

The Moment of Meaning

The Moment of Meaning

Johan Bos

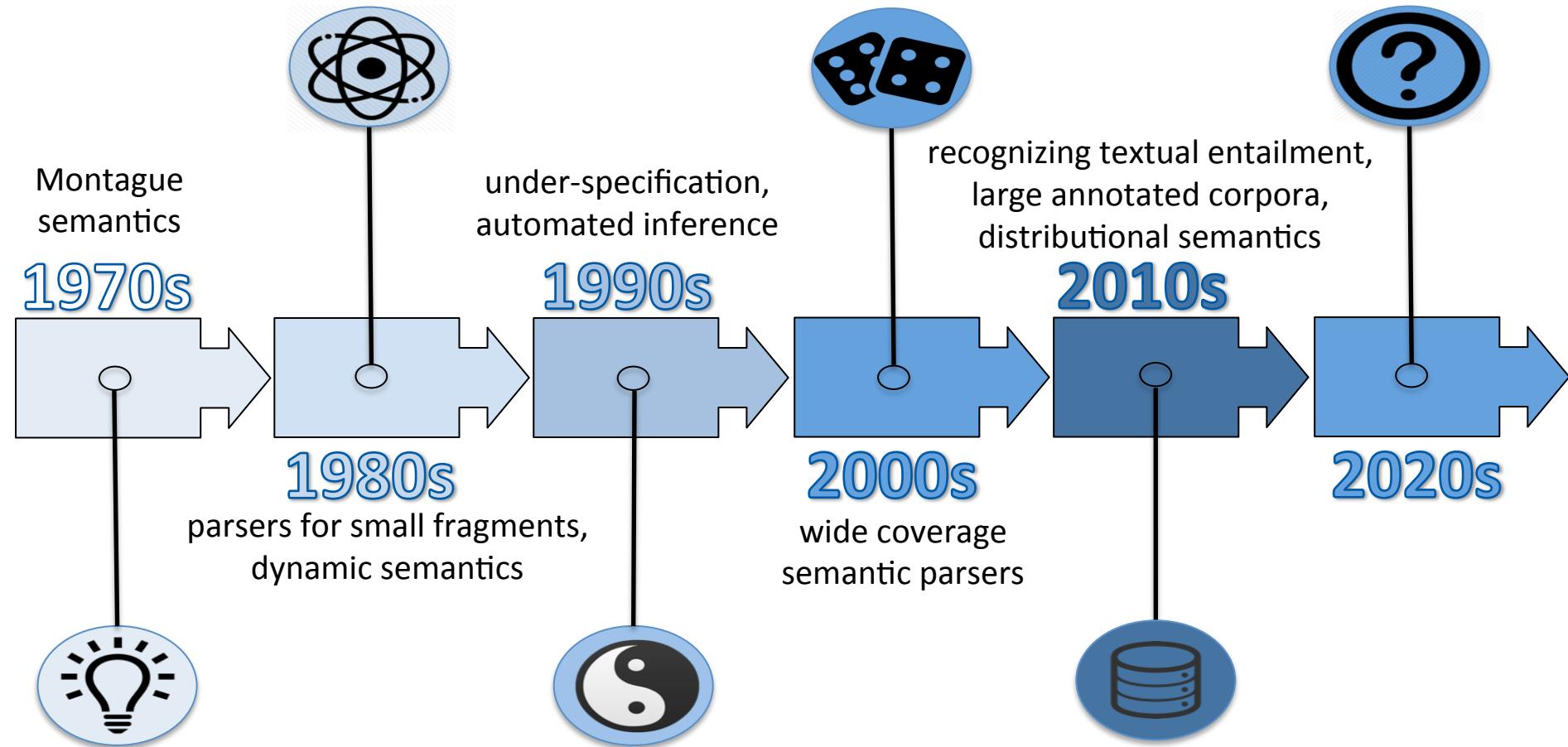


university of
groningen

figure
eight

Joint work with:

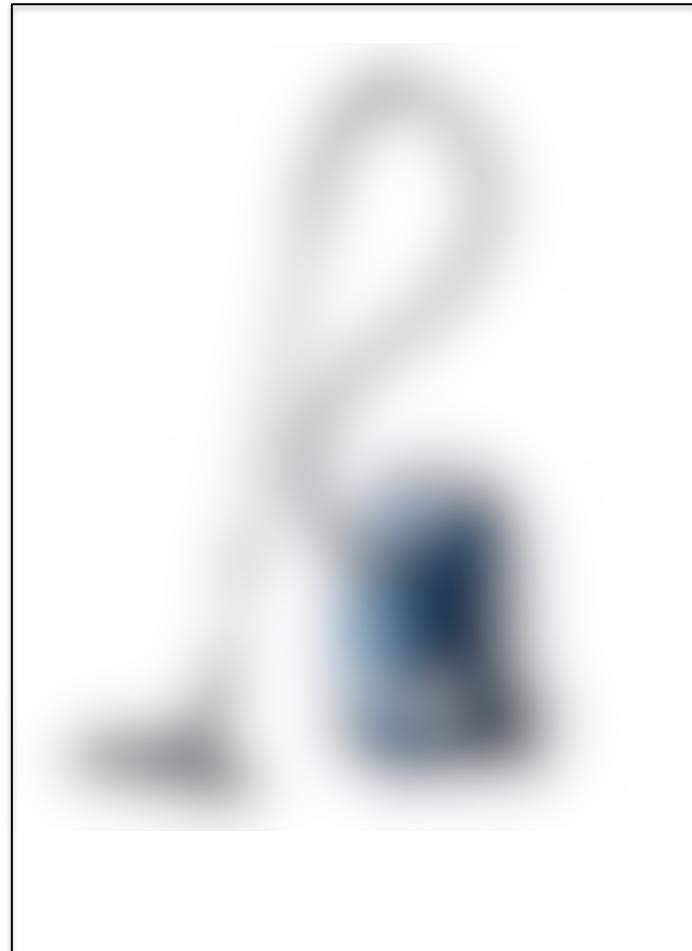
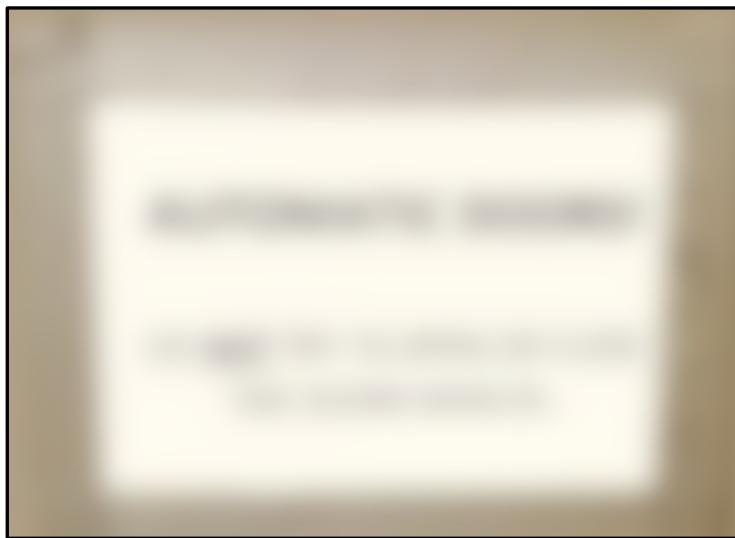
- Antonio Toral
- Barbara Plank
- Duc-Duy Nguyen
- Fabrizio Esposito
- Hessel Haagsma
- Johannes Bjerva
- Kilian Evang
- Lasha Abzianidze
- Malvina Nissim
- Mostafa Abdou
- Noortje Venhuizen
- Pierre Ludmann
- Rik van Noord
- Talita Antonio
- Valerio Basile



Why Semantics?

- ① Future Language Technology requires semantic interpretation – “explainable NLP”
- ② Improve MT – contradiction checking
- ③ Semantics is fun because it is super-interdisciplinary

Lost in Translation



Machine Translation



Engels Nederlandse Frans Taal herkennen ↗ Nederlands Engels Frans ↗ Vertaal

I saw two birds with a cat. × 28/5000

Speaker icon, microphone icon, keyboard icon, star icon, square icon, speaker icon, share icon, 2017: bad, pencil icon

English Spanish French Detect language ↗ English Spanish Dutch ↗ Translate

I saw two birds with a cat. × 27/5000

Speaker icon, star icon, square icon, speaker icon, share icon, 2018: good, pencil icon

Machine Translation

The image shows a machine translation interface with three pairs of text boxes for translation. Each pair consists of an English input box on the left and a Dutch output box on the right. The interface includes language selection menus at the top and various interaction buttons below each pair.

Top Left Translation:

- Input: I saw two birds with a cat.
- Output: Ik zag twee vliegen in een kat.
- Language Selection: Engels, Nederlands, Frans, Taal herkennen
- Buttons: Share, Copy, Sound, Translate

Top Right Translation:

- Input: I saw two birds with a cat.
- Output: Ik zag twee vliegen in een kat.
- Language Selection: Nederlands, Engels, Frans
- Buttons: Share, Copy, Sound, Translate

Bottom Translation:

- Input: Dat neemt niet weg dat er problemen zijn.
- Output: That does not mean that there are problems.
- Language Selection: English, Spanish, Dutch, Detect language
- Buttons: Share, Copy, Sound, Translate

Explication

English: The “Magpies”, Newcastle United Football Club, have ...

German: Die “Elstern”, **wie der** Newcastle United Football Club **auch genannt wird**, brachten ...

Hyperonym – Hyponym

English: ... have produced some of Britain’s finest **players**.

German: ... brachten einige der besten **Fußballspieler** Großbritanniens hervor.

Co-Hyponym

English: ... the chance to **taste a pint** of beer and have a chat with the locals

German: ... die Gelegenheit **ein Glas** Bier zu **trinken** und mit den Einheimischen zu plaudern.

Simile

English ... passing through the ranks of the Ostyak (...) **like a scythe through standing grain**.

German ... herüberwanderten und Otjaken (...) **buchstäblich niedermähten**.

Anaphoric Expression

English: Construction of the first floor (...) began on August 9, 1173. **This first floor** is ...

German: Der Bau der ersten Etage (...) begann am 9. August 1173. **Diese Etage** ist ...

Numerical Expression (Langeveld 1986)

English: That man is **not above** forty. (e.g. ≤ 40)

Dutch: Die man is **nog geen** veertig. (e.g. < 40)



Meaning Banking

Discourse
Representation
Theory
(Kamp 1981)



Motivation

- ◆ Integrate Lexical and Formal Sem.
- ◆ Gold-standard meanings
- ◆ Multi-lingual
- ◆ Resource for parsing/translation

Method

- ◆ Machine-produced, human-corrected
- ◆ Language-neutral annotation
- ◆ Use parallel corpora
- ◆ English first, annotation projection

Results

- ◆ Four languages
- ◆ WordNet/VerbNet/DRT
- ◆ Bronze/Silver/Gold data
- ◆ Easily available: pmb.let.rug.nl



QA@CLEF-2004





This school was founded in 1650.

Diese Schule wurde 1650 gegründet.

x1 e1 t1

tx te tt

school.n.01(x1)

(tx)to.n.loochool

time.n.08(t1)

(tt)80.n.etime

YearOfCentury(t1, 1650) (0681, tt)YearOfCentury

t1 < now

won > tt

found.v.01(e1)

(te)to.v.bnnot

Time(e1, t1)

(tt, te)etimeT

Theme(e1, x1)

(tx, te)emehT

Language-Neutral Linguistic Analysis

Segmentation: 1 tagset, 1 tokeniser (Elephant)

Parsing: 1 tagset, 1 parser (easyCCG)

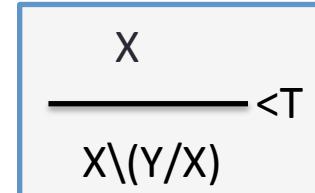
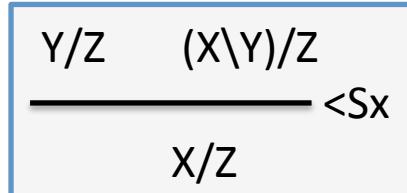
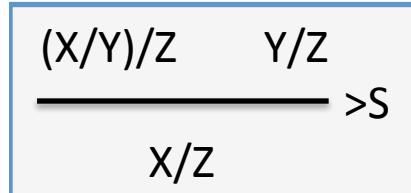
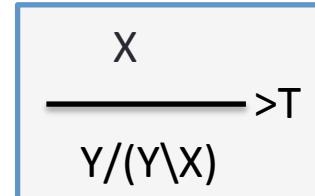
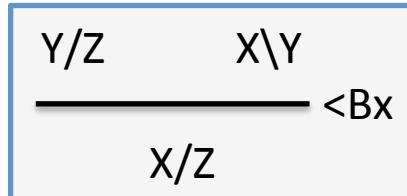
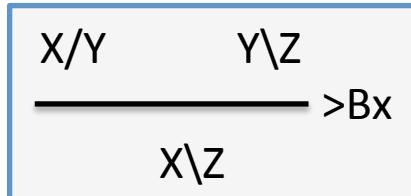
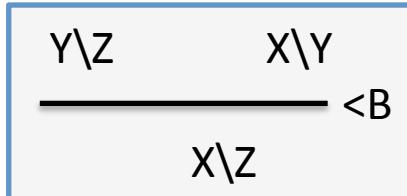
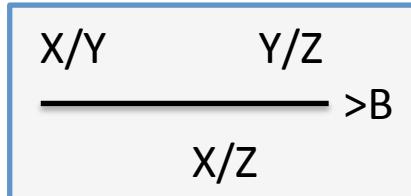
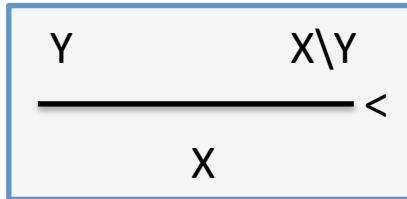
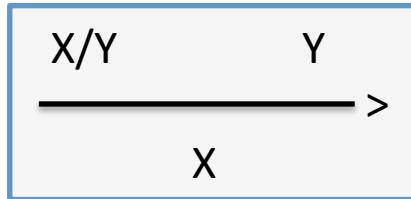
Semantic Tagging: 1 tagset, 1 tagger

Boxing: 1 boxer



Combinatory
Categorial
Grammar
(Steedman 2000)

CCG



Syntactic Analysis -- CCG

Deze	school	is	opgericht	in	ø	1650	.
PRX	CON	PST	EXS	REL	DIS	YOC	NIL
NP/N	N	(S[dcl]\NP)/(S[pss]\NP)	S[pss]\NP	((S[pss]\NP)\(S[pss]\NP))/NP	NP/N	N	S[dcl]\S[dcl]

Deze school

NP

1650

NP

in 1650

(S[pss]\NP)\(S[pss]\NP)

opgericht in 1650
S[pss]\NP

is opgericht in 1650
S[dcl]\NP

Deze school is opgericht in 1650

S[dcl]

Deze school is opgericht in 1650 .

S[dcl]

Semantic Tagging

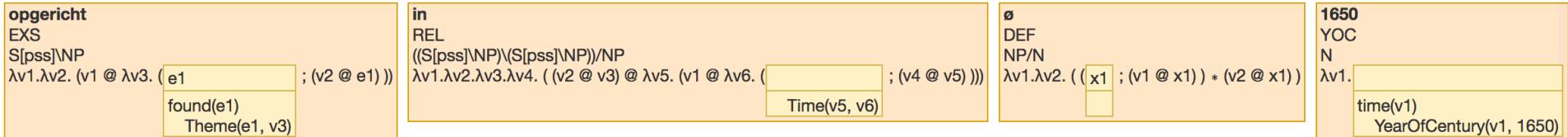
- 72 sem-tags divided into 13 classes
- Designed in a data-driven fashion
- POS-tagging not informative enough
- Includes named entity recognition
- Semantically motivated
- Language-neutral

Abdou et al.: *What can we learn from Semantic Tagging?* EMNLP 2018.

Bjerva, Plank & Bos: *Semantic Tagging with Deep Residual Networks.* COLING 2016.



Compositional Semantics (λ -DRT)



>

1650
NP
 $\lambda v1. (t1 * (v1 @ t1))$

time(t1)
 $YearOfCentury(t1, 1650)$

>

in 1650
 $(S[pss]\NP)\backslash(S[pss]\NP)$
 $\lambda v1.\lambda v2.\lambda v3. ((v1 @ v2) @ \lambda v4. (t1 ; (v3 @ v4)))$

Time(v4, t1)
time(t1)
 $YearOfCentury(t1, 1650)$

<

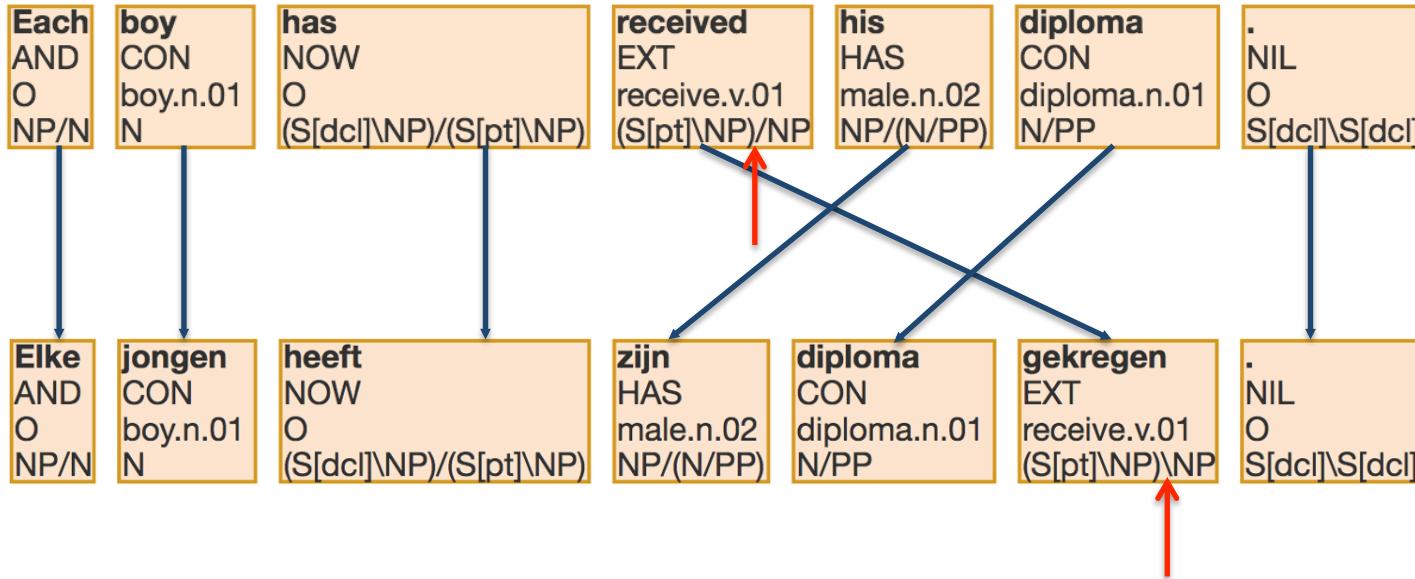
opgericht in 1650
S[pss]\NP
 $\lambda v1.\lambda v2. (v1 @ \lambda v3. (e1 t1 ; (v2 @ e1)))$

found(e1)
Time(e1, t1)
Theme(e1, v3)
time(t1)
 $YearOfCentury(t1, 1650)$

>

Projection with a Twist: EN → NL ([PMB 19/0830](#))

Word alignment (Giza ++)



Copy, Merge & Split

X
↓
X

Copy:
transfer of
category from
source to target

PMB 01/0935

N/N: default

N: value

N: standaardbedrag



X/Y Y/Z
↓
X/Z

Merge:
two source categories
merge into one target
category (composition)

PMB 32/2284

NP: you

(S\NP)/NP: have

S/(S\NP): you

S/NP: hai



X
↓
X/X X

Split:
one source category
into two target categories
(de-composition)

$S_{[adj]} \setminus NP$: impossible

(S/NP)/(S\NP): niet

$S_{[adj]} \setminus NP$: mogelijk



Projection challenges – an example

PMB: 10/0864



: My eyes hurt.



: Meine Augen schmerzen.



: Ik heb pijn aan mijn ogen.



: Mi fanno male gli occhi.

Learning from translations

PMB: 59/1946



I do like ice cream.



Ich mag **wirklich** Eiscreme.



PMB: 68/2811



I do believe it's called a leek.



Io credo **davvero** che si chiama porro.



Boxing Day

DRS – Discourse Representation Structure

x1 x2 x3

08293641(x1)

15160774(x2)

ARG23(x2,1650)

<(x2,now)

02431950(x3)

ARG6(x3,x2)

ARG3(x3,x2)

x1 e1 t1

school.n.01(x1)

time.n.08(t1)

YearOfCentury(t1,1650)

t1 < now

establish.v.01(e1)

Time(e1,t1)

Theme(e1,x1)

x1 e1 t1

school.n.01(x1)

time.n.08(t1)

YearOfCentury(t1,1650)

t1 < now

establish.v.01(e1)

Time(e1,t1)

Theme(e1,x1)

AMR

(e1 / establish-01
:ARG1 (x1 / school)
:time (t1 / date-entity
:year 1650))

DRS

e1 x1 t1

establish.v.01(e1)
Theme(e1,x1)
Time(e1,t1)
school.n.01(x1)
time.n.08(t1)

YearOfCentury(t1,1650)
t1 < now

AMR

[e1 | establish-01
:ARG1 [x1 | school]
:time [t1 | date-entity
:year 1650]]

DRS

e1 x1 t1

establish.v.01(e1)
Theme(e1,x1)
Time(e1,t1)
school.n.01(x1)
time.n.08(t1)

YearOfCentury(t1,1650)
t1 < now

AMS

[e1 | establish-01(e1)
:ARG1 [x1 | school(x1)]
:time [t1 | date-entity(t1)
:year 1650]]

DRS

e1 x1 t1
establish.v.01(e1)
Theme(e1,x1)
Time(e1,t1)
school.n.01(x1)
time.n.08(t1)
YearOfCentury(t1,1650)
t1 < now

ARS

[e1 | establish-01(e1)
ARG1(e1,x1) [x1 | school(x1)]
time(e1,t1) [t1 | date-entity(t1)
 year(t1,1650)]]

DRS

e1 x1 t1
establish.v.01(e1)
Theme(e1,x1)
Time(e1,t1)
school.n.01(x1)
time.n.08(t1)
YearOfCentury(t1,1650)
t1 < now

DRS

[e1 x1 t1 |
establish-01(e1)
 ARG1(e1,x1)
 time(e1,t1)
school(x1)
date-entity(t1)
 year(t1,1650)]

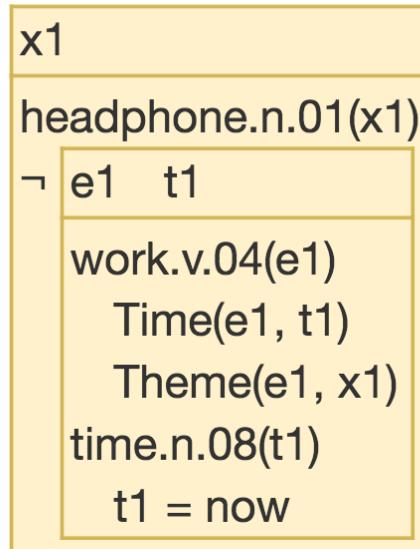
DRS

e1 x1 t1
establish.v.01(e1)
Theme(e1,x1)
Time(e1,t1)
school.n.01(x1)
time.n.08(t1)
YearOfCentury(t1,1650)
t1 < now

DRS: recursive structures

96/2544 These headphones don't work.

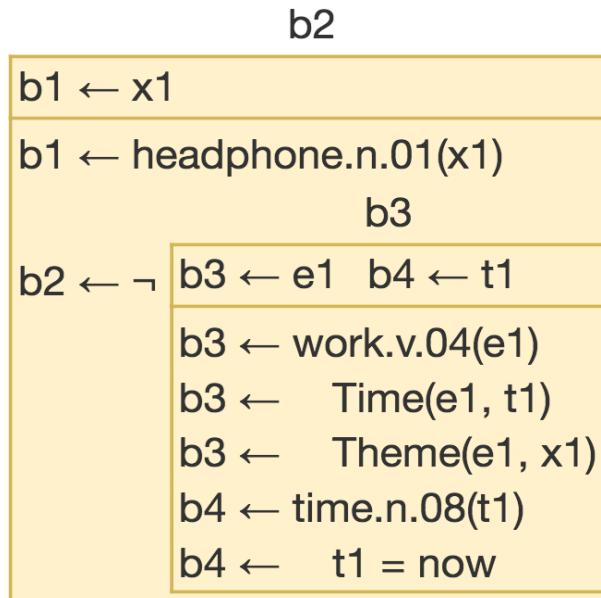
Show: pointers senses



DRS: context-sensitive

96/2544 These headphones don't work.

Show: pointers senses



Venhuizen et al.: *Discourse Semantics with Information Structure*. Journal of Semantics 2018.

Most likely interpretation

41/2289: Tom is stuck in his sleeping bag.



sleeping_bag.n.01(x)

in his sleeping~bag

PP

$\lambda v1.$	x1	x2
	Location(v1, x2)	
	male.n.02(x1)	
	sleeping_bag.n.01(x2)	
	User(x2, x1)	

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. MWE nouns | 15. Numbers | 29. Modals <> |
| 2. MWE particle verbs | 16. Dates | 30. Modals [] |
| 3. Named entities | 17. Clock times | 31. Spatial relations |
| 4. Person gender | 18. Decades | 32. Co-reference |
| 5. Literal names | 19. Scores | 33. Control |
| 6. Word senses WN | 20. Negation | 34. Coordination |
| 7. Thematic roles VN | 21. Never/always | 35. Deictic pronouns |
| 8. Comparison op | 22. Disjunction | 36. Reflexive pronouns |
| 9. Agent/Role nouns | 23. Conditionals | 37. Measures |
| 10. Quantification | 24. Past tense | 38. Noun compounds |
| 11. Definite descriptions | 25. Present tense | 39. GPE Adjectives |
| 12. Pronouns | 26. Future tense | 40. Weather verbs |
| 13. Possessives | 27. Container nouns | 41. Questions |
| 14. Discourse relations | 28. Arithmetic | 42. Imperatives |

Drowning by Numbers

Evaluating Meaning Representations

Semantic Evaluation

- Check for logical equivalence
- Use standard theorem provers for first-order logic (Blackburn & Bos 2005)
- Discrete Score:
 - 0 (no proof)
 - 1 (proof)

Syntactic Evaluation

- Check matching tuples
- Implementations:
 - Allen et al. 2008
 - Smatch (Cai & Knight 2013)
 - Counter (van Noord et al. 2018)
- Continuous Score:
 - 0.00 (no matches)
 - 0.XX (some but not all)
 - 1.00 (perfect match)

DRS: clause notation

96/2544 These headphones don't work.

```
b1 REF x1          % These [0...5]
b1 headphone "n.01" x1 % headphones [6...16]
b3 Time e1 t1      % do [17...19]
b4 REF t1          % do [17...19]
b4 EQU t1 "now"    % do [17...19]
b4 time "n.08" t1  % do [17...19]
b2 NOT b3          % n't [19...22]
b3 REF e1          % work [23...27]
b3 Theme e1 x1    % work [23...27]
b3 work "v.04" e1  % work [23...27]
                           % . [27...28]
```

PMB: 96/3505



Tom was moaning in pain.



Tom kreunde van de pijn.

```
8 out of 9 clauses match
```

```
F-score : 0.8889
```

```
Matching clauses:
```

b1 Name x1 "tom" % Tom [0...3]	b1 Name x1 "tom" % Tom [0...3]
b1 male "n.02" x1 % Tom [0...3]	b1 male "n.02" x1 % Tom [0...3]
b0 Time e1 t1 % kreunde [4...11]	b0 Time e1 t1 % was [4...7]
b4 TPR t1 "now" % kreunde [4...11]	b3 TPR t1 "now" % was [4...7]
b4 time "n.08" t1 % kreunde [4...11]	b3 time "n.08" t1 % was [4...7]
b0 Agent e1 x1 % kreunde [4...11]	b0 Agent e1 x1 % moaning [8...15]
b0 moan "v.01" e1 % kreunde [4...11]	b0 moan "v.01" e1 % moaning [8...15]
b0 Theme e1 x2 % van [12...15]	b0 Theme e1 x2 % in [16...18]

```
Non-matching clauses:
```

```
b3 pain "n.01" x2 % pijn [19...23] | b0 pain "n.01" x2 % pain [19...23]
```

```
Concepts normalized to synset ID:
```

```
moan.v.01 -> groan.v.01
```

```
time.n.08 -> fourth_dimension.n.01
```

The Match

Classic Boxer

- ✓ Tokenisation (Elephant)
- ✓ Syntactic parsing (EasyCCG)
- ✓ Semantic tagging
- ✓ Thematic role labelling
- ✓ Word sense disambiguation
- ✓ Pronoun resolution
- ✓ Presupposition projection
- ✓ Lambda calculus
- ✓ Coach: Johan Bos

Neural Boxer

- ✓ No tokenisation
- ✓ OpenNMT
- ✓ 2 bi-LSTM layers
- ✓ 300 nodes
- ✓ Naïve dropout: 0.2
- ✓ General attention
- ✓ Beam size 10 during decoding
- ✓ Coach: Rik van Noord

Variables as nameless dummies (de Bruyn 1972)

	<i>Original</i>	<i>Using de Bruyn indexing</i>
Input:	“She showers every morning”	“She showers every morning”
Output:	b3 REF x1 b3 female “n.02” x1 b4 REF e1 b4 shower “v.03” e1 b4 Agent e1 x1 b4 Time e1 x2 b2 REF x2 b2 morning “n.01” x2 b0 IMP b2 b4	\$0 REF ← \$0 female “n.02” @0 ← \$1 REF ← \$1 shower “v.03” @0 ← \$1 Agent @0 @1 ← \$1 Time @0 @-1 ← \$2 REF ← \$2 morning “n.01” @0 ← \$3 IMP \$2 \$1

Neural Boxer, character-based

Input: S,h,e,+ , s,h,o,w,e,r,s,+ , e,v,e,r,y,+ , m,o,r,n,i,n,g, .

Output: \$0,+ , REF, ||| , \$0,+ , f,e,m,a,l,e,+ , "n.02" , + , @0, ||| ,
\$1,+ , REF, ||| , \$1,+ , s,h,o,w,e,r,+ , "v.03" , + , @0, ||| ,
\$1,+ , Agent , + , @1,+ , @0, ||| , \$1,+ , Time , + , @-1,+ , @0, ||| ,
\$2,+ , REF, ||| , \$2,+ , m,o,r,n,i,n,g,+ , "n.01" , + , @0, ||| ,
\$3,+ , IMP , + , \$2,+ , \$1, |||

DRS parser	F-score
Spar	40
Classic Boxer	74
Neural Boxer	
Neural Boxer + silver data	

Van Noord, Abzianidze, Toral, Bos: *Exploring Neural Methods for Parsing Discourse Representation Structures*. TACL 2018 (to appear soon).

DRS parser	F-score
Spar	40
Classic Boxer	74
Neural Boxer	78
Neural Boxer + silver data	

Van Noord, Abzianidze, Toral, Bos: *Exploring Neural Methods for Parsing Discourse Representation Structures*. TACL 2018 (to appear soon).

DRS parser	F-score
Spar	40
Classic Boxer	74
Neural Boxer	78
Neural Boxer + silver data	84

Van Noord, Abzianidze, Toral, Bos: *Exploring Neural Methods for Parsing Discourse Representation Structures*. TACL 2018 (to appear soon).

The Silence of the Lambdas



seq2seq, no spaces (only 5% decrease in F-score)

S,h,e,s,h,o,w,e,r,s,e,v,e,r,y,m,o,r,n,i,n,g,.

\$0,+REF,|||,
\$0,+f,e,m,a,l,e,+"n.02",+,@0,|||,
\$1,+REF,|||,
\$1,+s,h,o,w,e,r,+"v.03" + @0 |||,
\$1,+Agent,+,@1,+@0,|||,
\$1,+Time,+,@-1,+@0,|||,
\$2,+REF,|||,
\$2,+m,o,r,n,i,n,g,+"n.01",+,@0,|||,
\$3,+IMP,+\$2,+\$1,|||

Is NB learning recursive structures?

Tom's cellphone rang and he answered it.

B4:[x1][male(x1),Name(x1,tom)]

B5:[x2][cellphone(x2),User(x2,x1)]

B2:[x3][ring(x3),Theme(x3,x2)]

B5:[x5][answer(x5),Agent(x5,x2),Patient(x5,x6)]

B7:[x6][entity(x6)]

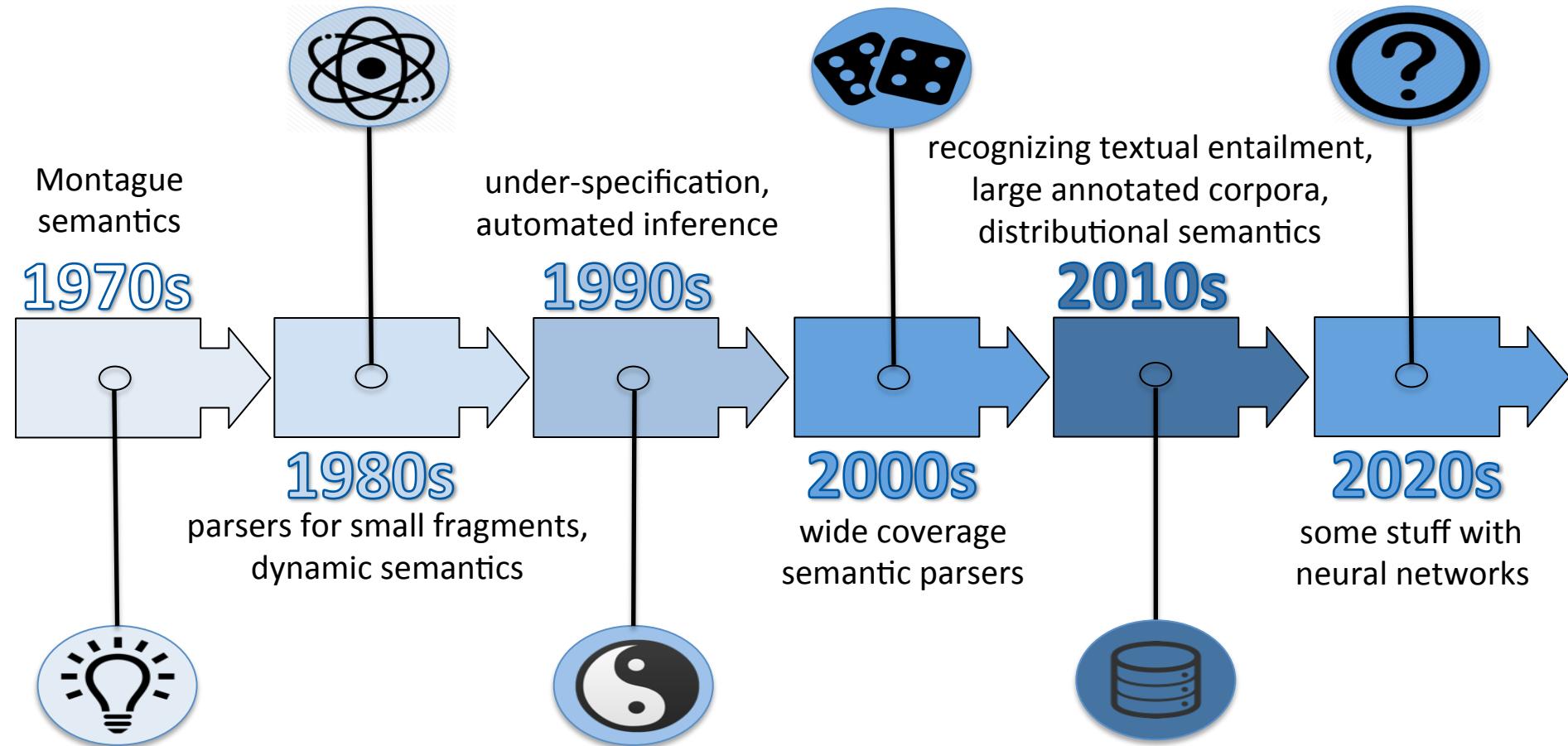
B2:CONTINUATION B3 B4

Back to the Future

Results – the Moment of Meaning

- Meaning Banking
 - integrating lexical with formal semantics
 - Language-neutral semantic annotation
 - Multi-lingual (projection saves annotation time!)
- Meaning Interpretation
 - Semantic tagging
 - Neural semantic parsing outperforms traditional parsing
 - Still lots of stuff to explore





Future

- Computational Semantics
 - We need other resources for inference (Poliak et al. 2018)
 - Explainable NLP (not just labels)
 - We need to think more “multilingual”
- Add meaning to MT
 - Verify translations with semantic parsing
 - MTL with semantic tagging as aux task?
 - Outperform BLEU



Shared Task on DRS parsing

IWCS, Gothenburg, 23-27 May 2019

DRS parsing in a nutshell

English raw text

He played the piano and she sang .

System input

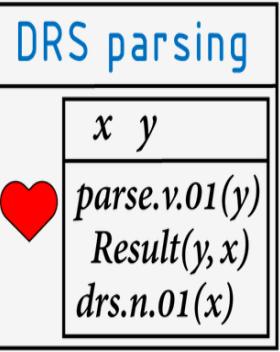
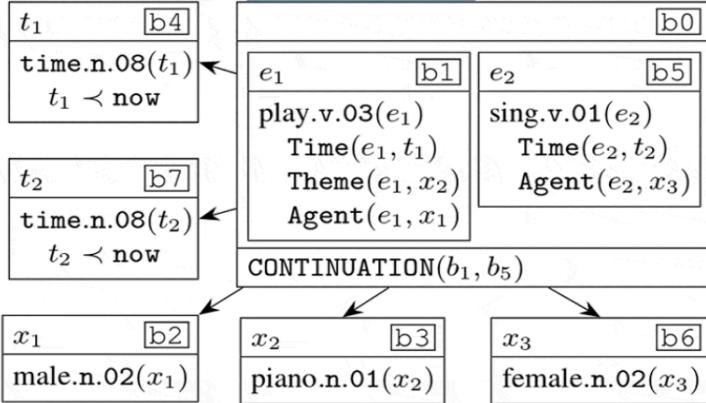


DRS in clausal form

b0 DRS b1	b0 DRS b5
b2 REF x1	b6 REF x3
b2 male "n.02" x1	b6 female "n.02" x3
b1 REF e1	b5 REF e2
b1 play "v.03" e1	b5 sing "v.01" e2
b1 Agent e1 x1	b5 Agent e2 x3
b1 Theme e1 x2	b5 Time e2 t2
b3 REF x2	b7 REF t2
b3 piano "n.01" x2	b7 TPR t2 "now"
b4 REF t1	b7 time "n.08" t2
b4 time "n.08" t1	b0 CONTINUATION b1 b5
b4 TPR t1 "now"	b1 Time e1 t1

System output

DRS in box form



The End

pmb.let.rug.nl

competitions.codalab.org/competitions/20220

References

1. Abdou, Ravishankar, Kulmizev, Abzianidze, Bos (2018): *What Can We Learn From Semantic Tagging?* EMNLP
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