## Greedy, Joint Syntactic-Semantic Parsing with Stack LSTMs

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> 12th Aug (CoNLL 2016)

## Joint syntactic-semantic parsing

YM-style Syntactic dependency parsing + PropBank-style semantic role labeling

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- Correspondence between syntactic and semantic dependencies [Levin and Hovav, 1996]
- Language understanding: QA, relation extraction, text categorization

A little more about PropBank SRL
[Palmer et al., 2005]

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- Our approach : incremental, joint parsing of syntax and semantics


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- Our approach : incremental, joint parsing of syntax and semantics


## Pipelines

- Have access to complete syntactic information

Incremental, joint approach

- No such access


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- Most common solution: pipeline syntax and semantics
- Pipelines involve expensive feature extraction step [Johansson, 2009, He et al., 2013]
- Our approach : incremental, joint parsing of syntax and semantics

Pipelines

- Have access to complete syntactic information
- Slow feature extraction step

Incremental, joint approach

- No such access
- Fast


## Outline

Introduction

Incremental Algorithm

Stack LSTM Model

CoNLL 2008-09 Shared Task Results

## Incremental algorithm

- Parse structure $\rightarrow$ sequence of transitions


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- Data structure contents (parser state)
- History of transitions


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- Terminate when the buffer is empty


## Incremental algorithm

- Parse structure $\rightarrow$ sequence of transitions
- Transition: shift and reduce actions
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- At each time step, track:
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- History of transitions
- Terminate when the buffer is empty

Modified arc-eager algorithm [Nivre, 2008, Henderson et al., 2008, Henderson et al., 2013, Gesmundo et al., 2009, Titov et al., 2009]

## Transitions for syntax

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift $\checkmark$
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

# - S-Shift 

- S-Left
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left $\checkmark$
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left $\checkmark$
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left
- S-Right
all are expected to reopen soon


Buffer

Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left


Buffer

- S-Right $\checkmark$


Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left

- S-Right
- S-Reduce


Buffer
Stack

## Transitions for syntax

- S-Shift
- S-Left

- S-Right
- S-Reduce $\checkmark$


Buffer
Stack

## More transitions for semantics

- M-Shift
- M-Left
- M-Right
- M-Reduce


## More transitions for semantics

- M-Pred
we make and break agreements make. 03
- AO


Stack


Buffer

## More transitions for semantics

- M-Pred $\checkmark$ we make and break agreements
$\uparrow$ A0

Stack



## More transitions for semantics



## More transitions for semantics



## More transitions for semantics



## More transitions for semantics

- M-Pred
- M-Swap
- M-Self $\checkmark$


Stack


Buffer

## Synchronizing syntax and semantics



- Two stacks: Syn-Stack and Sem-Stack
- Share the Buffer
- Syntactic transitions followed by semantic transitions for a given Buffer state [Henderson et al., 2008]


## An example transition sequence

all are expected to reopen soon

History


Syn-Stack
$[x]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence

all are expected to reopen soon

History

S-Shift


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence

all are expected to reopen soon

History

S-Shift M-Shift


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence

History

> S-Shift M-Shift S-Left(sbj) S-Shift


Sem-Stack


Buffer

Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence

all are expected to reopen soon

sbj
M-Shift
S-Left(sbj)
S-Shift
M-Shift


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

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Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

M-Pred(expect.01)
M-Reduce
M-Left(A1)
M-Shift


Buffer
Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



Buffer
Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



History


> M-Shift S-Right(oprd) M-Right(C-A1)


Syn-Stack
$[x]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



History<br>S-Right(oprd)<br>M-Right(C-A1)<br>M-Reduce

| to |
| :---: |
| [expected] |
| [are] |



Buffer
Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



## History



M-Right(C-A1) M-Reduce M-Shift


Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



## An example transition sequence



## An example transition sequence


[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



## History

M-Pred(reopen.01)
M-Reduce
M-Left(A1)

| reopen |
| :---: |
| [to] |
| [expected] |
| [are] |



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence


reopen
$[$ to]
$[$ expected $]$


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

M-Reduce
M-Shift
S-Right(tmp)


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



## History

M-Shift S-Right(tmp) M-Right(AM-TMP)


Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

S-Right(tmp)<br>M-Right(AM-TMP)<br>M-Reduce

| soon |
| :---: |
| [reopen] |
| [to] |
| [expected] |
| [are] |



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

M-Right(AM-TMP)
M-Reduce M-Shift


Syn-Stack

$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

M-Reduce M-Shift S-Reduce

| [reopen] |
| :---: |
| [to] |
| [expected] |
| [are] |



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

M-Shift
S-Reduce
S-Reduce

| [to] |
| :---: |
| [expected] |
| [are] |



Buffer
Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

S-Reduce
S-Reduce
S-Reduce


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

S-Reduce
S-Reduce
S-Reduce


Syn-Stack
$[\times]$ denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



History

S-Reduce S-Reduce S-Left(\$)


Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## An example transition sequence



Syn-Stack
[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## An example transition sequence



History

S-Left(\$) S-Shift
M-Reduce M-Shift

Linear algorithm


Syn-Stack

## Outline

## Introduction

## Incremental Algorithm

Stack LSTM Model

## CoNLL 2008-09 Shared Task Results

## Stack LSTM Model

- LSTMs: Recurrent neural networks with special memory cell [Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997, Graves, 2013] to learn fixed-size representations for variable-length sequences


## Stack LSTM Model

- LSTMs: Recurrent neural networks with special memory cell [Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997, Graves, 2013] to learn fixed-size representations for variable-length sequences
- Stack LSTMs: LSTMs equipped with stack operations [Dyer et al., 2015]
- summary $\rightarrow$ return a fixed-size continuous representation
- push $\rightarrow$ add to the sequence
- pop $\rightarrow$ remove from the sequence


## Stack LSTM for Joint Parsing

## History

M-Reduce
M-Left(A1)
M-Shift


[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## Stack LSTM for Joint Parsing




Syn-Stack


Sem-Stack

[ $\times$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $\times$

## Stack LSTM for Joint Parsing




Syn-Stack


Sem-Stack

$[x$ ] denotes parse substructure headed by $x$

## Outline

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CoNLL 2008-09 Shared Task Results

## CoNLL Shared Tasks

- 2008: English only
- 2009: Multilingual
- Evaluation metrics:
- Syntax: Labeled Accuracy Score (LAS)
- SRL: Semantic $F_{1}$
- Rank systems: Macro $F_{1}$


## Experimental Setup

- POS tags were used, but no other provided features
- No manually-designed features
- Dataset-specific hyperparameter tuning


## CoNLL 2008 (English only) Shared Task



## CoNLL 2009 (Multilingual) Shared Task



## Conclusion

## Take-aways!

- Incremental algorithm (linear) + model using stack LSTMs
- Avoid the effort involved in manual feature engineering
- Light-weight alternative to expensive pipelined systems

Code available at
https://github.com/clab/joint-lstm-parser

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Extras

## Syntactic-semantic composition



## SRL performance on out－of－domain（Brown）data

CoNLL 2009 Shared Task


| ］Gesmundo：09 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 团 Che：09 |  |
| 目 Bjorkelund：10 |  |
| 1．Our |  |
| 7］Zhao：09 |  |
| 团 Tackstrom：15 |  |
| 2．Fitzgerald：15 |  |
| \｜ | Lei：15 |
| Q | Roth：14 |
|  | Roth：16 |

## Time to decode the CoNLL 2009 English dataset



Experiments were run end to end on a single CPU

