

# Old School vs. New School: Comparing Transition-Based Parsers with and without Neural Network Enhancement

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# Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Treebank Sampling
- 3 Comparing Parsing Accuracy
- 4 Impact of Training Size on Neural Network Parsing
- 5 Error Analysis
- 6 Conclusion

## Motivation

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## Our proposal

Work on a small but representative **sample** of UD treebanks

# Introduction

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## This Work

Carry out a comparison of the 2 on a small sample

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- availability of morphological features
- quality of the treebank (according to UD validation tests)

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language	coarse	fine	main argument for inclusion
Czech	indo-eur	balto-slavic	largest UD treebank
Chinese	sino-tibetan	sinitic	isolating language
Finnish	uralo-altaic	finno-ungric	many different domains
English	indo-eur	germanic	largest + full manual check
AncientGreekPR	indo-eur	hellenic	amount of non-projectivity
Kazakh	uralo-altaic	turkic	smallest; full manual check
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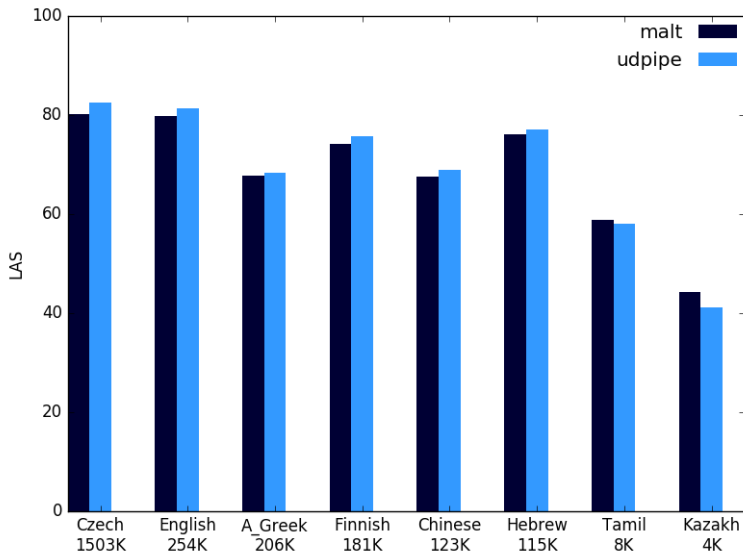
*SyntaxNet (Andor et al., 2016) :*

- *reported results*

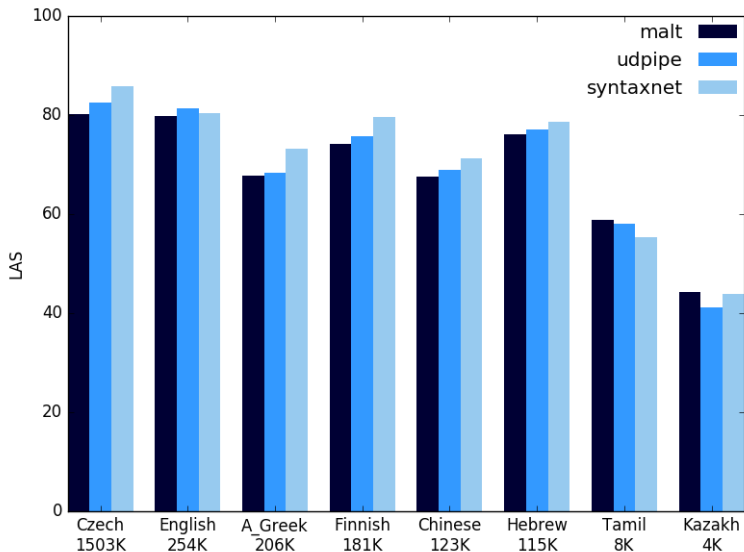


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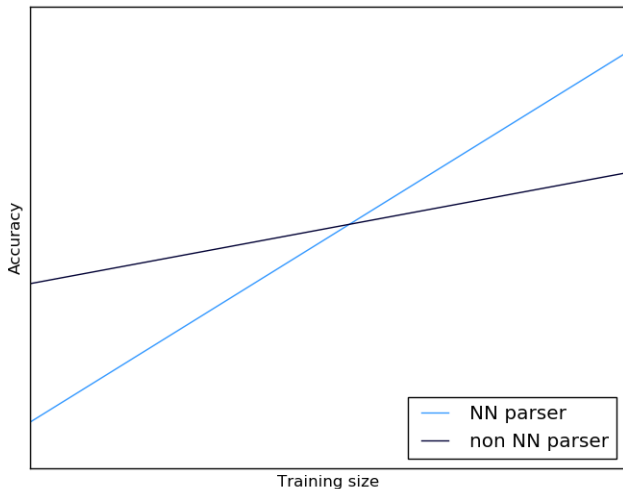
UDPipe: arc-standard swap with lazy oracle and default hyperparameters

Splits: 1K to max with 50K splits

zoom on small data sizes: 1K to 15K

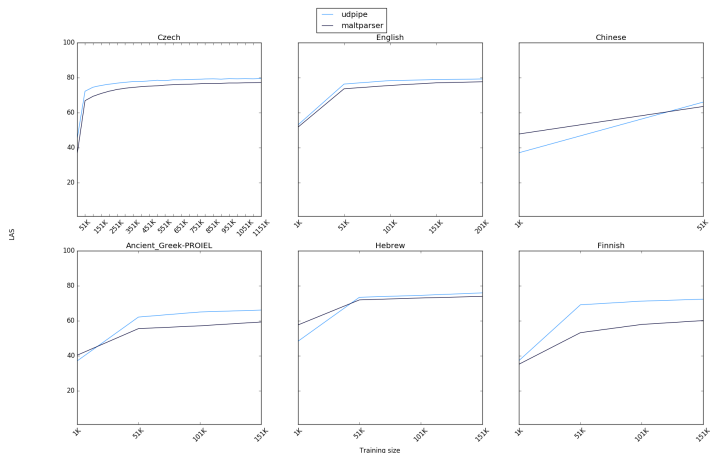
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Expectation



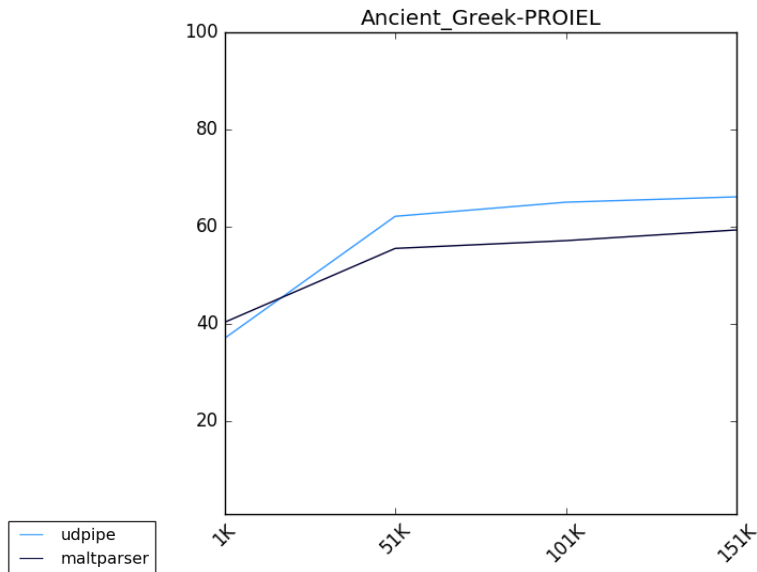
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## Reality

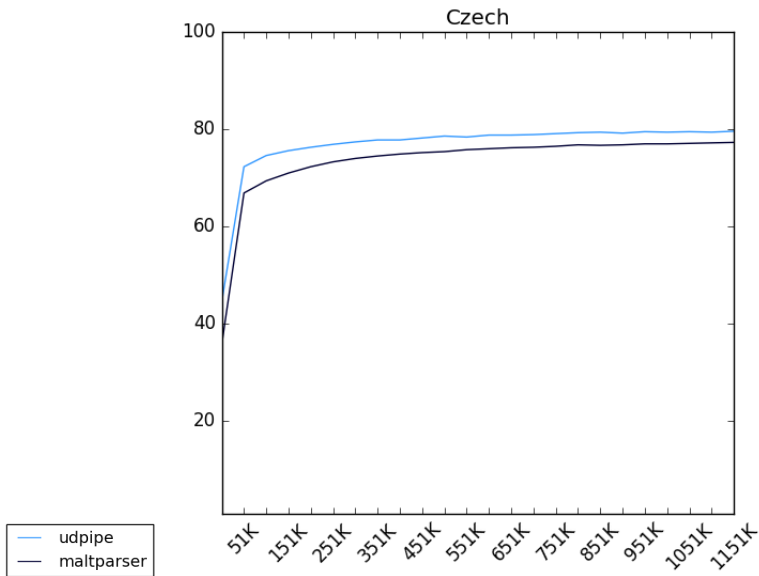




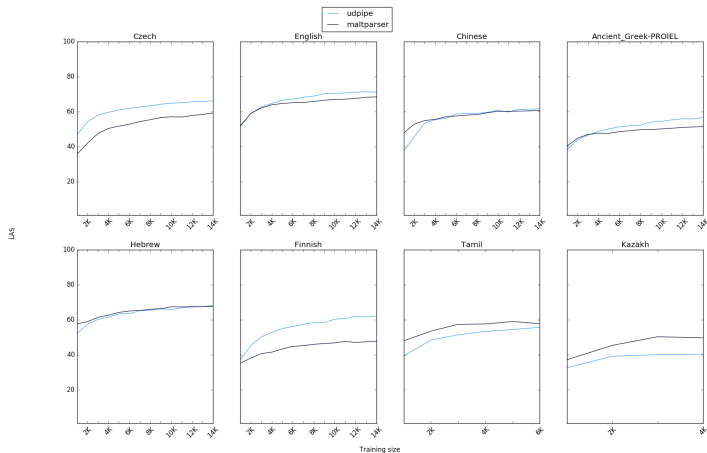
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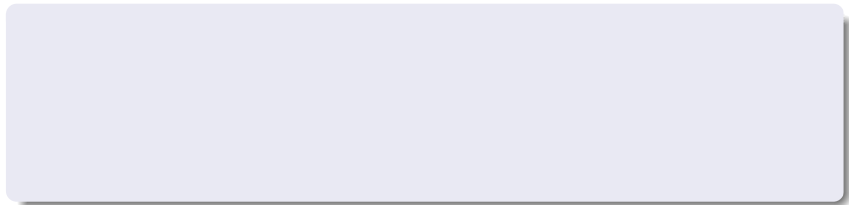
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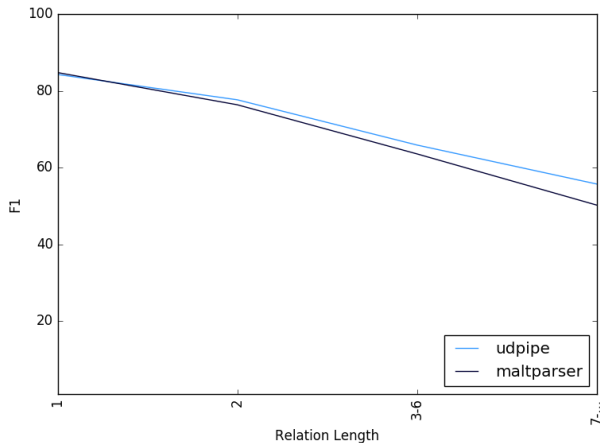
# Error Analysis



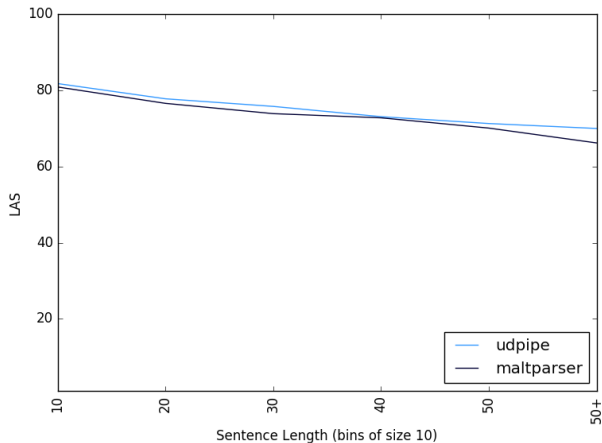
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- Concatenating 9K of all development sets + all development set for Kazakh and Tamil

# Error Analysis: Relation Length

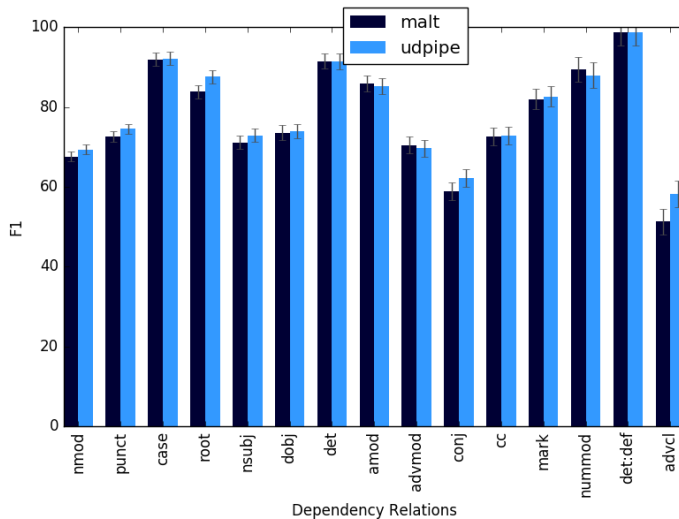


# Error Analysis: Sentence Length

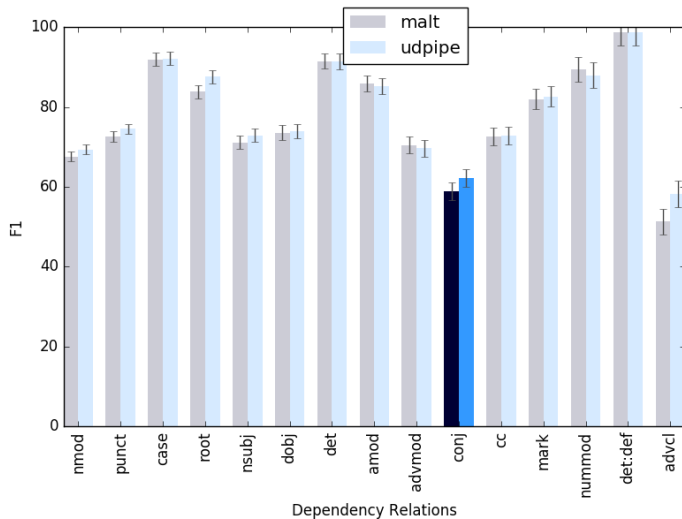




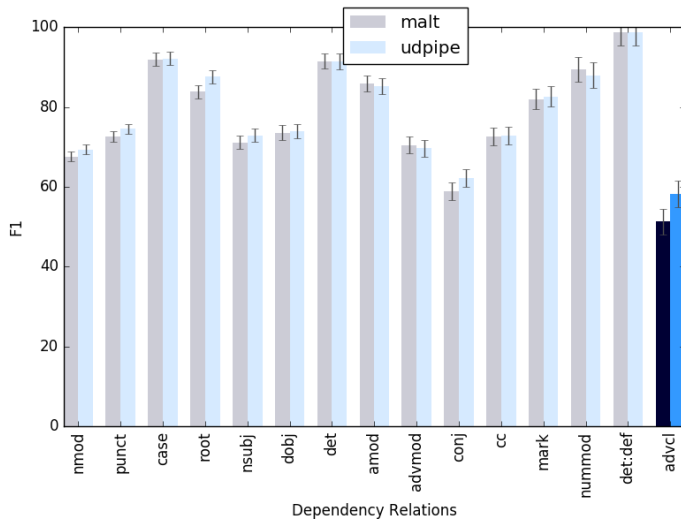
# Error Analysis: Dependency Relations



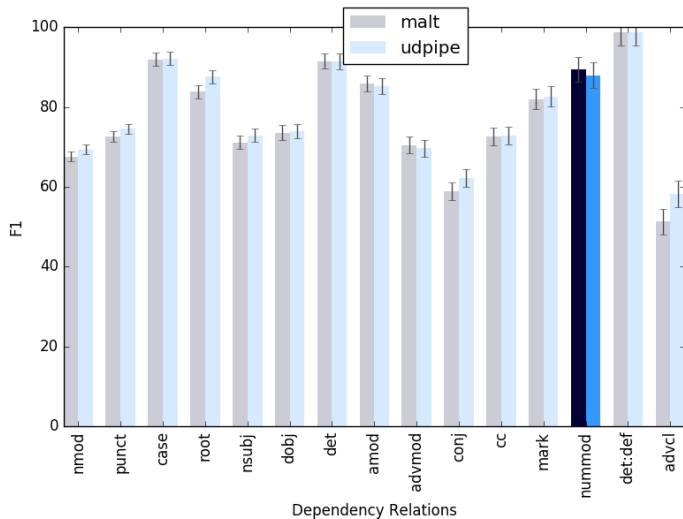
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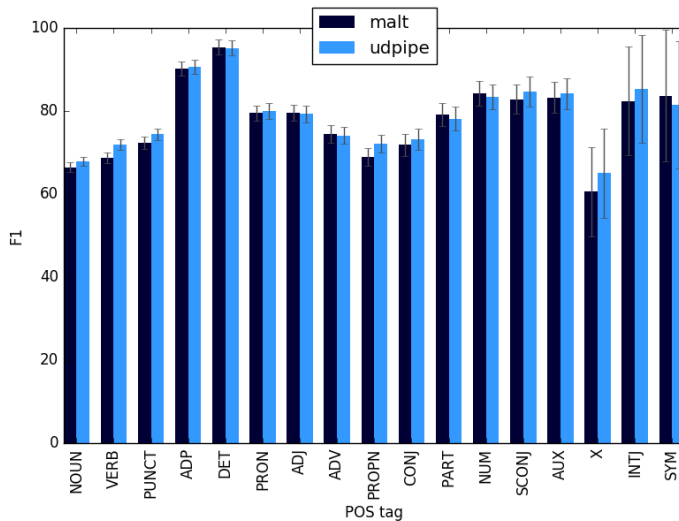
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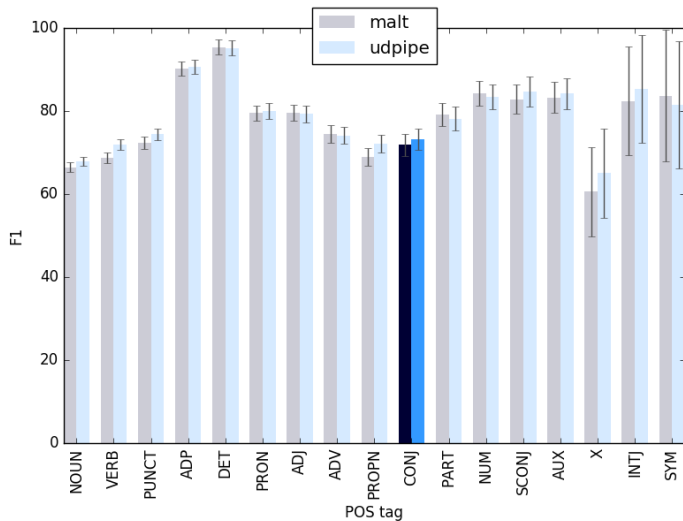
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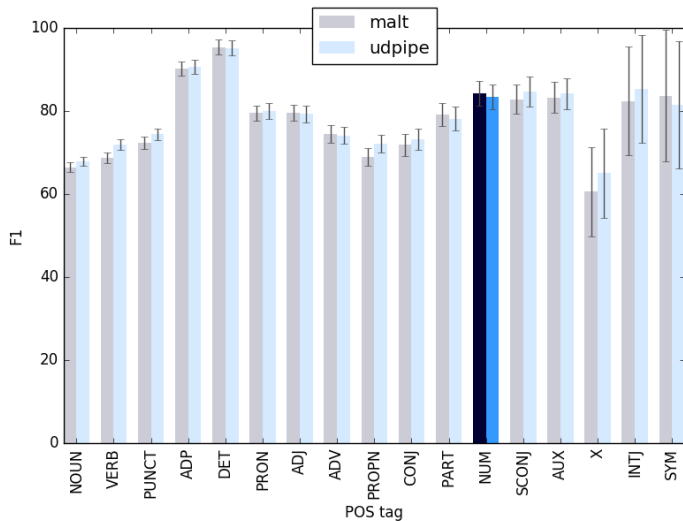
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## Future Work

- Effect of beam search
- More fine-grained error analysis



# References

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