Semantic Role Labeling

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Semantic Role Labeling

- Semantic role labeling:
 Automatically assigning semantic roles to predicate arguments
- Often solved using supervised machine learning methods

The University of Illinois at Chicago offered free COVID testing.

Feature-Based Semantic Role Labeling

Feature-Based Semantic Role Labeling

- Node-level classification can optionally be broken down into multiple subtasks:
 - Pruning: Using simple heuristics, assess whether the node is likely to serve as a semantic role
 - Identification: Perform binary classification to predict whether or not the node serves as a semantic role
 - Classification: Perform 1-of-N classification to predict the specific semantic role for the node

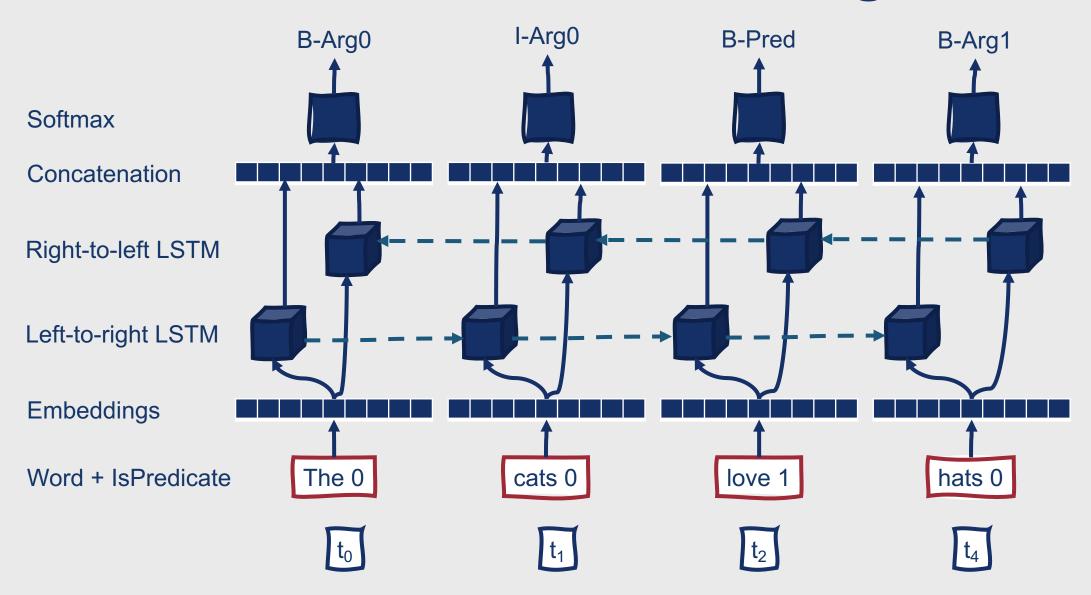
Global Optimization

- Semantic roles are not independent of one another!
- Many approaches perform a second pass to address global consistency
 - Viterbi decoding
 - Reranking
 - Integer linear programming

Features for Semantic Role Labeling

- Common features:
 - Governing predicate
 - Constituent type
 - Head word of the constituent
 - Part of speech of the head word
 - Path in the parse tree from the constituent to the predicate
 - Whether the voice of the surrounding clause is active or passive
 - Whether the constituent appears before or after the predicate
 - Set of expected arguments for the verb phrase
 - Named entity type of the constituent
 - First and last word(s) of the constituent

Neural Semantic Role Labeling



Neural Semantic Role Labeling

- Global optimization is still important!
- Can be addressed by applying Viterbi decoding either directly to the softmax output, or to the output of a CRF layer that replaces the softmax layer



- True positives: Argument labels assigned to the correct word sequence or parse constituents
- Then, we can compute our standard NLP metrics:
 - Precision
 - Recall
 - F-measure