

Fast(er) Exact Decoding and Global Training for *TBDPs* via a Minimal Feature Set

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<https://github.com/tzshi/dp-parser-emnlp17>

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Outline

- Transition-based Dependency Parsing
- Three Transition Systems
- Motivation
- A Minimal Feature Set
- Dynamic Programming for TBDPs
- Practical Optimal Algorithms
- Experiments & CoNLL 2017 Shared Task
- Conclusion

TBDPs

Configuration: (S, B, A)

Initial: $([], [0, 1, \dots, n], \{ \})$

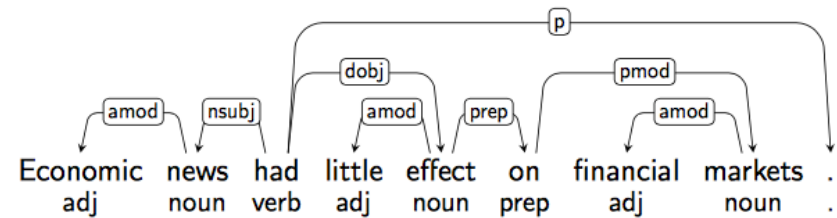
Terminal: $(S, [], A)$

Shift: $(S, i|B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i, B, A)$

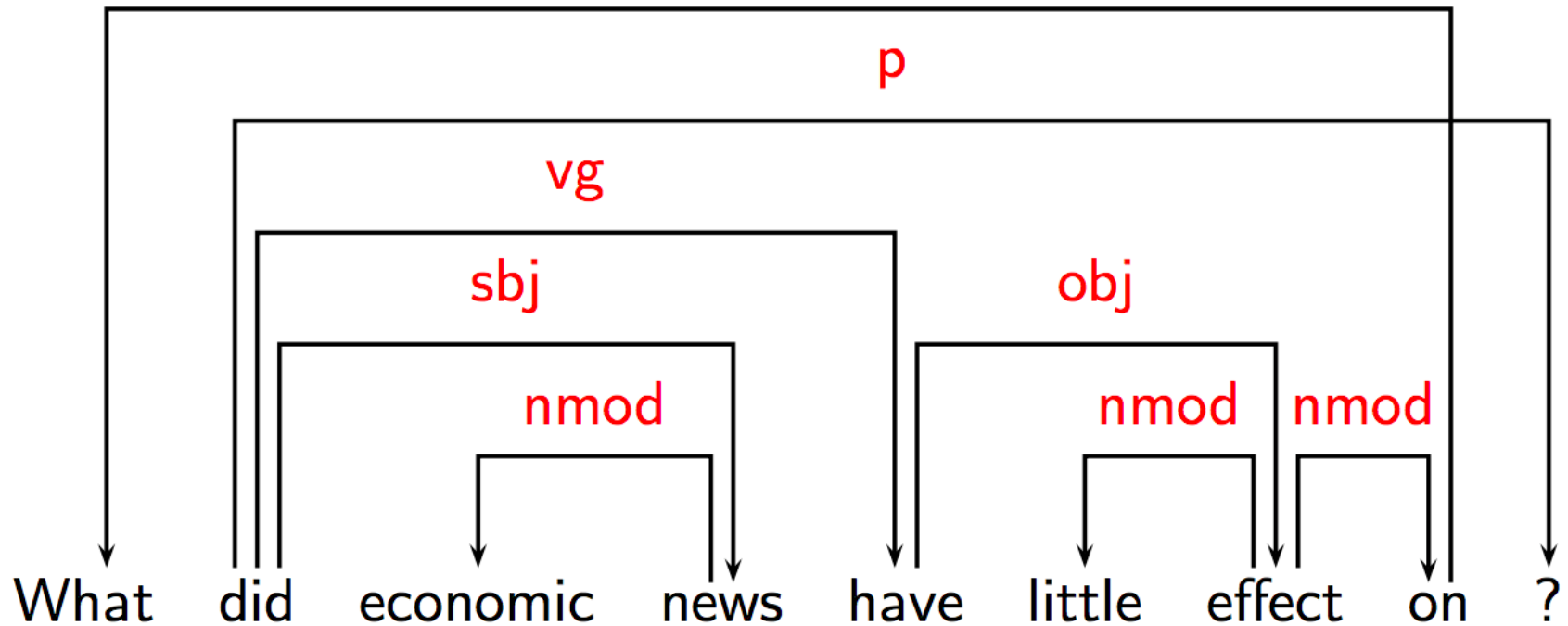
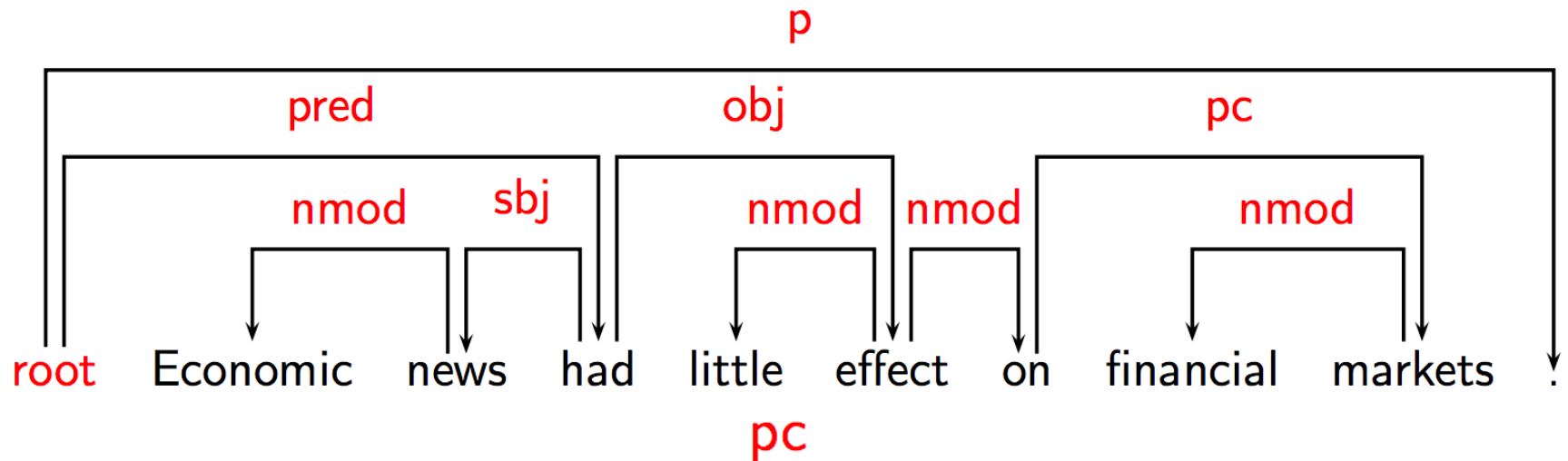
Reduce: $(S|i, B, A) \Rightarrow (S, B, A)$

Right-Arc(k): $(S|i, j|B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i|j, B, A \cup \{(i, j, k)\})$

Left-Arc(k): $(S|i, j|B, A) \Rightarrow (S, j|B, A \cup \{(j, i, k)\})$



Projectivity



Arc-Eager

Configuration: (S, B, A) [S = Stack, B = Buffer, A = Arcs]

Initial: $([], [0, 1, \dots, n], \{ \})$

Terminal: $(S, [], A)$

Shift: $(S, i|B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i, B, A)$

Reduce: $(S|i, B, A) \Rightarrow (S, B, A) \quad h(i, A)$

Right-Arc(k): $(S|i, j|B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i|j, B, A \cup \{(i, j, k)\})$

Left-Arc(k): $(S|i, j|B, A) \Rightarrow (S, j|B, A \cup \{(j, i, k)\}) \quad \neg h(i, A) \wedge i \neq 0$

Notation: $S|i$ = stack with top i and remainder S
 $j|B$ = buffer with head j and remainder B
 $h(i, A)$ = i has a head in A

Arc-Standard

Configuration: (S, B, A) [$S = \text{Stack}$, $B = \text{Buffer}$, $A = \text{Arcs}$]

Initial: $([\], [0, 1, \dots, n], \{ \})$

Terminal: $([0], [\], A)$

Shift: $(S, i|B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i, B, A)$

Right-Arc(k): $(S|i|j, B, A) \Rightarrow (S|i, B, A \cup \{(i, j, k)\})$

Left-Arc(k): $(S|i|j, B, A) \Rightarrow (S|j, B, A \cup \{(j, i, k)\}) \quad i \neq 0$

Arc-Hybrid

$$\text{sh}[(\sigma, b_0|\beta, A)] = (\sigma|b_0, \beta, A)$$

$$\text{re}_{\curvearrowright}[(\sigma|s_1|s_0, \beta, A)] = (\sigma|s_1, \beta, A \cup \{(s_1, s_0)\})$$

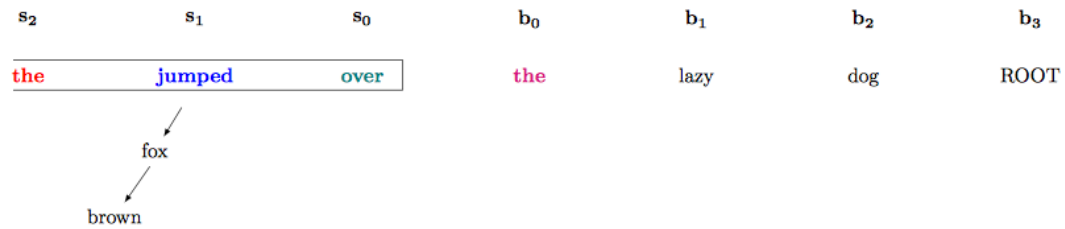
$$\text{re}_{\curvearrowleft}[(\sigma|s_0, b_0|\beta, A)] = (\sigma, b_0|\beta, A \cup \{(b_0, s_0)\})$$

Introduction

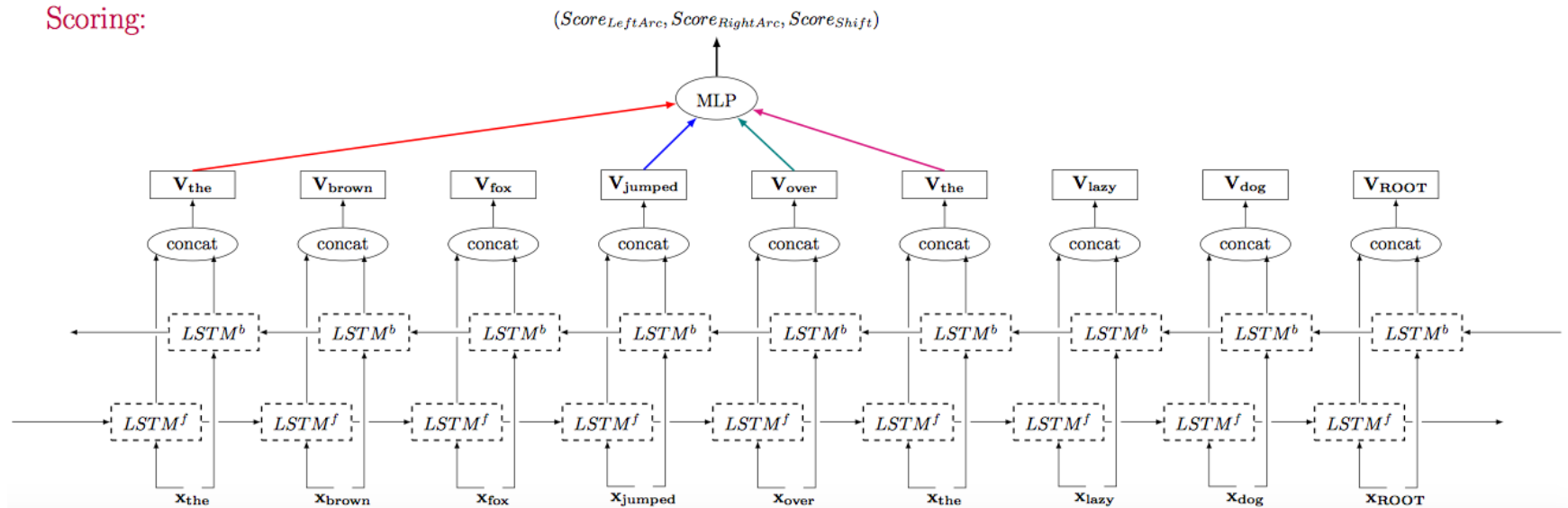
- Plug their minimal feature set into the dynamic-programming framework.
- Produce the first implementation of worst-case $O(n^3)$ exact decoders for arc-hybrid and arc-eager transition systems.
- With their minimal features, we also present $O(n^3)$ global training methods.
- They achieve the best UAS reported (to our knowledge) on the CTB and the “second-best-in-class” result on the PTB.
- They had the top average performance on the four surprise languages and on the small treebank subset.

BIST Parser

Configuration:



Scoring:



Minimal Feature Set

Features	Arc-standard	Arc-hybrid	Arc-eager
$\{\vec{s}_2, \vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.95_{\pm 0.12}$	$94.08_{\pm 0.13}$	$93.92_{\pm 0.04}$
$\{\vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$94.13_{\pm 0.06}$	$94.08_{\pm 0.05}$	$93.91_{\pm 0.07}$
$\{\vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$54.47_{\pm 0.36}$	$94.03_{\pm 0.12}$	$93.92_{\pm 0.07}$
$\{\vec{b}_0\}$	$47.11_{\pm 0.44}$	$52.39_{\pm 0.23}$	$79.15_{\pm 0.06}$
Min positions	Arc-standard	Arc-hybrid	Arc-eager
K&G 2016a	-	4	-
C&H 2016a	3	-	-
our work	3	2	2

Dynamic Programming

- If beam search reduces search errors, why not exact inference?
- Dynamic programming for transition-based parsers:
 - Using a graph-structured stack [Huang and Sagae 2010]
 - Using push-computations [Kuhlmann et al. 2011]
- Adds constraints on feature representations

Features

Overlapping Subproblems

Optimal Substructure

Deduction System for Arc-Eager Parsing

Items: $[i^b, j] \Leftrightarrow (S, i|B, A) \Rightarrow^* (S|i, j|B', A')$

$$b = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \llbracket h(i) \in A' \rrbracket \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Goal: $[0^0, n + 1]$

Axiom: $[0^0, 1]$

Rules:

- Shift: $[i^b, j] \Rightarrow [j^0, j + 1]$
- Reduce: $[i^b, m] \wedge [m^1, j] \Rightarrow [i^b, j]$
- Right-Arc: $[i^b, j] \Rightarrow [j^1, j + 1]$
- Left-Arc: $[i^b, m] \wedge [m^0, j] \Rightarrow [i^b, j]$

[Kuhlmann et al. 2011]

Axiom $[0^0, 1]$



Inference Rules

sh $\frac{[i^b, j]}{[j^0, j+1]}$

Diagram: A triangle with vertices i^b and j at the top, and j^0 and $j+1$ at the bottom. Below the triangle is a small triangle with vertices j^0 and $j+1$. To the right of the diagram is the condition $j \leq n$.

ra $\frac{[i^b, j]}{[j^1, j+1]}$

Diagram: A triangle with vertices i^b and j at the top, and j^1 and $j+1$ at the bottom. Below the triangle is a small triangle with vertices j^1 and $j+1$. To the right of the diagram is the condition $i \curvearrowright j$ and $j \leq n$.

re _{\curvearrowright} $\frac{[k^b, i] \quad [i^0, j]}{[k^b, j]}$

Diagram: Two triangles side-by-side with vertices k^b, i and i^0, j at the top, and k^b, j at the bottom. Below the diagram is a single triangle with vertices k^b and j at the top, and k^b, j at the bottom. To the right of the diagram is the condition $i \curvearrowright j$.

re $\frac{[k^b, i] \quad [i^1, j]}{[k^b, j]}$

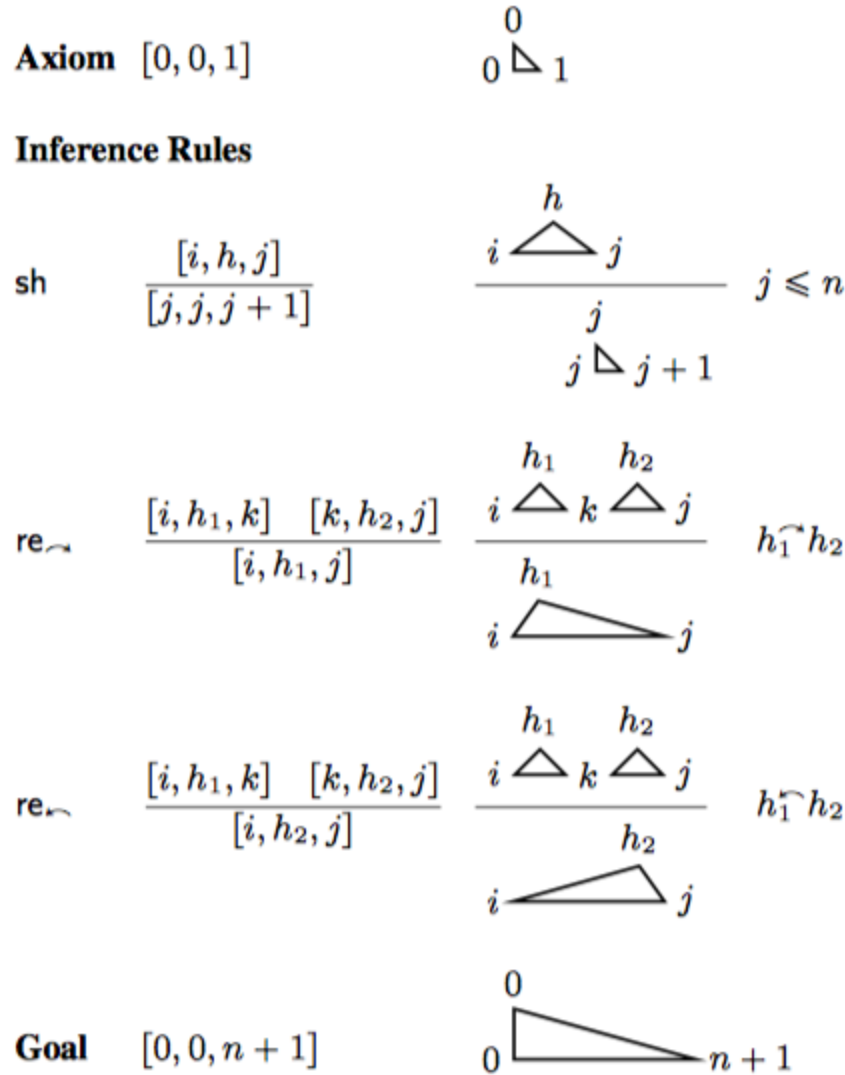
Diagram: Two triangles side-by-side with vertices k^b, i and i^1, j at the top, and k^b, j at the bottom. Below the diagram is a single triangle with vertices k^b and j at the top, and k^b, j at the bottom.

Goal $[0^0, n+1]$

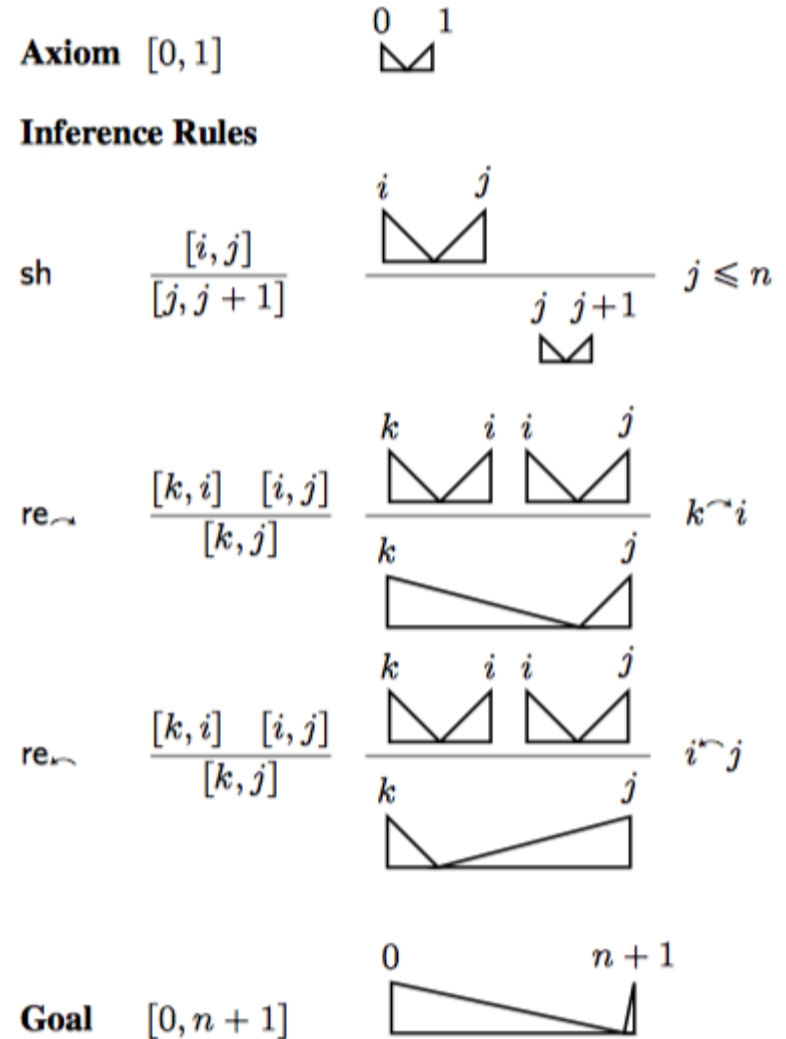
Diagram: A large triangle with vertices 0^0 and $n+1$ at the top, and $0^0, n+1$ at the bottom.

(c) Arc-eager

Deduction System



(a) Arc-standard

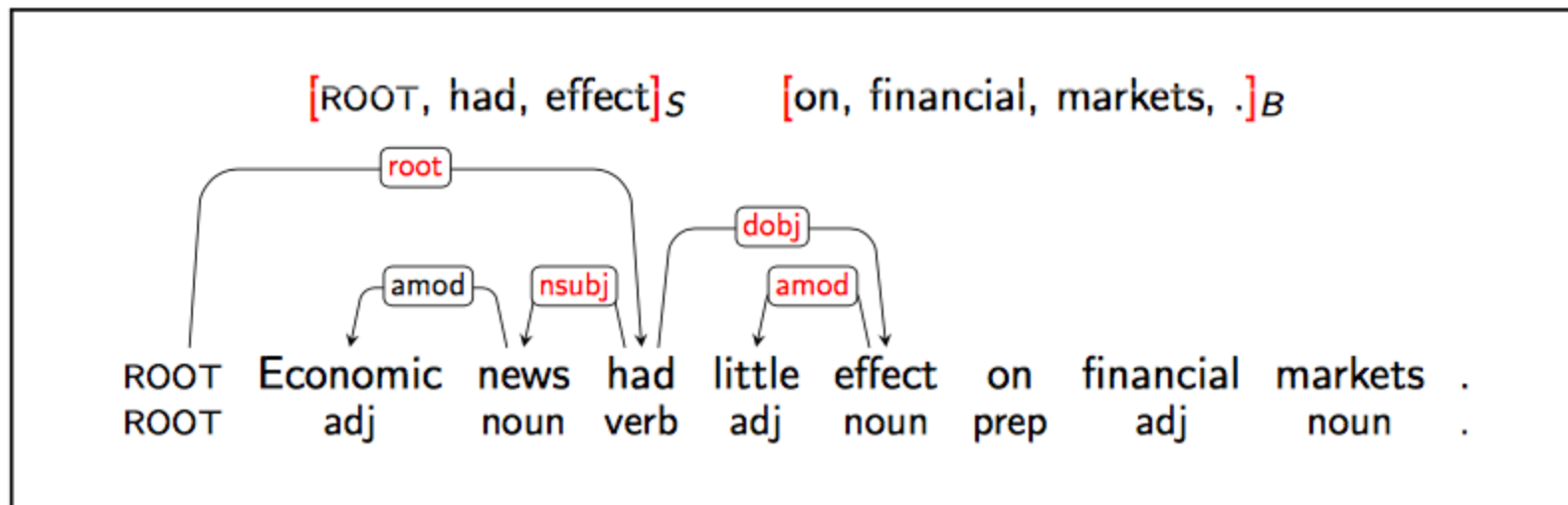


(b) Arc-hybrid

Exact Decoding

$$\frac{[i^b, j] : v}{[j^0, j+1] : 0} (\text{sh}) \quad \frac{[k^b, i] : v_1 \quad [i^0, j] : v_2}{[k^b, j] : v_1 + v_2 + \Delta} (\text{re} \leftarrow)$$

Configuration



Global Training

$$\max_{\mathbf{t}} \left(F(\mathbf{t}) + \text{cost}(\mathbf{t}^{\text{gold}}, \mathbf{t}) - F(\mathbf{t}^{\text{gold}}) \right)$$

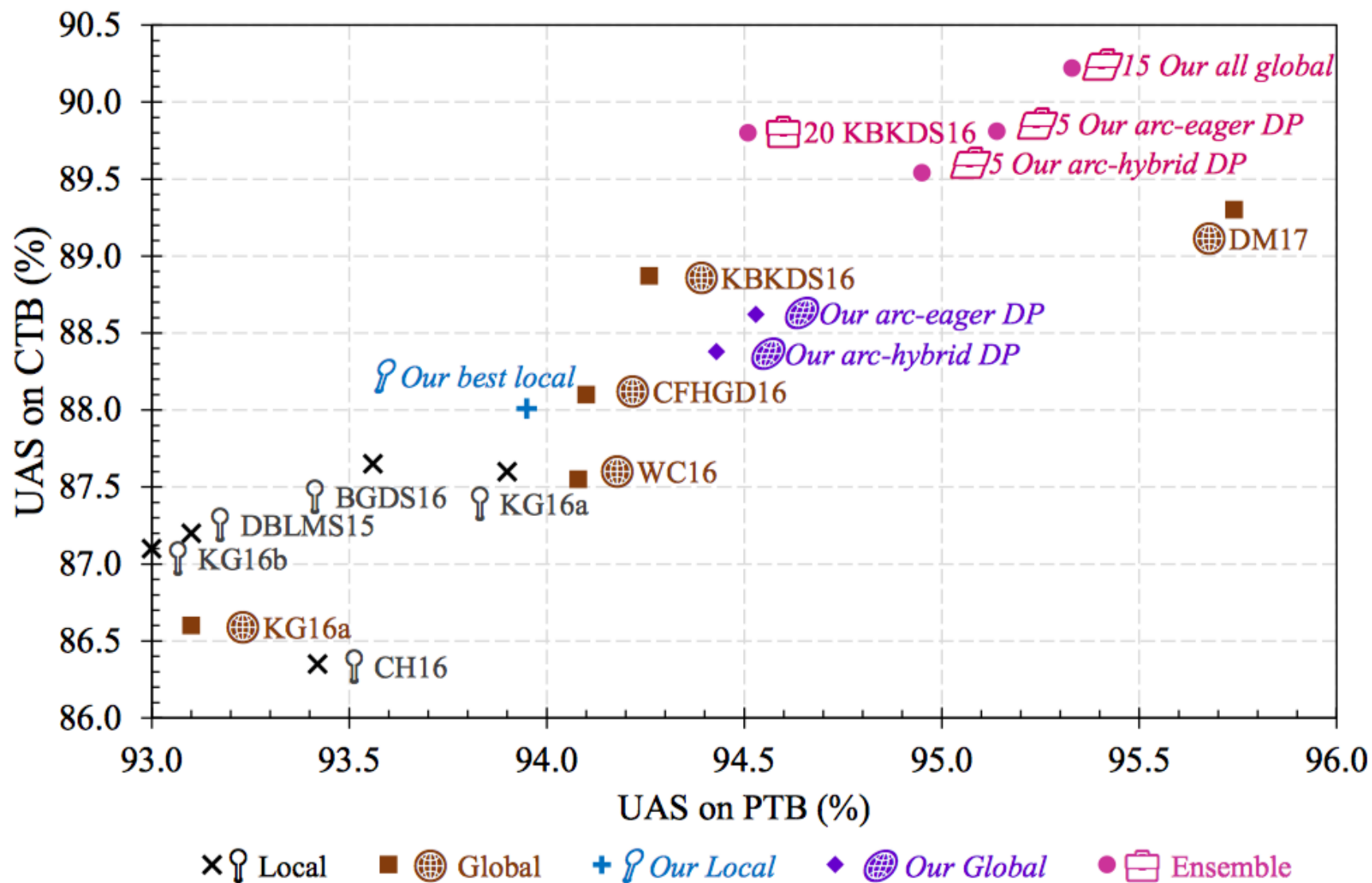
$$\frac{[k^b, i] : v_1 \quad [i^0, j] : v_2}{[k^b, j] : v_1 + v_2 + \Delta'} (\text{re}_{\leftarrow})$$

where $\Delta' = \Delta + \mathbf{1} (\text{head}(w_i) \neq w_j)$.

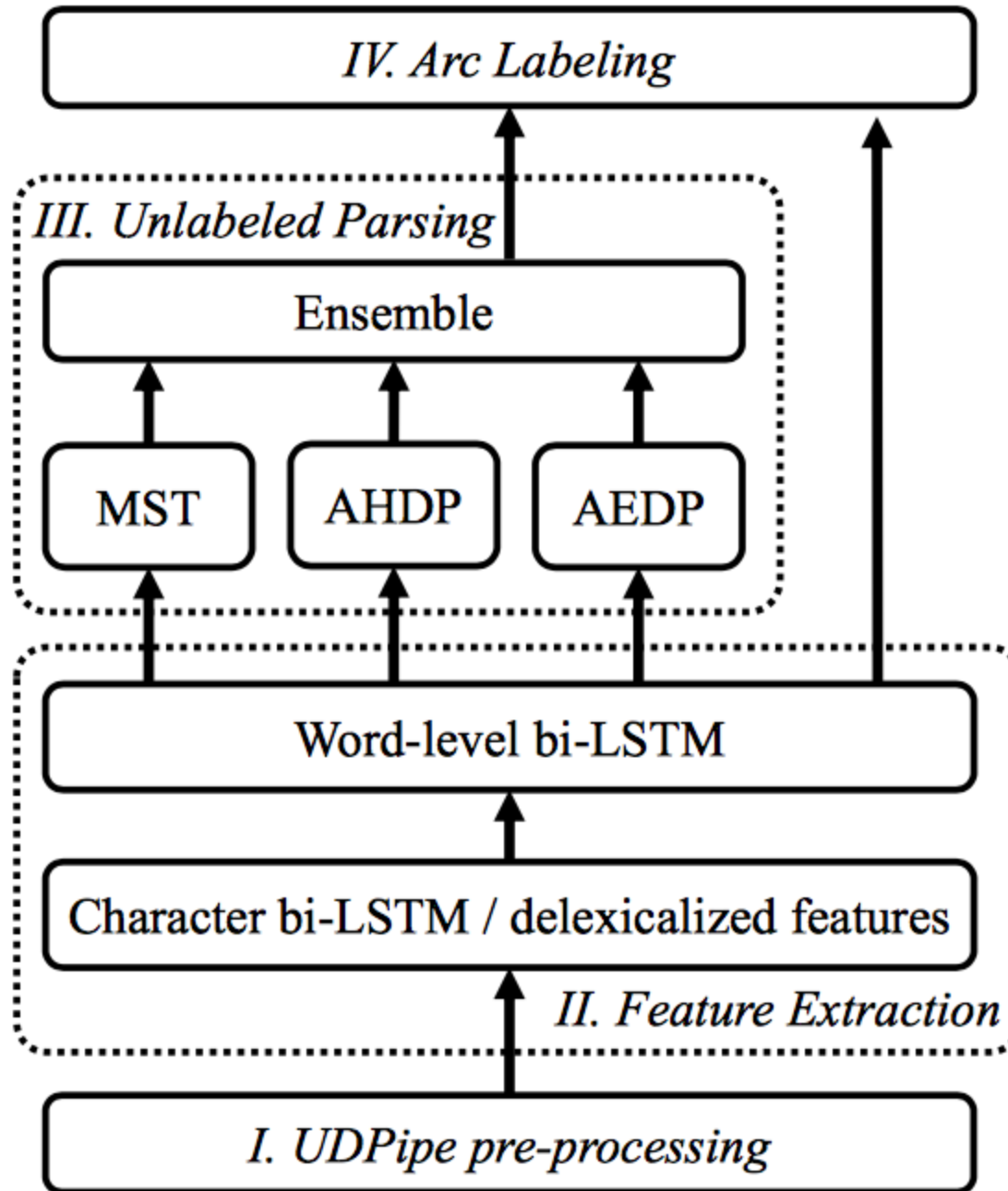
Experiments

Model	Training	Features	PTB		CTB	
			UAS (%)	UEM (%)	UAS (%)	UEM (%)
Arc-standard	Local	$\{\vec{s}_2, \vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.95_{\pm 0.12}$	$52.29_{\pm 0.66}$	$88.01_{\pm 0.26}$	$36.87_{\pm 0.53}$
Arc-hybrid	Local	$\{\vec{s}_2, \vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.89_{\pm 0.10}$	$50.82_{\pm 0.75}$	$87.87_{\pm 0.17}$	$35.47_{\pm 0.48}$
	Local	$\{\vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.80_{\pm 0.12}$	$49.66_{\pm 0.43}$	$87.78_{\pm 0.09}$	$35.09_{\pm 0.40}$
	Global	$\{\vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$94.43_{\pm 0.08}$	$53.03_{\pm 0.71}$	$88.38_{\pm 0.11}$	$36.59_{\pm 0.27}$
Arc-eager	Local	$\{\vec{s}_2, \vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.80_{\pm 0.12}$	$49.66_{\pm 0.43}$	$87.49_{\pm 0.20}$	$33.15_{\pm 0.72}$
	Local	$\{\vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$93.77_{\pm 0.08}$	$49.71_{\pm 0.24}$	$87.33_{\pm 0.11}$	$34.17_{\pm 0.41}$
	Global	$\{\vec{s}_0, \vec{b}_0\}$	$94.53_{\pm 0.05}$	$53.77_{\pm 0.46}$	$88.62_{\pm 0.09}$	$37.75_{\pm 0.87}$
Edge-factored	Global	$\{\vec{h}, \vec{m}\}$	$94.50_{\pm 0.13}$	$53.86_{\pm 0.78}$	$88.25_{\pm 0.12}$	$36.42_{\pm 0.52}$

Experiments



CoNLL 2017 Shared Task



CoNLL 2017 Shared Task

Following [Dozat and Manning \(2017\)](#), we use a deep bi-affine scoring function:

$$\text{score}^{\text{MST}}(h, m) = v_h^{\top} U v_m + b_h \cdot v_h + b_m \cdot v_m + b$$

where

$$v_h = \text{MLP}^{\text{MST-head}}(\vec{h})$$

$$v_m = \text{MLP}^{\text{MST-mod}}(\vec{m})$$

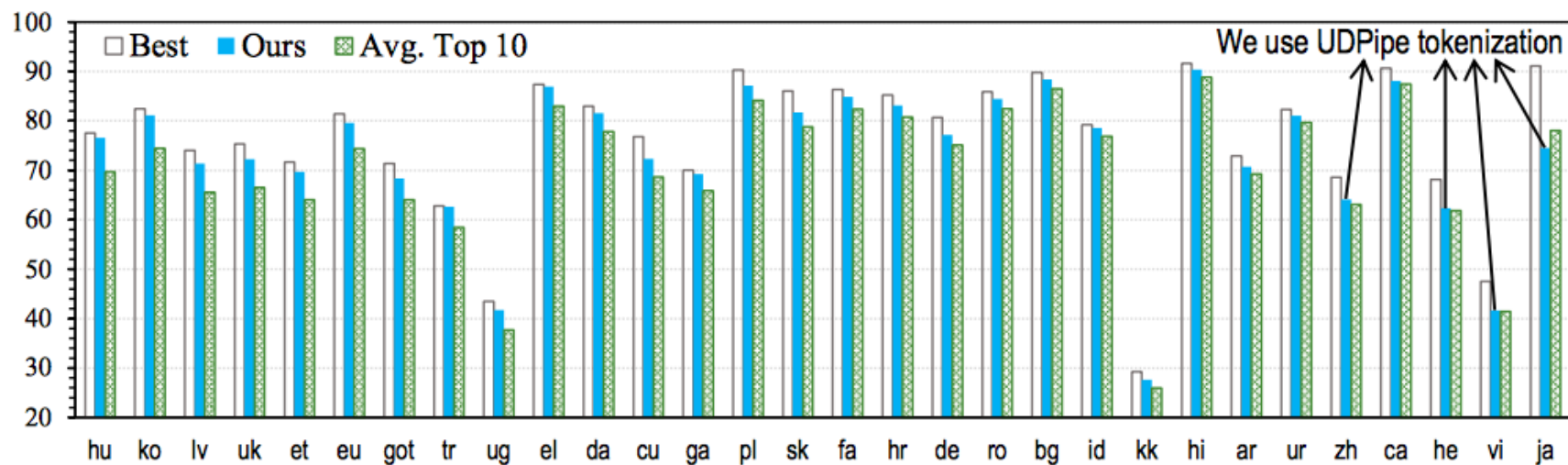
CoNLL 2017 Shared Task

	UAS F1	LAS F1	Official Ranking
Big Treebanks	85.16	79.85	2
Small Treebanks	70.59	61.49	1
PUD Treebanks	80.17	71.49	2
Surprise Languages	58.40	47.54	1
Overall	80.35	75.00	2

CoNLL 2017 Shared Task

Target	Source	UAS F1	LAS F1	Official Ranking
bxr	hi	50.79	31.98	2
hsb	cs	69.45	61.70	1
kmr	fa	54.51	47.53	1
sme	fi	58.85	48.96	1
Average		58.40	47.54	1

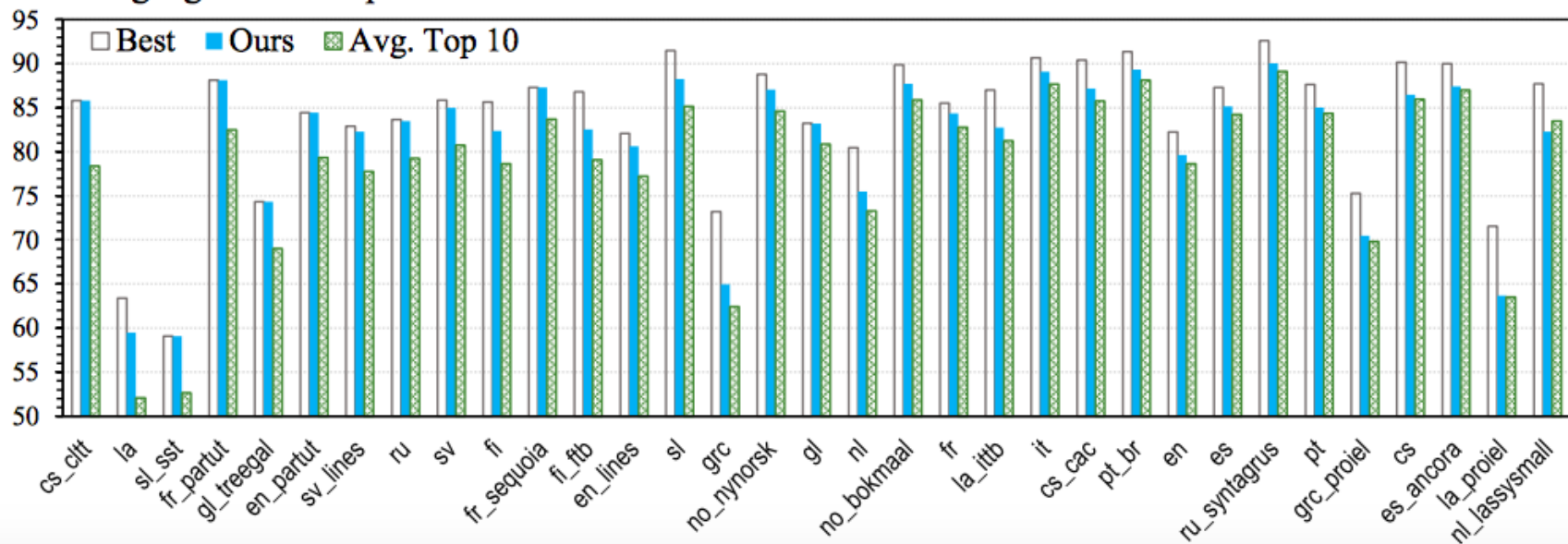
CoNLL 2017 Shared Task



Languages w/ single treebank

Languages w/ multiple treebanks

(larger) Gap between ours and avg. top 10 (smaller) →



Thank you!

Q&A

