

David Mareček, Rudolf Rosa  
marecek@ufal.mff.cuni.cz, rosa@ufal.mff.cuni.cz

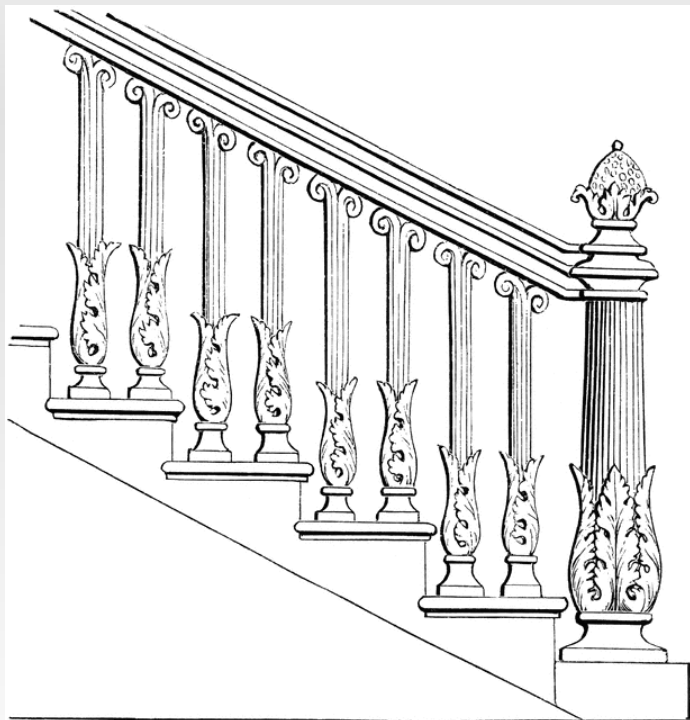
# From Balustrades to Pierre Vinken: Looking for Syntax in Transformer Self-Attentions



**Charles University, Prague**  
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics  
Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics  
BlackboxNLP Workshop, Firenze, 1 August 2019



# From balustrades to Pierre Vinken

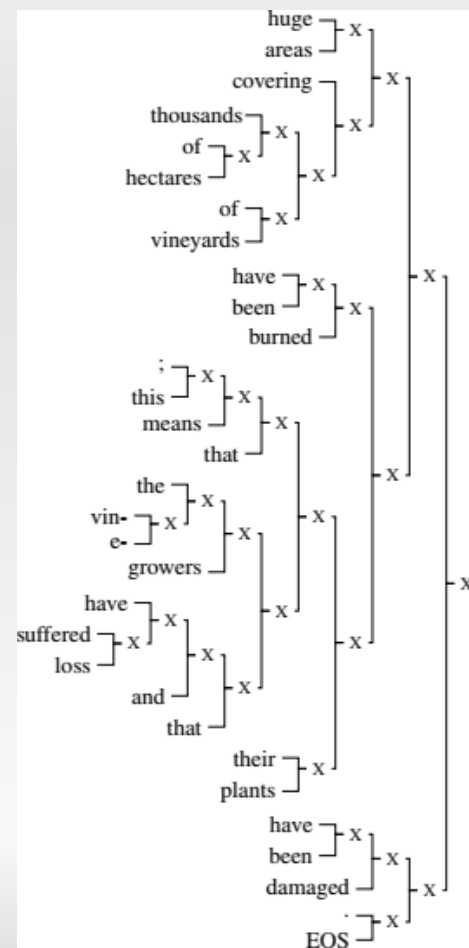
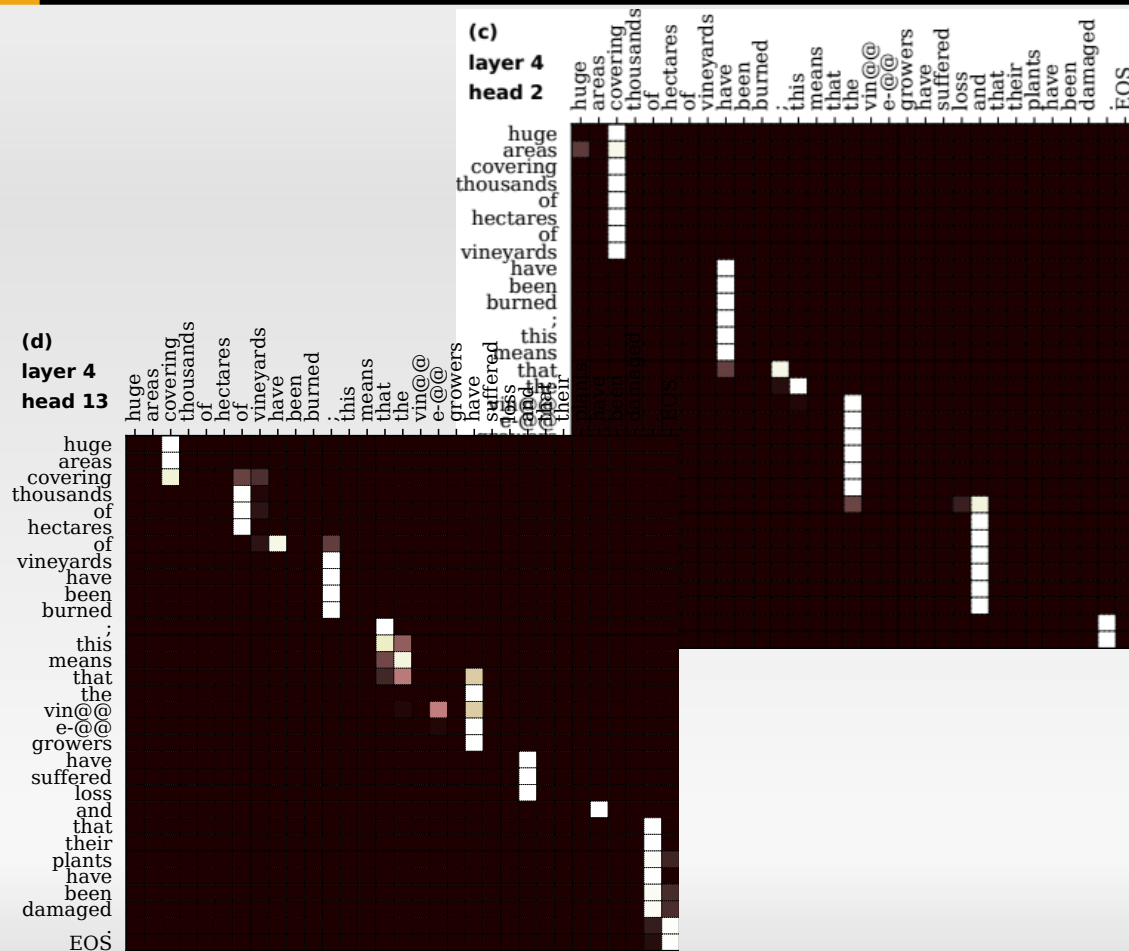


<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/28144.htm>



by Jan Hein van Dierendonck

# Transformer self-attentions → syntactic trees



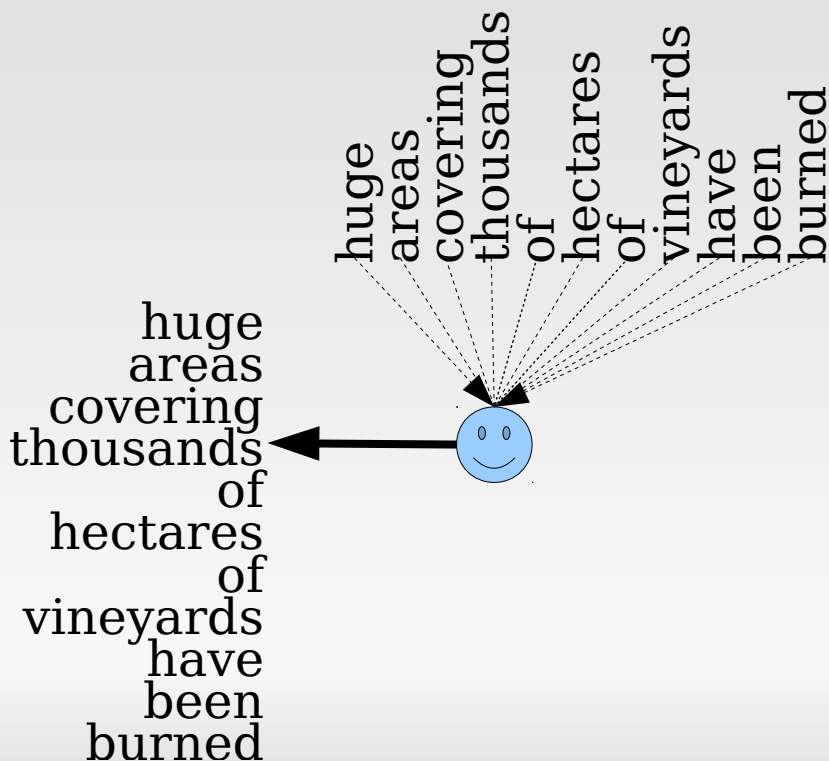
# Observation

# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads

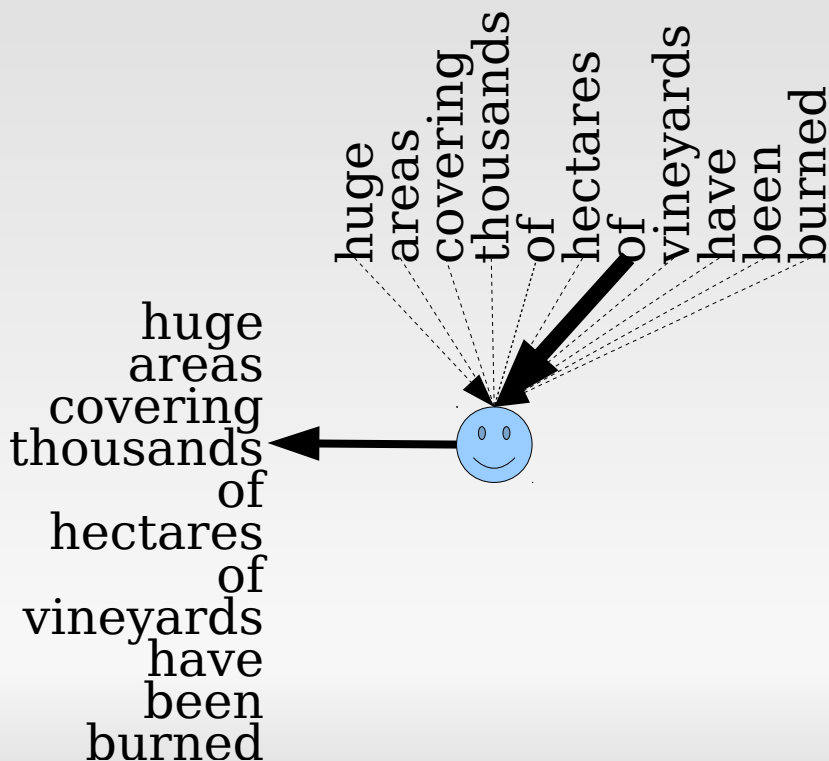
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



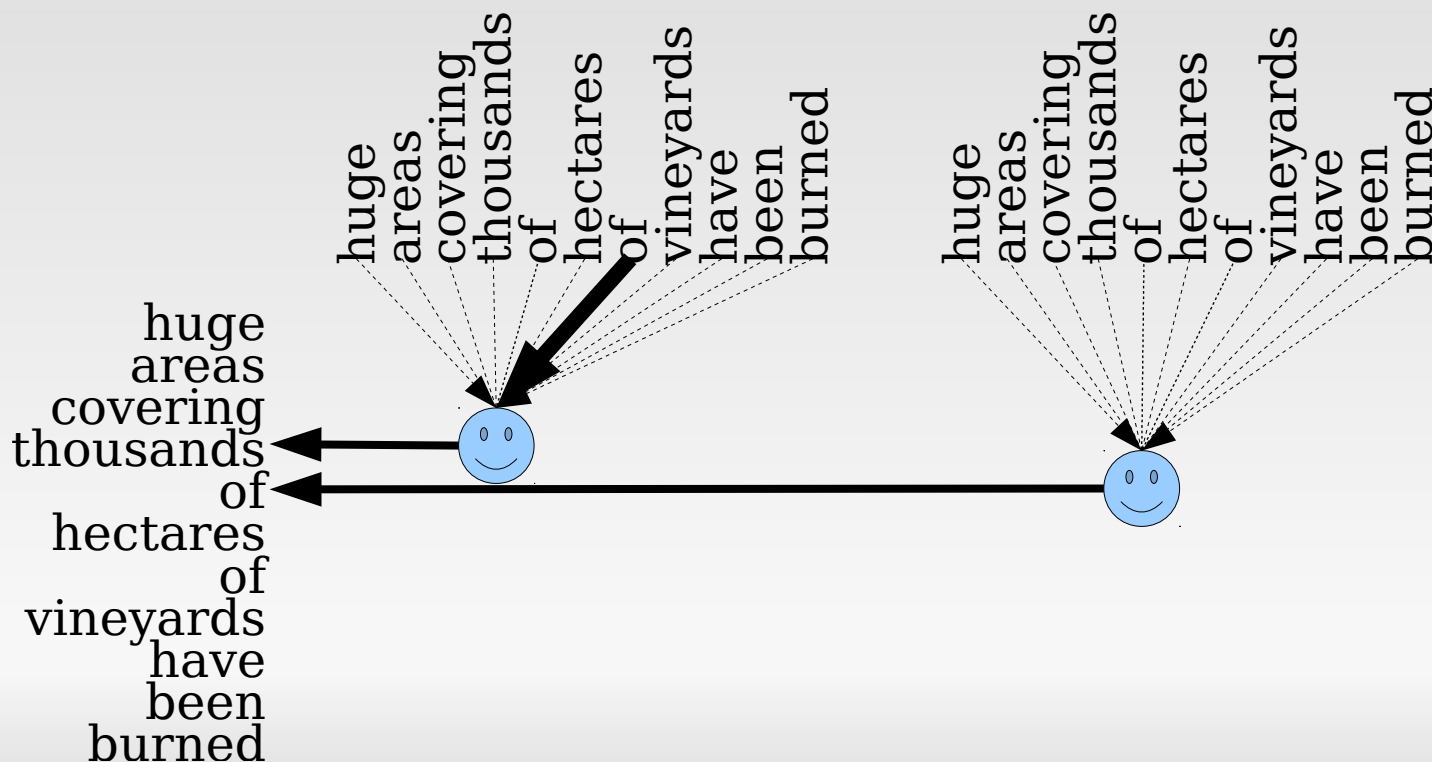
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



# Observation

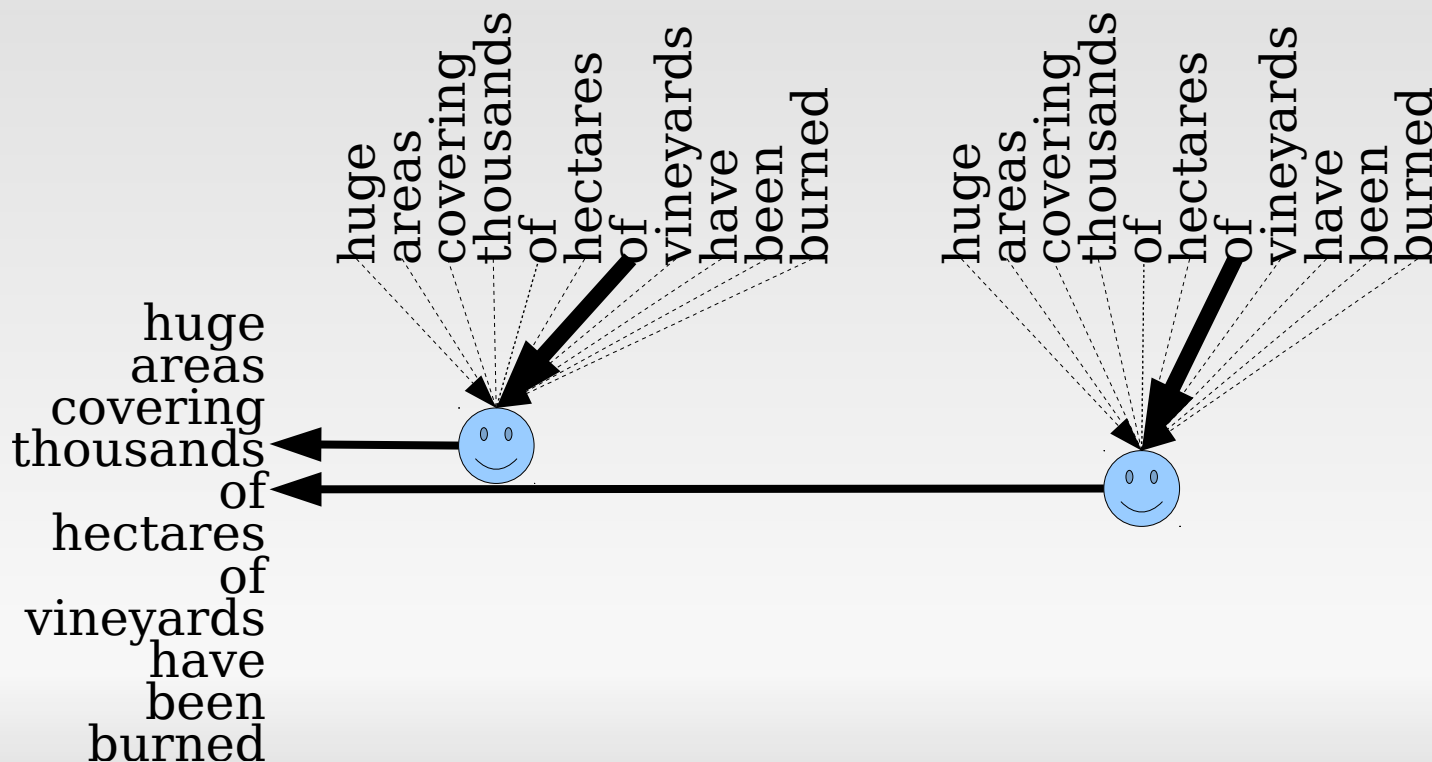
- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads





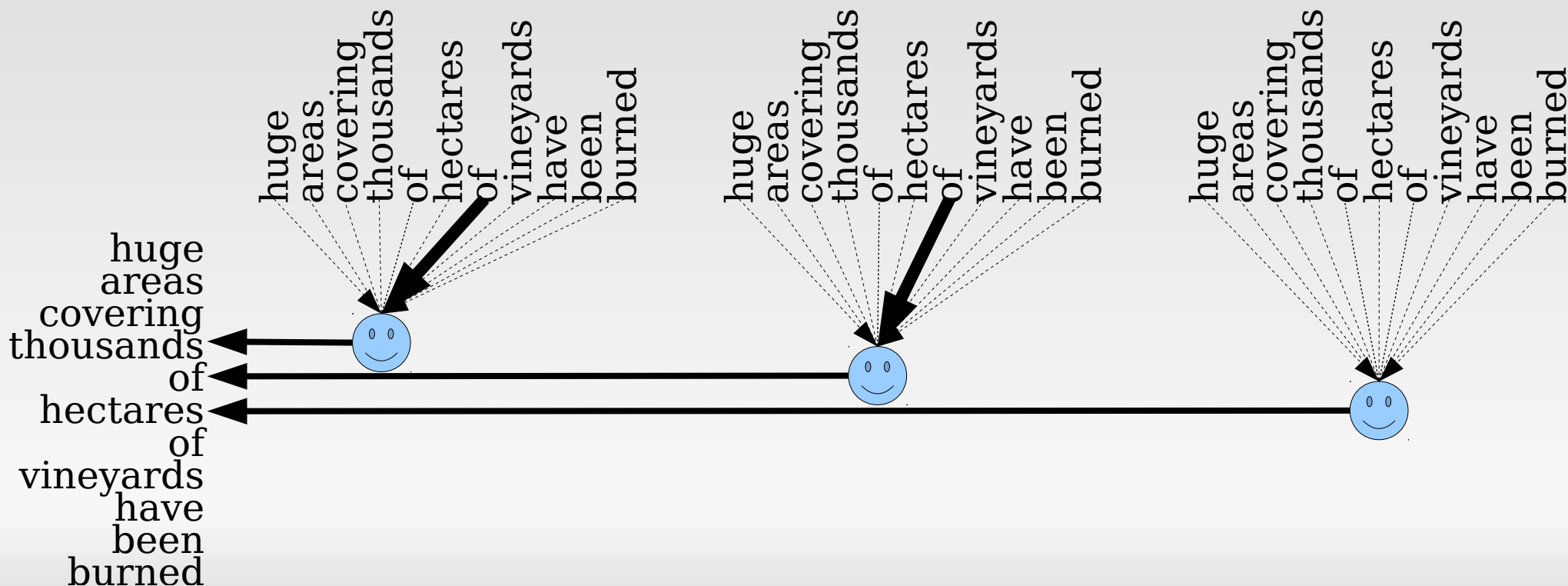
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



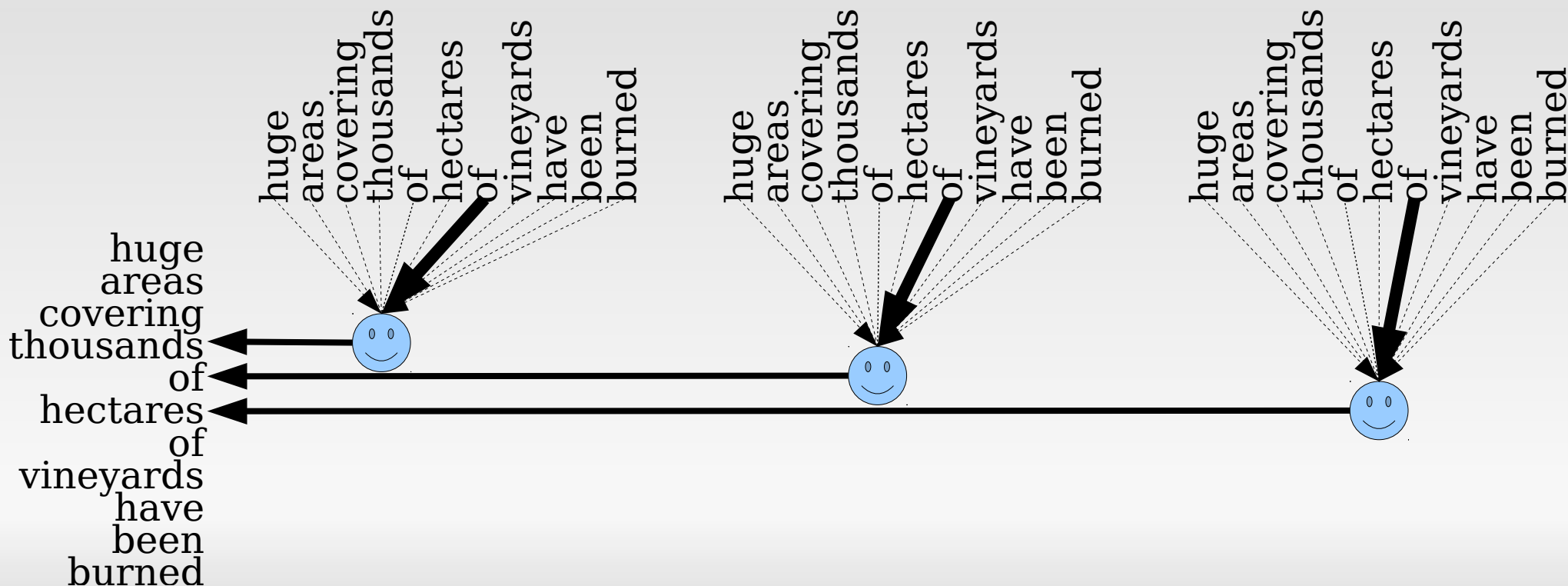
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



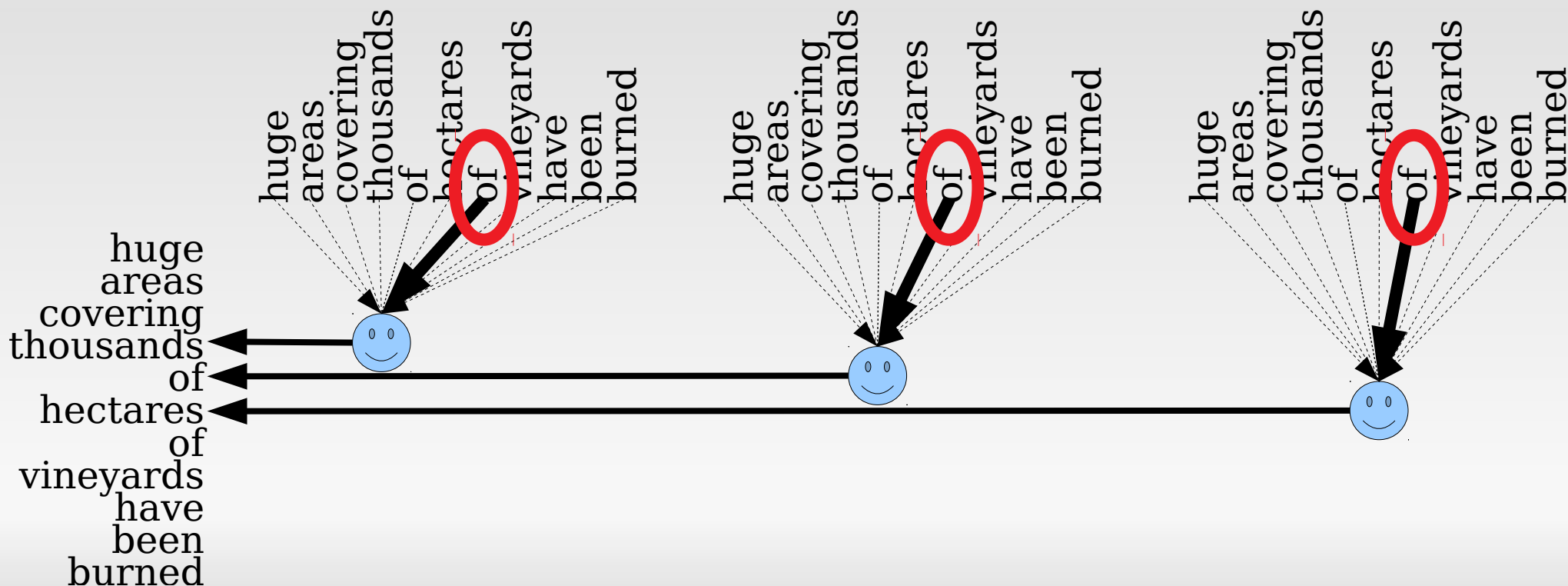
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



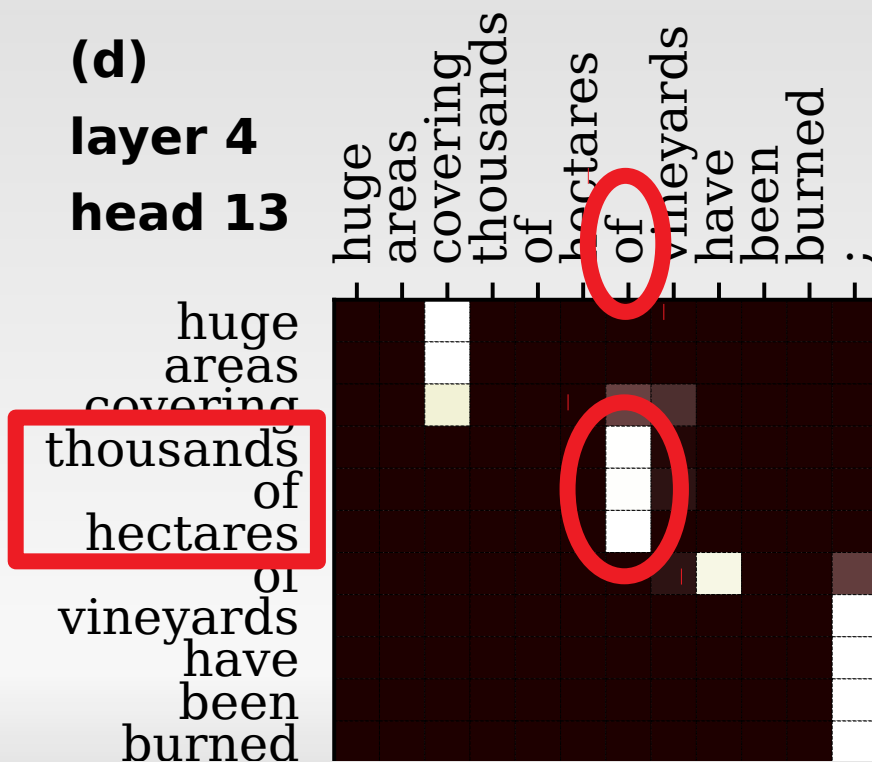
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



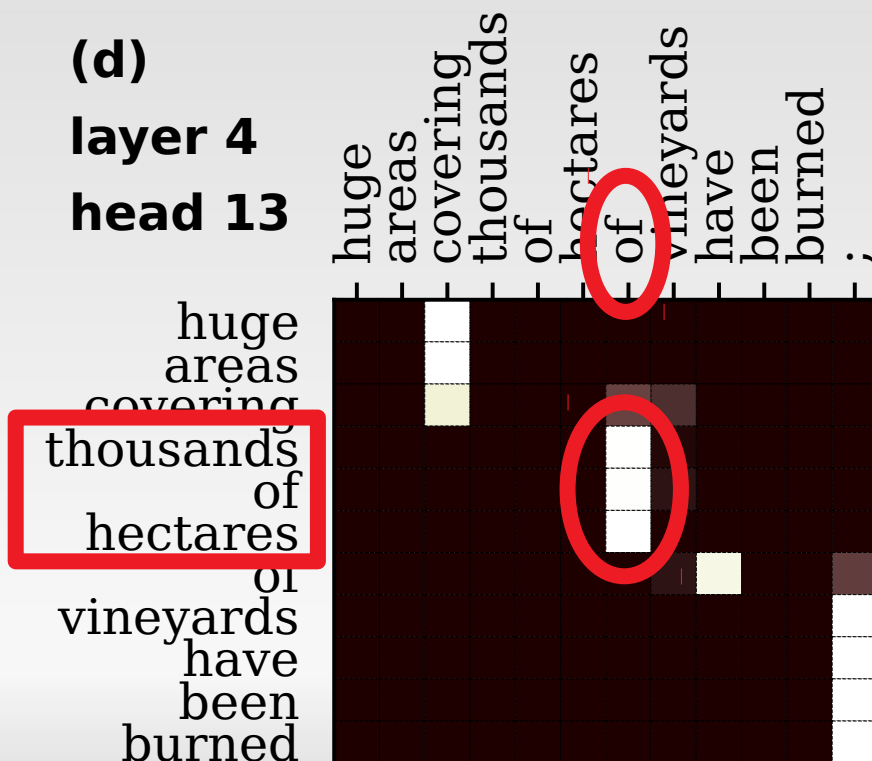
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads



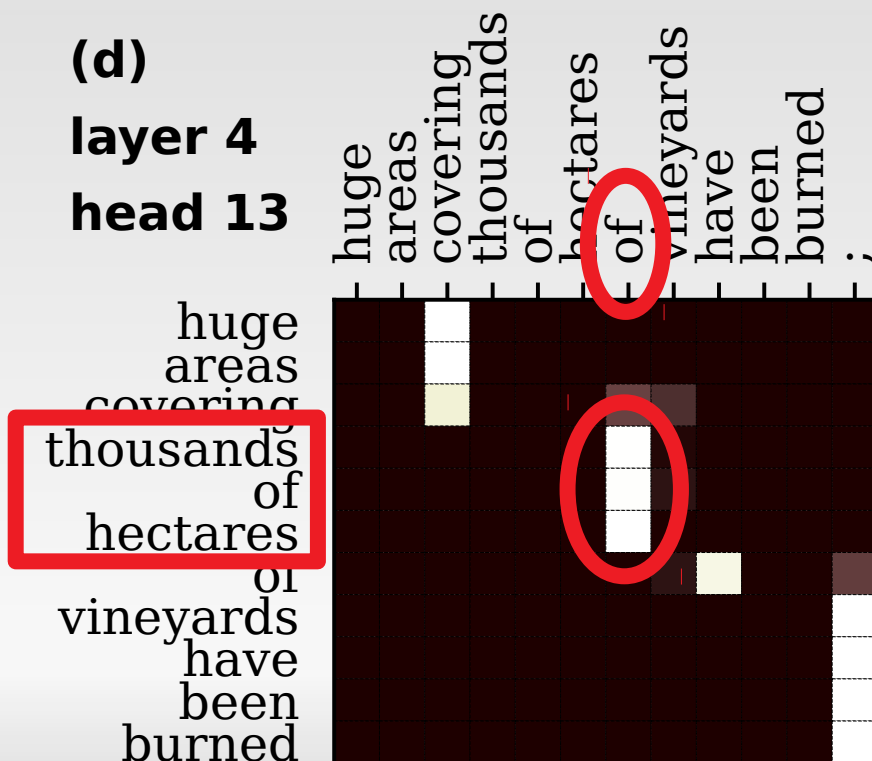
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads
  - “balusters”



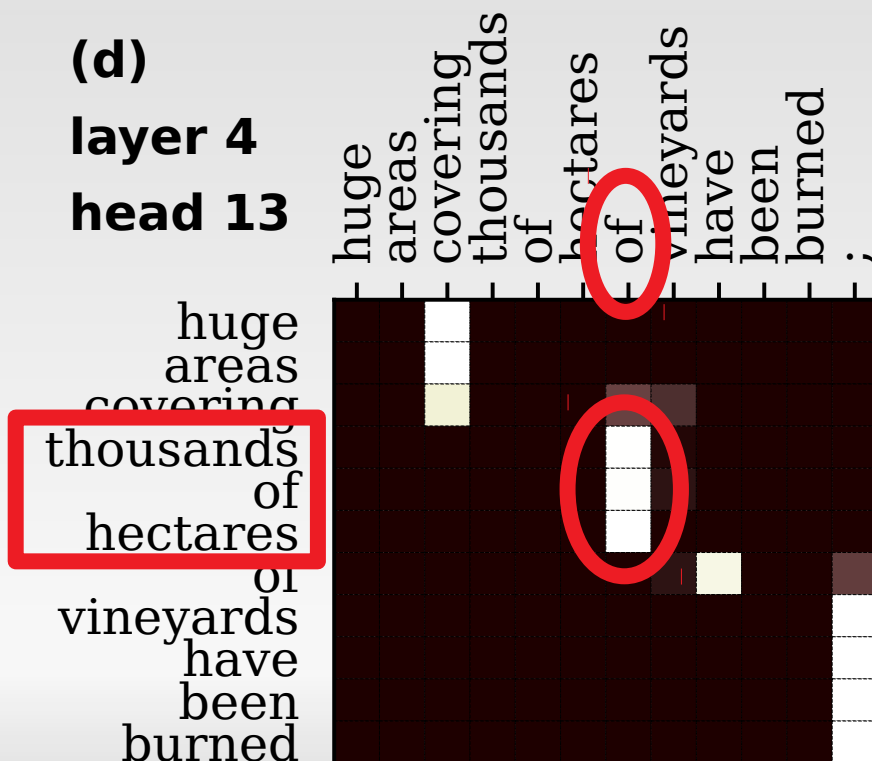
# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads
  - “balusters”
- Resemble syntactic phrases



# Observation

- Common pattern in Transformer NMT self-attention heads
  - “balusters”
- Resemble syntactic phrases
  - To what extent?
    - That’s our research question!

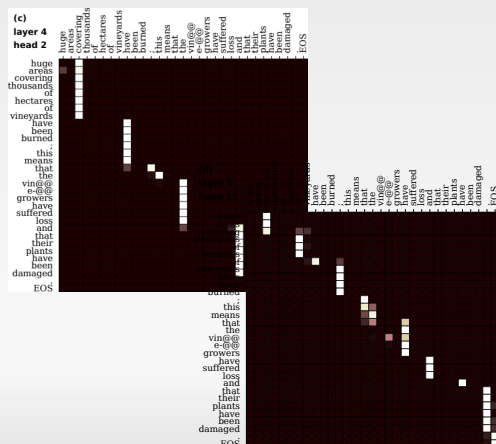




# Approach

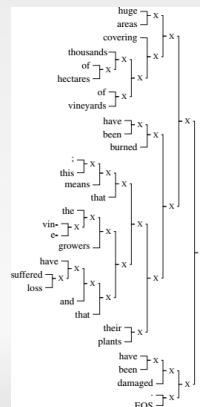
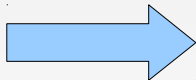
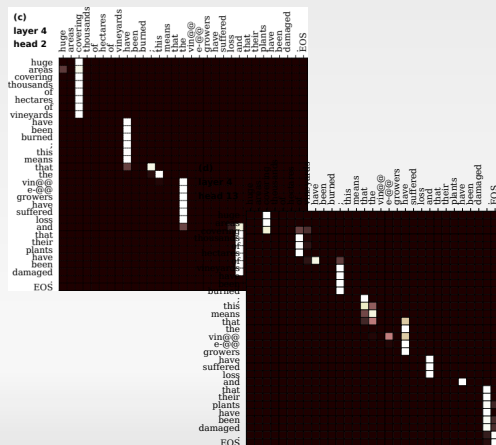
# Approach

## 1. Balusters → phrase candidates



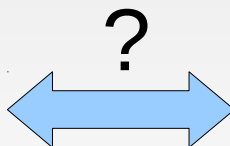
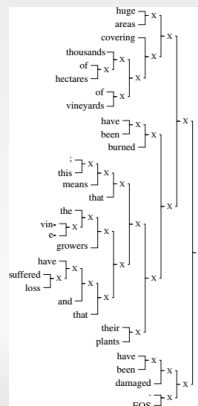
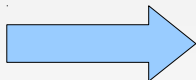
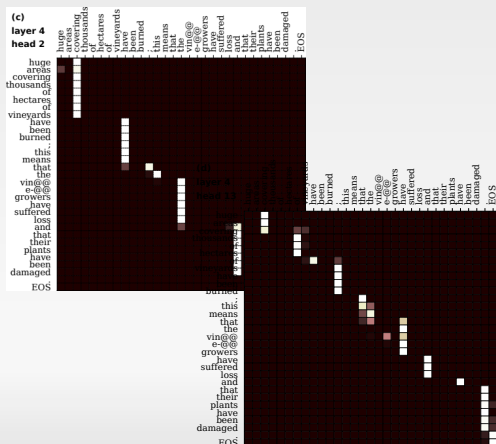
# Approach

1. Balusters → phrase candidates
2. Phrase candidates → constituency tree
  - Linguistically uninformed algorithm



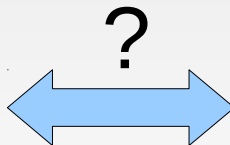
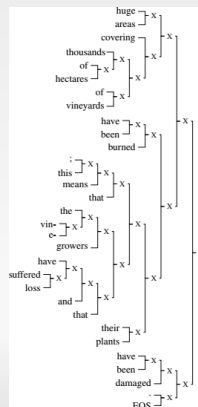
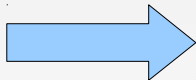
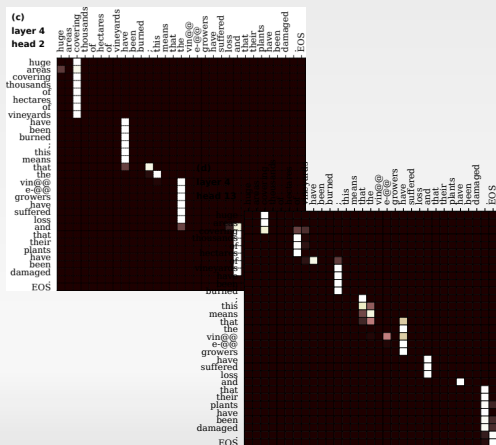
# Approach

1. Balusters → phrase candidates
2. Phrase candidates → constituency tree
  - Linguistically uninformed algorithm
3. Compare to standard syntactic trees



# Approach

1. Balusters → phrase candidates
2. Phrase candidates → constituency tree
  - Linguistically uninformed algorithm
3. Compare to standard syntactic trees: ~40%; baseline ~30%



# Experiment setup

- Balusters: Transformer NMT system
  - Encoder: 6 layers x 16 heads

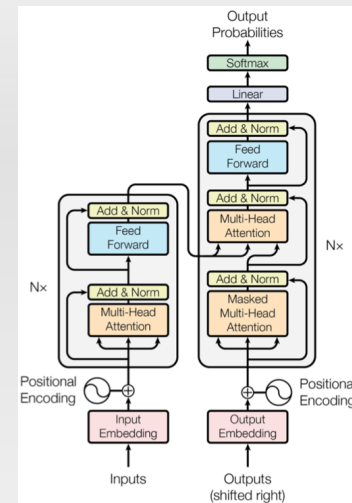


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

# Experiment setup

- Balusters: Transformer NMT system
  - Encoder: 6 layers x 16 heads
  - Europarl: French ↔ English, German ↔ English, French ↔ German

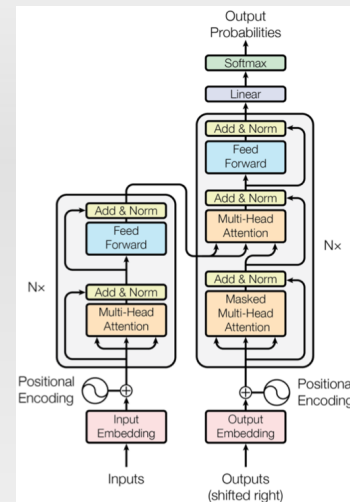


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

# Experiment setup

- Balusters: Transformer NMT system
  - Encoder: 6 layers x 16 heads
  - Europarl: French ↔ English, German ↔ English, French ↔ German
- Standard syntactic trees: Stanford parser
  - Penn Treebank, French Treebank, Negra Corpus
  - Only for evaluation

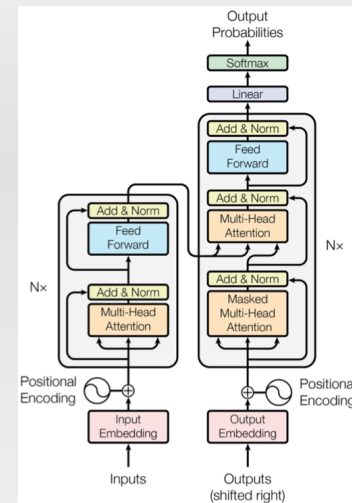
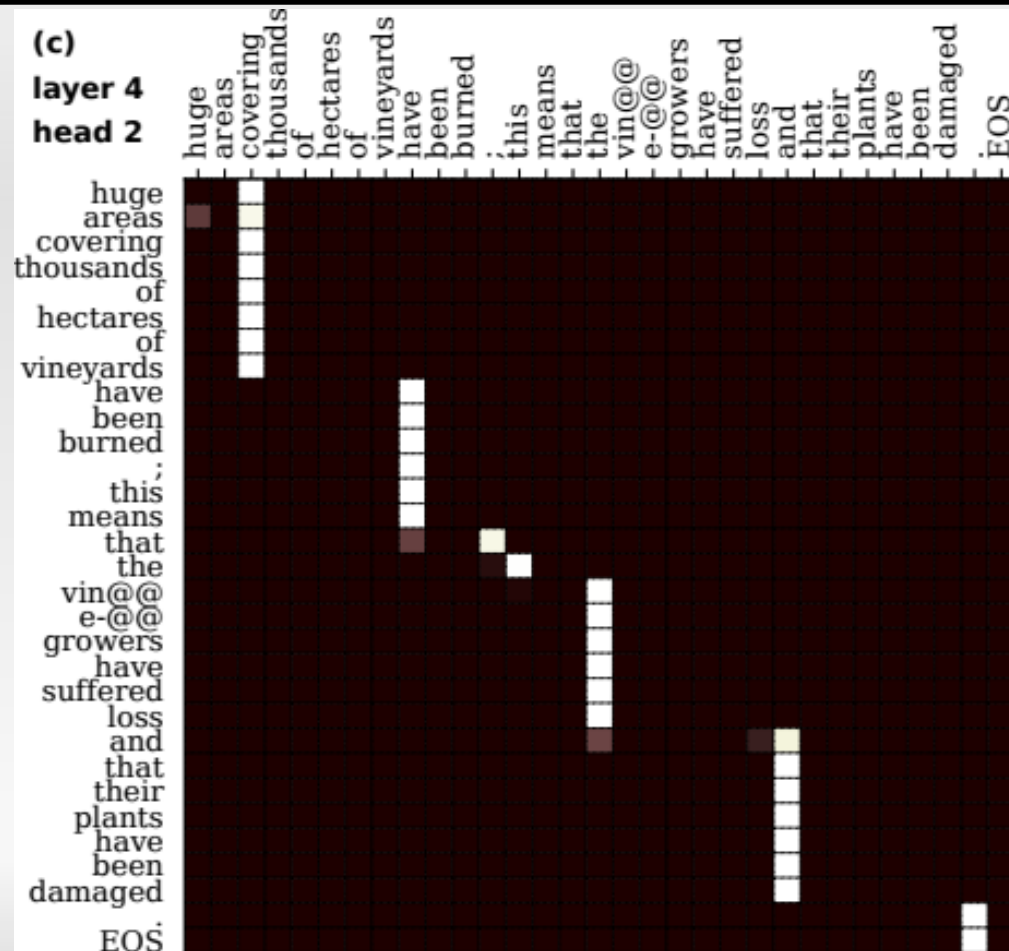
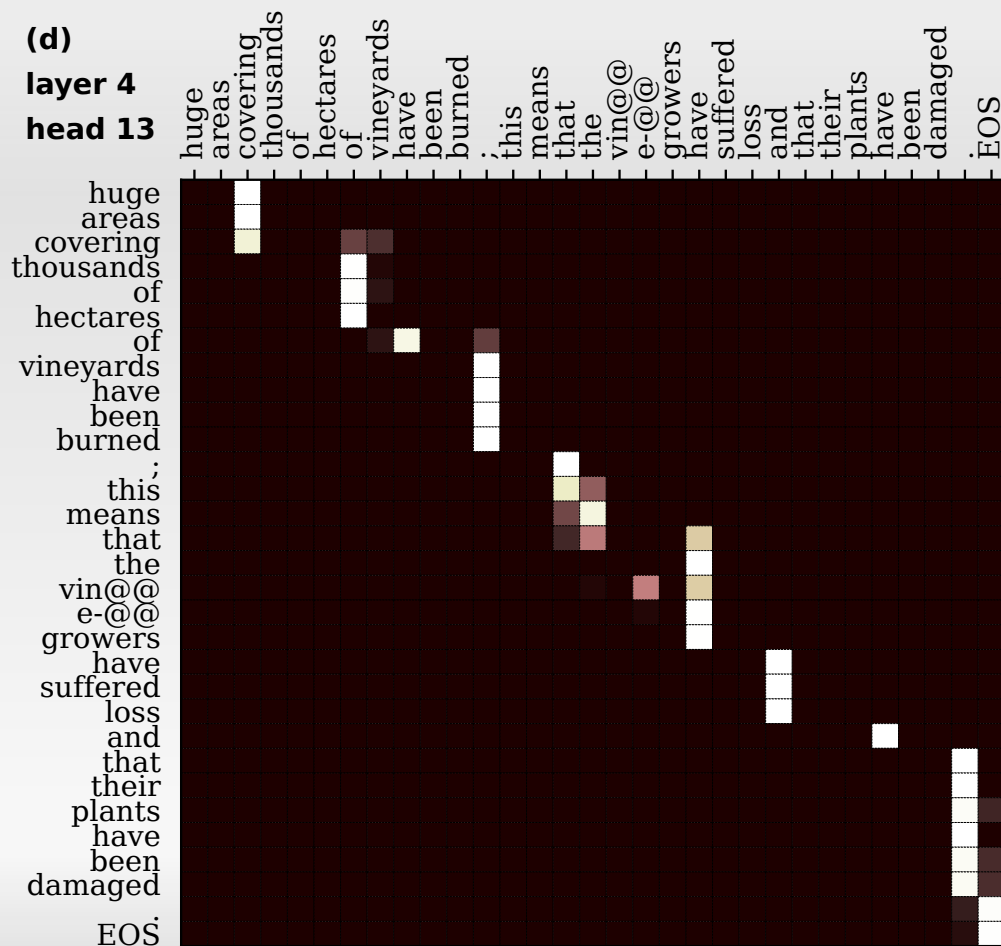


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

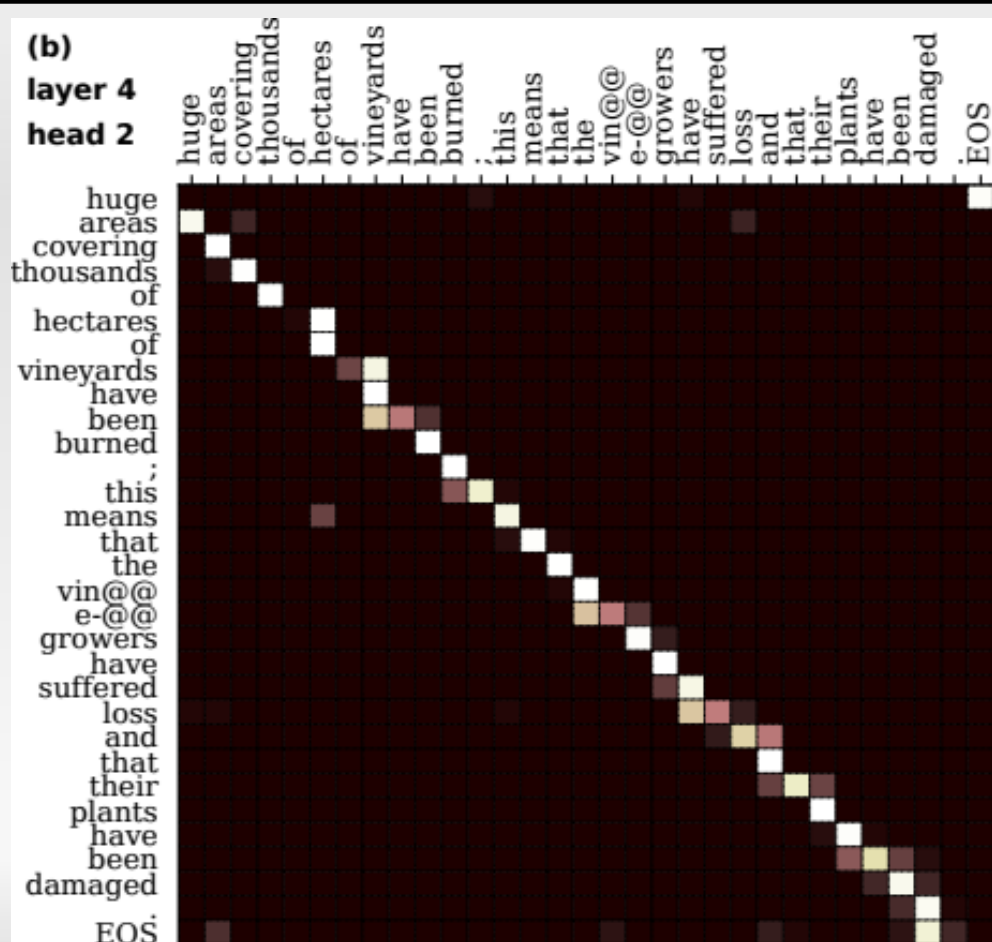
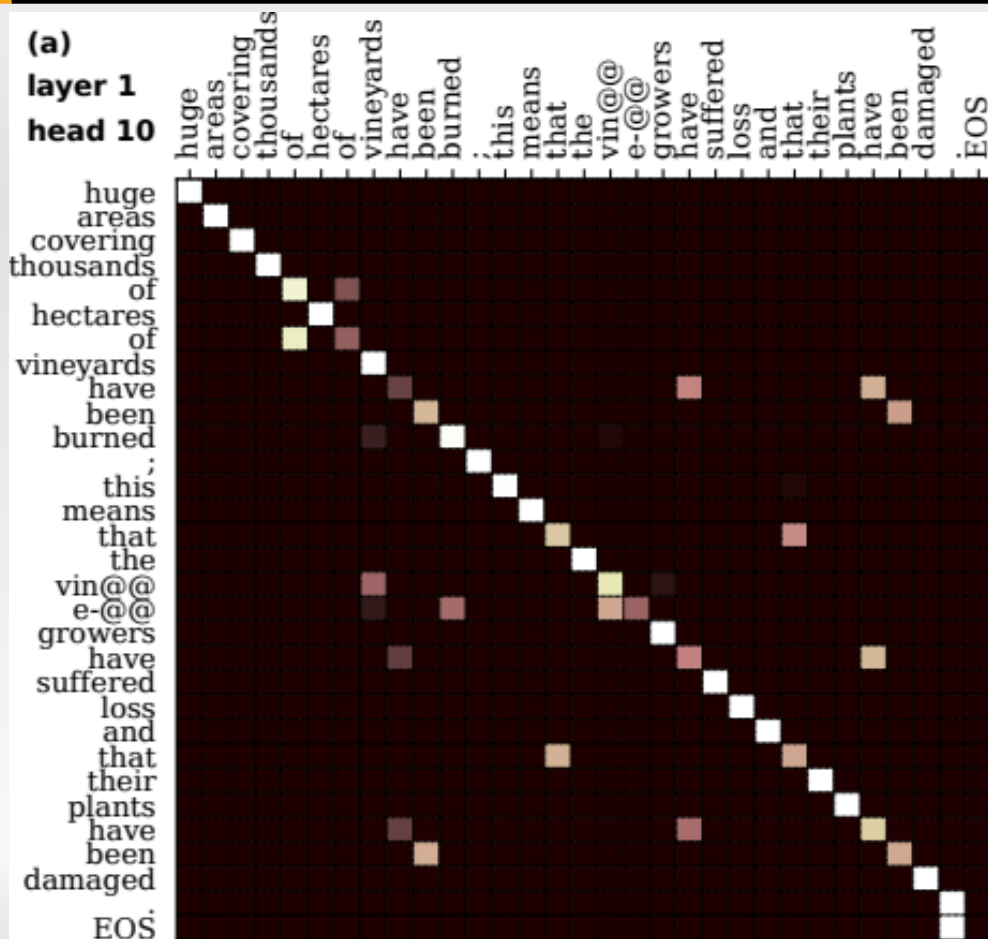




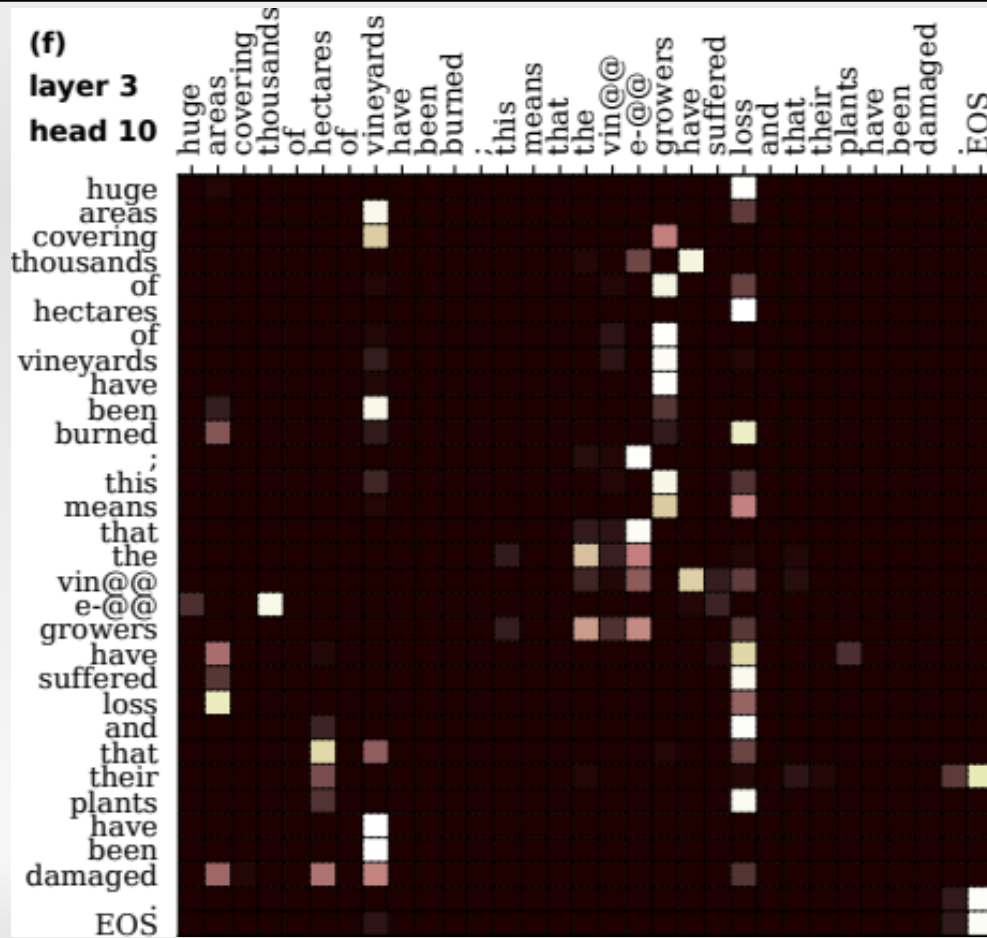
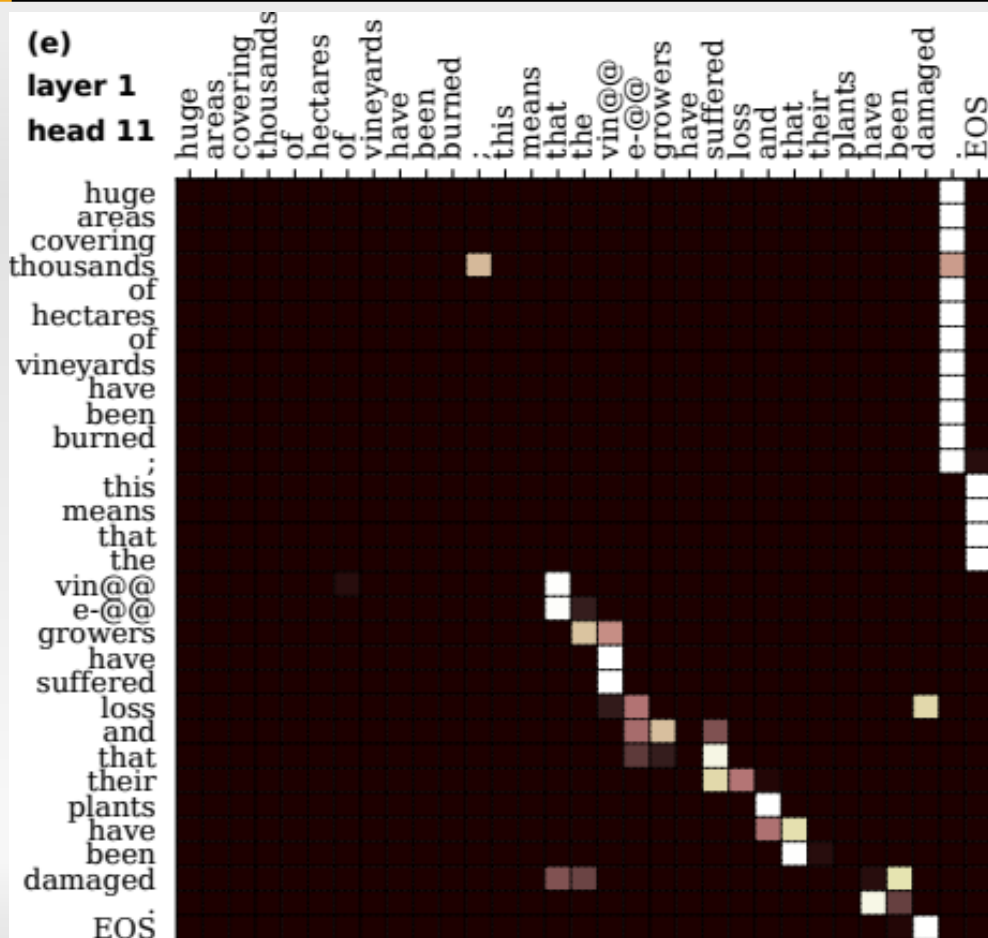
# Balustrades (~70% of the attention heads)



# Diagonals (especially 1<sup>st</sup> layer)



# Attend to end, mixed, scattered...



# Phrase candidates

- All balusters of length  $\geq 2$  from **all** heads
  - Subselecting only some of the heads: see the paper!

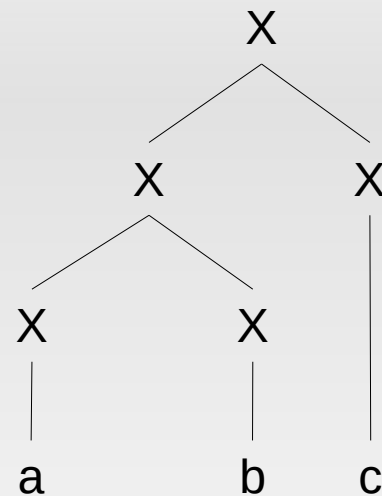
# Phrase candidates

- All balusters of length  $\geq 2$  from **all** heads
  - Subselecting only some of the heads: see the paper!
- Phrase score
  - Average attention weight
  - Sum over all heads
  - Equalize over different phrase lengths

# Phrase candidates → constituency tree

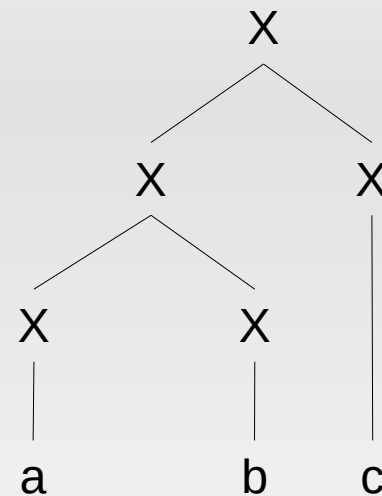
# Phrase candidates → constituency tree

- Binary constituency tree



# Phrase candidates → constituency tree

- Binary constituency tree
- Tree score = sum of phrase scores

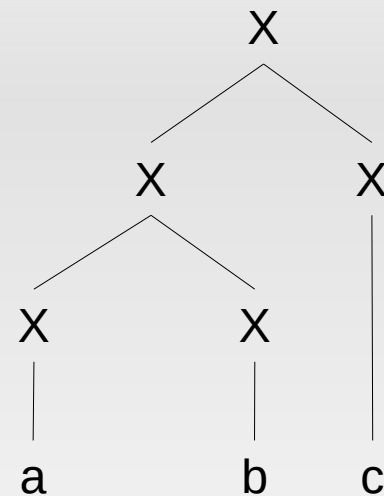


$$s(T) = s(ab) + s(abc)$$



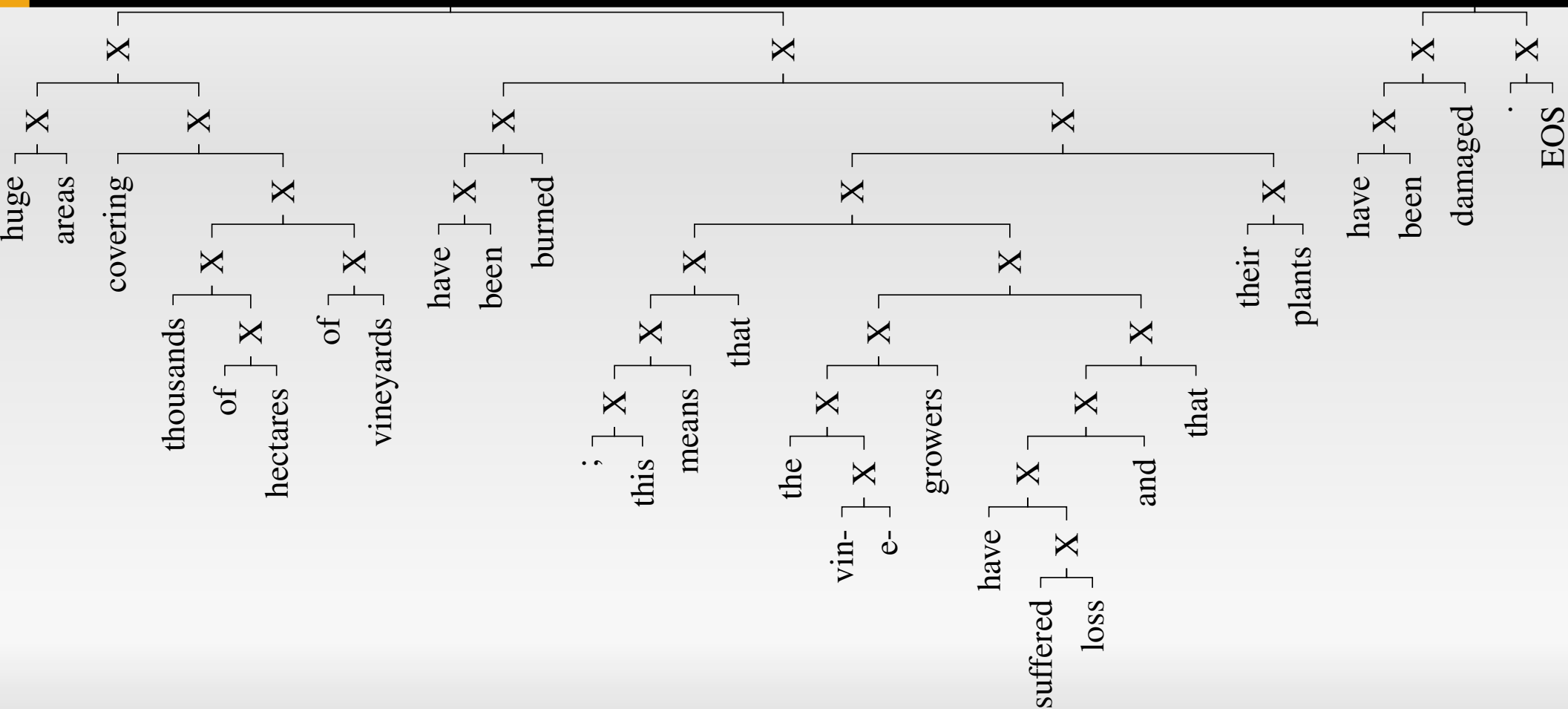
# Phrase candidates → constituency tree

- Binary constituency tree
- Tree score = sum of phrase scores
- CKY algorithm
  - Finds tree (set of phrases) with maximal score

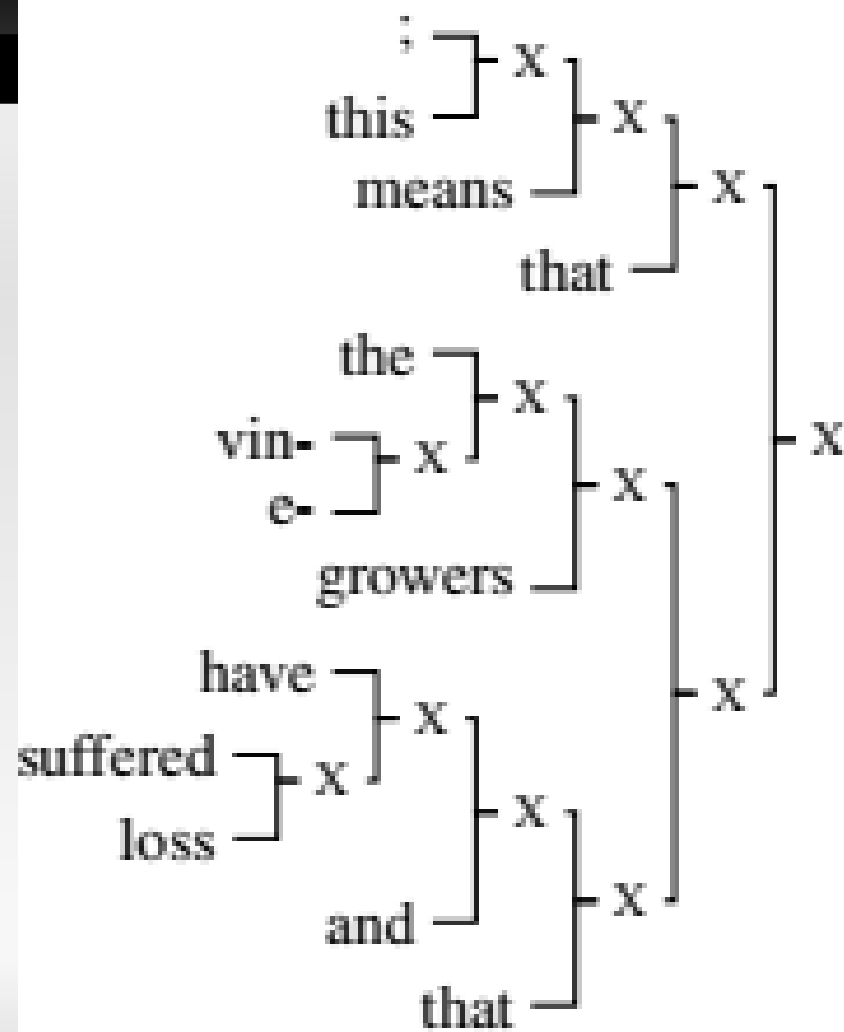
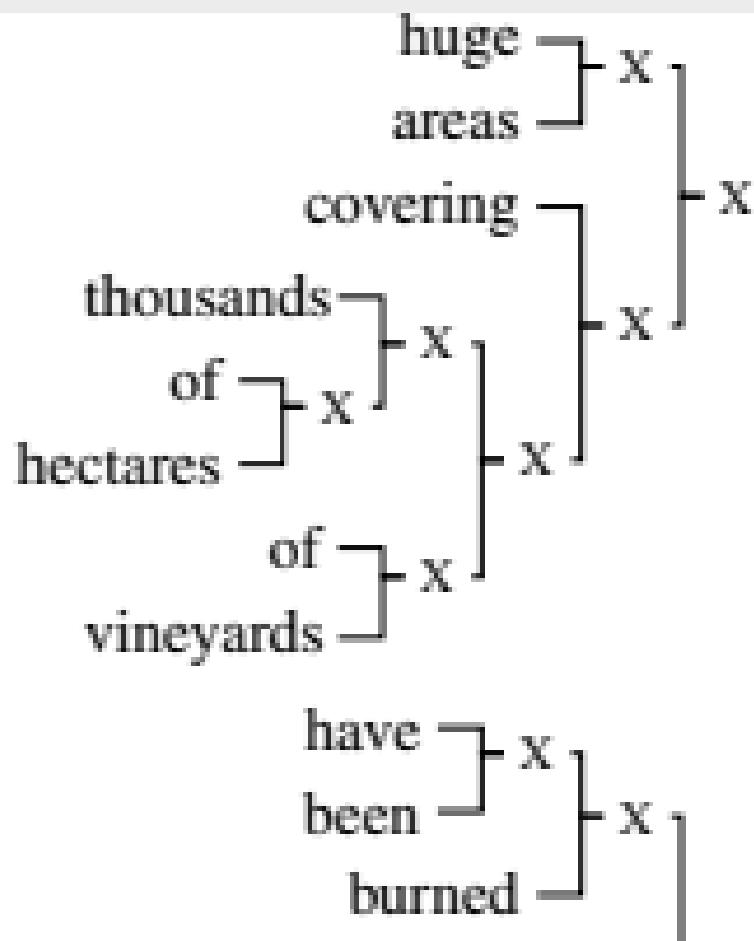


$$s(T) = s(ab) + s(abc)$$

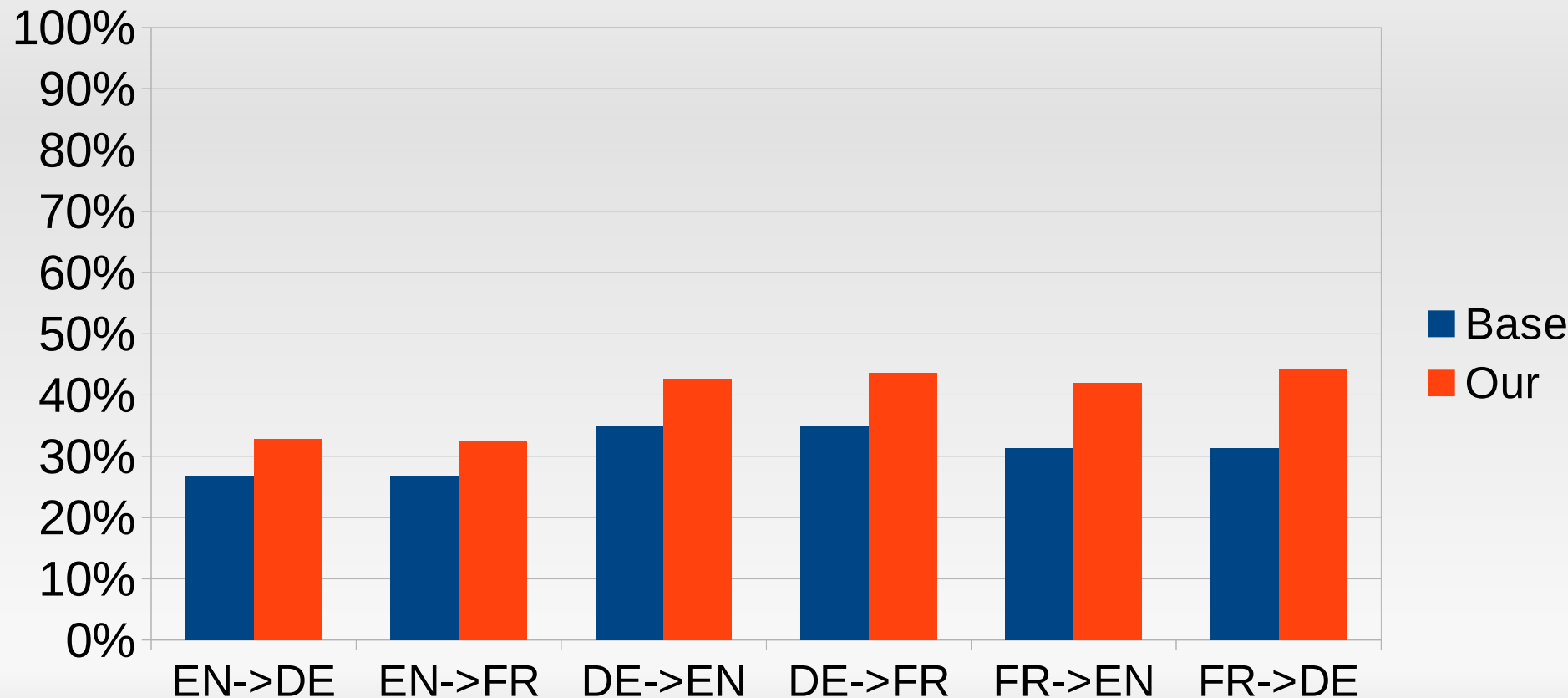
# Results



# Results



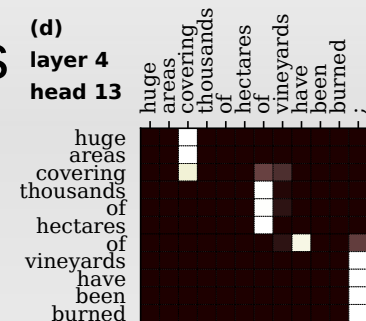
# Comparison to standard syntactic trees



# Summary

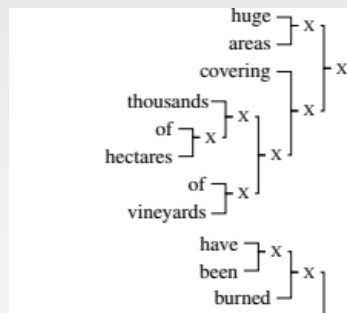
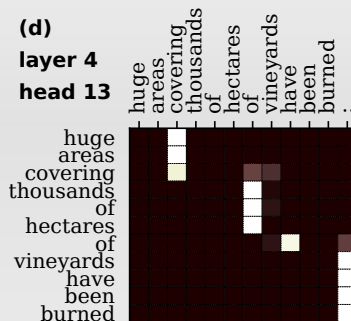
# Summary

- **Balusters** in Transformer NMT encoder self-attentions
  - Contiguous sequence of output states
  - Attention to the same one input state



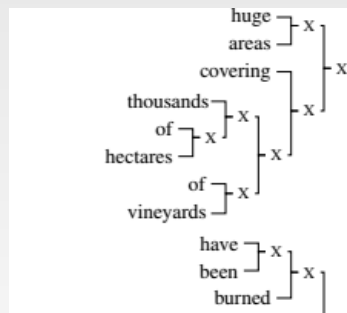
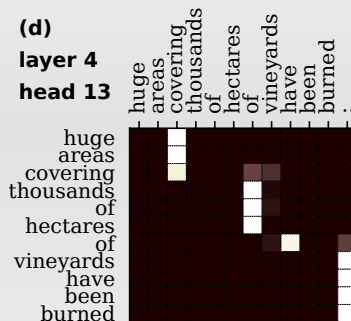
# Summary

- **Balusters** in Transformer NMT encoder self-attentions
  - Contiguous sequence of output states
  - Attention to the same one input state
- Interpret balusters as **syntactic phrases**
  - Phrase candidate extraction and scoring
- Construct a binary **constituency tree**
  - CKY algorithm



# Summary

- **Balusters** in Transformer NMT encoder self-attentions
  - Contiguous sequence of output states
  - Attention to the same one input state
- Interpret balusters as **syntactic phrases**
  - Phrase candidate extraction and scoring
- Construct a binary **constituency tree**
  - CKY algorithm
- Compare to **standard syntactic trees**
  - ~40% match; base ~30% match





# Thank you for your attention

David Mareček, Rudolf Rosa  
marecek@ufal.mff.cuni.cz, rosa@ufal.mff.cuni.cz

## From Balustrades to Pierre Vinken: Looking for Syntax in Transformer Self-Attentions



Charles University, Prague  
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics  
Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics

[ufal.cz/grants/lzd](http://ufal.cz/grants/lzd)

