Input Representation for Parsing Discourse Representation Structures

Comparing English with Chinese

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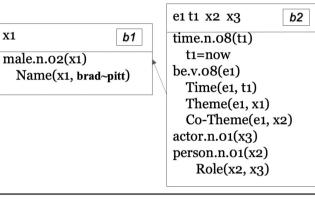




Questions

- 1. Can existing DRS parsing models achieve good results for Chinese?
- 2. Given the different writing systems used for English and Chinese, which input granularity is best for either language?
- 3. Is rule-based word segmentation beneficial for Chinese DRS parsing?

Example DRS: Brad Pitt is an actor.



b1 REF x1 b1 Name x1 "brad~pitt"

b1 PRESUPPOSITION **b2 b1** male "n.02" **x1** b2 REF e1

b2 REF t1 b2 Co-Theme e1 x2

b2 EQU **t1** "now" b2 Theme e1 x1

	ei ti x2 x3
	time.n.o8(t1)
	t1=now
	be.v.08(e1)
\	Time(e1, t1)
	Theme(e1, x1)
	Co-Theme(e1, x2)
	actor.n.o1(x3)
	person.n.o1(x2)
	Role(x2, x3)
	b2 Time e1 t1

b2 be "v.08" **e1 b2** time "n.08" **t1**

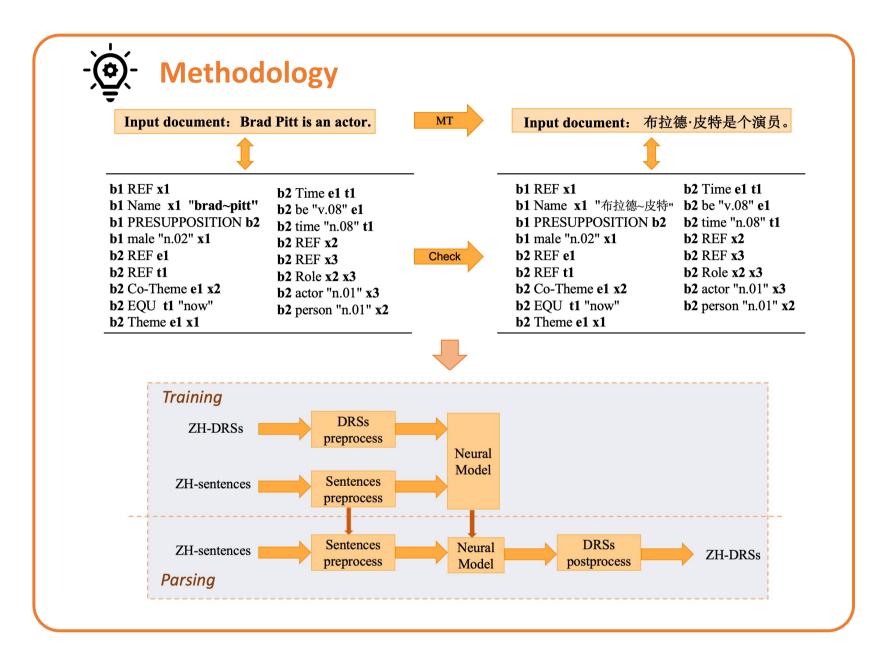
b2 REF **x2** b2 REF x3 **b2** Role **x2 x3**

b2 actor "n.01" **x3 b2** person "n.01" **x2**

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Туре	English input representation	Chinese input representation
	^brad ^pitt is an actor. ^brad^pittisanactor.	布拉德·皮特是个演员。
,	^brad ^pitt is an actor .	布 拉 德 · 皮 特 是 个 演 员 。
Word	brad pitt is an actor.	布拉德 · 皮特 是 个 演员 。
BPE (5k)	^ b@ ra@ d ^ p@ it@ t is an ac@ tor@	. 布 拉 德 . 皮 特 是个 演 员。

System output



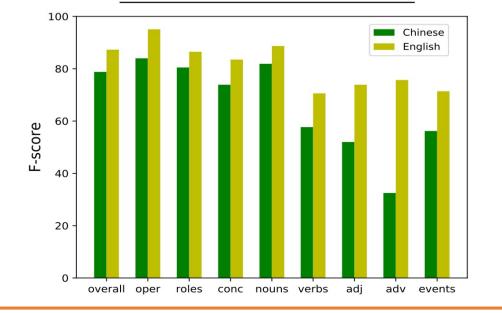


Evaluation

Gold DRS

b1 EQU t1 "now"	b2 EQU x1 "now"
b1 time "n.08" t1	b2 time "n.08" x1
b2 Time e1 t1	b1 Time x2 x1
b1 NOT b2	b2 NOT b1
b2 REF e1	b1 REF x2
b2 Agent e1 "speaker"	b1 Agent x2 "speaker"
b2 work "v.02 e1	b1 work "v.01 x2
b2 Co-Agent e1 x1	b1 Goal x2 x3
b3 REF x1	b1 REF x3
b3 Name x1 "tom"	b1 Name x3 "tom"
b3 male "n.02" x1	
80 -	
70 -	
gu 60 -	
F-SCO76	
SS // /	
ı∟ ₅₀ - ///	
— Char (raw)	
40 - Char (toke	
— BPE (1K)	
— Word	
30 -	
<3 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 >11
15 83 315 436 373	7 8 9 10 11 >11 3 267 127 71 51 24 21
Documen	it length (words)

	English		Chinese	
Input type	Dev	Test	Dev	Test
Char (raw) Char (continuous) Char (tokenised)	87.9 86.1 88.0	87.6 86.9 88.1	} 78.8 79.5	76.2 76.2
BPE (1k)	86.8	87.0	78.5	76.2
BPE (5k) BPE (10k)	87.4 82.5	87.1 82.3	75.1 68.5	71.8 65.2
Word	84.5	83.2	74.7	71 6





Conclusions

- 1. Chinese based on projecting meaning representations from English translations gives remarkable performance
- 2. Characters are the preferred input representation for Chinese
- 3. Tokenisation (segmenting the text into words) of the input offers a small advantage for English, but not for Chinese



Source

- 1. https://github.com/wangchunliu/Chinese-DRS-parsing
- 2. https://github.com/wangchunliu/Chinese-DRS-data
- 3. https://pmb.let.rug.nl/