Weakly-Supervised Grammar-Informed Bayesian CCG Parser Learning

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Annotating parse trees by hand is extremely difficult.

Can we learn new parsers cheaply?

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(cheaper = less supervision)

When supervision is *scarce*, we have to be *smarter* about data.

- Unannotated text
- Incomplete tag dictionary: word → {tags}

Used for part-of-speech tagging for 20+ years

Good tagger performance even with low supervision

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[Ravi & Knight, 2009]
[Das & Petrov, 2011]
[Garrette & Baldridge, 2013]
[Garrette et al., 2013]
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Combinatory Categorial Grammar (CCG)

Every word token is associated with a category

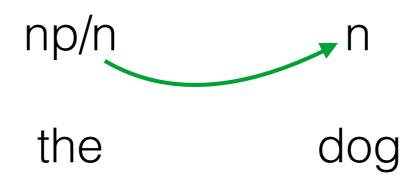
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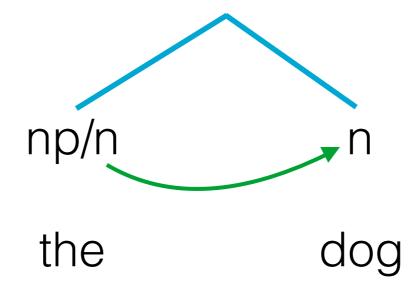
Categories **combine** to form categories of larger constituents

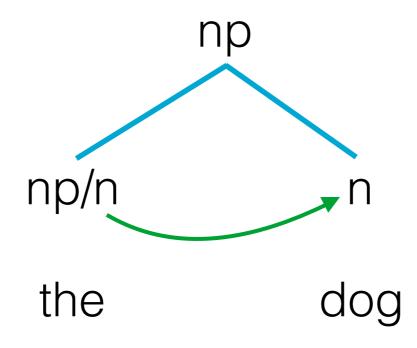
[Steedman, 2000] [Steedman and Baldridge, 2011]

np/n n

the dog

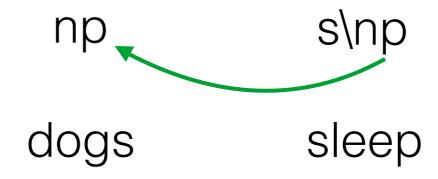


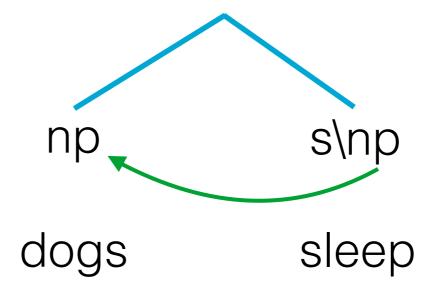


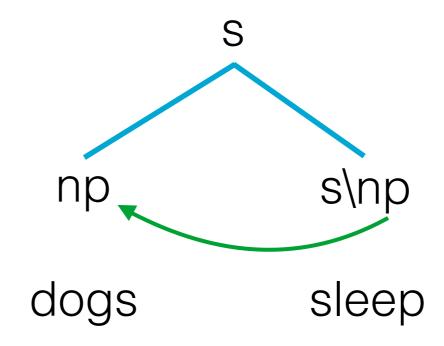


np s\np

dogs sleep







the lazy dogs wander

the lazy dogs wander

np/n

the lazy dogs wander

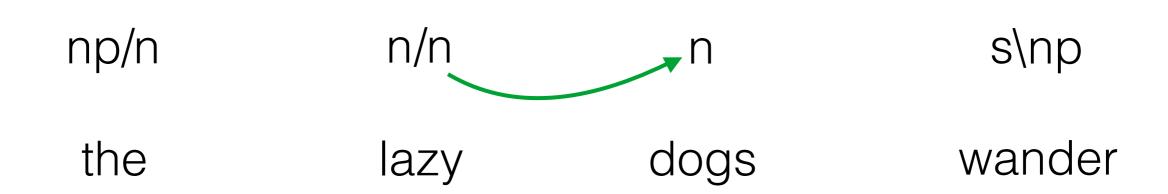
np/n n/n

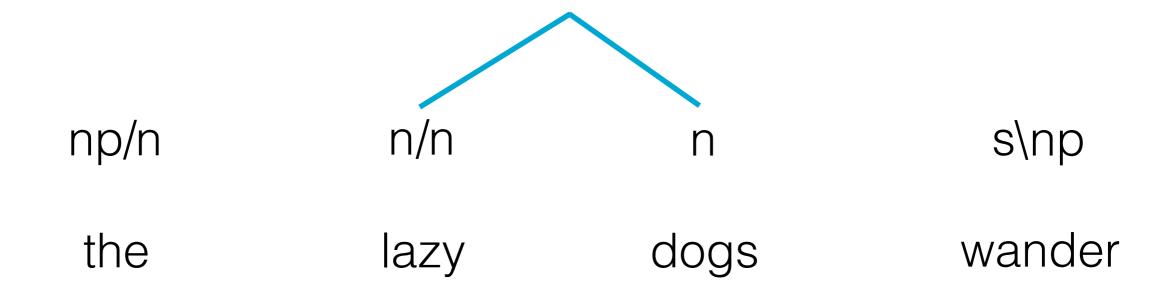
np

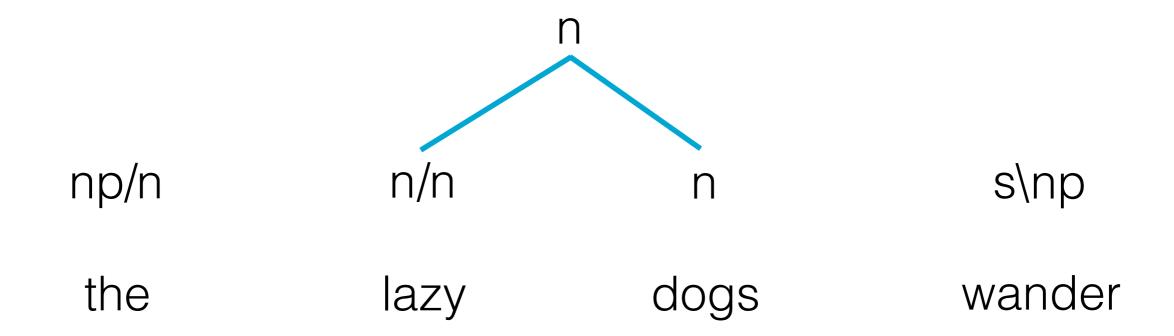
the	lazy	dogs	wander
np/n	n/n	n	
	np	np	
		(s\np)/np	

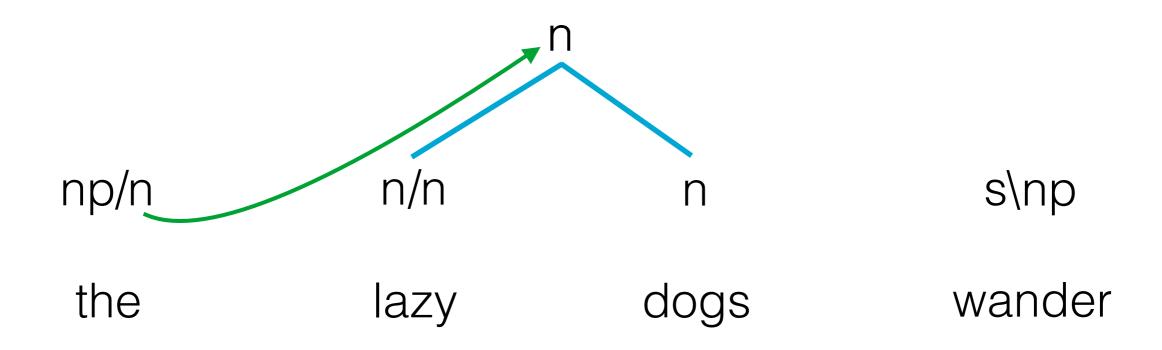
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np/n	n/n	n	n
	np	np	n/n
		(s\np)/np	np/n
			s\np

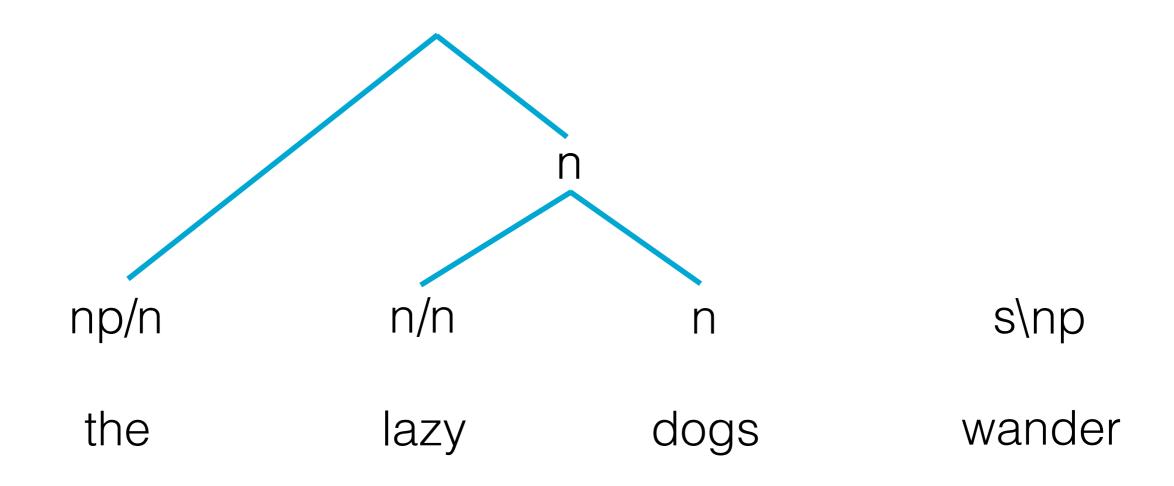
np/n n/n n s\np
the lazy dogs wander

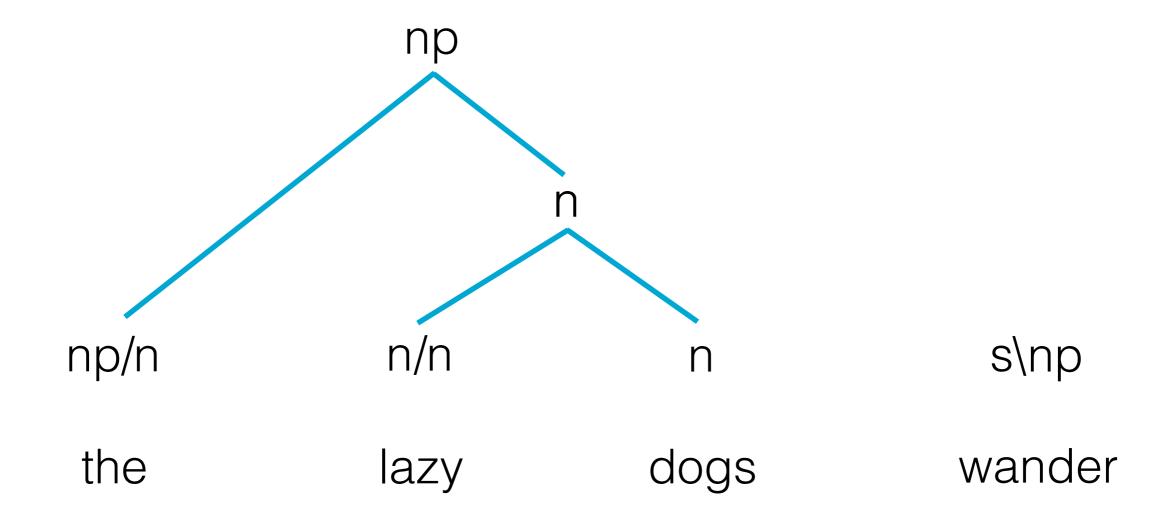


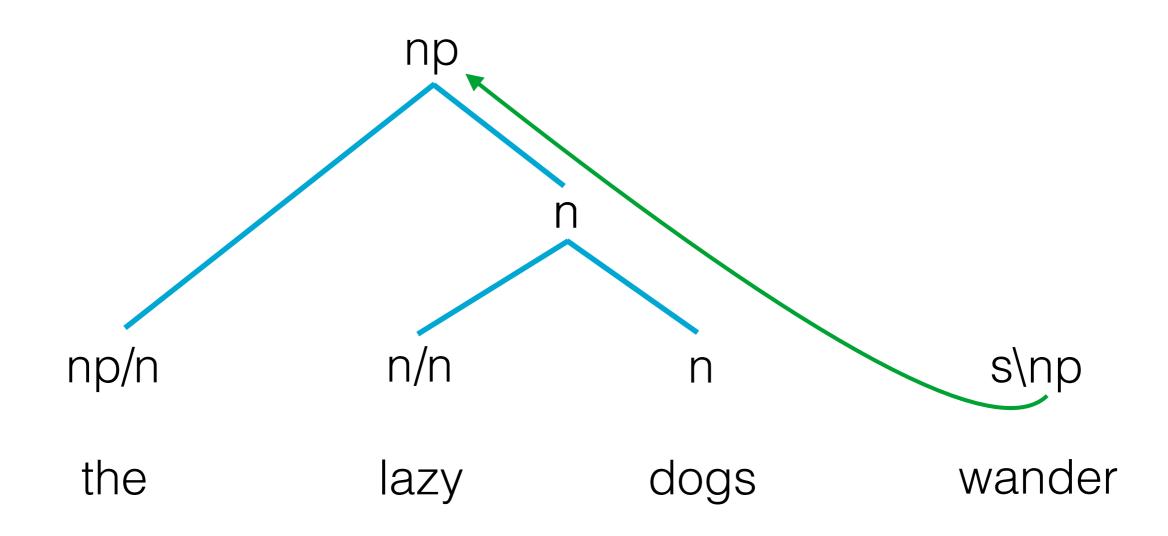


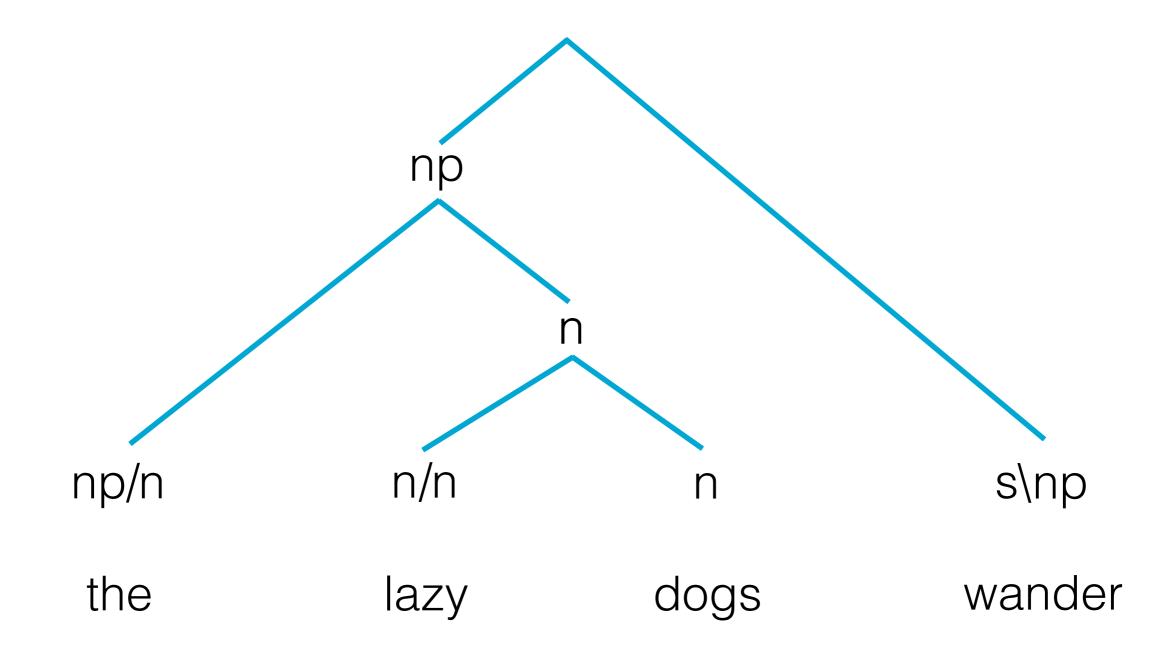


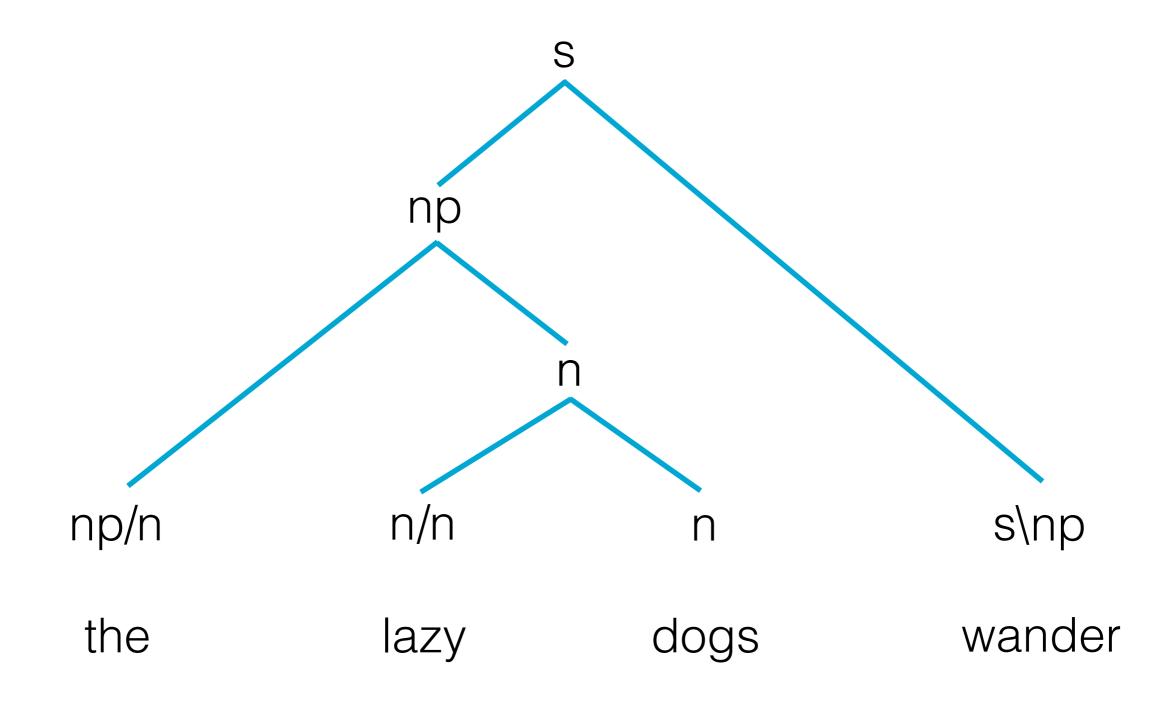












Why CCG?

Machine Translation

[Weese, Callison-Burch, and Lopez, 2012]

Semantic Parsing

[Zettlemoyer and Collins, 2005]

Type-supervised learning for CCG is highly *ambiguous*

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Penn Treebank parts-of-speech

Type-supervised learning for CCG is highly *ambiguous*

Penn Treebank parts-of-speech

48 tags

Type-supervised learning for CCG is highly *ambiguous*

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CCGBank Categories

48 tags

Type-supervised learning for CCG is highly *ambiguous*

Penn Treebank parts-of-speech

48 tags

CCGBank Categories

1,300+ categories

Our Strategy

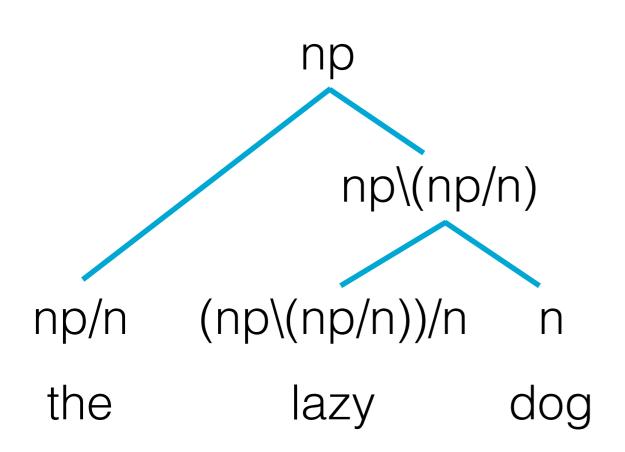
The grammar formalism *itself* can be used to guide learning

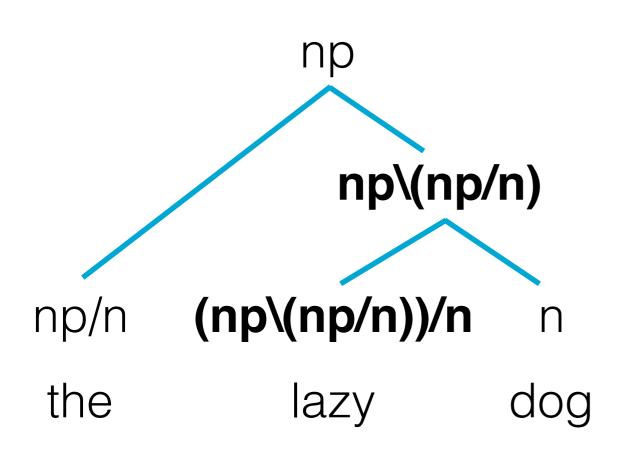
Our Strategy

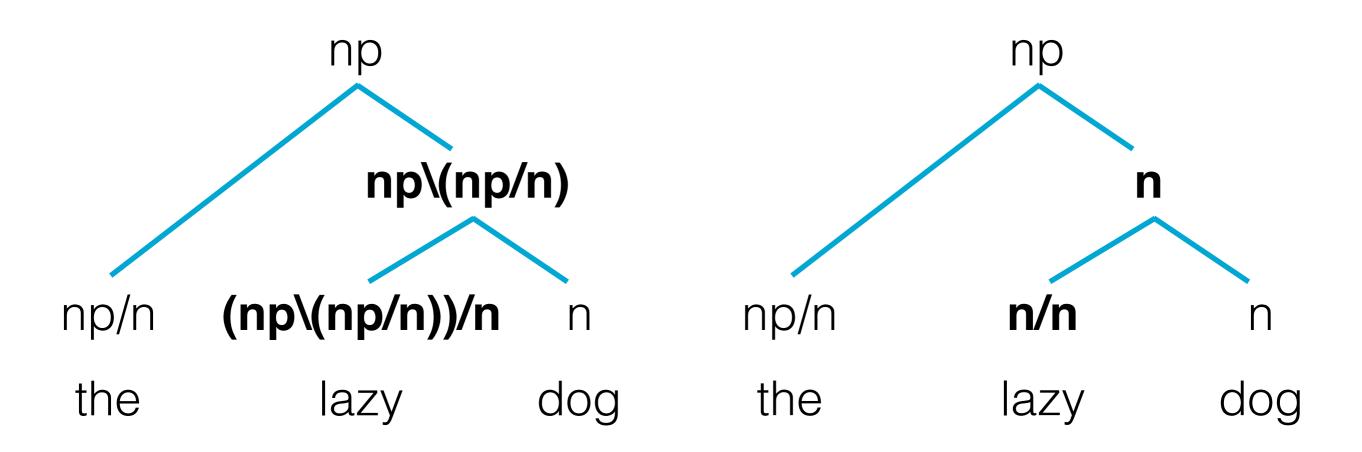
Incorporate *universal knowledge* about grammar into learning

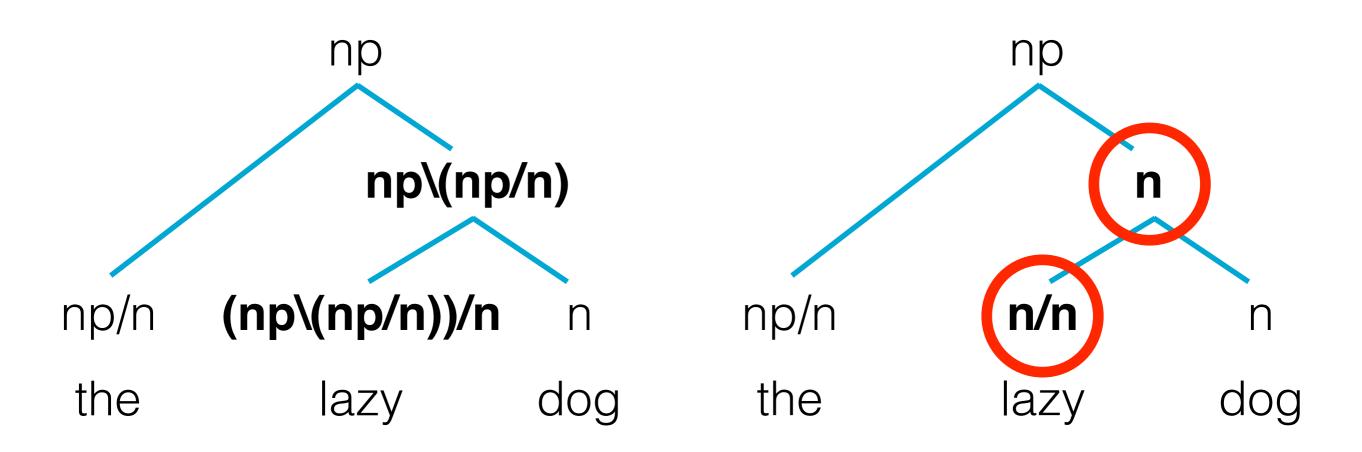
Universal Knowledge

the lazy dog









buy := $(s_b \mid np)/np$

e.g. "Opponents don't buy such arguments."

buy := (s_b\np)/np appears **342** times in CCGbank

e.g. "Opponents don't **buy** such arguments."

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e.g. "Opponents don't buy such arguments."

buy := $(((s_b \mid p)/pp)/pp)/np$

"Tele-Communications agreed to **buy** half of Showtime Networks from Viacom for \$ 225 million." pp pp

buy := $(s_b \mid np)/np$

appears 342 times in CCGbank

e.g. "Opponents don't buy such arguments."

buy := $(((s_b \mid p)/pp)/pp)/np$

appears once

"Tele-Communications agreed to **buy** half of Showtime Networks from Viacom for \$ 225 million." pp pp

 $(s_b \mid np) / np$

 $(s_b \mid np)/np$

transitive verb: (he) hides (the money)

 $(s_b \mid np) / np$

transitive verb: (he) hides (the money)

 $((s_b \mid p)/np)/((s_b \mid p)/np)$

adverb: (he) quickly (hides) (the money)

$$a \longrightarrow \{s, np, n, ...\}$$

$$A \longrightarrow B/C$$

$$A \longrightarrow B \setminus C$$

$$a \longrightarrow \{s, np, n, ...\}$$
 $p_{atom}(a)$

$$A \longrightarrow B/C$$

$$A \longrightarrow B \setminus C$$

$$a \longrightarrow \{s, np, n, ...\}$$
 $p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$

$$A \longrightarrow B/C$$

$$A \longrightarrow B \setminus C$$

$$a \longrightarrow \{s, np, n, ...\}$$
 $p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$

 $A \longrightarrow B/C$

Pterm

 $A \longrightarrow B \setminus C$

Pterm

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$$a \longrightarrow \{s, np, n, ...\}$$
 $p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$

$$p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$$

$$A \longrightarrow B/C$$

$$A \longrightarrow B \setminus C$$

а		{s, np, n,}	$p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$
Α		B/B	$\overline{p_{term}} \times p_{fwd} \times p_{mod}$
Α		B/C	$\overline{p_{term}} \times p_{fwd}$
Α		B\B	$\overline{p_{term}} \times \overline{p_{fwd}} \times p_{mod}$
A		B\C	$\overline{D_{term}} \times \overline{D_{fwd}}$

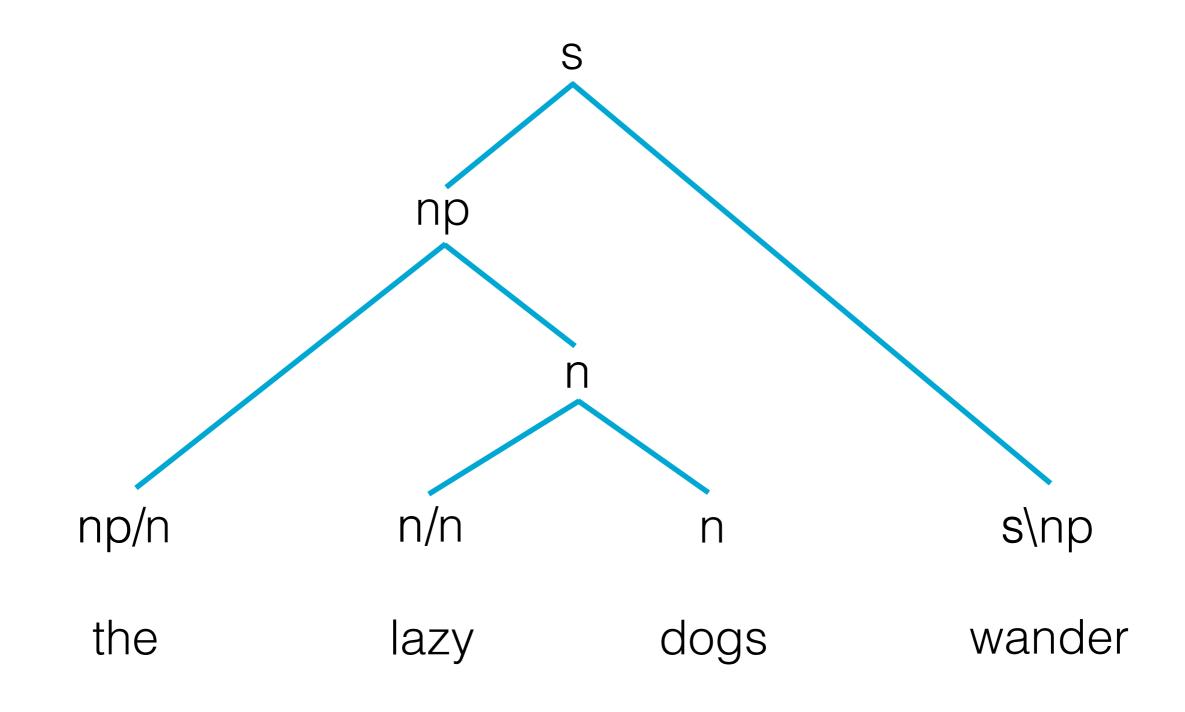
a		{s, np, n,}	$p_{atom}(a) \times p_{term}$
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А		B/C	$\overline{p_{\text{term}}} \times p_{\text{fwd}} \times \overline{p_{\text{mod}}}$
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۸			

 $\overline{p_{term}} \times \overline{p_{fwd}} \times \overline{p_{mod}}$

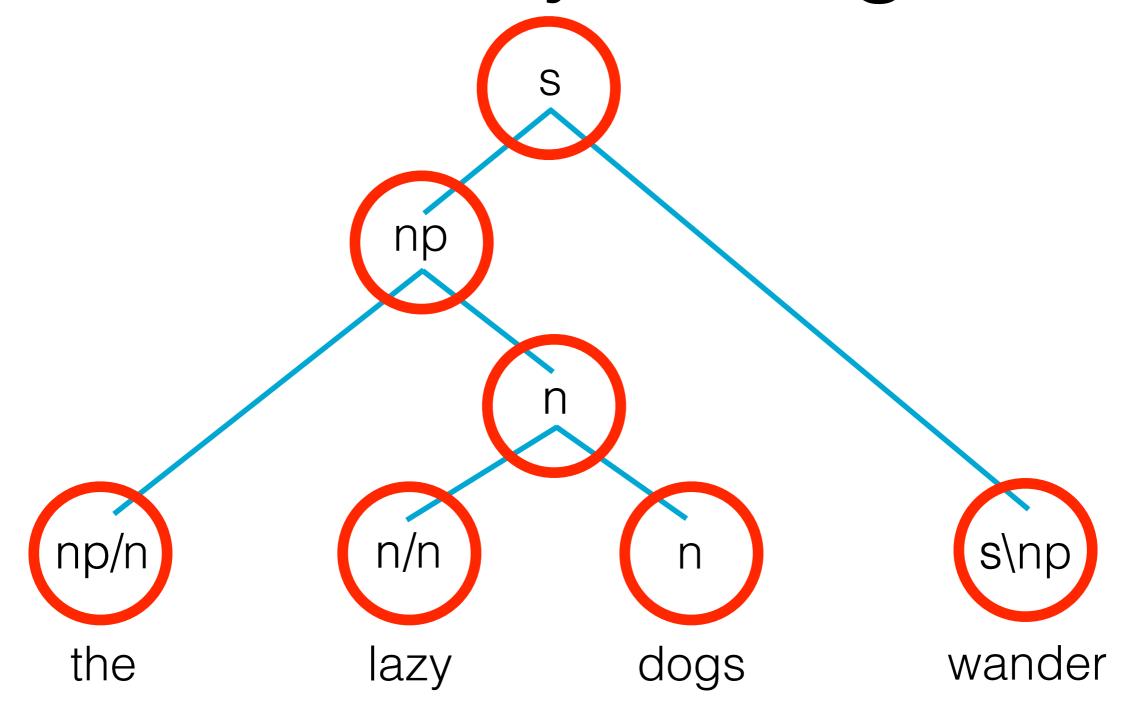
Prefer Likely Categories

np/n n/n n s\np
the lazy dogs wander

Prefer Likely Categories



Prefer Likely Categories



Type-Supervised Learning

unlabeled corpus

tag dictionary

Type-Supervised Learning

unlabeled corpus

tag dictionary

same as POS tagging

Type-Supervised Learning

unlabeled corpus

tag dictionary

same as POS tagging

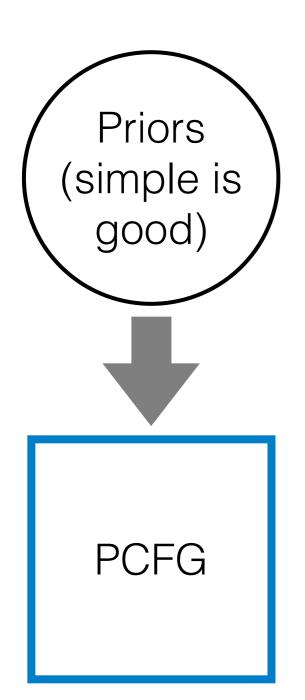
universal properties of the CCG formalism

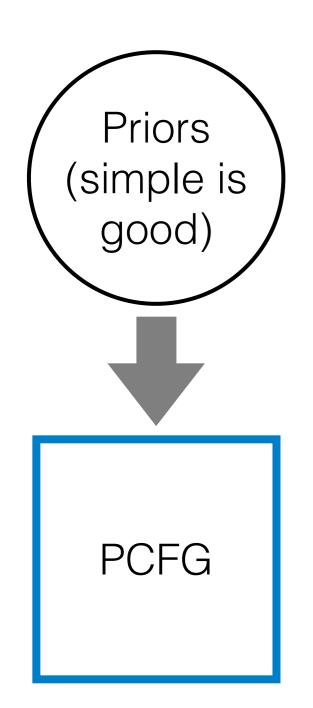




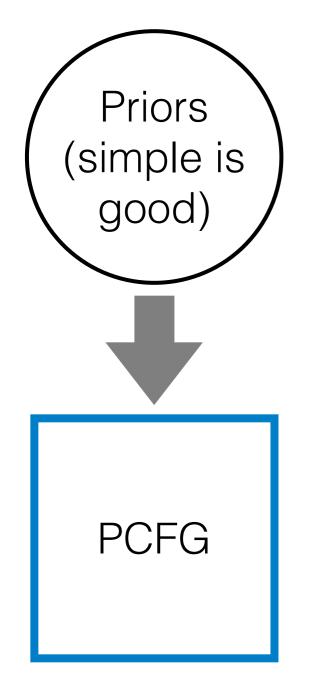
Priors (simple is good)

PCFG

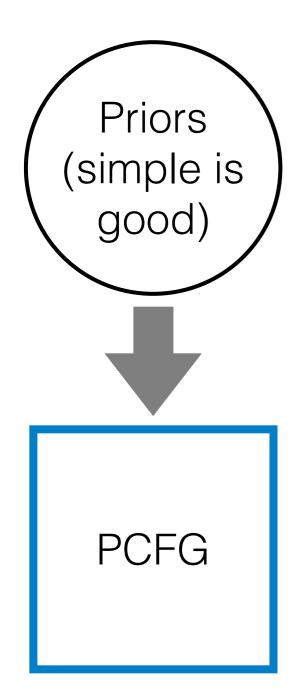


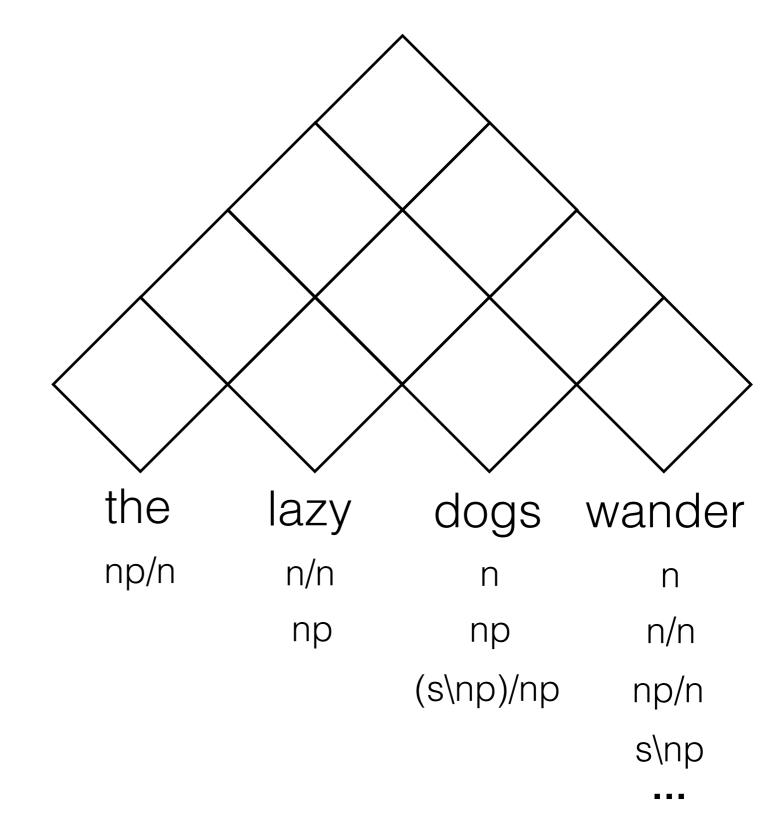


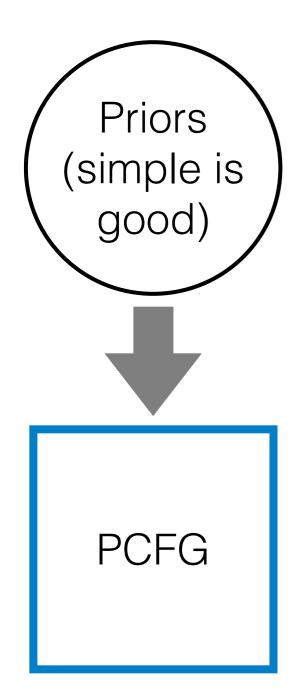
the lazy dogs wander

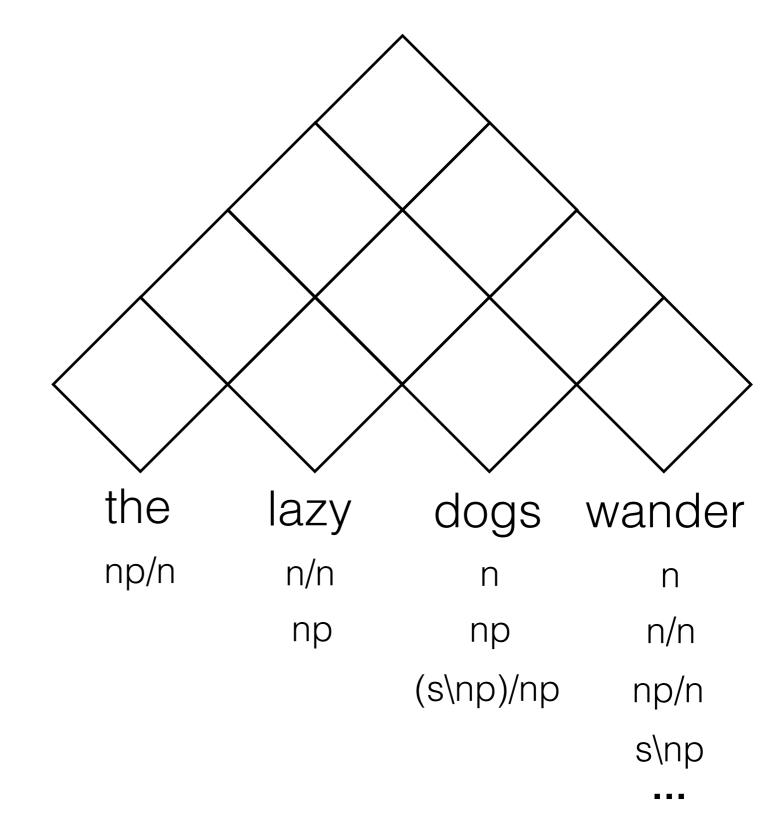


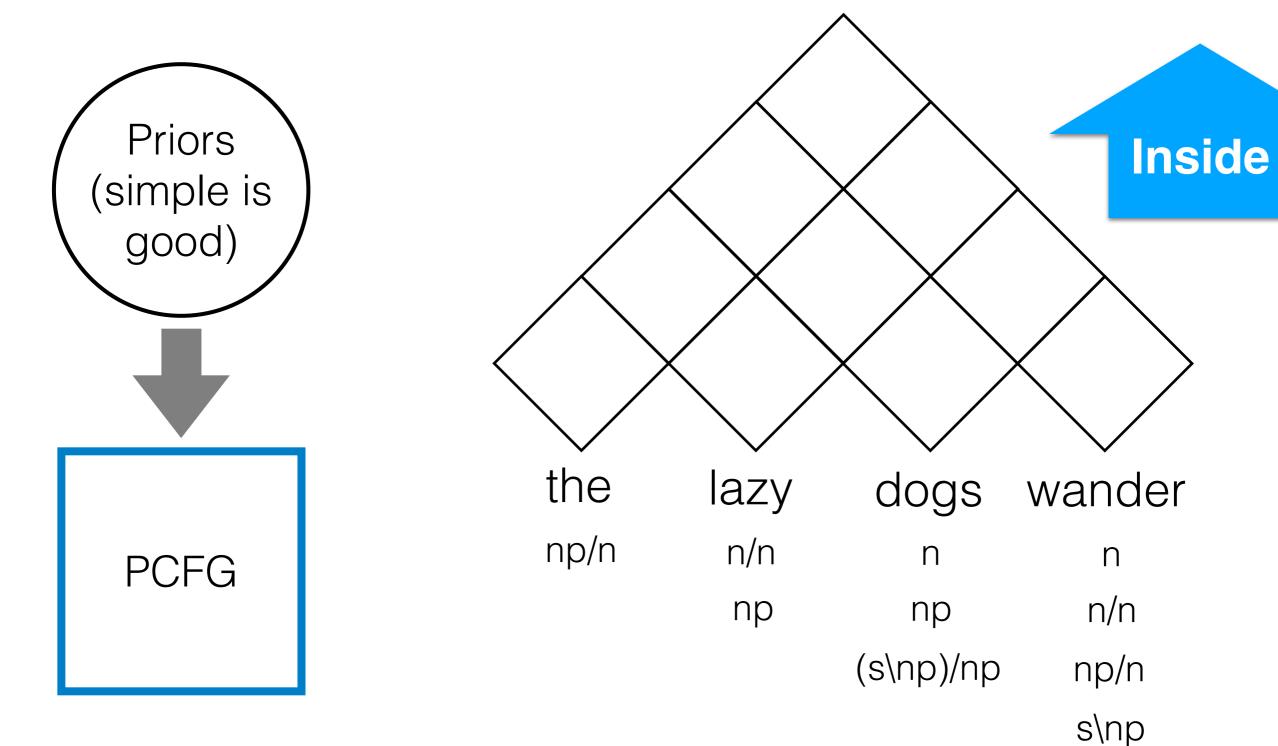
the	lazy	dogs	wander
np/n	n/n	n	n
	np	np	n/n
		(s\np)/np	np/n
			s\np



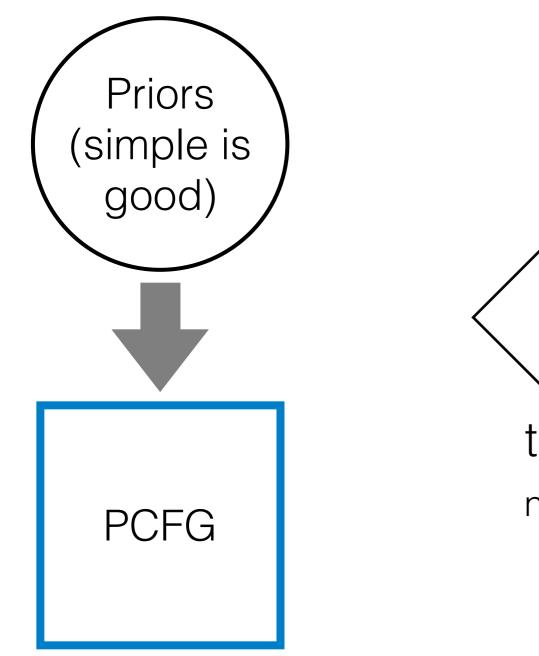


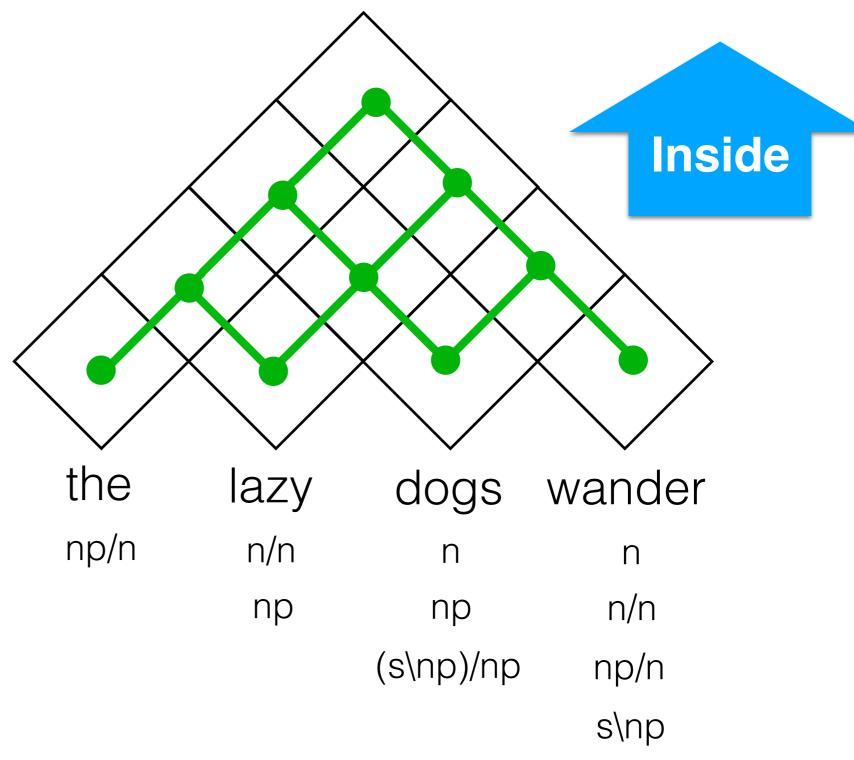


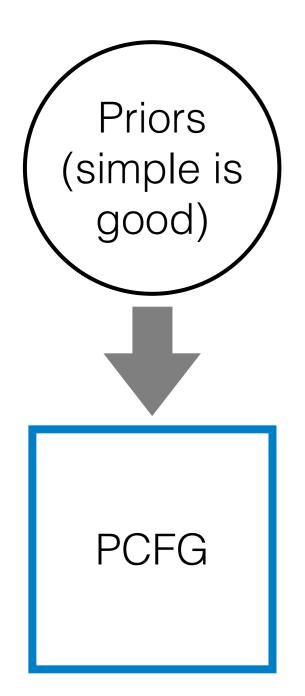


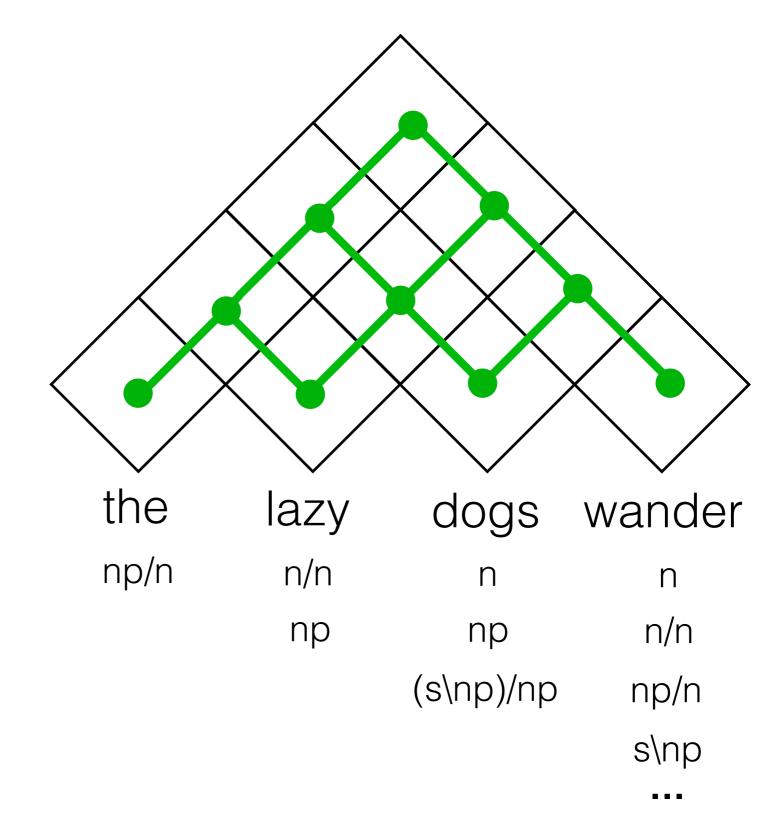


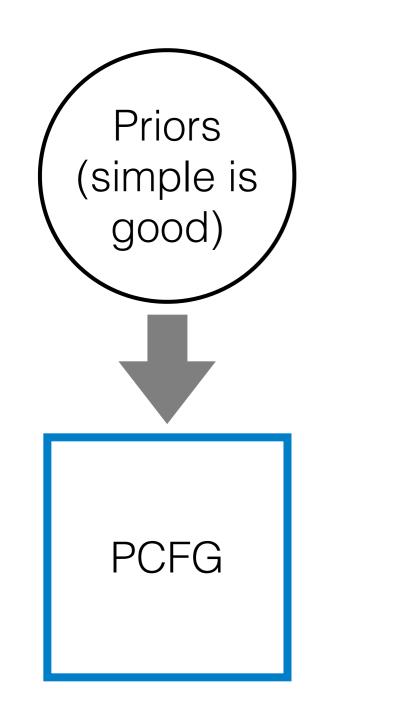
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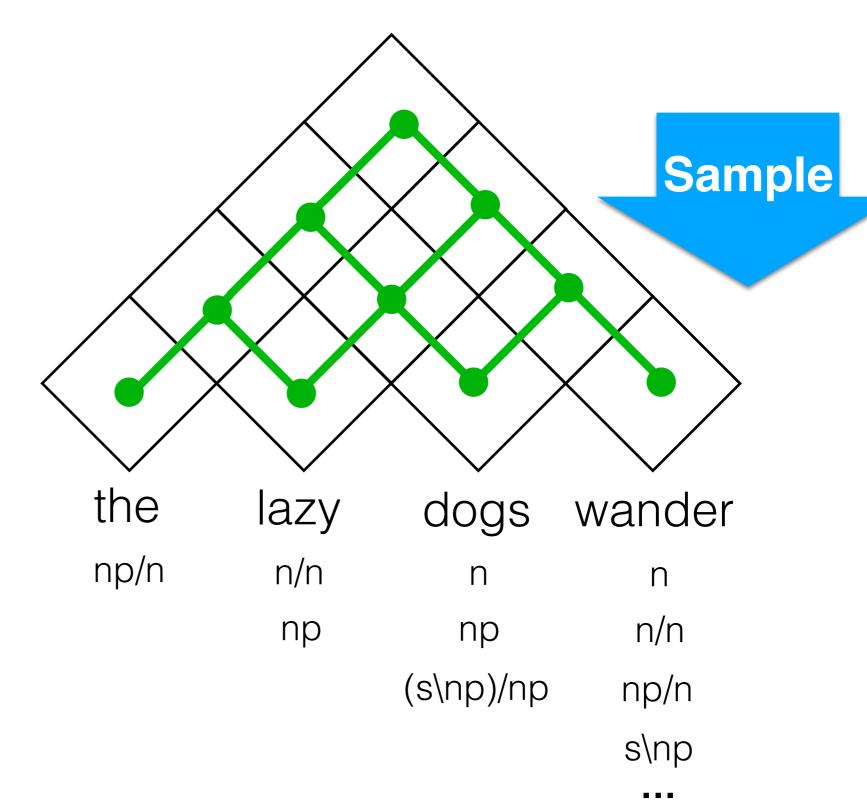


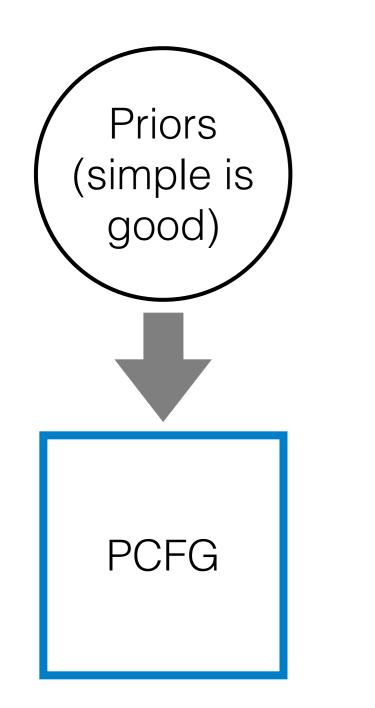


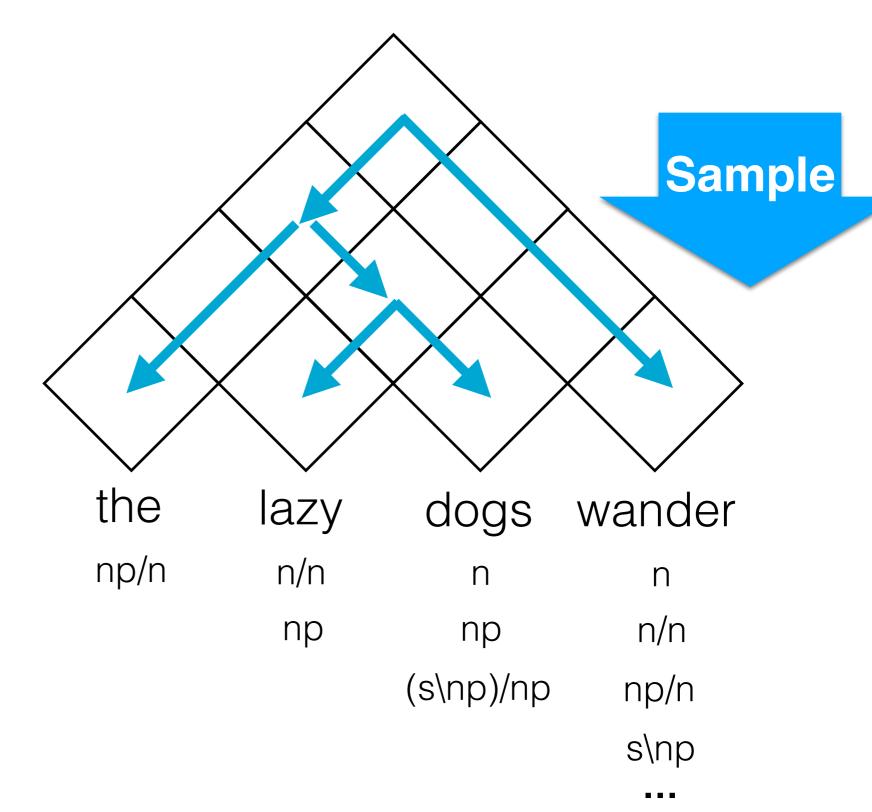


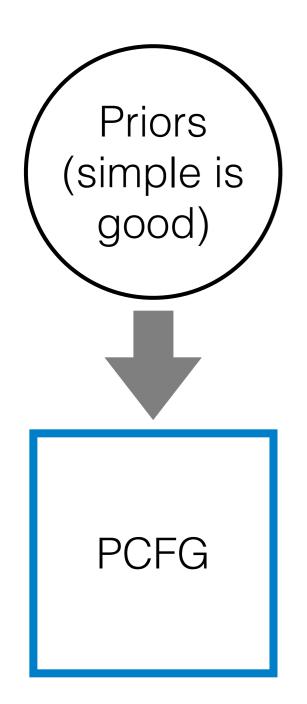


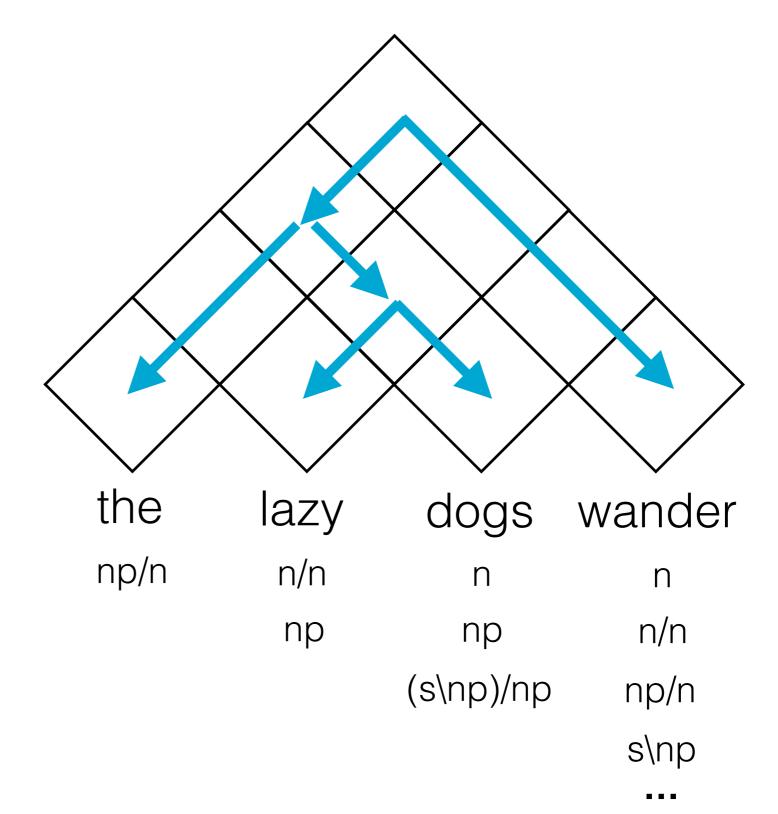


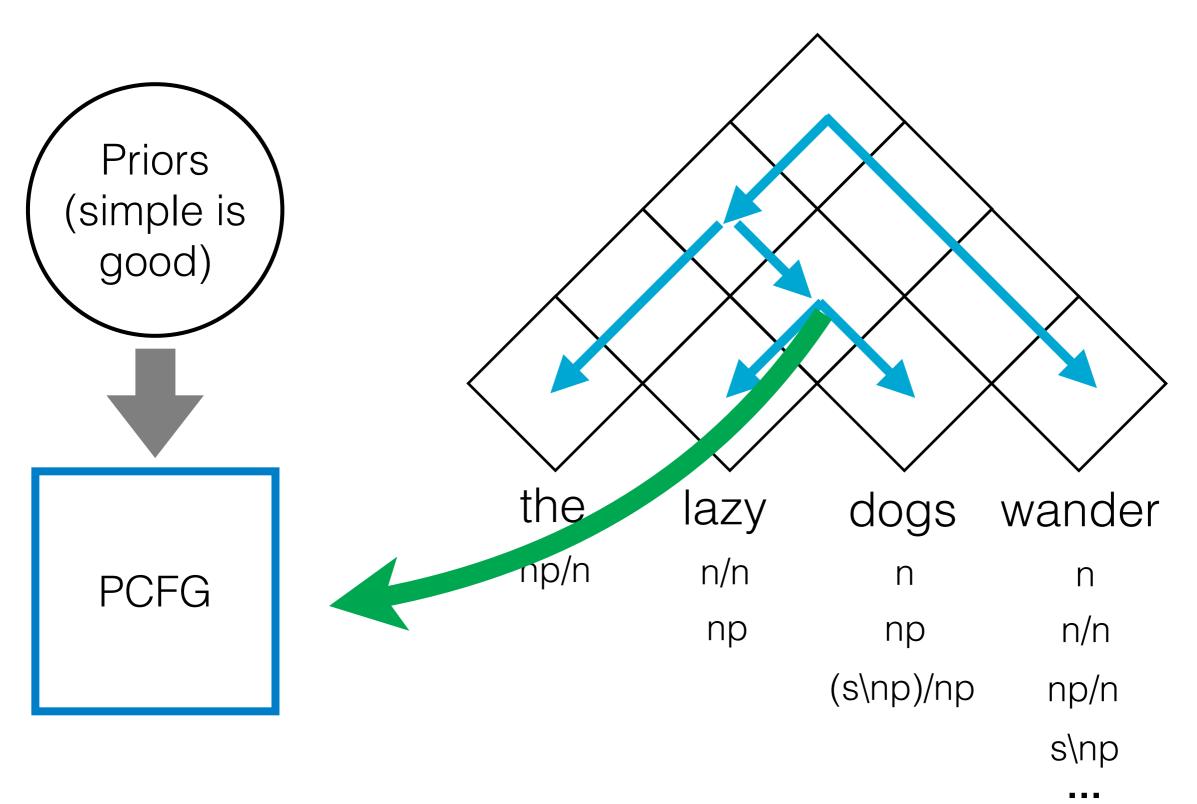


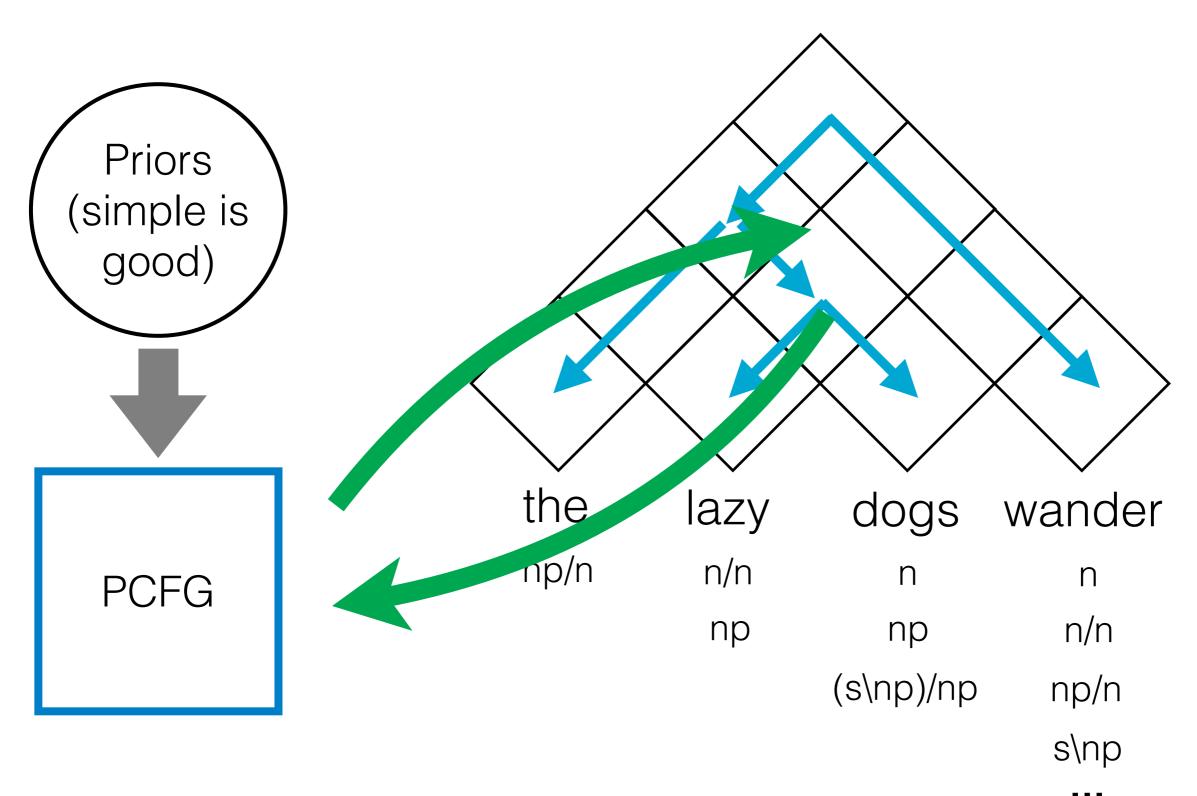






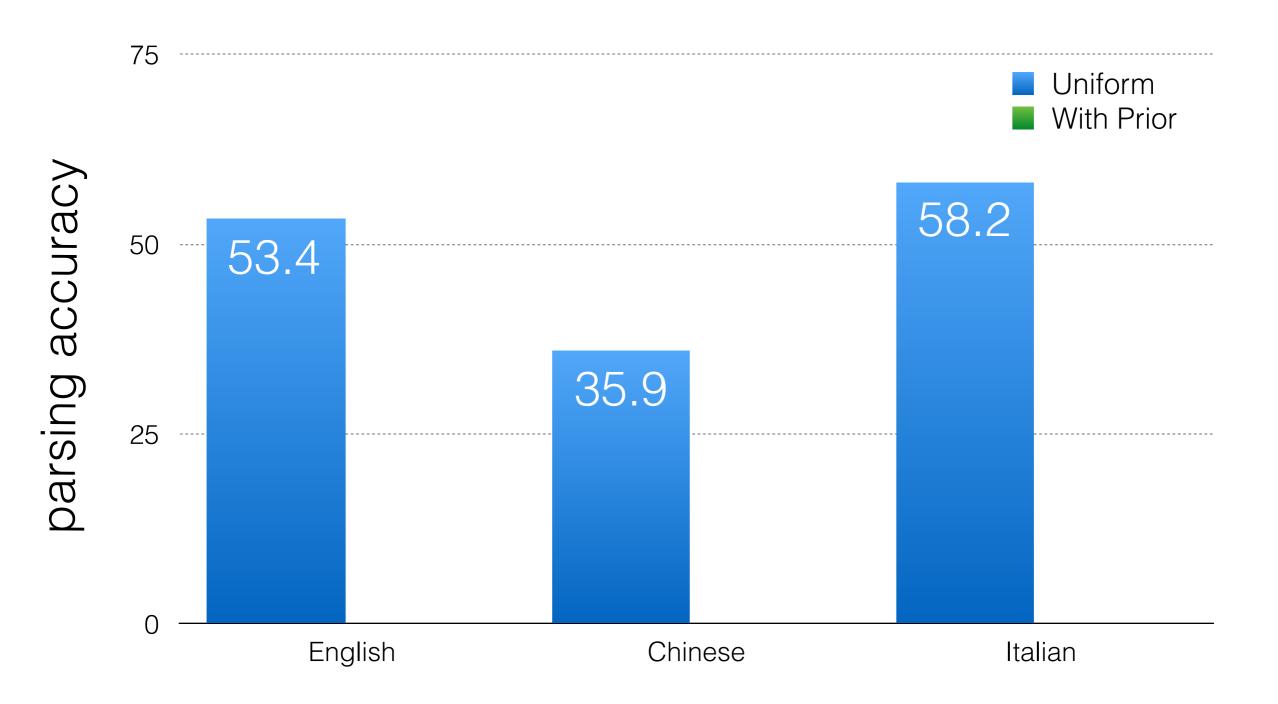




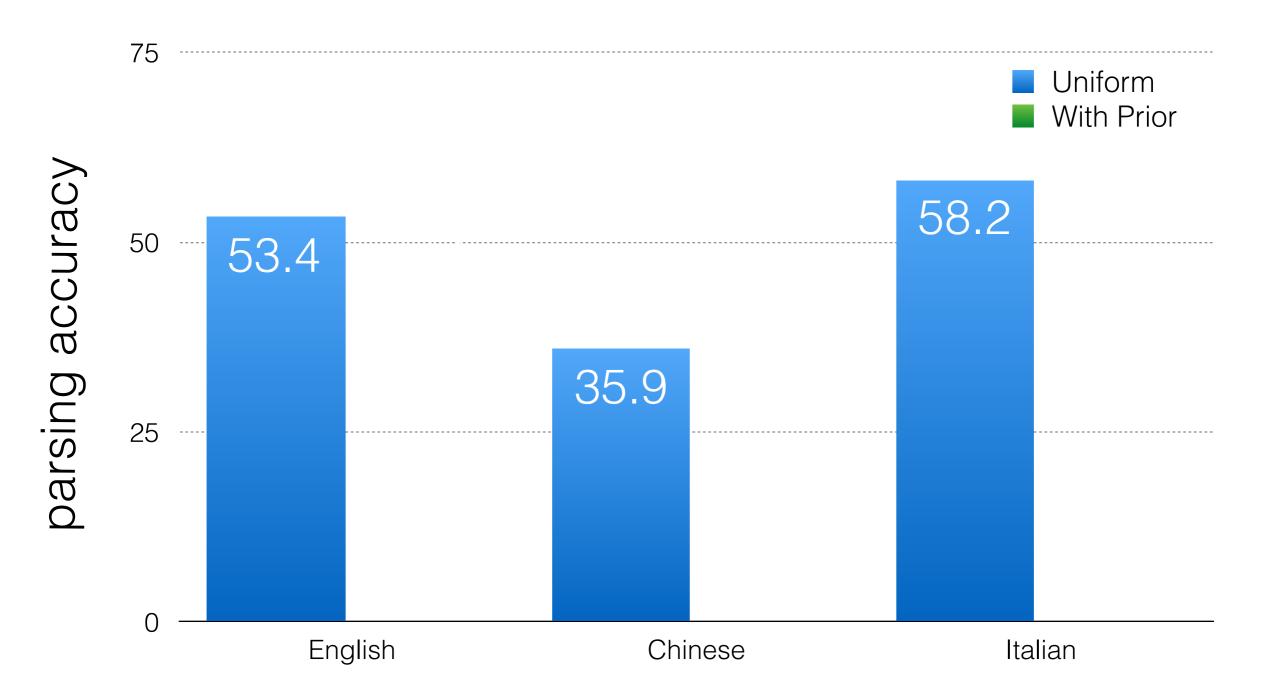


Results

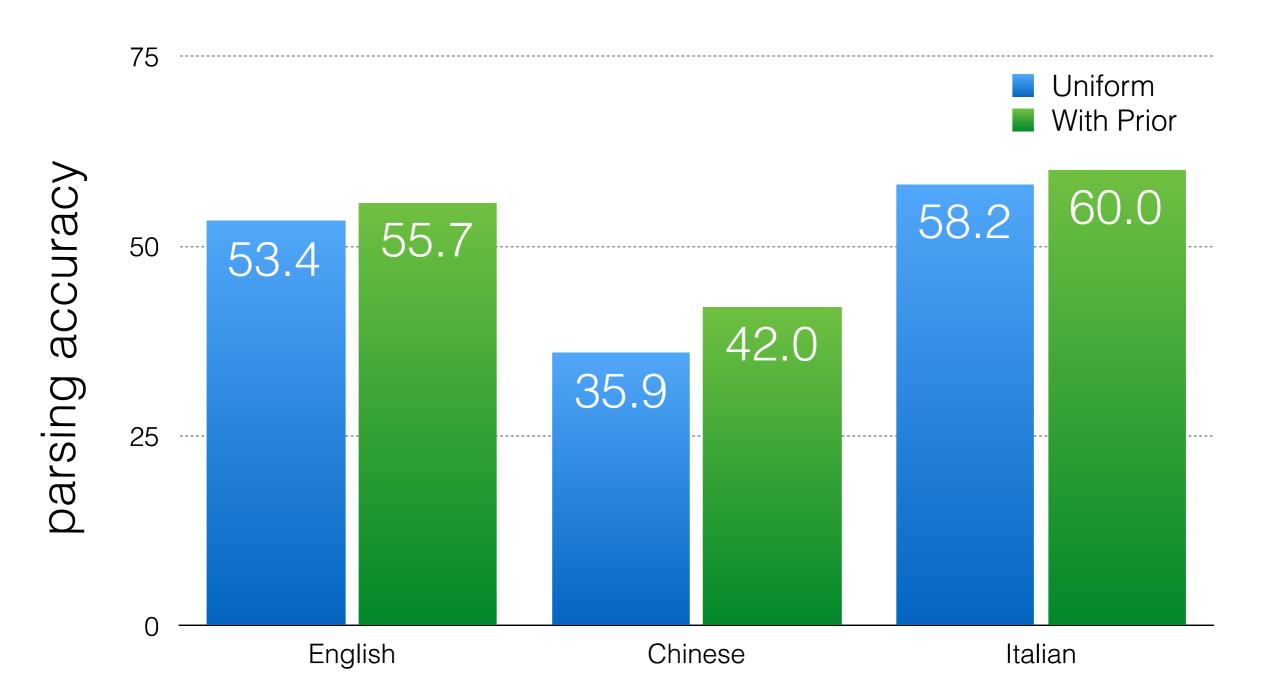
CCG Parsing Results



CCG Parsing Results



CCG Parsing Results



Conclusion

Using universal grammatical knowledge can make better use of weak supervision