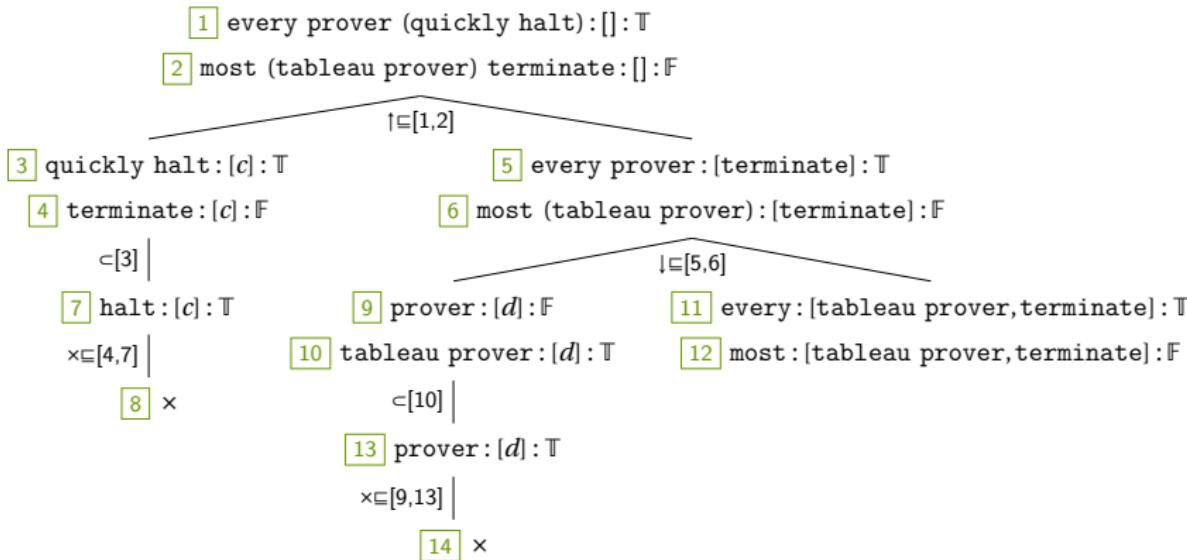
$\forall X(A^\sqsubset X \sqsubseteq X)$

\sqsubseteq	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	

x

$A \sqsubseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



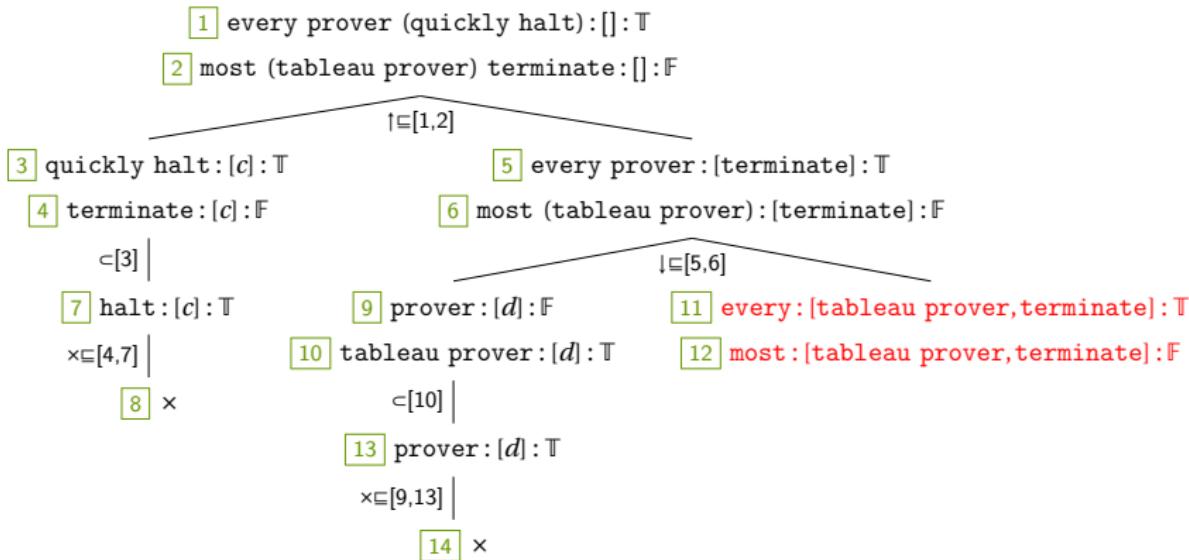
$\uparrow\subseteq$	
$G^\dagger A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
$A : [\vec{d}] : \mathbb{T}$	$G : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$B : [\vec{d}] : \mathbb{F}$	$H : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

$\downarrow\subseteq$	
$G^\dagger A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
$A : [\vec{d}] : \mathbb{F}$	$G : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$B : [\vec{d}] : \mathbb{T}$	$H : [B, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

\subset	
$A^c N : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$N : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	

$\times\subseteq$	
$A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
\times	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action



$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

$A: [\vec{d}] : T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

$A: [\vec{d}] : F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

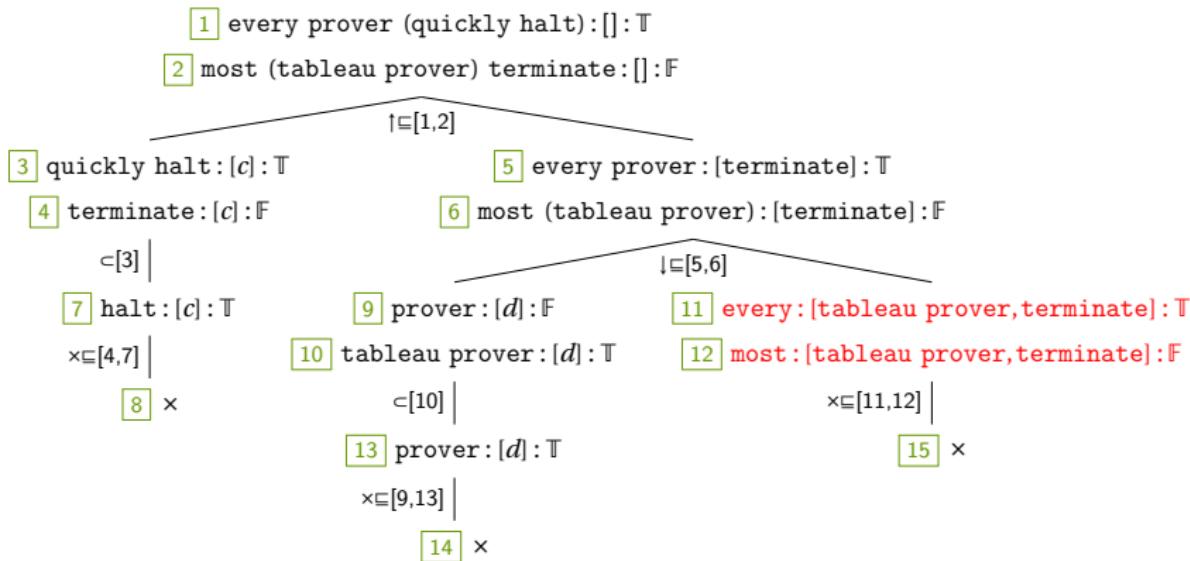
c	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$N: [\vec{C}] : T$	

$\forall X(A^c X \sqsubseteq X)$
$\leftarrow \square \rightarrow \leftarrow \square \rightarrow \leftarrow \equiv \rightarrow \rightleftarrows$

$x \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$B: [\vec{C}] : F$	

\times
$A \sqsubseteq B$

Monotonicity rules in action



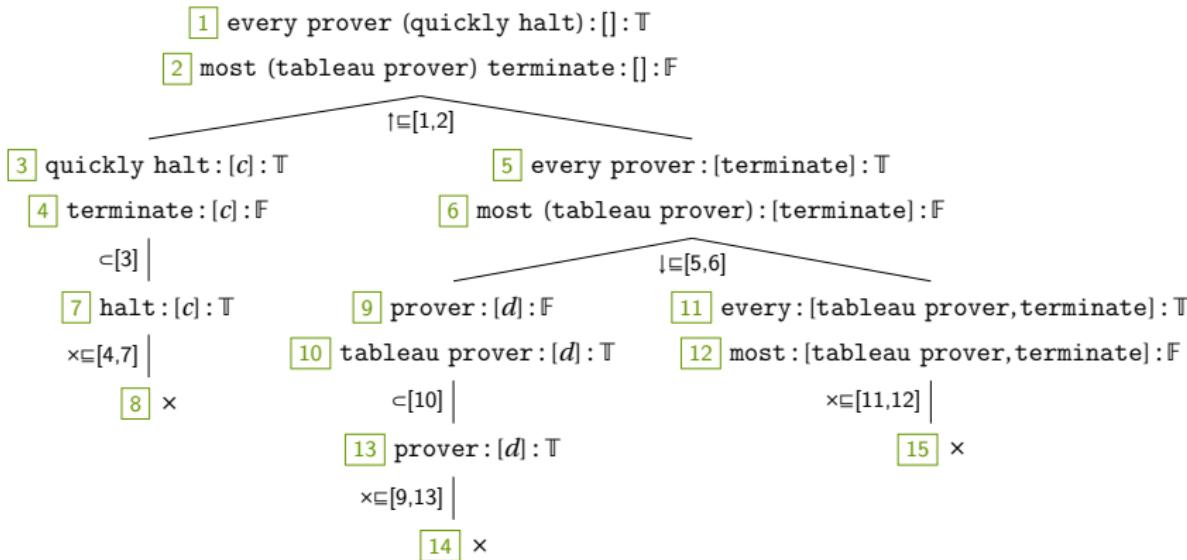
$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: T$	$H B: [\vec{C}]: F$
$A: [\vec{d}]: F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}]: T$
$B: [\vec{d}]: T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}]: F$

\sqsubset	
$A^\sqsubset N: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$N: [\vec{C}]: T$	

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}]: T$	
$B: [\vec{C}]: F$	

Monotonicity rules in action



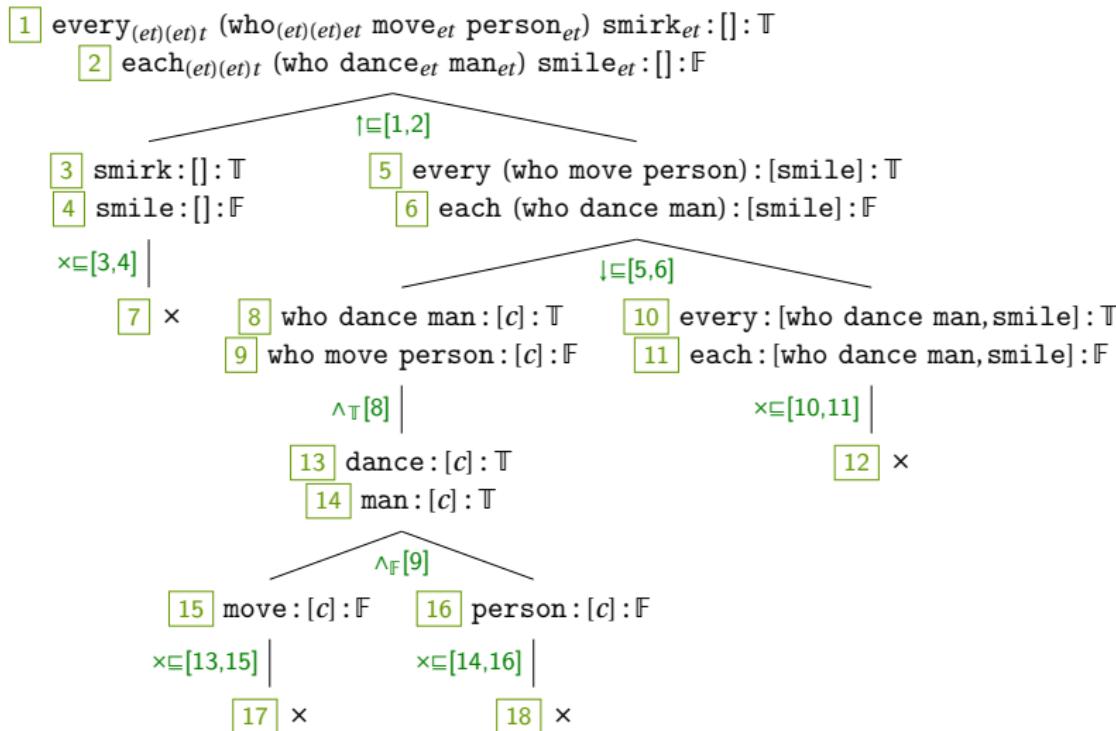
$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$
$A: [\vec{d}] : T$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : F$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$	
$G^\dagger A: [\vec{C}] : T$	$H B: [\vec{C}] : F$
$A: [\vec{d}] : F$	$G: [B, \vec{C}] : T$
$B: [\vec{d}] : T$	$H: [B, \vec{C}] : F$

\subset	
$A^c N: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$N: [\vec{C}] : T$	

$\times \sqsubseteq$	
$A: [\vec{C}] : T$	
$B: [\vec{C}] : F$	
\times	
$A \sqsubseteq B$	

Monotonicity rules in action (II)



Rules getting rid of Boolean connectives

Remember other two equivalent conditions for upward monotonicity:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcap Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

Rules getting rid of Boolean connectives

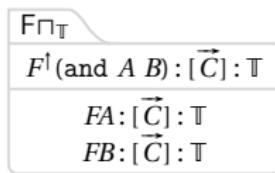
Remember other two equivalent conditions for upward monotonicity:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcap Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

These conditions give rise to:



[1] every dog (and run bark):[]:T

F \sqcap T[1] |

[2] every dog run:[]:T

[3] every dog bark:[]:T

Rules getting rid of Boolean connectives

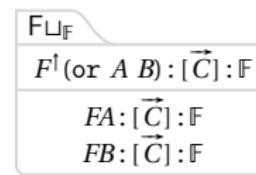
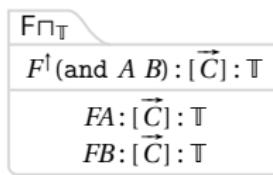
Remember other two equivalent conditions for upward monotonicity:

$$\forall XY((X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY))$$

$$\forall XY(F(X \sqcap Y) \sqsubseteq (FX \sqcap FY))$$

$$\forall XY((FX \sqcup FY) \sqsubseteq F(X \sqcup Y))$$

These conditions give rise to:



[1] every dog (and run bark) : [] : \top

$F \sqcap_T[1]$ |

[2] every dog run : [] : \top

[3] every dog bark : [] : \top

[1] most cat (or meow sleep) : [] : \mathbb{F}

$F \sqcup_F[1]$ |

[2] most cat meow : [] : \mathbb{F}

[3] most cat sleep : [] : \mathbb{F}



Tuning Natural Tableau

Uninformative *et*-based types

Semantic types based on *e* and *t* are **uninformative** from a syntactic point of view:

$\text{cat}_{et} : [c_e]$
 $h_{et} : [c_e]$ or
 $\text{sleep}_{et} : [c_e]$

Uninformative *et*-based types

Semantic types based on *e* and *t* are **uninformative** from a syntactic point of view:

$\text{cat}_{et} : [c_e]$

$h_{et} : [c_e]$ or

$\text{sleep}_{et} : [c_e]$

$\text{little}_{(et)et}$ $\text{bird}_{et} : [c_e]$

$A_{(et)et}$ $B_{et} : [c_e]$ or

$\text{high}_{(et)et}$ $\text{fly}_{et} : [c_e]$

Uninformative *et*-based types

Semantic types based on *e* and *t* are **uninformative** from a syntactic point of view:

$\text{cat}_{et} : [c_e]$

$h_{et} : [c_e]$ or

$\text{sleep}_{et} : [c_e]$

$\text{little}_{(et)et}$ $\text{bird}_{et} : [c_e]$

$A_{(et)et}$ $B_{et} : [c_e]$ or

$\text{high}_{(et)et}$ $\text{fly}_{et} : [c_e]$

$\text{quietly}_{(et)et}$ $(\text{follow}_{eet} \text{ john}_e) : [c_e]$

$a_{(et)et}(b_{eet} c_e) : [c_e]$ or

$\text{wife}_{(et)et}$ $(\text{of}_{eet} \text{ john}_e) : [c_e]$

Extending the type system

Add syntactic types to semantic ones:

$$\{e, t\} + \{\text{np}, \text{s}, \text{n}, \text{pp}\}$$

A partial order **subtyping** relation ($<:$) serves as an interface between syntactic and semantic types:

- $\text{s} <: t$
- $e <: \text{np}$
- $\text{n} <: et$
- $\text{pp} <: et$
- $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) <: (\beta_1, \beta_2)$ iff $\beta_1 <: \alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2 <: \beta_2$

Syntactic terms

An additional **typing rule**:

if $A:\alpha$ and $\alpha <: \beta$, then $A:\beta$ too.

Terms of multiple types:

- cat_n is of type et
- $\text{red}_{n,n}$ is of type (n, et) and (et, et)
- $\text{see}_{np,np,s}$ is of type $np(np, t)$, eet , ...

Syntactic terms

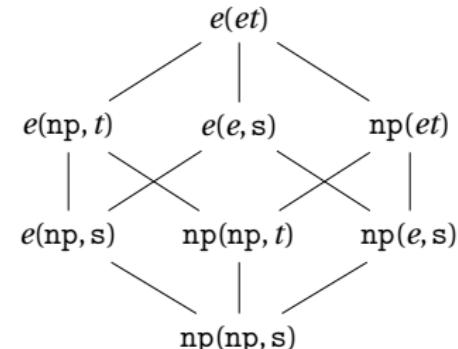
An additional **typing rule**:

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Terms of multiple types:

- cat_n is of type et
- $\text{red}_{n,n}$ is of type (n, et) and (et, et)
- $\text{see}_{np,np,s}$ is of type $np(np, t)$, eet , ...

Types of $\text{see}_{np,np,s}$



Syntactic terms

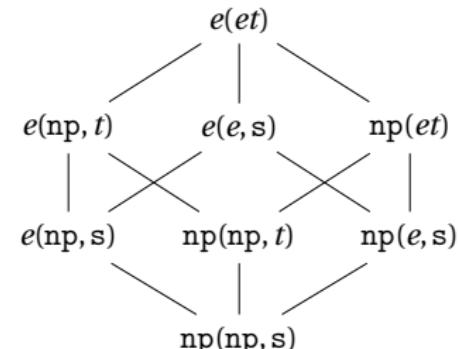
An additional **typing rule**:

if $A:\alpha$ and $\alpha <: \beta$, then $A:\beta$ too.

Terms of multiple types:

- cat_n is of type et
- $\text{red}_{n,n}$ is of type (n, et) and (et, et)
- $\text{see}_{np,np,s}$ is of type $np(np, t)$, eet , ...

Types of $\text{see}_{np,np,s}$

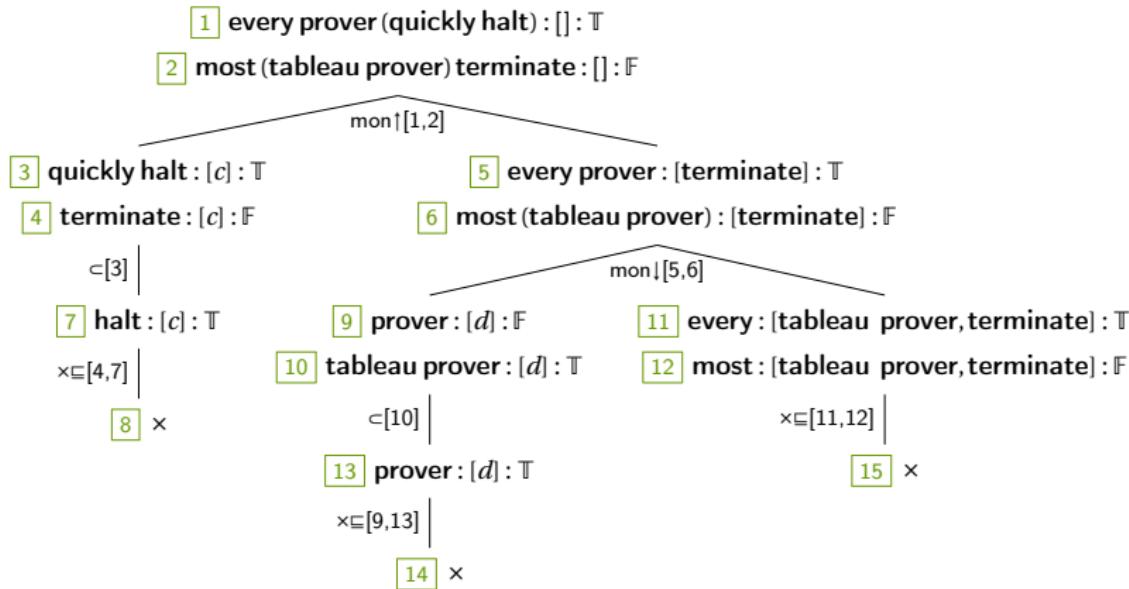


Syntactic and semantic terms together:

$\text{cat}_n c_e$, $\text{love}_{np,np,s} \text{john}_{np} c_e$, $\text{on}_{pp} d_e$

No much changes in tableau proofs

Only the style of the terms is changed



Remote modifiers

A syntactic head can be modified by several modifiers:

- Adverbs and prepositional phrases @ a verb
John jogged slowly in Riga at midnight
- Adjective and PPs @ a noun
small old yellow Soviet bus



src: http://pameews.ge/index.php?m=6&news_id=6229

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Lexicalized compositional approaches:

- [Winter and Zwarts, 2011]:

$$\exists -CLOS_{V,S} (ATMIDNIGHT_{V,V} (INRIGA_{V,V} (SLOWLY_{V,V} (JOG_{NP,V} JOHN_{NP}))))$$

The tableau method unfolds from top to bottom
Lexicalized compositional methods from bottom to top

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- [Champollion, 2014]:
[[CLOSURE]] ([[AG]] [[john]] ([[slowly]] ([[LOC]] [[Riga]] ([[TIM]] [[midnight]] [[jog]]))))

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Lexicalized compositional methods from bottom to top

Problem of remote modifiers

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small old yellow Soviet bus

$\text{small}_{\text{n}, \text{n}} \left(\text{old}_{\text{n}, \text{n}} (\text{yellow}_{\text{n}, \text{n}} (\text{soviet}_{\text{n}, \text{n}} \text{bus}_{\text{n}})) \right)$

Function list

$\underbrace{\text{FuncList} : \text{LLF} : \text{argumentList} : \text{truthSign}}$
ternary format of a term

Correspondence to the syntactic trichotomy:

Adjuncts : Head : Complements

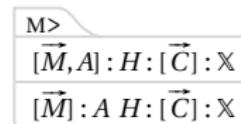
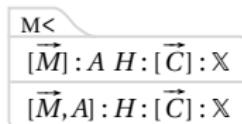
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New tableau rules for the function list:



NB: **The term is uniquely recoverable from any of its ternary format**

Rule for events

EV \mathbb{T} $[M_{\text{vp, vp}}^1, \dots, M_{\text{vp, vp}}^j] : b_{\text{np}^k, \text{s}} : [c^1, \dots, c^k] : \mathbb{T}$ $[A_{\text{n}, \text{n}}^1, \dots, A_{\text{n}, \text{n}}^j] : b_{\text{n}} : [\text{v}_e] : \mathbb{T}$ $\text{role}_{eet}^1 : [\text{v}, c_e^1] : \mathbb{T}$ \vdots $\text{role}_{eet}^k : [\text{v}, c_e^k] : \mathbb{T}$

The verb b has the argument structure $[\text{role}^1, \dots, \text{role}^l]$,
 M^i is of type vp, vp and of form $p_{\text{np}, \text{vp}, \text{vp}} H$ or lexical,
and $A_{\text{n}, \text{n}}^i = p_{\text{np}, \text{n}, \text{n}} H$ or $\text{der}(\text{JJ}, M_{\text{n}, \text{n}}^i)$, respectively

Rule for events

EV_T

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 $[A_{n,n}^1, \dots, A_{n,n}^j] : b_n : [\nu_e] : \mathbb{T}$
 $\text{role}_{eet}^1 : [\nu, c_e^1] : \mathbb{T}$
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1 no_{n, vp, s} person_n (passionately_{vp, vp} (kiss_{np, vp} Mary_{np})) : [] : F

NO_F[1]2 person : [c_e] : T3 passionately (kiss Mary) : [c_e] : T

M<[3]

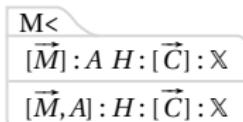
4 [passionately] : kiss Mary : [c] : T

A>[4]

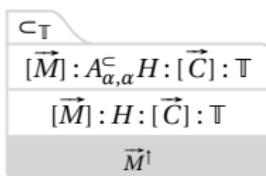
5 [passionately] : kiss : [Mary, c] : T

EV_T[5]6 [passionate_{n, n}] : kiss_n : [\nu_e] : T7 agent_{eet} : [\nu, c] : T8 theme_{eet} : [\nu, Mary_e] : T

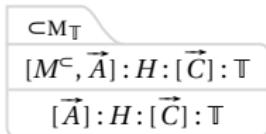
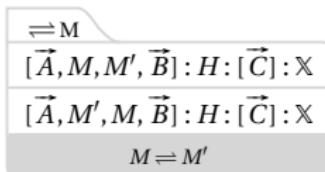
Rules for modifiers



M^c when $\forall X(MX \sqsubseteq X)$



$A \rightleftharpoons B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall X(ABX = BAX)$



$$\text{small}_{n,n}(\text{old}_{n,n}(\text{yellow}_{n,n}(\text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n))) \models \text{old}_{n,n}(\text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n)$$

[1] $\text{small}_{n,n}(\text{old}_{n,n}(\text{yellow}_{n,n}(\text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n))) : \top$

[2] $\text{old}_{n,n}(\text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n) : \mathbb{F}$

$\sqsubset_T [1]$

[3] $\text{old}_{n,n}(\text{yellow}_{n,n}(\text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n)) : \top$

$M <, M < [3]$

[4] $[\text{old}_{n,n}, \text{yellow}_{n,n}] : \text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n : \top$

$\rightleftharpoons_M [4]$

[5] $[\text{yellow}_{n,n}, \text{old}_{n,n}] : \text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n : \top$

$\sqsubset_M [5]$

[6] $[\text{old}_{n,n}] : \text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n : \top$

$M < [2]$

[7] $[\text{old}_{n,n}] : \text{soviet}_{n,n}\text{bus}_n : \mathbb{F}$

$\times \sqsubseteq [6, 7]$

[8] \times

Rules for semantic exclusion and exhaustion

Definition (Exclusion)

Relational terms $A_{\vec{\alpha}t}$ and $B_{\vec{\alpha}t}$ are in an *exclusion* relation iff the following formula is true:

$$A \mid B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg \exists \vec{X}. (A \sqcap B) \vec{X}$$

x
$a : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$b : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
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Definition (Joint exhaustion)

Relational terms $A_{\vec{\alpha}t}$ and $B_{\vec{\alpha}t}$ are *jointly exhaustive* iff the following formula is

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x ~
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x
$a \smile b$

(dog | cat), (many | few), (sleep | run)

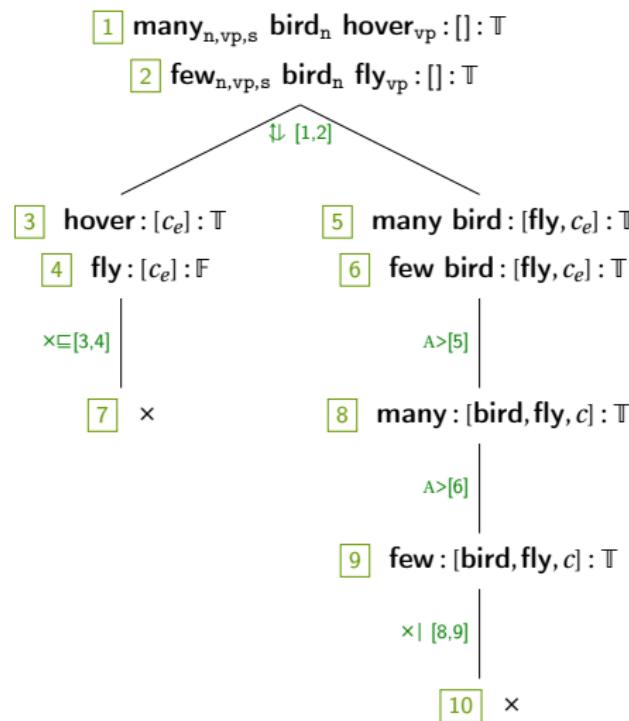
(nonhuman ~ animal), (at least six ~ at most ten)

In both relations: <some, no>, <with, without>

Rules for semantic exclusion and exhaustion (II)

\Downarrow	
	$GA: [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{X}$
	$HB: [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{X}$
$A: [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$	$G: [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{X}$
$B: [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$H: [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{X}$
G^\dagger and $P = B$, or H^\dagger and $P = A$	

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Relation projection

Relation projection properties of F based on the relations $|$, \cup , and $\sqsubseteq (\equiv)$:

- ① $(X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY)$ **some, very N** *upward monotone*

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skillful waiter | skillful waitress; most N sleep | most N run

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not run ∪ not sleep

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- ⑤ $(X \cup Y) \rightarrow (FX \cup FY)$ **some, some N** *additive*
some nonhuman ∪ some animal

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- ⑤ $(X \cup Y) \rightarrow (FX \cup FY)$ **some, some N** *additive*
some nonhuman ∪ some animal
- ⑥ $(X \cup Y) \rightarrow (FX | FY)$ **not, no N** *anti-additive*
no N s areAnimals | no N s areNonhumans

Relation projection

Relation projection properties of F based on the relations $|$, \cup , and $\sqsubseteq (\equiv)$:

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no N s areAnimals | no N s areNonhumans

7-10 $(X | Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY); (X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX | FY); (X \cup Y) \rightarrow (FX \sqsubseteq FY); (X \sqsubseteq Y) \rightarrow (FX \cup FY)$

Derivable monotone rules

$$\forall AB((A \sqsubseteq B) \rightarrow (FA \sqsubseteq FB))$$

F↑ ⊑
$F^\dagger A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
$F^\dagger B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$
$B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$
\vec{D} is fresh

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F↑	⊑
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$B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	$H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$
\vec{D} is fresh	$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$
	$G : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
	$H : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

is derived from

↑	⊑
$G A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$H B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
$A : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{T}$	G^\dagger and $P = B$, or H^\dagger and $P = A$
$B : [\vec{D}] : \mathbb{F}$	
	$G : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$
	$H : [P, \vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$

and

X	⊑
$A : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{T}$	
$B : [\vec{C}] : \mathbb{F}$	
x	
	$A \sqsubseteq B$

Derivable monotone rules

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and

$\times \sqsubseteq$
$A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
$B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$
\times
$A \sqsubseteq B$

$$\forall AB((A \sqsubseteq B) \rightarrow (FB \sqsupseteq FA))$$

$F^\dagger \sqsubseteq$
$F^\dagger A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
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is derived from

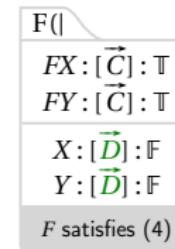
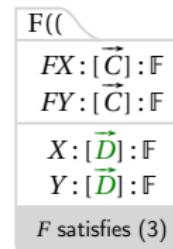
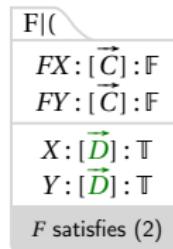
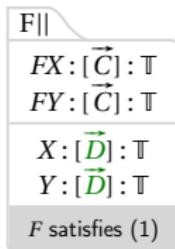
$\downarrow \sqsubseteq$
$G A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
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$A: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{T}$
$B: [\vec{C}]: \mathbb{F}$
\times
$A \sqsubseteq B$

Relation projection rules

- ① $(X \mid Y) \rightarrow (FX \mid FY)$ *multiplicative*
- ② $(X \mid Y) \rightarrow (FX \smile FY)$ *anti-multiplicative*
- ③ $(X \smile Y) \rightarrow (FX \smile FY)$ *additive*
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Conclusion

- Simple type theory as a proxy to natural logic
 - Tableau system for natural logic
 - Monotonicity reasoning enabled by the monotone rules
 - Making the tableau more Natural and Robust by:
 - Adding syntactic types
 - Introducing the function list:
binary format → ternary format
 - Adding new (algebraic) rules

References |

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