



University of Oslo



Who Did What to Whom?

[A Contrastive Study of Syntacto-Semantic Dependencies]

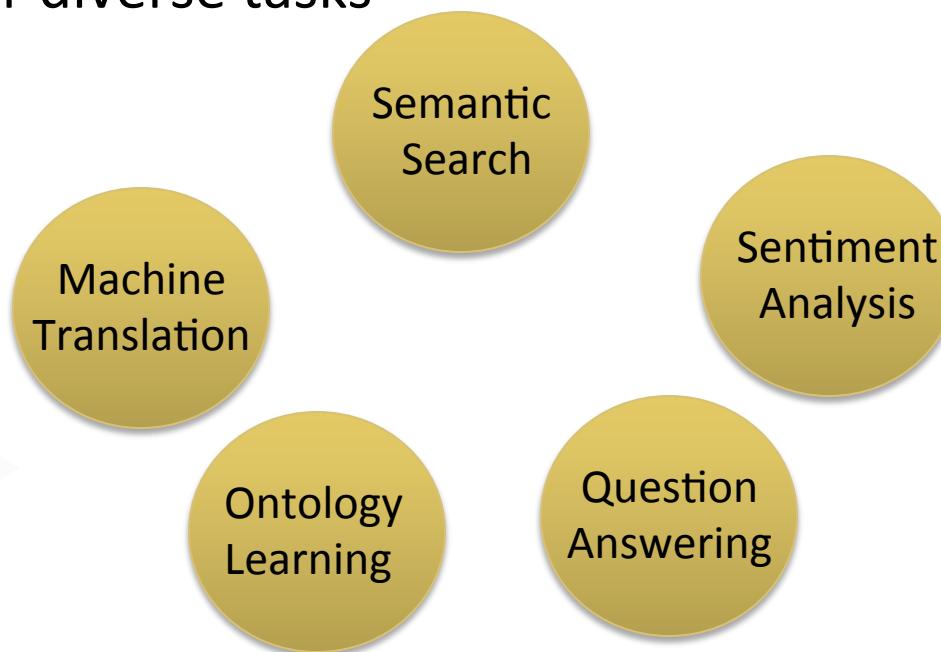
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Dan Flickinger (Stanford University)

The 6th Linguistic Annotation Workshop
(The LAW VI), ACL 2012

Introduction

Dependency representations:

- Useful for diverse tasks

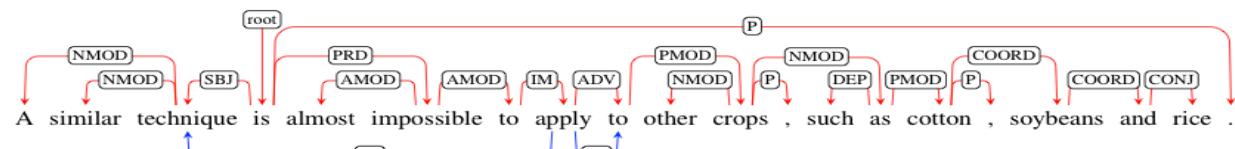


- Can be obtained automatically

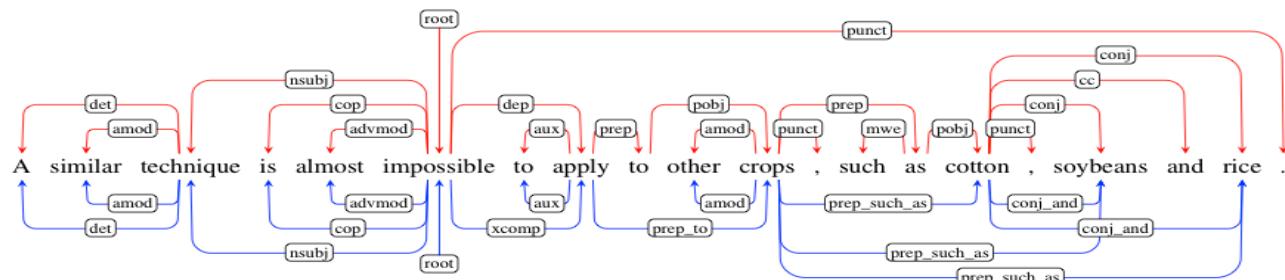
Motivation

Variety of incompatible representation formats that challenges the task of parser evaluation.

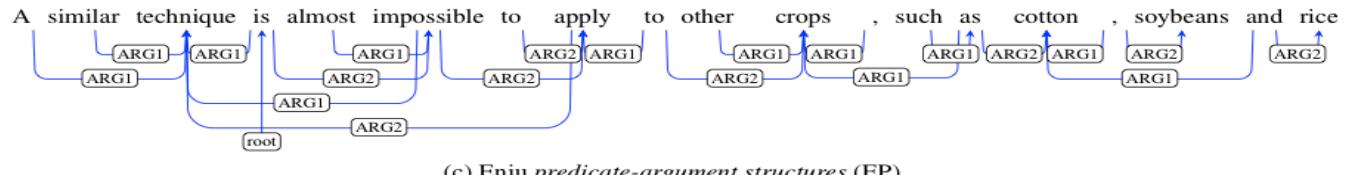
Example: A similar technique is almost impossible to apply to other crops, such as cotton, soybeans and rice.



(a) CoNLL 2008 syntactic dependencies (CD; top) and propositional semantics (CP; bottom).



(b) Stanford Dependencies, in the so-called *basic* (SB; top) and *collapsed & propagated* (SD; bottom) variants.



(c) Enju predicate-argument structures (EP).

Goals

Theoretical

Commonalities and differences between a broad range of dependency formats

Practical

Making LinGO Redwoods Treebank accessible for a broader range of users

Dependency formats overview

- PEST corpus:

Language: English

Two sets: **10 sentences** and **15 sentences** from Wall Street Journal

CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)

Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)

Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)

Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

- Conversion from LinGO ERG:

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

Summary of dependency formats

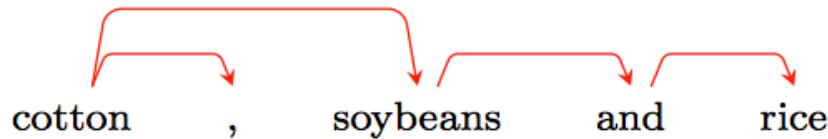
Abbr.	Format	Head status	Is the structure an acyclic tree?	Are the tokens connected?
CD	CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies	Functional	+	+
CP	CoNLL PropBank Semantics	Substantive	-	-
SB	Stanford Basic Dependencies	Substantive	+	+
SD	Stanford Collapsed Dependencies	Substantive	-	-
EP	Enju Predicate-Argument Structures	Substantive	-	+
DT	DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree	Functional	+	+
DM	DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies	Substantive	-	-

Root choice

A similar technique is almost impossible to apply to other crops, such as cotton, soybeans and rice.

CD	CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies	is
CP	CoNLL PropBank Semantics	-
SB	Stanford Basic Dependencies	impossible
SD	Stanford Collapsed Dependencies	impossible
EP	Enju Predicate-Argument Structures	is
DT	DELHP-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree	is
DM	DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies	almost

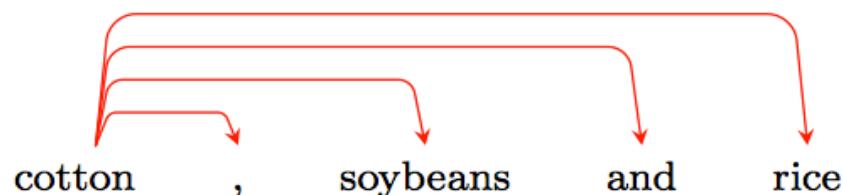
Conjunction



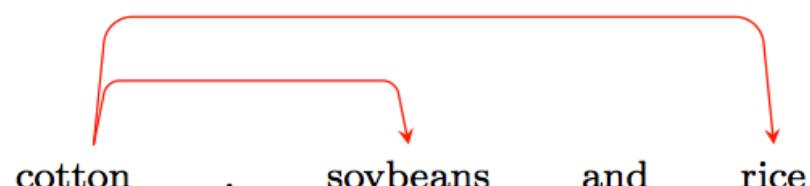
CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

cotton , soybeans and rice

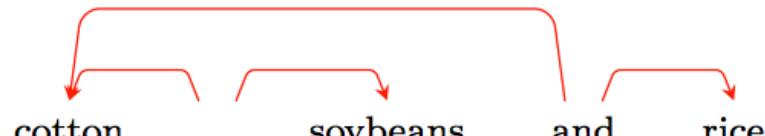
CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)



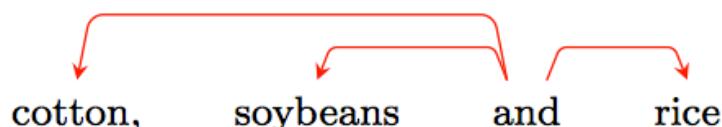
Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)



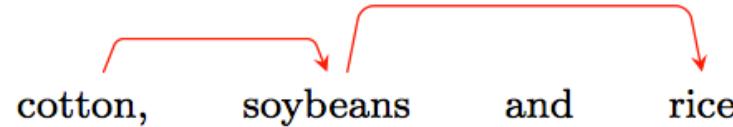
Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)



Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)



DELPH-IN Derivation Tree (DT)



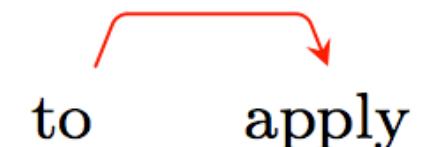
DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

Infinitive

CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

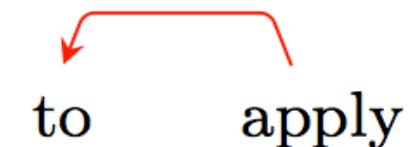
Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT)



Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)

Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)



CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)



Article

CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)

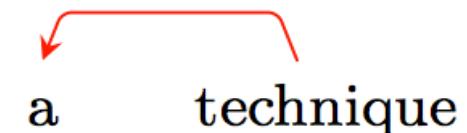
Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT)

Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)



Adjective

CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)

Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT)

similar technique

Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

similar technique

CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)

—

Preposition

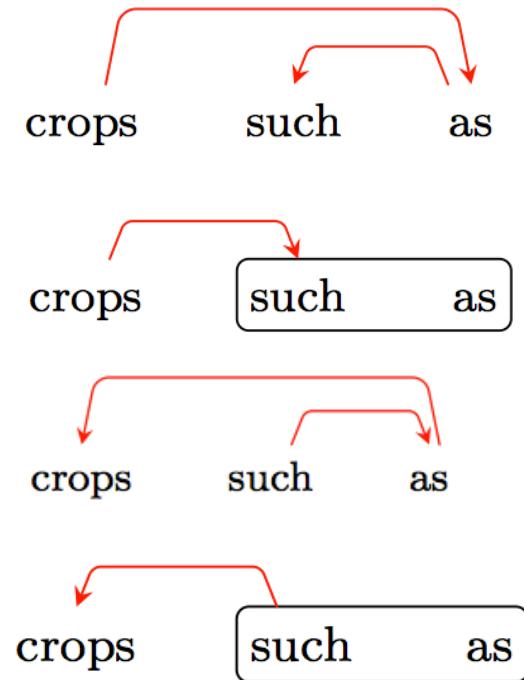
CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)
Stanford Basic Dependencies (SB)

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT)

Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)
Stanford Collapsed Dependencies (SD)



Tough adjective

A similar **technique** is almost impossible to apply



The long-distance dependency is detected only in:

CoNLL PropBank Semantics (CP)

Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM)

Pairwise Jaccard similarity on PEST

	CD	CP	SB	SD	EP	DT	DM
CD		.171	.427	.248	.187	.488	.115
CP	.171		.171	.177	.122	.158	.173
SB	.427	.171		.541	.123	.319	.147
SD	.248	.177	.541		.14	.264	.144
EP	.187	.122	.123	.14		.192	.462
DT	.488	.158	.319	.264	.192		.13
DM	.115	.173	.147	.144	.462	.13	

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree (DT) format is closer to CoNLL Syntactic Dependencies (CD)

DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies (DM) are closer to Enju Predicate-Argument Structures (EP)

Goals

Theoretical

Commonalities and differences between a
broad range of dependency formats

Practical

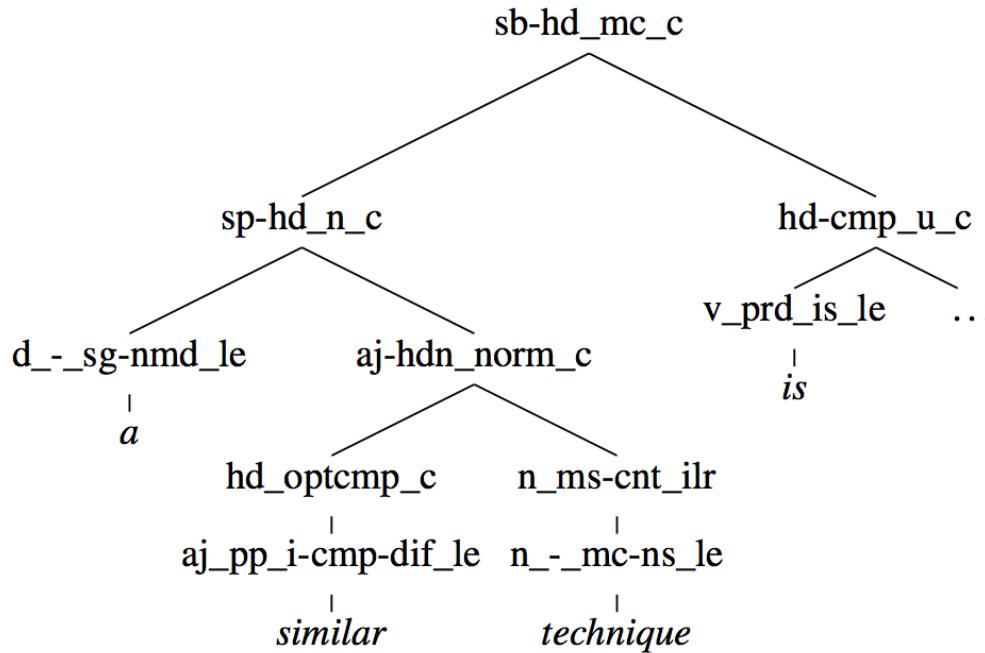
Making LinGO Redwoods Treebank accessible for a
broader range of users

The LinGO Redwoods Treebank

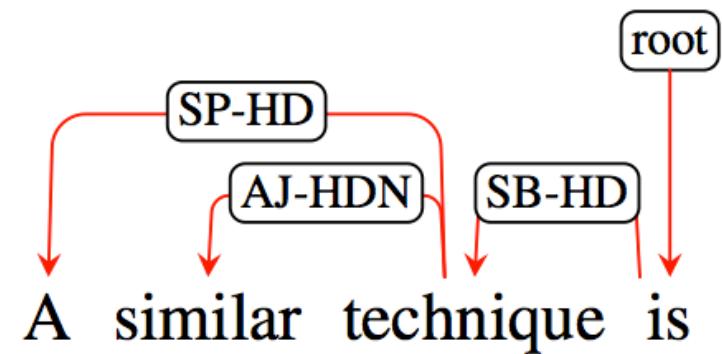
- Language: **English**
- Size: **45 000 utterances**
- Linguistic approach: **HPSG**
- Grammar: **LinGO ERG**
- Data:
 - Verbmobil and e-commerce corpora
 - LOGON Norwegian-English MT corpus
 - English Wikipedia (from WeScience)
 - Brown corpus (SemCor)
 - other

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree

DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree representation



Conversion to bilexical dependencies



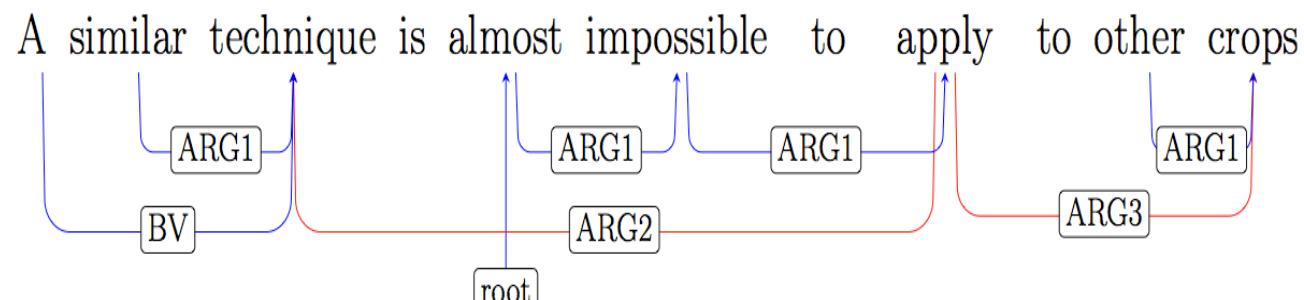
Special cases during the conversion

Special cases:

- Contracted negation: **doesn't** →
The diagram shows the word "doesn't" in a yellow box. A yellow arrow points to the right, leading to two separate boxes: "does" and "n't". Above this arrow is a curved yellow arrow labeled "NEG" pointing from "does" to "n't".
- Punctuation: **bark.** →
The diagram shows the word "bark." in a yellow box. A yellow arrow points to the right, leading to two separate boxes: "bark" and ".". Above this arrow is a curved yellow arrow labeled "PUNCT" pointing from "bark" to ".".
- Multiword expressions: **such as** →
The diagram shows the phrase "such as" in a yellow box. A yellow arrow points to the right, leading to two separate boxes: "such" and "as". Above this arrow is a curved yellow arrow labeled "CMPN" pointing from "such" to "as".
- Hyphenated words: **end-** **state** →
The diagram shows the hyphenated word "end-state" in a yellow box. It is formed by two separate boxes: "end-" and "state", which are joined together by a yellow arrow pointing to the right.

Elementary Dependency Structure

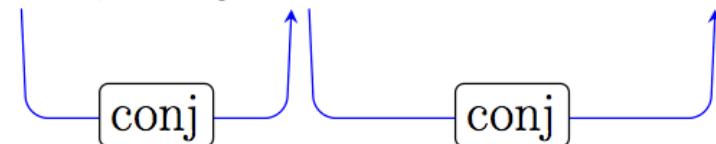
```
{ e12  
  _1:_a_q(BV x6)  
  e9:_similar_a_to(ARG1 x6)  
x6:_technique_n_1  
  e12:_almost_a_1(ARG1 e3)  
  e3:_impossible_a_for(ARG1 e18)  
e18:_apply_v_to(ARG2 x6, ARG3 x19)  
  _2:udef_q(BV x19)  
  e25:_other_a_1(ARG1 x19)  
x19:_crop_n_1  
...  
}
```



Elementary Dependency Structure

```
{  
...  
x33:cotton_n_1  
_5:udef_q(BV i38)  
x27:implicit_conj(L-INDEX x33, R-INDEX i38)  
_6:udef_q(BV x43)  
x43:soybeans/nns_u_unknown  
i38:_and_c(L-INDEX x43, R-INDEX x47)  
_7:udef_q(BV x47)  
x47:rice_n_1}
```

cotton, soybeans and rice.



Conclusions

- Qualitative and quantitative comparison of various dependency formats
- Automatic mapping from HPSG representations to syntactic and semantic dependencies

Future work

- Release of the converted Redwoods treebanks and conversion software
- Modification of DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies conversion into a dependency tree
- Training parsers on DELPH-IN Syntactic Derivation Tree and DELPH-IN MRS-derived Dependencies formats
- Experimentation in domain adaptation for parsing on Redwoods treebanks

Thank you for your
attention!

Questions?