English as a Macro Language & Programming Environment for Lisp

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The crazy dream: Programming in English

Programming languages are too difficult for human beings

- People can express procedures in English (or other natural language)
- Why not program in natural language?
- That was the original idea behind Cobol
 - (whereas Fortran tried to make programming like math)

Natural Language Programming and Lisp

Lisp community has the best tradition of always looking for new, higher-level programming ideas

Lisp well suited for natural language analysis

Lisp as a target language for translation from natural language to code

Well, what makes you think you can do it?

That was then, this is now

- Natural language processing technology has vastly improved in the last decades
- Nobody's asked the question lately, can we do it now?

Ambuiguity is your friend

Isn't English hopelessly ambiguous? Ambiguous, yes; hopeless, no! Conventional programming forces *premature commitment* to representation Common Sense resolves ambiguity when necessary

Interaction resolves ambiguity when necessary

New resources for Common Sense Reasoning

Open Mind Common Sense knowledge base ConceptNet Semantic Net MontyLingua/LangUtils (Eslick, Wed. 2pm)

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	Welcome Tessa, to Open Mind! You have entered <u>124 items</u> Search: Other Activities! Information - Preferences -				
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	Author	Knowledge			
	havasi	A bride wears a wedding gown			
	havasi	A bride and a groom are married in a wedding			
	Kohane	You can use a wedding ring to marry			
	jkasunic	going for a haircut is for a wedding			
	skoerber	Things that are often found together are: wedding gown, bouquet, bride, veil, groom			



CMU Natural Programming Study

John Pane and Brad Myers studied 5th graders' description of Pac-Man

Also college students' descriptions of spreadsheet programs

Findings, e.g. Nobody talks about loops

Designed HANDS programming language

Childrens' description of Pac-Man

0 are set through a maze and Paciman the chomping Have are blinking big yellow the gpsts (). You to eat the gosts

But what can you do if you can only *partially* understand English?

Need to make the interaction *fail-soft* Rely on *dialogue* to resolve ambiguities and errors Maybe don't eliminate code entirely Emphasize *correspondence* between language and code



An "outliner" for code as a *brainstorming* tool Helps you discover and manage the overall structure but doesn't fill in all the details

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Programmatic Semantics

English to "scaffolding" code Roughly, Turns nouns into classes and/or instances; Verbs into functions **Adjectives into instance variables Resolves** anaphora Untangles conditional and loops **Propagates context**

Metafor Interface

74 Metafor Interactive Natural Language Programming (hugo@media.mit.edu)				
File				
<pre>[user] (01:28:32) Pacman is a character who loves to run through a maze and eat dots. [agent] (01:28:32) Ok. I created a new agent Pacman that is a kind of character agent. I added the ability for Pacman to run, which can be through a maze. I added the ability for Pacman to eat. A dot is something which can be eaten. [user] (01:28:53) Whenever Pacman eats a dot, it disappears and he wins a point. [agent] (01:28:53) Ok. Now we are going to think about Pacman eating When Pacman eats a dot, the dot disappears and Pacman wins a pointNow that we are done thinking about Pacman eating, we are going to resume thinking about</pre>	<pre>DEICTIC STACK: [('Pacman', ['he', 'him', 'his', 'her', 'she', 'hers' , 'who']), ('character', ['it']), ('maze', ['it']), ('dots', ['they' , 'them']), ('dot', ['it']), ('dot ', ['it']), ('Pacman', ['he', 'him ', 'his', 'her', 'she', 'hers', 'w ho']), ('dot', ['it']), ('point', ['it'])] DIR: ['_mainPacman', '_main .dot'] CODETREE: [['_main_', 'FunctionT .defmain(): class Pacman(character): def run(maze): pass def eat(dot): dot.disappear() Pacman.win(point)</pre>			
When Pacman is running through the maze, if a ghost catches him, then he loses and the game is over.	class dot: def disappear(): pass			
	-			

Target domain: MOOs (Programmable text adventure games)

Game itself is an interactive narrative MOOs allow programmable objects & characters

Miranda gives you a hug Mouse says, "I'm here to hug you!" Mouse hugs Miranda Mouse says, "I made a mistake"

Narrative stances

I want to make a bar with a customer. (1st person programmer)

There is a customer in the bar. (3rd person objective)

I am a customer sitting on a stool. (1st person program)

The bartender said, "Here is a customer" (3rd person subjective)

Bubble Semantics



Refactoring

There is a bar. (atom) The bar contains two customers. (unimorphic list) It also contains a waiter. (unimorphic wrt. persons) It also contains some stools. (polymorphic list) The bar opens and closes. (class / agent) The bar is a kind of store. (inheritance class) Some bars close at 6pm. (subclass or instantiatable)

Dialog for disambiguating

User: We're going to program a game, Pac-Man.

System: OK. I know a few things about how to make games. We need to decide what the playing field looks like, design some characters for the game, how the users are going to control the characters, and how the scoring system is going to work. OK? U: Sure. The yellow dots are set through a maze, and Pac-Man, the chomping yellow circle, has to collect them.

S: You want the playing field to be a grid of squares, each containing a yellow dot, right? (System displays a grid of squares with yellow dots). To make it a maze, we need to have some walls. Can you draw some walls for me?

Dialog for disambiguating

S: OK. What does it mean for Pac-Man to "collect" a dot?
U: Whenever Pac-Man is on a square with a dot, he eats it.
That means that the dot is gone and the player gets another point.
S: OK, now I don't understand what "eats" means.
Can you explain it?
U: When you draw Pac-Man, you alternate between a picture of Pac-Man with his mouth open and a picture of Pac-Man with his mouth open and a picture of Pac-Man with his mouth closed

English as a programming language?

- The "Holy Grail" of easy to use interfaces for programming
- Natural language technology has improved to the point that some understanding of programming concepts can be done
- Good interaction design can make natural language interfaces "fail-soft"
- Maybe Cobol wasn't such a bad idea after all!