Semantic Transformation-based Error-driven Parser

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Abstract

a In this paper, we present a semantic parser which transforms initial naive semantic hypothesis into correct semantics by using a ordered set of rules. These rules are learnt automatically from the training corpus with no linguistic knowledge.

1 Introduction

2 Related work

Inductive logic programming - Using Multiple Clause Constructors in Inductive Logic Programming for Semantic Parsing - Tang and Mooney (2001)

Transformation-based Error-driven Learning - Some Advances in Transformation-Based Part of Speech Tagging - Brill (1994) Learning to Transform Natural to Formal Languages - Kate, Wong and Mooney (2005)

Subsection **??**).

3 Transformation-based leraning

3.1 Learning

The learning argorithm uses rule templates to instantiate rules which are subsequently tested by the learning algrithm. Each rule tamplate is composed of a trigger and transformation. **A trigger controls whether a transformation of hypothesis can be perfomed**. Each trigger question either input sentence or output semantics. As a results each trigger contains one or several condition:

- The sentence contains n-gram N?
- The sentence contains skiping[1] bigram B?
- The semantics dialogue act equals to D?
- The semantics containss slot S?

If a trigger contains more than one condition, then all conditions must be satisfied. **Get rid of the questions.**

A transformation performs one of these operation:

- substitute a dialogue act type
- add a slot
- delete a slot
- substitute a slot

As substitution can either substitute the whole slot, an equal sign in the slot, or a slot name.

3.2 Parsing

The semantic parsing of an input sentence is composed of **three** steps:

1. initial semantics is assigned as hypothesis
2. sequentialy apply all rules
3. output hypothesis semantics

First, for a . Second, apply all learnt rulles in sequential.

starts with proposition of naive hypothesis as semantics output.

[1] A skiping bigram is bigram which skips one or more words between words in the bigram

The semantic parser transforms initial naive semantic hypothesis into correct semantics by using a ordered set of rules

To limit overfiting the training data, we prune the rules which are learnt at the end of the learning.

Although we use the

4 Evaluation

In this section, we evaluate our parser on two distinct compora, and compare our results with the state-of-the-art techniques and handcrafted rule-based parser.

4.1 Datasets

Our first dataset consists of tourist information dialogues in a fictitious town (TownInfo). The dialogues were collected through user trials in which users searched for information about a specific venue by interacting with a dialogue system in a noisy background. These dialogues were previously used for training dialogue management strategies (Williams and Young, 2007; Thomson et al, 2008). The semantic representation of the user utterance consists of a root dialogue act type and a set of slots which are either unbound or associated with a child value. For example, "What is the address of Char Sue" is represented as request(address='Char Sue'), and "I would like a Chinese restaurant?" as inform(food='Chinese',type='restaurant'). The TownInfo training, development, and test sets respectively contain 8396, 986 and 1023 transcribed utterances. The data includes the transcription of the top hypothesis of the ATK speech recogniser, which allows us to evaluate the robustness of our models to recognition errors (word error rate = 34.4%).

In order to compare our results with previous work (He and Young, 2006; Zettlemoyer and Collins, 2007), we apply our method to the Air Travel Information System dataset (ATIS) (Dahl et al, 1994). This dataset consists of user requests for flight information, for example "Find flight from San Diego to Phoenix on Monday is rerepresented as flight(from.city="San Diego",to.city="Phoenix",departure.day="Monday"). We use 5012 utterances for training, and the DEC94 dataset as develoment data. As in previous work, we test our method on the 448 utterances of the NOV93 dataset, and the evaluation criteria is the F-measure of the number of reference slot/value pairs that appear in the output semantic (e.g., from.city = New York). He & Young detail the test data extraction process in (He and Young, 2005).

For both corpora are available databases with lexical entries for slot values e.g. city names, airport names, etc.

4.2 Results

We also compare our models with the handcrafted Phoenix grammar (Ward, 1991) used in the trials (Williams and Young, 2007; Thomson et al, 2008). The Phoenix parser implements a partial matching algorithm that was designed for robust spoken language understanding.

5 Discussion

Figure 1: The learning curve shows the relation between number of learnt rules and the F-measure for both TI and ATIS corpora.

The number of learnt rules is very small. As is shown in the figure 1, learning curves for both training data and development data are very steep. Although our current strategy for choosing the final number of rules for decoding is to keep only the rules for which we obtain highest F-measure on the development data, we could use much less rules without scarifying accuracy. For example, we accepted 0.1% lower F-measure on the development data than we would need only YYY rules in comparison with XXX rules if select the number of rules based in the highest F-measure. In contrast, the initial lexicon the CCG parser (Zettlemoyer and Collins, 2007) contains about 180 sometimes very complex entries for general English and yet additional lexical entries must be learnt.

Also, the number of rules per semantic concept (dialogue act or slot name) is very low. In TI data, we have XXX different dialogue acts and XXX slot and the average number of rules per semantic concept is XXX. In case of ATIS data, we have XXX dialogue acts and XXX slots and the average number of rules per semantic concept is XXX.

Acknowledgments

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