Neural Constituency Parsing

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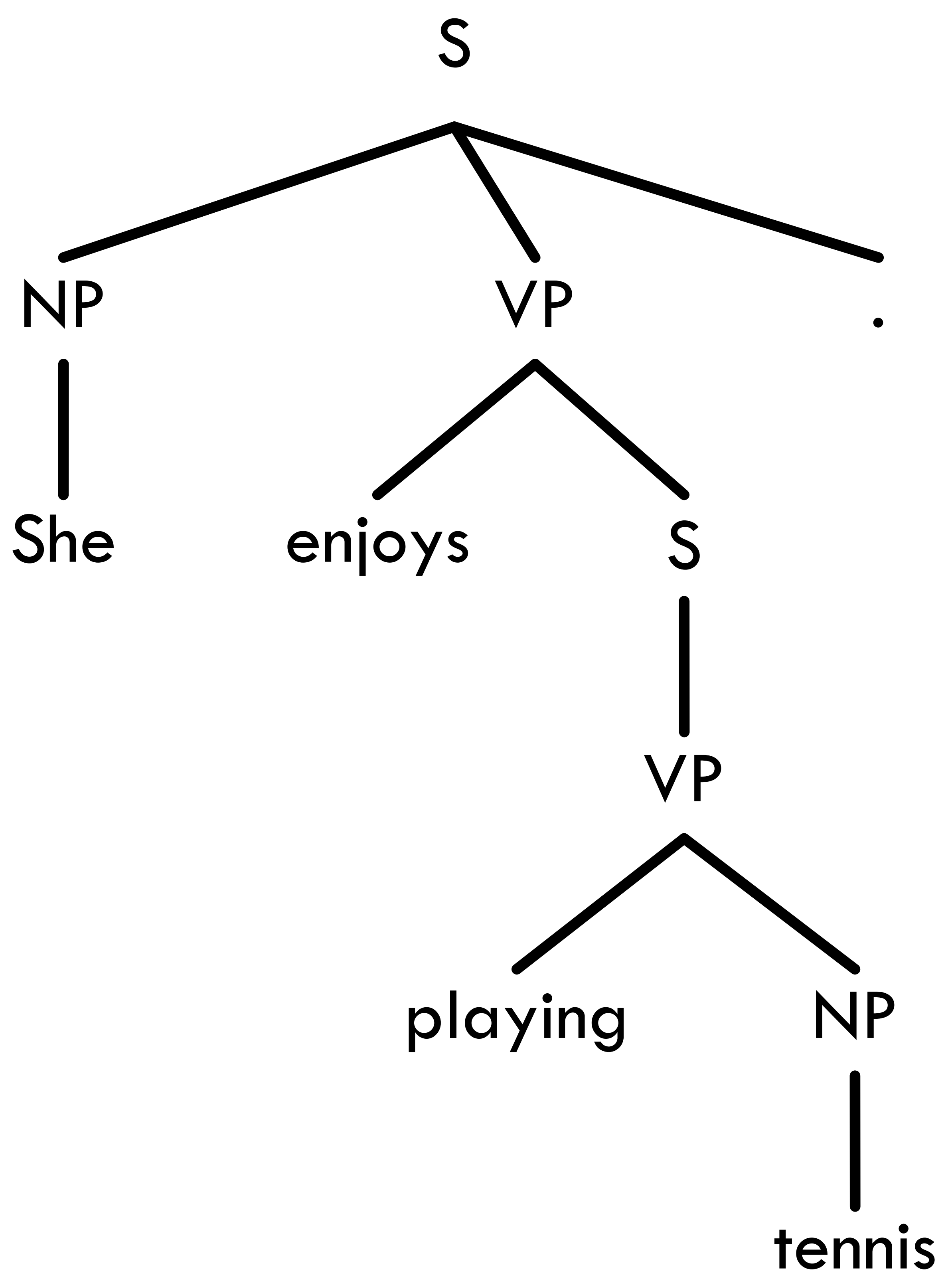
CS 288

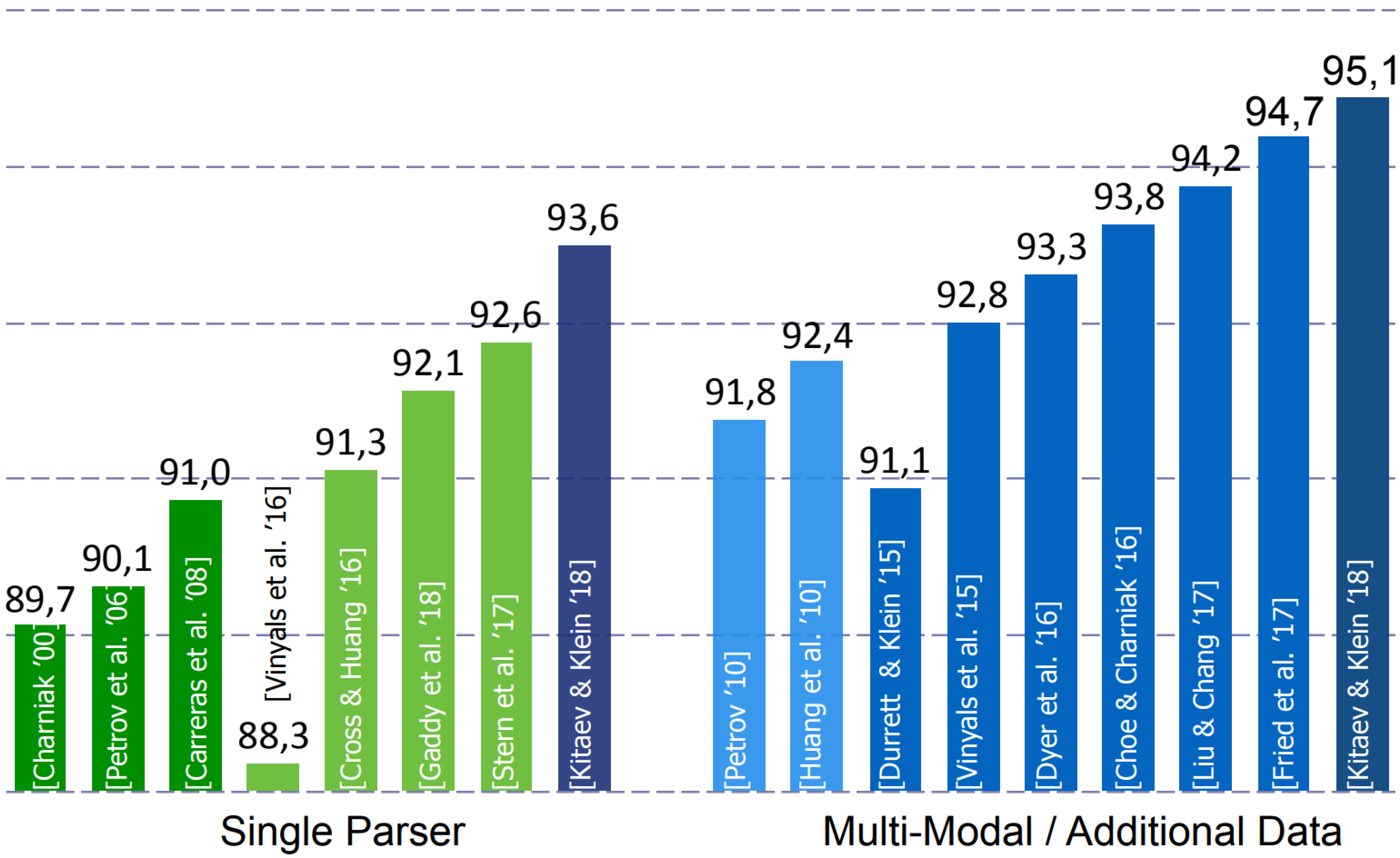
Syntactic Parsing

She enjoys playing tennis.

Syntactic Parsing

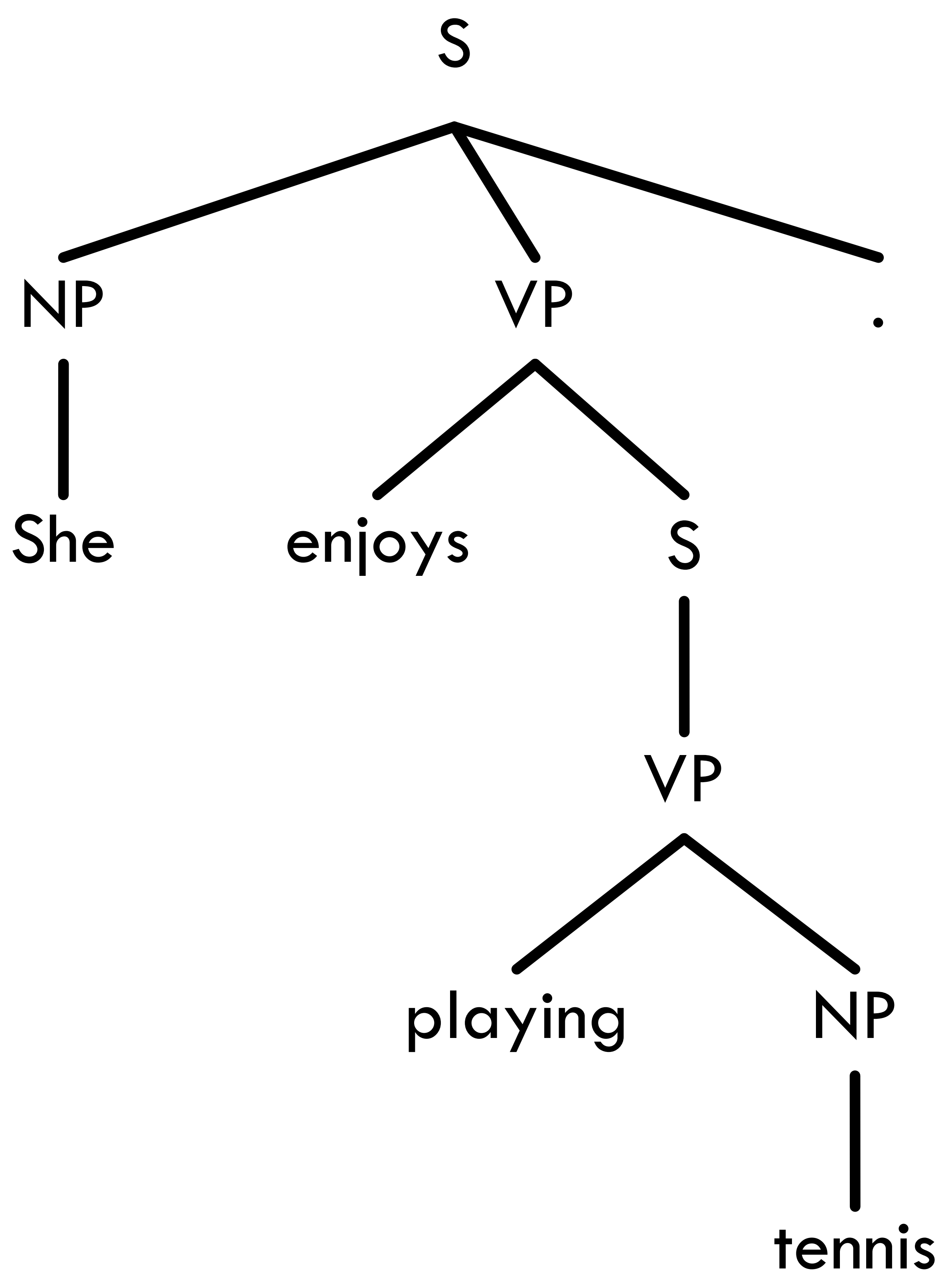


Historical Trends



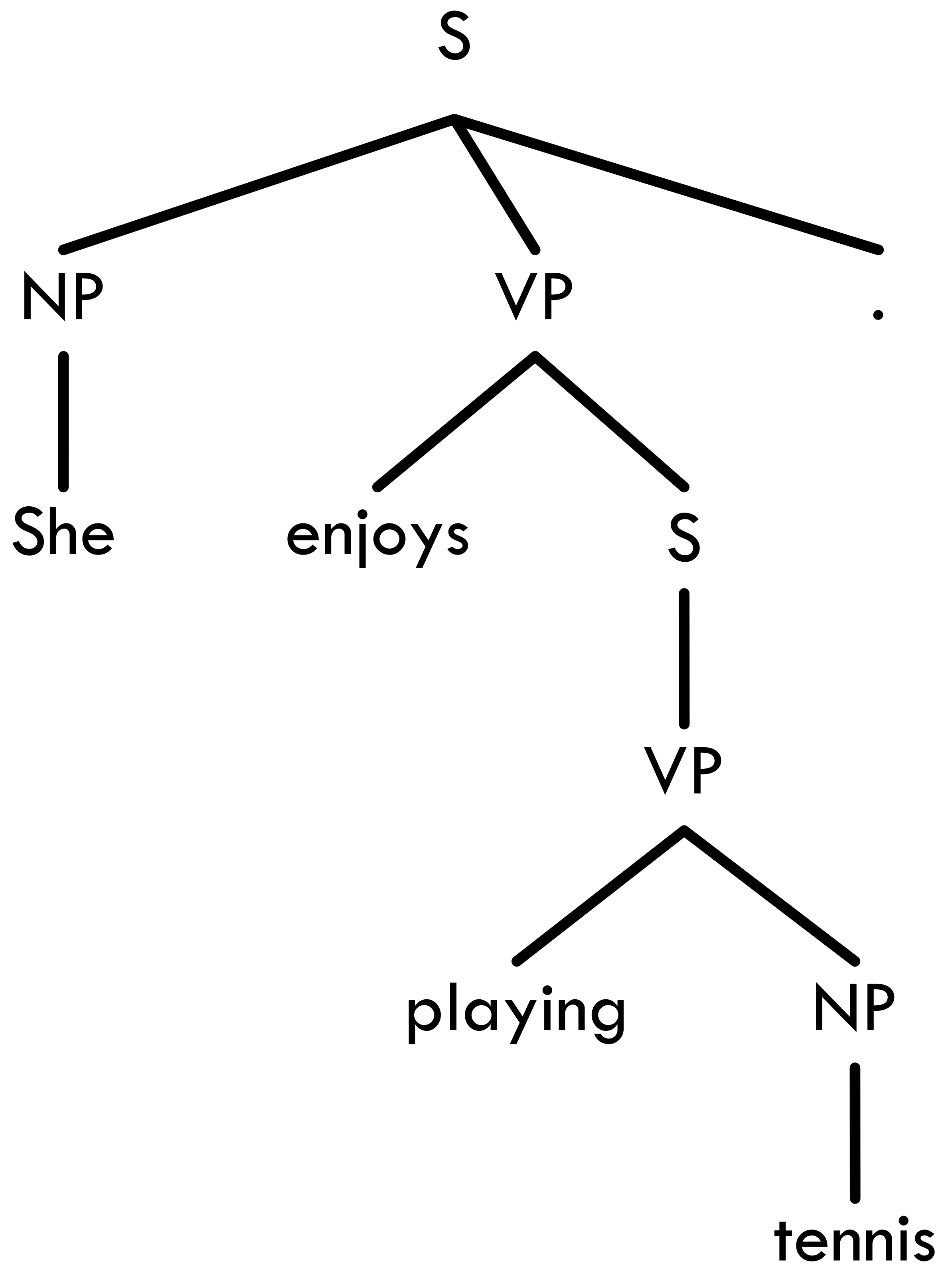
[Slide from Slav Petrov]

Output Correlations



Grammars

$\mathrm{S} \rightarrow \mathrm{NP}\ \mathrm{VP}$



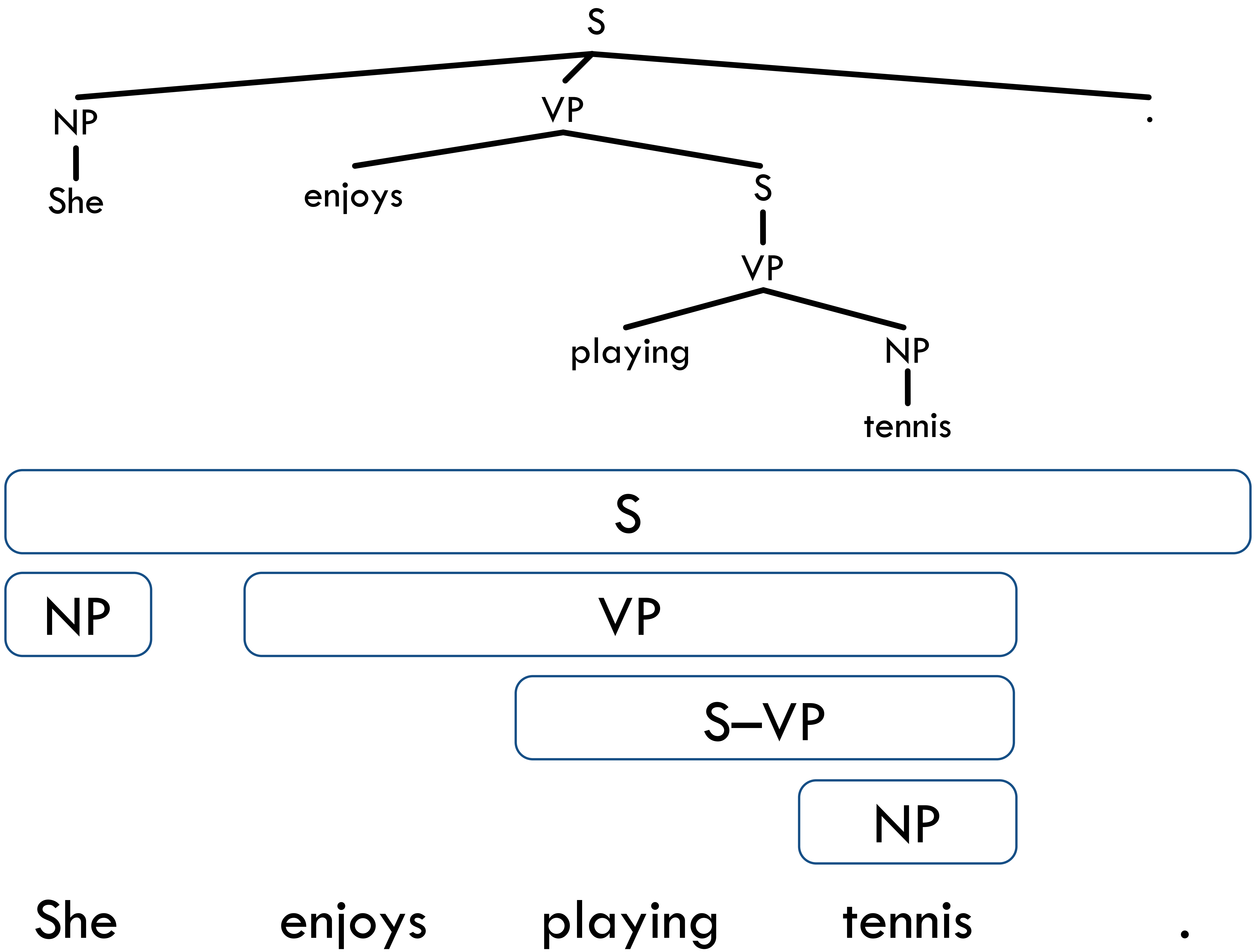
$\mathrm{VP}[\mathit{enjoys}] : \mathrm{S}[\mathit{playing}]$

$\mathrm{NP\hat{}S} \rightarrow \mathit{she}$

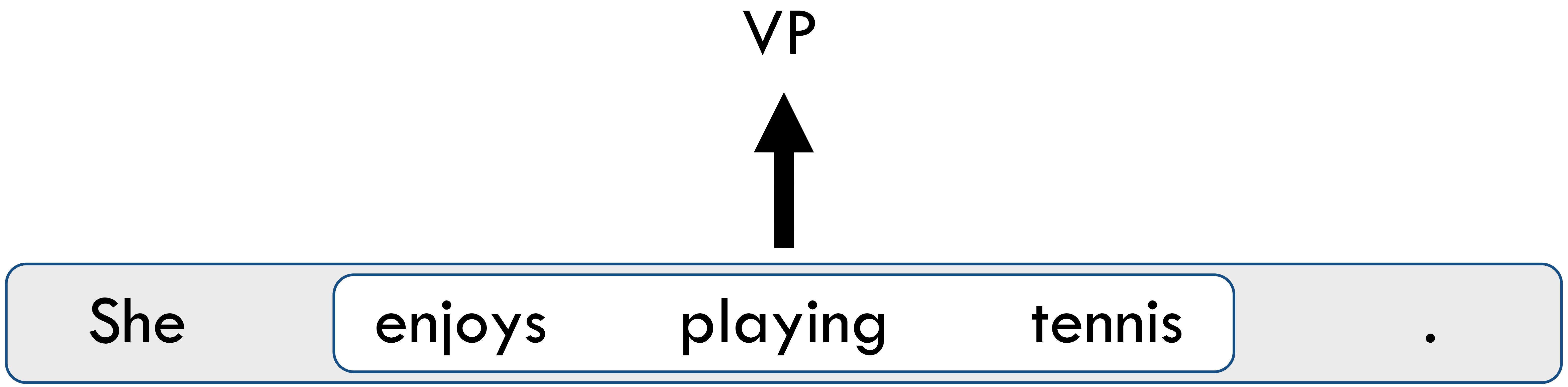
Input-Output Correlations

She enjoys playing tennis.

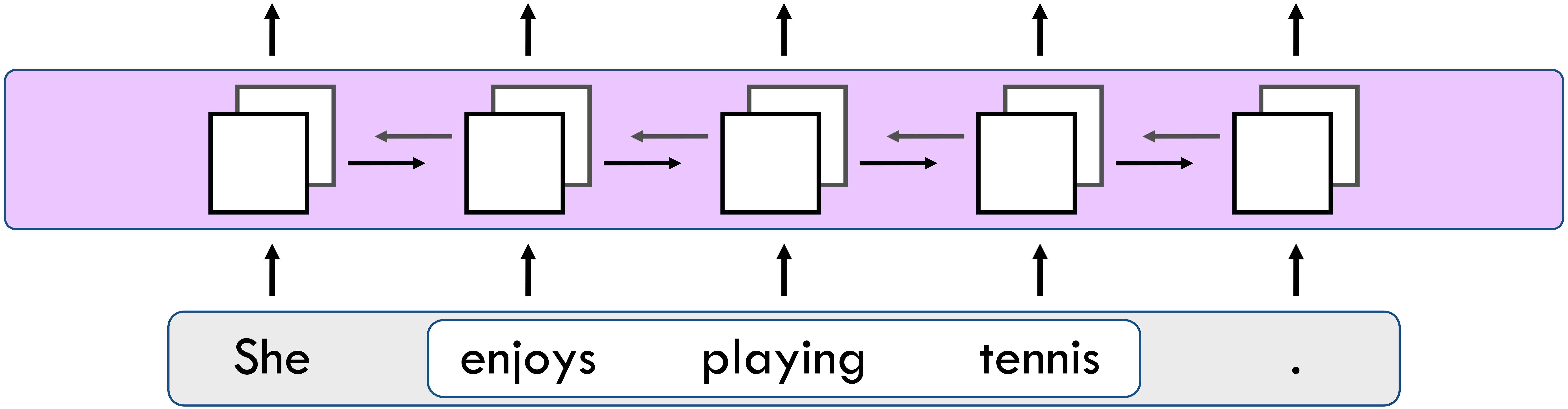
Span-Based Parsing



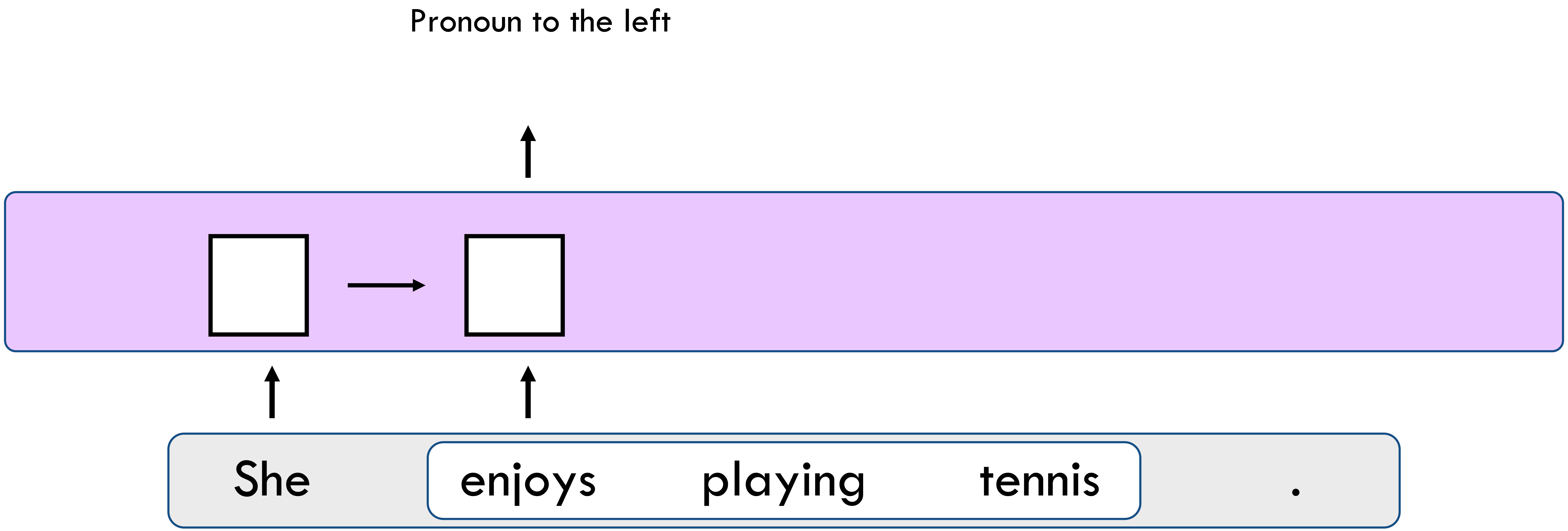
Parsing as Span Classification



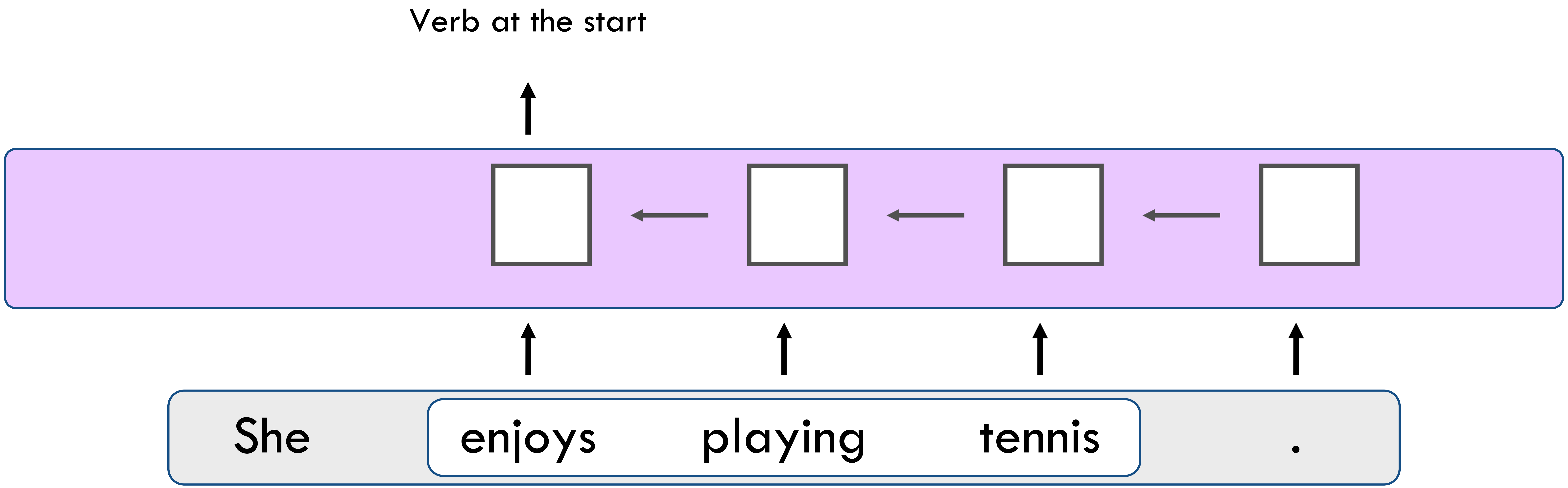
Routing with LSTMs



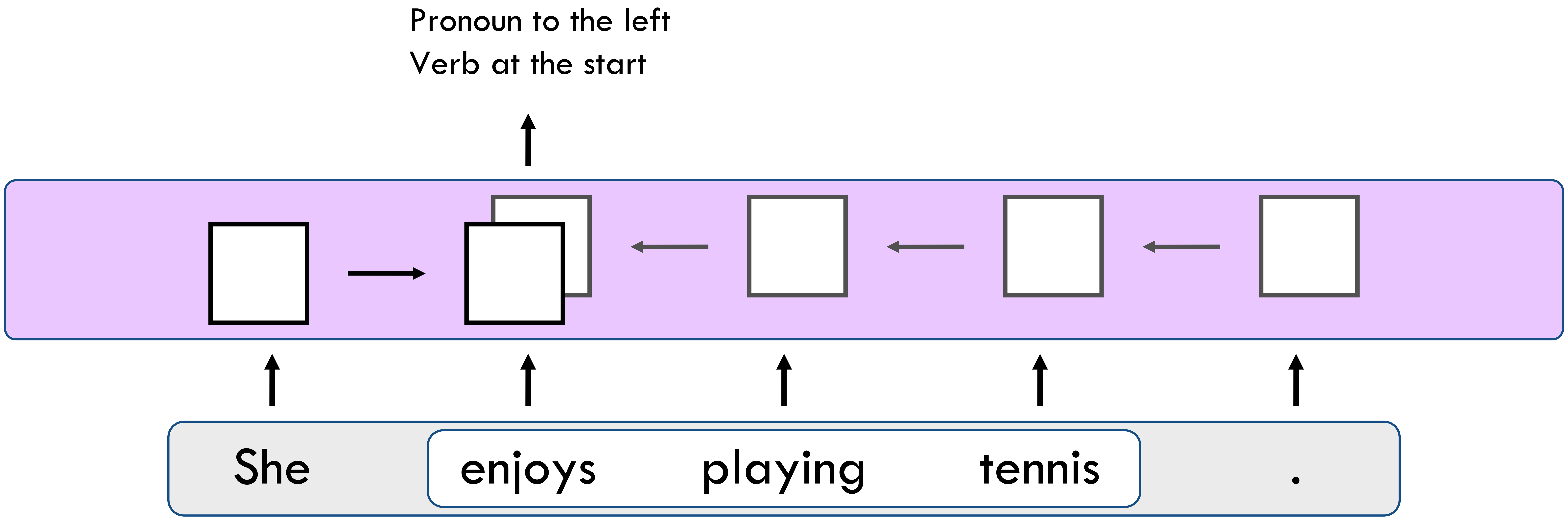
Routing with LSTMs



Routing with LSTMs



Routing with LSTMs



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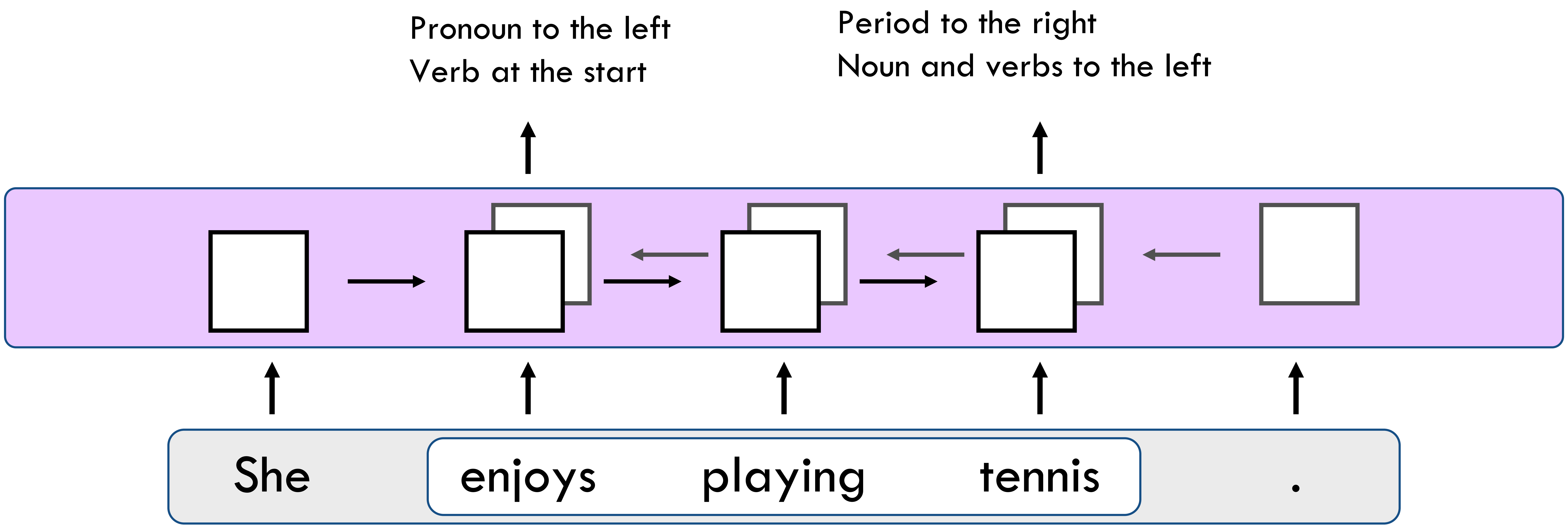
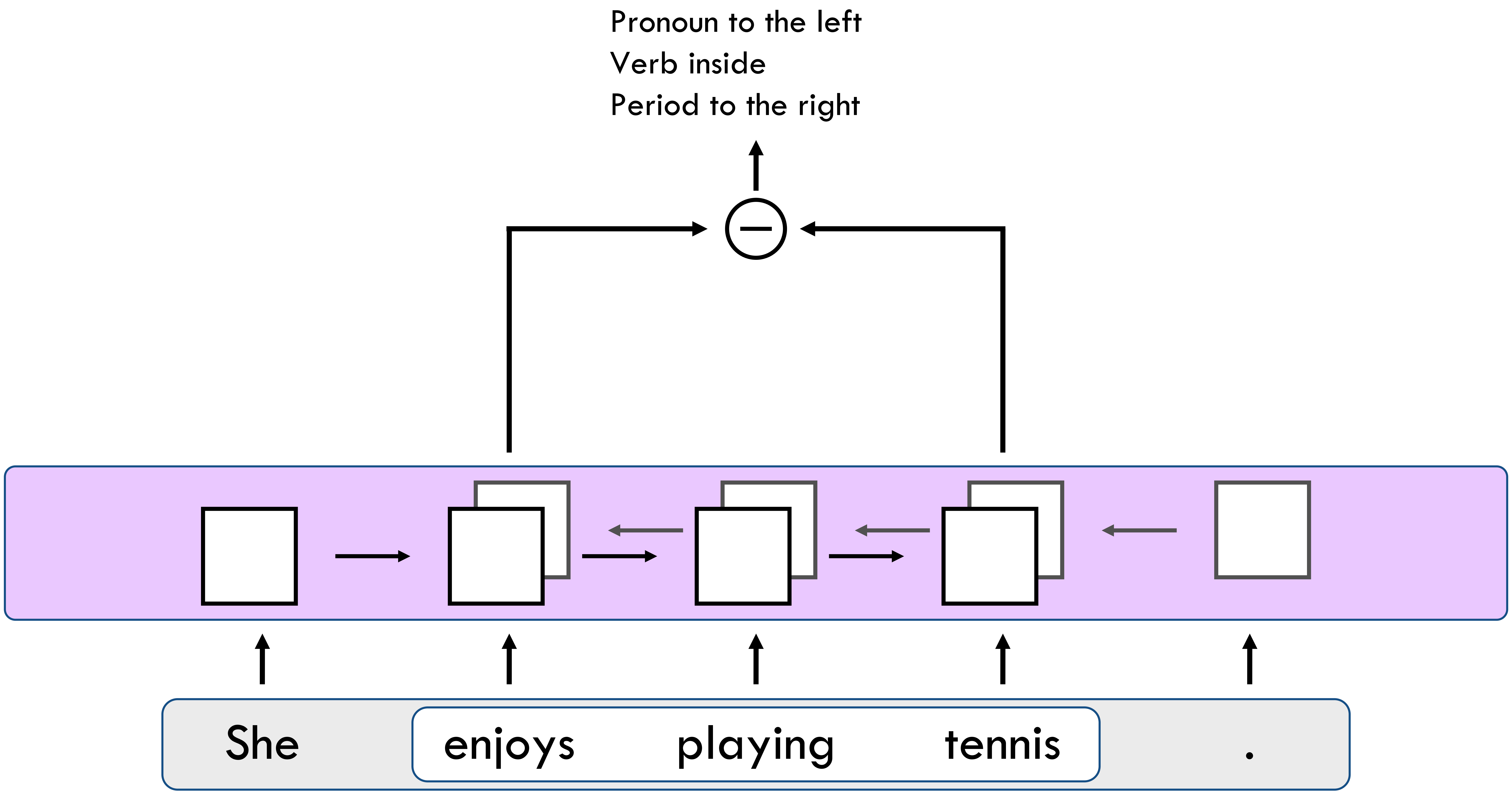
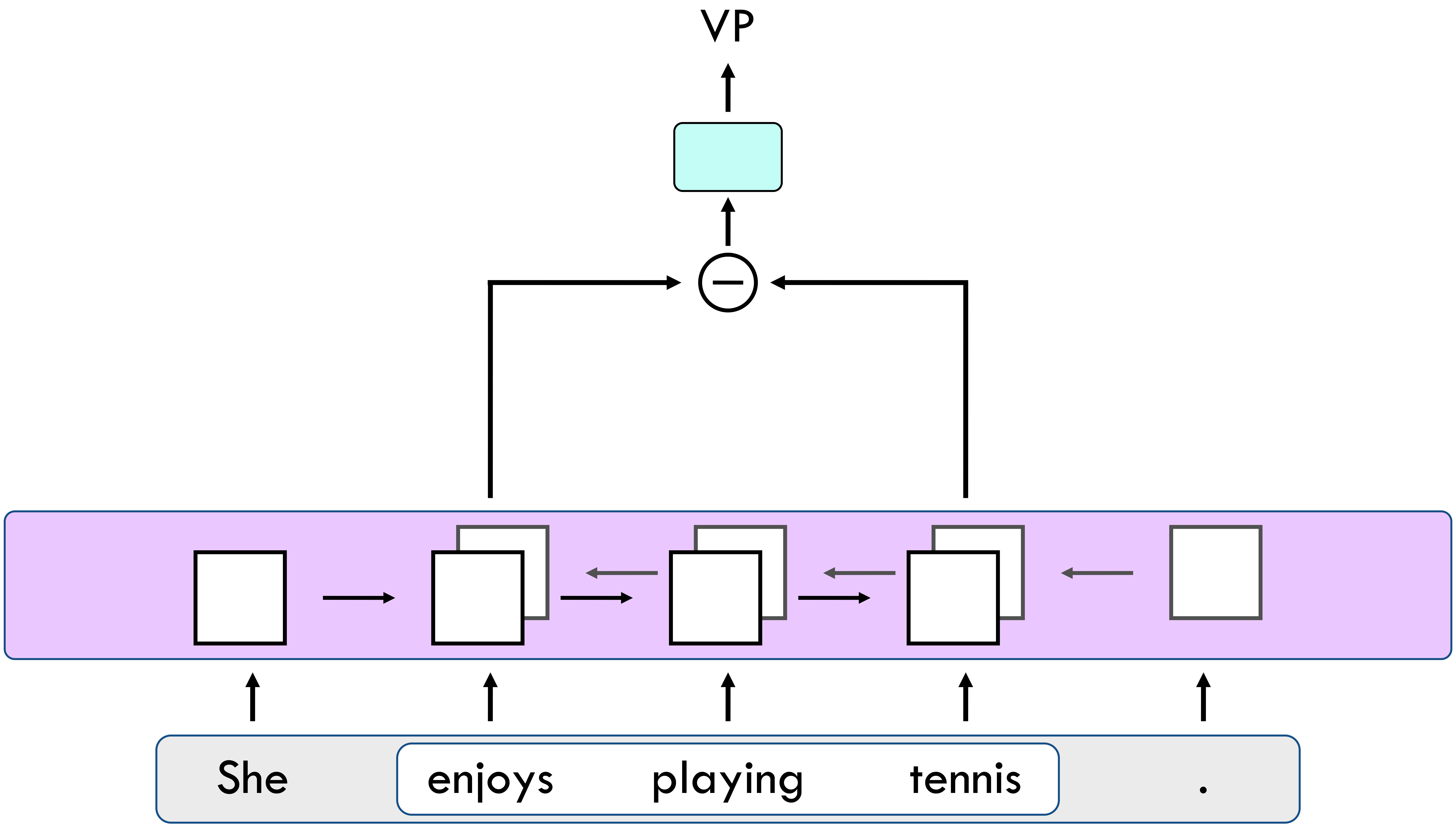


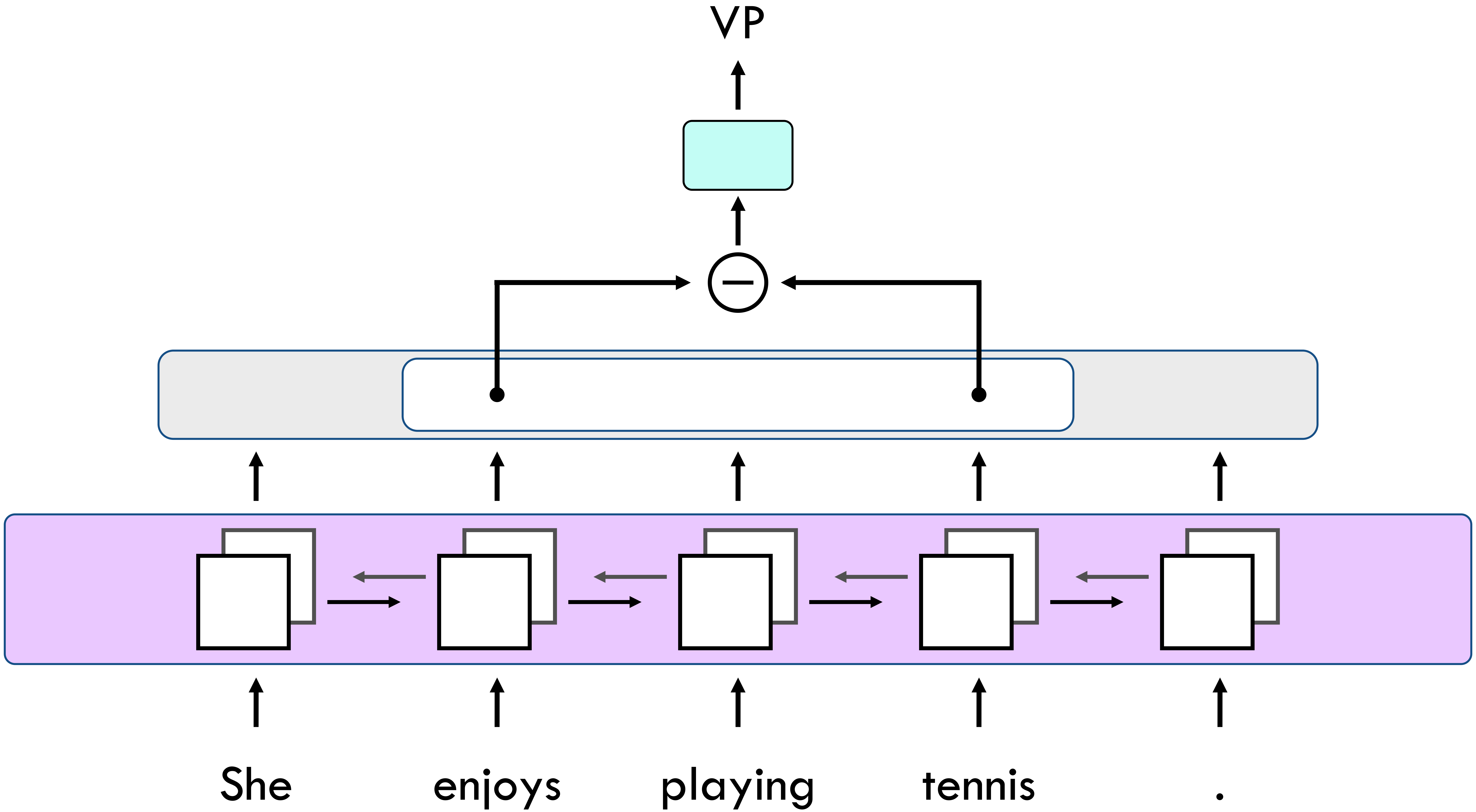
Span Classification



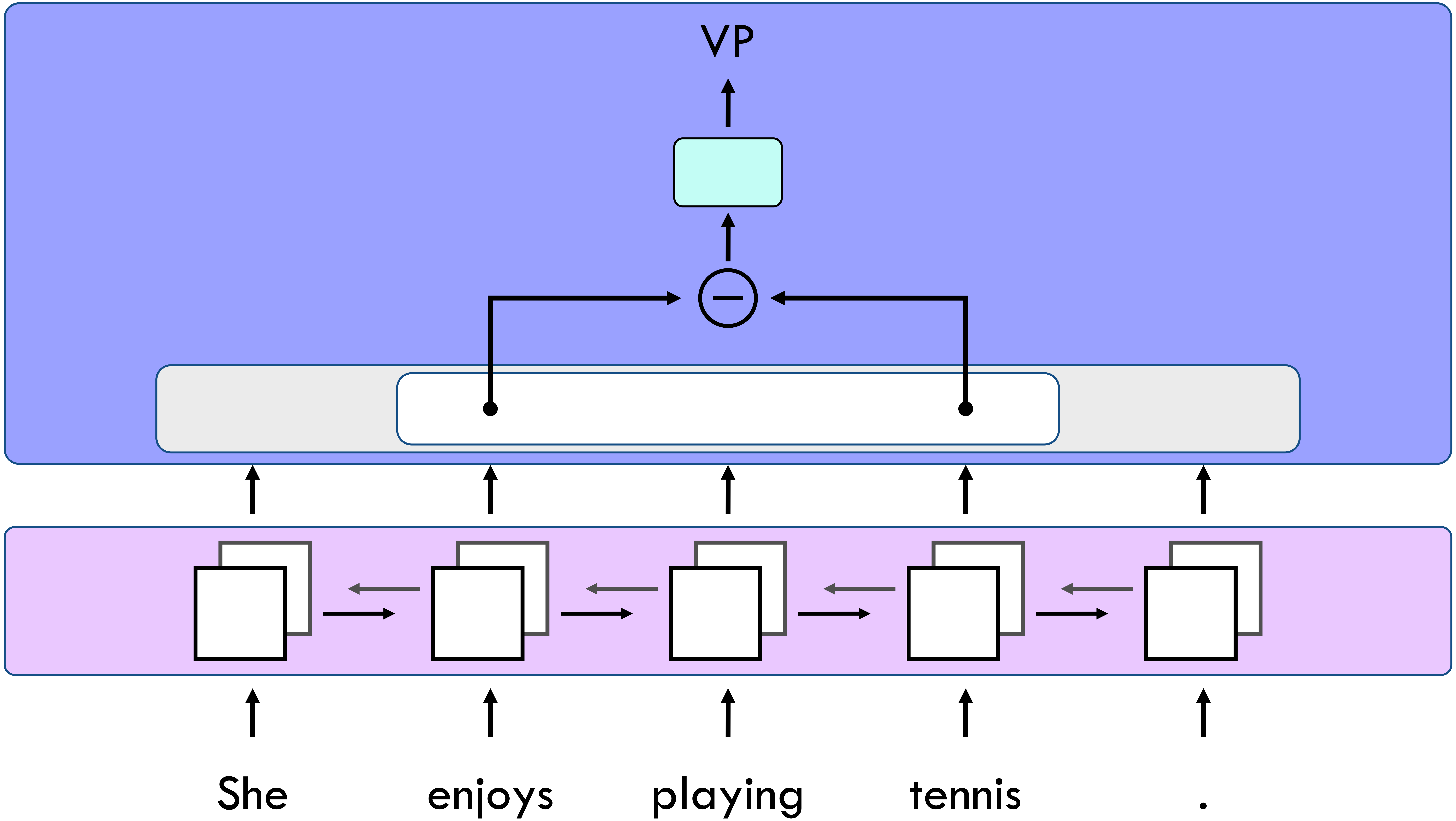
Span Classification



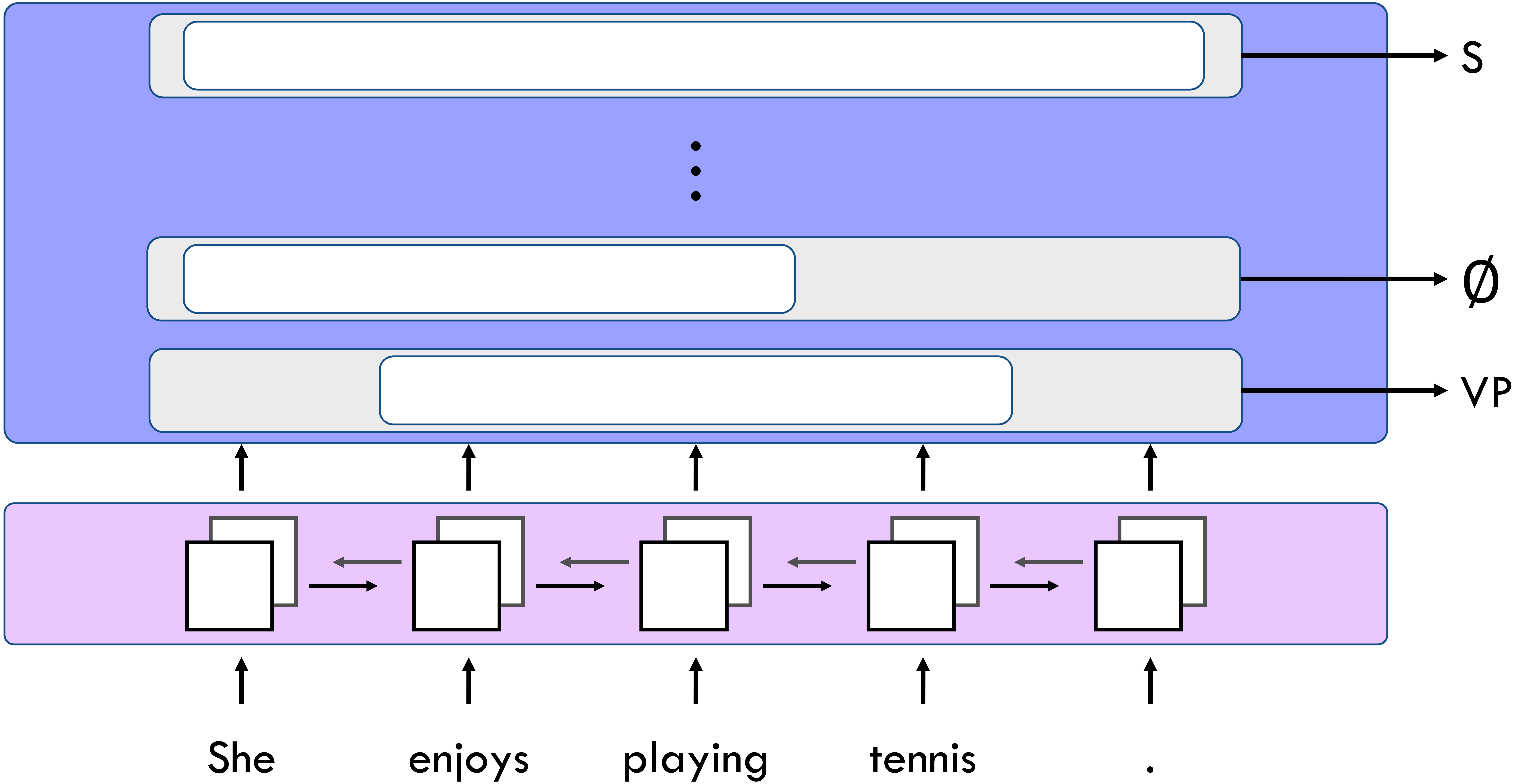
Span Classification



Span Classification



Span Classification



Non-Constituents

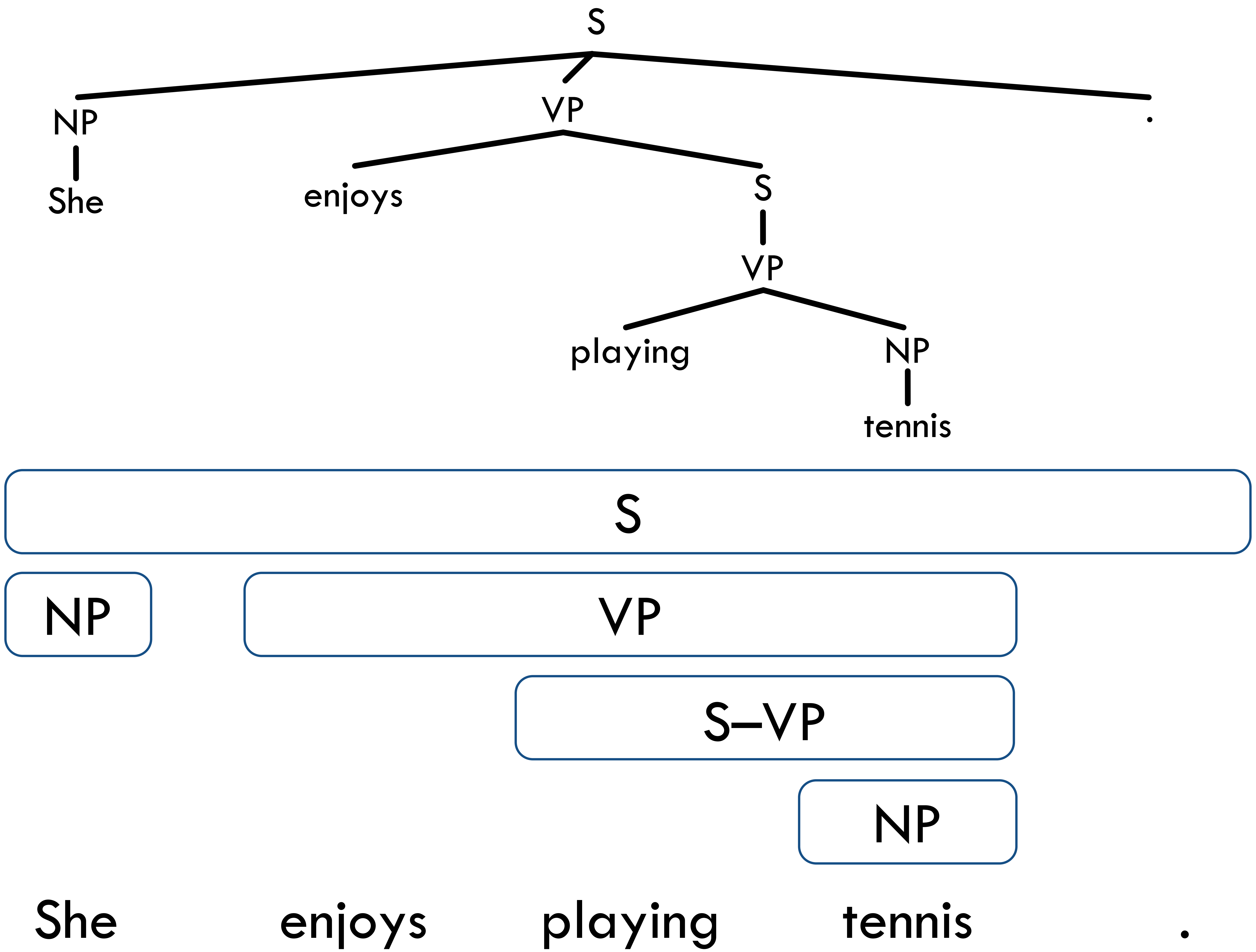
∅

She enjoys playing tennis .

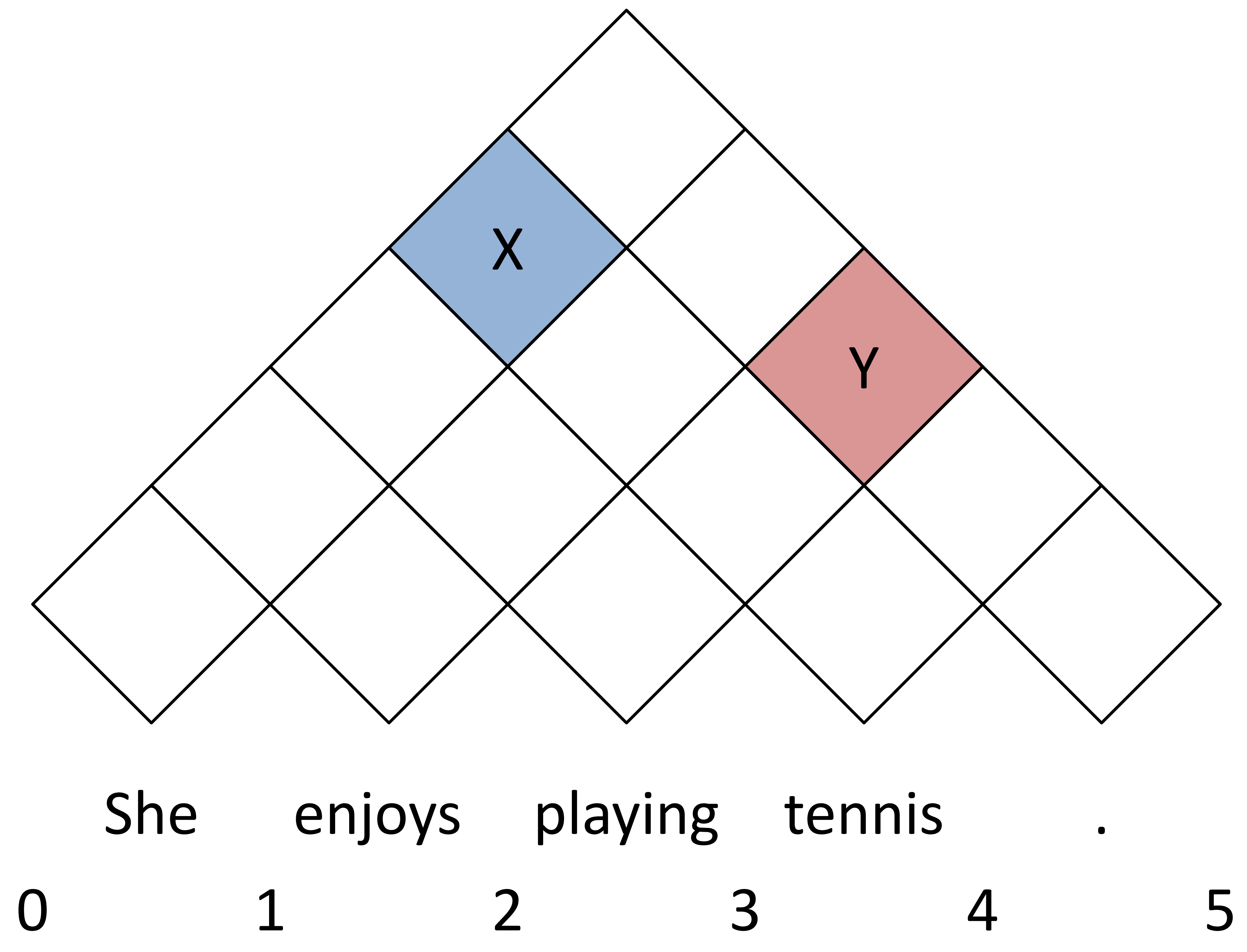
VP

She enjoys playing tennis .

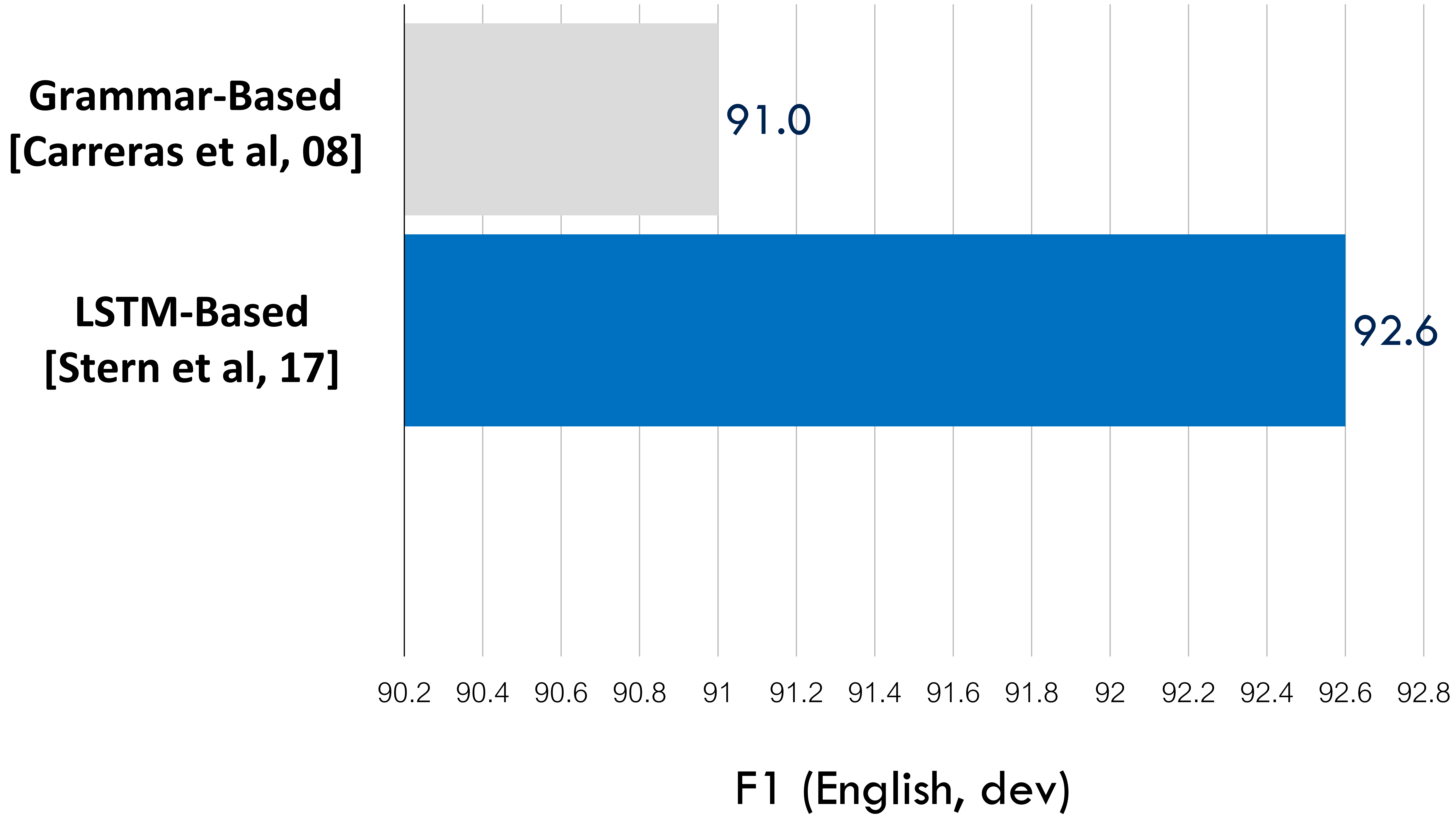
… But Will We Get a Tree Out?



Reconciliation



Does It Work?



Grammar-Based
[Carreras et al, 08]
91.0
LSTM-Based
[Stern et al, 17]
92.6
90.2
90.4
90.6
90.8
91
91.2
91.4
91.6
91.8
92
92.2
92.4
92.6
92.8
F1 (English, dev)

What's Going on in There?

Neural parsers no longer have much of the model structure provided to classical parsers.

How do they perform so well without it?

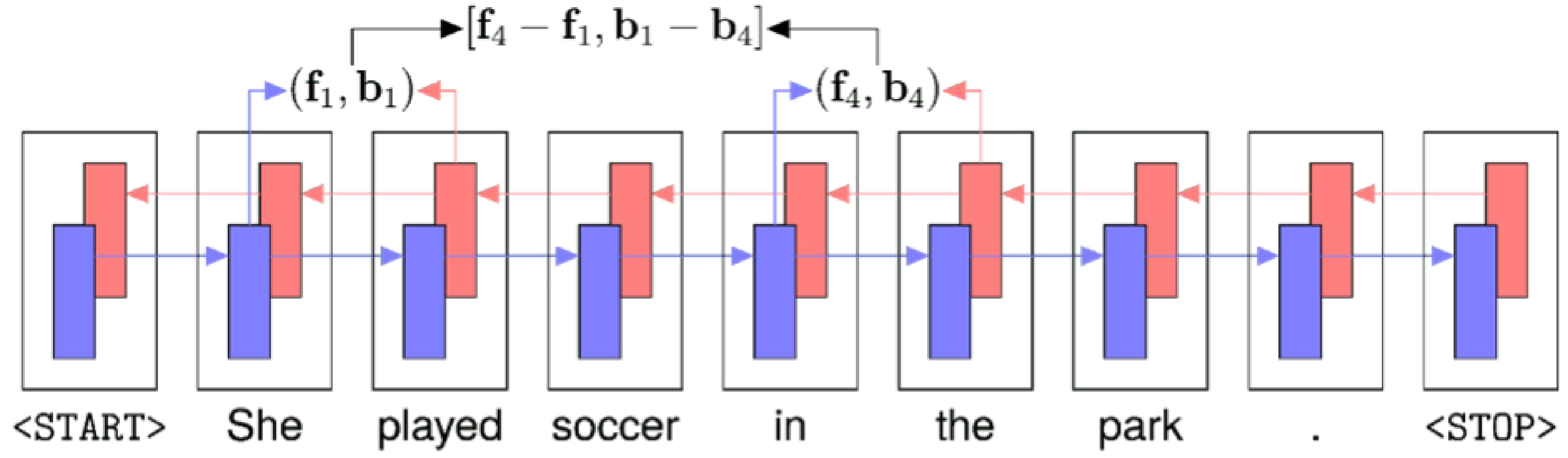
What's Going on in There?

Why don't we need a grammar?

Adjacent tree labels are redundant with LSTM features

If we can predict surrounding tree labels from our LSTM representation of the input, then this information doesn't need to be provided explicitly by grammar production rules

We find that for **92.3%** of spans, the label of the span's parent can predicted from the neural representation of the span



What's Going on in There?

Do we need tree constraints?

Not for F1

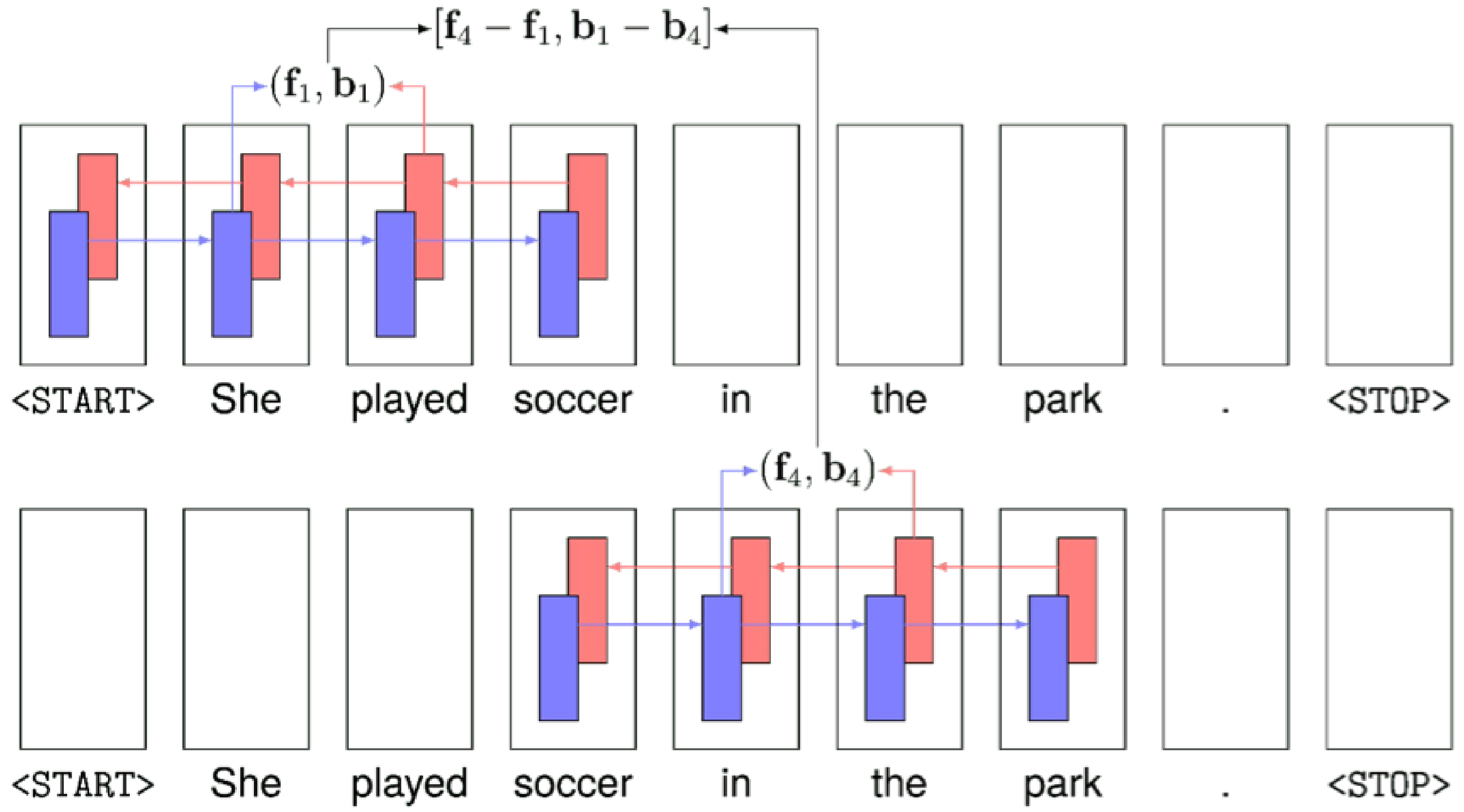
Many neural parsers no longer model output correlations with grammar rules, but still use output correlations from tree constraints

Predicting span brackets independently gives **nearly identical performance** on PTB development set F1 and produces valid trees for **94.5%** of sentences

What's Going on in There?

Is distant context important?

Yes!



Almost a full point of F1 is lost by truncating context 5 words away from span endpoints and half a point with 10 words

What's Going on in There?

What word representations do we need?

A character LSTM is sufficient

Word Only	91.44
Word and Tag	92.09
Character LSTM Only	**92.24**
Character LSTM and Word	92.22
Character LSTM, Word, and Tag	92.24

What's Going on in There?

What about lexicon features?

The character LSTM captures the same information

Heavily engineered lexicons used to be critical to good performance, but neural models typically don't use them

Word features from the Berkeley Parser (Petrov and Klein 2007) can be predicted with over **99.7%** accuracy from the character LSTM representation

What's Going on in There?

Do LSTMs introduce useful inductive bias compared to feedforward networks?

Yes!

We compare a truncated LSTM with feedforward architectures that are given the same inputs

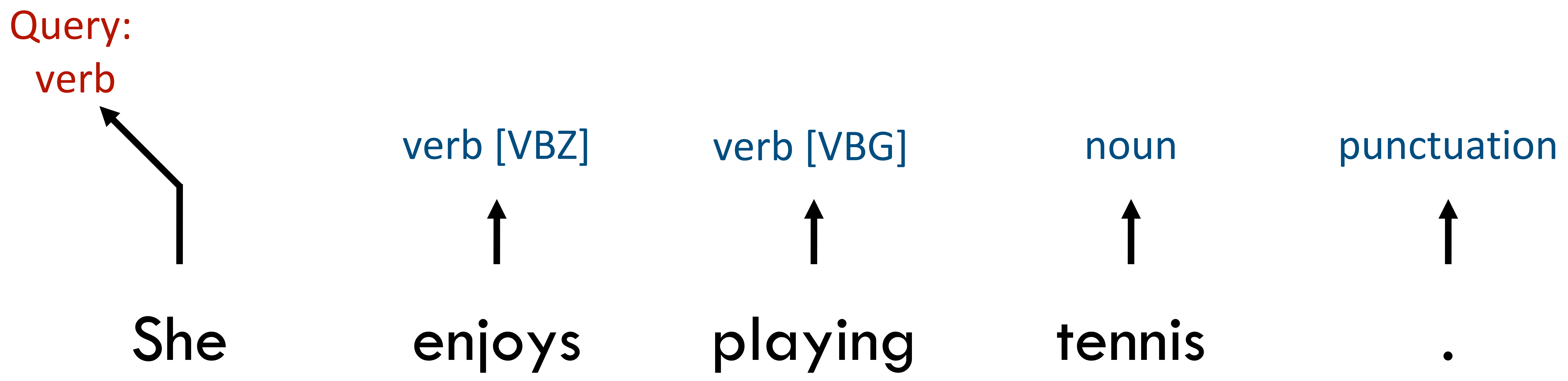
The LSTM outperformed the best feedforward by **6.5 F1**

Routing with Transformers

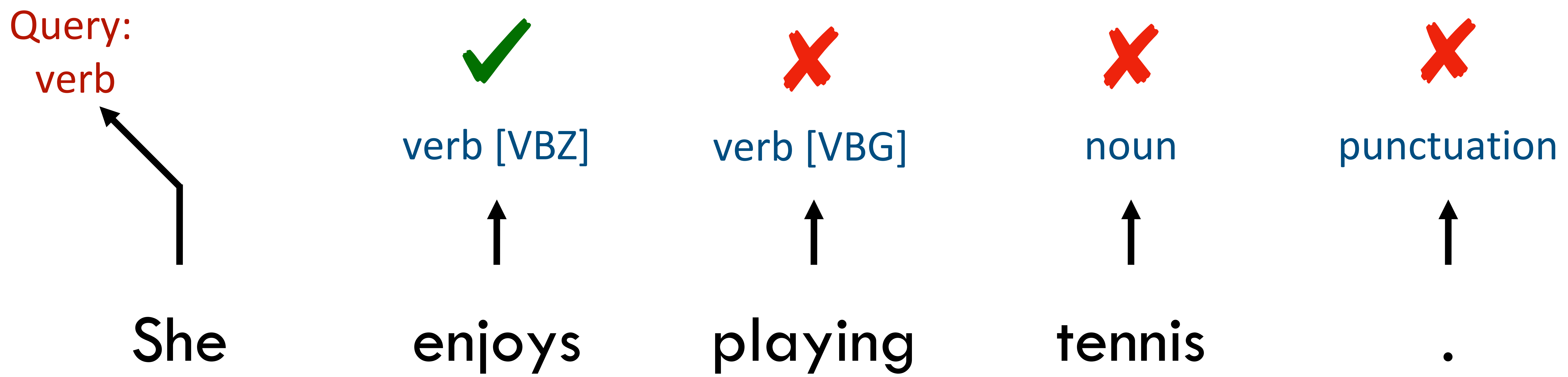
Query:
verb

She enjoys playing tennis .

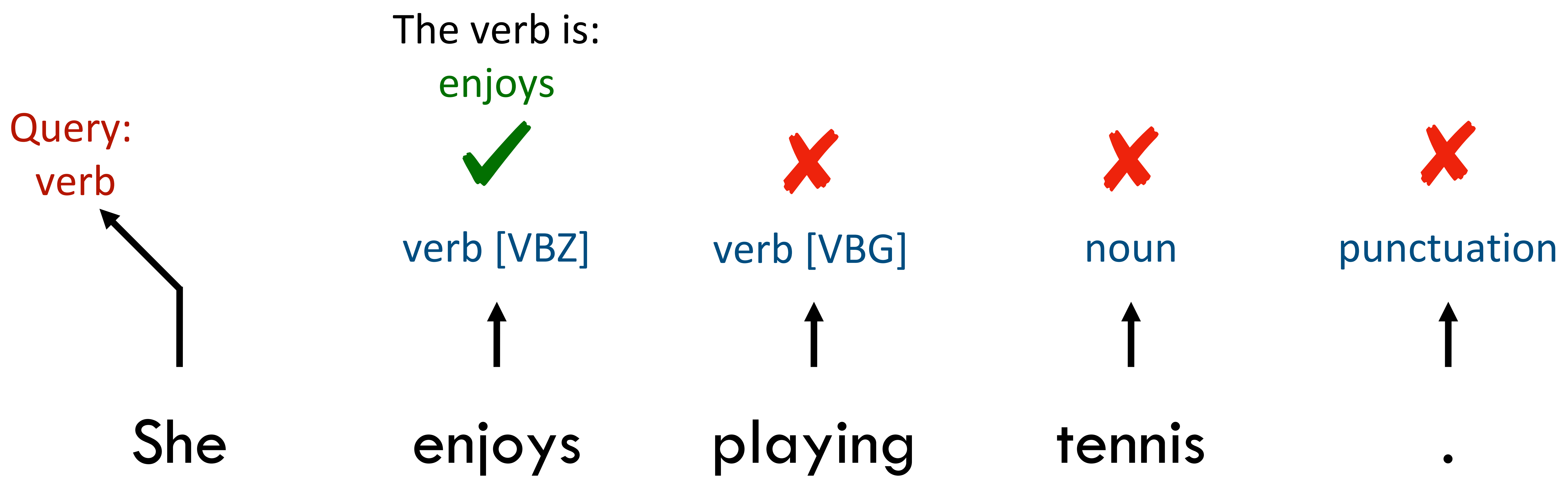
Routing with Transformers



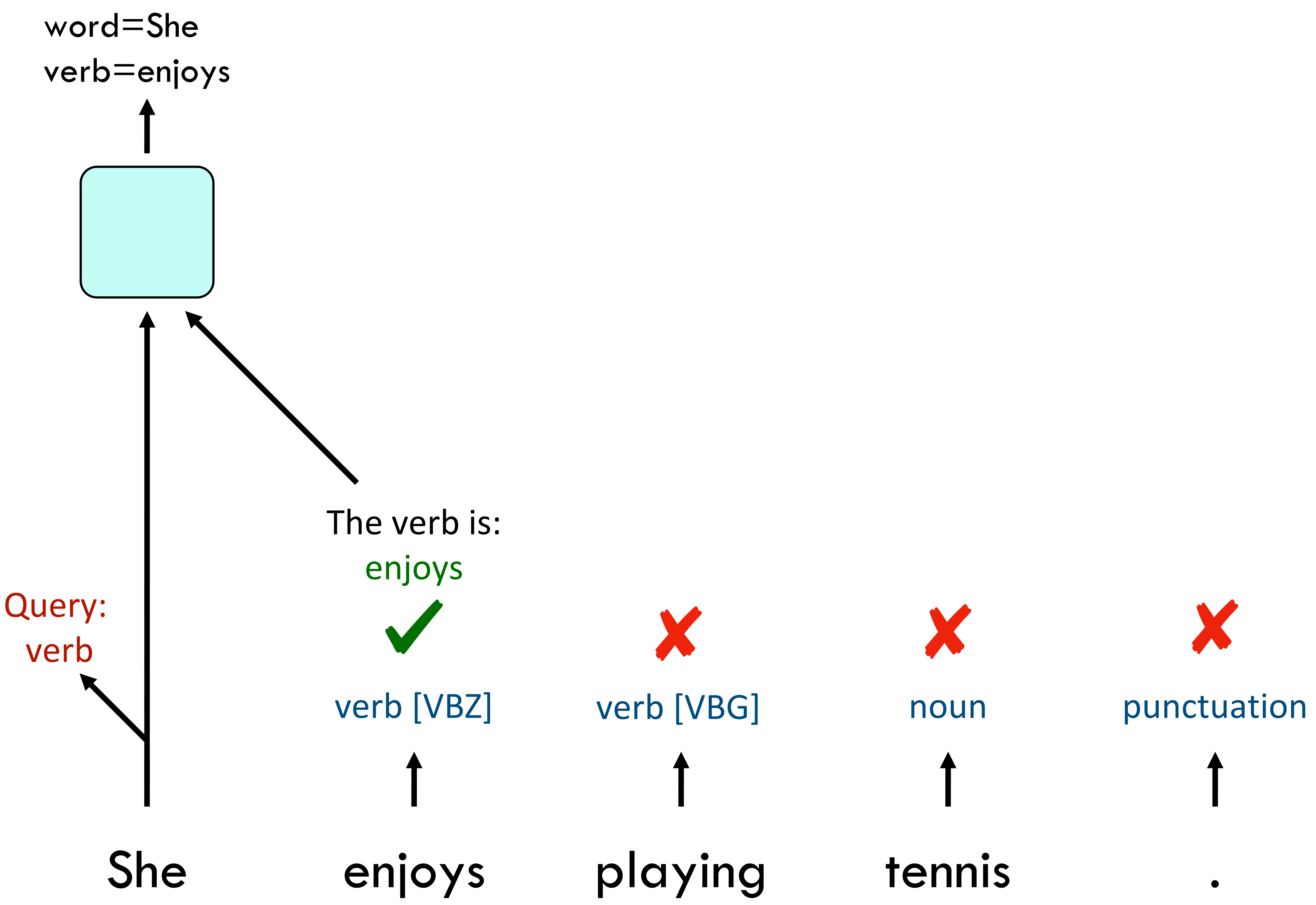
Routing with Transformers



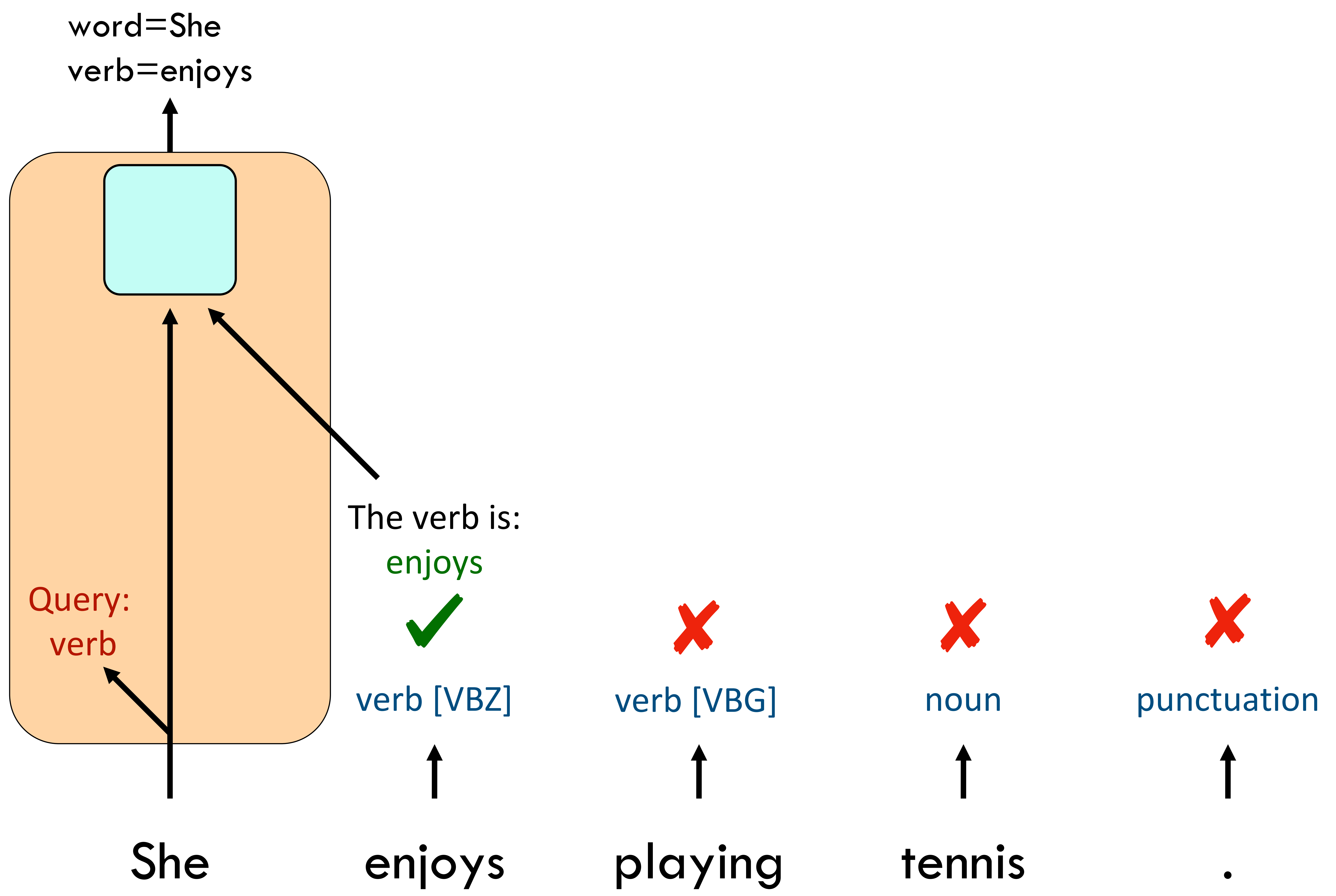
Routing with Transformers



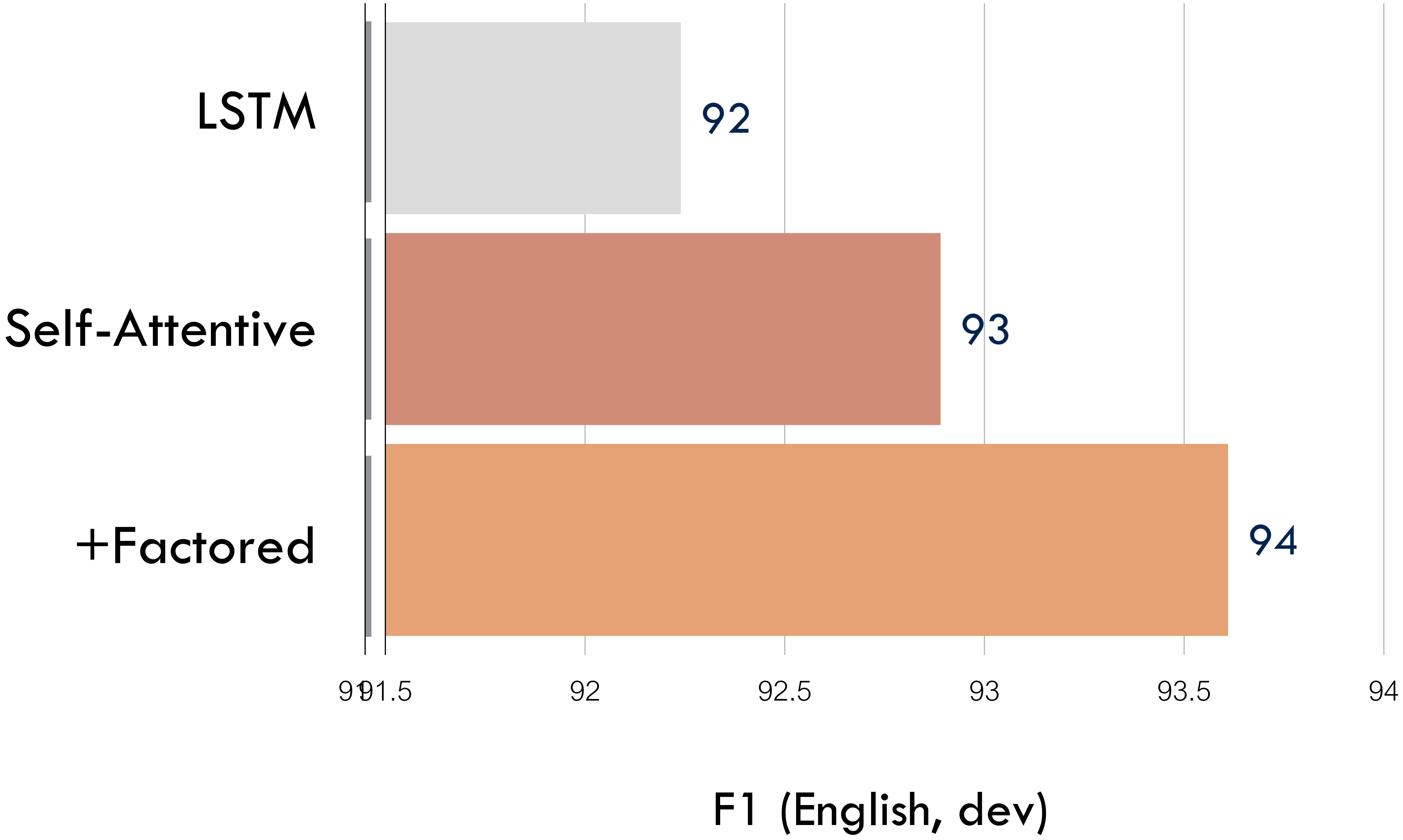
Routing with Transformers



Routing with Transformers

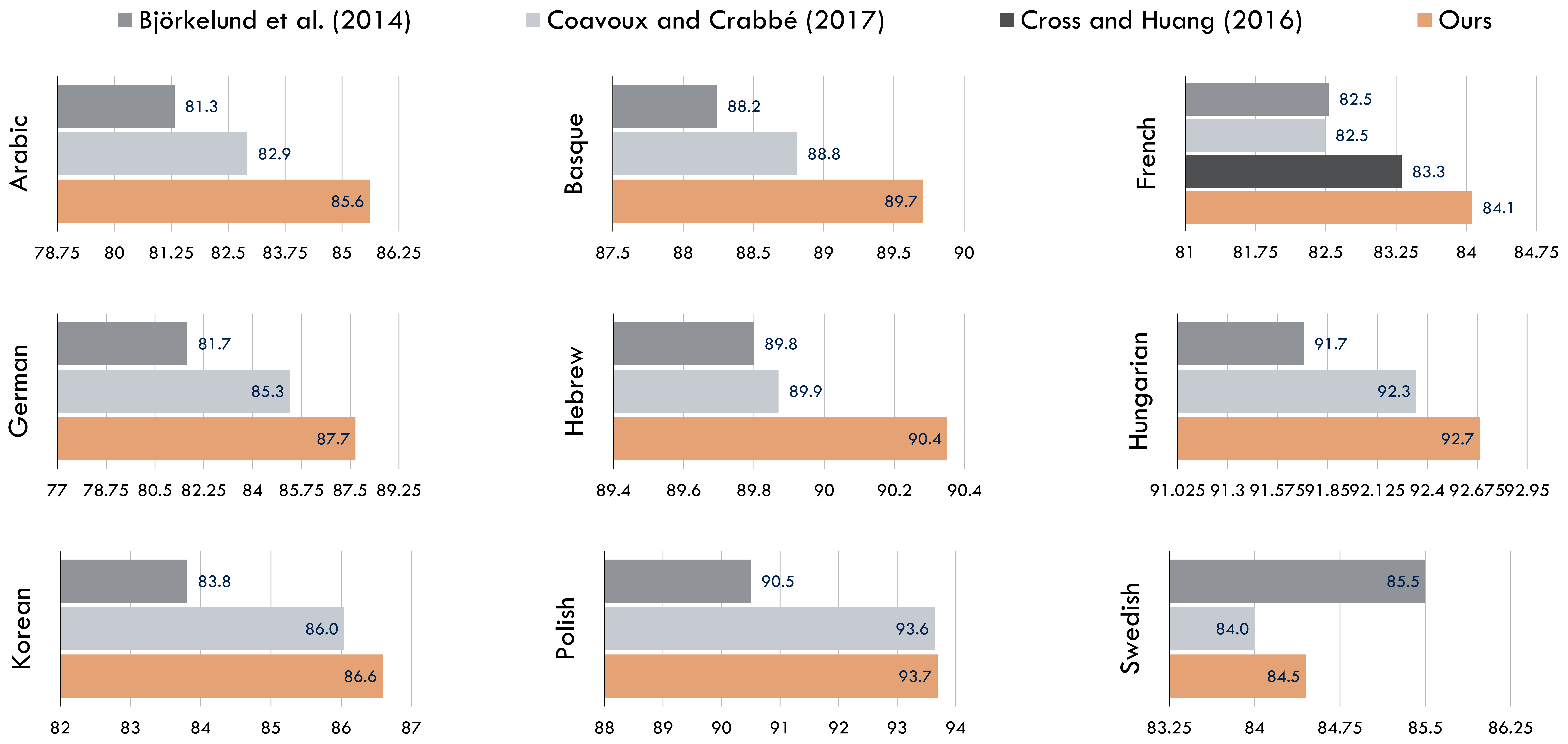


What Helps?



LSTM
92
Self-Attentive
93
+Factored
94
91
91.5
92
92.5
93
93.5
94
F1 (English, dev)

Results: Multilingual



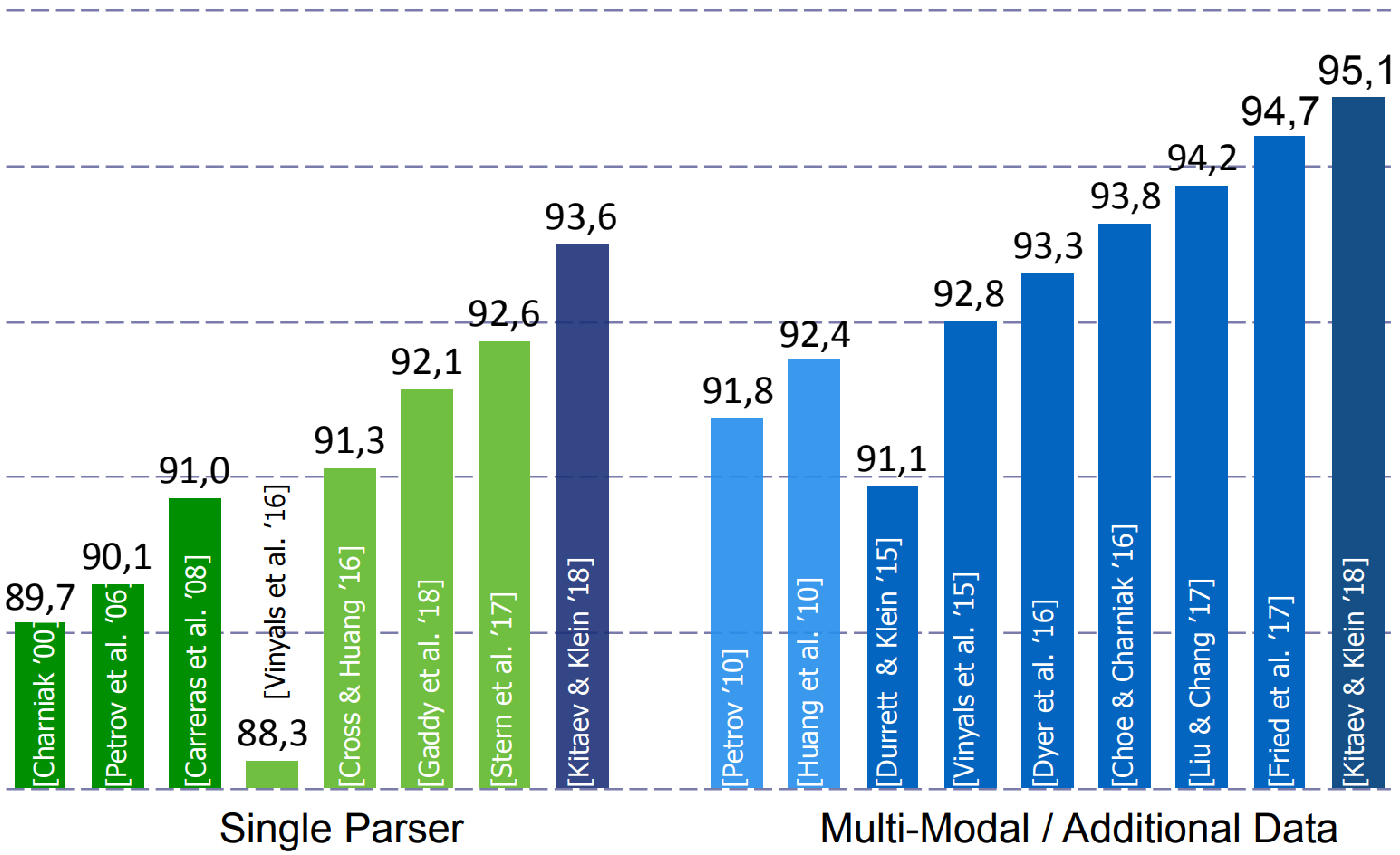
Pre-Training

Problem: Input has more variation than output

Need to handle:

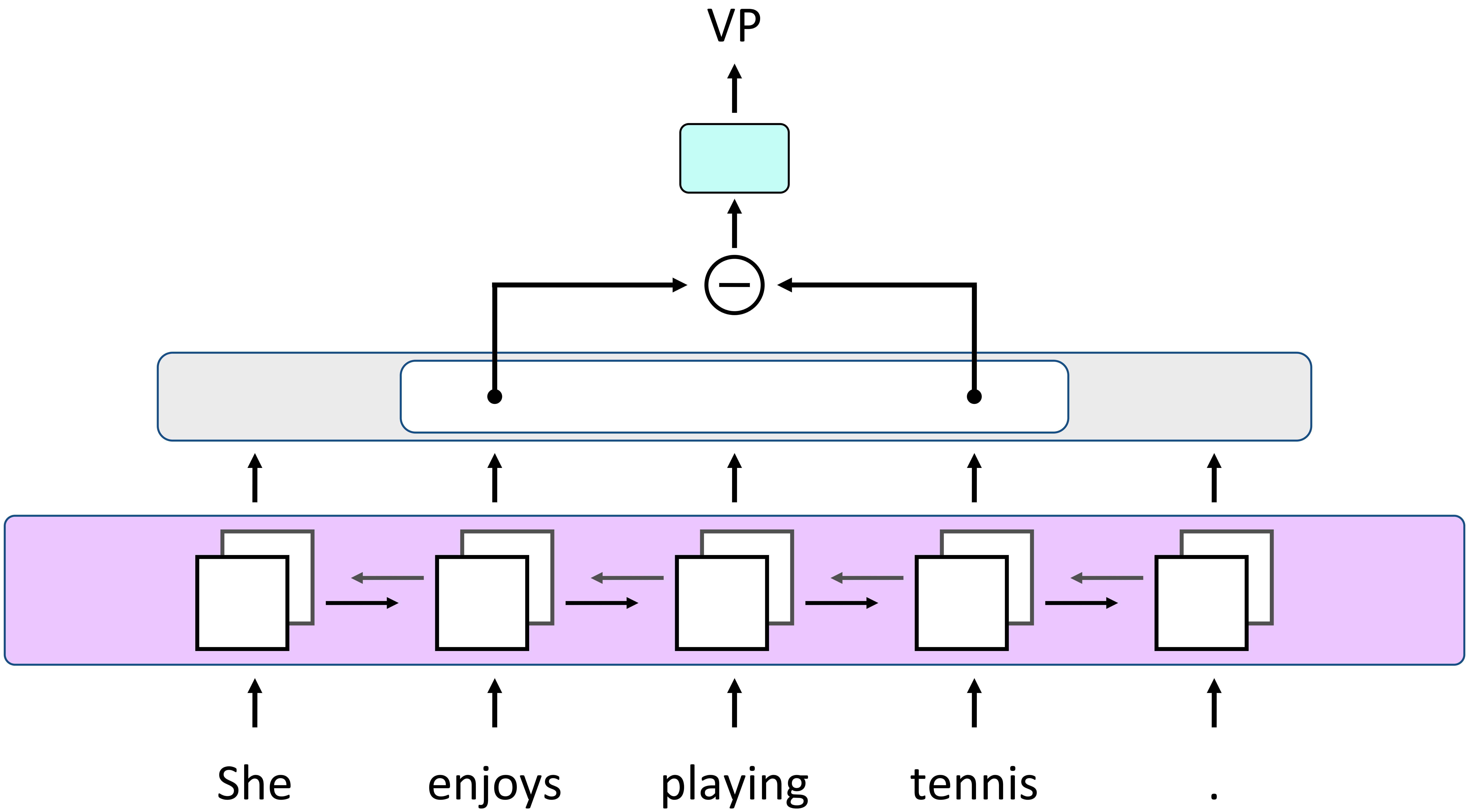
- Rare words not seen during training
- Word forms in morphologically rich languages
- Contextual paraphrase / lexical variation

Historical Trends

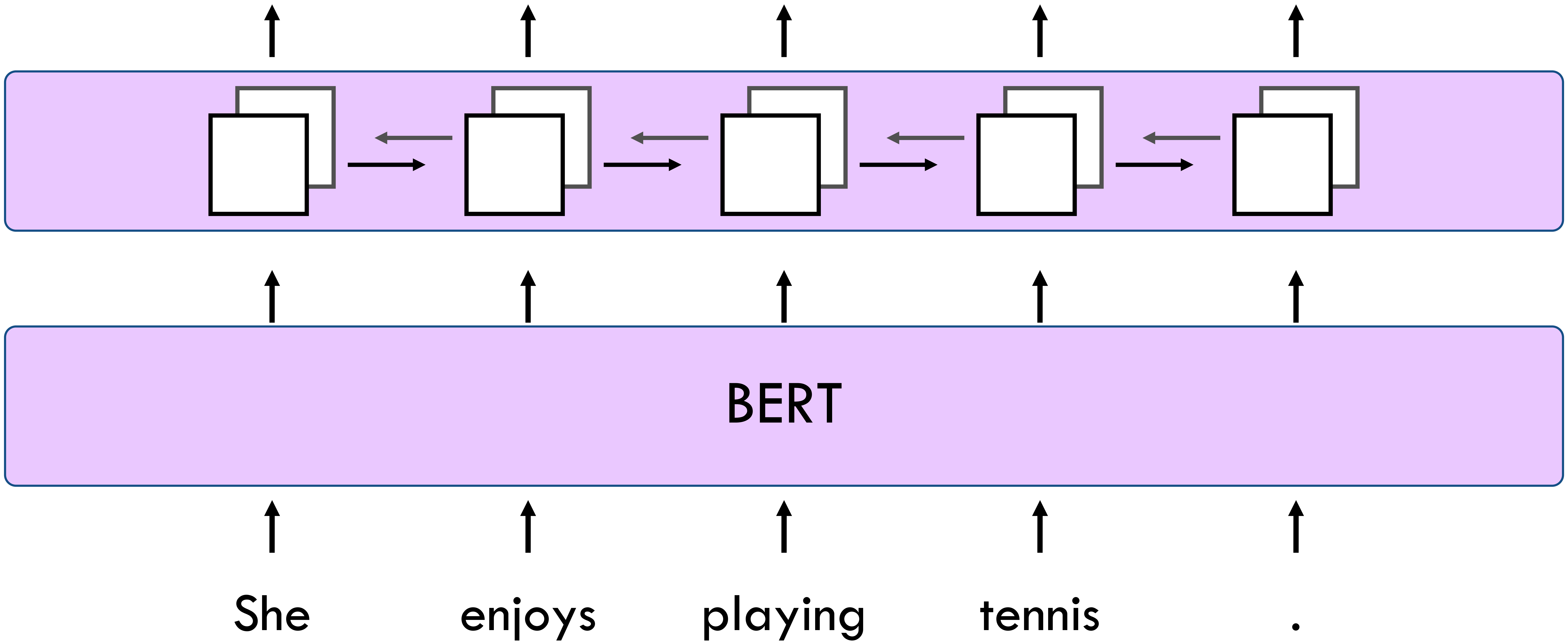


[Slide from Slav Petrov]

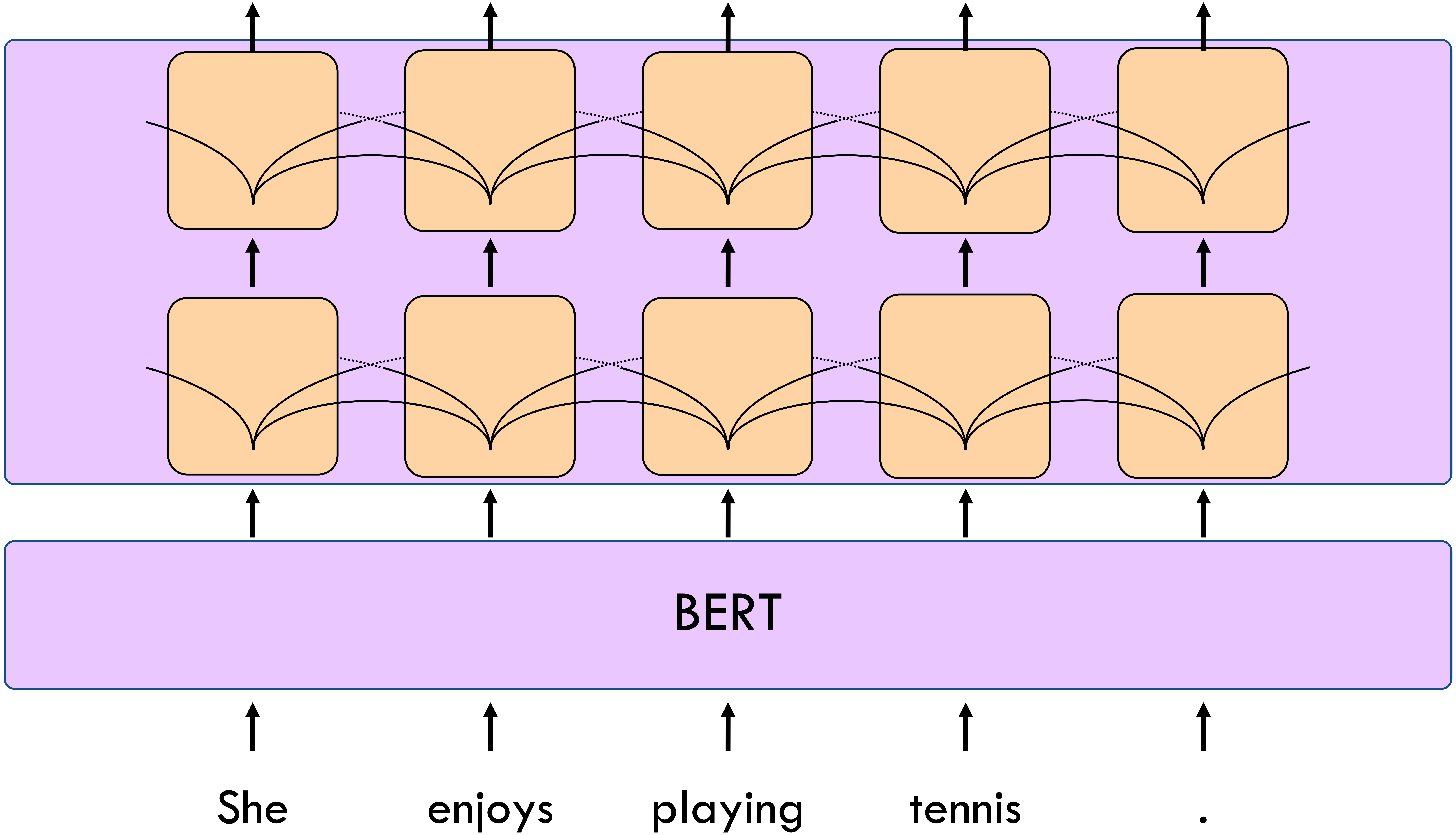
Parsing as Span Classification



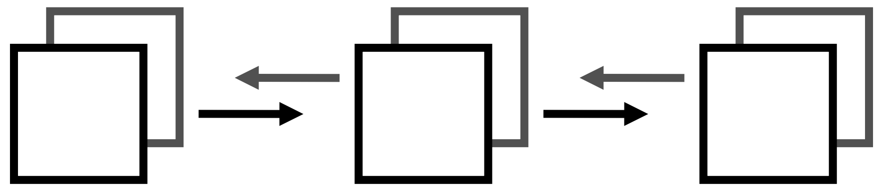
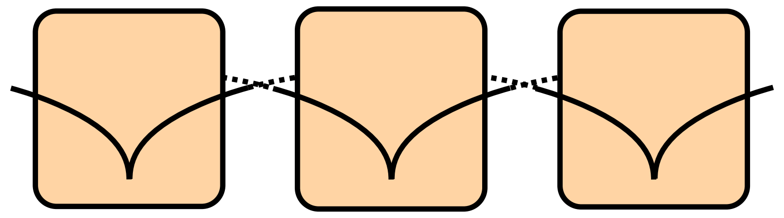
Pretraining



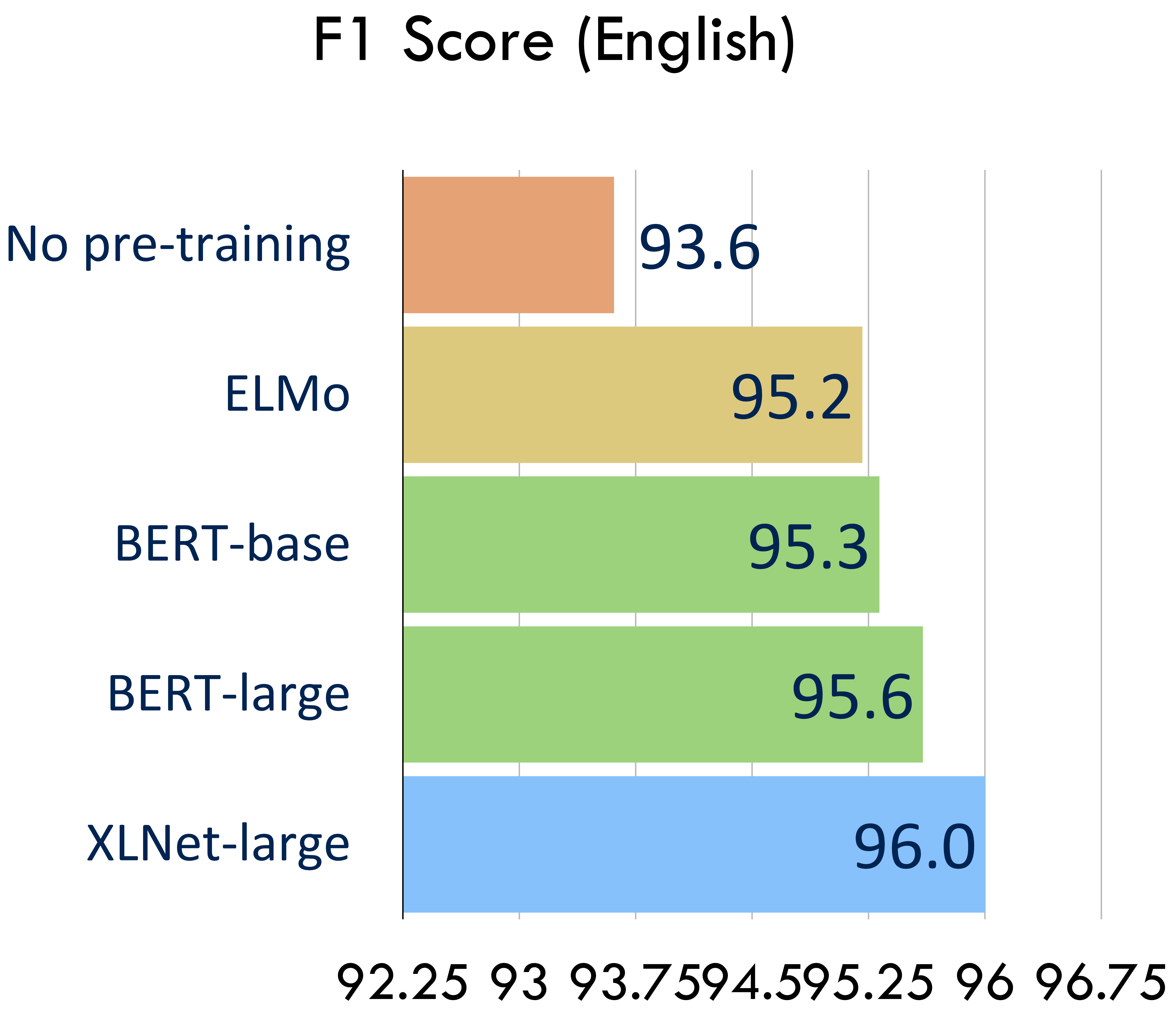
Architecture

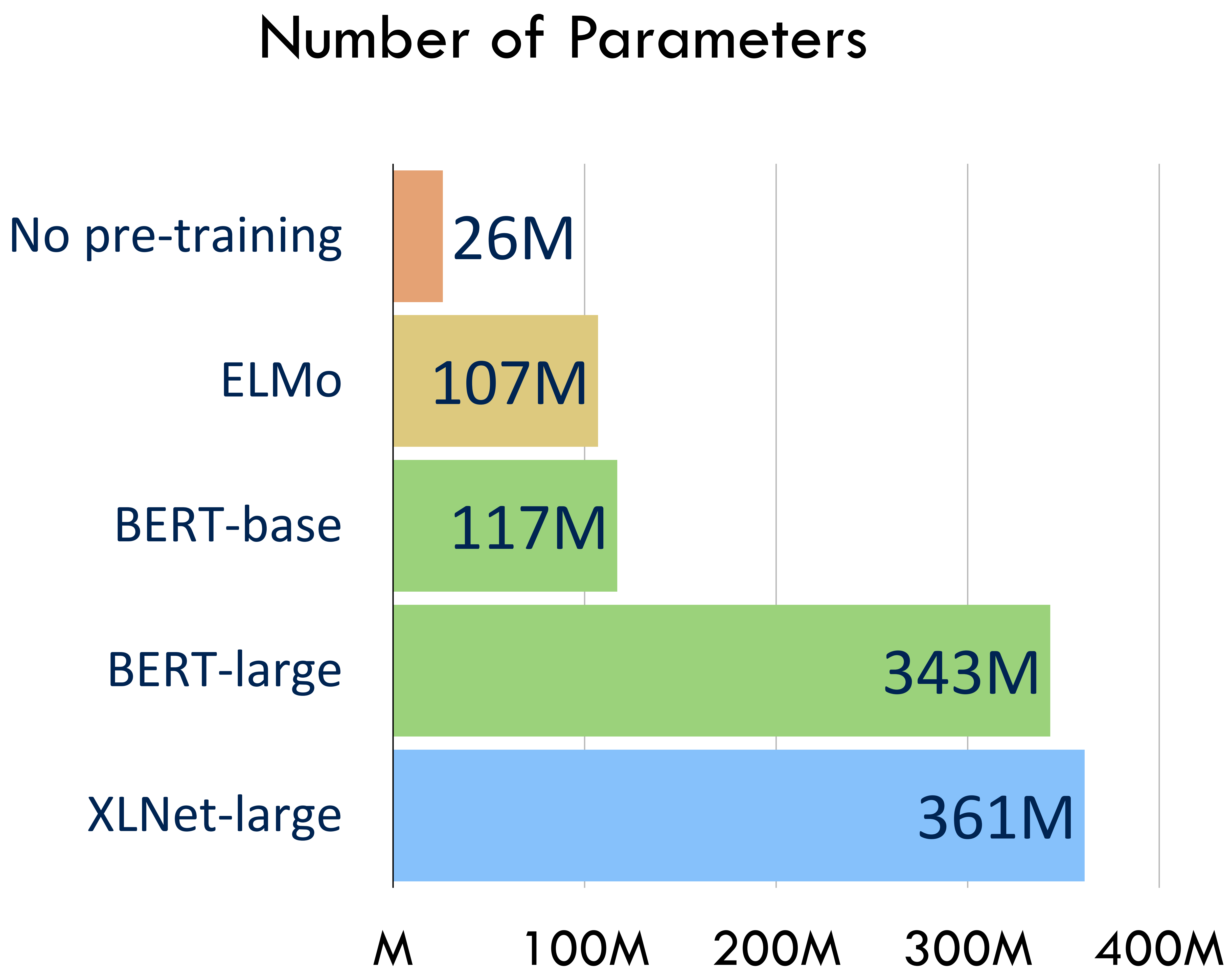


Encoder Architectures

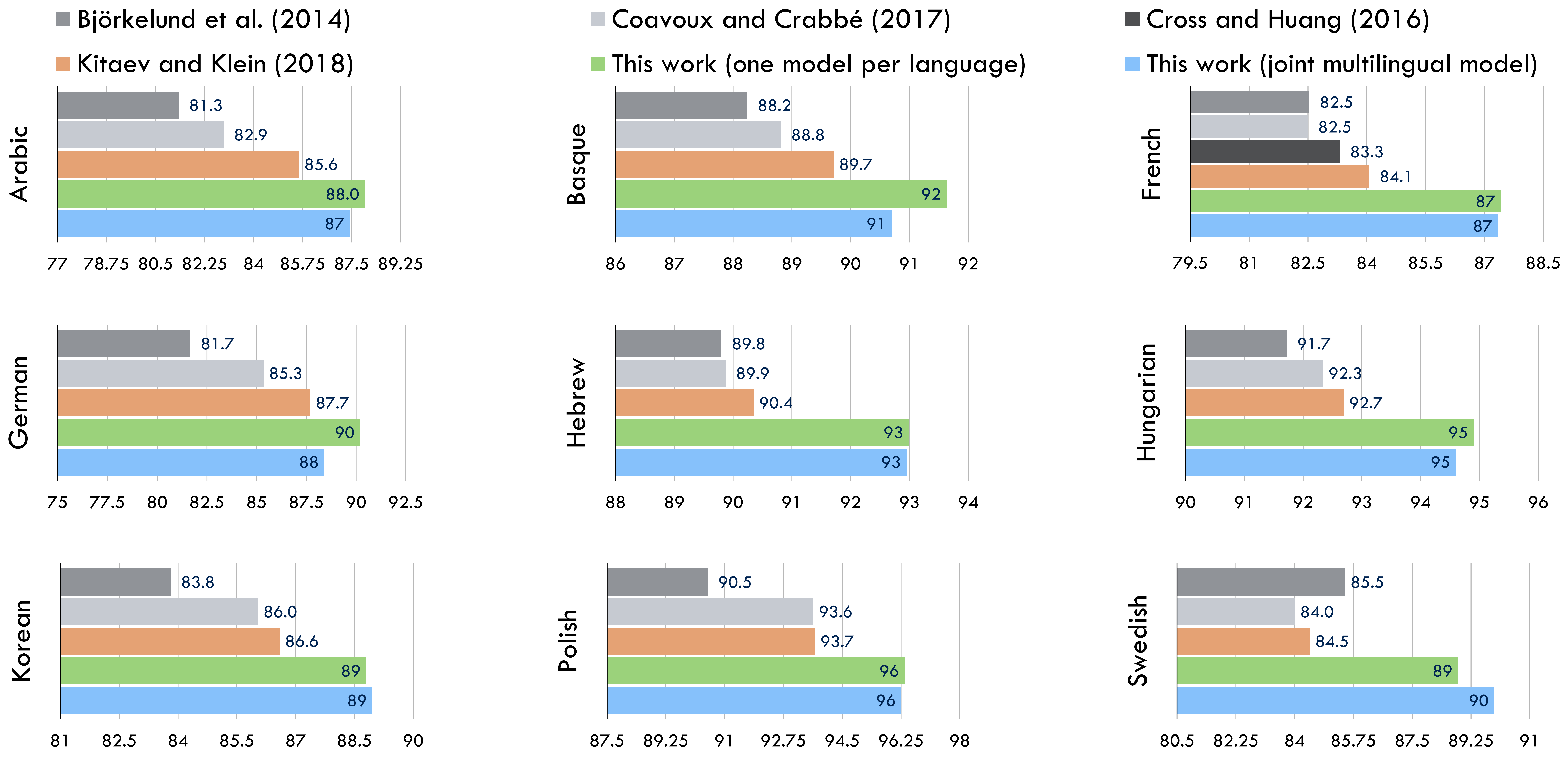
	LSTM 	Self-Attention 
No pre-training	92.08 F1 [Gaddy+ 2018]	93.55 F1 [Kitaev & Klein 2018]
Pre-training	95.13 F1 (with ELMo) [Kitaev & Klein 2018]	95.60 F1 (with BERT) [Kitaev et al 2019]

Encoder Architectures

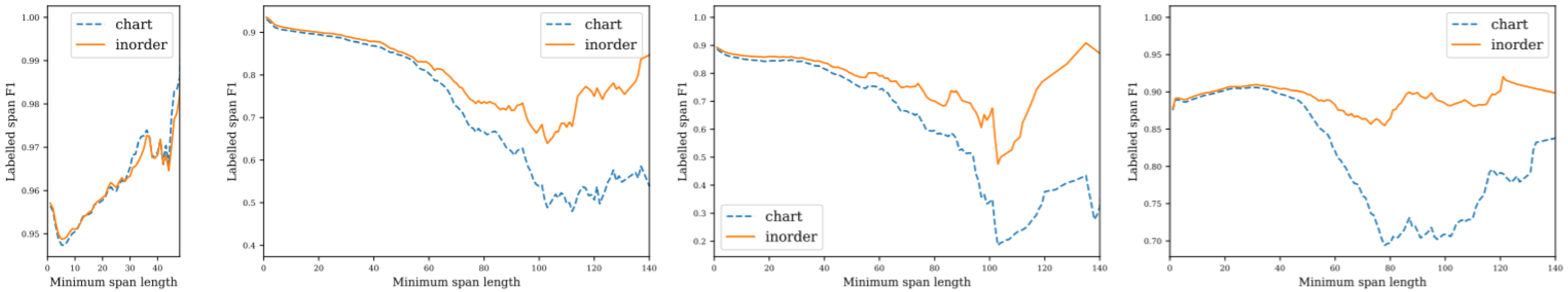




Results: Multilingual



Does Structure Help?



(a) WSJ Test (b) Brown All (c) EWT All (d) Genia All

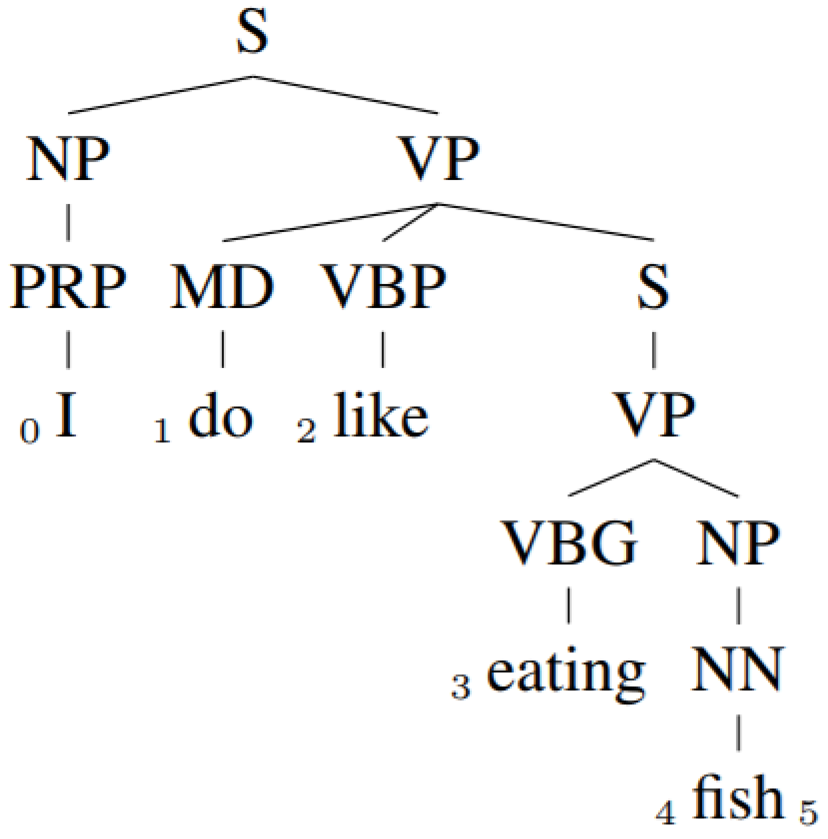
Figure 1: Labelled bracketing F1 versus minimum span length for the English corpora. F1 scores for the In-Order parser with BERT (orange) and the Chart parser with BERT (cyan) start to diverge for longer spans.

Out of Domain Parsing

	Berkeley		BLLIP		In-Order		Chart	
	F1	Δ Err.	F1	Δ Err.	F1	Δ Err.	F1	Δ Err.
WSJ Test	90.06	+0.0%	91.48	+0.0%	91.47	+0.0%	93.27	+0.0%
Brown All	84.64	+54.5%	85.89	+65.6%	85.60	+68.9%	88.04	+77.7%
Genia All	79.11	+110.2%	79.63	+139.1%	80.31	+130.9%	82.68	+157.4%
EWT All	77.38	+127.6%	79.91	+135.8%	79.07	+145.4%	82.22	+164.2%

Neural parsers improve out-of-domain numbers, but not more than in-domain numbers

Other Neural Constituency Parsers



steps	structural action	label action	stack after	bracket
1–2	sh(I/PRP)	label-NP	$_0\triangle_1$	$_0NP_1$
3–4	sh(do/MD)	nolabel	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_2$	
5–6	sh(like/VBP)	nolabel	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_2\triangle_3$	
7–8	comb	nolabel	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_3$	
9–10	sh(eating/VBG)	nolabel	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_3\triangle_4$	
11–12	sh(fish/NN)	label-NP	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_3\triangle_4\triangle_5$	$_4NP_5$
13–14	comb	label-S-VP	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_3\triangle_5$	$_3S_5$, $_3VP_5$
15–16	comb	label-VP	$_0\triangle_1\triangle_5$	$_1VP_5$
17–18	comb	label-S	$_0\triangle_5$	$_0S_5$

- Back to at least Henderson 1998!
- Recent directions:
  - Shift-Reduce, eg Cross and Huang 2016
  - SR/Generative, eg Dyer et al 2016 (RNNG)
  - In-Order Generative, eg Liu and Zhang 2017