Graph-Based Meaning Representations:

Design and Processing

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PETE

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Entailment, for Example

▶ What types of information are at play in reasoning about entailment?

▶ Who did what to whom, when and where? Reference, veridicality, etc.

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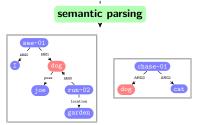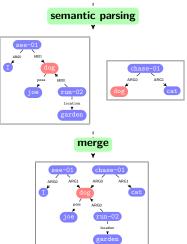$\rightarrow$ Logical inference or distributional approximation, both need structure.

I saw Joe's dog, which was running in the garden.
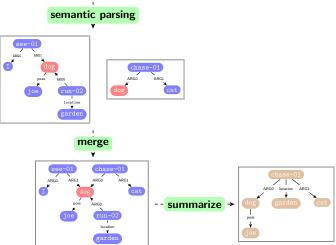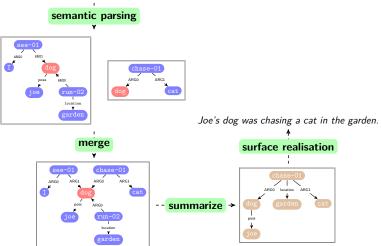*The dog was chasing a cat.*

(Liu et al., 2015; Hardy & Vlachos, 2018)

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Preview: Semantic Structure in Applications

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Graph-Based Representations of Meaning

▶ Vast, complex landscape of representing natural language meaning;

▶ diverse linguistic traditions, modeling assumptions, levels of ambition;

▶ some differences are superficial (e.g. terminology), others run deeper;

→ clarify concepts and vocabulary; high-level survey of selected resources.

High-Level Goals of the Tutorial

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Parsing into Graph-Structured Representations

▶ Cottage industry of parsers with outputs structures beyond rooted trees;

▶ distinct techniques, e.g. based on transitions, composition, 'translation';

▶ some framework-internal evolution: design reflects specific assumptions;

→ tease apart sub-tasks and families of approaches; review representatives.

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Fragmentation and 'Balkanization'

▶ Cross-Framework Perspective: Seek commonality and complementarity.

Outline: Our Game Plan

(1) & (2) Foundations: Linguistic & Formal (0:30)

▶ Tease apart various 'facets' (layers) of meaning; common terminology.

(3) Graph-Based Meaning Banks (0:45)

▶ Selective, dense review of five English corpora with semantic graphs;

▶ highlight distinct design decisions and goals; contrast across schools.

(4) Parsing into Semantic Graphs (1:00)

▶ Factorization-, composition-, transition-, translation-based techniques;

▶ graph similarity evaluation; cross-framework and cross-lingual parsing.

(5) & (6) Outlook: Using Semantic Graphs (0:15)

▶ Example use cases: summarization, entity linking, machine translation.

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(Some) Time for Questions at the End of Each Block

1

Foundations: Semantics

Abrams gave Browne a book.
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▶ Superficially different linguistic forms can describe the same situation;
▶ hold true under the same circumstances; can substitute for each other;
→ close paraphrases: convey the 'same meaning' (in unmarked contexts).

Sentence vs. Speaker Meaning

Linguistic semantics does not furnish a characterization of the interpretation of utterances in use, which is what one finally needs for natural language understanding applications—rather, it (mostly) provides a characterization of conventional content, that part of meaning determined by linguistic form. [...] In order to interpret correctly, one must exploit further knowledge sources [...]: domain knowledge, common sense, communicative purpose, extralinguistic tasks, assumptions of interlocutors about each other. (Nerbonne, 1994, p. 134)

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Common Distinction in Linguistic Semantics—Challenging to Make Precise

He wants to be seen by her. vs. *He wants her to see him.*

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Sherlock saw the suspect with the binoculars.
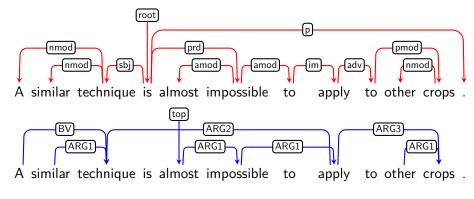
$$\exists x : \text{technique'}(x) \land \text{similar'}(x, \_), \exists y : \text{crop'}(y) \land \text{other'}(y, \_) \rightarrow$$
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Different Desiderata (and Levels of Abstraction)

▶ Grammaticality (e.g. subject–verb agreement) vs. relational structure.

Semi-Formally: Trees vs. Graphs

Structural Wellformedness Conditions on Trees

▶ Unique root, connected, single parent, free of cycles; maybe: projective;
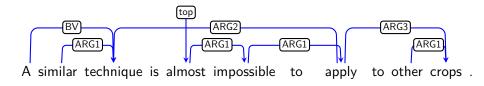
→ all nodes (but the root) reachable by unique directed path from root.

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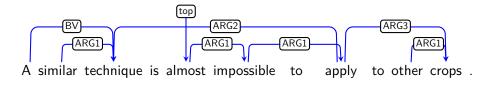
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A similar technique is almost impossible to apply to other crops .

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Beyond Trees: General Graphs

▶ Argument sharing: nodes with multiple incoming edges (in-degree > 1);

▶ some surface tokens do not contribute meaning (many function words);

▶ (structurally) multi-rooted: more than one node with zero in-degree;

→ massive growth in modeling and algorithmic complexity (NP-complete).

Terminology: Syntactic vs. Semantic 'Predicates'

Syntax: Head–Dependent Relations

▶ Heads license and govern, e.g. verbs, relational nouns, prepositions;

▶ complements include subjects, objects, obligues, clausal arguments;

▶ adjuncts add information, e.g. adjectives, adverbials, relative clauses:

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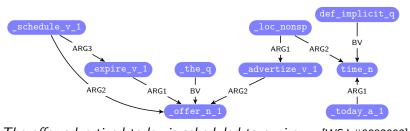
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▶ Prepositions *on* or *in* as two-place relations, e.g. temporal or locative.

Reflections on Predicate–Argument Structure

▶ Arguments recursively are predicates most of the time (and vice versa);

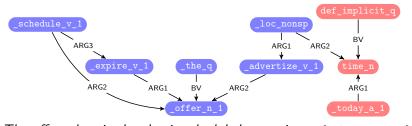*The offer advertized today is scheduled to expire.* [WSJ #0032002]

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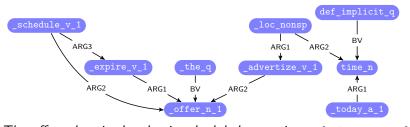*The offer advertized today is scheduled to expire.*   [WSJ #0032002]

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- ▶ seemingly zero-place predicates can have referential argument (ARG0):
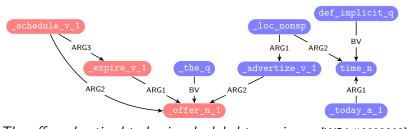
$$\text{offer'}(x) \land \text{schedule'}(\_, x, \text{expire'}(x))$$

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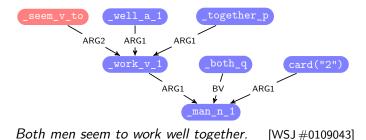*The offer advertized today is scheduled to expire.*   [WSJ #0032002]
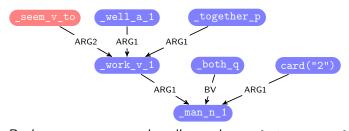
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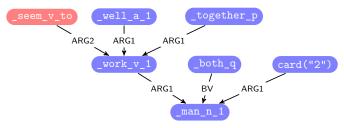*The offer advertized today is scheduled to expire.*   [WSJ #0032002]

Both men seem to work well together.   [WSJ #0109043]

▶ Discord between head–dependent and predicate–argument relations;
▶ syntactic subject of *seem* is a semantic argument of its complement;

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Mismatches between Syntax and Semantics

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- ▶ Discord between head–dependent and predicate–argument relations;
- ▶ syntactic subject of *seem* is a semantic argument of its complement;
- ▶ consider close paraphrase: *It seems that both men work well together.*
- ▶ expletive *it* subject is not referential, hence no semantic contribution;

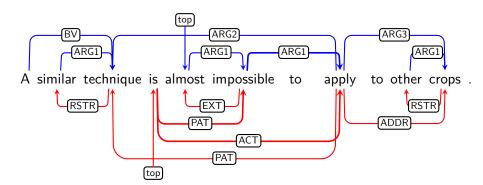# Mismatches between Syntax and Semantics

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- ▶ Discord between head–dependent and predicate–argument relations;
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- ▶ consider close paraphrase: *It seems that both men work well together.*
- ▶ expletive *it* subject is not referential, hence no semantic contribution;
- ▶ about two dozen subject raising verbs in broad-coverage English lexicon.
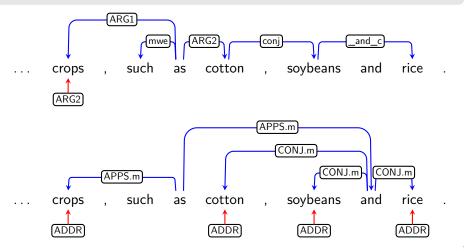
Example Design Decisions: Copula Constructions

- There is much variation in analysis of individual linguistic phenomena;
- specific semantic framework requires many interacting design decisions;
- divergent views already at the level of which words are content-bearing;
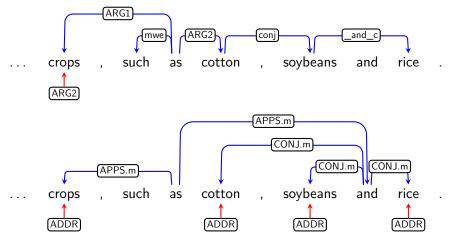- for example, the predicative copula: *the fierce dog* vs. *the dog is fierce*.

Example Design Decisions: Coordination

- No less frequent: coordinate structures (sometimes called parataxis);
- different types: *Abrams arrived and ate* vs. *Abrams and Brown arrived.*

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- No less frequent: coordinate structures (sometimes called parataxis);
- different types: *Abrams arrived and ate* vs. *Abrams and Brown arrived.*
- intuitively, a kind of 'grouping'; how to represent the group as a whole?

Same Coordinate Structure in EDS, AMR, Maybe UCCA

Popel et al. (2013) Survey Syntactic Dependencies

Partial Predicate–Argument Structures in SRL

SRL: Semantic Role Labeling

▶ Represent predicate–argument structure with focus on verbal predicates.

▶ Large, manually annotated corpora available (for multiple languages), e.g. PropBank (Palmer et al., 2005), Framenet (Baker et al., 1998).

(FrameNet analysis, picture by Swayamdipta et al. (2018))

Not trivial to view as integrated, 'full-sentence' meaning representation:
oe move this

▶ Internal structure of spans: edge from *play* to *prevent* or *dry up*?

▶ No constraint that SRL graph should be connected.

▶ Many content words and semantic phenomena remain unannotated.

Beyond Predicate–Argument Structure

Many NL expressions add <u>logical structure</u>
on top of the predicate-argument structure.

Negation

▶ John does not eat cookies.

▶ John said that Mary does not like cookies.
vs. John did not say that Mary likes cookies.

Quantification

▶ Every boy likes cookies.

▶ Every boy ate a cookie.

▶ *All funny jokes are short.* vs. *All short jokes are funny.*

▶ Israel stood still as eight soldiers from all branches of the military
carried the coffin to the burial ground.

Fracas #074

P1	All/most Europeans can travel freely within Europe.
Q	Can all/most Europeans who reside outside of Europe travel freely within Europe?
H	All/most Europeans who reside outside of Europe can travel freely within Europe.

- EU project on computational semantics in the mid-1990s.
- Collected 346 (non-)entailment sentence tuples.
- Also annotated with popular semantic representations of the time (predicate logic, DRT, etc.); but the annotations were lost.

Presupposition and Focus

Certain semantic phenomena supply meaning beyond the truth conditions of the sentence.

Presupposition

▶ A presupposition of a sentence is a piece of meaning that survives even if the sentence is negated.

▶ Today I took my cat to the vet.
Today I didn't take my cat to the vet.
Did you take your cat to the vet today?

Focus

▶ A focused phrase implicitly evokes alternatives of which the predication is false.

▶ YOUR children don't hate school.
Your CHILDREN don't hate school. . . .

Word Senses

The words in a sentence may be ambiguous with respect to their <u>senses</u>.
The semantic annotation may or may not choose to disambiguate.

Senses of *plant* in Wordnet

- plant-1: works, industrial plant (buildings for carrying on industrial labor) "they built a large plant to manufacture automobiles"
- plant-2: flora, plant life ((botany) a living organism lacking the power of locomotion)

Senses of *keep* in Propbank

- keep.01(ARG0:Keeper, ARG1:thing-kept): "The Herald kept its old-time Hearst readership."
- keep.02(ARG0:causer-of-continued-action, ARG1:continued-entity, ARG2:continued-state-or-action): "The captain kept the crew loyal."

Lexical Decomposition

The meanings of individual words can have internal structure, which the semantic annotation may or may not represent.

How to represent "small investor"?

Anaphoric Coreference

The meaning of an anaphoric expression depends on the context in which it occurs (within the sentence; across sentences).

Examples

▶ John kicked his ball.

▶ He wants her to see him.

Modeling choices

UCCA

AMR

- Predicate-argument structure
- Presupposition and focus
- Word sense differentiation
- Lexical decomposition
- Anaphoric coreference

Summary: Facets of Linguistic Meaning

- ▶ Predicate-argument structure
- ▶ Presupposition and focus
- ▶ Word sense differentiation
- ▶ Lexical decomposition
- ▶ Anaphoric coreference

- ▶ Grounding (in world; in picture; in Wikipedia; . . .)
- ▶ Tense and aspect
- ▶ Information structure
- ▶ Discourse structure
- ▶ . . . and many others . . .

| **dotted** | + | **cow** | = | **dotted cow** |

(Example by Jan van Eijck)

The Principle of Compositionality
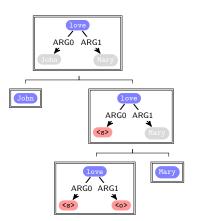
The meaning of an expression is a function of the meanings of its parts and of the way they are syntactically combined.   *B. Partee*
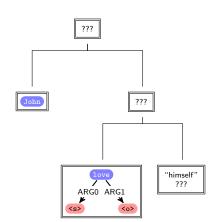
Compositionality

Not all semantic phenomena lend themselves easily to a compositional analysis.

Predicate–argument structure
"John loves Mary."

Coreference
"John loves himself."

2 Foundations: Basic Graph Theory

$$\mathbb{G} = \langle N, E, T \rangle$$

▶ $\mathbb{G}$ is a directed graph: N is set of nodes; $E \subseteq N \times N$ is set of edges;

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Graph Structure vs. Node and Edge Decorations

Predicates vs. Constants

▶ Nodes and edges can be labeled (e.g. by relation and role identifiers);

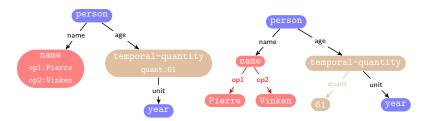# Graph Structure vs. Node and Edge Decorations

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Anchoring in the Surface String

Relating Pieces of Meaning to the Linguistic Signal

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▶ anchoring central in parsing, explicit or latent; aka 'alignment' for AMR;

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3 Semantic Graphbanks

Overview: A Selection of Graphbanks

Selection Criteria

- ▶ 'Full-sentence' semantics: all content-bearing units receive annotations;
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(With Apologies to) Non-Graph Meaning Banks
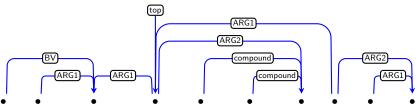
▶ PropBank (Palmer et al., 2005), Framenet (Baker et al., 1998), . . . ;

▶ Groningen Parallel Meaning Bank: GMB, PMB (Basile et al., 2012);

▶ Universal Decompositional Semantics (White et al., 2016);

▶ Enhanced Universal Dependencies (Schuster & Manning, 2016); . . .

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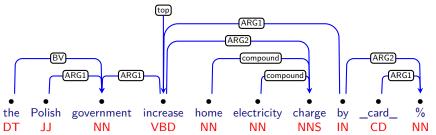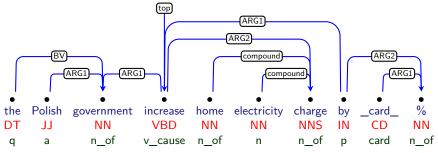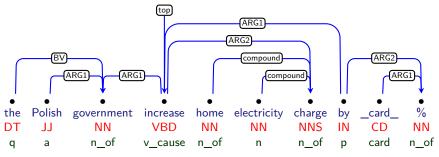- ▶ nodes limited to surface lexical units (words):

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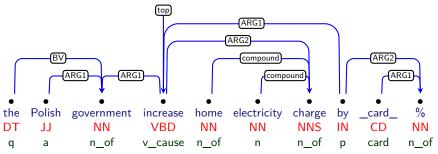
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- limited expressivity, e.g. no lexical decomposition, no covert meaning.

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33

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SemEval 2014 (Oepen et al., 2014)

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More Recently (http://sdp.delph-in.net)

▶ Release as LDC2016T10 with fourth framework; 'standard' benchmark.
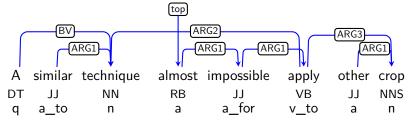
DELPH-IN MRS Bi-Lexical Dependencies (DM)

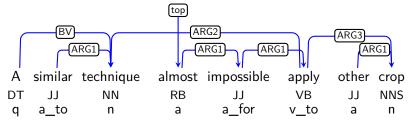*A similar technique is almost impossible to apply to other crops.*

Ivanova et al. (2013)

▶ Simplification from underspecified logical forms (ERS; coming right up);
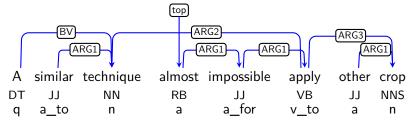
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▶ Hand-designed computational grammar for English in HPSG framework;

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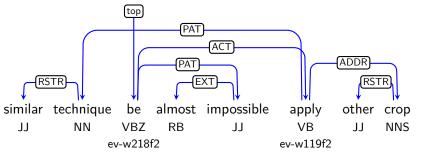## LinGO English Resource Grammar (Flickinger, 2000)

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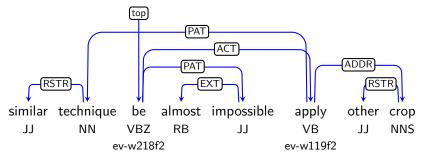
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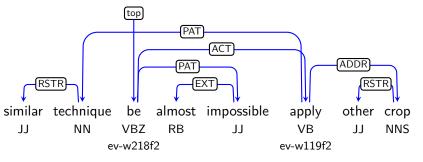- Simplification of multi-layer dependency annotation (coming right up);

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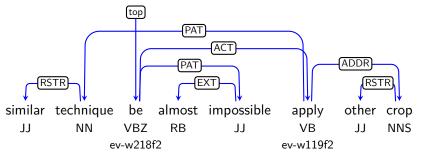
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- ▶ simple determiners (*a*, *the*) treated as not content-bearing (in PSD).

Background: Functional Generative Description

Linguistic Theory (Sgall et al., 1986)

- Charles University in Prague, since 1960s; (Peter Sgall; 1926–2019);

- layered dependencies, e.g. morphological, analytical, tectogrammatical;

- nodes are interlinked across layers; simple feature structures on nodes;

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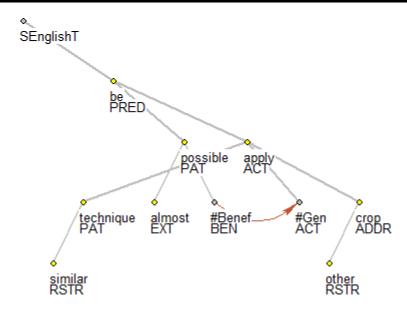
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Large-Scale Annotations (Böhmová et al., 2003; Hajič et al., 2012)

▶ Prague Dependency Treebank (PDT) 3.5: 800,000 tokens of Czech;

▶ Prague Czech–English Dependency Treebank (PCEDT) 2.0: PTB WSJ;

▶ since mid-1990s, several person decades of annotation; still on-going;

▶ pre-SDP, some use in morpho-syntactic parsing and machine translation.

Background: Tectogrammatical Valency Frames

apply[2] **ACT**(sub) **PAT**(obj1;ving) **ADDR**(to[objpp;ving])

- *Mr. Bologna said the sale would allow Gen-Probe to speed up the development of new technology, and to more quickly apply existing technology to an array of diagnostic products.*
- *The gains are to be applied *trace* to fourth quarter or first-quarter results.*

Corpus example(s):   Close [X]

pedt Saudi **Arabia**←**ACT**, for its part, has vowed *-2 to enact a copyright law compatible with international standards and *-2 **to apply** the **PAT** **law** **PAT** **to** **ADDR** computer **software** **ADDR** as well as **to** **ADDR** literary **works** **ADDR** , Mrs. Hills said *T*-1.

pedt **It** **PAT** **was** later **applied to** **ADDR** other new-car **programs** **ADDR** , **ADDR** including those that *T*-1 produced the Ford Thunderbird and Mercury Cougar.

pedt **A** **PAT** similar **technique** **PAT** is almost impossible 0 * **to apply** *T*-1 **to** **ADDR** other **crops** **ADDR** , such as **cotton** **ADDR** , **soybeans** **ADDR** and **rice** **ADDR** .
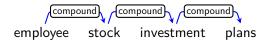
pedt Armstrong expects *-1 to close the sale of the color unit in late November and the carpet sale in December, **with the** **PAT** **gains** **PAT** **to be applied** *-4 **to** **ADDR** fourth quarter or first-quarter **results** **ADDR** .

pedt *-1 Using small electrical **shocks**←**PAT** **applied** * **to** **ADDR** her **feet** **ADDR** , they were able *-1 to monitor sensory nerves.

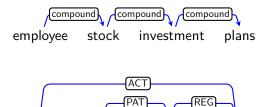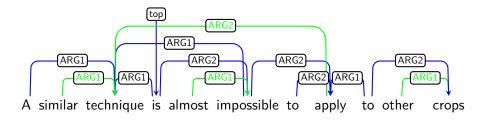http://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/EngVallex/EngVallex.html

Diverging Ambitions

- Meaning determined by linguistic signal alone vs. by utterance context;
- internal bracketing arguably grammaticized, but not role interpretation;

DM vs. PSD: Sentence vs. Speaker Meaning?

Diverging Ambitions

▶ Meaning determined by linguistic signal alone vs. by utterance context;

▶ internal bracketing arguably grammaticized, but not role interpretation;

▶ *investment* and *plan* as deverbal: PSD valency frames parallel to verbs;

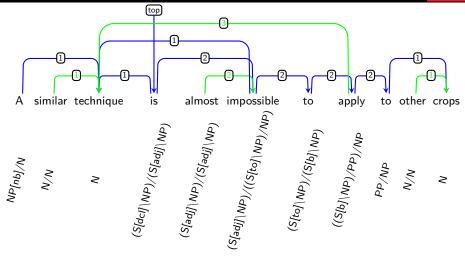▶ never mind disagreement in bracketing (both structures are defensible).

PAS: Enju Predicate–Argument Structures (Miyao, 2006)

▶ Similar in pedigree to DM: derived compositionally by lage-scale HPSG;

▶ Enju Treebank: Mostly automatic conversion from PTB; limited syntax;

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► like in CCD, several syntactic dependencies, e.g. *technique* as 'subject';

► Enju Parser was early broad-coverage engine for semantic dependencies.

A similar technique is almost impossible to apply to other crops

$NP[nb]/N$ N/N N $(S[dcl]\backslash NP)/(S[adj]\backslash NP)$ $(S[adj]\backslash NP)/(S[adj]\backslash NP)$ $(S[adj]\backslash NP)/((S[to]\backslash NP)/NP)$ $(S[to]\backslash NP)/(S[b]\backslash NP)$ $((S[b]\backslash NP)/PP)/NP$ PP/NP N/N N

CCD: CCG Word–Word Dependencies (Hockenmaier & Steedman, 2007)

▶ CCG categories as 'frame' identifiers; edge labels for argument position;

▶ more 'deep syntax' than semantics, but functor–argument directionality.

Pairwise Similarity (Unlabeled Dependency F_1)

	Directed			Undirected		
	DM	PAS	PSD	DM	PAS	PSD
DM	–	.6425	.2612	–	.6719	.5675
PAS	.6688	–	.2963	.6993	–	.5490
PSD	.2636	.2963	–	.5743	.5630	–

(Upper Right Diagonals: Including punctuation; Lower Left: Ignoring It)

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▶ directionality of dependencies as one of the key sources of divergence.

Limitations in Bi-Lexical Semantic Dependencies

▶ Challenges: lexical decomposition, sub-lexical or construction semantics.
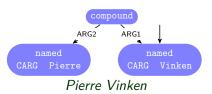
Limitations in Bi-Lexical Semantic Dependencies

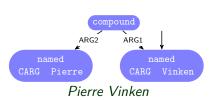▶ Challenges: lexical decomposition, sub-lexical or construction semantics.

Pierre Vinken, 91 years old, had mis-calculated.

Limitations in Bi-Lexical Semantic Dependencies

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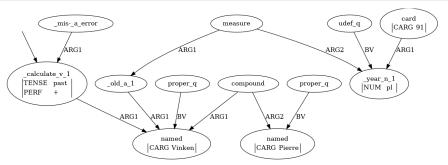
Pierre Vinken, 91 years old, had mis-calculated.

▶ ERS without variables (Oepen et al., 2002; Oepen & Lønning, 2006);
▶ like DM, nodes encode n-ary predications, edges (expressed) arguments;
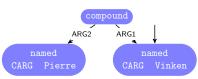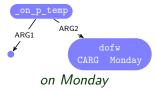▶ Flavor (1): arbitrary (overlapping) sub-strings carry pieces of meaning.

Pierre Vinken

Pierre Vinken

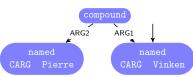### Named Entities

► Underspecified structure in names;

► few, lexically determined sub-types.

Michelle and Barack Obama

EDSs are 'Radically Compositional'
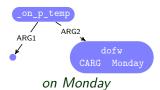

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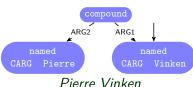▶ few, lexically determined sub-types.

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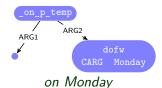## Prepositions (and Similar)

▶ Predicates: distinct two-place relation;

▶ specialized sub-senses as appropriate.

before and during the meeting

Pierre Vinken

on Monday

thirty-two

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Prepositions (and Similar)

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before and during the meeting

47

EDSs are 'Radically Compositional'

Pierre Vinken

on Monday

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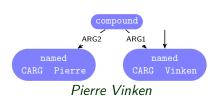
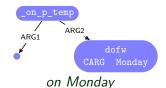▶ few, lexically determined sub-types.

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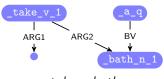
▶ specialized sub-senses as appropriate.

before and during the meeting

Literal Numbers

▶ syntax yields arithmetic expressions;

▶ trivial 'downstream' normalization.

ten two twenty thousand

More Examples of Compositionality in EDS

take a bath

take a bath

She took a soothing bath.

More Examples of Compositionality in EDS

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She took a soothing bath.

cotton, soybeans, and rice

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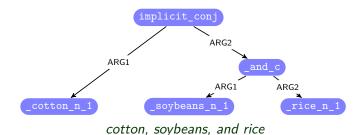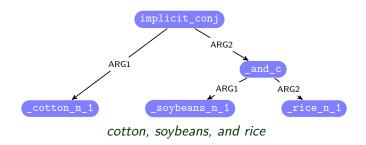
She arrived, ate, and slept.

A Few More Reflections on EDS

Sense Differentiation

▶ Focus on sentence meaning: dinstinguish grammaticalized contrasts:

▶ *look up the answer* (_look_v_up) vs. *look up the hill* (_look_v_1);

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Limitations

- Grammar-based annotation: no 'correct' analysis in 5–15 % of inputs;
- limited resources for other languages (German, Japanese, Spanish, . . .);
- tense, aspect, mood, number, etc. as 'morphological' node properties;
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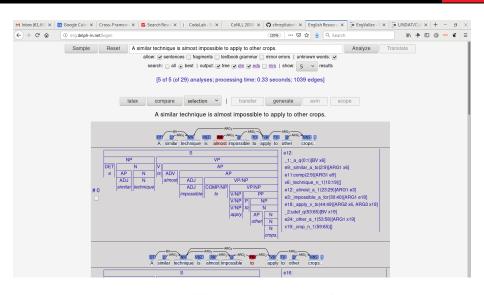
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Dependency Minimal Recursion Semantics (DMRS)

- ► Recall: Original ERSs contain partial, underspecified scope information;
- ► Copestake (2009) monotonically extends EDS with scopal 'overlays'.

Background: English Resource Semantics On-Line

http://erg.delph-in.net/

Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR)

- Goals:
  - Capture predicate-argument structure of a sentence.
  - Nodes annotated with lexically decomposed predicates, using PropBank senses.
  - Different sentences with same meaning should have the same AMR.
  - Use for NLU, NLG, machine translation.
- First large-scale hand-annotated sembank:
  - "Little Prince" pilot annotation, $\sim$1500 sentences
  - AMRBank v1 (LDC2014T12), $\sim$13k sentences
  - AMRBank v2 (LDC2017T10), $\sim$40k sentences, includes v1
  - ISI, since 2013 (Banarescu et al., 2013)
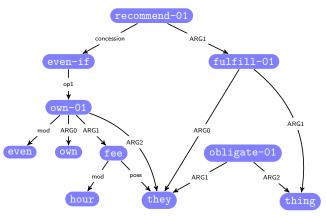- Inter-annotator agreement: Smatch score around 70 on web text.
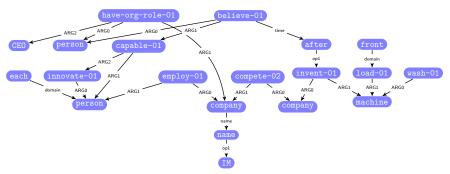
The boy wants to sleep.

Even if we owed their hourly fees, they still should fulfill their obligations.
(AMR2015 #34, simplified)

(a) implicit arguments
(b) raising-style argument passing
(c) lexical decomposition
(d) coreference

(Even) More Complex AMRs

*After its competitor invented the front loading washing machine, the CEO
of the IM company believed that each of its employees had the ability for
innovation.* (AMR2015 #1, simplified)

(a) lexical decomposition   (c) coreference
(b) named entities   (d) quantification (?)

'Inverse Edges' in AMRs

▶ Standard string format for AMRs is Penman-style:

The boy wants to sleep.
```
(w / want-01
  :ARG0 (b / boy)
  :ARG1 (s / sleep-01 :ARG0 b))
```

▶ String representation is based on DFS traversal of AMR, which sometimes traverses edges backwards. Represent with "label-of" edges:

The man who sleeps snores.
```
(sn / snore-01
  :ARG0 (m / man
    :ARG0-of (sl / sleep-01)))
```

▶ "label-of" edges are primarily artifacts of the string encoding. Some people interpret them as linguistically meaningful.

Limitations of AMR

Coreference

▶ Coreference-based edges indistinguishable from others.

▶ Linguistically, coreference is very different than e.g. control, namely noncompositional.

▶ Challenge for composition-based semantic parsers.

Expressive Capacity

▶ Operators such as quantifiers and modal verbs have scope. This is hard to represent when the MR is not a tree.

▶ People are stil trying.

▶ AMR has no model theory. "Man" and "every" are the same type of node label. If "man" refers to a set of men in the world, what's an "every"?

Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA)

- ▶ Goals:
    - ▶ Capture predicate-argument structure of a sentence, in a way that abstracts over syntactic details.
    - ▶ Inspired by typological principles (Basic Linguistic Theory).
    - ▶ Make annotation as intuitive as possible, also cross-linguistically.
- ▶ Basic ideas:
    - ▶ Backbone of UCCA graph is a tree with the tokens as leaves and additional internal nodes, connected by a small set of semantic relations.
    - ▶ Additional remote edges represent argument sharing.
    - ▶ Multiple annotation layers, e.g. pred-arg structure vs. coreference.
- ▶ Annotations of "20000 Miles under the Sea" available in English, French, German; also web texts annotated.
- ▶ Hebrew University, since 2013 (Abend & Rappoport, 2013)
- ▶ Inter-annotator agreement: around 80 f-score.
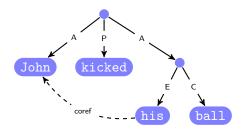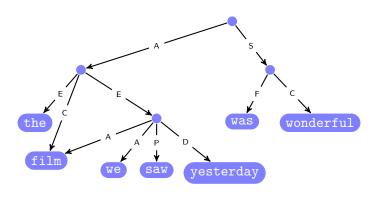
▶ A scene is a description of a single action or state. Sentences can contain multiple scenes. UCCA annotations distinguish between "processes" and "states".

▶ Scenes can have participants ($\approx$ arguments) and adverbials/times ($\approx$ modifiers).

▶ Below the clause level, distinguish centers from their elaborators and combine them with connectors.

John kicked his ball.
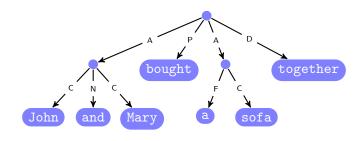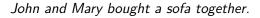
The film we saw yesterday was wonderful.

John and Mary bought a sofa together.

- ▶ Less well-studied approach than the others;
  may change with MRP Shared Task at CoNLL 2019.
- ▶ Does not distinguish different argument roles.
- ▶ Modification of a head causes major changes to graph structure;
  may be challenging for accurate parsing.

Graphbank Statistics

			CCD	DM	PSD	EDS	AMR	AMR^{-1}
COUNTS	(01)	number of graphs	39604	35656	35656	35656	10309	10309
	(02)	average number of tokens	23.47	22.51	22.51	22.51	20.62	20.62
	(03)	average number of nodes per token	0.88	0.77	0.64	0.99	0.67	0.67
	(04)	number of edge labels	6	59	90	10	135	100
TREENESS	(05)	$\%_g$ trees	1.45	2.31	42.26	0.98	52.48	18.60
	(06)	$\%_g$ treewidth one	29.27	69.82	43.08	65.37	52.72	52.72
	(07)	average treewidth	1.742	1.303	1.614	1.352	1.524	1.524
	(08)	maximal treewidth	5	3	7	3	4	4
	(09)	average edge density	1.070	1.019	1.073	1.047	1.065	1.065
	(10)	$\%_n$ reentrant	28.09	27.43	11.41	28.42	5.23	18.95
	(11)	$\%_g$ cyclic	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.15	0.71
	(12)	$\%_g$ not connected	12.53	6.57	0.70	1.49	0.00	0.00
	(13)	$\%_g$ multi-rooted	99.67	99.49	99.33	98.75	0.00	77.50
	(14)	percentage of non-top roots	47.78	44.94	4.34	41.15	0.00	19.39
ORDER	(15)	average edge length	2.582	2.684	3.320	–	–	–
	(16)	$\%_g$ noncrossing	48.23	69.21	64.61	–	–	–
	(17)	$\%_g$ pagenumber two	98.64	99.55	98.07	–	–	–
CONTROL	(01)	number of graphs	87	87	87	87	87	87
	(03)	average number of nodes per token	0.88	0.79	0.64	1.01	0.66	0.66
	(05)	$\%_g$ trees	1.15	1.15	45.98	1.15	60.92	3.45
	(06)	$\%_g$ treewidth one	37.93	81.61	47.13	81.61	60.92	60.92
	(07)	average treewidth	1.644	1.184	1.540	1.184	1.402	1.402
	(09)	average edge density	1.057	1.011	1.061	1.028	1.038	1.038
	(10)	$\%_n$ reentrant	28.92	27.73	10.28	27.77	2.88	21.09
	(11)	$\%_g$ cyclic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	0.00
	(12)	$\%_g$ not connected	6.90	3.45	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00
	(13)	$\%_g$ multi-rooted	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.85	0.00	93.10

(Kuhlmann & Oepen, 2016)

x1
person.n.01(x1)

¬ | x2 e1 t1 |
| time.n.08(t1) |
| t1 = now |
| peel.v.01(e1) |
| Time(e1, t1) |
| Source(e1, x2) |
| Agent(e1, x1) |
| banana.n.02(x2) |

A person is not peeling a banana.

▶ Groningen Parallel Meaning Bank: 6k sentences in English, plus smaller corpora in DE, IT, NL (Basile et al., 2012; Abzianidze et al., 2017).

▶ First version: automatically annotated with Discourse Representation Structures (DRT) using Boxer.

▶ Iteratively hand-corrected, e.g. through game-based crowdsourcing.

Type of Information	DM	PSD	EDS	DMRS	UCCA	AMR	PMB
Predicates–Arguments	+	+	++	++	+	++	++
Sense Differentiation	+	++	+	+	−	++	++
Scope & Quantification	±	−	±	+	−	−	+
Presupposition & Focus	−	−	−	−	−	−	+
Anaphoric Coreference	−	−	−	−	−	+/−	+
Grounding	−	−	−	−	−	±	−

. . .

Facets of Meaning in the Graphbanks

Type of Information	DM	PSD	EDS	DMRS	UCCA	AMR	PMB
Predicates–Arguments	$+$	$+$	$++$	$++$	$+$	$++$	$++$
Sense Differentiation	$+$	$++$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$++$	$++$
Scope & Quantification	$\pm$	$-$	$\pm$	$+$	$-$	$-$[2]	$+$
Presupposition & Focus	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$
Anaphoric Coreference	$-$	$-$[1]	$-$	$-$	$-$[3]	$+/-$	$+$
Grounding	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$\pm$	$-$
. . .							

Represented in base resource, but not graphbank: [1]) Hajič et al. (2018).
Ongoing activities: [2]) Pustejovsky et al. (2019), [3]) Prange et al. (2019).

Facets of Natural Language Meaning

- Natural-language meaning has many facets.
- Each annotation scheme for semantics only captures some of these facets.
- Tradeoffs:
    - information captured by annotation
    - annotation effort
    - inter-annotator agreement

Multilingual Resources

We focus here on graphbanks for English corpora.
We know of a handful of multilingual graphbanks:

framework	languages	corpora
AMR	ZH	Chinese AMRBank, 10k sentences
		`https://www.cs.brandeis.edu/~clp/camr/camr.`
		(Li et al., 2016)
AMR	IT, ES, DE, ZH	AMR projected across parallel corpora
		(Damonte & Cohen, 2018)
UCCA	FR, DE	20k Leagues under the Sea
		`http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/~oabend/ucca.html`
DRT	EN, DE, IT, NL	Groningen Parallel Meaning Bank
		`https://pmb.let.rug.nl/`
		(Abzianidze et al., 2017)

4 Semantic Parsing Approaches

Parsing to `Flavor (0)` Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
0	bilexical	SDP	nodes are sub-set of surface tokens
1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
2	unanchored	AMR	no sub-string correspondences annotated

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Parsing to `Flavor (0)` graphs

▶ Nodes = tokens
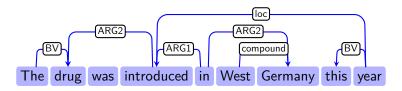▶ The goal is to predict labeled edges

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	DM		PAS		PSD	
	id	ood	id	ood	id	ood
Du et al. (2015) (close)	89.1	81.8	91.3	87.2	75.7	73.3
H. Peng et al. (2017)	89.4	84.5	92.2	88.3	77.6	75.3
+Multitask learning	90.4	85.3	92.7	89.0	78.5	76.4
Dozat & Manning (2018)	93.7	88.9	94.0	90.8	81.0	79.4
Lindemann et al. (2019)	**93.9**	**90.3**	**94.5**	**92.5**	**82.0**	**81.5**
+Multitask learning	**94.1**	**90.5**	**94.7**	**92.8**	**82.1**	**81.6**

Accuracy of *edge prediction*

(id = in domain test set; ood = out of domain test set)
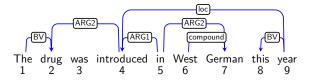
Semantic Parsing is Making Rapid Progress

	DM		PAS		PSD	
	id	ood	id	ood	id	ood
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Quantifying graph similarity is challenging.
What do these numbers mean?

$$E_{\text{gold}} = \{(1, 2, \text{BV}), (2, 4, \text{ARG1}), \cdots\} \qquad |E_{\text{gold}}| = 7$$

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$E_{\text{system}} = \{(1, 2, \text{BV}), (2, 3, \text{ARG1}), \cdots\}$ $\qquad |E_{\text{system}}| = 6$

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$$E_{\mathsf{match}} = E_{\mathsf{gold}} \cap E_{\mathsf{system}} = \{(1, 2, \text{\small BV}), (5, 7, \text{\small ARG1}), \cdots\} \qquad |E_{\mathsf{match}}| = 3$$

$E_{\mathsf{gold}} = \{(1, 2, \textsc{bv}), (2, 4, \textsc{arg1}), \cdots\}$ $|E_{\mathsf{gold}}| = 7$

$E_{\mathsf{system}} = \{(1, 2, \textsc{bv}), (2, 3, \textsc{arg1}), \cdots\}$ $|E_{\mathsf{system}}| = 6$

$E_{\mathsf{match}} = E_{\mathsf{gold}} \cap E_{\mathsf{system}} = \{(1, 2, \textsc{bv}), (5, 7, \textsc{arg1}), \cdots\}$ $|E_{\mathsf{match}}| = 3$

Precision	Recall	F-score
$\frac{|E_{\mathsf{match}}|}{|E_{\mathsf{system}}|} = 0.43$	$\frac{|E_{\mathsf{match}}|}{|E_{\mathsf{gold}}|} = 0.5$	$\frac{2*|E_{\mathsf{match}}|}{|E_{\mathsf{gold}}|+|E_{\mathsf{system}}|} = 0.46$

Magic Numbers Again

	DM		PAS		PSD	
	id	ood	id	ood	id	ood
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Modern graph parsers are cool!

Parsing to `Flavor (1)` and `Flavor (2)` Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
0	bilexical	SDP	nodes are sub-set of surface tokens
1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
2	unanchored	AMR	no sub-string correspondences annotated

Parsing to `Flavor (1)` and `Flavor (2)` graphs
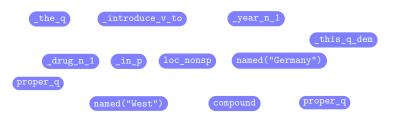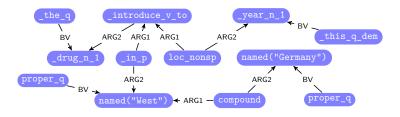
▶ We need to predict labeled nodes

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Parsing to `Flavor` (1) and `Flavor` (2) graphs

▶ We need to predict labeled nodes and

_the_q

_introduce_v_to

_year_n_1

_this_q_dem

_drug_n_1   _in_p   loc_nonsp   named("Germany")

proper_q

named("West")   compound   proper_q

Parsing to `Flavor` (1) and `Flavor` (2) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
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Parsing to `Flavor` (1) and `Flavor` (2) graphs

▶ We need to predict labeled nodes and labeled edges

Semantic Parsing is Making Rapid Progress

	EDS		AMR 2015	AMR 2017
	Smatch F	EDM$_{na}$	Smatch F	Smatch F
Groschwitz et al. (2018)	-	-	70.2	71.0
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Accuracy of *node and edge prediction*

Semantic Parsing is Making Rapid Progress

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Quantifying graph similarity is challenging.
What do these numbers mean?

$_0$ *The* $_1$ *boy* $_2$ *wants* $_3$ *to* $_4$ *go* $_5$ *.* $_6$

The $_0$ *The* $_1$ *boy* $_2$ *wants* $_3$ *to* $_4$ *go* $_5$. $_6$

_the_q$\langle 0, 1 \rangle$

_want_v_to$\langle 2, 3 \rangle$

_boy_n_1$\langle 1, 2 \rangle$

_go_v_1$\langle 4, 5 \rangle$

$_0$ *The* $_1$ *boy* $_2$ *wants* $_3$ *to* $_4$ *go* $_5$. $_6$

`_the_q`$\langle 0, 1 \rangle$ `_want_v_to`$\langle 2, 3 \rangle$
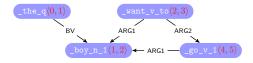
`_boy_n_1`$\langle 1, 2 \rangle$ `_go_v_1`$\langle 4, 5 \rangle$

$V_{\text{gold}} = \{(\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \text{\_the\_q}), \cdots \}, |V_{\text{gold}}| = 4$

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Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (1) Graphs

$V_{\text{gold}} = \{(\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \texttt{\_the\_q}), \cdots\}, |V_{\text{gold}}| = 4$ $V_{\text{sys}} = \{(\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \texttt{\_the\_q}), \cdots\}, |V_{\text{sys}}| = 4$

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$V_{\text{match}} = V_{\text{gold}} \cap V_{\text{sys}} = \{(\langle 1, 2\rangle, \texttt{\_boy\_n\_1}), \cdots\} \, |V_{\text{match}}| = 3$

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Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (1) Graphs

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$E_{\text{match}} = E_{\text{gold}} \cap E_{\text{sys}} = \{(\langle 2,3 \rangle, \text{\tiny ARG1}, \langle 1,2 \rangle), \cdots \} \, |E_{\text{match}}| = 2$

EDM_n	EDM_a	EDM_{na}
$\frac{2*|V_{\text{match}}|}{|V_{\text{gold}}|+|V_{\text{sys}}|} = 0.86$	$\frac{2*|E_{\text{match}}|}{|E_{\text{gold}}|+|E_{\text{sys}}|} = 0.57$	$\frac{2*(|V_{\text{match}}|+|E_{\text{match}}|)}{|V_{\text{gold}}|+|V_{\text{sys}}|+|E_{\text{gold}}|+|E_{\text{sys}}|} = 0.67$
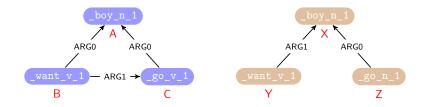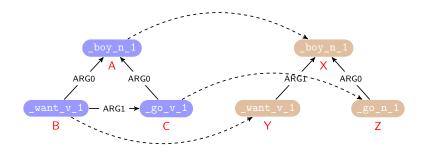
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Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (2) Graphs

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Assume an alignment: $A \leftrightarrow X$ & $B \leftrightarrow Y$ & $C \leftrightarrow Z$

Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (2) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
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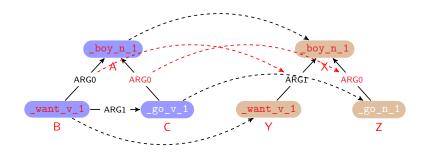Assume an alignment: $A \leftrightarrow X$ & $B \leftrightarrow Y$ & $C \leftrightarrow Z$
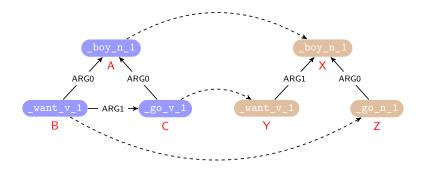
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Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
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EDM$_n$	EDM$_a$	EDM$_{na}$
$\frac{2*2}{3+3} = 0.67$	$\frac{2*1}{3+2} = 0.40$	$\frac{2*3}{6+5} = 0.55$
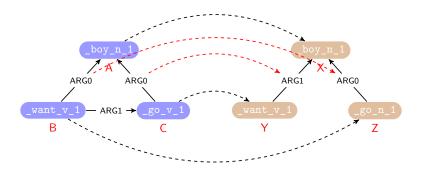
Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (2) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
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There are many such alignments: $A \leftrightarrow X$ & $B \leftrightarrow Z$ & $C \leftrightarrow Y$

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1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
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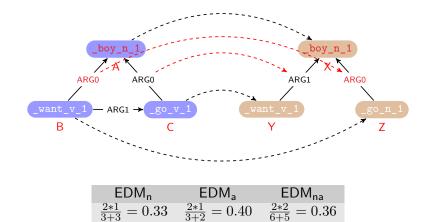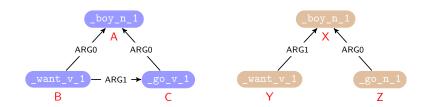There are many such alignments: $A \leftrightarrow X$ & $B \leftrightarrow Z$ & $C \leftrightarrow Y$

Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (2) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
2	unanchored	AMR	no sub-string correspondences annotated

EDM_n	EDM_a	EDM_{na}
$\frac{2*1}{3+3} = 0.33$	$\frac{2*1}{3+2} = 0.40$	$\frac{2*2}{6+5} = 0.36$

Evaluation for Parsing to `Flavor` (2) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
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$$\textsc{Smatch}(G_g, G_s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(G_g, G_s)} \mathsf{EDM}_{\mathbf{na}}(a)$$

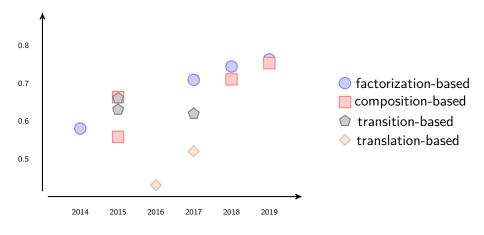$\mathcal{A}(G_g, G_s)$ denotes the set of all plausible alignments between G_g and G_s

| | **EDS** | | **AMR 2015** | **AMR 2017** |
	Smatch F	EDM_{na}	Smatch F	Smatch F
Groschwitz et al. (2018)	-	-	70.2	71.0
Lyu & Titov (2018)	-	-	73.7	74.4
Zhang et al. (2019)	-	-	-	**76.3**
Buys & Blunsom (2017)	85.5	85.9	60.1	-
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Modern graph parsers are cool!

Graph Parsing is Making Rapid Progress

factorization-based
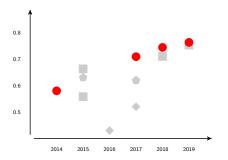composition-based
transition-based
translation-based

AMR parsing accuracies reported in Flanigan et al. (2014); Foland & Martin (2017); Lyu & Titov (2018); Zhang et al. (2019); X. Peng et al. (2015); Artzi et al. (2015); Groschwitz et al. (2018); Lindemann et al. (2019); Barzdins & Gosko (2016); X. Peng et al. (2017); Konstas et al. (2017); Wang et al. (2015b, 2015a); Buys & Blunsom (2017)
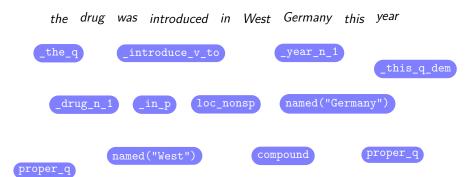
- Inspired by the successful design of graph-based dependency parsers.
  Very early work: McDonald & Pereira (2006).
- Explicitly modeling the target structure.
- A parser knows how to evaluate the *goodness* of a candidate graph.
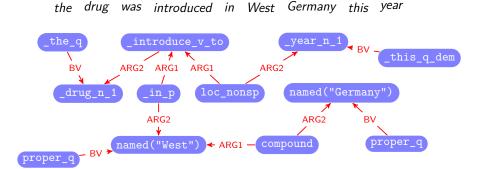- A parser knows how to find the *best* graph from an extremely large set.

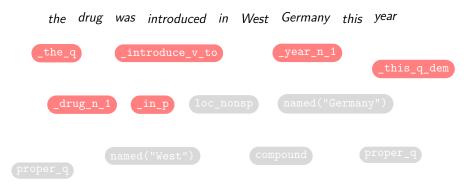the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

_the_q   _introduce_v_to   _year_n_1

_this_q_dem

_drug_n_1   _in_p   loc_nonsp   named("Germany")

named("West")   compound   proper_q

proper_q

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

- _the_q
- _introduce_v_to
- _year_n_1
- _this_q_dem
- _drug_n_1
- _in_p
- loc_nonsp
- named("Germany")
- named("West")
- compound
- proper_q
- proper_q

BV, ARG2, ARG1, ARG1, ARG2, BV, ARG2, ARG2, BV, ARG1, BV

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

_the_q   _introduce_v_to   _year_n_1

                                                          _this_q_dem

_drug_n_1   _in_p   loc_nonsp   named("Germany")

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proper_q

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

_the_q _introduce_v_to _year_n_1

_this_q_dem

_drug_n_1 _in_p loc_nonsp named("Germany")

named("West") compound proper_q

proper_q

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

`_the_q` `_introduce_v_to` `_year_n_1`

`_this_q_dem`

`_drug_n_1` `_in_p` loc_nonsp named("Germany")

proper_q named("West") compound proper_q

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proper_q

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

`_the_q`

`_introduce_v_to`

`_year_n_1`

`_this_q_dem`

`_drug_n_1`

`_in_p`

`loc_nonsp`

`named("Germany")`

`named("West")`

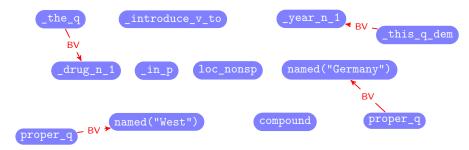`compound`

`proper_q`

`proper_q`

Task 1: Concept Identification

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug *was* introduced in West Germany this year
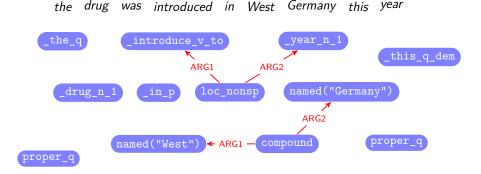
_the_q _introduce_v_to _year_n_1 _this_q_dem

_drug_n_1 _in_p loc_nonsp named("Germany")

proper_q named("West") compound proper_q

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in **West** **Germany** this year

_the_q   _introduce_v_to   _year_n_1

_this_q_dem

_drug_n_1   _in_p   loc_nonsp   named("Germany")

named("West")   compound   proper_q

proper_q

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in West Germany **this** **year**

_the_q _introduce_v_to _year_n_1 _this_q_dem

_drug_n_1 _in_p loc_nonsp named("Germany")

named("West") compound proper_q

proper_q

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

the drug was introduced in West Germany this year

_the_q
BV
_drug_n_1

_introduce_v_to

_year_n_1
BV
_this_q_dem

_in_p   loc_nonsp   named("Germany")
BV
proper_q

proper_q — BV → named("West")   compound

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

Task 2: Relation Detection

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

Task 2: Relation Detection

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

Task 2: Relation Detection

Task 0: Concept-to-word Alignment

Task 1: Concept Identification

Task 2: Relation Detection

- Concept Identification (CI): predicting nodes
- Relation Detection (RD): linking nodes
- Concept-to-word alignment: finding concept-word correspondences

	Alignment	Concept Identification	Relation Detection
Flavor (0)			✔
Flavor (1)		✔	✔
Flavor (2)	✔	✔	✔

Sub-Tasks

- Concept Identification (CI): predicting nodes
- Relation Detection (RD): linking nodes
- Concept-to-word alignment: finding concept-word correspondences

	Alignment	Concept Identification	Relation Detection
Flavor (0)			✔
Flavor (1)		✔	✔
Flavor (2)	✔	✔	✔

As a Structured Prediction Problem

Maximum Subgraph Parsing

▶ **Start from** a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ that corresponds to $x = w_0, \ldots w_{n-1}$ and a score function that evaluates the *goodness* of a graph.

▶ **Search for** a subgraph $G' = (V, E' \subseteq E)$ that maximizes the score function:

$$G' = \arg \max_{G^* = (V, E^* \subseteq E)} \text{SCORE}(G^*)$$
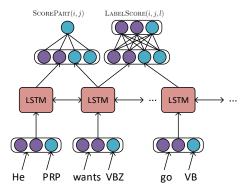
First-order factoriztion

$$G' = \arg \max_{G^* = (V, E^* \subseteq E)} \sum_{e \in E^*} \text{SCOREPART}(e)$$

M. Kuhlmann and P. Jonsson. 2015. Parsing to Noncrossing Dependency Graphs.

Neural Scorers
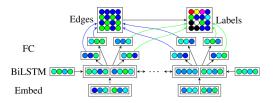
$$G' = \arg \max_{G^* = (V, E^* \subseteq E)} \sum_{e \in E^*} \text{SCOREPART}(e)$$

H. Peng, S. Thomson and N. Smith. 2017. Deep Multitask Learning for Semantic Dependency Parsing.
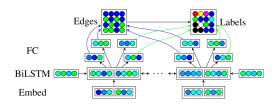
Concatenate word and POS tag embeddings.

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{e}_i^{\mathsf{word}} \oplus \mathbf{e}_i^{\mathsf{tag}}$$
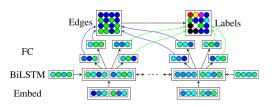
Then *BiLSTM* **them:**

$$\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, ..., \mathbf{r}_n = \text{B\sc{i}LSTM}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n)$$

T. Dozat and C. Manning. 2018. Simpler but More Accurate Semantic Dependency Parsing.

Neural Scorers

A word can be either a predicate or an argument. **Distinguish its grammartical/semantic function:**

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{edge-head}} &= \text{FNN}^{\text{edge-head}}(\mathbf{r}_i) \\
\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{edge-dep}} &= \text{FNN}^{\text{edge-dep}}(\mathbf{r}_i) \\
\text{SCOREEDGE}(s, i, j) &= \text{BIAFFINE}^{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{edge-head}}, \mathbf{h}_j^{\text{edge-dep}})
\end{aligned}
$$

Neural Scorers

Edges   FC   BiLSTM   Embed   Labels

A word can be either a predicate or an argument. **Distinguish its grammartical/semantic function:**

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{edge-head}} \;=\; \text{FNN}^{\text{edge-head}}(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{edge-dep}} \;=\; \text{FNN}^{\text{edge-dep}}(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

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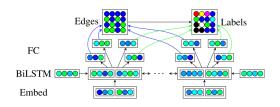
FNN and BIAFFINE functions are popular

$$\text{BIAFFINE}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) \;=\; \mathbf{x}_1^\top \mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}_1 \oplus \mathbf{x}_2) + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\text{FNN}(\mathbf{x}) \;=\; \text{RELU}(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$$

Neural Scorers

If $\textsc{ScoreEdge}(s, i, j) \geq 0$, then take $i \to j$ as an edge.

Select a label for $i \to j$ according to

$$
\begin{aligned}
\textsc{ScoreLabel}^{\mathsf{label}}(i, j) &= \textsc{biaffine}^{\mathsf{label}}(\mathbf{h}_i^{\mathsf{label\text{-}head}}, \mathbf{h}_j^{\mathsf{label\text{-}dep}}) \\
\mathbf{h}_i^{\mathsf{label\text{-}head}} &= \textsc{fnn}^{\mathsf{label\text{-}head}}(\mathbf{r}_i) \\
\mathbf{h}_i^{\mathsf{label\text{-}dep}} &= \textsc{fnn}^{\mathsf{label\text{-}dep}}(\mathbf{r}_i)
\end{aligned}
$$

Structure validation

Parsing to dependency trees

$$G' = \arg \max_{T^* = \mathcal{T}(G)} \sum_{e \in E^*} \text{ScorePart}(e)$$

Constraints on syntactic graphs: $\forall T' = (V, E') \in \mathcal{T}(G)$

- $E' \subseteq E$
- T' is a *directed tree*.

Constraints on semantic graphs

- Pagenumber-1 (= noncrossing): $O(n^3)$ (Kuhlmann & Jonsson, 2015)
- Pagenumber-2: NP-hard (Kuhlmann & Jonsson, 2015)
- Pagenumber-2 and 1-endpoint-crossing and ...: $O(n^4)$ (Cao et al., 2017a, 2017b)

Sub-Tasks

- Concept Identification (CI): predicting nodes
- Relation Detection (RD): linking nodes
- Concept-to-word alignment: finding concept-word correspondences

	Alignment	Concept Identification	Relation Detection
Flavor (0)			✔
Flavor (1)		✔	✔
Flavor (2)	✔	✔	✔

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (1) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
1	anchored	EDS	free node–sub-string correspondences
2	unanchored	AMR	no sub-string correspondences annotated

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (1) Graphs

Flavor	Name	Example	Type of Anchoring
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The	drug	was	introduced	in	West	Germany	this	year
`_the_q`	`_drug_n_1`	∅	`_introduce_v_to`	`_in_p`	`named("W")` `proper_q`	`named("G")` `proper_q`	`_this_q_dem`	`_year_n_1`
					`compound`		`loc_nonsp`	

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (1) Graphs

The	drug	was	introduced	in	West	Germany	this	year
_the_q	_drug_n_1	∅	_introduce_v_to	_in_p	named("W") proper_q	named("G") proper_q	_this_q_dem	_year_n_1
					compound	loc_nonsp		

Almost Sequence Labeling

▶ Some nodes are linked to sub-words.

▶ Some nodes are linked to multiple words.

Solutions

▶ Preprocessing: every node is assigned to a single word

▶ Chunking: joint segmentation and tagging

    ▶ **B**-x: begin of x

    ▶ **I**-x: inside x

▶ Lightweight phrase-structure parsing (UCCA)

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Neural Tagging

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Challenge

Like POS tagging but with thousands of labels.

Delexicalization

The	drug	introduced	in	West	Germany	this	year
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				proper_q			

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*_q	*_n_1	*_v_to	*_p	named compound proper_q	named proper_q	*_q_dem	*_n_1 loc_nonsp

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (1) Graphs

Solution

Like POS tagging but with 1000+ labels.

▶ Pretraining: ELMo, BERT, etc.

▶ Word encoder: LSTM, Transformer, etc.

▶ Classification

The   drug   was   introduced

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (1) Graphs

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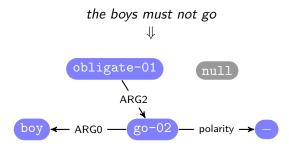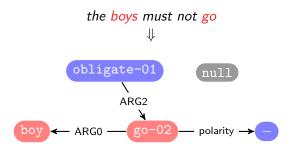
	Alignment	Concept Identification	Relation Detection
Flavor (0)			✔
Flavor (1)		✔	✔
Flavor (2)	✔	✔	✔

Transition- and composition-based approaches also need concept-to-word alignments.

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (2) graphs

the boys must not go
⇓

obligate-01   null

ARG2

boy ◄— ARG0 — go-02 — polarity —► —

No annotations for concept-to-word alignment

▶ Heuristic rules (JAMR)

▶ Linearize graphs and reuse word alignment tools, e.g. `giza++` and `BerkeleyAligner`, etc.

▶ Consider all possible alignments

Concept Identification for `Flavor` (2) graphs

the boys must not go

⇩

| obligate-01 | go-02 | boy | — |

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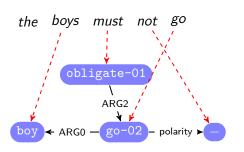
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Concept Identification for `Flavor` (2) Graphs

the   boys   must   not   go

obligate-01
|
ARG2
↓
boy ← ARG0 — go-02 — polarity ▶ —

$$P_{\theta,\phi}(\mathbf{c}, R|\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{a}} P(\mathbf{a})P_\theta(\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{w})P_\phi(R|\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c})$$

1. the concept identification model: $P_\theta(\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{w})$
2. the relation identification model: $P_\phi(R|\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c})$
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C. Lyu and I. Titov. 2018. AMR Parsing as Graph Prediction with Latent Alignment

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C. Lyu and I. Titov. 2018. AMR Parsing as Graph Prediction with Latent Alignment

93

Composition-Based Approaches

- ▶ Inspired by *old school*, rule-based approaches.
- ▶ Explicitly modeling the syntactico-semantic derivation process.
- ▶ A parser knows how to evaluate the *goodness* of a derivation process.
- ▶ A parser knows how to find the *best* derivation from a large set of derivations that are licensed by a symbolic *system*.

dotted + **cow** = **dotted cow**

(Example from Jan van Eijck)

The Principle of Compositionality

The meaning of an expression is a function of the meanings of its parts and of the way they are syntactically combined.   B. Partee

Compositional Semantics

Tree construction + Lexical interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

Using λ Expressions

N':$\lambda x.(\text{CAR}(x) \wedge \text{IN}(\text{FLORENCE}, x))$

N':CAR PP:$\lambda P.\lambda x.(P(x) \wedge \text{IN}(\text{FLORENCE}, x))$

N:CAR P:$\lambda y.\lambda P.\lambda x.(P(x) \wedge \text{IN}(y, x))$ NP:FLORENCE

<u>car</u>   <u>in</u>   <u>Florence</u>

Compositional Semantics

Tree construction $+$ Lexical interpretation $\Rightarrow$ Meaning representation

Using λ Expressions

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N:$\textsc{car}$ P:$\lambda y.\lambda P.\lambda x.(P(x) \wedge \textsc{in}(y, x))$ NP:$\textsc{florence}$

car   in   Florence

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car   in   Florence

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<u>car</u>   <u>in</u>   <u>Florence</u>

Compositional Semantics

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car   in   Florence
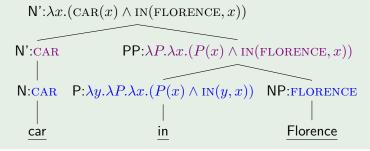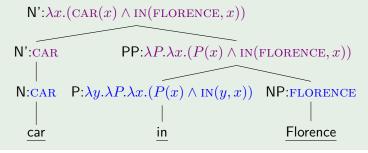
Manipulating Graphs

▶ Graph algebra (AM algebra)

▶ Graph grammar (hyperedge replacement grammar)

S-Graph

An s-graph is a graph in which nodes (called sources) are marked with "public names".

Examples

"root" source
- ► want
- ► sleep

other sources
- ► `<s>` (for "subjects")
- ► `<v>` (for "verb complements")

The writer wants to sleep soundly

AM algebra provides a systematic way to construct graphs

▶ term (=tree of operation symbols)

▶ value (=s-graph)

Two operations for combining s-graphs:

▶ Apply (=head+complement)
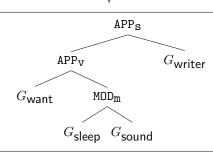
▶ Modify (=head+modifier)

The writer wants to sleep soundly

$\Downarrow$

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$$\Downarrow$$

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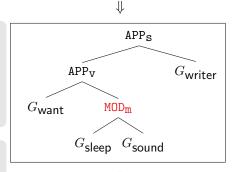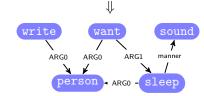
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Two operations for combining s-graphs:

Apply (=head+complement), Modify (=head+modifier)
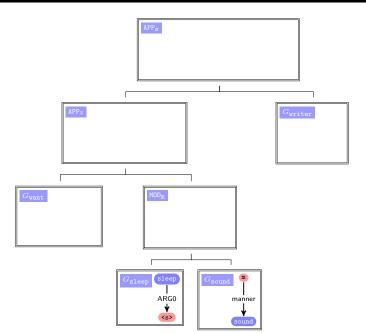
J. Groschwitz, M. Fowlie, M. Johnson and A. Koller. 2017. A constrained graph algebra for semantic parsing with AMRs.

AM Algebra

AM Algebra

AM Algebra–Based Parsing

Tree construction + Lexical interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation
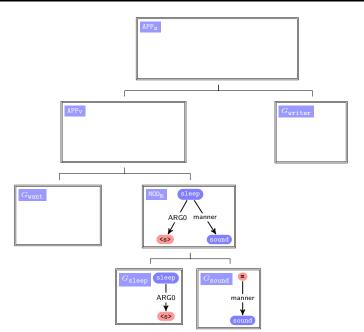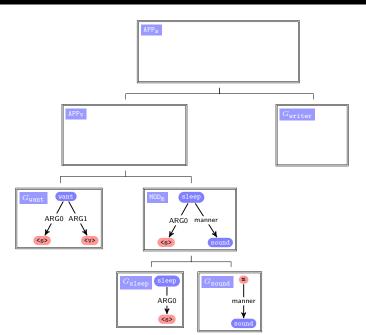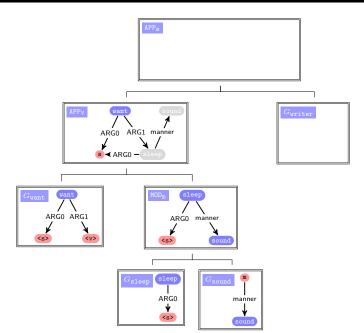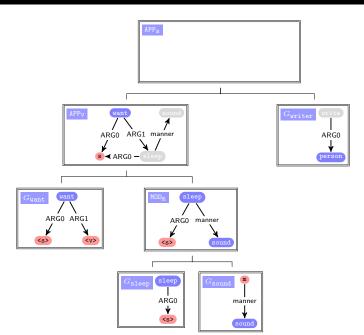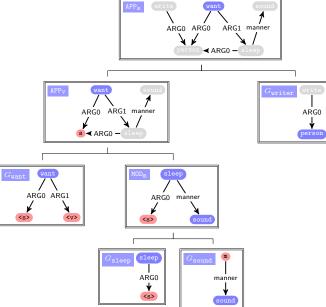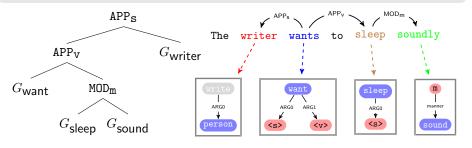
- ▶ J. Groschwitz, M. Lindemann, M. Fowlie, M. Johnson, and A. Koller. 2018. AMR dependency parsing with a typed semantic algebra.
- ▶ M. Lindemann, J. Groschwitz and A. Koller. 2019. Compositional Semantic Parsing Across Graphbanks.
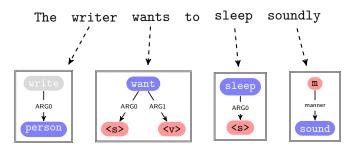
AM Algebra–Based Parsing

Tree construction + Lexical interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

▶ A supertagger predicts graphs for words.
▶ A dependency parser predicts APP and MOD edges.
▶ At test time, compute highest-scoring well-typed AM dependency tree for input sentence.

```
The   writer   wants   to   sleep   soundly
```
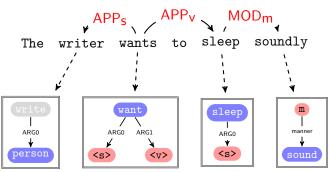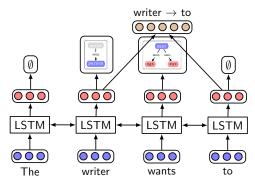
AM Algebra–Based Parsing

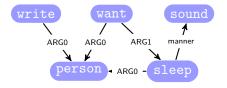Tree construction + Lexical interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

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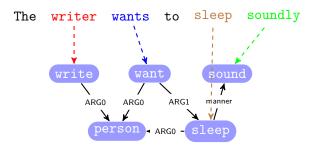- At test time, compute highest-scoring well-typed AM dependency tree for input sentence.

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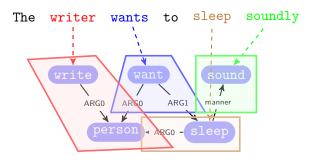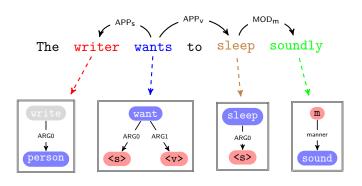
Decompose graph into parts based on concept-to-word alignment.

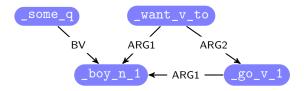Decompose graph into parts based on concept-to-word alignment.

Decompose graph into parts based on concept-to-word alignment.

Decomposing the Training Data

Training data = supertags + AM dependency tree
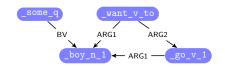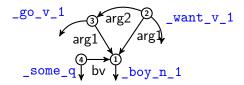
A graph consists of:

▶ A set of nodes.

▶ A set of edges connecting two nodes.

A hypergraph adds:

▶ Hyperedges connecting any number of nodes.
▶ A single node can be treated as an edge.

Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

$\updownarrow$ s

- ▶ Terminal vs. non-terminal hyperedges
- ▶ Non-terminal hyperedges are utilized to control a derivation process.
- ▶ A derivation starts from a non-terminal hyperedge .

Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

$$S \overset{\gamma_1}{\Longrightarrow}$$ VP arg1 arg1 NP

- ▶ Terminal vs. non-terminal hyperedges
- ▶ Non-terminal hyperedges are utilized to control a derivation process.
- ▶ A derivation starts from a non-terminal hyperedge .
- ▶ In a derivation step, we substitute a non-terminal hyperedge with a hypergraph .

Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

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Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

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Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

- ▶ Terminal vs. non-terminal hyperedges
- ▶ Non-terminal hyperedges are utilized to control a derivation process.
- ▶ A derivation starts from a non-terminal hyperedge .
- ▶ In a derivation step, we substitute a non-terminal hyperedge with a hypergraph .
- ▶ We repeat until all edges are terminal ones.

Hyperedge Replacement Grammar

- ▶ Terminal vs. non-terminal hyperedges (symbols)
- ▶ Non-terminal hyperedges (symbols) are utilized to control a derivation process.
- ▶ A derivation starts from a non-terminal hyperedge (symbol).
- ▶ In a derivation step, we substitute a non-terminal hyperedge (symbols) with a hypergraph (a sequence of symbols).
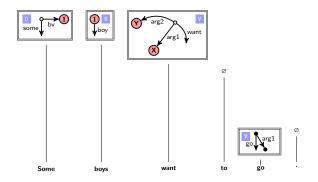- ▶ We repeat until all edges (symbols) are terminal ones.

Some   boys   want   to   go   .

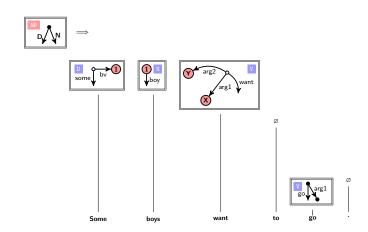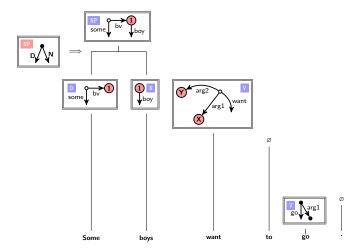Some   boys   want   to   go   .

Context-Free Graph Rewriting

Context-Free Graph Rewriting
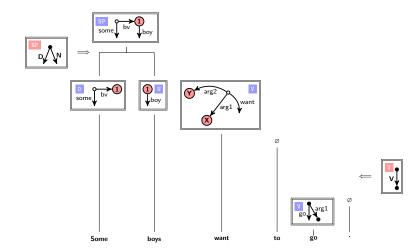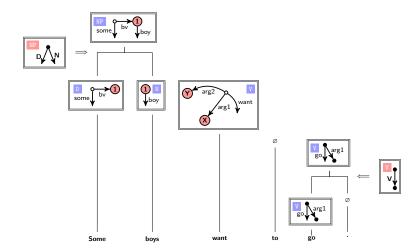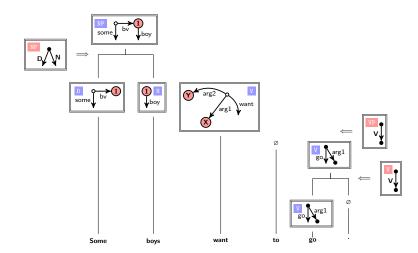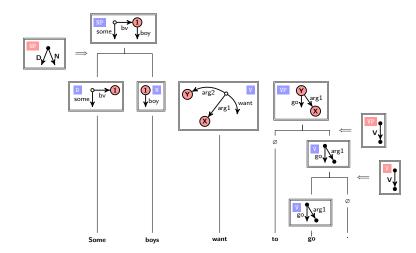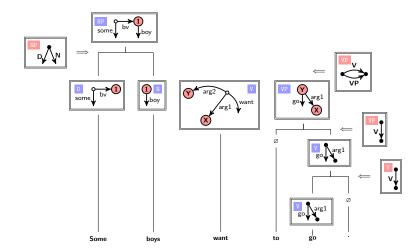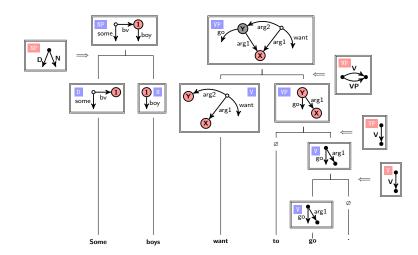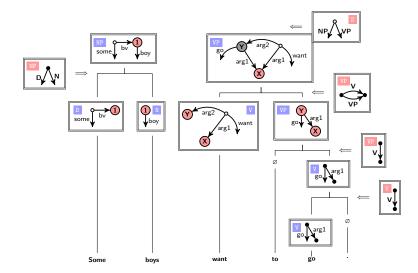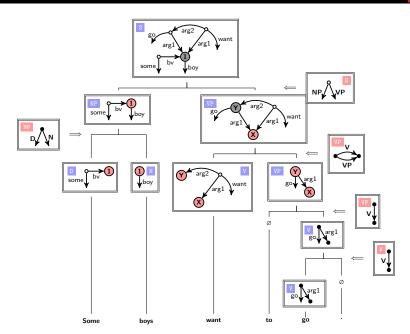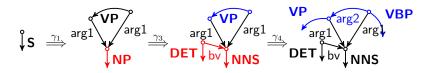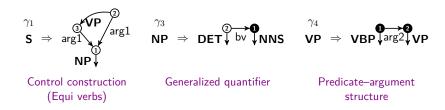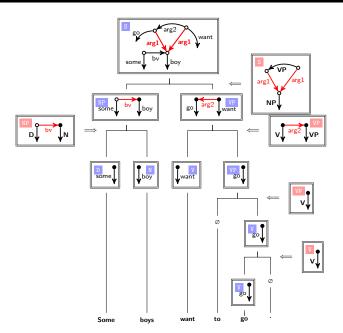
Some   boys   want   to   go   .

Context-Free Graph Rewriting

Rules

Control construction
(Equi verbs)

Generalized quantifier

Predicate–argument
structure

Tree construction + Semantic interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

SHRG-Based Parsing
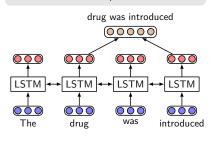
Tree construction + Semantic interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

Syntactic parsing

- Word representation: LSTM/Transformer
- Phrase representation: LSTM-minus/Transformer

SHRG-Based Parsing
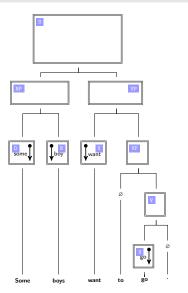
Tree construction + Semantic interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

Tree construction + Semantic interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation
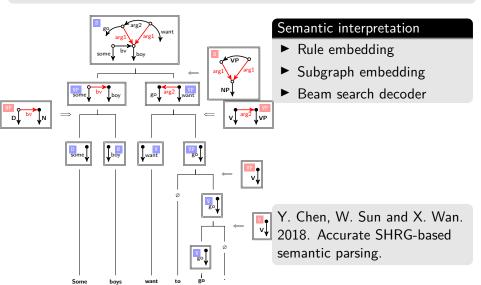
Semantic interpretation
- ▶ Rule embedding
- ▶ Subgraph embedding
- ▶ Beam search decoder

Y. Chen, W. Sun and X. Wan. 2018. Accurate SHRG-based semantic parsing.

SHRG-Based Parsing

Tree construction + Semantic interpretation ⇒ Meaning representation

Semantic interpretation

- ▶ Rule embedding
- ▶ Subgraph embedding
- ▶ Beam search decoder

Y. Chen, W. Sun and X. Wan. 2018. Accurate SHRG-based semantic parsing.
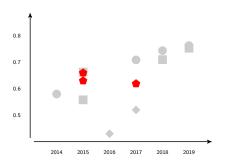
Magic Numbers

	DM		PAS		PSD		EDS		AMR	
	id	ood	id	ood	id	ood	Smatch	EDM$_{na}$	Smatch	Smatch
Groschwitz et al. (2018)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.2	71.0
Lyu & Titov (2018)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.7	74.4
Zhang et al. (2019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**76.3**
H. Peng et al. (2017)	89.4	84.5	92.2	88.3	77.6	75.3	-	-	-	-
+Multitask learning	90.4	85.3	92.7	89.0	78.5	76.4	-	-	-	-
Dozat & Manning (2018)	93.7	88.9	94.0	90.8	81.0	79.4	-	-	-	-
Buys & Blunsom (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.5	85.9	60.1	-
Chen et al. (2018)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90.9**	**90.4**	-	-
Lindemann et al. (2019)	**93.9**	**90.3**	**94.5**	**92.5**	**82.0**	**81.5**	90.1	84.9	**74.3**	75.3
+Multitask learning	**94.1**	**90.5**	**94.7**	**92.8**	**82.1**	**81.6**	90.4	85.2	74.5	75.3

- Inspired by the successful design of transition-based dependency parsers.
- Very early work: Sagae & Tsujii (2008).
- Psycholinguistically motivated: Left-to-right, word-by-word
- Partially parsed results (parsing states) constrain parsing of subsequent words
- Greedy search to get a *good* parse.

Transition-Based Parsing

A transition system for parsing is a quadruple $S = (C, T, c_s, C_t)$, where

1. C is a set of configurations, each of which represents a parser state.
2. T is a set of transitions, each of which represents a parsing action,
3. c_s initializes S by mapping a sentence x to a particular configuration,
4. $C_t \subseteq C$ is a set of terminal configurations.

Deterministic parsing

$\text{PARSE}(x = (w_0, w_1, \ldots, w_n))$
1   $c \leftarrow c_s(x)$
2   **while** $c \notin C_t$
3         $c = \text{ACT}(c, \text{GETTRANSITION}(c))$
4   **return** G_c

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[]

Buffer
[Some, boys, want, to, go]

Transition
Init(_some_q)   ▷replace Some in the buffer with _some_q

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

`_some_q`

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[]

Buffer
[_some_q, boys, want, to, go]

Transition
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Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

`_some_q`

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[]

Buffer
[`_some_q`, boys, want, to, go]

Transition
Shift(`_boy_n_1`) ▷move `_some_q` from the buffer to the stack;

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Partial analysis

`_some_q`

Transition

- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[`_some_q`]

Buffer
[`_boy_n_1`, want, to, go]

Transition
Shift(`_boy_n_1`)   ▷then boys in the buffer with `_boy_n_1`

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

_some_q

_boy_n_1

Transition

- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[_some_q]

Buffer
[_boy_n_1, want, to, go]

Transition
Right-Arc(BV)   ▷link _some_q and _boy_n_1

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition
- Shift (CI)
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Partial analysis

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[_some_q]

Buffer
[_boy_n_1, want, to, go]

Transition
Reduce   ▷remove _some_q from the stack

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[]

Buffer
[_boy_n_1, want, to, go]

Transition
Reduce   ▷remove _some_q from the stack

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic
Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition

- Shift (CI)
- Left-Arc (RD)
- Right-Arc (RD)
- Reduce

Stack	Buffer
[]	[_boy_n_1, want, to, go]
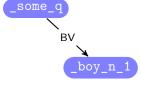
Transition
Shift(_want_v_to)   ▷move _boy_n_1 from the buffer to stack;

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition
- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[_boy_n_1]
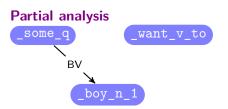
Buffer
[_want_v_to, to, go]

Transition
Shift(_want_v_to)   ▷then replace want in the buffer with _want_v_to
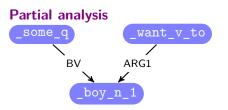
J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition

- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[_boy_n_1]

Buffer
[_want_v_to, to, go]

Transition
Left-Arc(ARG1)   ▷link _boy_n_1 and _want_v_to

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.

Transition-Based EDS Parsing

Partial analysis

Transition

- ▶ Shift (CI)
- ▶ Left-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Right-Arc (RD)
- ▶ Reduce

Stack
[_boy_n_1]

Buffer
[_want_v_to, to, go]

Transition
Left-Arc(ARG1)   ▷link _boy_n_1 and _want_v_to

J. Buys and P. Blunsom. 2017. Robust Incremental Neural Semantic Graph Parsing.
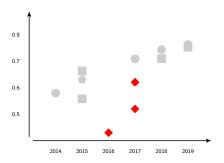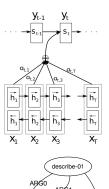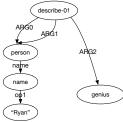
- ▶ Inspired by neural machine translation.
- ▶ Semantic graph as a foreign language.
- ▶ A parser knows how to linearize a graph.
- ▶ Data augmentation has been shown very helpful, partially reflecting the *data-hungry nature* of seq2seq models.
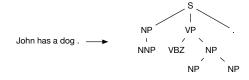
Sequence-to-Sequence Models for Parsing

Tree as a foreign language

John has a dog . ⟶ (S (NP NNP)NP (VP VBZ (NP DT NN)NP)VP .)S

Graph as a foreign language

```
-TOP-( describe-01 ARG0( person
name( name op1( "Ryan" )op1 )name
)ARG0 ARG1( person -RET- )ARG1
ARG2( genius )ARG2 )-TOP-
```

Many variants

Integrated with Other Approaches

Translation + Transition–Based Approach

X. Peng, L. Song, D. Gildea and G. Satta. 2018. Sequence-to-sequence Models for Cache Transition Systems.

▶ Using a sequence-to-sequence model
▶ The input sequence is the sequence of input words
▶ The output sequence is a sequence of transitions that leads to an output graph

Translation + Factorization–Based Approach

S. Zhang, X. Ma, K. Duh and B. Van Durme. 2019. AMR Parsing as Sequence-to-Graph Transduction.

▶ Identifying concepts with a sequence-to-sequence model
▶ Linking nodes with a factorization model
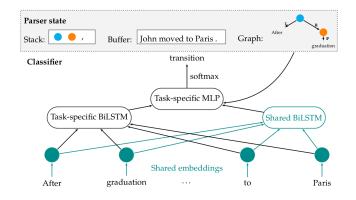
▶ State-of-the-art graph parsers rely on large-scale, manually annotated graphbanks.

▶ Multiple heterogeneous graphbanks EXIST!

→?→ Can we get a better parser by integrating heterogeneous graphbanks?

1. Heterogeneous annotations are (similar but) *different*.
    ▶ Different projects, different linguistic theories, different representation formalisms, different annotation schemes, etc.
    → Reducing approximation errors
2. Heterogeneous annotations are (different but) *similar*.
    ▶ Similar high-level linguistic principles.
    → Reducing estimation errors

Multitask Learning for Semantic Parsing

Freda

Hal Daumé III. 2007. Frustratingly easy domain adaptation.

D. Hershcovich, O. Abend and A. Rappoport. 2018. Multitask Parsing Across Semantic Representations

Magic Numbers

Improving a Transition-Based Parser for UCCA (Hershcovich et al., 2018)

	In-Domain		Out-of-Domain	
	Primary	Romote	Primary	Romote
Single	73.6	51.5	69	26.7
+AMR	73.7	49.9	69.5	27.5
+DM	74.8	53.9	70.7	25.9
+UD	74.1	50.8	69.7	28.7

Improving a Factorization-Based Parser for Many Graphbanks (Lindemann et al., 2019)

	DM		PAS		PSD		EDS	AMR
	id	ood	id	ood	id	ood	EDM_{na}	Smatch
Single (GloVe)	90.4	84.3	91.4	86.6	78.1	74.5	82.5	69.2
+MTL	91.2	85.7	92.2	88.0	78.9	76.2	83.3	70.4
Single (BERT)	93.9	90.3	94.5	92.5	82.0	81.5	84.9	74.3
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+MTL	94.1	90.5	94.7	92.8	82.1	81.6	85.2	74.5

Cross-lingual parsing
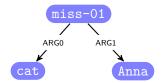
Multilingual Parsing

▶ SemEval 2016: Chinese Semantic Dependency Parsing
▶ SemEval 2019: Cross-lingual semantic parsing with UCCA
  * English, German, French
▶ One single parsing architecture for many languages

Cross-lingual parsing

▶ Mapping a string of $\mathcal{L}_A$ to a graph of $\mathcal{L}_B$
▶ Motivation: Don't create a graphbank for $\mathcal{L}_A$.

miss-01
ARG0   ARG1
cat   Anna

EN: *Anna's cat is missing her*
DE: *Anna fehlt ihrem Kater*

5 Using Semantic Structure

Applications of Semantic Graphs

▶ Using semantic graphs in applications may improve accuracy:
  ▶ Semantic graphs abstract over surface variation.
  ▶ Easier to generalize over graphs than over sentences.
  ▶ . . . if semantic parsing is accurate enough.

▶ Typical applications:
  ▶ machine translation Jones et al. (2012)
  ▶ entity linking / KB population Reddy et al. (2014); Pan et al. (2015)
  ▶ summarization Liu et al. (2015); Hardy & Vlachos (2018)

- Original motivation for AMR: semantics-based SMT.
- Initial work of Jones et al. (2012) yielded results that were promising at the time.
- Steamrolled by end-to-end neural methods for MT.

Example

Machine Translation

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Example

DE: *Anna fehlt ihrem Kater*

Machine Translation

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Example

DE: *Anna fehlt ihrem Kater* $\longrightarrow$

Machine Translation

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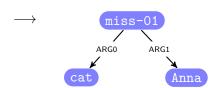- Steamrolled by end-to-end neural methods for MT.

Example

DE: *Anna fehlt ihrem Kater* $\longrightarrow$

EN: *Anna's cat is missing her* $\longleftarrow$

Entity Linking

Task: Map entities in text to entities in a knowledge base (KB).

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I am cautiously anticipating the GOP nominee in 2012 not to be Mitt Romney.

Pan et al. (2015)

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Romney was the Governor of Massachusetts ...
Romney is the great-great-grandson of a Mormon pioneer
Republican candidates like Romney, Paul, and Johnson ...

Pan et al. (2015)

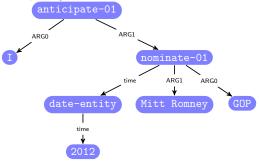**Task**: Map entities in text to entities in a knowledge base (KB).

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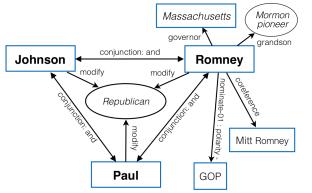

Pan et al. (2015)

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I am cautiously anticipating the GOP nominee in 2012 not to be Mitt Romney.
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Republican candidates like Romney, Paul, and Johnson ...

Pan et al. (2015)

Evaluation on corpus with 1600 entity mentions, manually annotated with AMRs and entity links.

approach	news	forums	total
non-graph SOTA	93.1	87.4	91.0
"collaborator", human AMR	93.7	86.9	91.1
"collaborator", JAMR	90.2	85.7	88.5
"combined", human AMR	94.3	88.3	92.1
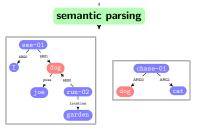
Pan et al. (2015)
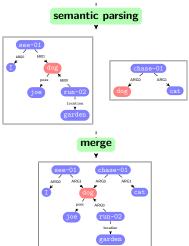
Abstractive Summarization

I saw Joe's dog, which was running in the garden.
The dog was chasing a cat.

Liu et al. (2015); Hardy & Vlachos (2018)

Abstractive Summarization

I saw Joe's dog, which was running in the garden. The dog was chasing a cat.

semantic parsing

Liu et al. (2015); Hardy & Vlachos (2018)

Abstractive Summarization

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Abstractive Summarization

Liu et al. (2015); Hardy & Vlachos (2018)
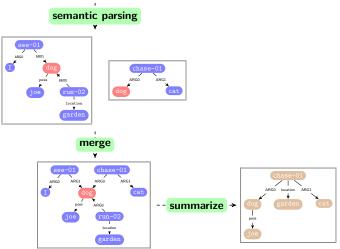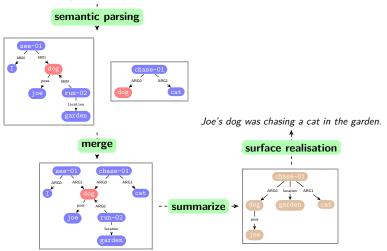
Abstractive Summarization: Evaluation

Evaluation on Proxy Report section of AMRBank LCD2017T10.

AMRs	NLG model	Rouge-1	Rouge-2	Rouge-L
gold	amr2seq + LM	40.4	20.3	31.4
	amr2seq	38.9	12.9	27.0
	amr2bow (Liu et al.)	39.6	6.2	22.1
RIGA	amr2seq + LM	42.3	21.2	33.6
	amr2seq	37.8	10.7	26.9
–	OpenNMT	36.1	19.2	31.1

Hardy & Vlachos (2018)

6 Conclusions Outlook

Conclusion

Semantic graph parsing: a success story

▶ Capture semantic information that is not explicit in syntactic parses.

▶ Parsers getting increasingly accurate.

▶ Graphs seem useful in applications.

▶ Look out for graph parsing papers throughout ACL 2019.

Differences between graphbanks are substantial

▶ Anchoring of nodes in tokens (flavors 0–2).

▶ Capture different facets of meaning.

▶ Different design choices.

Outlook

Cross-Framework Semantic Parsing

- ▶ Most graph parsers work only for one flavor of graphbank.
- ▶ Generalize across graphbanks?
- ▶ Check out CoNLL 2019 Shared Task on Cross-Framework Meaning Representation Parsing (MRP, http://mrp.nlpl.eu/).

Facets of Meaning

- ▶ Many facets of meaning are not represented by graphbanks.
- ▶ What facets are relevant for what applications?
- ▶ Push graphbanks so they can be represented, or switch to different meaning representations.
- ▶ Check out the ACL 2019 Workshop on Designing Meaning Representations (https://www.cs.brandeis.edu/~clp/dmr/).

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