

# Incrementally Predicting Syntax and Semantics

Frank Keller

Institute for Language, Cognition and Computation  
School of Informatics  
University of Edinburgh

Joint work with Ioannis Konstas, Vera Demberg, Mirella Lapata

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  - Incremental Semantic Role Labeling
  - Semantic Roles improve Incremental Parsing

# Human Language Processing

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- (1)    a. The old **man** the boat.  
      b. The **prime** number few.  
      c. I convinced **her children** are noisy.  
      d. We painted the wall **with cracks**.

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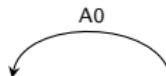
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Let's look at this example in more detail.

# Human Language Processing: Example

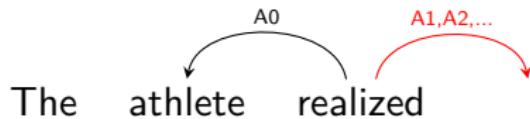
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Semantic triples:  $\langle [\text{role labels}], \text{arg}, \text{pred} \rangle$

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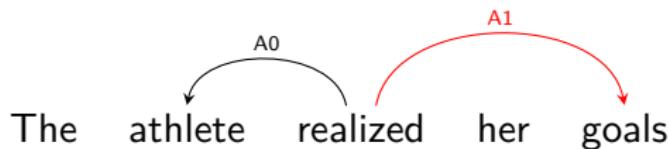


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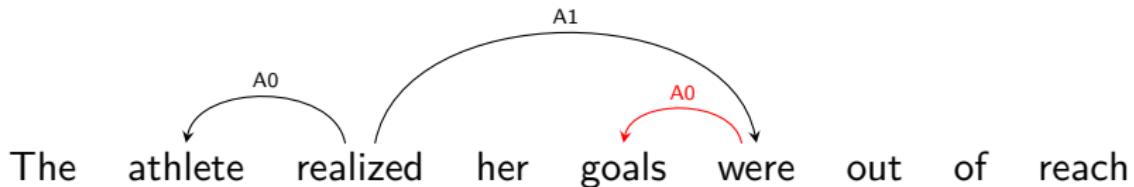
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$\langle \text{A0, athlete, realized} \rangle$

$\langle \text{A1, were, realized} \rangle$

$\langle \text{A0, goals, were} \rangle$

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- determine semantic role labels as the input unfolds;
- given a sentence prefix and its partial syntactic structure:
  - ① **identify** arguments and predicates;
  - ② assign correct role **labels**;
- assign possibly **incomplete** semantic roles.

# Non-incremental SRL

There is a large NLP literature on automatic semantic role labeling (e.g., Liu and Sarkar, 2007; Márquez et al., 2008; Björkelund et al., 2009).

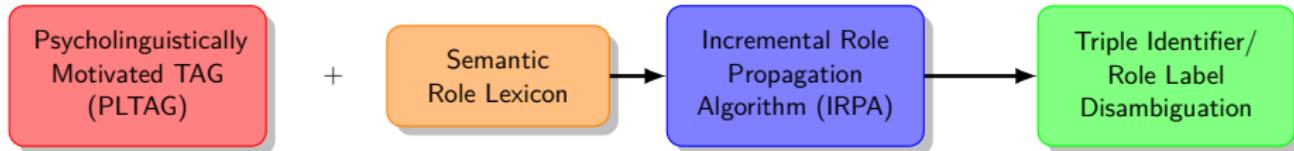
However, none of the existing approaches are incremental. They typically use a **pipeline architecture**:



# iSRL Model

Our model is built on top of an incremental syntactic parser.

We label the output of the parser directly. No need for separate predicate and argument identification step.



# Psycholinguistically Motivated TAG (PLTAG)

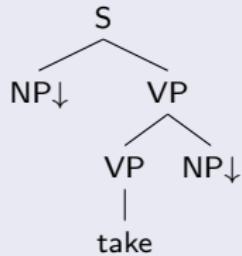
Psycholinguistically Motivated TAG (PLTAG, Demberg et al., 2013):

- variant of tree-adjoining grammar;
- supports parsing with incremental, fully connected structures;
- connectedness is achieved through syntactic prediction;
- PLTAG lexicon augmented with semantic roles for iSRL.

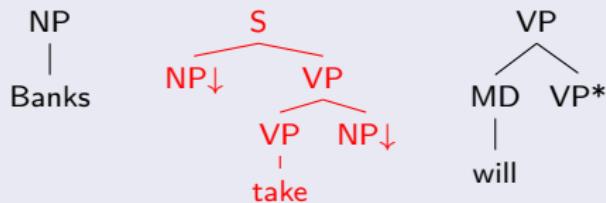
# Comparison with TAG

TAG derivations are not always incremental: *Banks will take measures.*

## Example



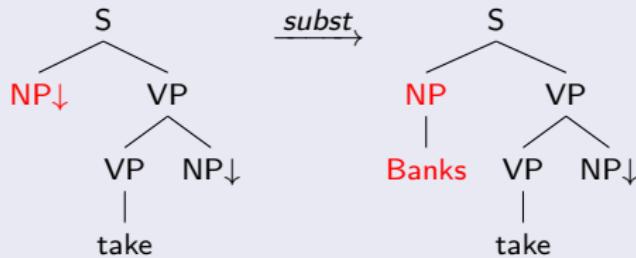
## Lexicon



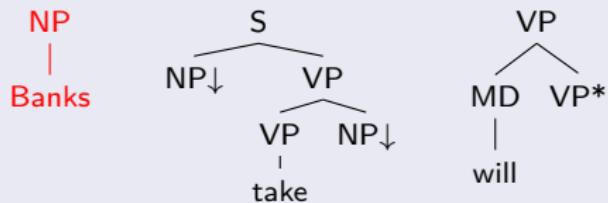
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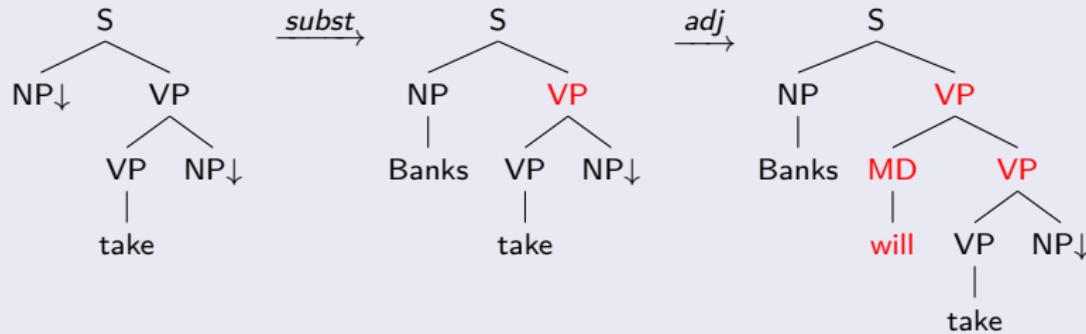
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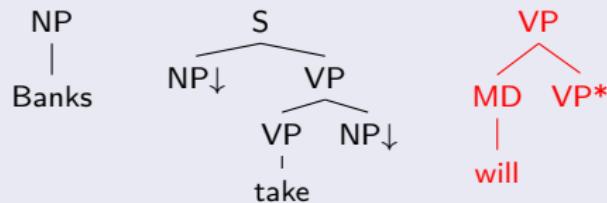
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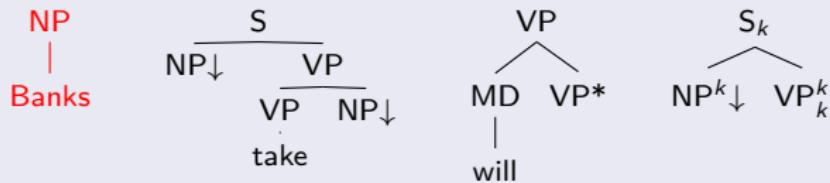
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PLTAG derivation are always incremental and fully connected:

## Example

```
NP  
|  
Banks
```

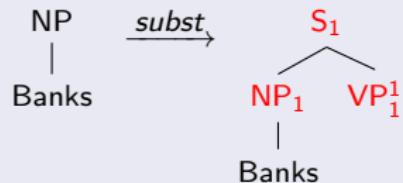
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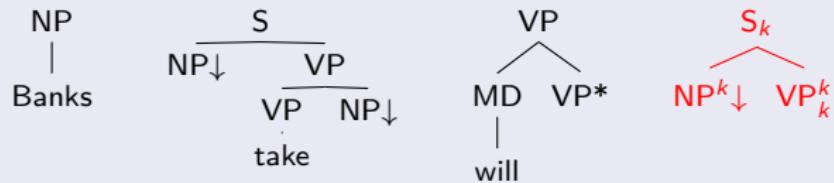
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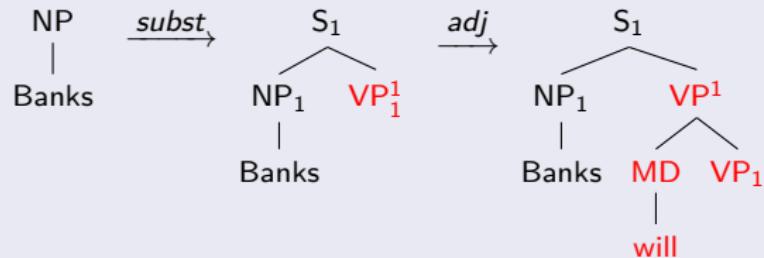
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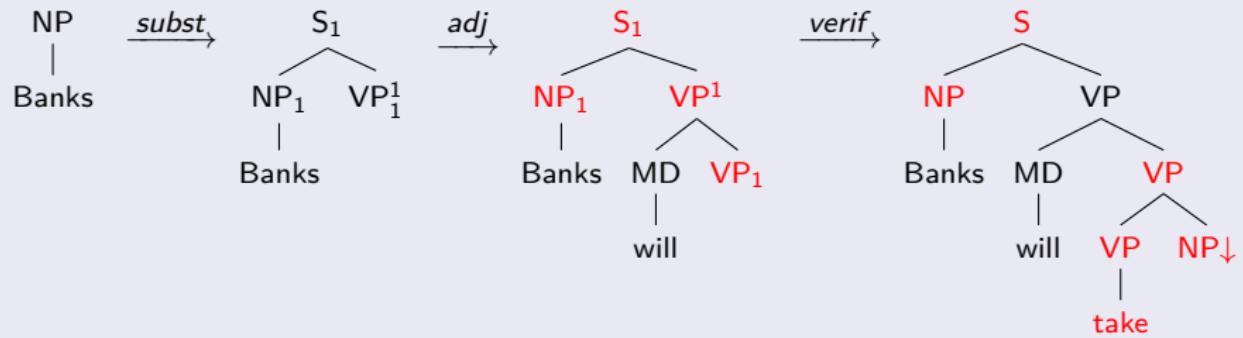
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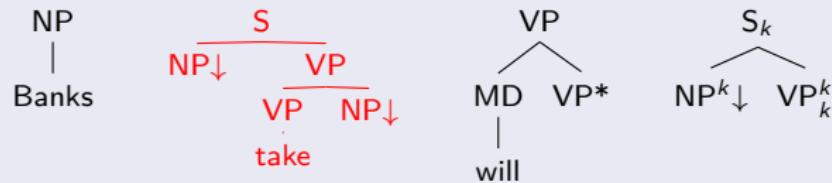
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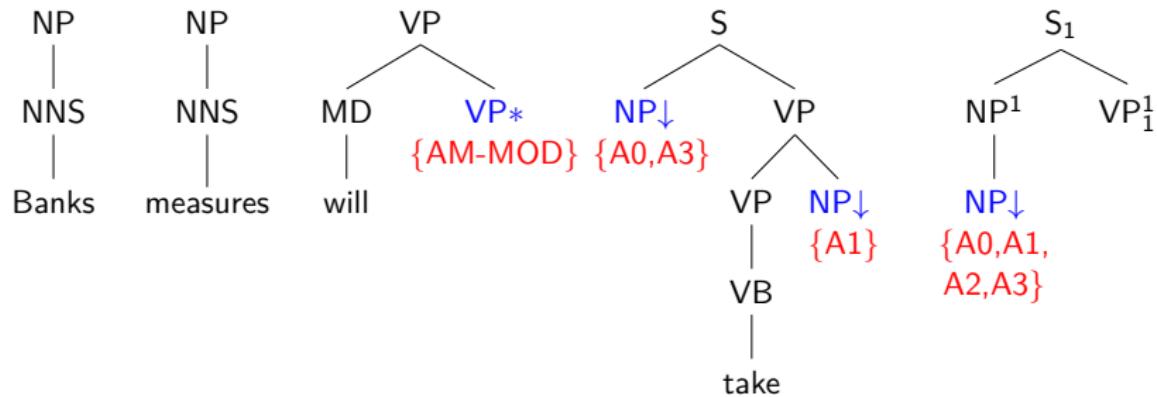


## Lexicon



# Semantic Lexicon

PLTAG semantic lexicon derived from PropBank (Palmer, 2005):

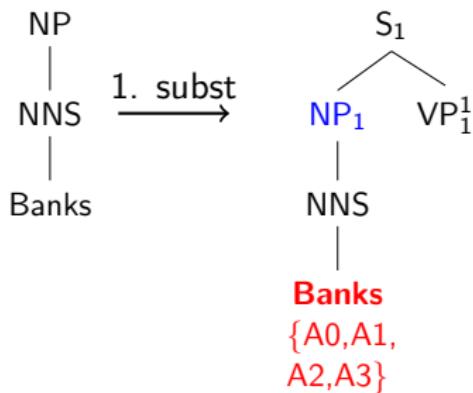


Only include semantic roles derived from verbal predicates.

# Incremental Role Propagation

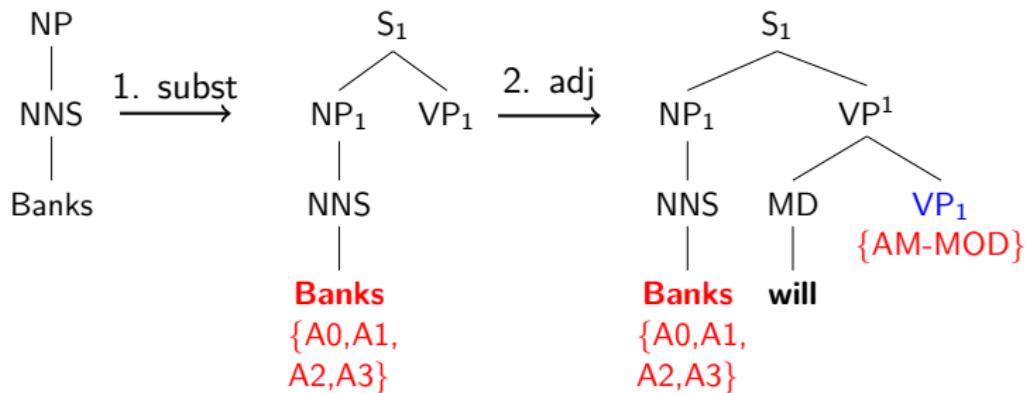
```
NP  
|  
NNS  
|  
Banks
```

# Incremental Role Propagation



1.  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \langle \{A0, A1, A2, A3\}, \text{Banks}, \text{nil} \rangle$

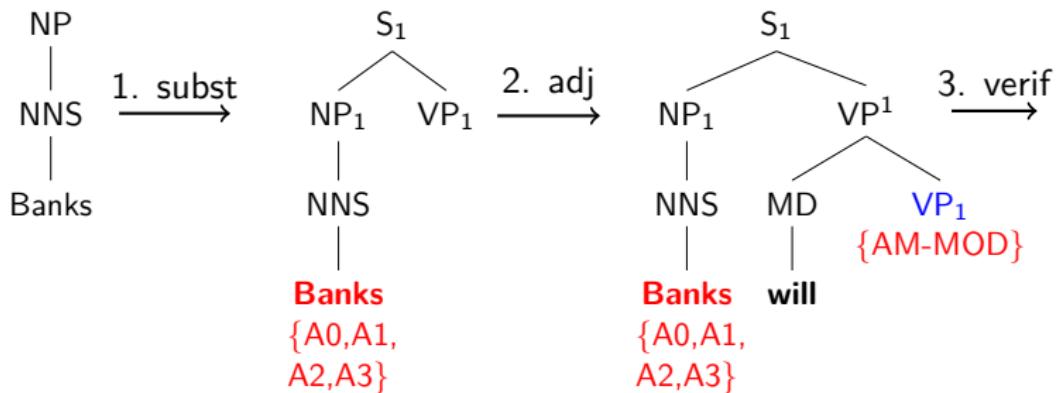
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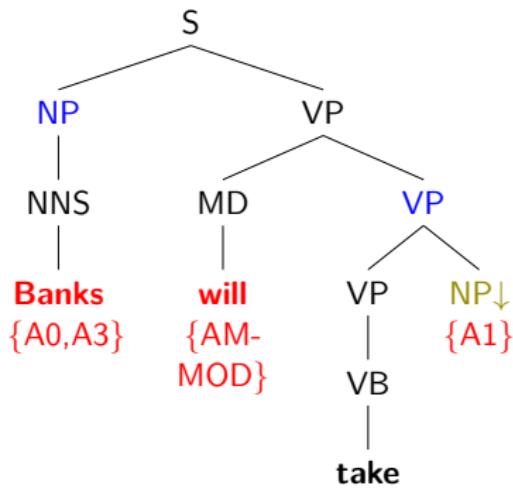
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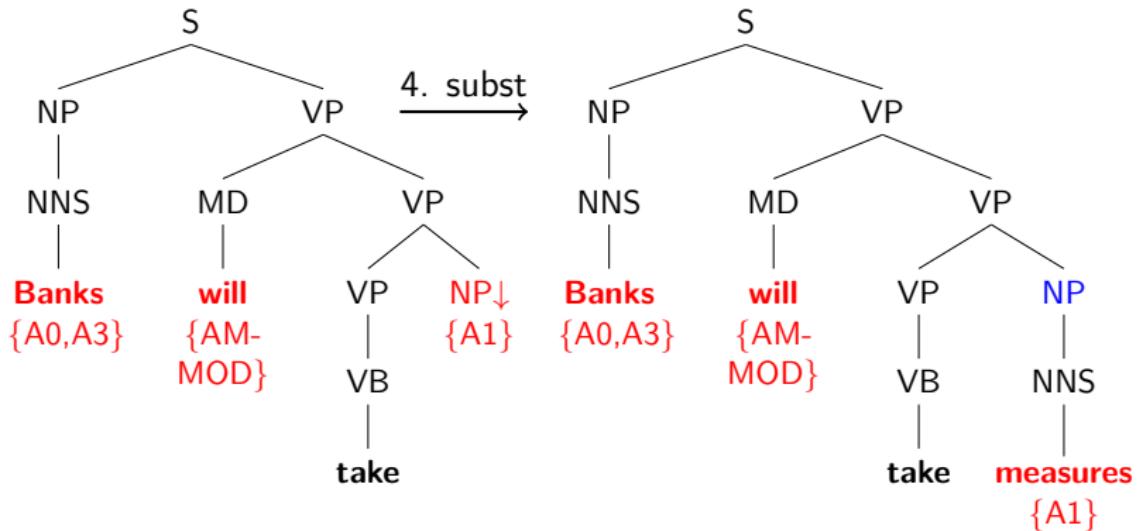
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3.  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \langle \{A0, A1, A2, A3\}, \text{Banks}, \text{take} \rangle$
- $\text{VP} \rightarrow \langle \text{AM-MOD}, \text{will}, \text{take} \rangle$
- $\text{NP} \rightarrow \langle A1, \text{nil}, \text{take} \rangle$

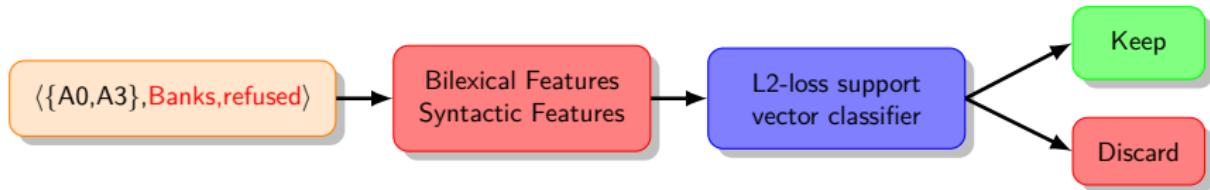
# Incremental Role Propagation



3.  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \langle \{A_0, A_3\}, \text{Banks}, \text{take} \rangle$   
 $\text{VP} \rightarrow \langle \text{AM-MOD}, \text{will}, \text{take} \rangle$
4.  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \langle A_1, \text{measures}, \text{take} \rangle$

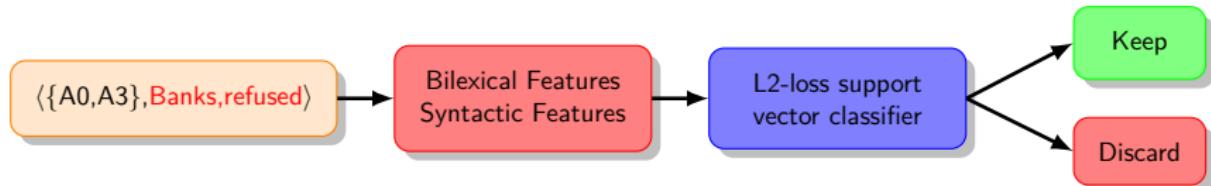
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Argument identification:

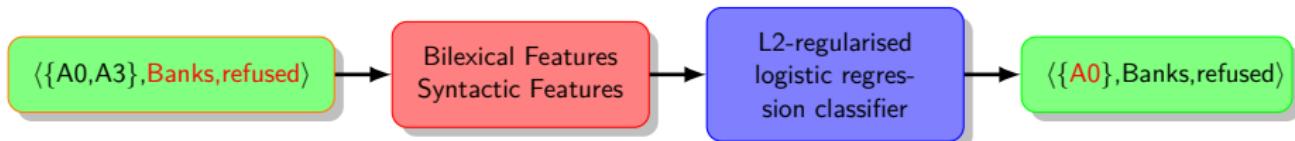


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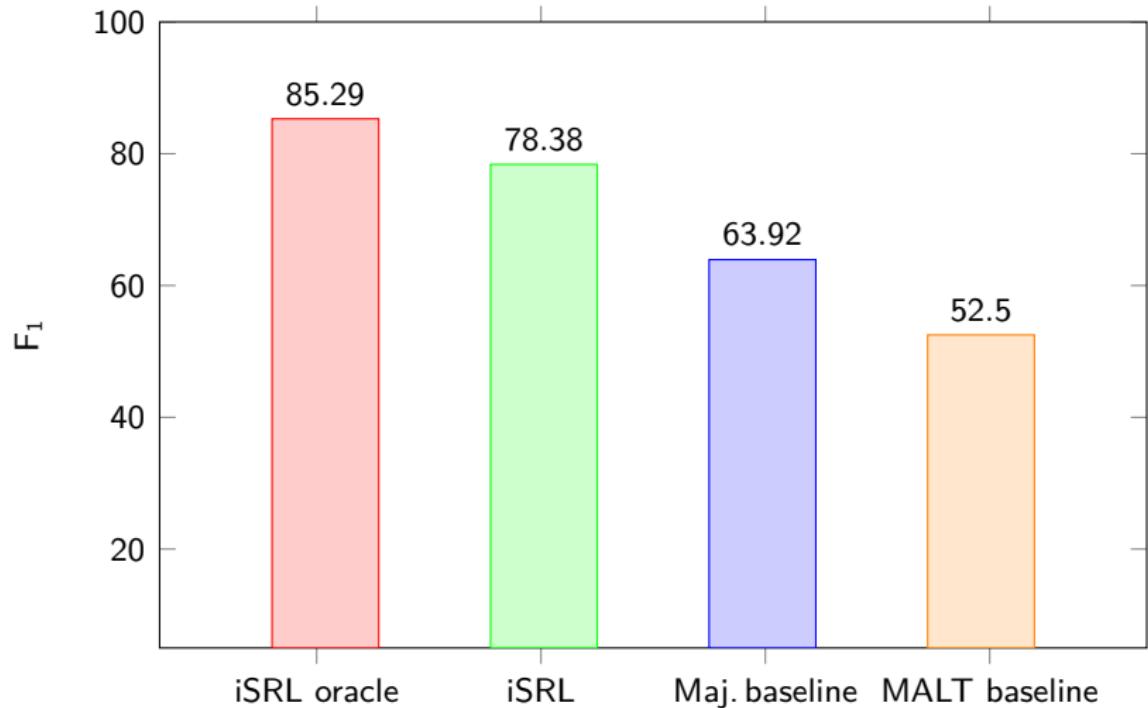
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## Model comparison:

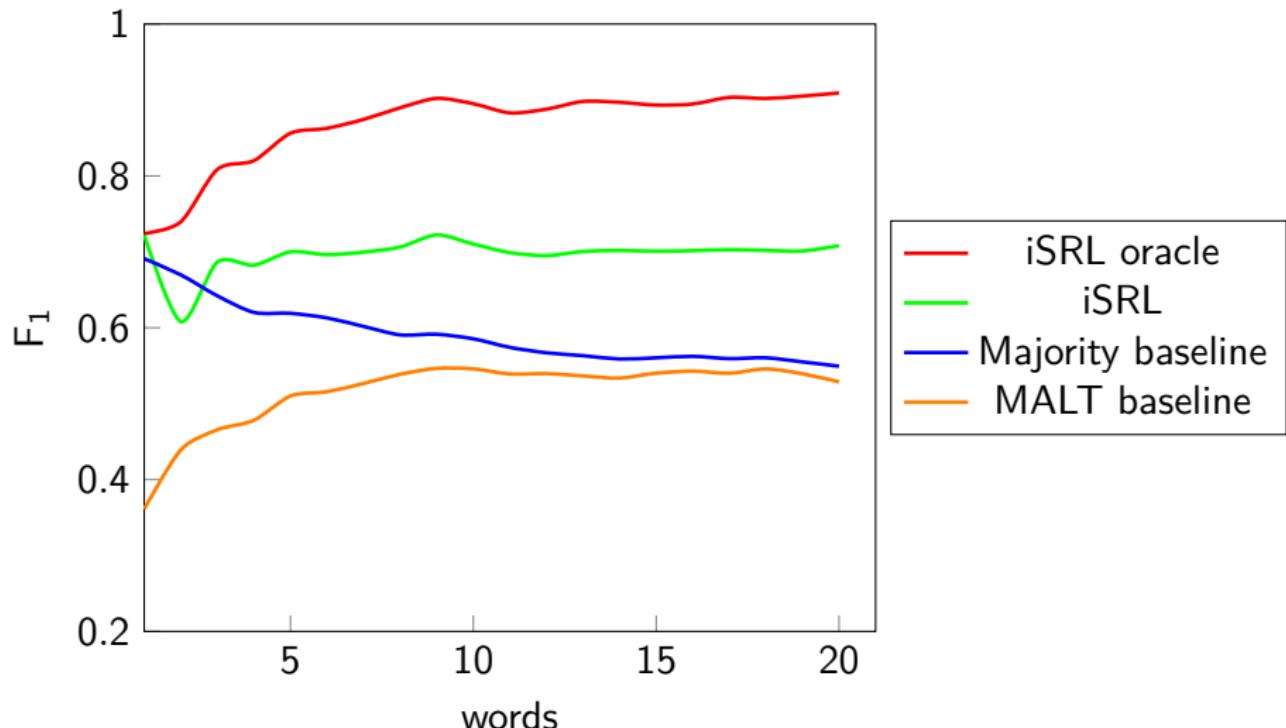
- iSRL oracle: gold semantic role labels;
- **iSRL**: all semantic role labels;
- majority baseline;
- MALT baseline.

# Results: Full Sentence



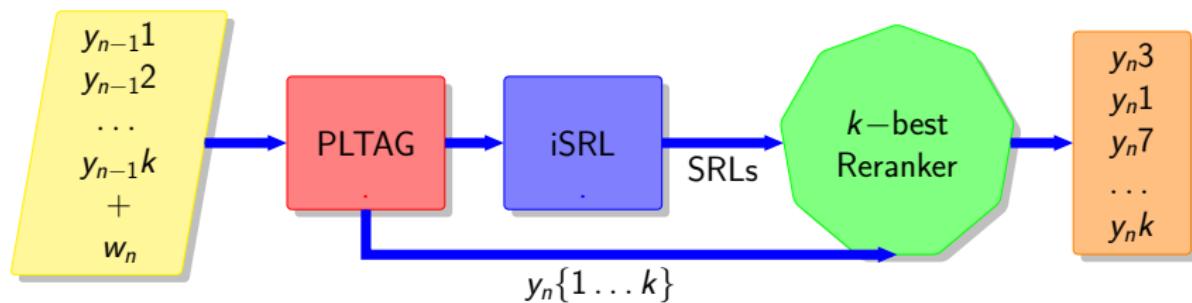
# Results: Incremental

Unlabeled Prediction Score (UPS)  $F_1$



# Parse Re-ranking with iSRL

We can now feed the output of the iSRL model back into the parser to improve parsing performance:



- For incoming word  $w_n$  compute new prefix tree  $y_n$ ;
- use PLTAG parser to attach  $w_n$  to  $y_{n-1}$ ;
- compute semantic roles for each possible  $y_n$ ;
- perform online **per word** reranking.

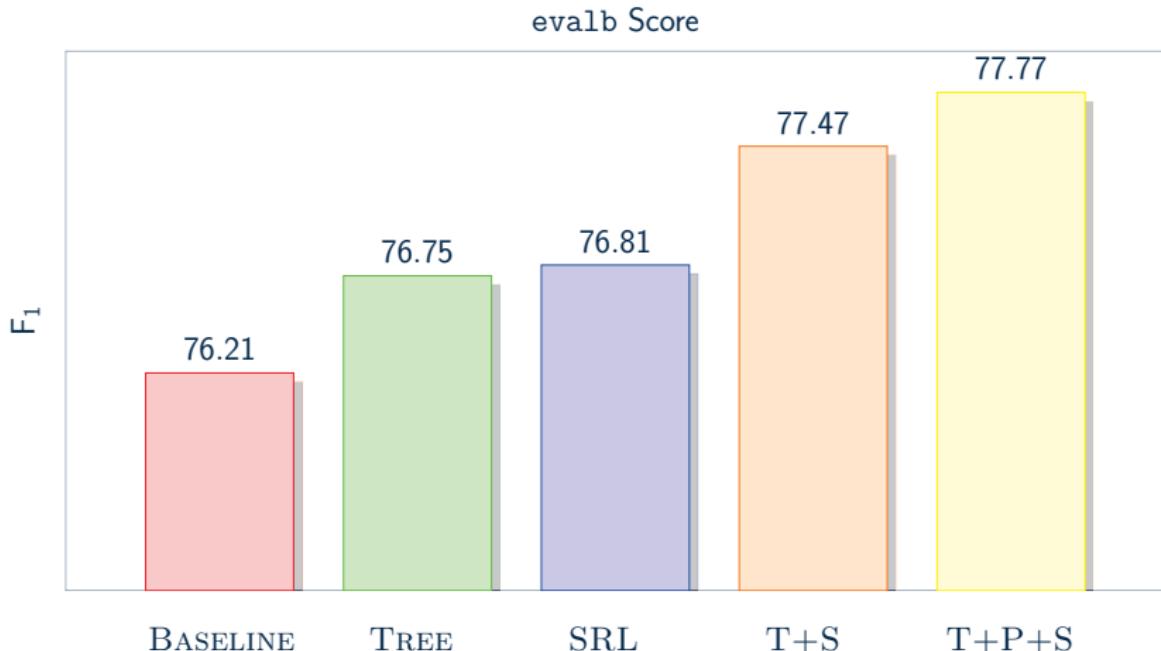
# Reranking Features

Features for parse reranking:

- baseline probability;
- PLTAG features: unigram, unigram+parent, bigram trees;
- tree features (Charniak and Johnson, 2005): right branching, coordination, heaviness, neighbors, word;
- SRL features:
  - complete SRL triples:  $\langle A0, \text{athlete}, \text{realized} \rangle$ ;
  - semantic frame:  $\langle \text{realized}, A0: \text{athlete}, A1: \text{were} \rangle$
  - back-off SRL triples:  $\langle -, \text{athlete}, \text{realized} \rangle$ ,  $\langle [A0], -, \text{realized} \rangle$ ,  $\langle [A0], \text{athlete}, - \rangle$ ;
  - predicate/argument/role: realized, athlete, A0.

# Results

- Train PLTAG,  $k$ -best reranker on WSJ sections 02–21;
- test on WSJ section 23 ( $\leq 40$  words).



# PLTAG with iSRL as a Psycholinguistic Model?

Good evidence for PLTAG as a psycholinguistic model:

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PLTAG with iSRL as a potential model:

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- can be interfaced with distributional semantics models.

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Current limitations:

- no formal evaluation on human data;
- surprisal estimates can't be computed easily;
- plausibility of having three separate classifiers?

# Conclusions

- New task: incremental semantic role labeling;
- our model combines:
  - Psycholinguistically Motivated TAG (PLTAG);
  - semantic role lexicon;
  - incremental semantic role propagation algorithm;
  - argument identification, role disambiguation classifiers;
- performs well incrementally: predicts (in-)complete triples early in the sentence;
- incremental SRL improves parsing accuracy;
- download code from <https://github.com/sinantie/PLTAG>.

# Bonus Material: PLTAG

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- Predictive lexicon  
(PLTAG)

## Operations:

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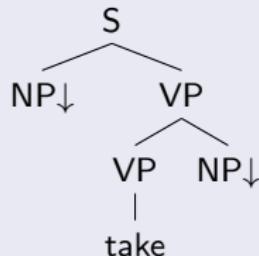
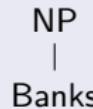
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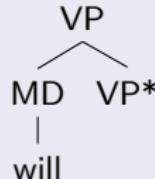
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## Example

*Initial Tree:*



*Auxiliary Tree:*



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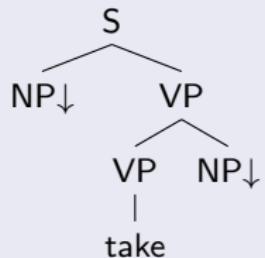
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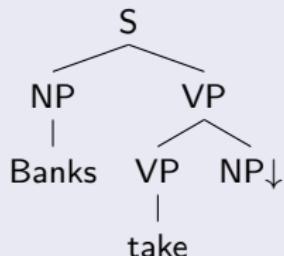
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Banks

substitutes into



resulting in



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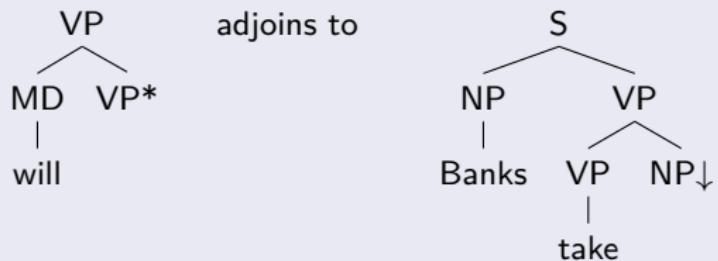
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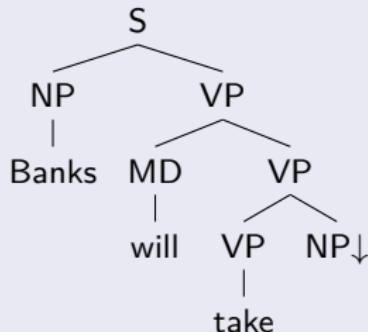
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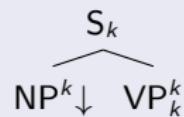
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## Example

*Prediction Tree:*



Index  $k$  marks predicted node.

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