Semantic Roles & Labeling

LING 571 — Deep Processing in NLP

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Announcements

- HW7: 89.4 average
- Only common mistake: similarity vs. distance

sim(u, v) = 1 - distance(u, v)

scipy.spatial.distance.cosine(*u*, *v*, *w=None*)

Compute the Cosine distance between 1-D arrays.

The Cosine distance between *u* and *v*, is defined as

$$1 - \frac{u \cdot v}{||u||_2 ||v||_2}.$$

where $u \cdot v$ is the dot product of u and v.

Parameters:

u : *(N,) array_like*
Input array.

v : *(N,) array_like*
Input array.

w : *(N,) array_like, optional*
The weights for each value in *u* and *v*. Default is None, which gives each value a weight of 1.0

Returns:

cosine : *double*
The Cosine distance between vectors *u* and *v*.

Questions on HW #8

- For the `mc_similarity` portion
  - You should use $wsim(w_1, w_2) = \max_{c_1, c_2} \left[sim_{resnik} \left(c_1, c_2 \right) \right]$ From Resnik (1999), eq. 2
  - The numbers in the example_output are random. No meaning to them being < 1!

- For the WSD algorithm (*mea culpa*):
  - The pseudocode is confusing so:

Alternative Resnik WSD Pseudocode

```
for input word w0 and probe words {p1,…,pn}
  for sense_w in SENSES(w0):
    most_informative_lcs = null
    most_information = 0.0
    for p_i in {p1,…,pn}:
      for sense_p in SENSES(p_i):
        lcs_synset = LOWESTCOMMONSUBSUMER(sense_w, sense_p)
        lcs_info = INFORMATIONCONTENT(lcs_synset)
        if lcs_info > most_information:
          most_informative_lcs = lcs_synset
          most_information = lcs_info
    increment support[sense_w] by most_information
```

Semantic Roles

Semantic Analysis

- **Full, deep compositional semantics**
  - Creates full logical form
  - Links sentence meaning representation to logical world model representation
  - Powerful, expressive, AI-complete

- **Domain-specific slot-filling:**
  - Common in dialog systems, IE tasks
  - Narrowly targeted to domain/task
    - e.g. ORIGIN_LOC, DESTINATION_LOC, AIRLINE, …
  - Often pattern-matching
  - Low cost, but lacks generality, richness, etc

Semantic Role Labeling

- Typically want to know
  - *Who* did *what* to *whom*
  - …*where*, *when*, and *how*
- **Intermediate level:**
  - Shallower than full deep composition
  - Abstracts away (somewhat) from surface form
  - Captures general predicate-argument structure info
  - Balance generality and specificity

Examples

Yesterday Tom chased Jerry

Yesterday Jerry was chased by Tom

Tom chased Jerry yesterday

Jerry was chased yesterday by Tom

- Semantic roles:
  - $\boldsymbol{Chaser}$: Tom
  - $\boldsymbol{ChasedThing}$: $Jerry$
  - $\boldsymbol{TimeOfChasing}$: $yesterday$
- Same across all sentence forms

Full Event Semantics

- Neo-Davidsonian Style:
  - $\exists e\ Chasing(e) \land \boldsymbol{Chaser}(e, Tom) \land \boldsymbol{ChasedThing}(e, Jerry) \land \boldsymbol{TimeOfChasing}(e, Yesterday)$
- Same across all examples
- Roles: $Chaser$, $ChasedThing$, $TimeOfChasing$
  - Specific to verb "chase"
  - a.k.a. "Deep roles"

Main Idea

- Extract the semantic roles *without doing full semantic parsing*
- Easier problem, but still useful for many tasks
  - More data
  - Better models

Issues & Challenges

- How many roles for a language?
  - Arbitrary!
  - Each verb’s event structure determines sets of roles

Issues & Challenges

- How can we acquire these roles?
  - Manual construction?
  - Some progress on automatic learning
    - Mostly successful on limited domains (ATIS, GeoQuery)

Issues & Challenges

- Can we capture generalities across verbs/events?
  - Not really, each event/role is specific

Thematic Roles

- Solution to instantiating a specific role for every verb
- Attempt to capture commonality between roles

Thematic Roles

- Describe common semantic roles of verbal arguments
  - e.g. subject of ***break*** is AGENT
    - AGENT: volitional cause
    - THEME: things affected by action
- Enables generalization over surface order of arguments
  - John$_{\mathit{AGENT}}$ broke the window$_{\mathit{THEME}}$
  - The rock$_{\mathit{INSTRUMENT}}$ broke the window$_{\mathit{THEME}}$
  - The window$_{\mathit{THEME}}$ was broken by John$_{\mathit{AGENT}}$

Thematic Roles

- Verbs take different roles
- The ***break*** verb could be formed as:
  - AGENT/Subject, THEME/Object (*John broke the window*)
  - AGENT/Subject, THEME/Object, INSTRUMENT/PP$_{with}$ (*John broke the window with a rock*)
  - INSTRUMENT/Subject, THEME/Object (*The rock broke the window*)
  - THEME/Subject (*The window was broken*)

Thematic Roles

- Thematic grid, Θ-grid, case frame
  - Set of thematic role arguments of verb
  - subject: AGENT; Object: THEME, or
  - subject: INSTR; Object:THEME
- Verb/Diathesis Alternations
  - Verbs allow different surface realizations of roles
  - Doris$_{\textit{AGENT}}$ gave the book$_{\textit{THEME}}$ to Carv$_{\textit{GOAL}}$
  - Doris$_{\textit{AGENT}}$ gave Carv$_{\textit{GOAL}}$ the book$_{\textit{THEME}}$

Canonical Roles

Thematic Role	Example
AGENT	The *waiter* spilled the soup
EXPERIENCER	*John* has a headache
FORCE	The *wind* blows debris from the mall into our yards.
THEME	Only after Benjamin Franklin broke *the ice*…
RESULT	The French government has built a *regulation-size baseball diamond*…
CONTENT	Mona asked *"You met Mary Ann at a supermarket?"*
INSTRUMENT	He turned to poaching catfish, stunning them *with a shocking device*…
BENEFICIARY	Whenever Ann Callahan makes hotel reservations *for her boss*…
SOURCE	I flew in *from Boston.*
GOAL	I drove *to Portland.*

Thematic Role Issues

- Hard to produce
- Standard set of roles
  - Fragmentation: Often need to make more specific
    - e.g. INSTRUMENTs can be subject or not
- Standard definition of roles
  - Most AGENTs: animate, volitional, sentient, causal
  - But not all… e.g.?

From Levin and Rappaport Hovav 2005:

a. John broke the window with a rock.
b. The rock broke the window.

a. Swabha ate the banana with a fork.
b. * The fork ate the banana.

[Google]$_{\text{Agent}}$ found the answer.

Thematic Role Issues

- Strategies:
  - Generalized semantic roles: PROTO-AGENT/PROTO-PATIENT
  - Defined heuristically: PropBank
- Define roles specific to verbs/nouns: FrameNet

PropBank

- Sentences annotated with semantic roles
  - Penn and Chinese Treebank
  - Roles specific to verb sense
    - Numbered: Arg_0, Arg_1, Arg_2, …
    - Arg_0: PROTO-AGENT; Arg_1: PROTO-PATIENT, etc

PropBank

- Arguments >1 are Verb-specific
  - e.g. *agree.01*
    - Arg_0: Agreer
    - Arg_1: Proposition
    - Arg_2: Other entity agreeing
    - Ex1: [$_{Arg0}$ The group] agreed [$_{Arg1}$ it wouldn't make an offer]

PropBank

- Resources:
  - Annotated sentences
    - Started w/Penn Treebank
    - Now: Google answerbank, SMS, webtext, etc
  - Framesets:
    - Per-sense inventories of roles, examples
    - Span verbs, adjectives, nouns (e.g. event nouns)

PropBank

- propbank.github.io
- Recent status:
  - 5940 verbs w/8121 framesets
  - 1880 adjectives w/2210 framesets
- Continued into OntoNotes
- [CoNLL 2005 and 2012 shared tasks]

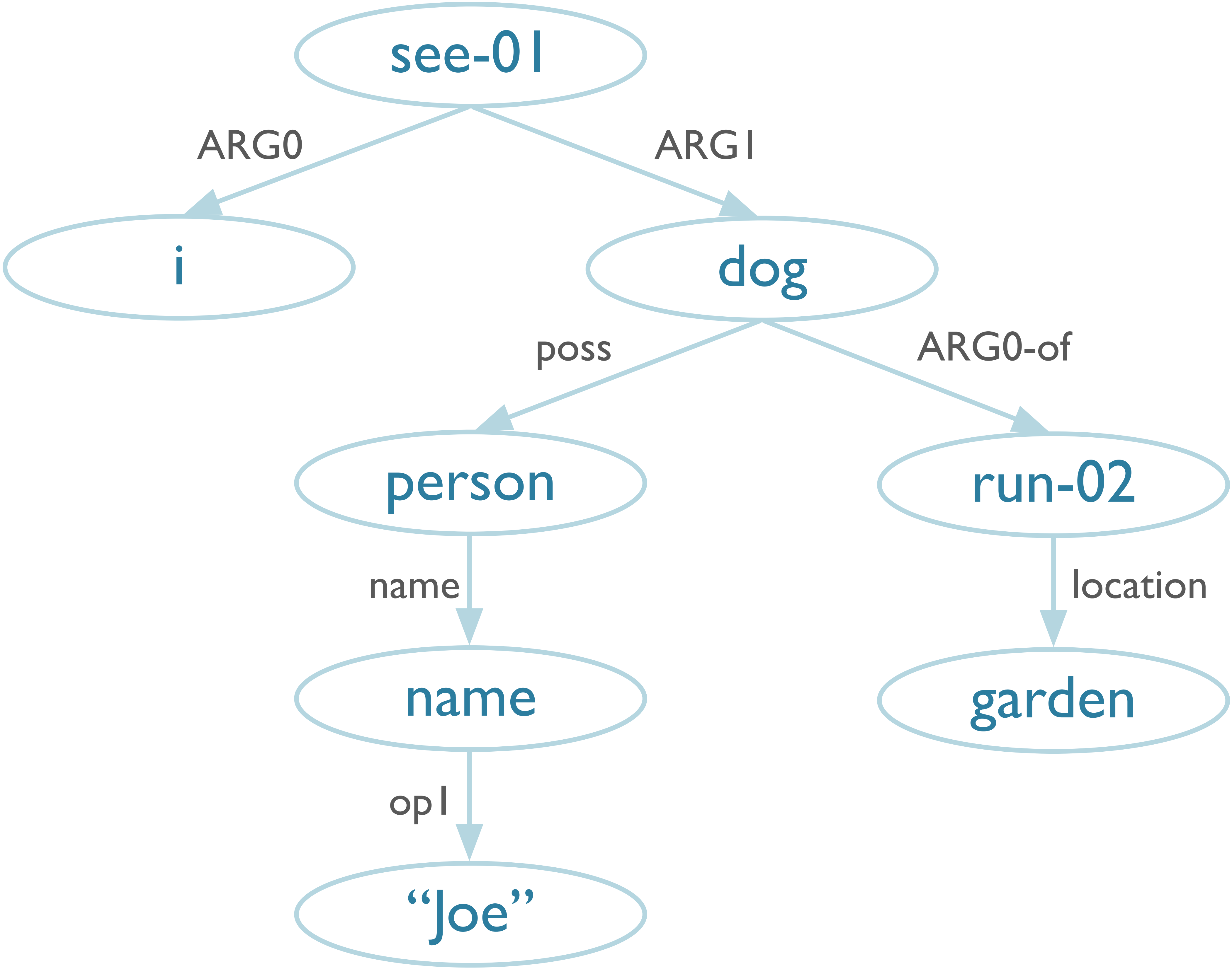
AMR

- “Abstract Meaning Representation”
  - Sentence-level semantic representation
- Nodes: Concepts
  - English words; PropBank: predicates; or keywords (‘person’)
- Edges: Relations
  - PropBank thematic roles (ARG0-ARG5)
  - Others including ‘location,’ ‘name,’ ‘time,’ etc…
  - ~100 in total

AMR 2

- [AMR Bank](): (now) ~40K annotated sentences
- JAMR parser: 63% F-measure (2015)
  - Alignments between word spans & graph fragments
- Example: *"I saw Joe's dog, which was running in the garden."*

From Liu et. al (2015)



AMR 3

- Towards full semantic parsing
- “Deeper” than base PropBank, but:
  - No real quantification
  - No articles
  - No real vs. hypothetical events (e.g. “wants to go”)

FrameNet (Fillmore et al)

- Key insight:
  - Commonalities not just across different sentences w/same verb but across different verbs (and nouns and adjectives)
- **PropBank**
  - [$_{\text{Arg0}}$ Big Fruit Co.] increased [$_{\text{Arg1}}$ the price of bananas].
  - [$_{\text{Arg1}}$ The price of bananas] was increased by [$_{\text{Arg0}}$ BFCo].
  - [$_{\text{Arg1}}$ The price of bananas] increased [$_{\text{Arg2}}$ 5%].
- **FrameNet**
  - [$_{\text{ATTRIBUTE}}$ The price] of [$_{\text{ITEM}}$ bananas] increased [$_{\text{DIFF}}$ 5%].
  - [$_{\text{ATTRIBUTE}}$ The price] of [$_{\text{ITEM}}$ bananas] rose [$_{\text{DIFF}}$ 5%].
  - There has been a [$_{\text{DIFF}}$ 5%] rise in [$_{\text{ATTRIBUTE}}$ the price] of [$_{\text{ITEM}}$ bananas].

FrameNet

- Semantic roles specific to frame
  - Frame: script-like structure, roles (frame elements)
  - e.g. CHANGE_POSITION_ON_SCALE: increase, rise
    - ATTRIBUTE; INITIAL_VALUE; FINAL_VALUE
  - Core, non-core roles
  - Relationships between frames, frame elements
    - Add causative: CAUSE_CHANGE_POSITION_ON_SCALE

Change of position on scale

VERBS:
advance
climb
decline
decrease
diminish
dip
double
drop
dwindle
edge
explode
fall
fluctuate
gain
grow
increase
jump
move
mushroom
plummet
reach
rise
rocket
shift
skyrocket
slide
soar
swell
swing
triple
tumble

NOUNS:
decline
decrease
escalation
explosion
fall
fluctuation
gain
growth
hike
increase
rise
shift
tumble

ADVERBS:
increasingly

Core Roles

Core Roles	
ATTRIBUTE	The ATTRIBUTE is a scalar property that the ITEM possesses.
DIFFERENCE	The distance by which an ITEM changes its position on the scale.
FINAL_STATE	A description that presents the ITEM's state after the change in the ATTRIBUTE's value as an independent predication.
FINAL_VALUE	The position on the scale where the ITEM ends up.
INITIAL_STATE	A description that presents the ITEM's state before the change in the ATTRIBUTE's value as an independent predication.
INITIAL_VALUE	The initial position on the scale from which the ITEM moves away.
ITEM	The entity that has a position on the scale.
VALUE_RANGE	A portion of the scale, typically identified by its end points, along which the values of the ATTRIBUTE fluctuate.

Some Non-Core Roles	
DURATION	The length of time over which the change takes place.
SPEED	The rate of change of the VALUE.
GROUP	The GROUP in which an ITEM changes the value of an ATTRIBUTE in a specified way.

FrameNet

- Current status:
  - 1224 frames
  - 13669 lexical units (mostly verbs, nouns)
  - 10749 frame element relations
  - Annotations over:
    - Newswire (WSJ, AQUAINT)
    - American National Corpus
- Under active development
- Still relatively limited coverage

Semantic Role Labeling

Semantic Role Labeling

- Task of automatically assigning semantic roles for each argument

Typical Strategy

- Assign Parse to Input String
- Traverse parse to find all predicates
- For each predicate, examine each node and decide semantic role (if any)

Typical Strategy

function SEMANTICROLELABEL(*words*) **returns** labeled tree

  parse ← PARSE(*words*)

    for each *predicate* **in** *parse* **do**

      for each *node* **in** *parse* **do**

        featurevector ← EXTRACTFEATURES(*node*, *predicate*, *parse*)

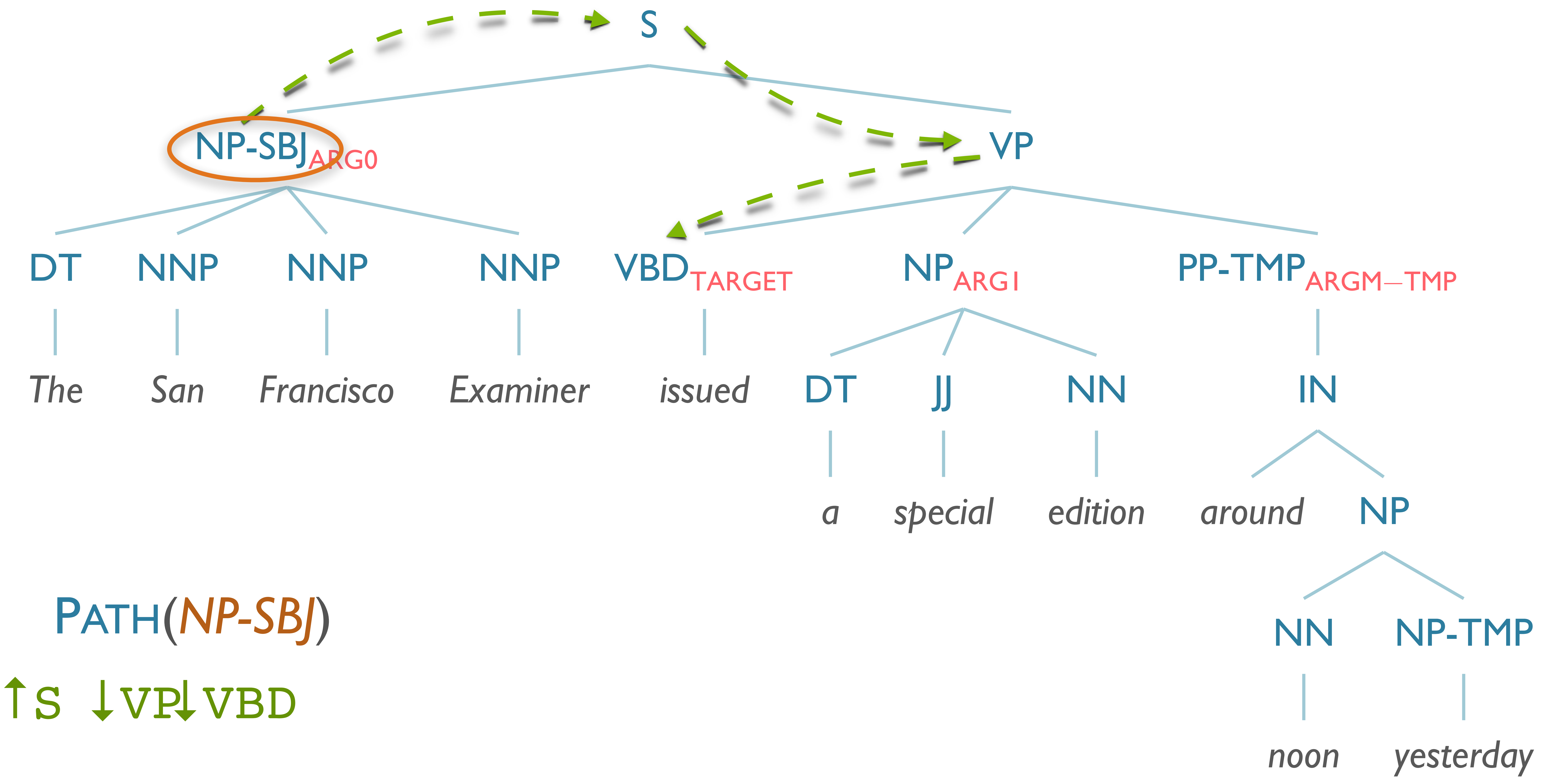
        CLASSIFYNODE(*node*, *featurevector*, *parse*)

J&M 3rd ed, ch 20.6

Semantic Role Labeling Features

- Governing predicate
- Phrase Type (NP, VP, etc)
- Headword of constituent
- Headword POS
- PATH from current node to predicate (NP↑S↓VP↓VBD)
- …

Typical Strategy



PATH(*NP-SBJ*)

NP↑S ↓VP↓VBD

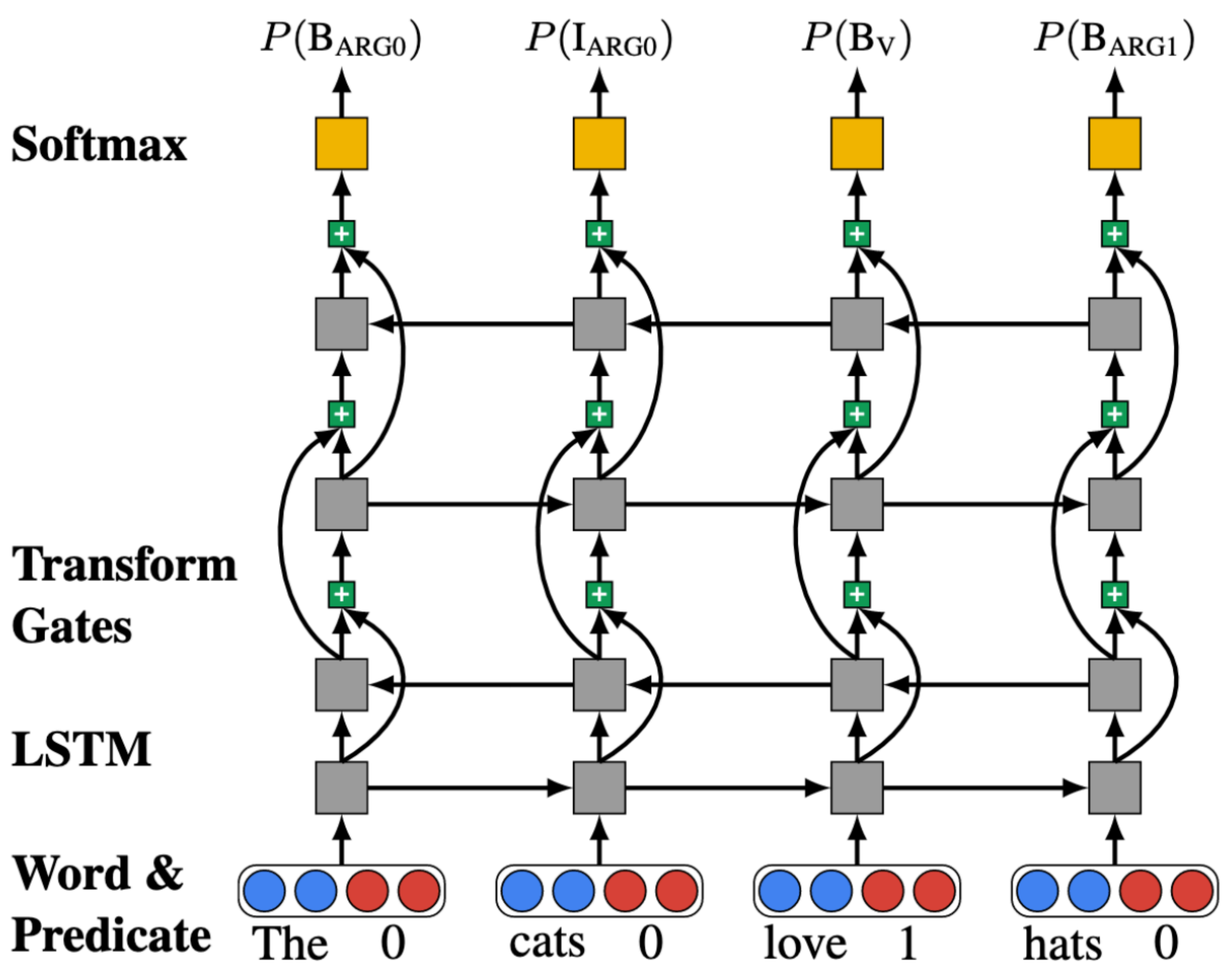
Some Semantic Role Labeling Applications

- Question answering:
  - Who did what to whom?
- Machine translation
  - Maintain agents/thematic roles through translation
- Dialogue systems

Scaling up SRL

Neural SRL

[He et al 2017](#)



No “detour” through syntactic parse

Can be global or contextual
[contextual tends to improve]

QA-SRL

Editorial:
should've been /casserole/

Question-Answer Driven Semantic Role Labeling: Using Natural Language to Annotate Natural Language

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Abstract

This paper introduces the task of question-answer driven semantic role labeling (QA-SRL), where question-answer pairs are used to represent predicate-argument structure. For example, the verb "introduce" in the previous sentence would be labeled with the questions "What is introduced?", and "What introduces something?", each paired with the phrase from the sentence that gives the correct answer. Posing the problem this way allows the questions themselves to define the set of possible roles, without the need for predefined frame or thematic role ontologies. It also allows for scalable data collection by annotators with very little training and no linguistic expertise. We gather data in two

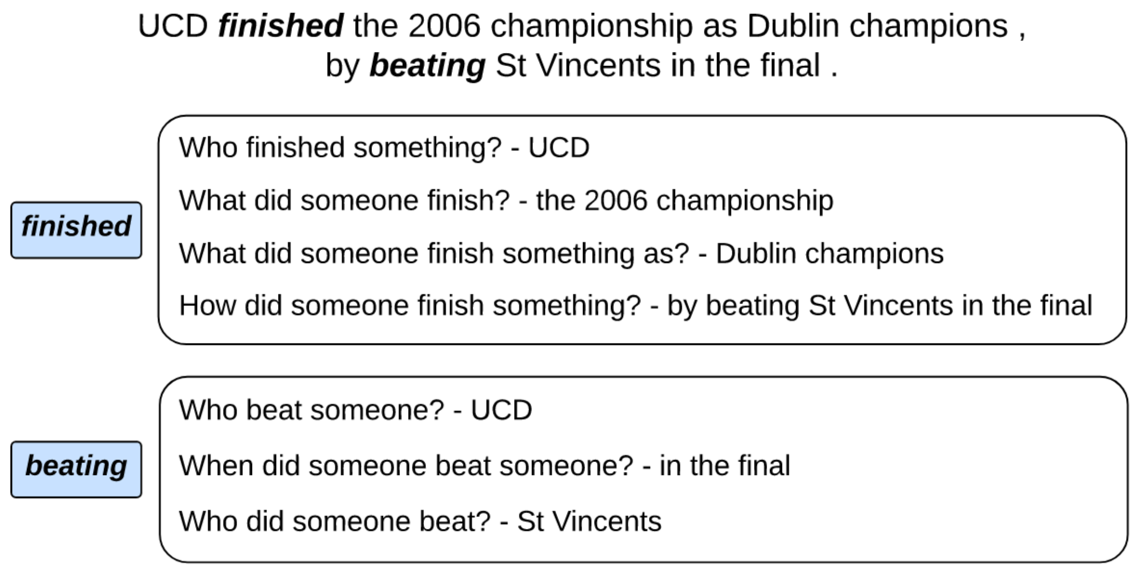

Figure 1: QA-SRL annotations for a Wikipedia sentence.

(ARG0, ARG1, etc.). Existing task definitions can be complex and require significant linguistic expertise to understand,[1] causing challenges for data annotation and use in many target applications.

In this paper, we introduce a new question-

the paper

QA-SRL vs. PropBank

Sentence	CoNLL-2009		QA-SRL	
(1) Stock-fund managers , meantime , went into October with less cash on hand than they **held** earlier this year .	A0	they	Who had held something?	Stock-fund managers / they
	AM-TMP	year	When had someone held something?	earlier this year
			What had someone held?	less cash on hand
			Where had someone held something?	on hand
(2) Mr. Spielvogel **added** pointedly : “ The pressure on commissions did n’t begin with Al Achenbaum . ”	A0	Spielvogel	Who added something?	Mr. Spielvogel
	A1	did	What was added?	“ The pressure on commissions did n’t begin with Al Achenbaum . ”
	AM-MNR	pointedly	How was something added?	pointedly
(3) He claimed losses totaling $ 42,455 – and the IRS **denied** them all .	A0	IRS	Who denied something?	IRS
	A1	them	What was denied?	losses / them
(4) The consumer - products and newsprint company said net **rose** to $ 108.8 million , or $ 1.35 a share , from $ 90.5 million , or $ 1.12 a share , a year ago .	A1	net	What rose?	net
	A3	$/ago	What did something rise from?	$ 90.5 million , or $ 1.12 a share
	A4	to	What did something rise to?	$ 108.8 million , or $ 1.35 a share
			When did something rise?	a year ago
(5) Mr. Agnew was vice president of the U.S. from 1969 until he **resigned** in 1973 .	A0	he	Who resigned from something?	Mr. Agnew
	AM-TMP	in	When did someone resign from something?	1973
			What did someone resign from?	vice president of the U.S.

QA-SRL

- Much more info, including live data explorer:
  - http://qasrl.org/
- AI2 NLP Highlights podcast most recent episode ft. Luke Zettlemoyer:
  - https://soundcloud.com/nlp-highlights/96-question-answering-as-an-annotation-format-with-luke-zettlemoyer