Tutorial at ACL 2019

Graph-Based Meaning Representations: Design and Processing

https://github.com/cfmrp/tutorial

Alexander Koller
Saarland University
koller@coli.uni-saarland.de

Stephan Oepen
University of Oslo
oe@ifi.uio.no

Weiwei Sun
Peking University
ws@pku.edu.cn

Abstract

This tutorial is on representing and processing sentence meaning in the form of labeled directed graphs. The tutorial will (a) briefly review relevant background in formal and linguistic semantics; (b) semi-formally define a unified abstract view on different flavors of semantic graphs and associated terminology; (c) survey common frameworks for graph-based meaning representation and available graph banks; and (d) offer a technical overview of a representative selection of different parsing approaches.

1 Tutorial Content and Relevance

All things semantic are receiving heightened attention in recent years. Despite remarkable advances in vector-based (continuous, dense, and distributed) encodings of meaning, ‘classic’ (hierarchically structured and discrete) semantic representations will continue to play an important role in ‘making sense’ of natural language. While parsing has long been dominated by tree-structured target representations, there is now growing interest in general graphs as more expressive and arguably more adequate target structures for sentence-level grammatical analysis beyond surface syntax and in particular for the representation of semantic structure.

Today, the landscape of meaning representation approaches, annotated graph banks, and parsing techniques into these structures is complex and diverse. Graph-based semantic parsing has been a task in almost every Semantic Evaluation (SemEval) exercise since 2014. These shared tasks were based on a variety of different corpora with graph-based meaning annotations (graph banks), which differ both in their formal properties and in the facets of meaning they aim to represent. The relevance of this tutorial is to clarify this landscape for our research community by providing a unifying view on these graph banks and their associated parsing problems, while working out similarities and differences between common frameworks and techniques.

Based on common-sense linguistic and formal dimensions established in its first part, the tutorial will provide a coherent, systematized overview of this field. Participants will be enabled to identify genuine content differences between frameworks as well as to tease apart more superficial variation, for example in terminology or packaging. Furthermore, major current processing techniques for semantic graphs will be reviewed against a high-level inventory of families of approaches. This part of the tutorial will emphasize reflections on co-dependencies with specific graph flavors or frameworks, on worst-case and typical time and space complexity, as well as on what guarantees (if any) are obtained on the wellformedness and correctness of output structures.

Kate and Wong (2010) suggest a definition of semantic parsing as “the task of mapping natural language sentences into complete formal meaning representations which a computer can execute for some domain-specific application.” This view brings along a tacit expectation to map (more or less) directly from a linguistic surface form to an actionable encoding of its intended meaning, e.g. in a database query or even programming language. In this tutorial, we embrace a broader perspective on semantic parsing as it has come to be viewed commonly in recent years. We will review graph-based meaning representations that aim to be application- and domain-independent, i.e. seek to provide a reusable intermediate layer of interpretation that captures, in suitably abstract form, relevant constraints that the linguistic signal imposes on interpretation.
Tutorial slides and additional materials are available at the following address:

https://github.com/cfmrp/tutorial

2 Semantic Graph Banks

In the first part of the tutorial, we will give a systematic overview of the available semantic graph banks. On the one hand, we will distinguish graph banks with respect to the facets of natural language meaning they aim to represent. For instance, some graph banks focus on predicate–argument structure, perhaps with some extensions for polarity or tense, whereas others capture (some) scopal phenomena. Furthermore, while the graphs in most graph banks do not have a precisely defined model theory in the sense of classical linguistic semantics, there are still underlying intuitions about what the nodes of the graphs mean (individual entities and eventualities in the world vs. more abstract objects to which statements about scope and presupposition can attach). We will discuss the different intuitions that underly different graph banks.

On the other hand, we will follow Kuhlmann and Oepen (2016) in classifying graph banks with respect to the relationship they assume between the tokens of the sentence and the nodes of the graph (called anchoring of graph fragments onto input sub-strings). We will distinguish three flavors of semantic graphs, which by degree of anchoring we will call type (0) to type (2). While we use ‘flavor’ to refer to formally defined sub-classes of semantic graphs, we will reserve the term ‘framework’ for a specific linguistic approach to graph-based meaning representation (typically cast in a particular graph flavor, of course).

Type (0) The strongest form of anchoring is obtained in bi-lexical dependency graphs, where graph nodes injectively correspond to surface lexical units (tokens). In such graphs, each node is directly linked to a specific token (conversely, there may be semantically empty tokens), and the nodes inherit the linear order of their corresponding tokens. This flavor of semantic graphs was popularized in part through a series of Semantic Dependency Parsing (SDP) tasks at the SemEval exercises in 2014–16 (Oepen et al., 2014, 2015; Che et al., 2016). Prominent linguistic frameworks instantiating this graph flavor include CCG word–word dependencies (CCD; Hockenmaier and Steedman, 2007), Enju Predicate–Argument Structures (PAS; Miyao and Tsujii, 2008), DELPH-IN MRS Bi-Lexical Dependencies (DM; Ivanova et al., 2012) and Prague Semantic Dependencies (PSD; a simplification of the tectogrammatical structures of Hajic et al., 2012).

Type (1) A more general form of anchored semantic graphs is characterized by relaxing the correspondence relations between nodes and tokens, while still explicitly annotating the correspondence between nodes and parts of the sentence. Some graph banks of this flavor align nodes with arbitrary parts of the sentence, including sub-token or multi-token sequences, which affords more flexibility in the representation of meaning contributed by, for example, (derivational) affixes or phrasal constructions. Some further allow multiple nodes to correspond to overlapping spans, enabling lexical decomposition (e.g. of causatives or comparatives). Frameworks instantiating this flavor of semantic graphs include Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA; Abend and Rappoport, 2013; featured in a SemEval 2019 task) and two variants of ‘reducing’ the underspecified logical forms of Flickinger (2000) and Copestake et al. (2005) into directed graphs, viz. Elementary Dependency Structures (EDS; Oepen and Lønning, 2006) and Dependency Minimal Recursion Semantics (DMRS; Copestake, 2009). All three frameworks serve as target representations in recent parsing research (e.g. Buys and Blunsom, 2017; Chen et al., 2018; Hershcovich et al., 2018).

Type (2) Finally, our framework review will include Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR; Banarescu et al., 2013), which in our hierarchy of graph flavors is considered unanchored, in that the correspondence between nodes and tokens is not explicitly annotated. The AMR framework deliberately backgrounds notions of compositionality and derivation. At the same time, AMR frequently invokes lexical decomposition and represents some implicitly expressed elements of meaning, such that AMR graphs quite generally appear to ‘abstract’ furthest from the surface signal. Since the first general release of an AMR graph bank in 2014, the framework has provided a popular target for semantic parsing and has been the subject of two consecutive tasks at SemEval 2016 and 2017 (May, 2016; May and Priyadarshi, 2017).
3 Processing Semantic Graphs

The creation of large-scale, high-quality semantic graph banks has driven research on semantic parsing, where a system is trained to map from natural-language sentences to graphs. There is now a dizzying array of different semantic parsing algorithms, and it is a challenge to keep track of their respective strengths and weaknesses. Different parsing approaches are, of course, more or less effective for graph banks of different flavors (and, at times, even specific frameworks). We will discuss these interactions in the tutorial and organize the research landscape on graph-based semantic parsing along three dimensions.

Decoding strategy Semantic parsers differ with respect to the type of algorithm that is used to compute the graph. These include factorization-based methods, which factorize the score of a graph into parts for smaller substrings and can then apply dynamic programming to search for the best graph, as well as transition-based methods, which learn to make individual parsing decisions for each token in the sentence. Some neural techniques also make use of an encoder-decoder architecture, as in neural machine translation.

Compositionality Semantic parsers also differ with respect to whether they assume that the graph-based semantic representations are constructed compositionally. Some approaches follow standard linguistic practice in assuming that the graphs have a latent compositional structure and try to reconstruct it explicitly or implicitly during parsing. Others are more agnostic and simply predict the edges of the target graph without regard to such linguistic assumptions.

Structural information Finally, semantic parsers differ with respect to how structure information is represented. Some model the target graph directly, whereas others use probability models that score a tree which evaluates to the target graph (e.g. a syntactic derivation tree or a term over a graph algebra). This choice interacts with the compositionality dimension, in that tree-based models for graph parsing go together well with compositional models.

4 Tutorial Structure

We have organized the content of the tutorial into the following blocks, which add up to a total of three hours of presentation. The references below are illustrative of the content in each block; in the tutorial itself, we will present one or two approaches per block in detail while treating others more superficially.

(1) Linguistic Foundations: Layers of Sentence Meaning

(2) Formal Foundations: Labeled Directed Graphs

(3) Meaning Representation Frameworks and Graph Banks

- Bi-Lexical semantic dependencies (Hockenmaier and Steedman, 2007; Miyao and Tsujii, 2008; Hajič et al., 2012; Ivanova et al., 2012; Che et al., 2016);
- Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA; Abend and Rappoport, 2013);
- Graph-Based Minimal Recursion Semantics (EDS and DMRS; Oepen and Lønning, 2006; Copestake, 2009);
- Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR; Banarescu et al., 2013);
- Non-Graph Representations: Discourse Representation Structures (DRS; Basile et al., 2012);
- Contrastive review of selected examples across frameworks;
- Availability of training and evaluation data; shared tasks; state-of-the-art empirical results.

(4) Parsing into Semantic Graphs

- Parser evaluation: quantifying semantic graph similarity;
- Parsing sub-tasks: segmentation, concept identification, relation detection, structural validation;
- Composition-based methods (Callmeier, 2000; Bos et al., 2004; Artzi et al., 2015; Groschwitz et al., 2018; Lindemann et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2018);
- Factorization-based methods (Flanigan et al., 2014; Kuhlmann and Jonsson, 2015; Peng et al., 2017; Dozat and Manning, 2018);
• Transition-based methods (Sagae and Tsujii, 2008; Wang et al., 2015; Buys and Blunsom, 2017; Hershcovich et al., 2017);

• Translation-based methods (Konstas et al., 2017; Peng et al., 2018; Stanovsky and Dagan, 2018);

• Cross-framework parsing and multi-task learning (Peng et al., 2017; Hershcovich et al., 2018; Stanovsky and Dagan, 2018);

• Cross-lingual parsing methods (Evang and Bos, 2016; Damonte and Cohen, 2018; Zhang et al., 2018);

• Contrastive discussion across frameworks, approaches, and languages.

(5) Outlook: Applications of Semantic Graphs

5 Content Breadth

Each of us has contributed research to the design of meaning representation frameworks, creation of semantic graph banks, and/or the development of meaning representation parsing systems. Nonetheless, both the design and the processing of graph banks are highly active research areas, and our own work will not represent more than a fifth of the total tutorial content.

6 Participant Background

An understanding of basic parsing techniques (chart-based and transition-based) and a familiarity with basic neural techniques (feed-forward and recurrent networks, encoder–decoder) will be useful.

7 Presenters

The tutorial will be presented jointly by three experts with partly overlapping and partly complementary expertise. Each will contribute about one third of the content, and each will be involved in multiple parts of the tutorial.

Alexander Koller
Department of Language Science and Technology, Saarland University, Germany
koller@coli.uni-saarland.de
http://www.coli.uni-saarland.de/~koller

We take pleasure in the tutorial contribution of our co-presenters and collaborators: Stephan Oepen and Weiwei Sun.

Alexander Koller received his PhD in 2004, with a thesis on underspecified processing of semantic ambiguities using graph-based representations. His research interests span a variety of topics including parsing, generation, the expressive capacity of representation formalisms for natural language, and semantics. Within semantics, he has published extensively on semantic parsing using both grammar-based and neural approaches. His most recent work in this field (Groschwitz et al., 2018) achieved state-of-the-art semantic parsing accuracy for AMR using neural supertagging and dependency in the context of a compositional model.

Stephan Oepen
Department of Informatics, University of Oslo, Norway
oe@ifi.uio.no
https://www.mn.uio.no/ifi/english/people/aca/oe/

Stephan Oepen studied Linguistics, German and Russian Philology, Computer Science, and Computational Linguistics at Berlin, Volgograd, and Saarbrücken. He has worked extensively on constraint-based parsing and realization, on the design of broad-coverage meaning representations and the syntax–semantics interface, and on the use of syntactico-semantic structure in natural language understanding applications. He has been a co-developer of the LinGO English Resource Grammar (ERG) since the mid-1990s, has helped create the Redwoods Treebank of scope-underspecified MRS meaning representations, and has chaired two SemEval tasks on Semantic Dependency Parsing as well as the First Shared Task on Cross-Framework Meaning Representation Parsing (MRP) at the 2019 Conference for Computational Language Learning.

Weiwei Sun
Institute of Computer Science and Technology, Peking University, China
ws@pku.edu.cn
https://wsun106.github.io/

Weiwei Sun completed her Ph.D. in the Department of Computational Linguistics from Saarland University under the supervision of Prof. Hans Uszkoreit. Before that, she studied at Peking University, where she obtained BA in Linguistics, and BS and MS in Computer Science. Her research lies at the intersection of computational linguistics
and natural language processing. The main topic is symbolic and statistical parsing, with a special focus on parsing into semantic graphs of various flavors. She has repeatedly chaired teams that have submitted top-performing systems to recent SemEval shared tasks and has continuously advanced both the state of the art in semantic parsing in terms of empirical results and the understanding of how design decisions in different schools of linguistic graph representations impact formal and algorithmic complexity.

References

Omri Abend and Ari Rappoport. 2013. Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA). In Proceedings of the 51th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 228–238, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Yoav Artzi, Kenton Lee, and Luke Zettlemoyer. 2015. Broad-coverage CCG semantic parsing with AMR. In Proceedings of the 2015 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, pages 1699–1710, Lisbon, Portugal.

Laura Banarescu, Claire Bonial, Shu Cai, Madalina Georgescu, Kira Griffitt, Ulf Hermjakob, Kevin Knight, Philipp Koehn, Martha Palmer, and Nathan Schneider. 2013. Abstract Meaning Representation for sembanking. In Proceedings of the 7th Linguistic Annotation Workshop and Interoperability with Discourse, pages 178–186, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Valerio Basile, Johan Bos, Kilian Evang, and Noortje Venhuizen. 2012. Developing a large semantically annotated corpus. In Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, pages 3196–3200, Istanbul, Turkey.

Johan Bos, Stephen Clark, Mark Steedman, James R. Curran, and Julia Hockenmaier. 2004. Wide-coverage semantic representations from a CCG parser. In Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Computational Linguistics, pages 1240–1246, Geneva, Switzerland.

Jan Buys and Phil Blunsom. 2017. Robust incremental neural semantic graph parsing. In Proceedings of the 55th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 158–167, Vancouver, Canada.

Ulrich Callmeier. 2000. PET. A platform for experimentation with efficient HPSG processing techniques. Natural Language Engineering, 6(1):99–108.

Wanxiang Che, Yanqi Shao, Ting Liu, and Yu Ding. 2016. SemEval-2016 task 9: Chinese semantic dependency parsing. In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation, pages 1074–1080, San Diego, CA, USA.

Yufei Chen, Weiwei Sun, and Xiaojun Wan. 2018. Accurate SHRG-based semantic parsing. In Proceedings of the 56th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 408–418, Melbourne, Australia.

Ann Copestake. 2009. Slacker semantics. Why superficiality, dependency and avoidance of commitment can be the right way to go. In Proceedings of the 12th Meeting of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1–9, Athens, Greece.

Ann Copestake, Dan Flickinger, Carl Pollard, and Ivan A. Sag. 2005. Minimal Recursion Semantics. An introduction. Research on Language and Computation, 3(4):281–332.

Marco Damonte and Shay B. Cohen. 2018. Cross-lingual Abstract Meaning Representation parsing. In Proceedings of the 2015 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1146–1155, New Orleans, LA, USA.

Timothy Dozat and Christopher D. Manning. 2018. Simpler but more accurate semantic dependency parsing. In Proceedings of the 56th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 484–490, Melbourne, Australia.

Kilian Evang and Johan Bos. 2016. Cross-lingual learning of an open-domain semantic parser. In Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Computational Linguistics, pages 579–588, Osaka, Japan.

Jeffrey Flanigan, Sam Thomson, Jaime Carbonell, Chris Dyer, and Noah A. Smith. 2014. A discriminative graph-based parser for the Abstract Meaning Representation. In Proceedings of the 52nd Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1426–1436, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Dan Flickinger. 2000. On building a more efficient grammar by exploiting types. Natural Language Engineering, 6 (1):15–28.

Jonas Groschwitz, Matthias Lindemann, Meaghan Fowlie, Mark Johnson, and Alexander Koller. 2018. AMR dependency parsing with a typed semantic algebra. In Proceedings of the 56th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1831–1841, Melbourne, Australia.

Jan Hajic, Eva Hajicová, Jarmila Panovová, Petr Sgall, Ondřej Bojar, Silvie Cinková, Eva Fučiková, Marie Mikulová, Petr Pajás, Jan Popelka, Jiří Semecky, Jana Šindlerová, Jan Štěpánek, Josef Toman, Zdeňka Urešová, and Zdeněk Zabokrtský. 2012. Announcing Prague Czech-English Dependency Treebank 2.0. In Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, pages 3153–3160, Istanbul, Turkey.
Daniel Hershcovitch, Omri Abend, and Ari Rappoport. 2017. A transition-based directed acyclic graph parser for UCCA. In Proceedings of the 55th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1127–1138, Vancouver, Canada.

Daniel Hershcovitch, Omri Abend, and Ari Rappoport. 2018. Multitask parsing across semantic representations. In Proceedings of the 56th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 373–385, Melbourne, Australia.

Julia Hockenmaier and Mark Steedman. 2007. CCG-bank. A corpus of CCG derivations and dependency structures extracted from the Penn Treebank. Computational Linguistics, 33:355–396.

Angelina Ivanova, Stephan Oepen, Lilja Øvrelid, and Dan Flickinger. 2012. Who did what to whom? A contrastive study of syntacto-semantic dependencies. In Proceedings of the 6th Linguistic Annotation Workshop, pages 2–11, Jeju, Republic of Korea.

Rohit J. Kate and Yuk Wah Wong. 2010. Semantic parsing. The task, the state of the art and the future. In Tutorial Abstracts of the 20th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, page 6, Uppsala, Sweden.

Ioannis Konstas, Srinivasan Iyer, Mark Yatskar, Yejin Choi, and Luke Zettlemoyer. 2017. Neural AMR. Sequence-to-sequence models for parsing and generation. In Proceedings of the 55th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 146–157, Vancouver, Canada.

Marco Kuhlmann and Peter Jonsson. 2015. Parsing to noncrossing dependency graphs. Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 3:559–570.

Marco Kuhlmann and Stephan Oepen. 2016. Towards a catalogue of linguistic graph banks. Computational Linguistics, 42(4):819–827.

Matthias Lindemann, Jonas Groschwitz, and Alexander Koller. 2019. Compositional semantic parsing across graphbanks. In Proceedings of ACL (Short Papers), Florence, Italy.

Jonathan May. 2016. SemEval-2016 Task 8. Meaning representation parsing. In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation, pages 1063–1073, San Diego, CA, USA.

Jonathan May and Jay Priyadarshi. 2017. SemEval-2017 Task 9. Abstract Meaning Representation parsing and generation. In Proceedings of the 11th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation, pages 536–545.

Yusuke Miyao and Jun’ichi Tsujii. 2008. Feature forest models for probabilistic HPSG parsing. Computational Linguistics, 34(1):35–80.

John Nerbonne. 1994. Book review. Computational linguistics and formal semantics. Computational Linguistics, 20(1):131–136.

Stephan Oepen, Marco Kuhlmann, Yusuke Miyao, Daniel Zeman, Silvie Cinková, Dan Flickinger, Jan Hajič, and Zdeňka Urešová. 2015. SemEval 2015 Task 18. Broad-coverage semantic dependency parsing. In Proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation, pages 915–926, Denver, CO, USA.

Stephan Oepen, Marco Kuhlmann, Yusuke Miyao, Daniel Zeman, Dan Flickinger, Jan Hajič, Angelina Ivanova, and Yi Zhang. 2014. SemEval 2014 Task 8. Broad-coverage semantic dependency parsing. In Proceedings of the 8th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation, pages 63–72, Dublin, Ireland.

Stephan Oepen and Jan Tore Lønning. 2006. Discriminant-based MRS banking. In Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, pages 1250–1255, Genoa, Italy.

Hao Peng, Sam Thomson, and Noah A. Smith. 2017. Deep multitask learning for semantic dependency parsing. In Proceedings of the 55th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 2037–2048, Vancouver, Canada.

Xiaochang Peng, Linfeng Song, Daniel Gildea, and Giorgio Satta. 2018. Sequence-to-sequence models for cache transition systems. In Proceedings of the 56th Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1842–1852, Melbourne, Australia.

Kenji Sagae and Jun’ichi Tsujii. 2008. Shift-reduce dependency DAG parsing. In Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on Computational Linguistics, pages 753–760, Manchester, UK.

Gabriel Stanovsky and Ido Dagan. 2018. Semantics as a foreign language. In Proceedings of the 2018 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, pages 2412–2421, Brussels, Belgium.

Chuan Wang, Nianwen Xue, and Sameer Pradhan. 2015. A transition-based algorithm for AMR parsing. In Proceedings of the 2015 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 366–375, Denver, CO, USA.

Sheng Zhang, Xutai Ma, Rachel Rudinger, Kevin Duh, and Benjamin Van Durme. 2018. Cross-lingual decompositional semantic parsing. In Proceedings of the 2018 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, pages 1664–1675, Brussels, Belgium.