

# **Enhanced Representations and Efficient Analysis of Syntactic Dependencies Within and Beyond Tree Structures**

**Tianze Shi**

# Syntactic Analysis

- Frances McDormand plays Fern in “Nomadland”.
- Joe Biden won the 2020 presidential election.
- The 2020 Summer Olympics will begin on Friday.

# Syntactic Analysis

- Frances McDormand *plays* Fern in “Nomadland”.

subject

object

modifier

plays’(Frances McDormand’, Fern’, in “Nomadland”)

- Joe Biden *won* the 2020 presidential election.

subject

object

won’(Joe Biden’, the 2020 presidential election’)

- The 2020 Summer Olympics *will begin* on Friday.

subject

modifier

will begin’(the 2020 Summer Olympics’, on Friday’)

# Syntactic Analysis

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

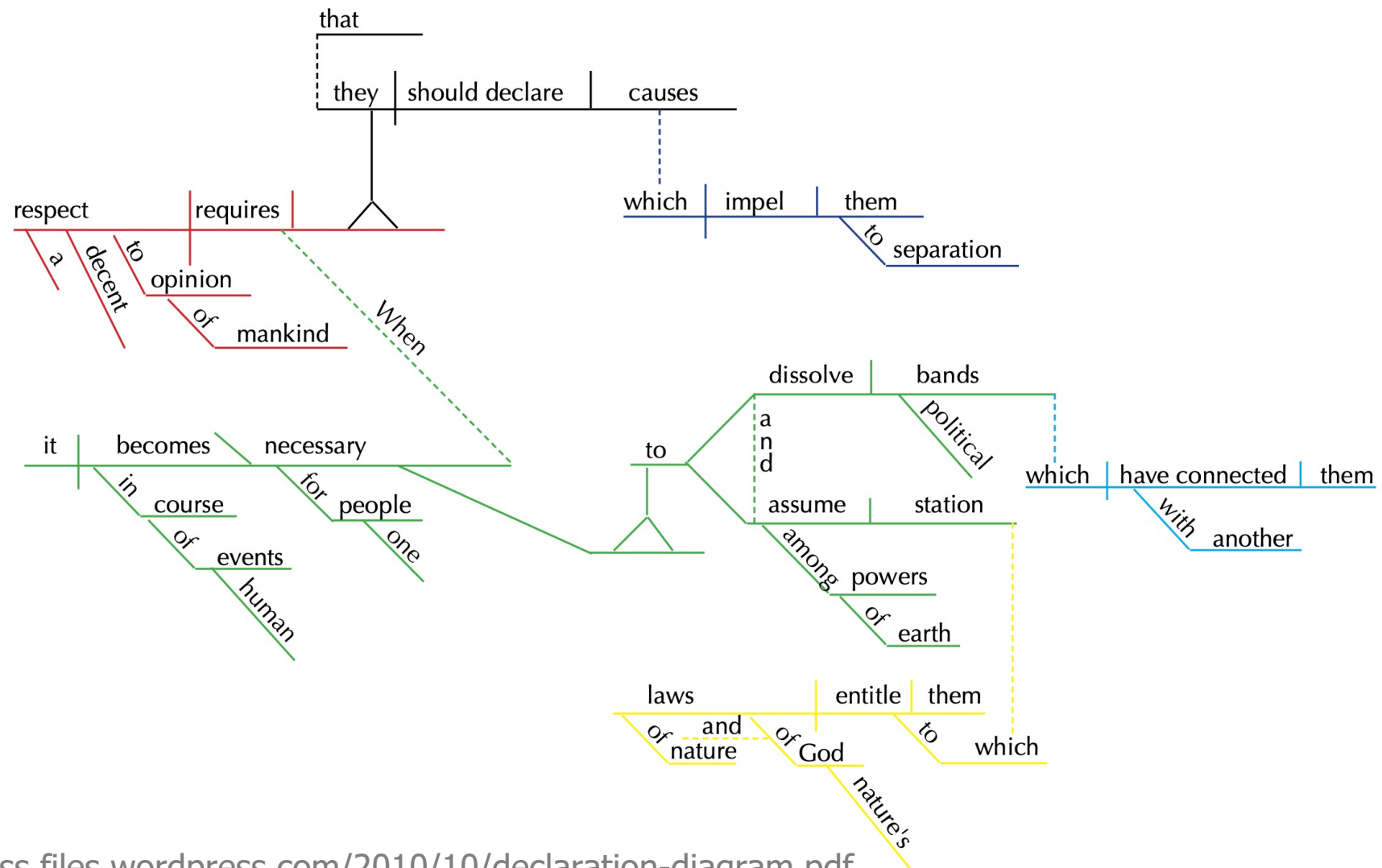
(The opening sentence of the *Declaration of Independence*)

# Syntactic Analysis

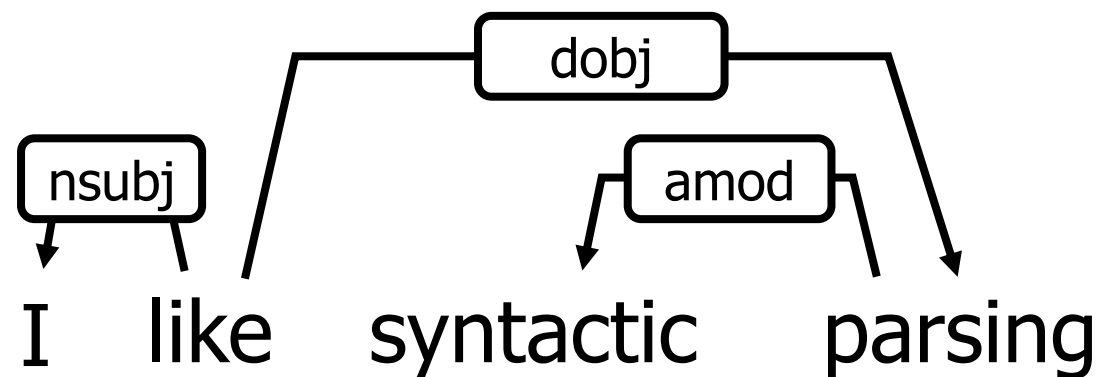
[ When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, ] a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

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# Syntactic Analysis



# Dependency Trees



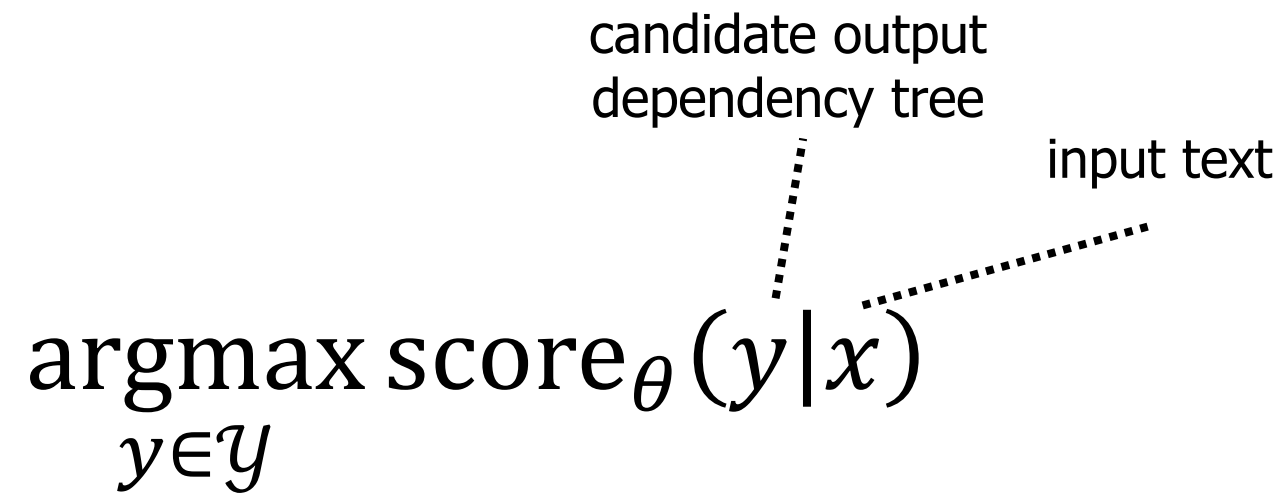
- Each word is a *node*
- *Directed edges* represent asymmetric relations
- *Spanning tree* over the nodes

# Dependency Parsing

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \operatorname{score}_{\theta}(y|x)$$

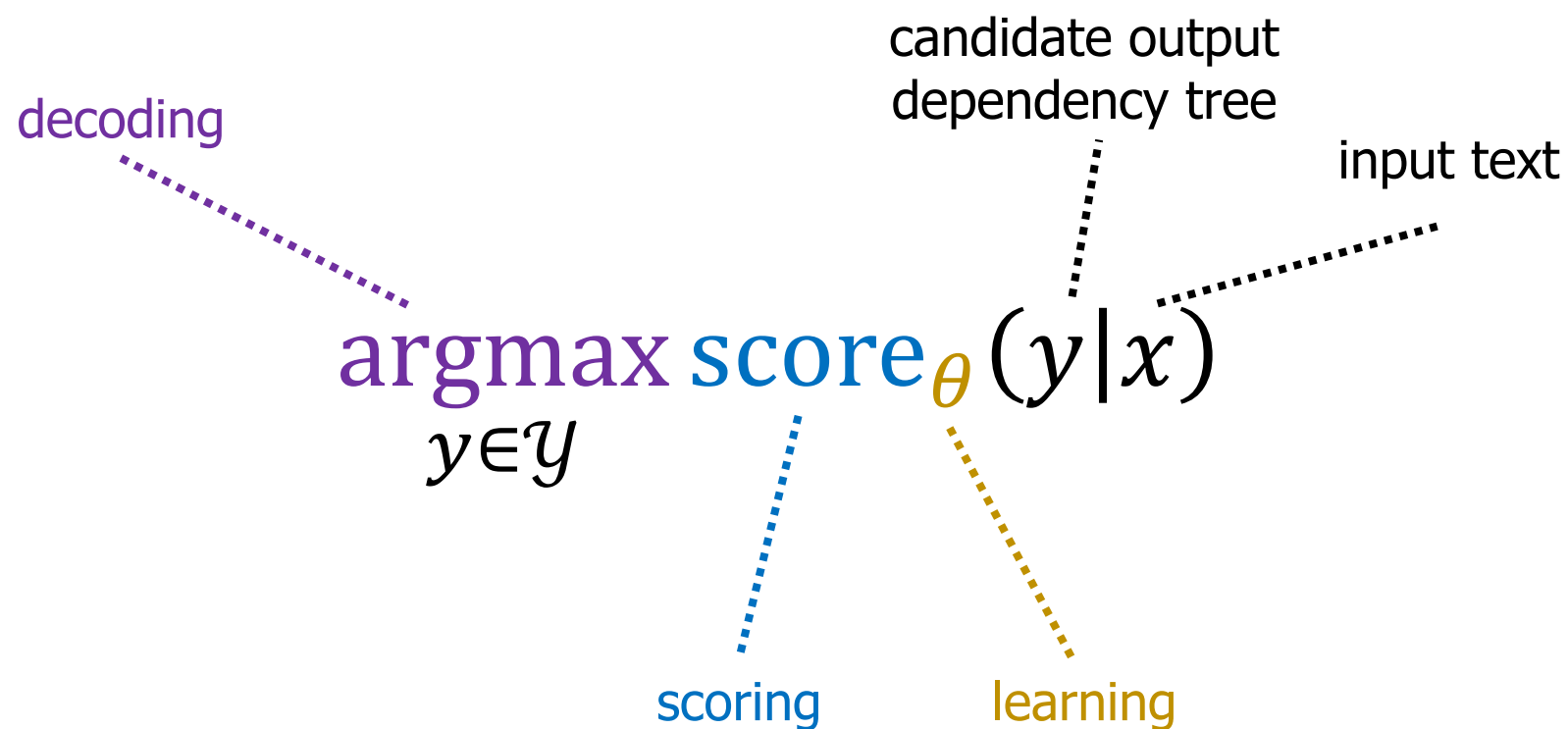
candidate output  
dependency tree

input text

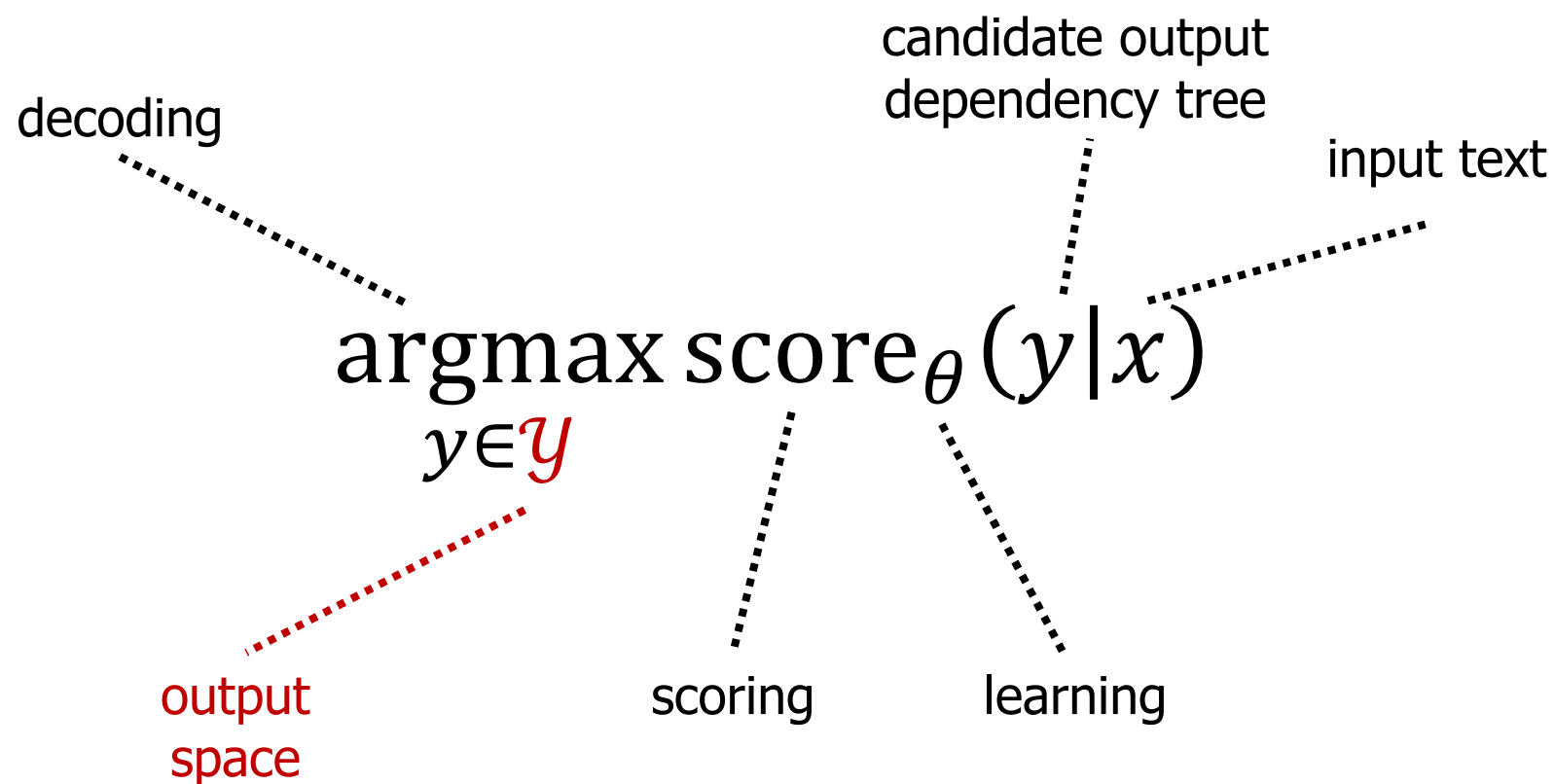
The diagram shows the mathematical expression for dependency parsing. The main equation is  $\operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \operatorname{score}_{\theta}(y|x)$ . A dotted line points from the text 'candidate output dependency tree' to the variable  $y$  in the equation. Another dotted line points from the text 'input text' to the variable  $x$  in the equation.



# Dependency Parsing



# Dependency Parsing

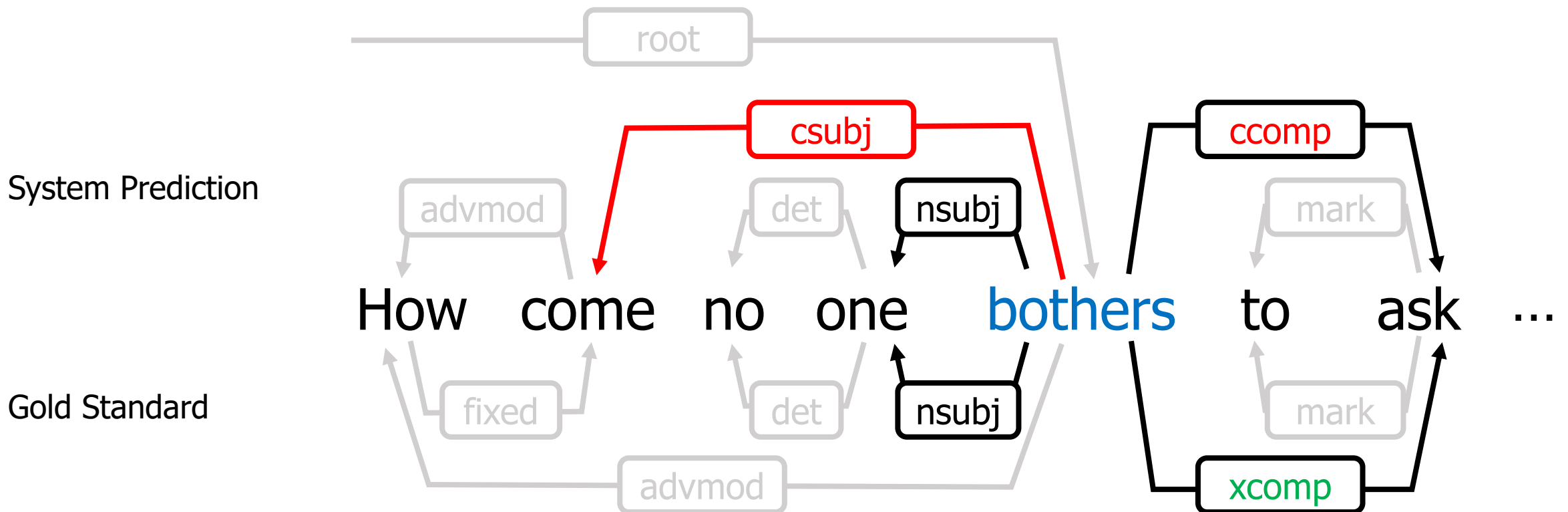


# Dependency Parsing

- Output space
  - All possible spanning trees over the sentence

# Number and Types of Core Arguments

- An example from the winning system at the CoNLL 2017 shared task



# Dependency Parsing

- Output space
  - All possible spanning trees over the sentence
- Common evaluation metrics
  - Unlabeled attachment score (UAS)
  - Labeled attachment score (LAS)
- Models are typically trained to minimize
  - (Individual) Attachment errors
  - (Individual) Labeling errors

# Universal Dependencies Taxonomy

	<b>Nominals</b>	<b>Clauses</b>	<b>Modifier words</b>	<b>Function words</b>
<b>Core arguments</b>	nsubj, obj, iobj	csubj, ccomp, xcomp		
<b>Non-core dependents</b>	obl, vocative, expl, dislocated	advcl	advmod, discourse	aux, cop, mark
<b>Nominal dependents</b>	nmod, appos, nummod	acl	amod	det, clf, case
<b>Coordination</b>	<b>MWE</b>	<b>Loose</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Others</b>
conj, cc	fixed, flat, compound	list, parataxis	orphan, goeswith, reparandum	punct, root, dep

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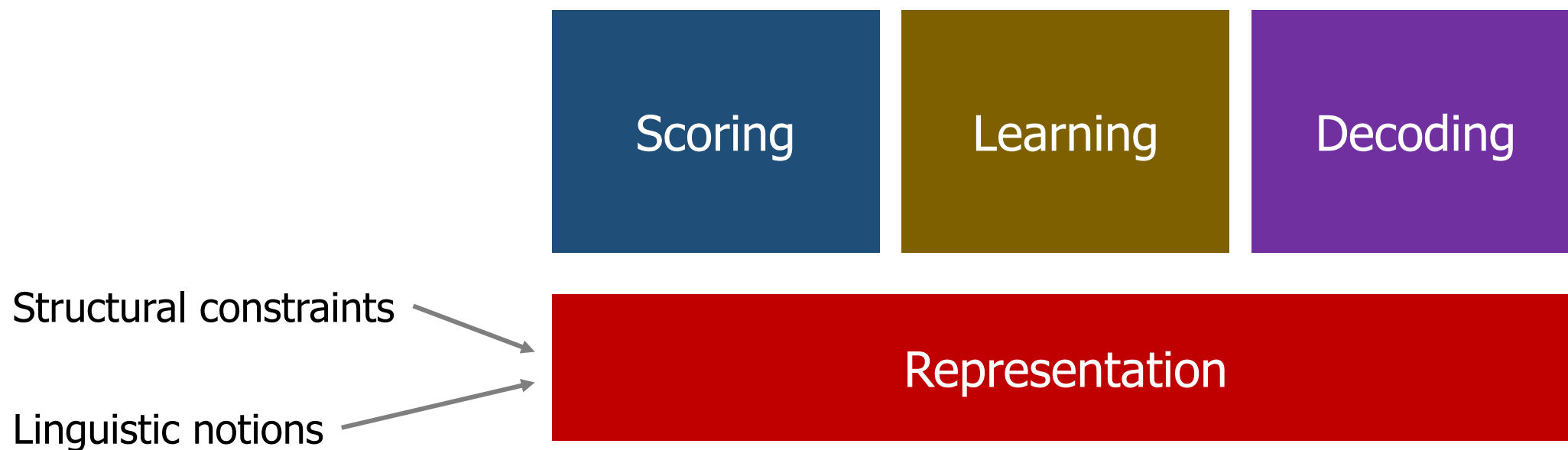
# This Dissertation

Scoring

Learning

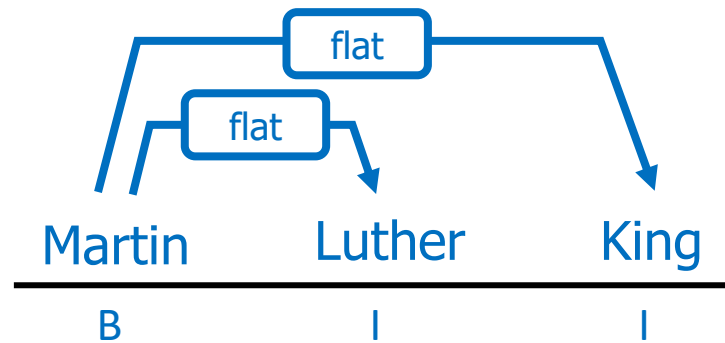
Decoding

# This Dissertation

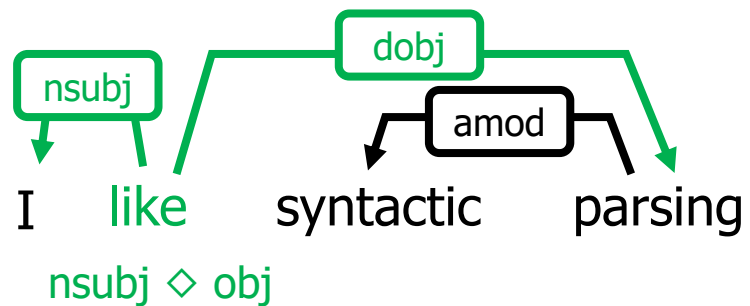


# Outline

## Augmenting Trees



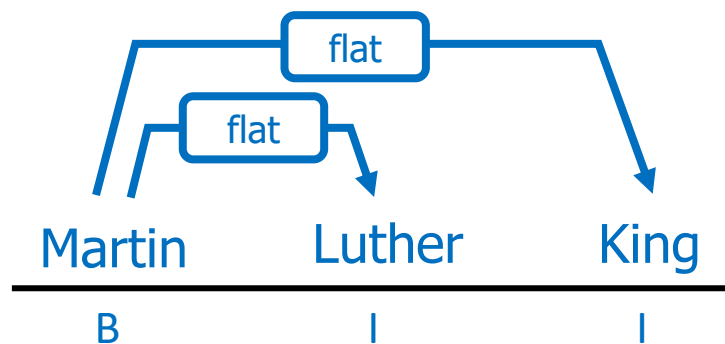
Shi and Lee (ACL, 2020)



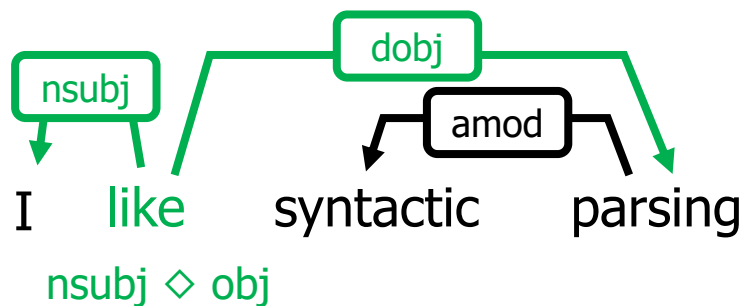
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# Outline

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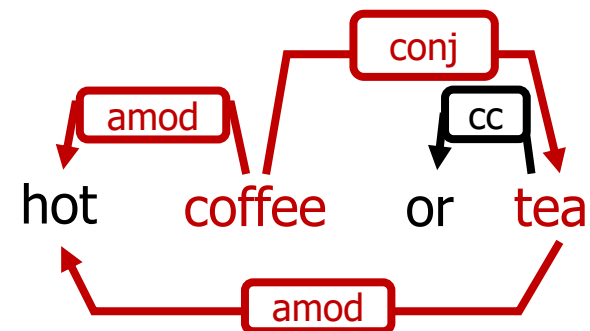


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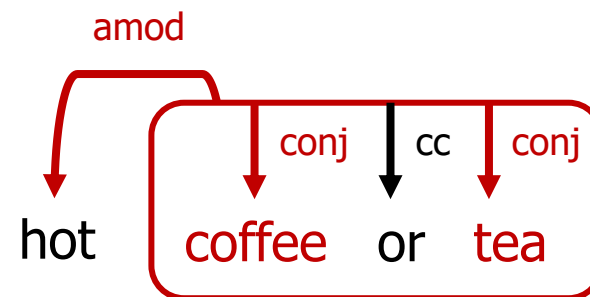


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## Beyond Trees



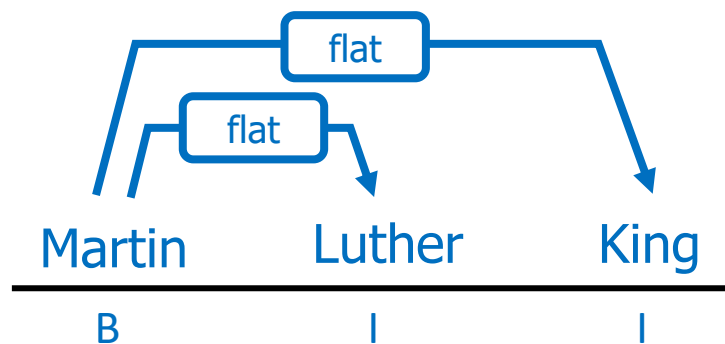
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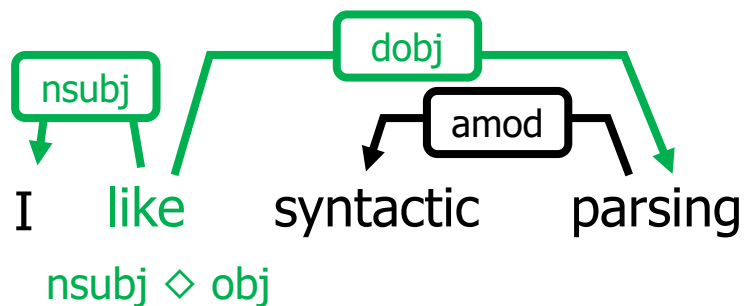
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# Outline

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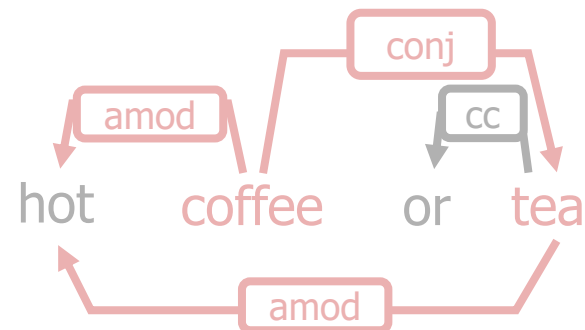


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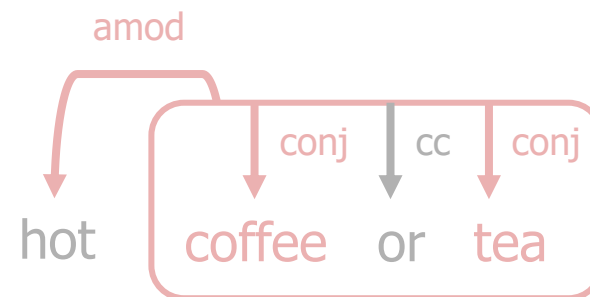


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## Beyond Trees



Shi and Lee (IWPT, 2021)



Shi and Lee (ACL, 2021)

# Headless Multi-Word Expressions (MWEs)

- They are frequent

- Including named entities

My bank is *Wells Fargo*.

ACL'21 starts on *August 1, 2021*.

- And beyond named entities

The candidates matched each other *insult for insult*.

(Jackendoff, 2008)

- They show up in different representations

- NER
- SRL
- Parsing
- ...

# Begin/Inside/Outside Tagging

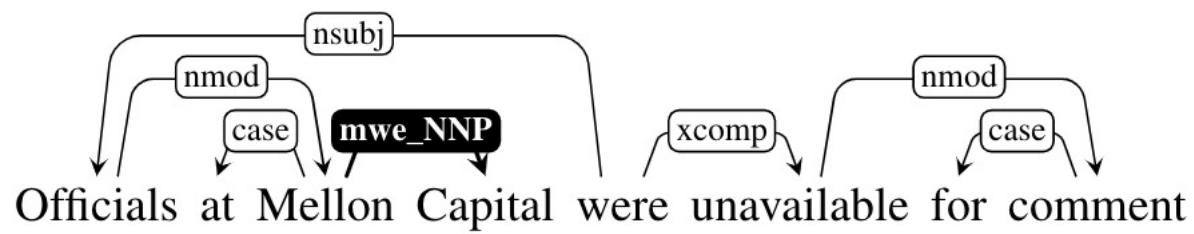
- BIO tagging is a common solution for span extraction, e.g., NER

A	monument	to	Martin	Luther	King
O	O	O	B	I	I

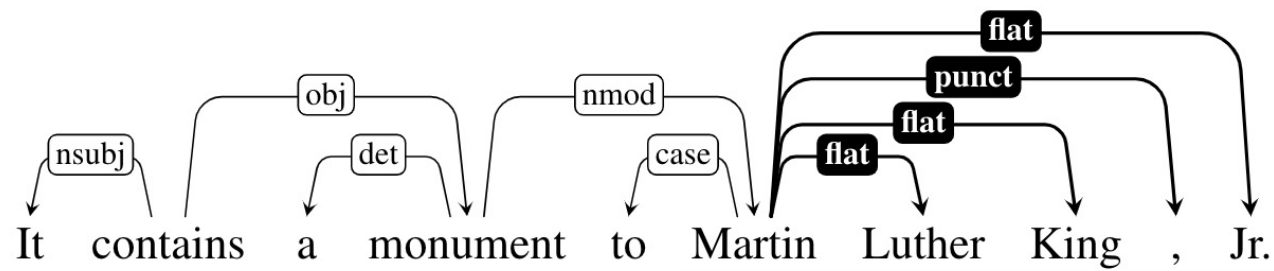
# Headless MWEs in Treebanks

- Special relations to denote headless MWE spans
- All tokens attached to the first token – “in principle arbitrary”

(Universal Dependencies annotation guideline)



(The MWE-Aware English Dependency Corpus)



(Universal Dependencies)



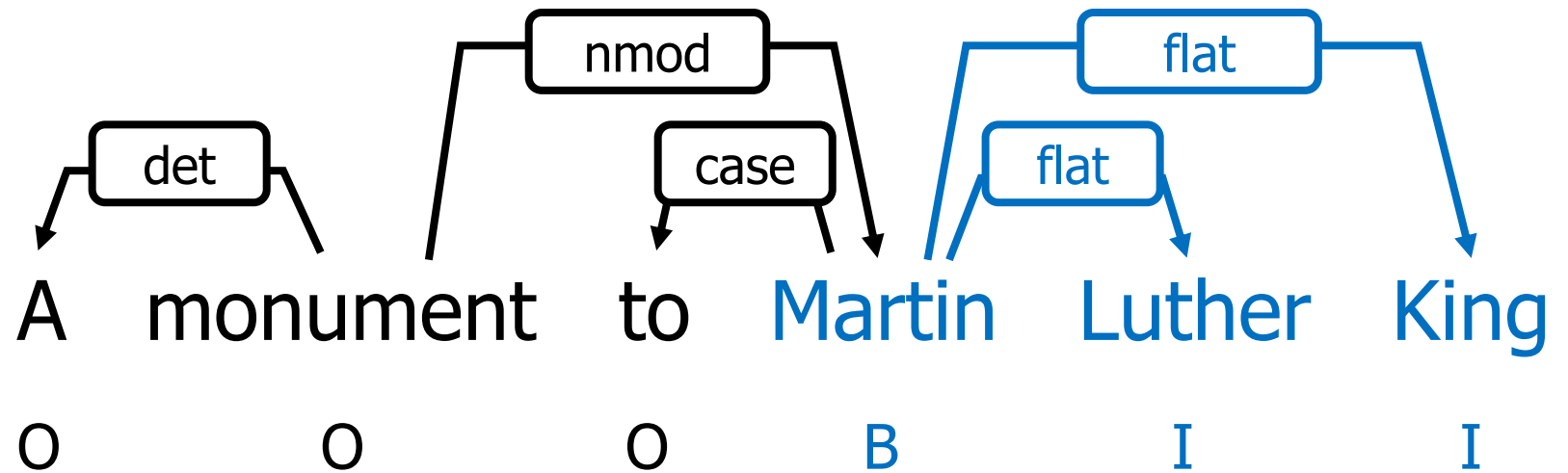
# Main Idea

Parsing View

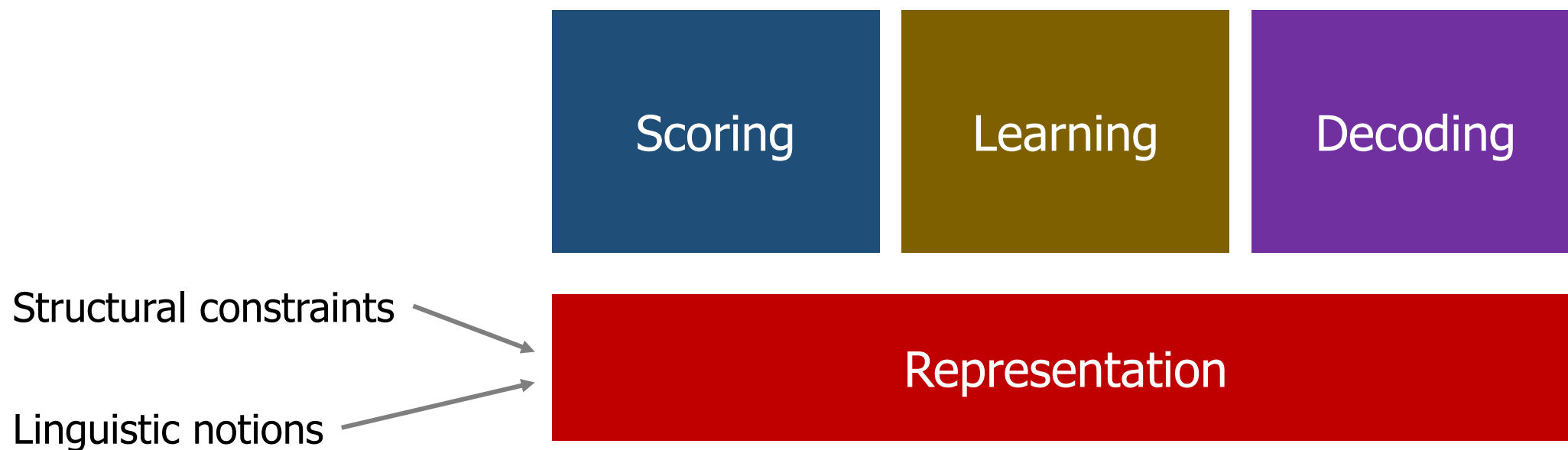


Consistency

Tagging View



# This Dissertation



# Scoring

- Dozat and Manning (2017)'s state-of-the-art dependency parser
- + Tagging

$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z_x} \prod_{i=1}^n P(h_i|x_i)P(r_i|x_i, h_i)P(t_i|x_i)$$

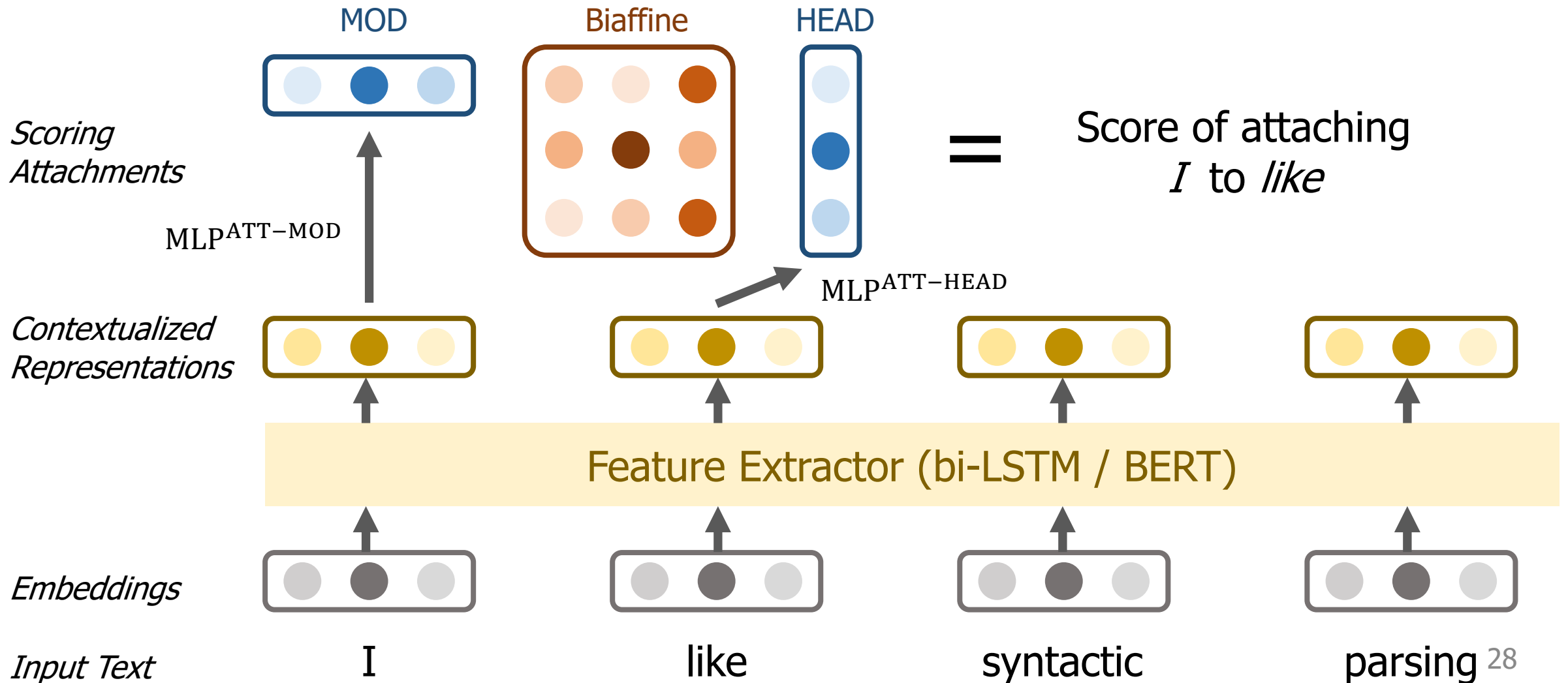
Attachment

Relation labeling

MWE BIO Tagging

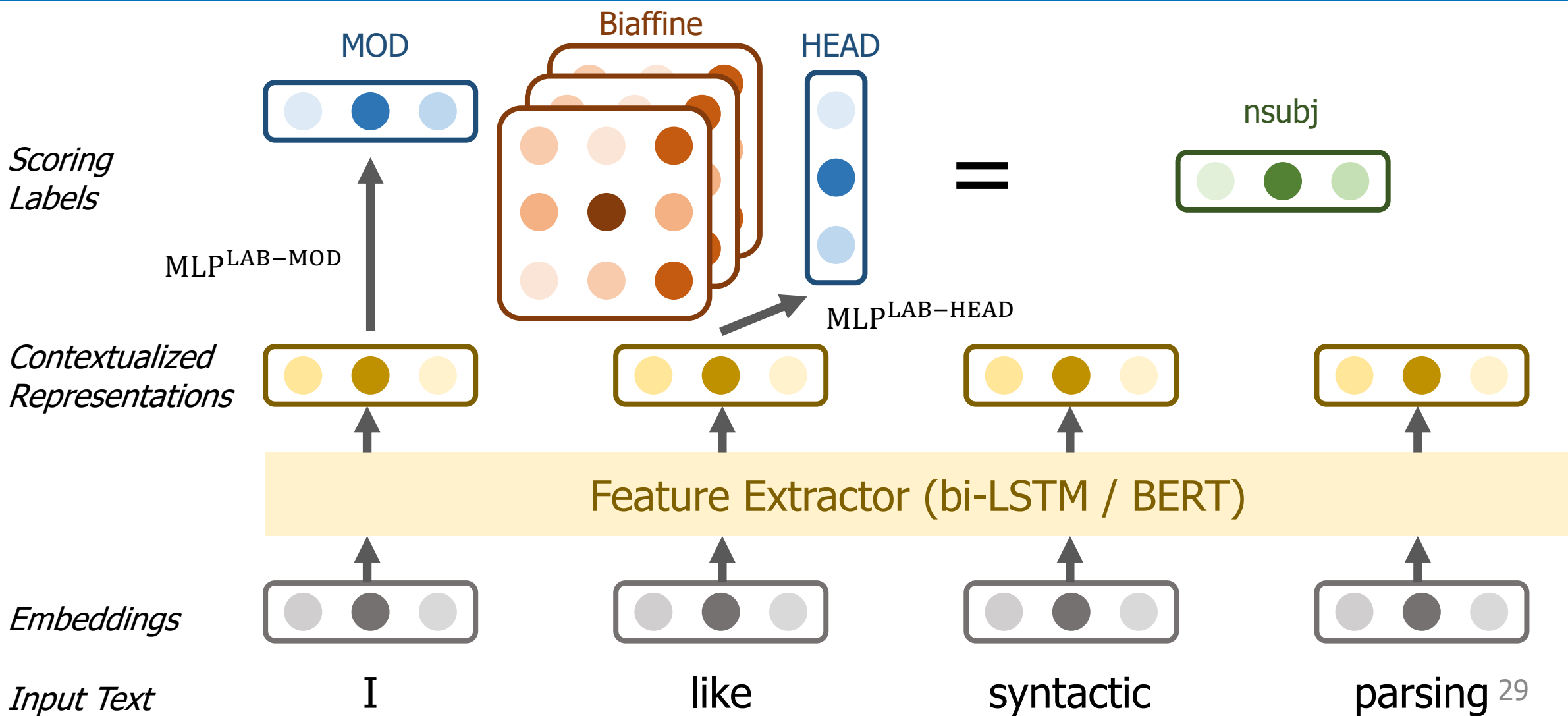
$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z_x} \prod_{i=1}^n P(h_i|x_i)P(r_i|x_i, h_i)P(t_i|x_i)$$

# Model: Attachment Scoring



# Model: Label Scoring

$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z_x} \prod_{i=1}^n P(h_i|x_i)P(r_i|x_i, h_i)P(t_i|x_i)$$



# Model: Tagging

$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z_x} \prod_{i=1}^n P(h_i|x_i)P(r_i|x_i, h_i)P(t_i|x_i)$$

*Scoring  
MWE Tags*

O

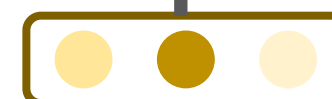
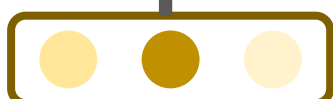
O

B

I



*Contextualized  
Representations*



Feature Extractor (bi-LSTM / BERT)

*Embeddings*



*Input Text*

Officials

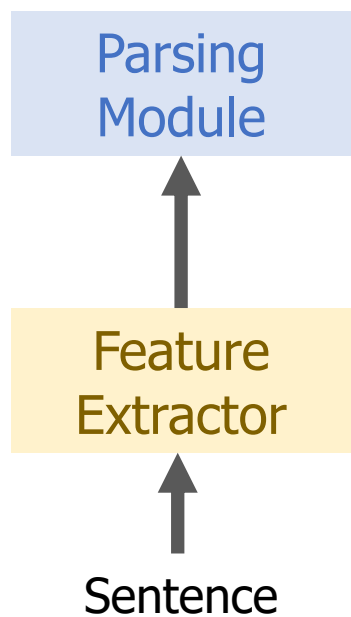
at

Mellon

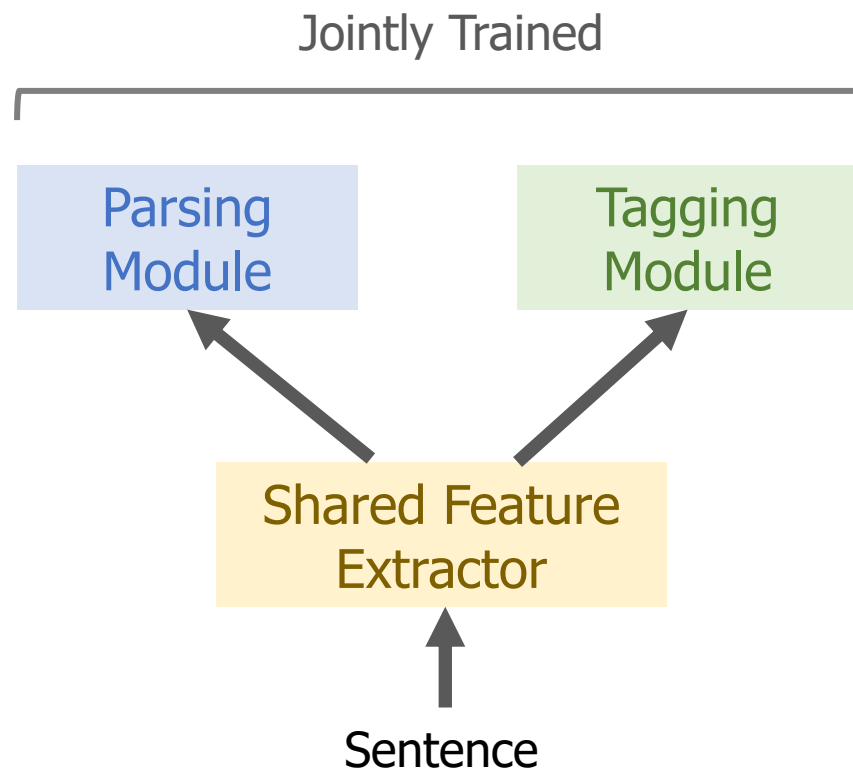
Capital <sup>30</sup>

# Learning and Inferencing

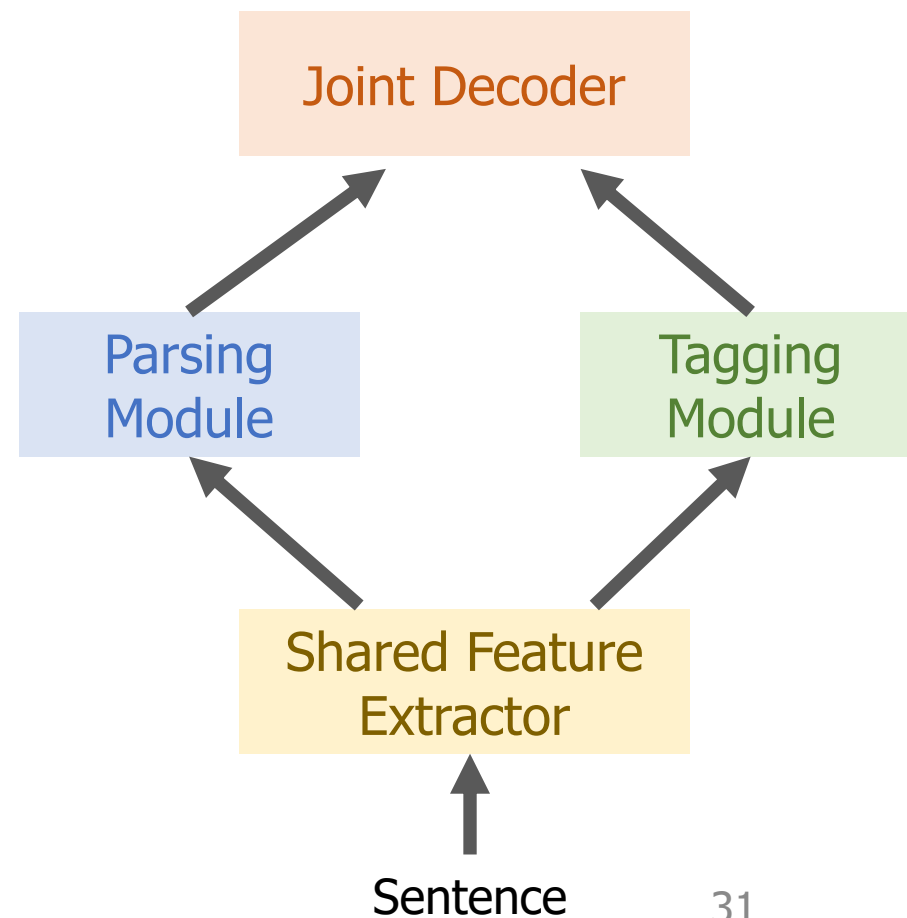
Baseline



Multi-task Learning (MTL)



Joint Decoding (Enforce Consistency)



# Joint Decoding

- Key idea: add a deduction rule (axiom) into Eisner's (1996) algorithm

Axioms:

$$\text{R-INIT: } \frac{}{\triangleleft_{i \ i} : \log P(t_i = O)} \quad \text{L-INIT: } \frac{}{\triangleleft_{i \ i} : 0}$$

$$\text{R-MWE: } \frac{}{\triangleleft_{i \ j} : \delta(i, j)},$$

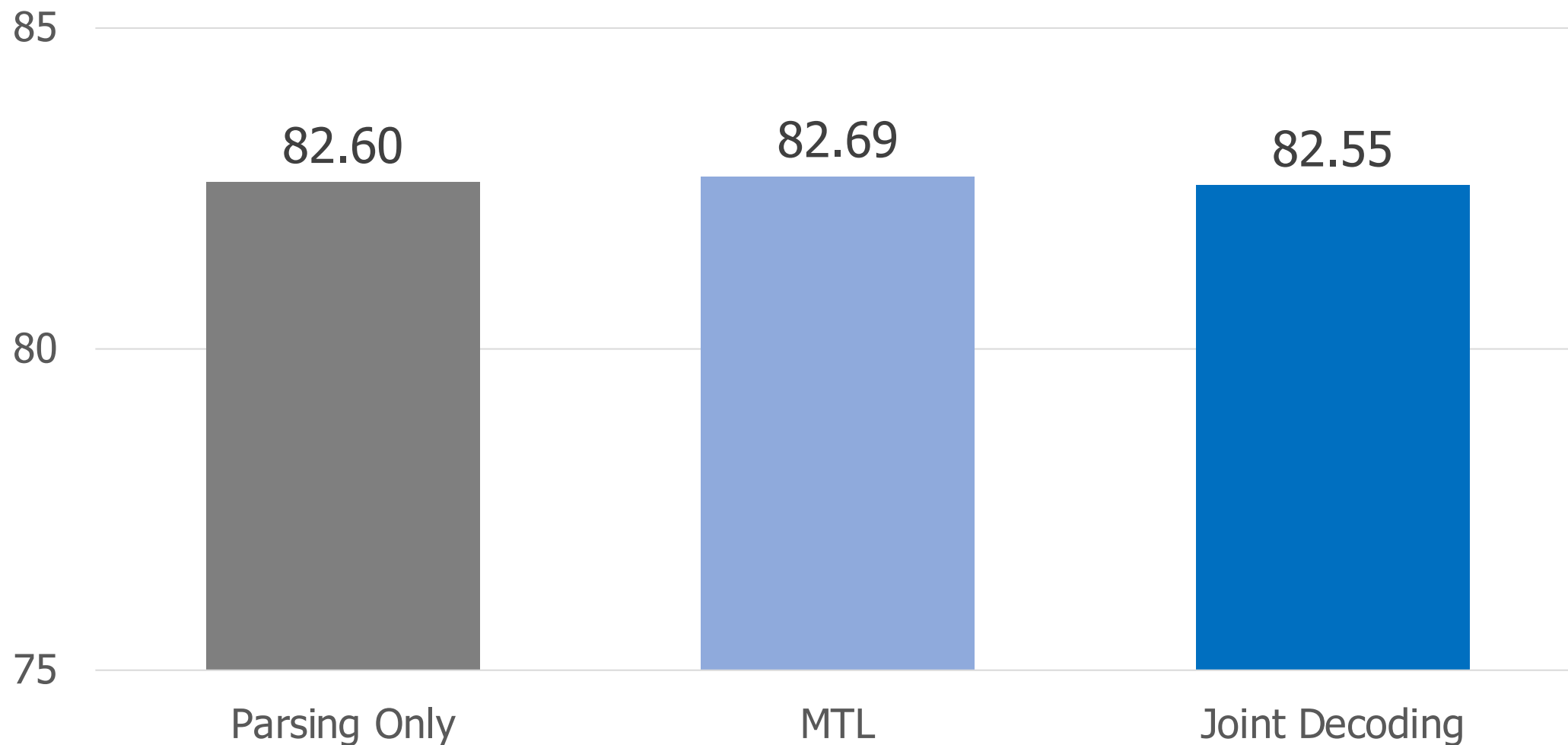
$$\text{where } \delta(i, j) = \log P(t_i = B) + \sum_{k=i+1}^j (\log P(t_k = I) + \log P(h_k = i))$$

Deduction Rules:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R-COMB: } \frac{\triangleleft_{i \ k} : s_1 \quad \triangleleft_{k \ j} : s_2}{\triangleleft_{i \ j} : s_1 + s_2} \quad \text{R-LINK: } \frac{\triangleleft_{i \ k} : s_1 \quad \triangleleft_{k+1 \ j} : s_2}{\triangleleft_{i \ j} : s_1 + s_2 + \log P(h_j = i)} \\ \text{L-COMB: } \frac{\triangleleft_{j \ k} : s_1 \quad \triangleleft_{k \ i} : s_2}{\triangleleft_{j \ i} : s_1 + s_2} \quad \text{L-LINK: } \frac{\triangleleft_{j \ k-1} : s_1 \quad \triangleleft_{k \ i} : s_2}{\triangleleft_{j \ i} : s_1 + s_2 + \log P(h_j = i)} \end{array}$$

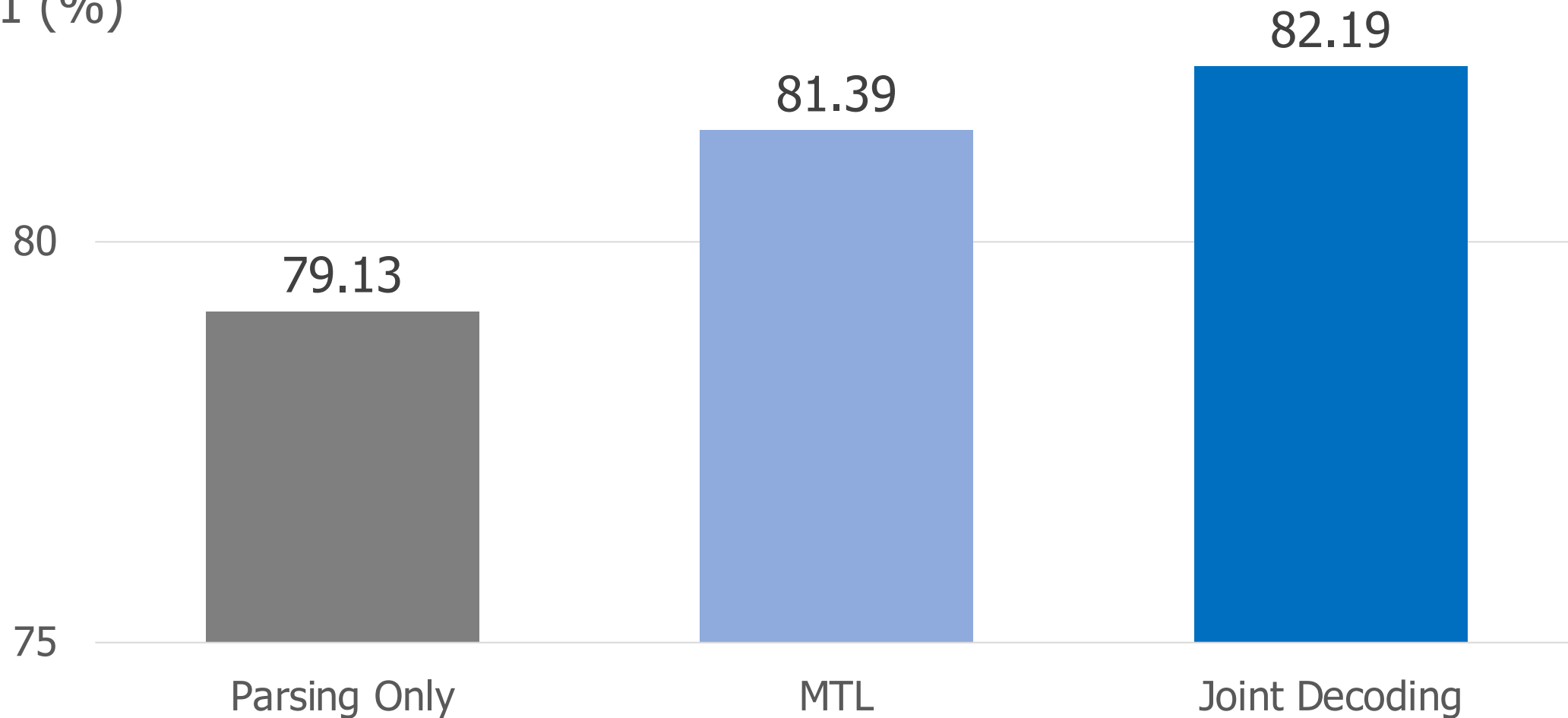


# Experiment Results – “Standard” Parsing Metrics



# Experiment Results – Headless MWE Identification

F1 (%)

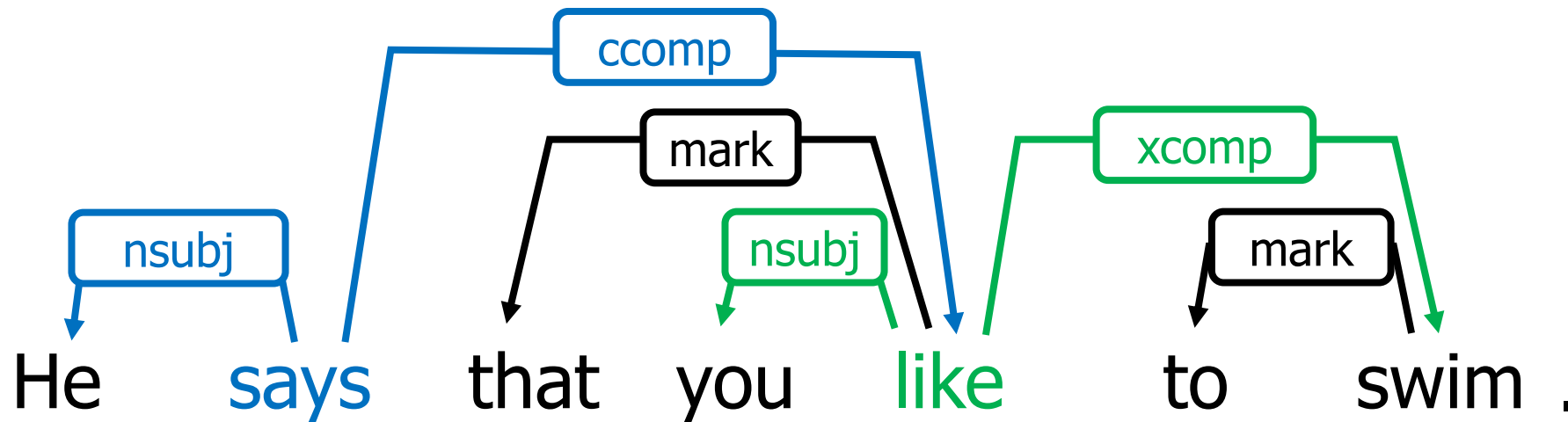


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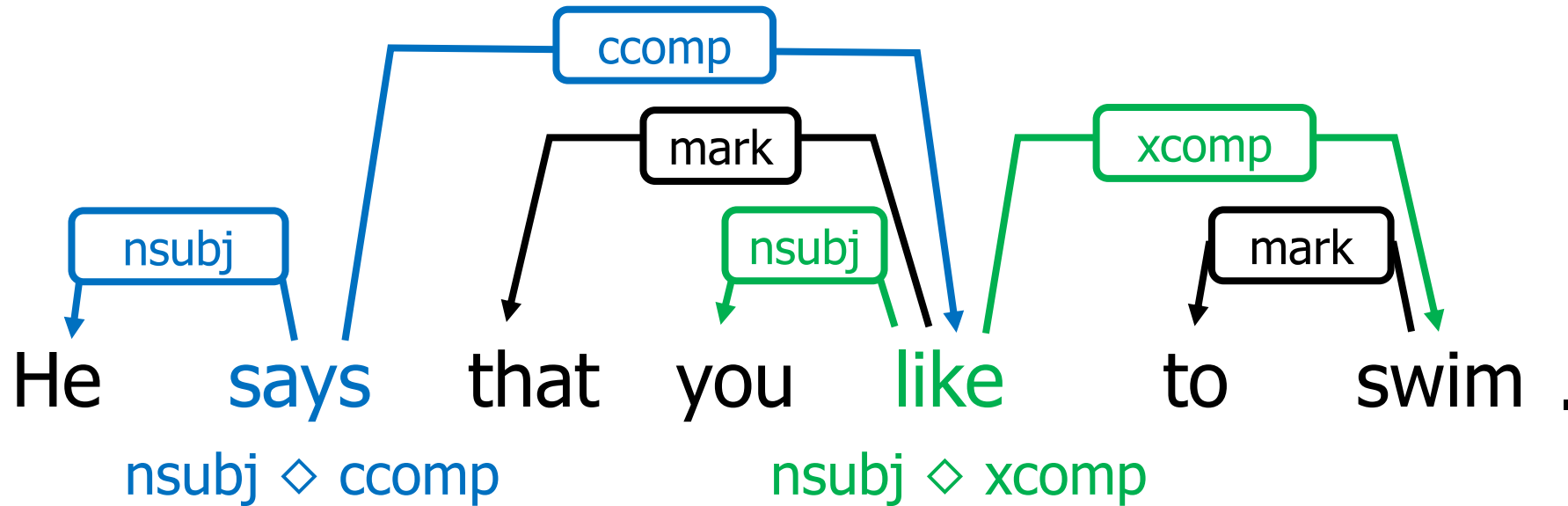
# Valency

- Valency: Type and number of dependents a word takes  
(Tesnière, 1959, *inter alia*)

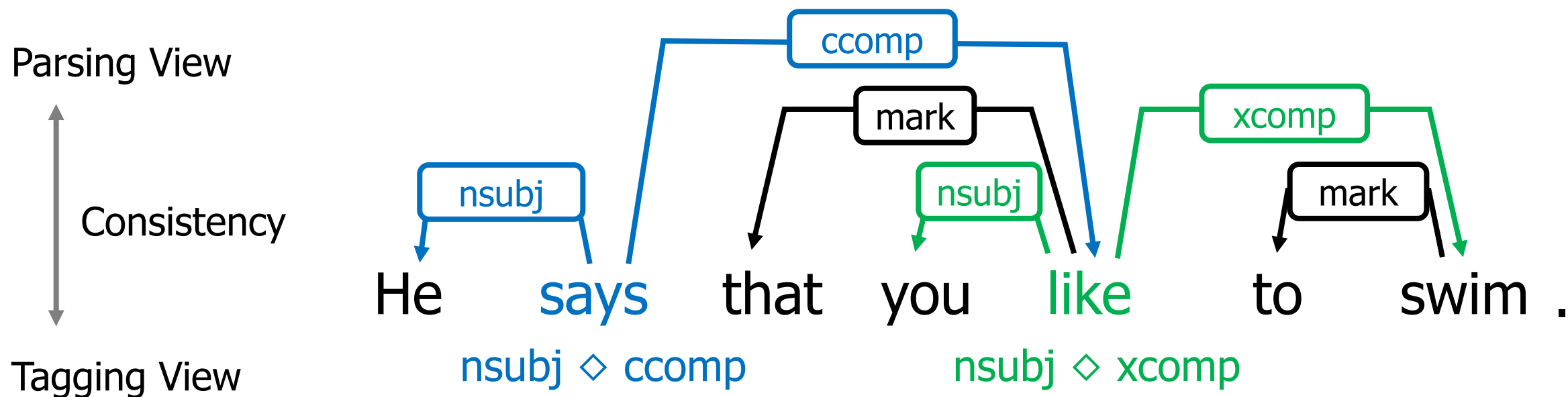


# An Empirical Definition of Valency Patterns

- Fix a set of syntactic relations  $R$ , e.g., core arguments
- Encode a token's linearly-ordered dependent relations within  $R$



# Main Idea to Incorporate Valency Patterns



# Scoring

- Dozat and Manning (2017)'s state-of-the-art dependency parser
- + Tagging/Supertagging

$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z_x} \prod_{i=1}^n P(h_i|x_i)P(r_i|x_i, h_i)P(t_i|x_i)$$

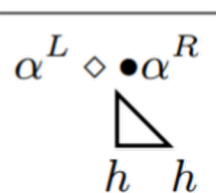
Attachment

Relation labeling

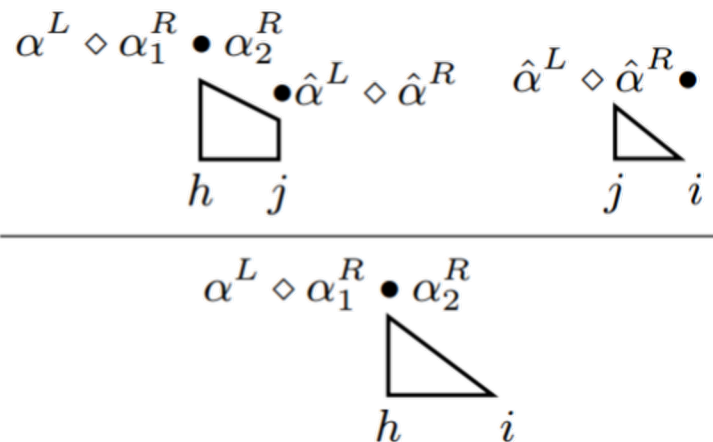
MWE/Valency Tagging

# Decoding with Head Automata (Eisner and Satta, 1999)

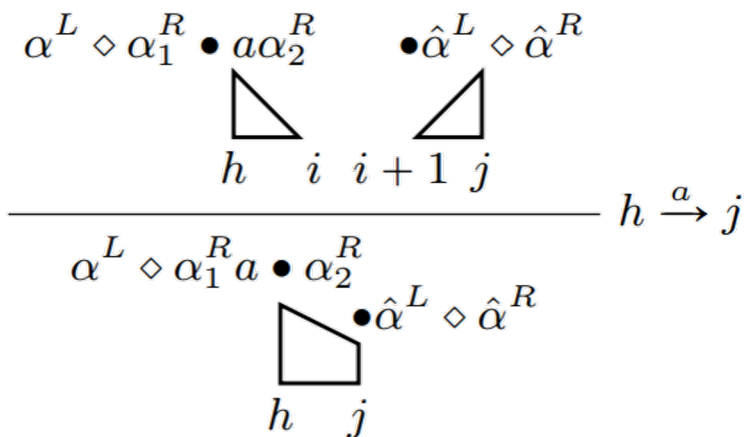
R-INIT:



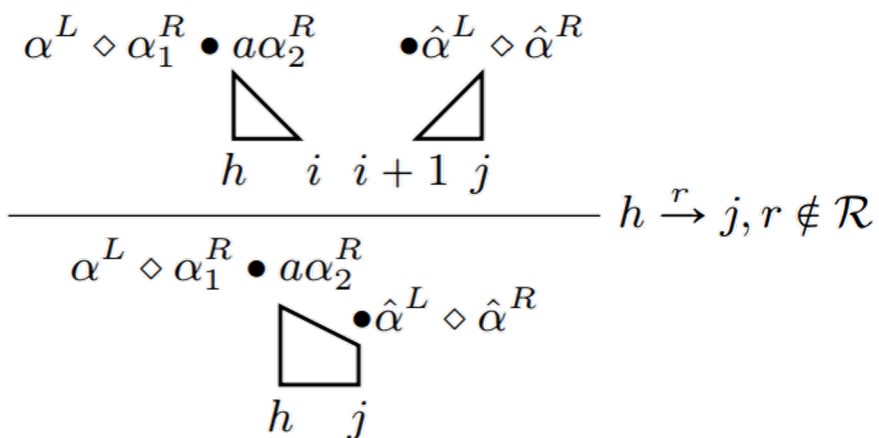
R-COMB:



R-LINK:

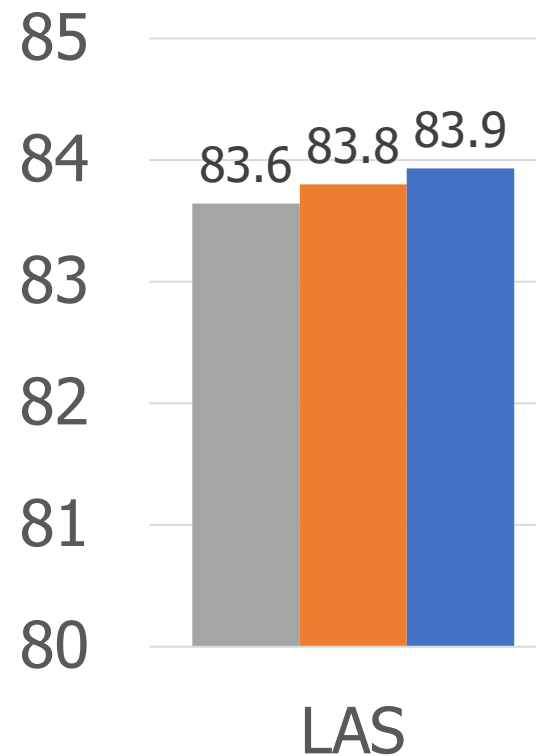


R-LINK:





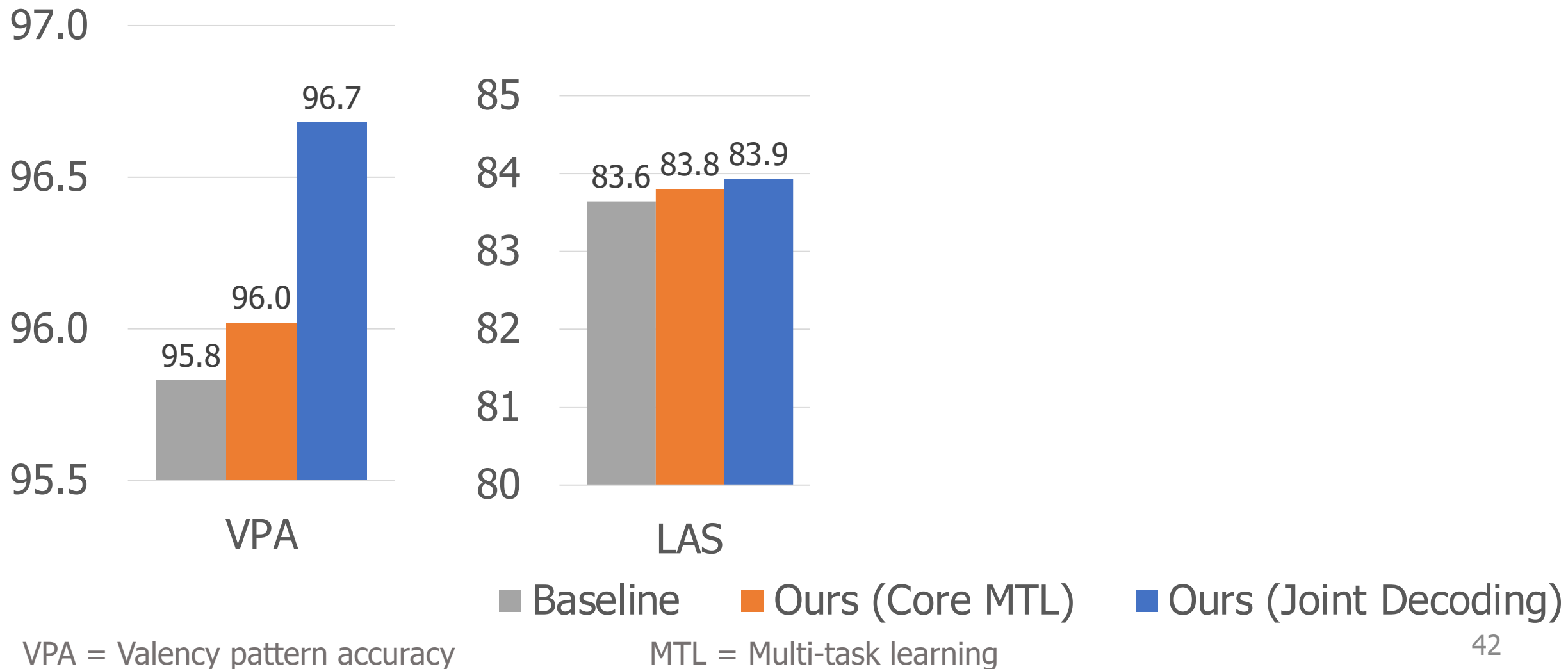
# Experiment Results – Valency Augmented Parsing



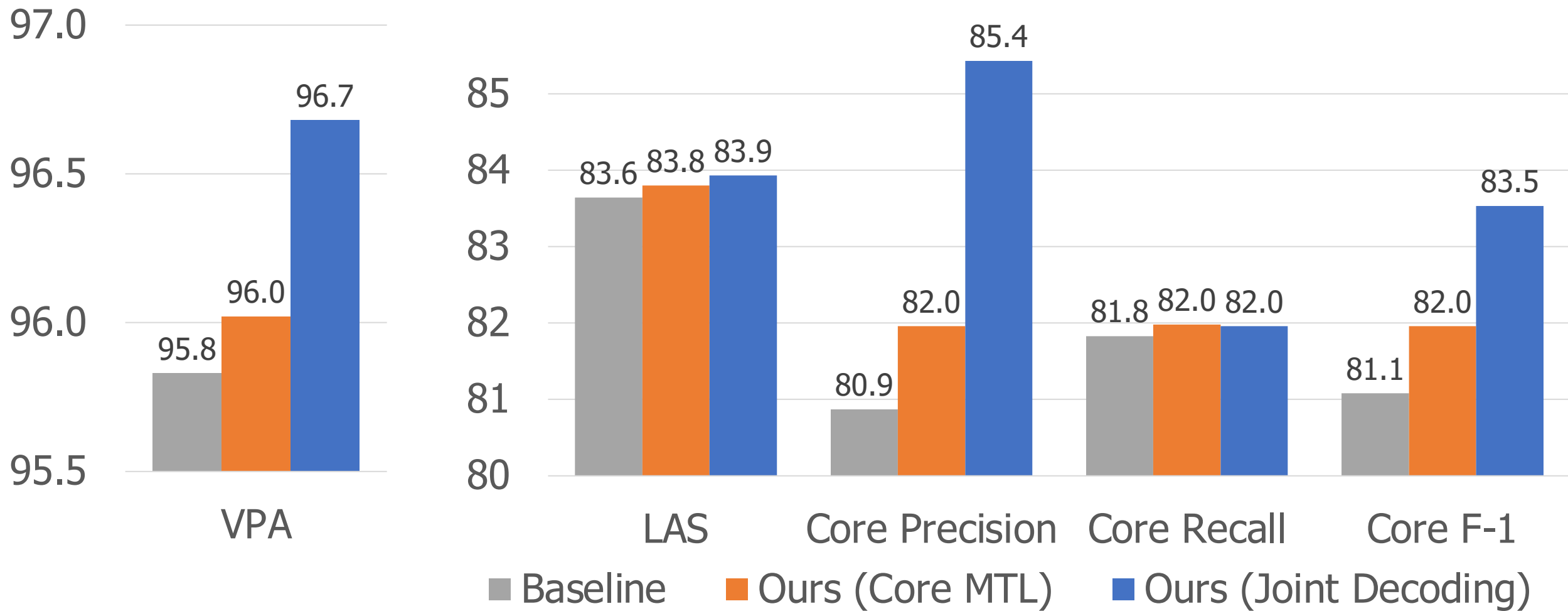
■ Baseline    ■ Ours (Core MTL)    ■ Ours (Joint Decoding)

MTL = Multi-task learning

# Experiment Results – Valency Augmented Parsing



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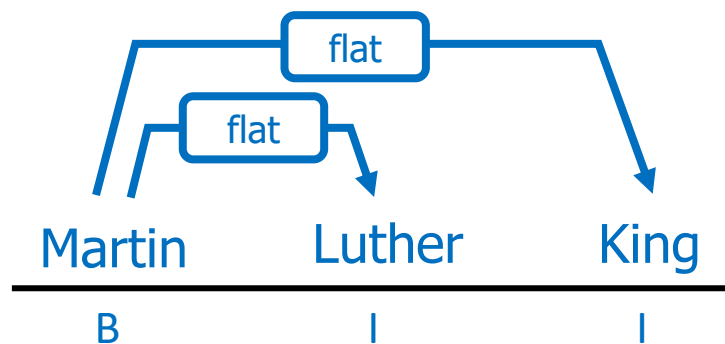


VPA = Valency pattern accuracy

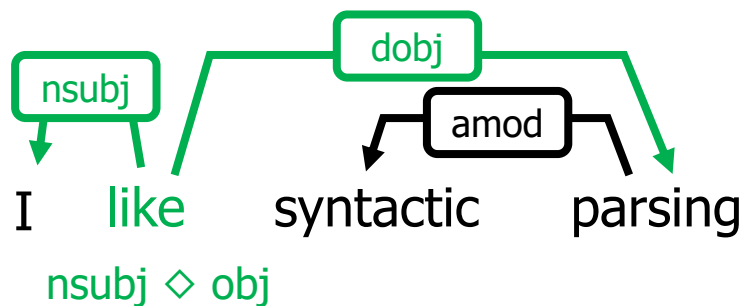
MTL = Multi-task learning

# Outline

## Augmenting Trees

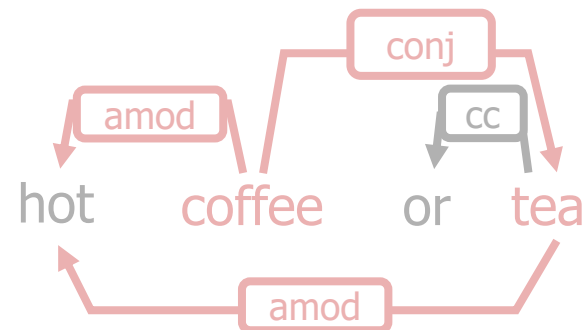


Shi and Lee (ACL, 2020)

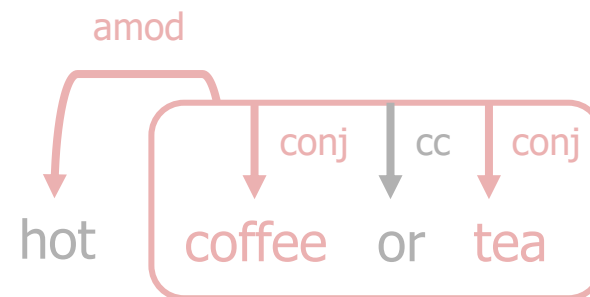


Shi and Lee (EMNLP, 2018)

## Beyond Trees



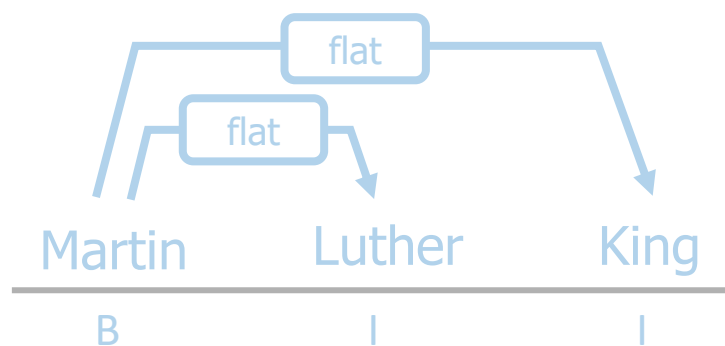
Shi and Lee (IWPT, 2021)



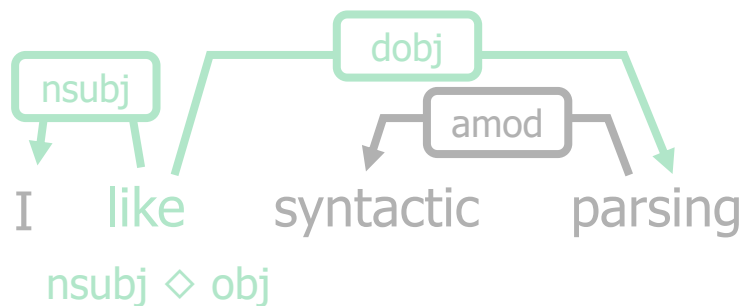
Shi and Lee (ACL, 2021)

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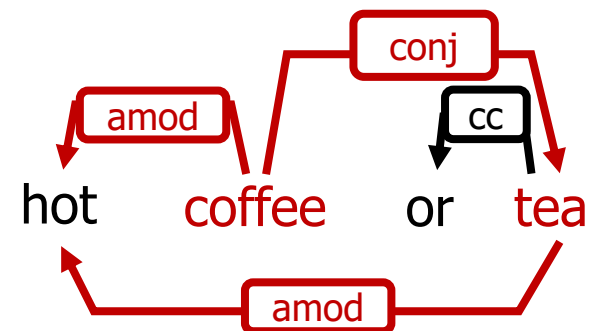


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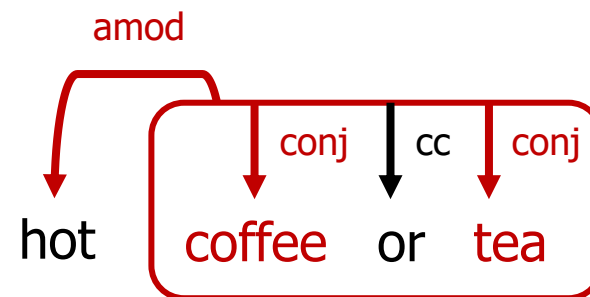


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## Beyond Trees

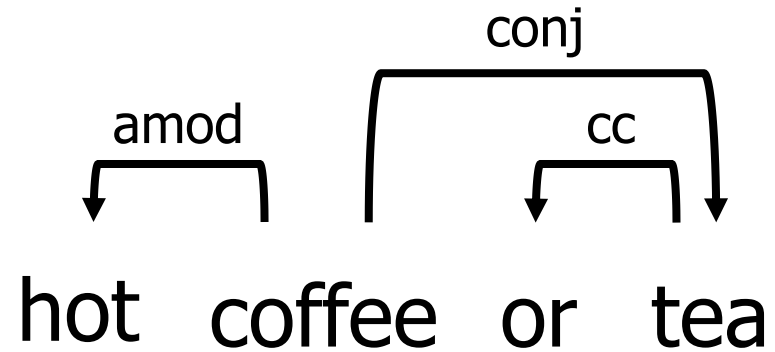


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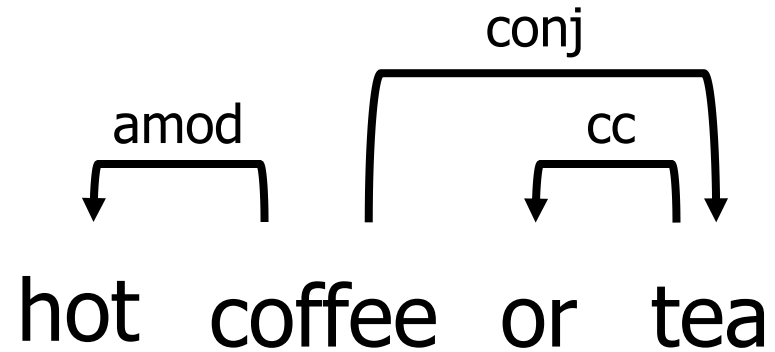


Shi and Lee (ACL, 2021)

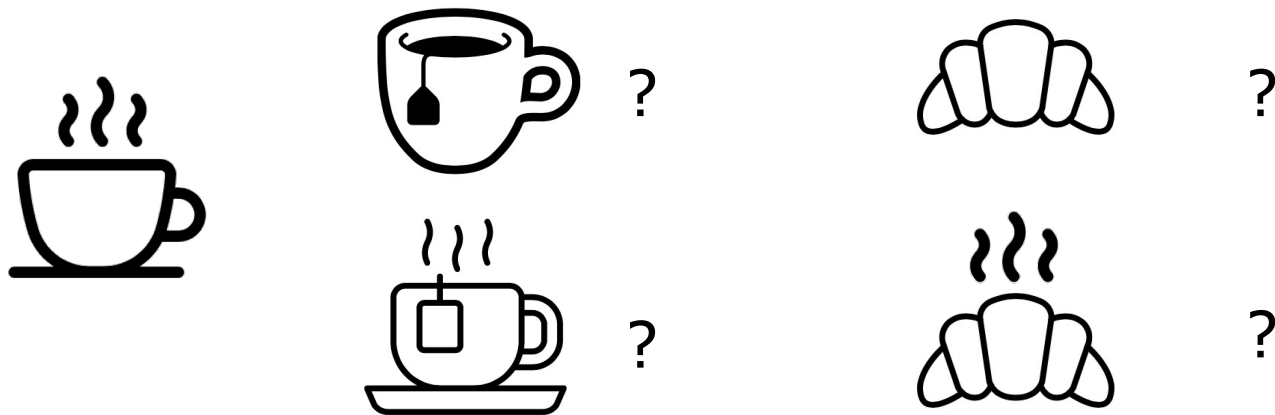
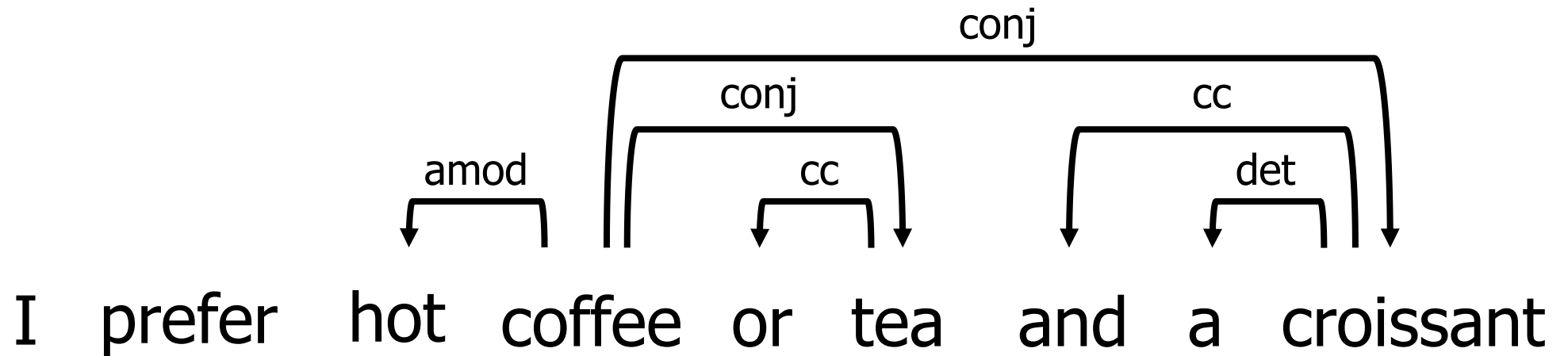
# Coordination in Dependency Structures



# Coordination in Dependency Structures

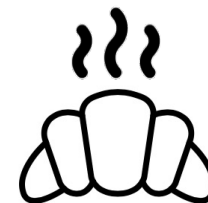
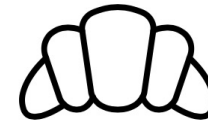
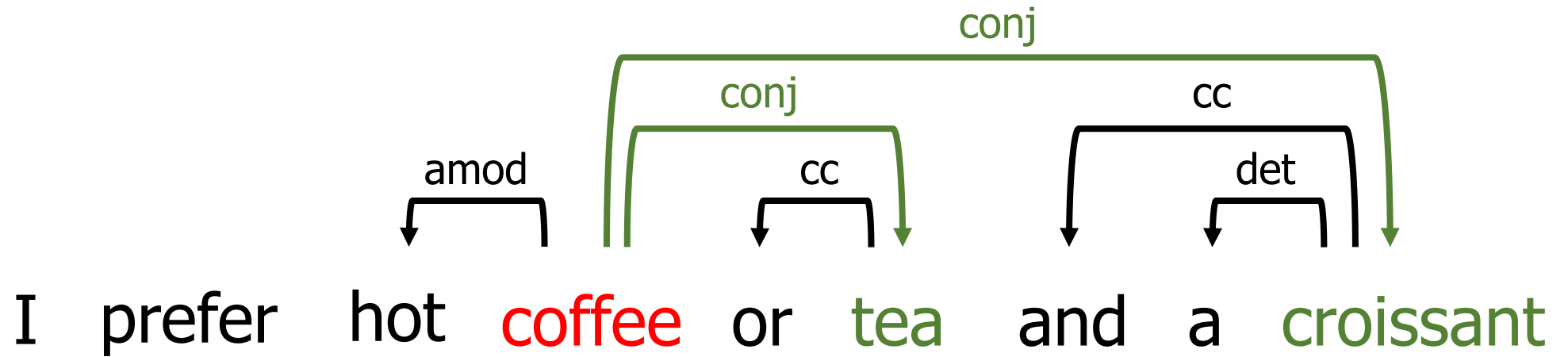


# Coordination in Dependency Structures





# Coordination in Dependency Structures



?

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?

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# Coordination is Difficult to Represent

- Symmetry among conjuncts

## Coordination Structures in Dependency Treebanks

**Martin Popel, David Mareček, Jan Štěpánek, Daniel Zeman, Zdeněk Žabokrtský**

Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics (ÚFAL)

Malostranské náměstí 25, CZ-11800 Praha, Czechia

*Proceedings of the 51st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 517–527, Sofia, Bulgaria, August 4–9 2013. ©2013 Association for Computational Linguistics

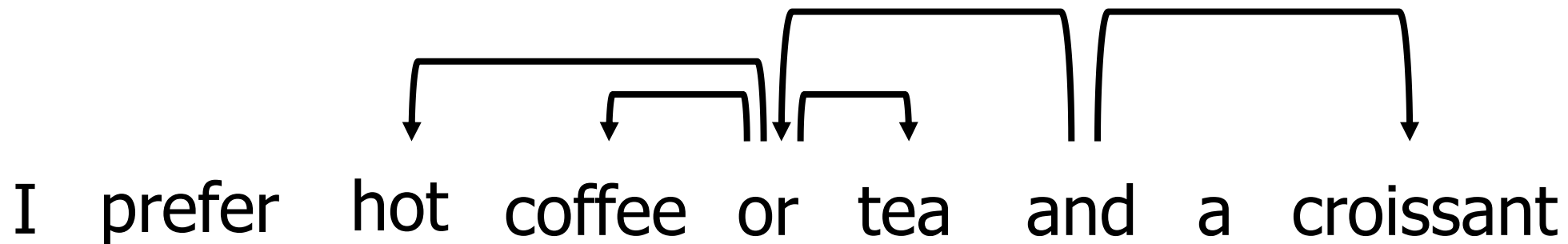
In both cases, a number of decisions have to be made during the construction or conversion of a dependency treebank. The traditional notion of dependency does not always provide unambiguous solutions, e.g. when it comes to attaching functional words. Worse, dependency representation is at a loss when it comes to representing paratactic linguistic phenomena such as coordination, whose nature is symmetric (two or more conjuncts play the same role), as opposed to the head-modifier asymmetry of dependencies.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>We use the term *modifier* (or *child*) for all types of dependent nodes including *arguments*.

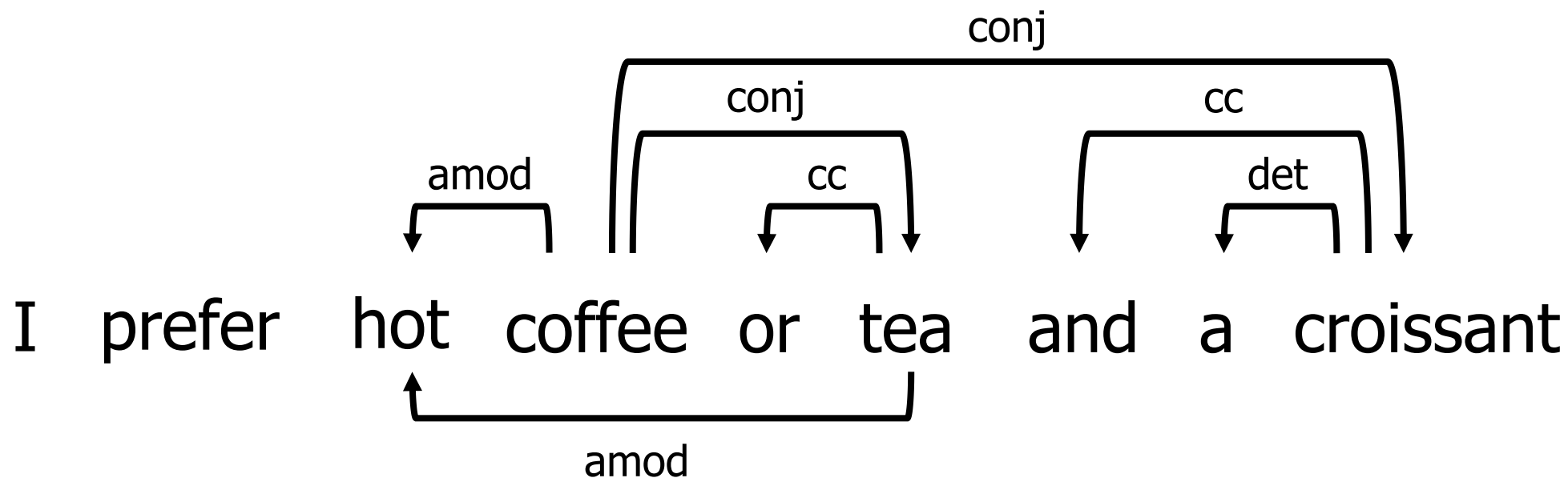
# Dependency-based Solutions

- Prague-style dependencies with coordinators as subtree roots  
(Hajič et al., 2001, 2006, 2020)



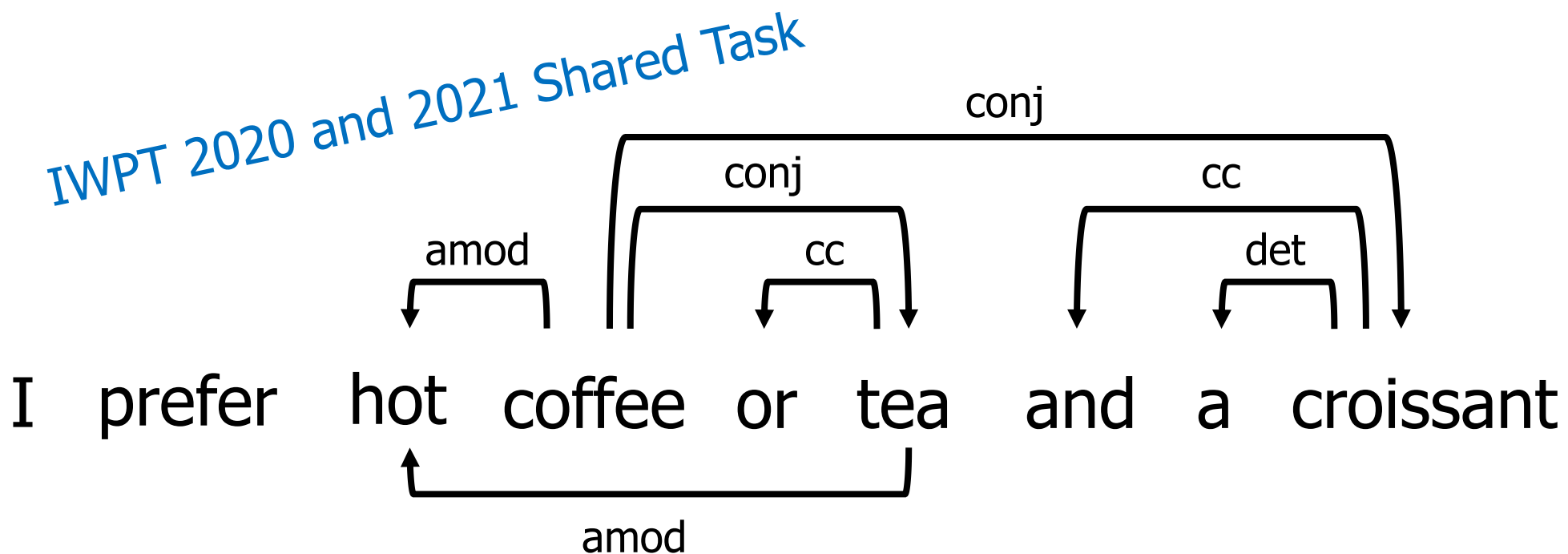
# Dependency-based Solutions

- Enhanced UD Graphs (Schuster and Manning, 2016; Nivre et al., 2018; Bouma et al., 2020)



# Dependency-based Solutions

- Enhanced UD Graphs (Schuster and Manning, 2016; Nivre et al., 2018; Bouma et al., 2020)

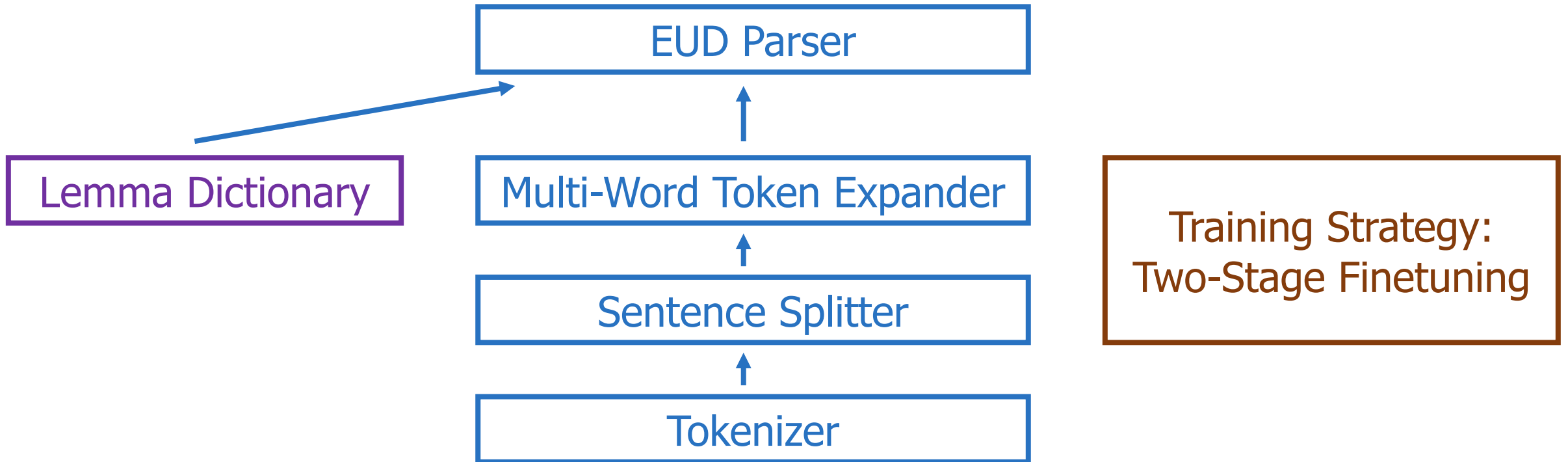


# IWPT 2021 Shared Task Official Evaluation

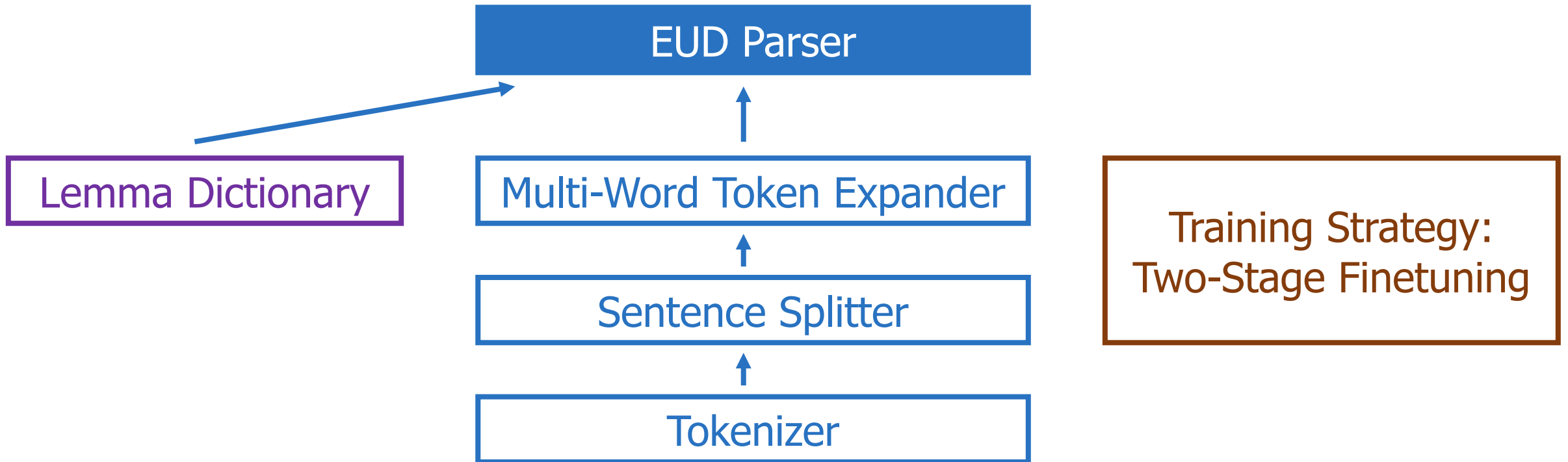
			<b>Language</b>	<b>ELAS</b>	
→	1. TGIF	89.24	Arabic	81.23	} Best ELAS on 16/17 languages
	2. SHANGAITECH	87.07	Bulgarian	93.63	
	3. ROBERTNLP	86.97	Czech	92.24	
	4. COMBO	83.79	Dutch	91.78	
	5. UNIPI	83.64	English	88.19	
	6. DCU EPFL	83.57	Estonian	88.38	
	7. GREW	81.58	Finnish	91.75	
	8. FASTPARSE	65.81	French	91.63	
	9. NUIG	30.03	Italian	93.31	
			Latvian	90.23	
			Lithuanian	86.06	
			Polish	91.46	
			Russian	94.01	
			Slovak	94.96	
			Swedish	89.90	
			Tamil	65.58	
			Ukrainian	92.78	
			<b>Average</b>	<b>89.24</b>	

2.17 ELAS

# System Overview



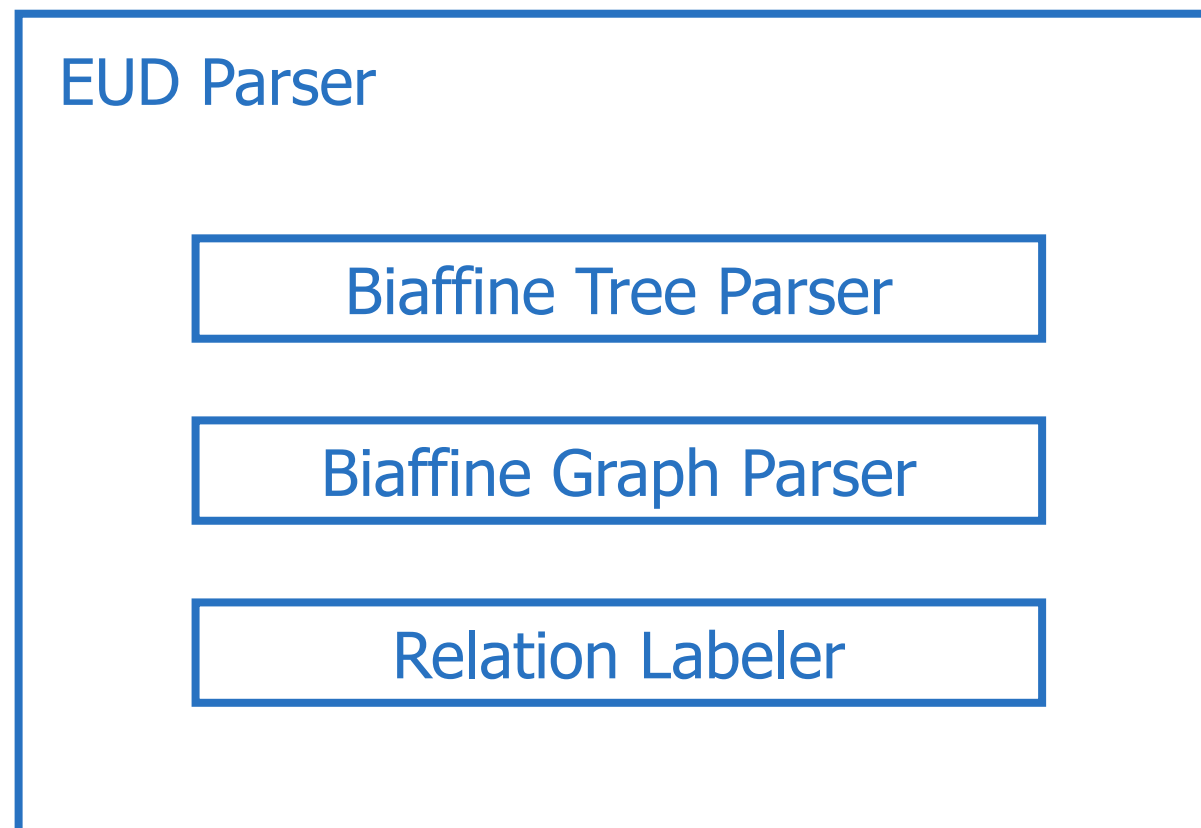
# System Overview





# TGIF: Tree-Graph Integrated-Format Parser

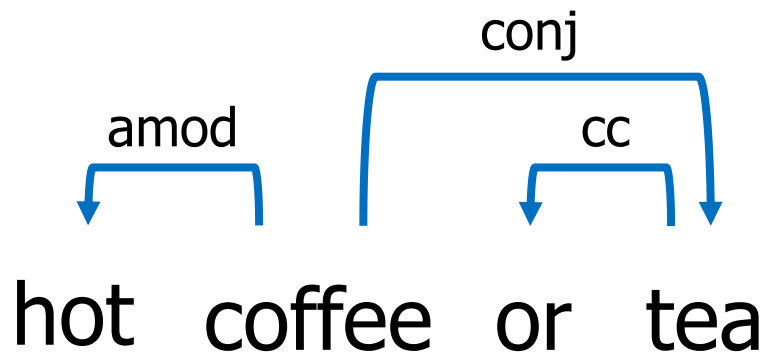
- Inspired by He and Choi (IWPT Shared Task, 2020)



# TGIF: Tree-Graph Integrated-Format Parser

- Every connected graph must have a spanning tree

*Basic UD*



*Enhanced UD*



—> Tree parser

- -> Graph parser

# EUD Parsing Results

- Overall, +0.10% ELAS with tree-graph integration method
- Improvement on 12/17 languages

Bulgarian, Czech, English, Finnish,  
French, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish,  
Russian, Slovak, Swedish, Tamil

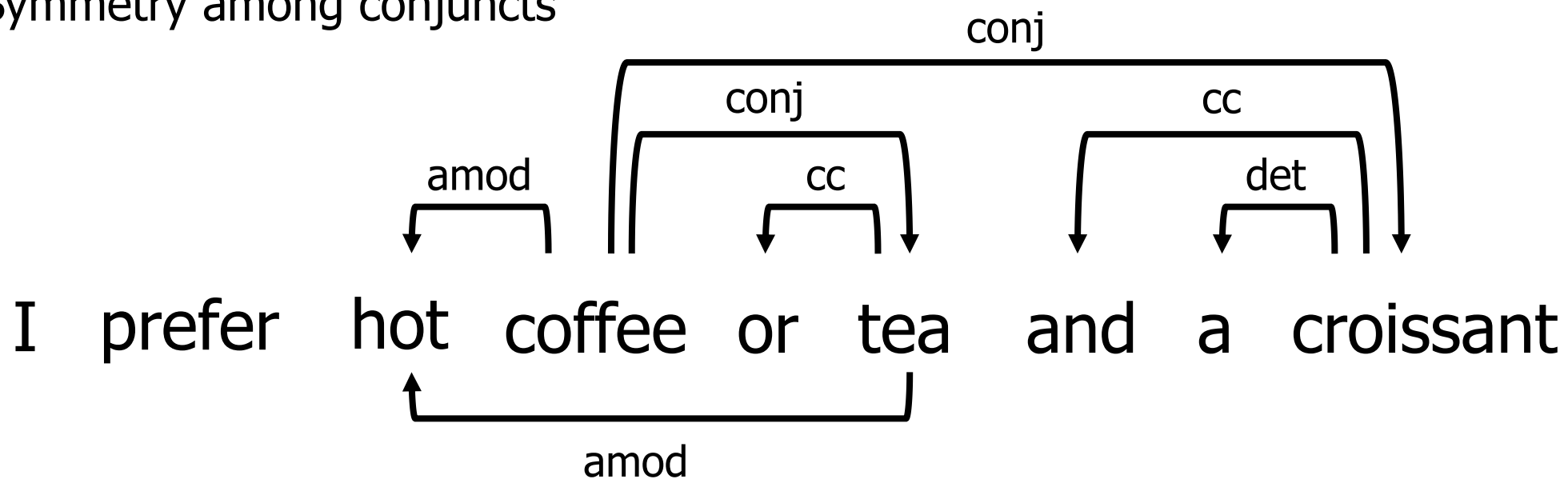
Tree-Graph integrated method wins

Arabic, Dutch,  
Estonian, Latvian,  
Ukrainian

Graph-only method wins

# EUD Graphs

- ✓ Modifier/argument sharing
- ✓ Other phenomena (e.g., relative clauses)
- ✗ Nested coordination
- ✗ Symmetry among conjuncts



# Looking for Other Solutions ...

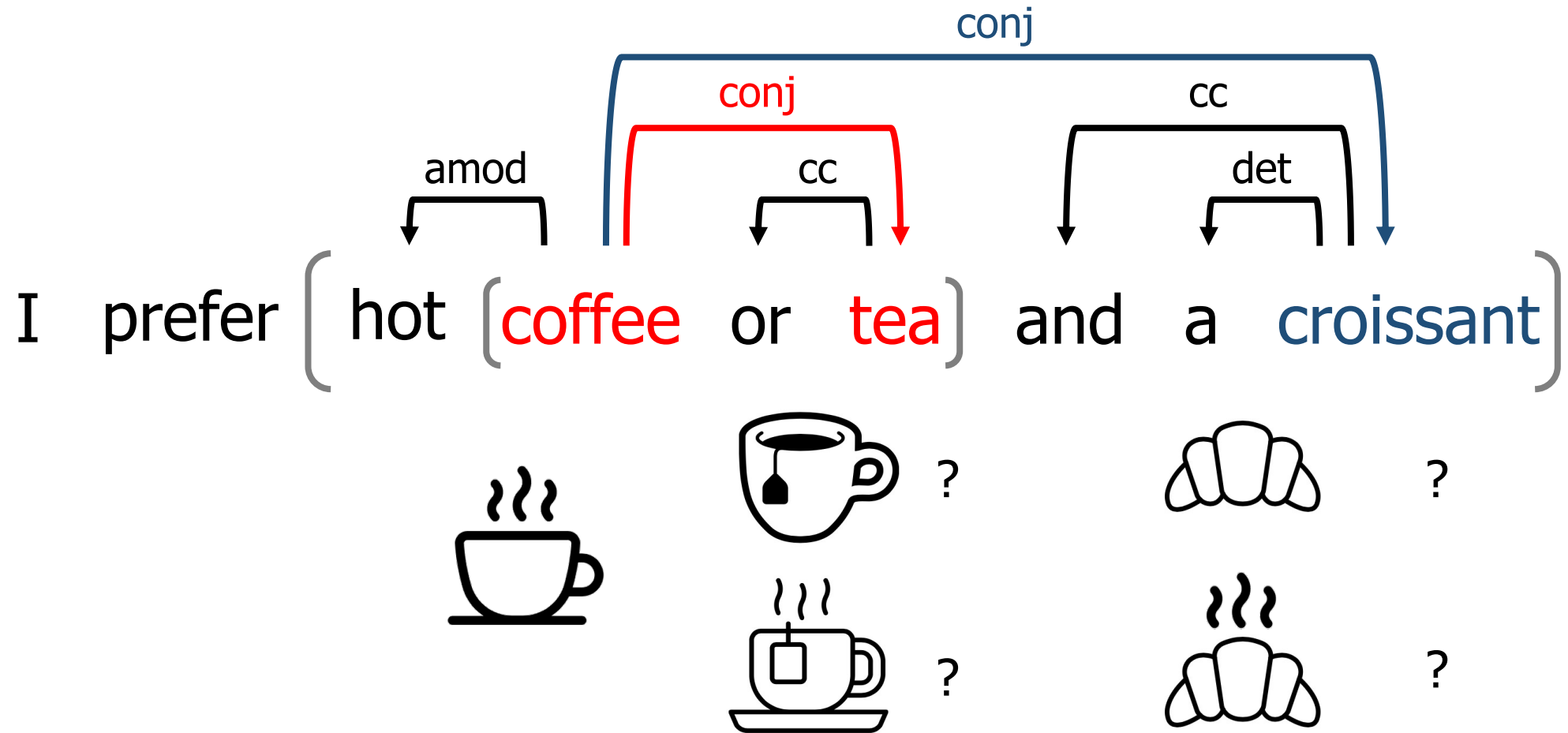
## **Unit Coordination and Gapping in Dependency Theory**

Vincenzo Lombardo and Leonardo Lesmo  
Dipartimento di Informatica and Centro di Scienza Cognitiva  
Universita' di Torino  
c.so Svizzera 185 - 10149 Torino - Italy

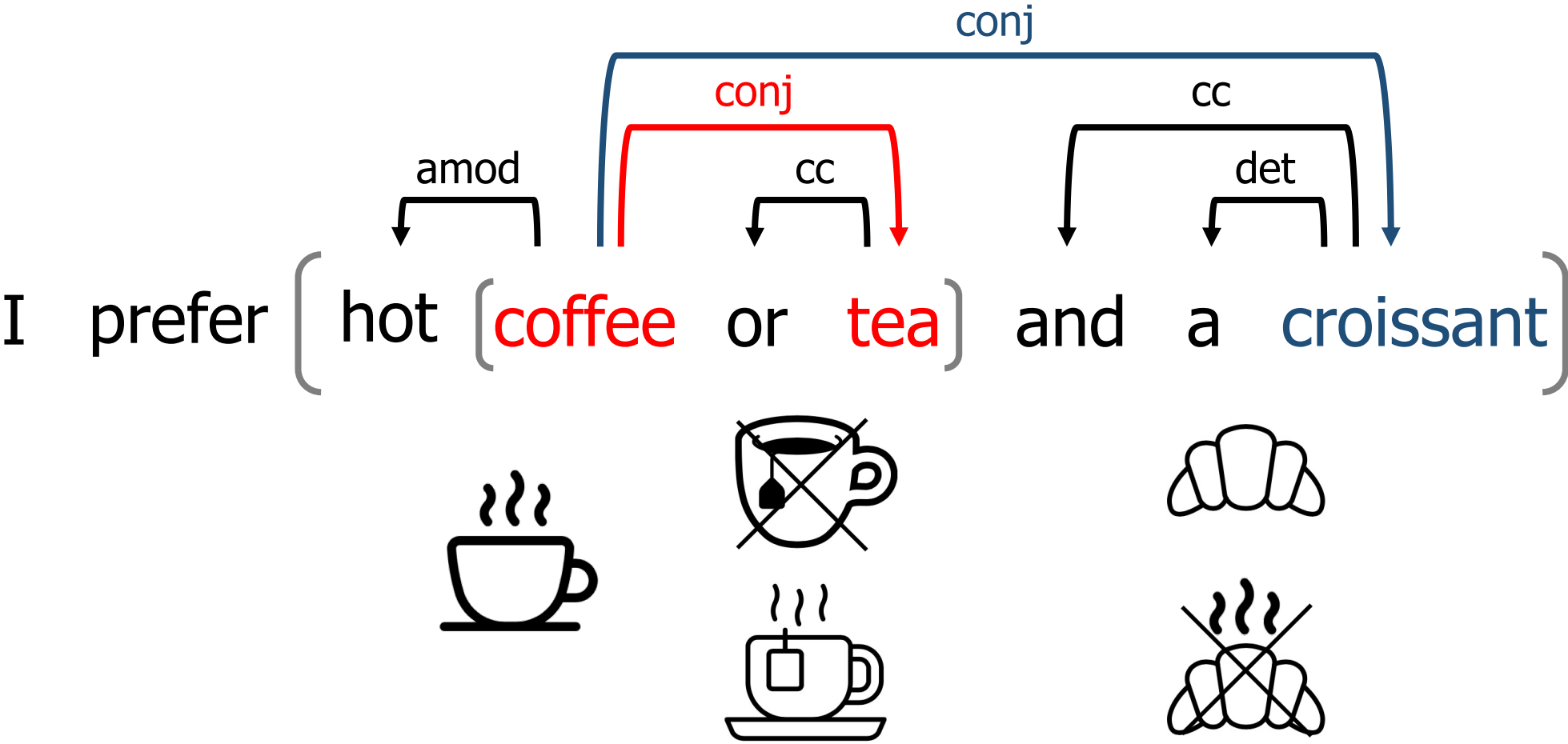
*Processing of Dependency-Based Grammars  
(Workshop, 1998)*

Dependency paradigms exhibit obvious difficulties with coordination because, differently from most linguistic structures, it is not possible to characterize the coordination construct with a general schema involving a head and some modifiers of it. The conjunction itself, has distributional properties that have nothing to do with the whole coordination. Hudson (1990, following Tesnière 1959) gives up the idea of providing a dependency structure for the coordination, and characterizes conjuncts as word strings. Conjuncts are internally organized as (possibly disconnected) dependency structures and each conjunct root is dependency related to some element of the sentence which is external to the coordination.

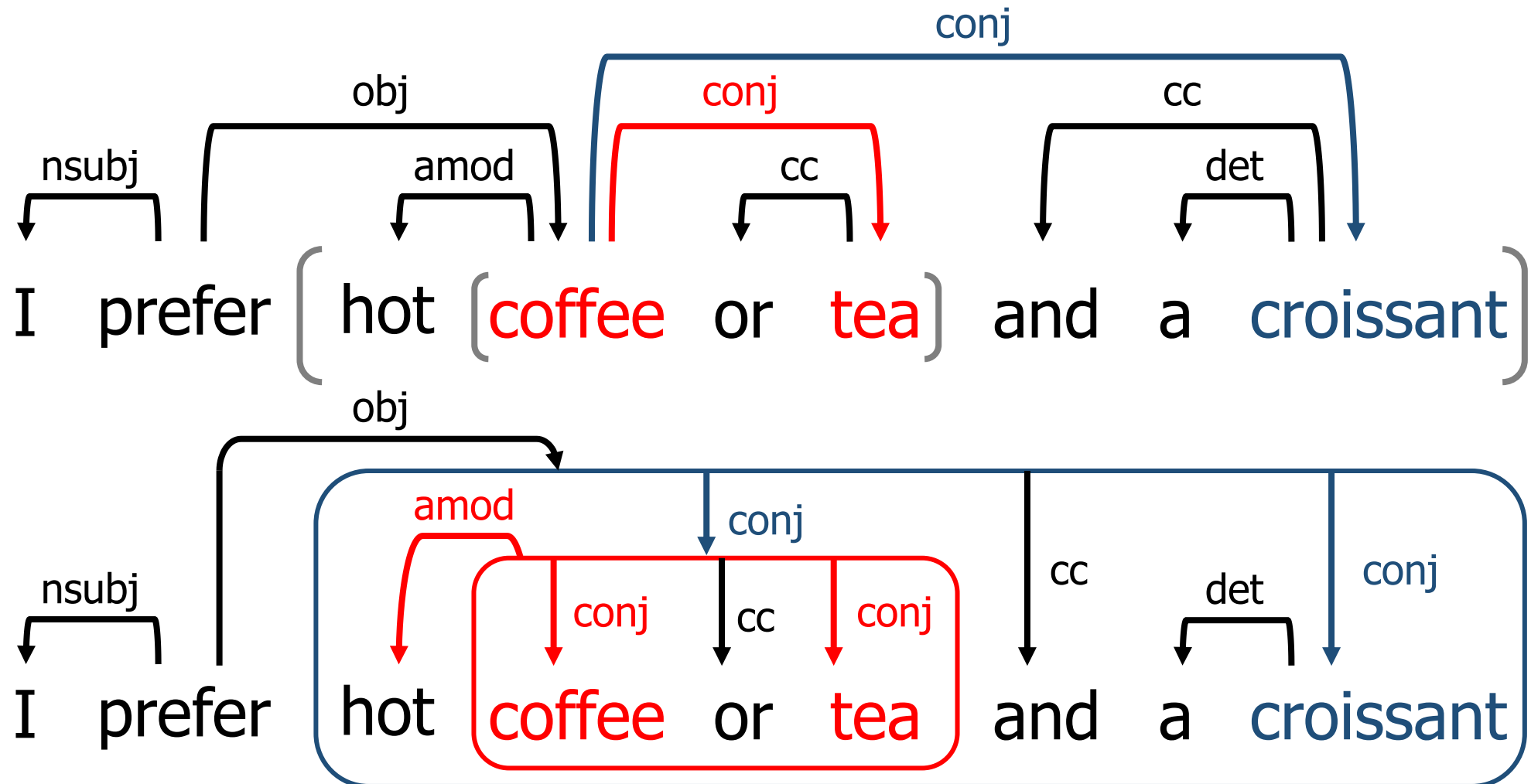
# Adding Coordination Boundaries



# Adding Coordination Boundaries

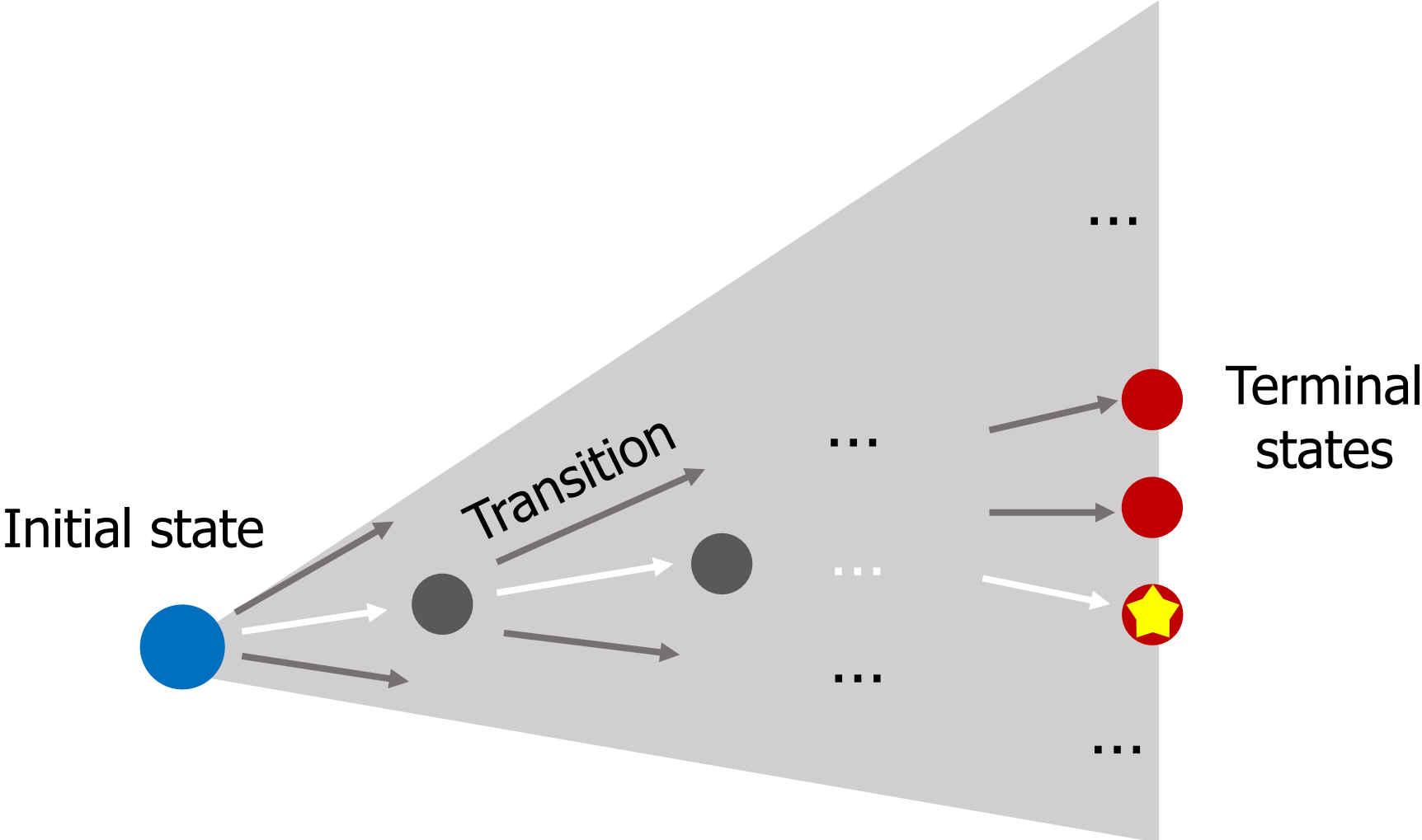


# ☺☺☺☺☺☺ Trees (Kahane, 1997)





# Transition-based Parsing



# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

- Based on Arc-Hybrid (Kuhlmann et al., 2010)
- 6 transitions

SHIFT      LEFTARC      RIGHTARC      BUBBLEOPEN      BUBBLEATTACH      BUBBLECLOSE  
Same as Arc-Hybrid      NEW

# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

*Stack*

*Buffer*

...

$b_1 \dots$

SHIFT

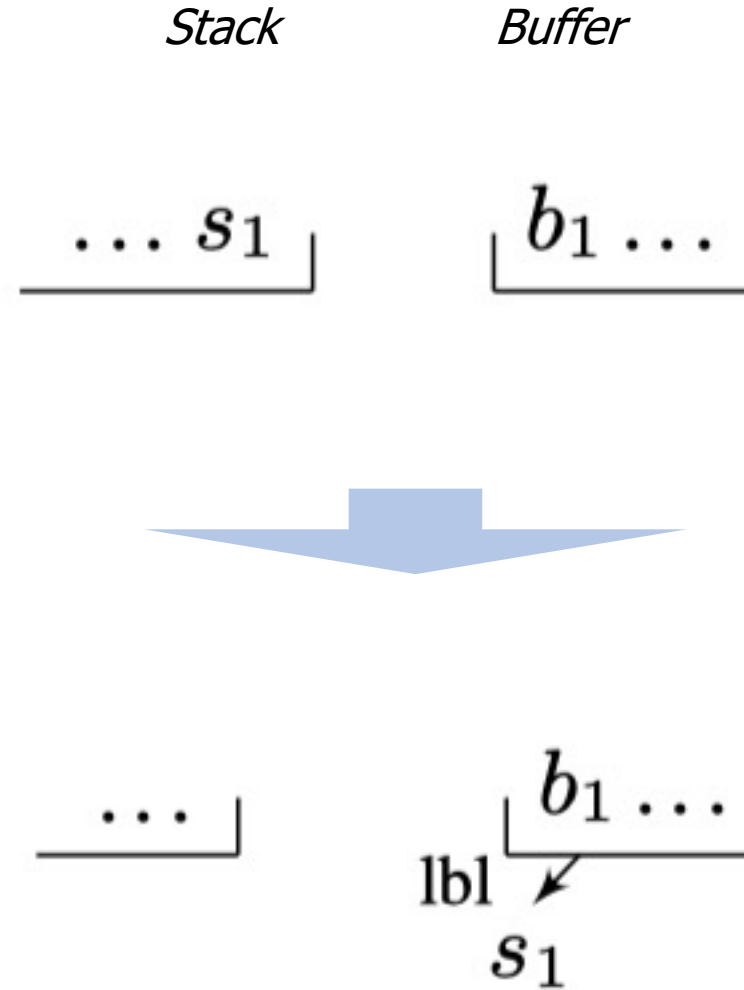


...  $b_1$

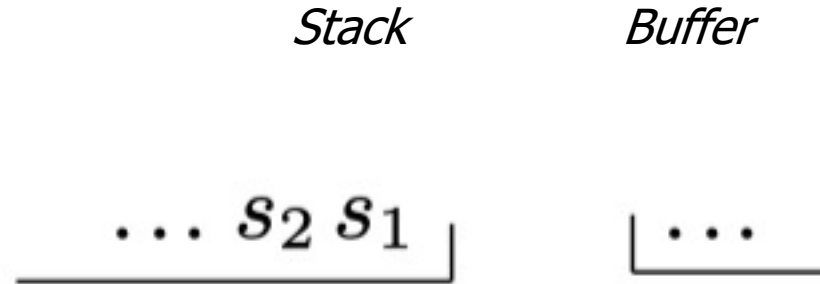
...

# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

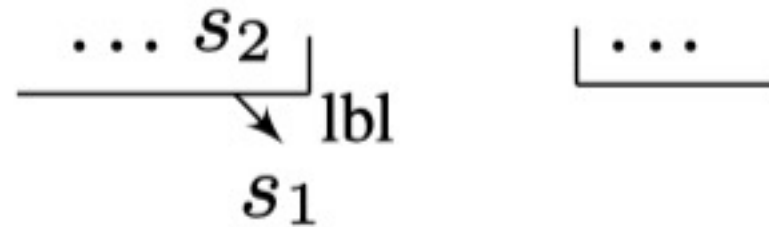
LEFTARC<sub>|b|</sub>



# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

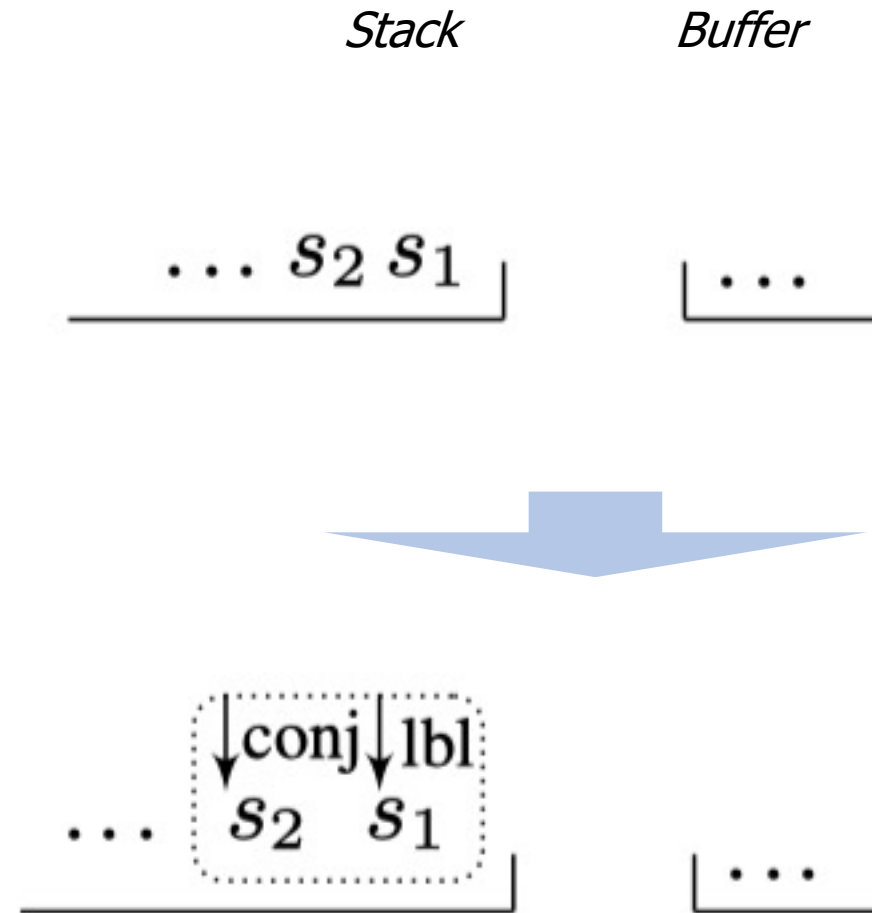


RIGHTARC<sub>|b|</sub>

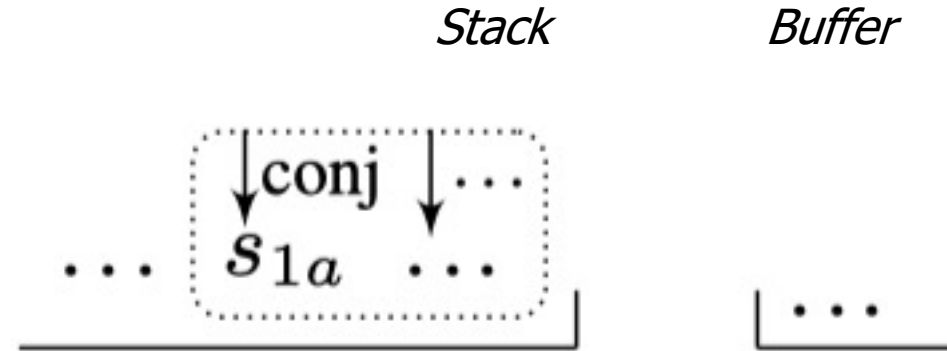


# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

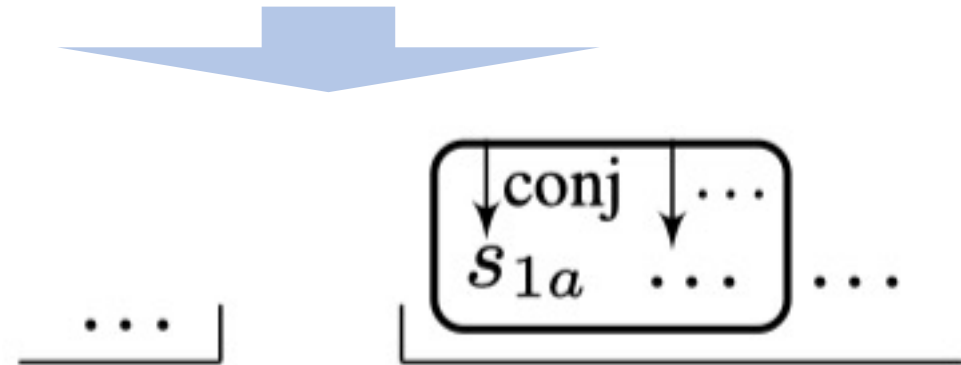
BUBBLEOPEN<sub>|b|</sub>



# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System



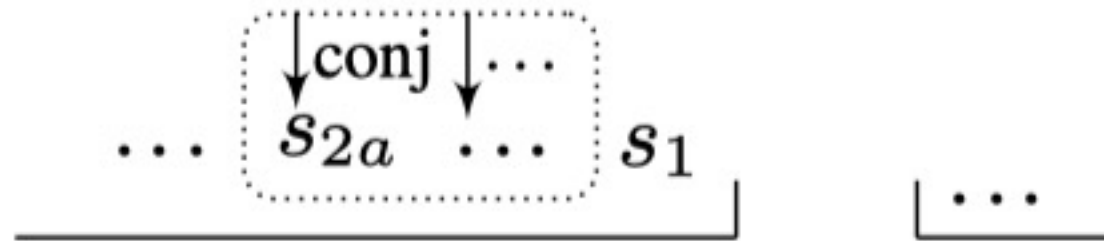
**BUBBLECLOSE**



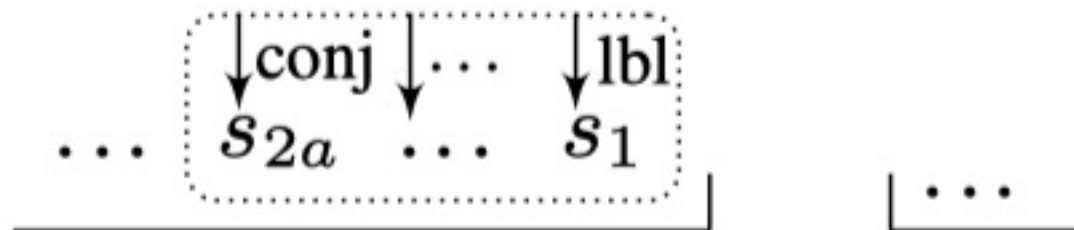
# Bubble-Hybrid Transition System

*Stack*

*Buffer*

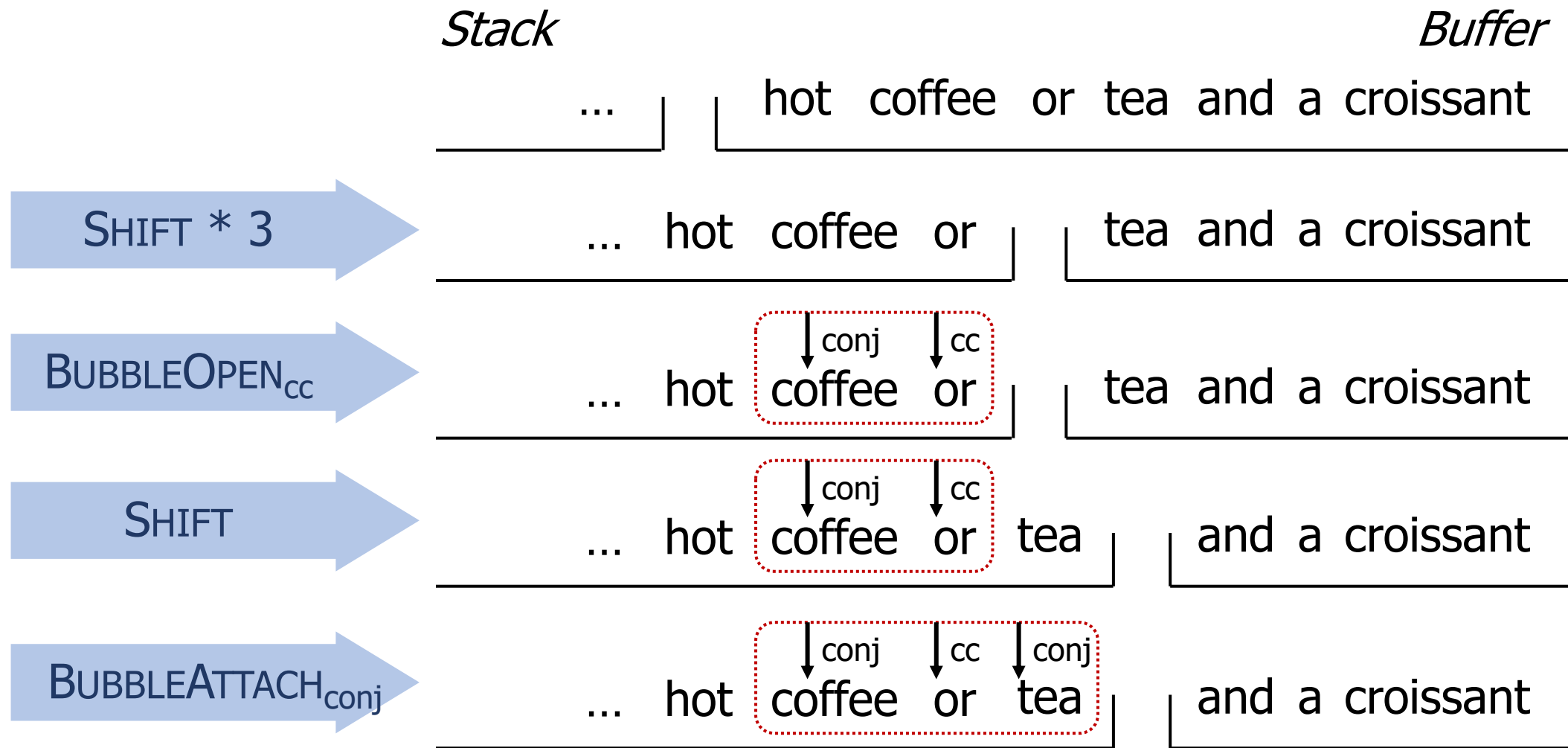


**BUBBLEATTACH<sub>|b|</sub>**

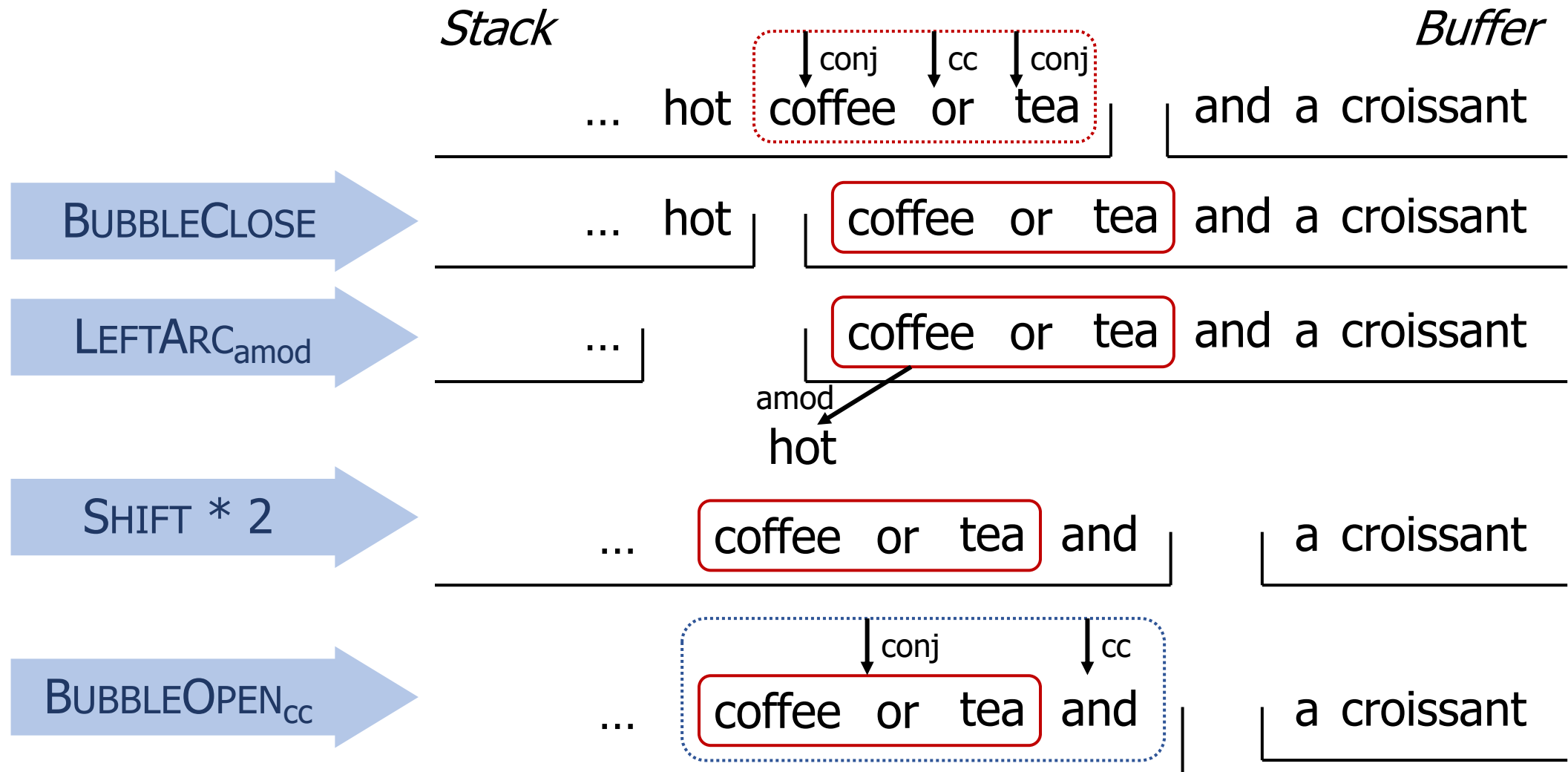




# Walkthrough of an Example Sentence

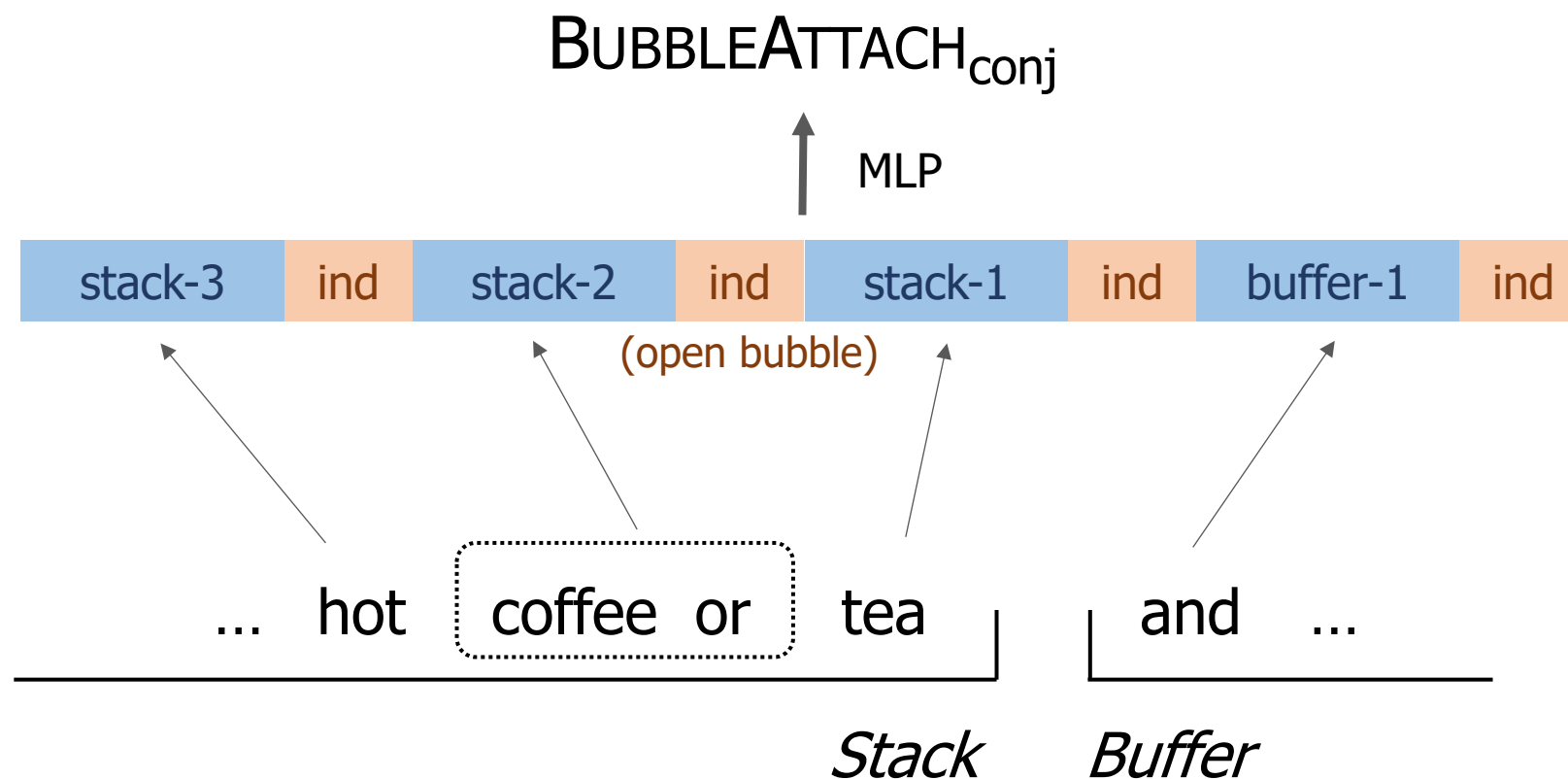


# Walkthrough of an Example Sentence

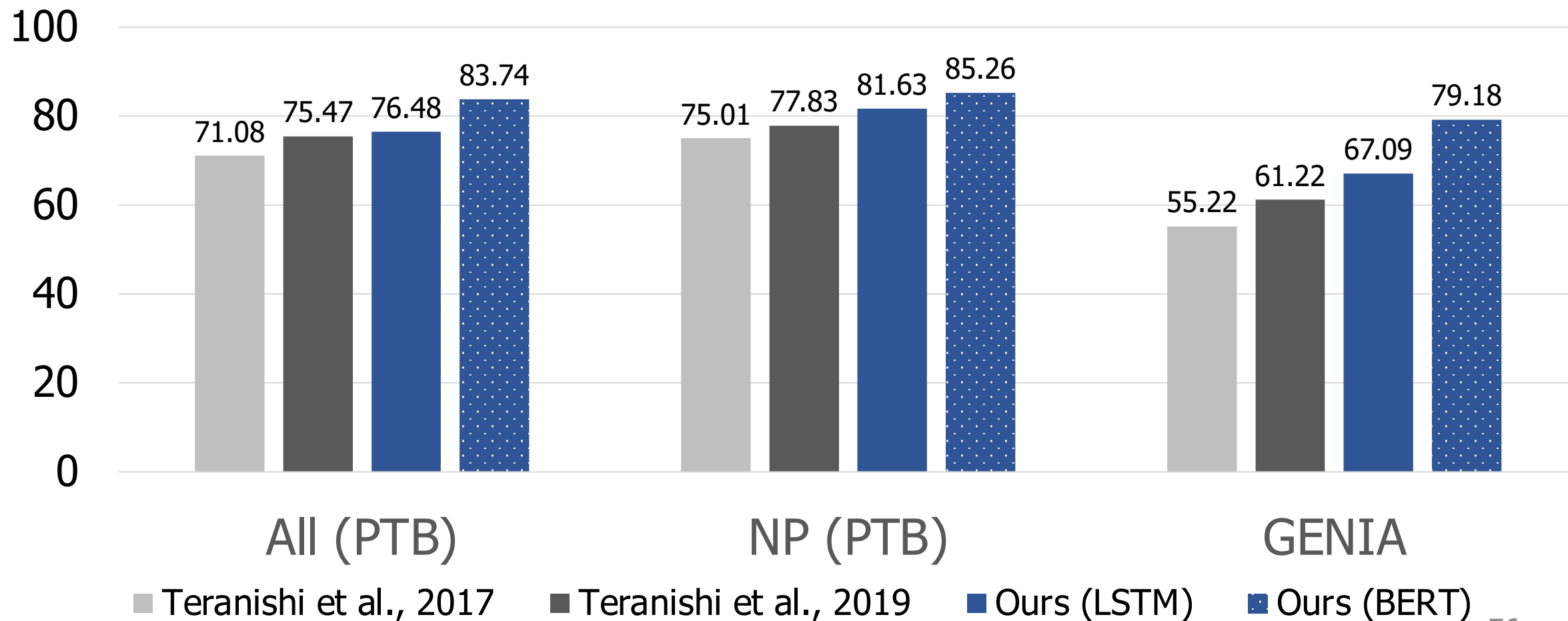


# Modeling

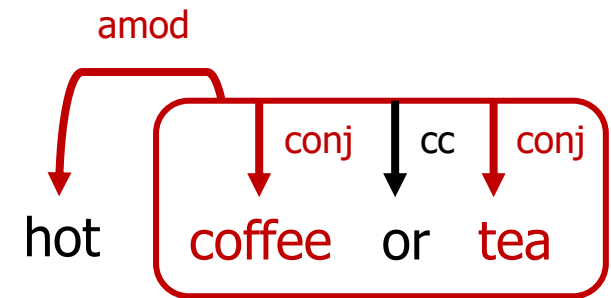
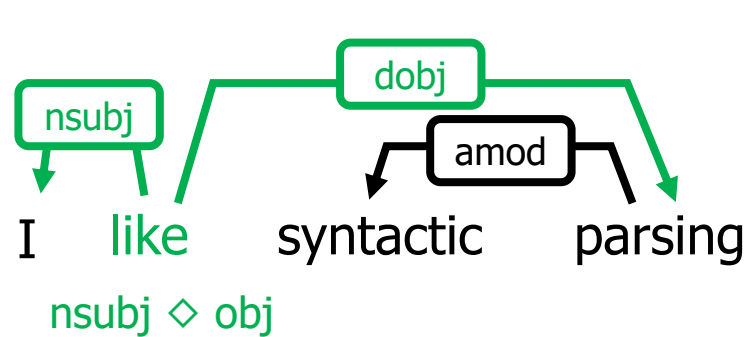
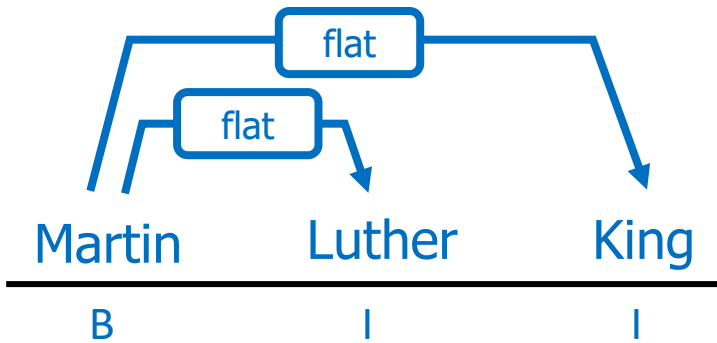
- Follows Kiperwasser and Goldberg's (2016) parser + Greedy Decoder



# Experiment Results



# Summary



Syntactic Phenomenon

Headless MWEs

Core argument structures

Coordination

Involved Relation Types

flat

{nsubj, obj, iobj, csubj, xcomp, ccomp} and more

conj, cc

Constraint / Desired Property

Representational constraint

Valency patterns

Symmetry among conjuncts;  
Marked coordination boundaries

Proposed Method

Joint tagging and parsing

Joint tagging and parsing

Tree-graph integration;  
Bubble parsing

Output Structure

Augmented trees

Augmented trees

Beyond trees

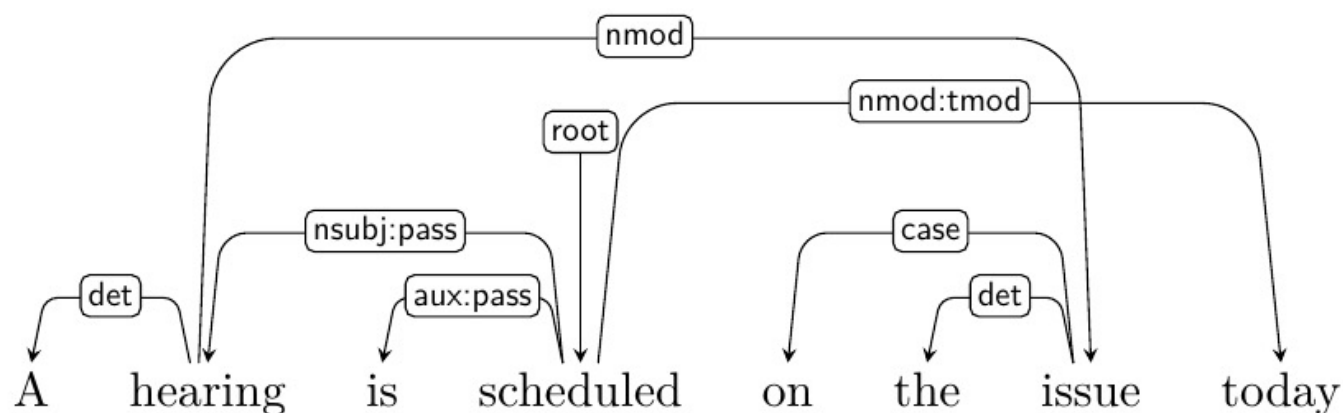
# Limitations and Future Work

- Non-projectivity

- Previous work:

Gómez-Rodríguez, Shi, and Lee (ACL, 2018)

Shi, Gómez-Rodríguez, and Lee (NAACL, 2018)



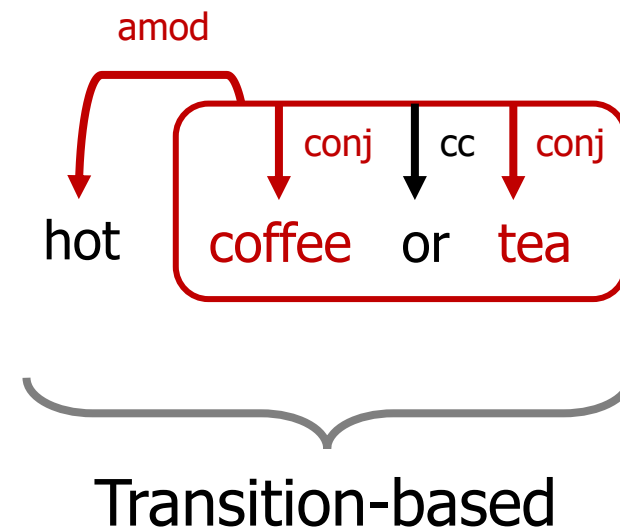
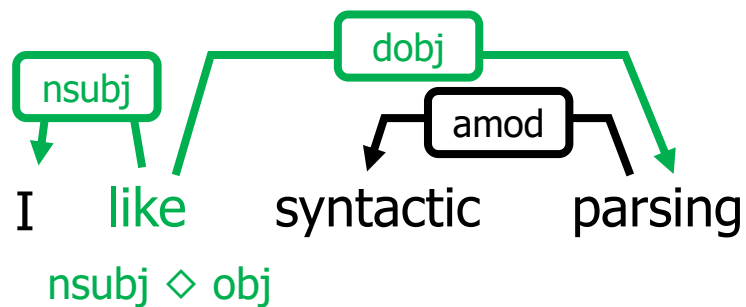
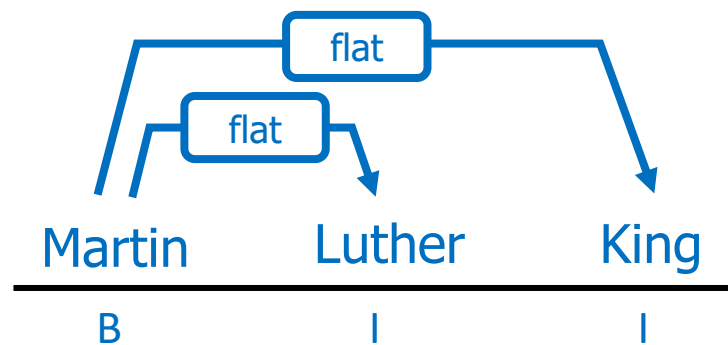
# Limitations and Future Work

- Alternative decoding strategies

- Previous work:

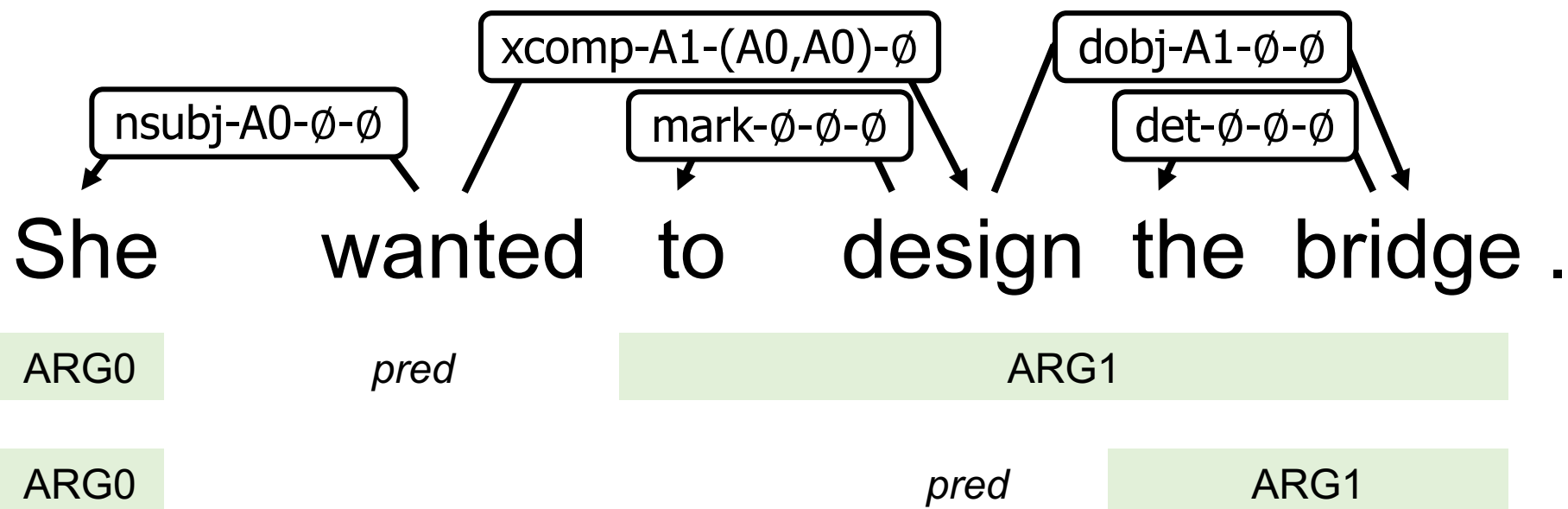
Shi, Huang, and Lee (EMNLP, 2017)

Shi, Wu, Chen, and Cheng (CoNLL Shared Task, 2017)



# Limitations and Future Work

- Extrinsic evaluation on downstream tasks
  - Previous work: Shi, Malioutov, and Īrsoy (EMNLP, 2020)





# Universal Dependencies Taxonomy

	<b>Nominals</b>	<b>Clauses</b>	<b>Modifier words</b>	<b>Function words</b>
<b>Core arguments</b>	nsubj, obj, iobj	csubj, ccomp, xcomp		
<b>Non-core dependents</b>	obl, vocative, expl, dislocated	advcl	advmod, discourse	aux, cop, mark
<b>Nominal dependents</b>	nmod, appos, nummod	acl	amod	det, clf, case
<b>Coordination</b>	<b>MWE</b>	<b>Loose</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Others</b>
conj, cc	fixed, flat, compound	list, parataxis	orphan, goeswith, reparandum	punct, root, dep

# All About Parsing

