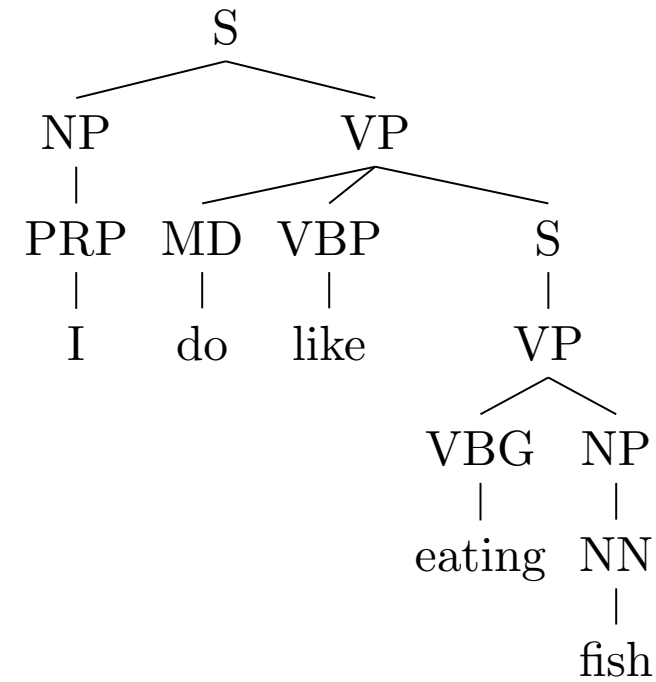
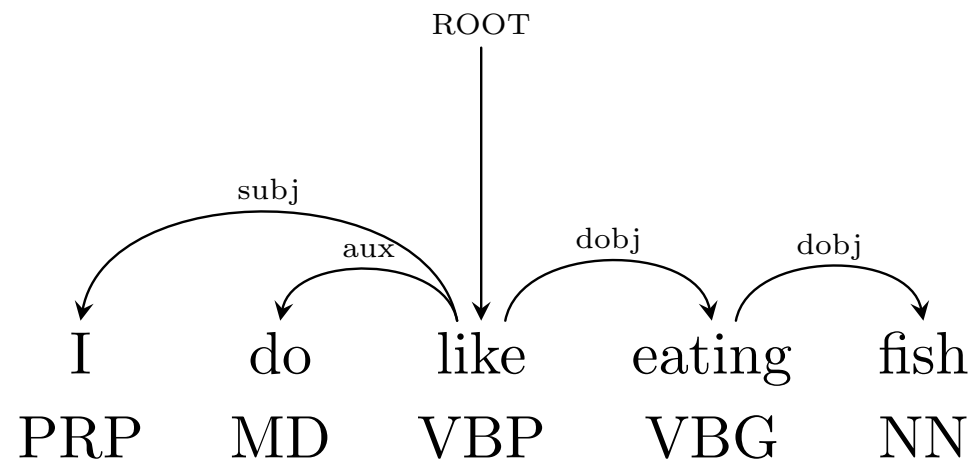


Span-Based Constituency Parsing with Provably Optimal Dynamic Oracles

James Cross and Liang Huang
Oregon State University

EMNLP, Austin, TX
November 2, 2016

Dependency vs. Constituency

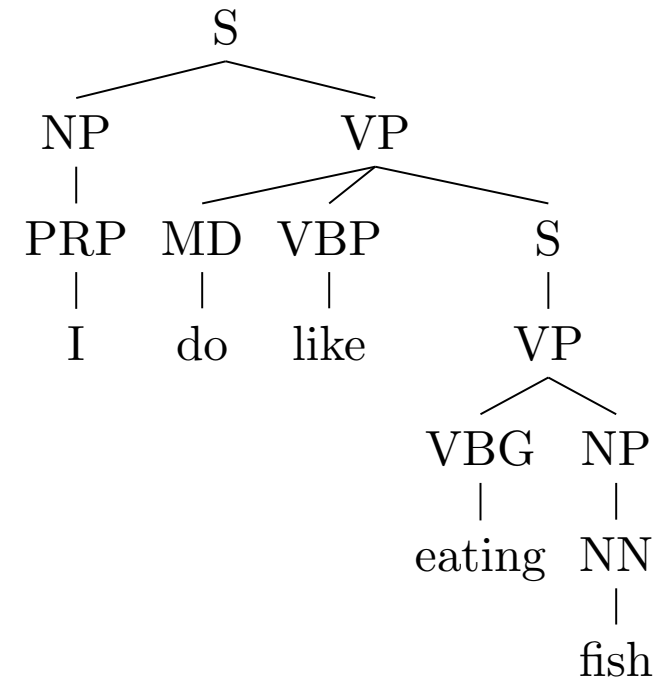
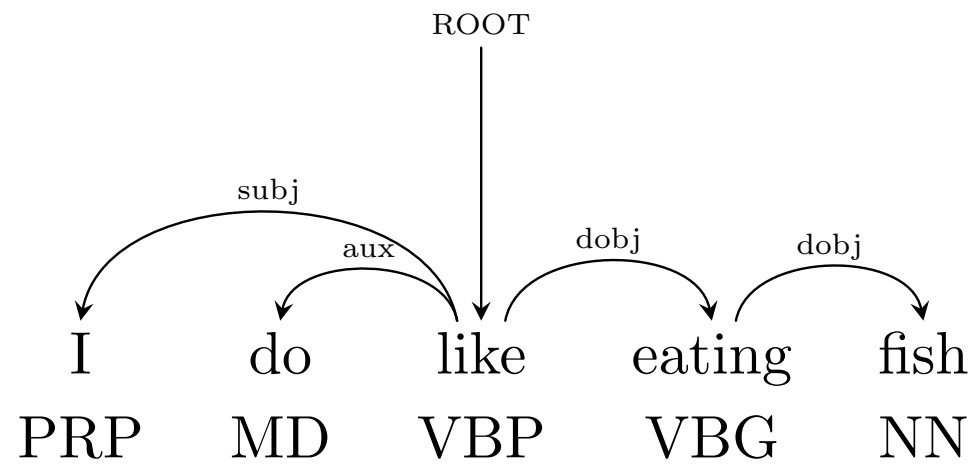


| | search | UAS |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Zhang & Nivre 2011 | beam | 92.9 |
| Chen & Manning 2014 | greedy | 91.8 |
| Zhou et al. (2015) | beam | 93.3 |
| Weiss et al. (2015) | beam | 94.0 |
| our work (ACL 2016) | greedy | 93.4 |
| Andor et al. (2016) | beam | 94.4 |

| | search | F ₁ |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Carreras et al. (2008) | cubic | 91.1 |
| Shindo et al. (2012) | cubic | 91.1 |
| Thang et al. (2015) (A*) | ~cubic | 91.1 |
| Watanabe et al. (2015) | beam | 90.7 |
| Vinyals et al. (2015) (WSJ) | beam | 90.5 |

Red = Neural

Dependency vs. Constituency



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Red = Neural

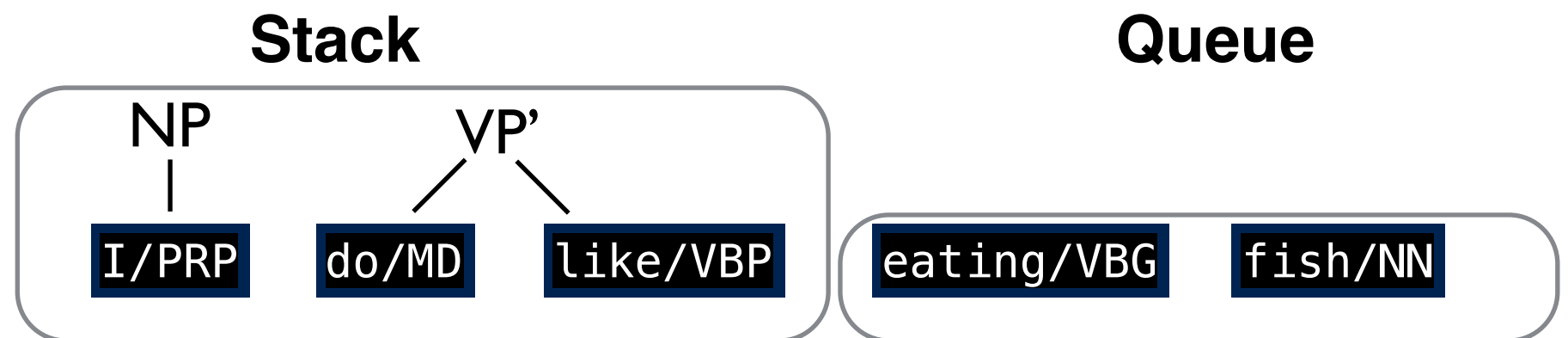
Outline

- **Span-Based Constituency Parsing**
- Bi-Directional LSTM Span Features
- Provably Optimal Dynamic Oracle
- Experiments

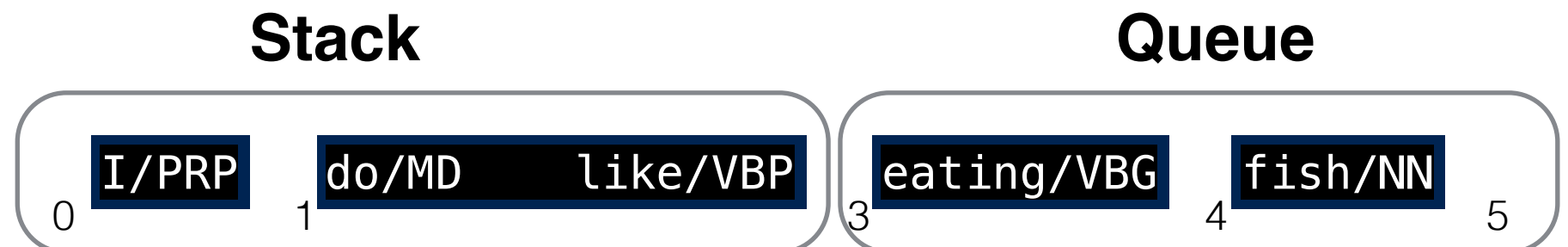
Span-Based Parsing

- Previous work uses tree structures on stack
- We simplify to operate directly on sentence spans
- Simple-to-implement linear-time parsing

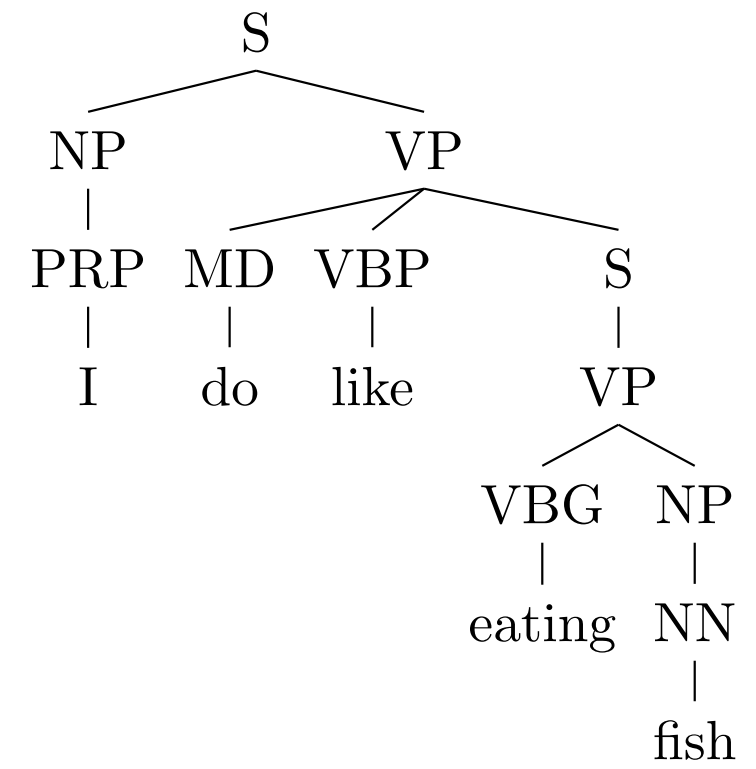
previous work



our work

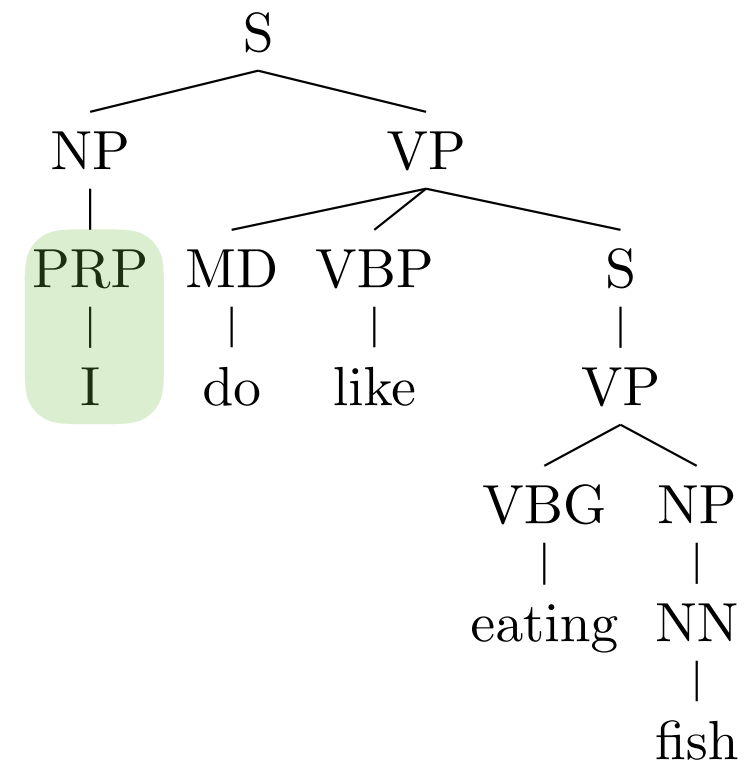


| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



current brackets $t = \{ \}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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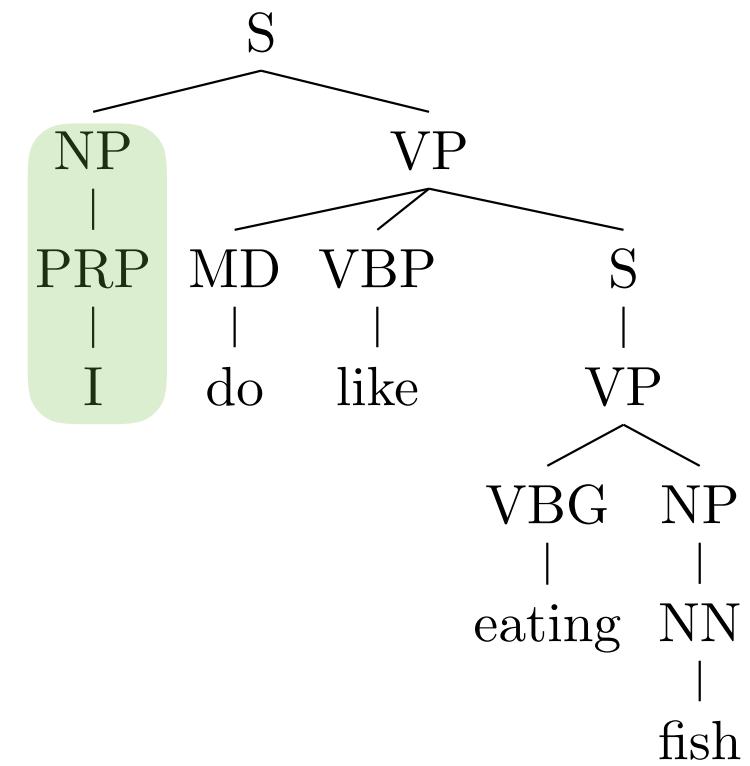


current
brackets $t = \{\}$

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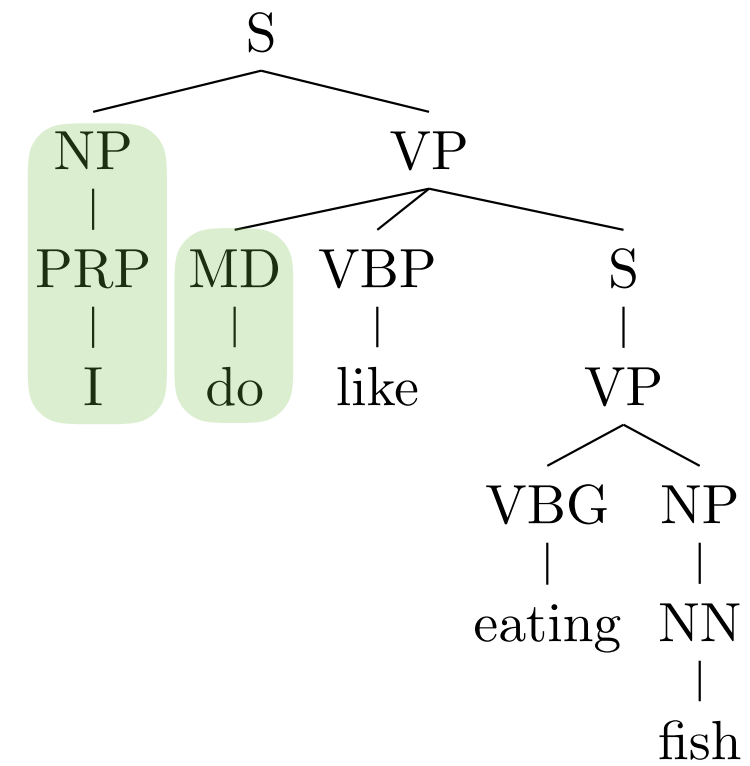
↓ Shift



Label-NP

$t = \{0NP_1\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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current brackets $t = \{\}$

↓ Shift



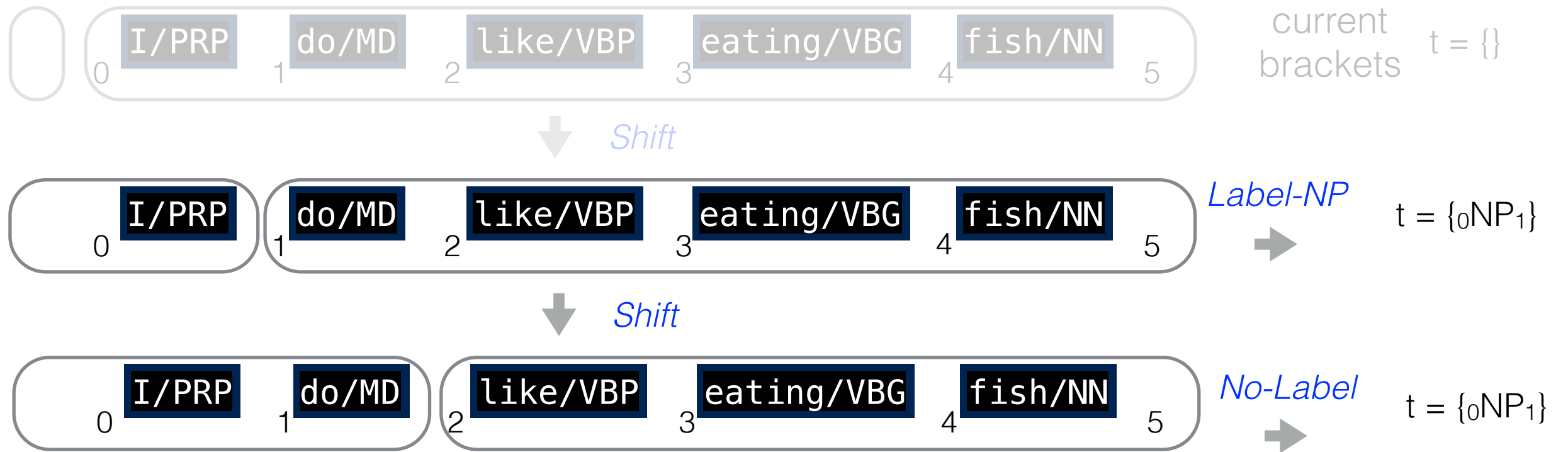
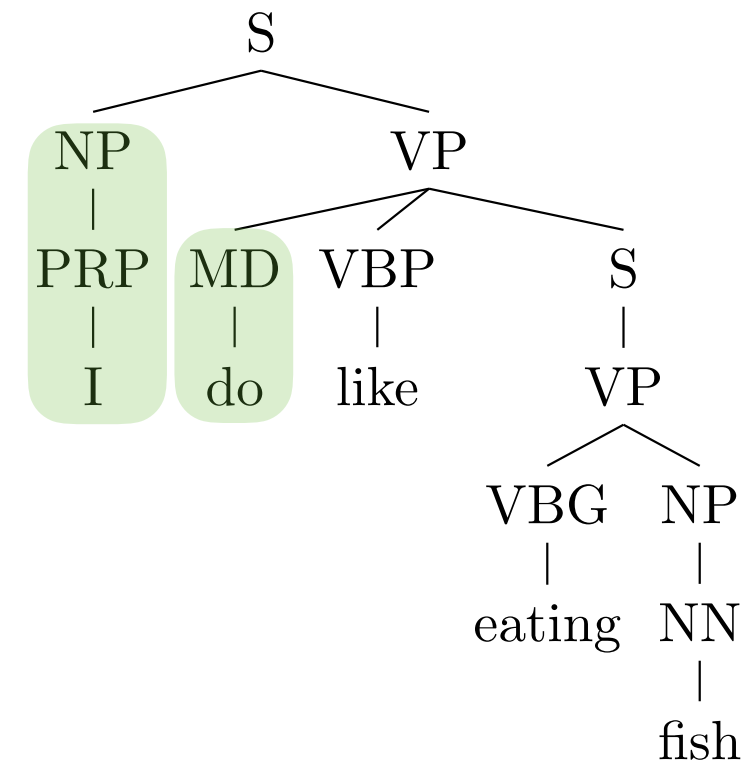
Label-NP

$t = \{0NP_1\}$

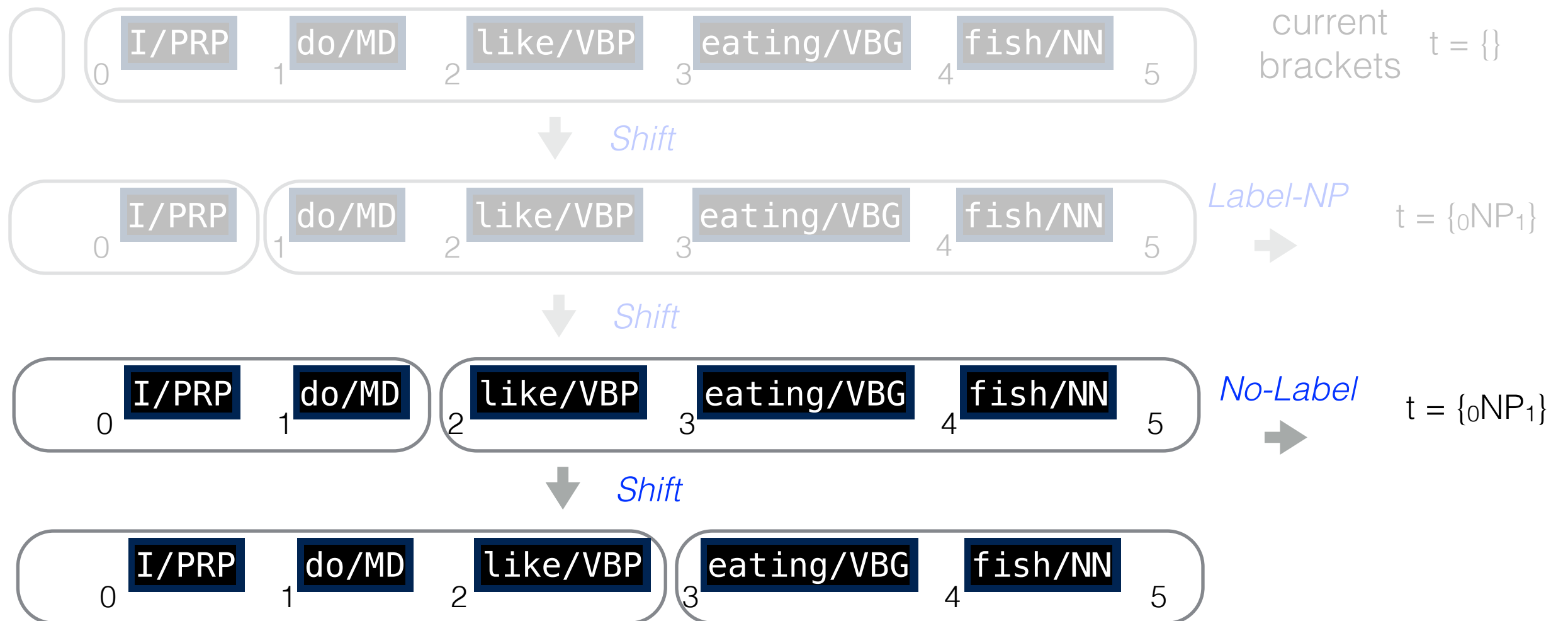
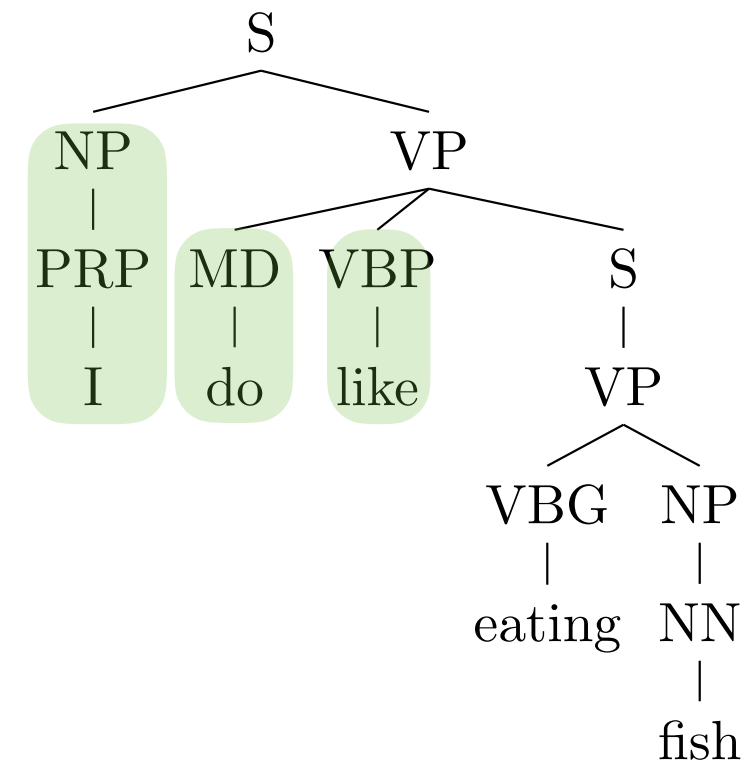
↓ Shift



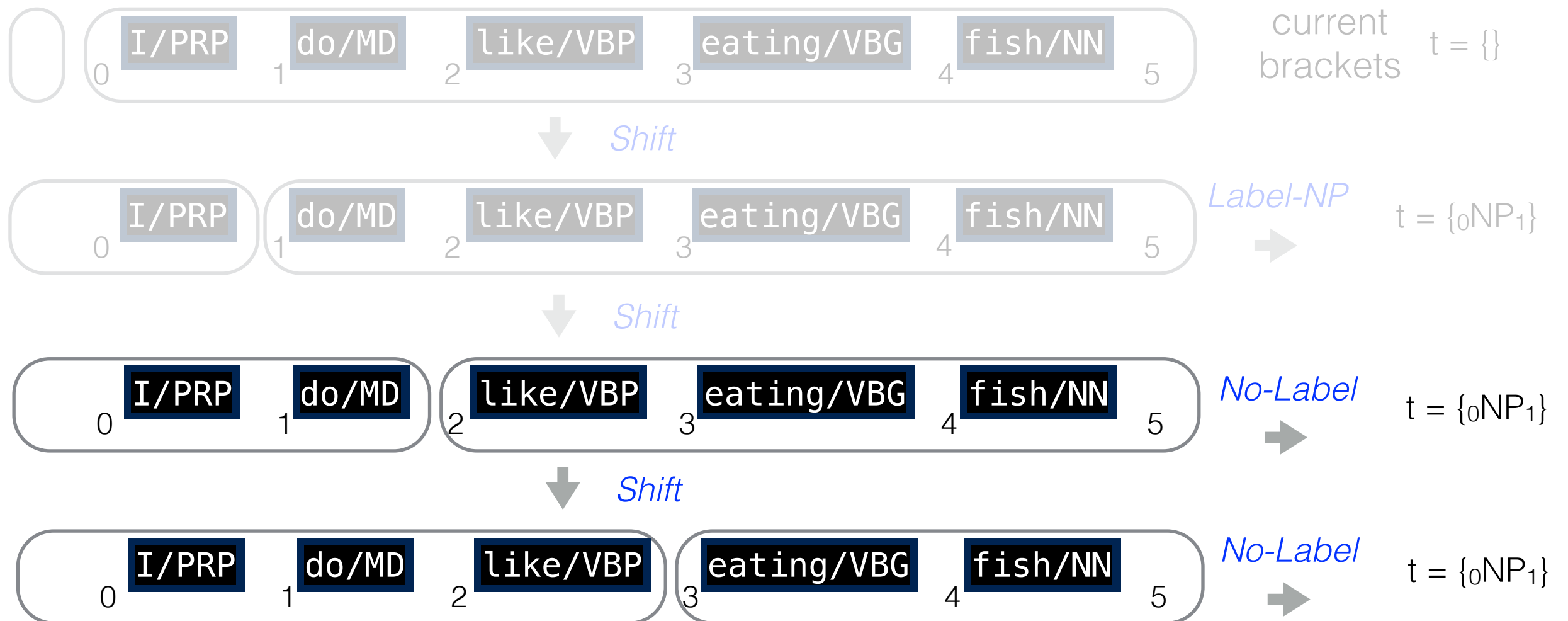
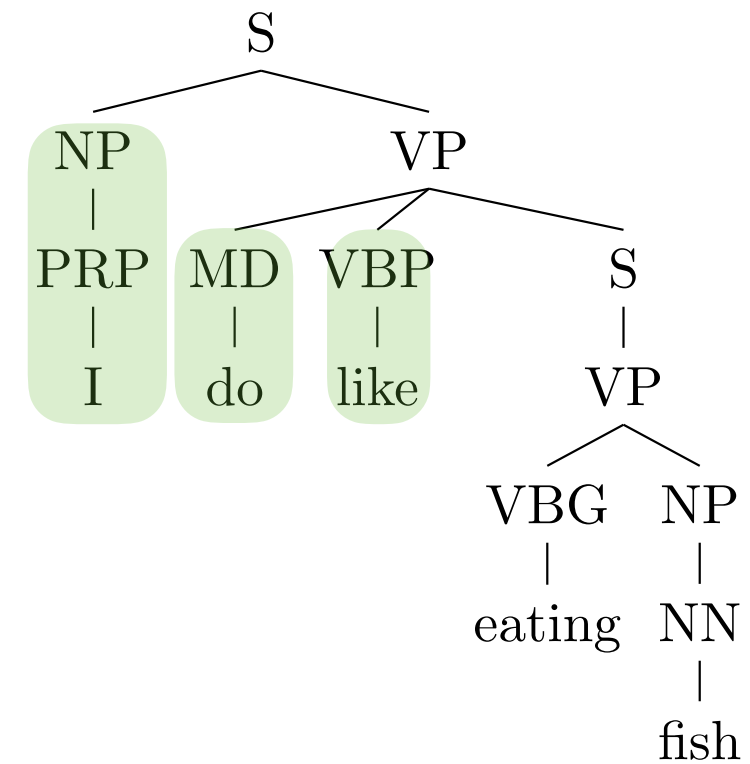
| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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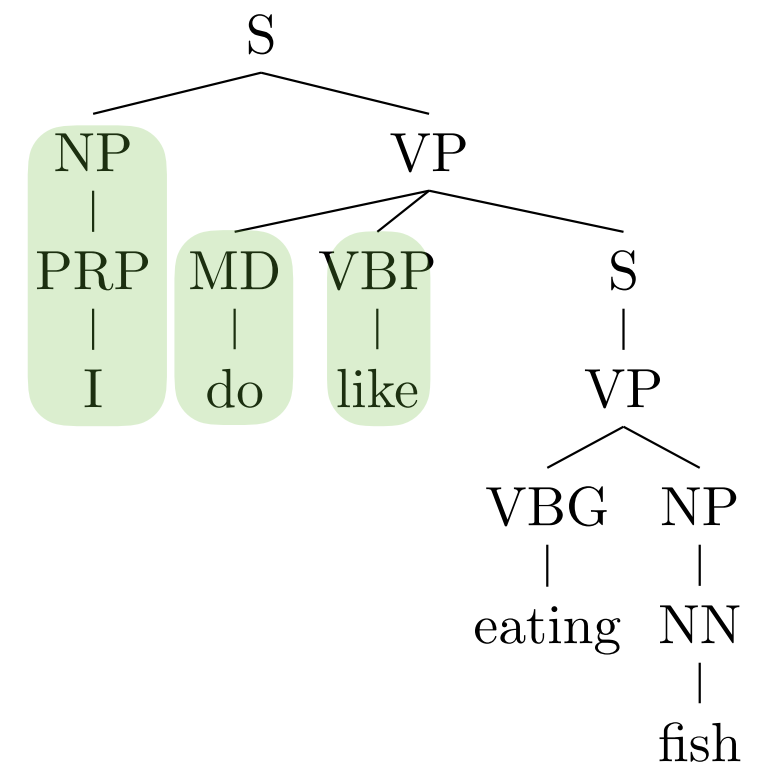
| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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| | No-Label |



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|-----------------------------------|----------|
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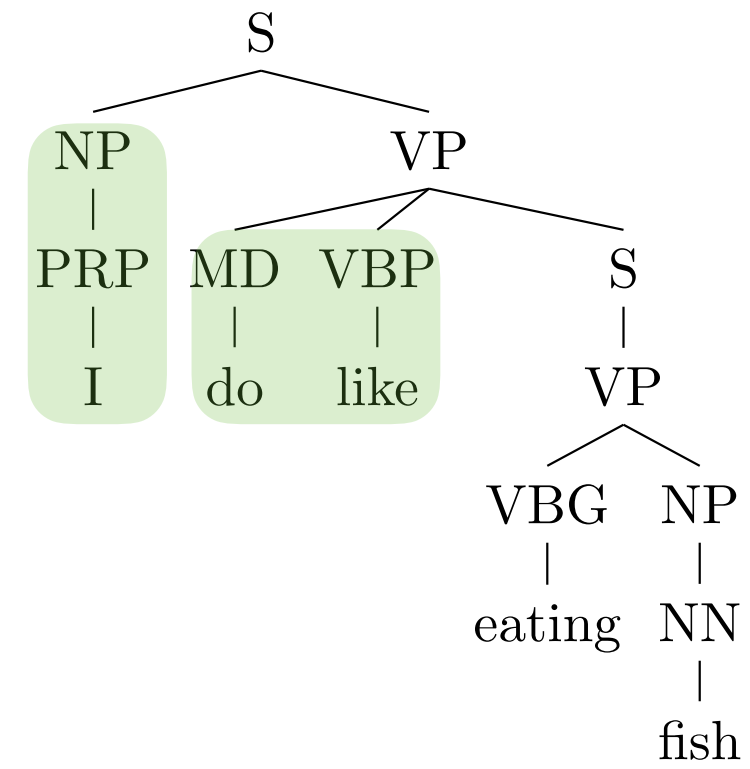


| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$t = \{_0NP_1\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |

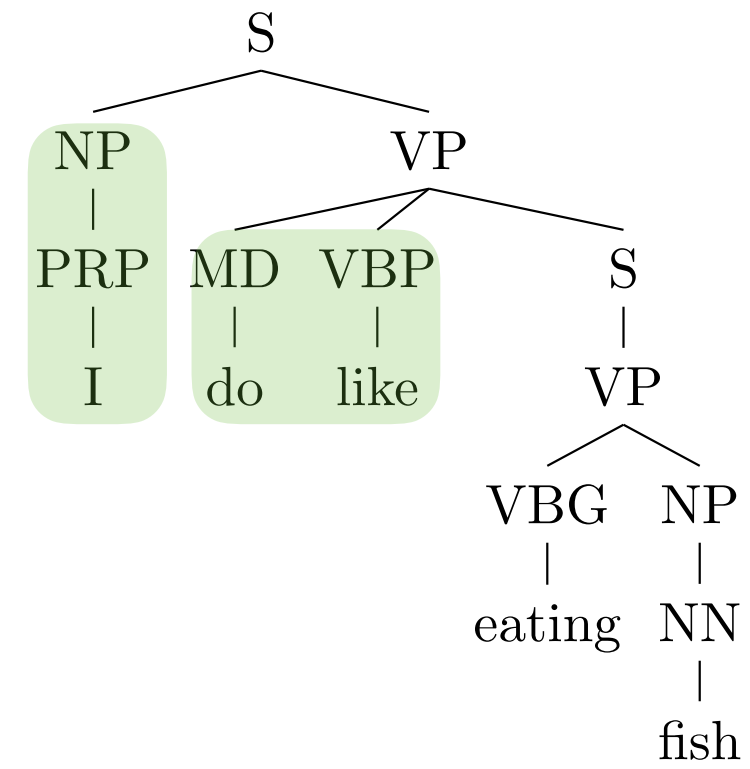


↓ *Combine*



$t = \{_0NP_1\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$t = \{0NP_1\}$

↓ *Combine*

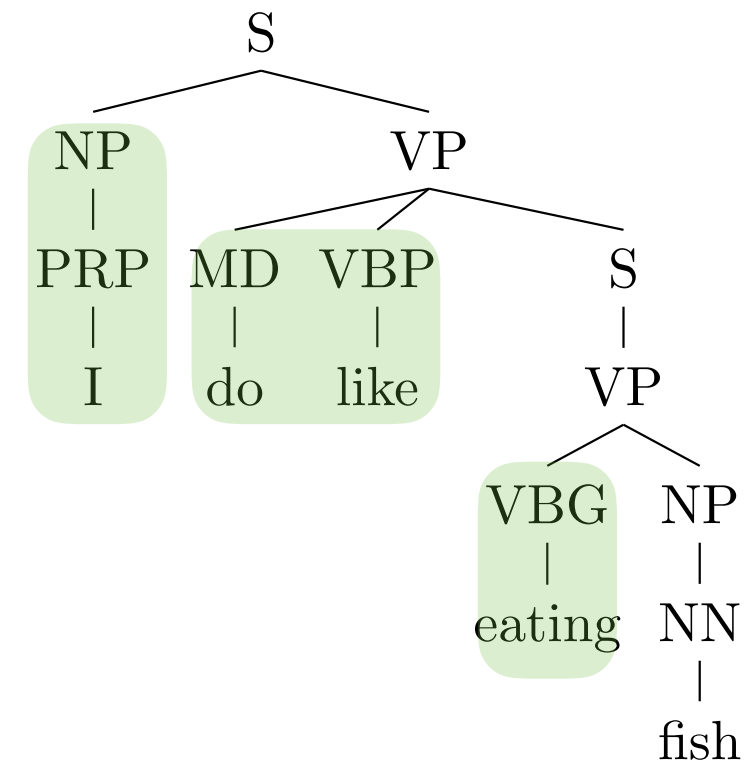


No-Label

$t = \{0NP_1\}$



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$t = \{0NP_1\}$

↓ *Combine*



No-Label

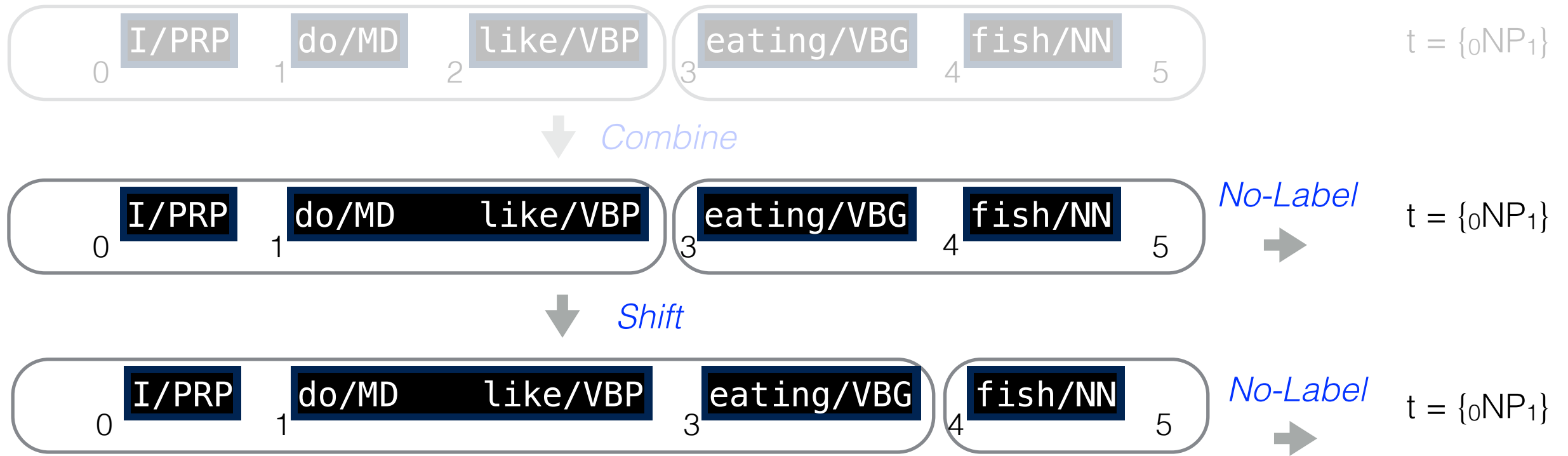
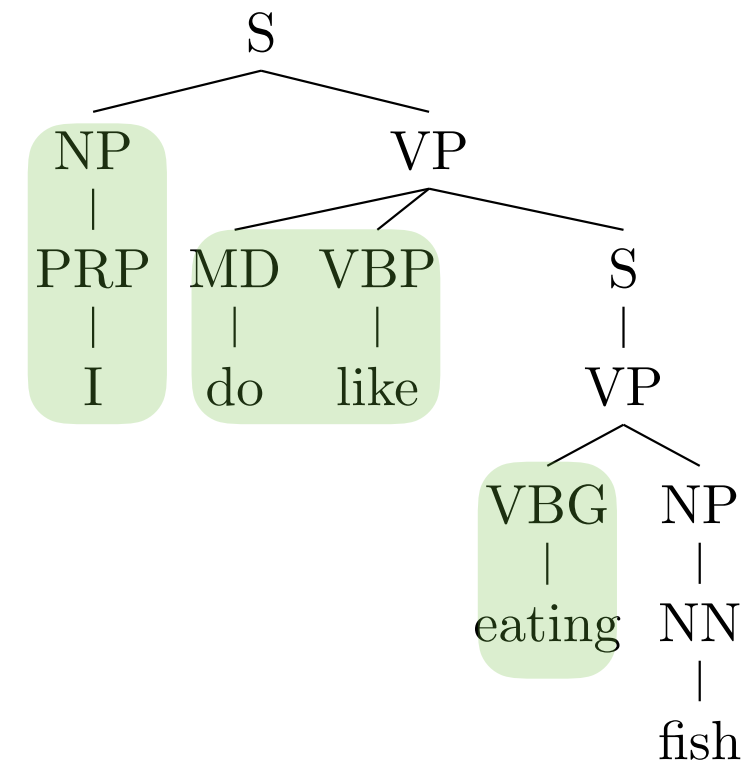
$t = \{0NP_1\}$



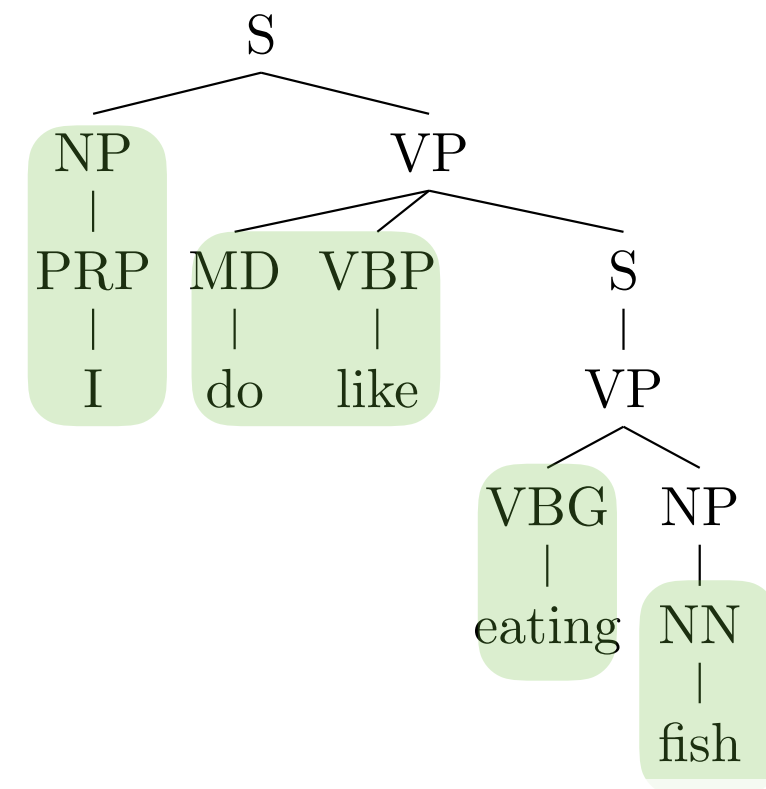
↓ *Shift*



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
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| | No-Label |



↓ Combine



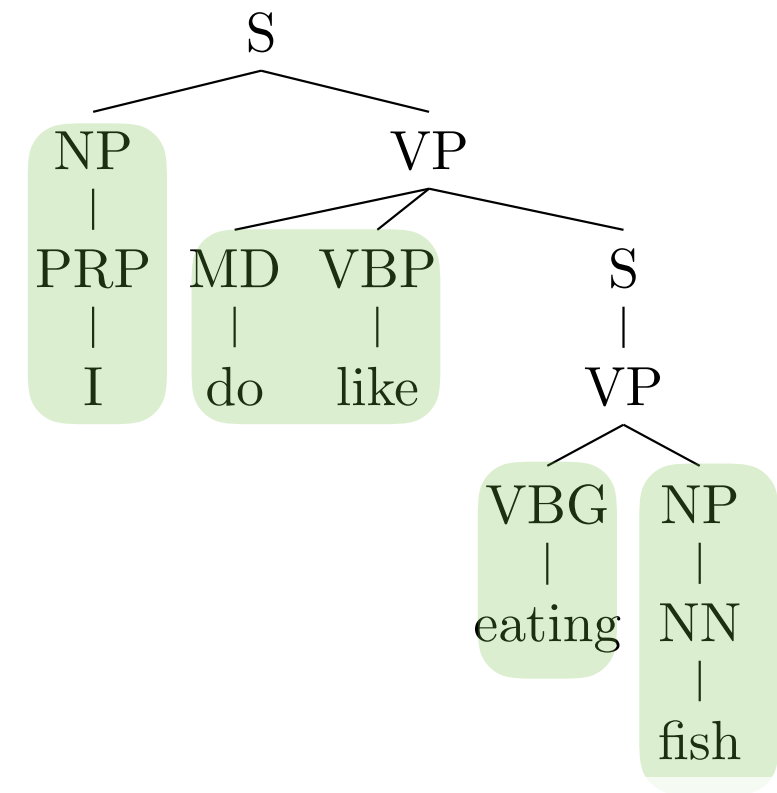
↓ Shift



↓ Shift



| | |
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$t = \{0NP_1\}$

Combine



No-Label

$t = \{0NP_1\}$

Shift



No-Label

$t = \{0NP_1\}$

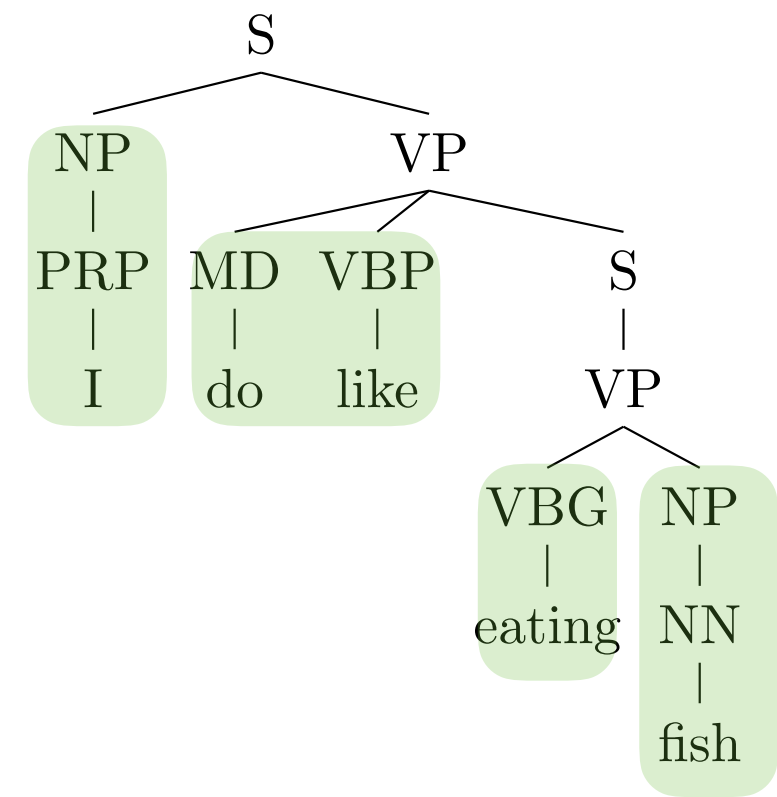
Shift



Label-NP

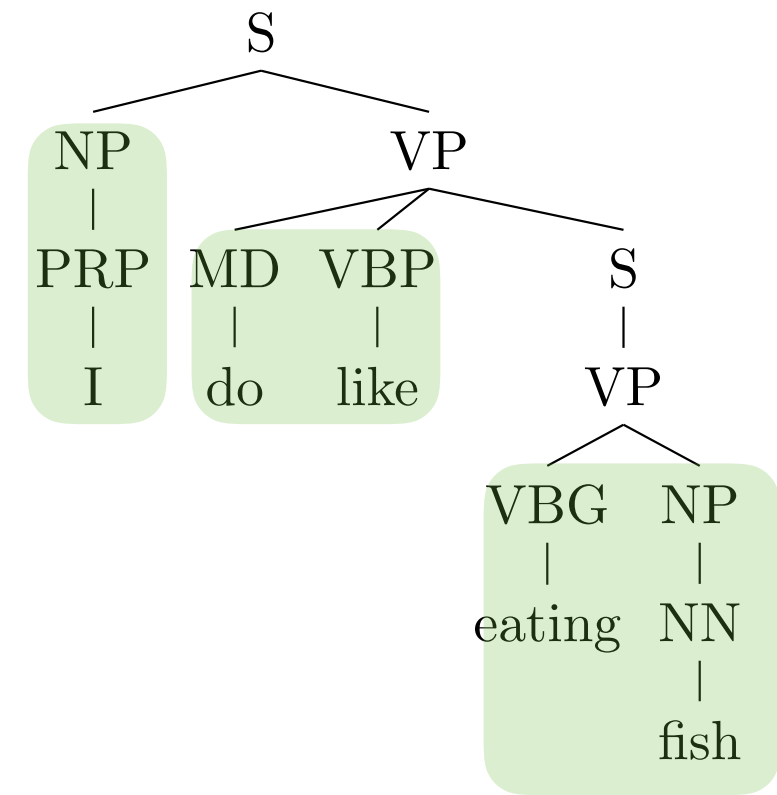
$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
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| | No-Label |

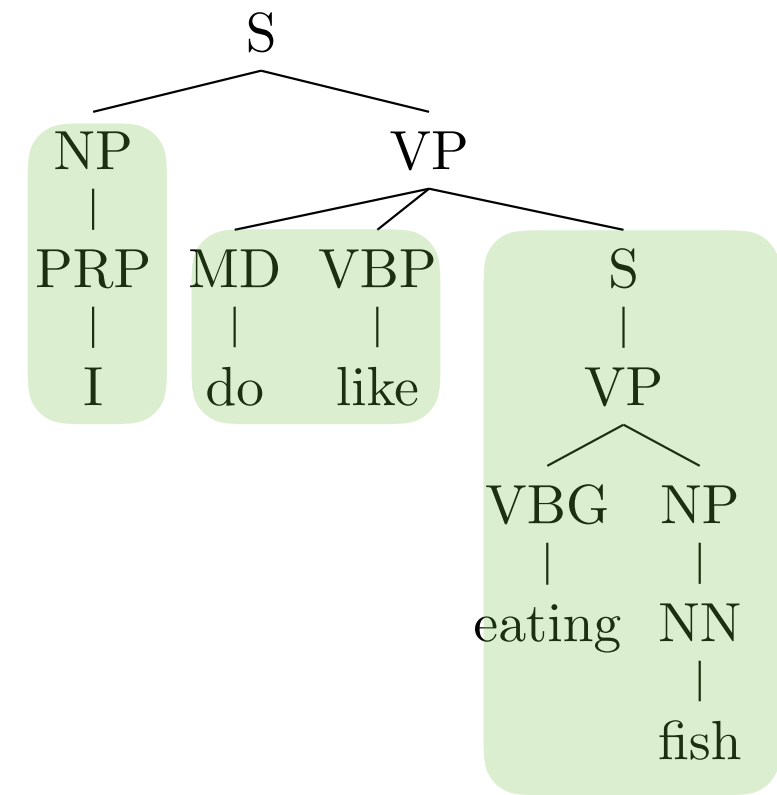


↓ *Combine*



$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*

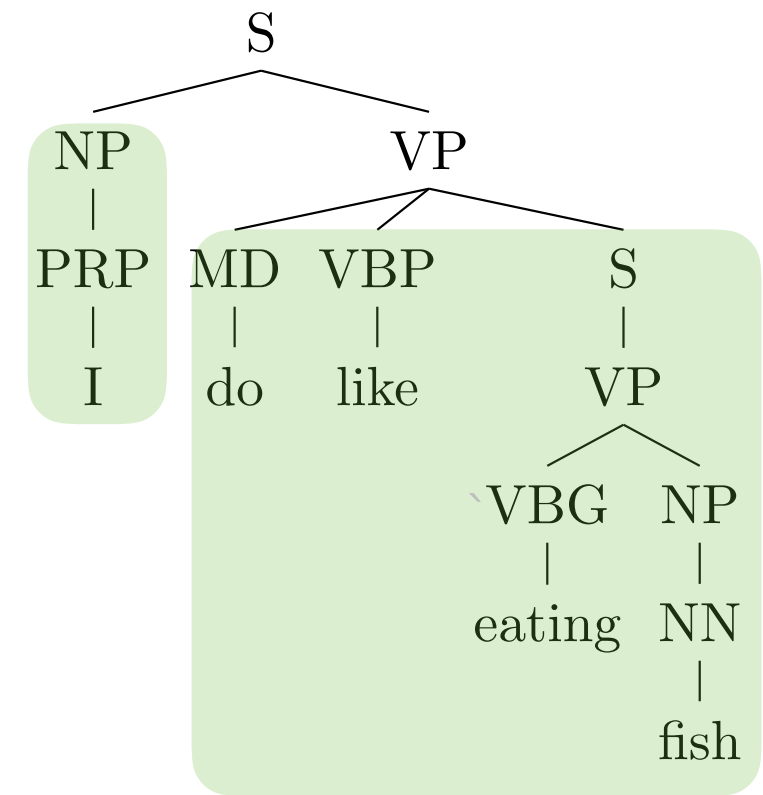


Label-S-VP



$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
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| | No-Label |



$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



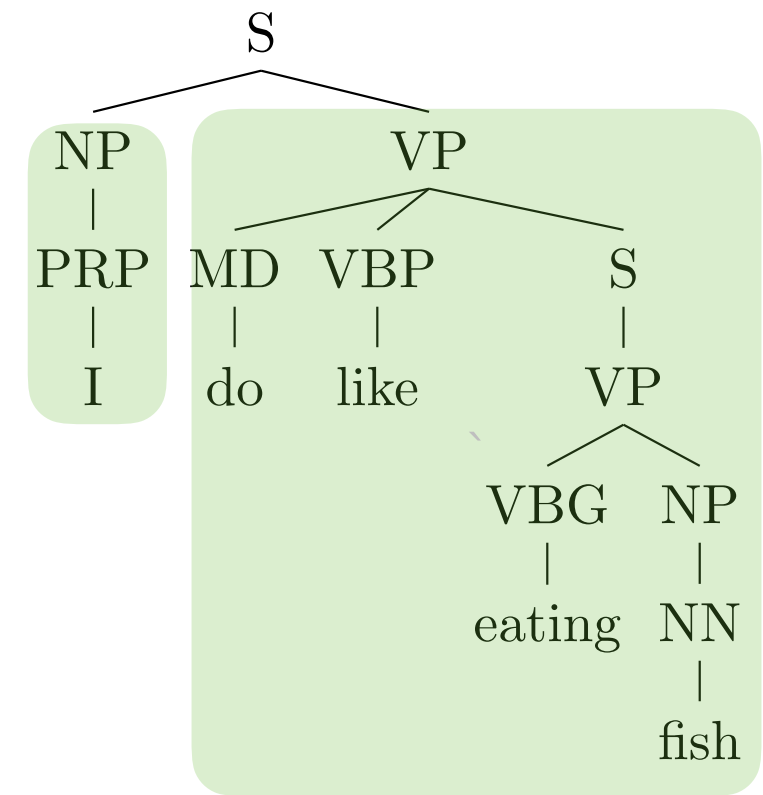
Label-S-VP

$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



| | |
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| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
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$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



Label-S-VP

$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5, 3S_5, 3VP_5\}$

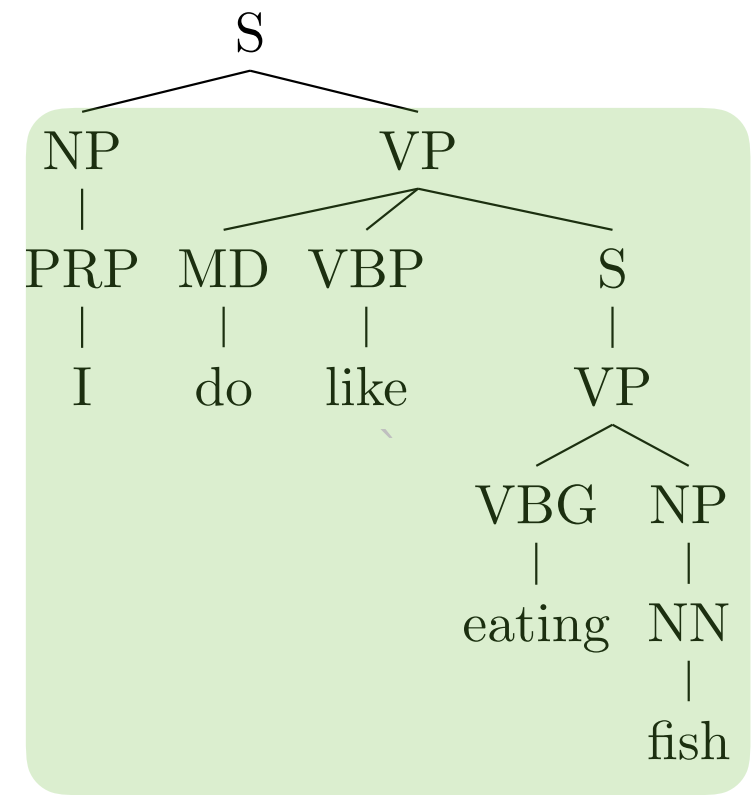
↓ *Combine*



Label-VP

$t = \{0NP_1, 4NP_5, 3S_5, 3VP_5, 1VP_5\}$

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
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$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



Label-S-VP

$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



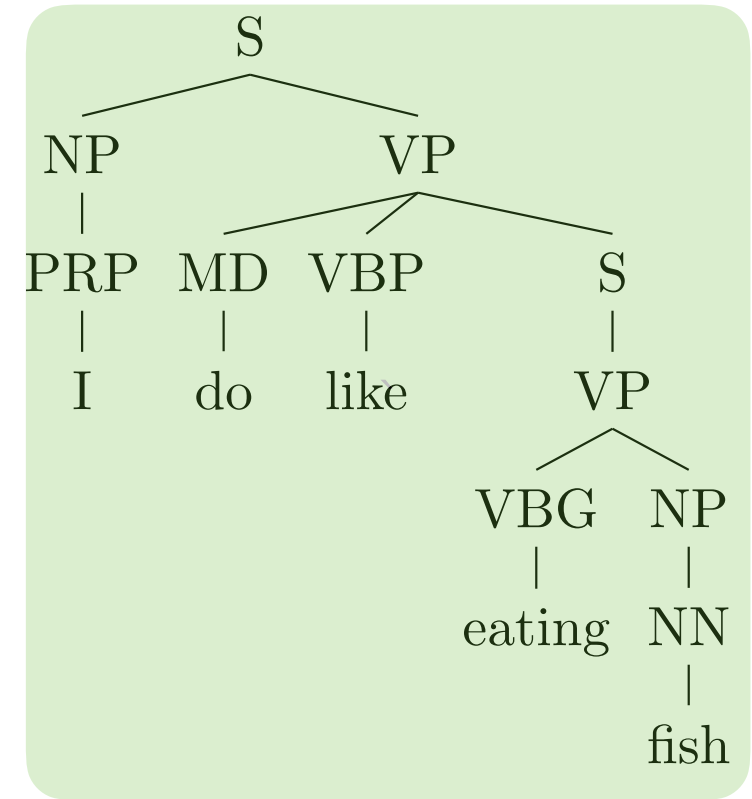
Label-VP

$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5, 1VP_5\}$

↓ *Combine*



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Structural (even step) | Shift |
| | Combine |
| Label (odd step) | Label-X |
| | No-Label |



$$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5\}$$

↓ Combine



Label-S-VP

$$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5\}$$

↓ Combine



Label-VP

$$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5, 1VP_5\}$$

↓ Combine



Label-S

$$t = \{0NP_{1,4}NP_5, 3S_{5,3}VP_5, 1VP_5, 0S_5\}$$

Advantages of Span-Based System

- Linear-time and fixed number of steps (well-suited for beam search)
- Separates prediction of structure and labels
- Predicts rules of arbitrary arity with no binarization



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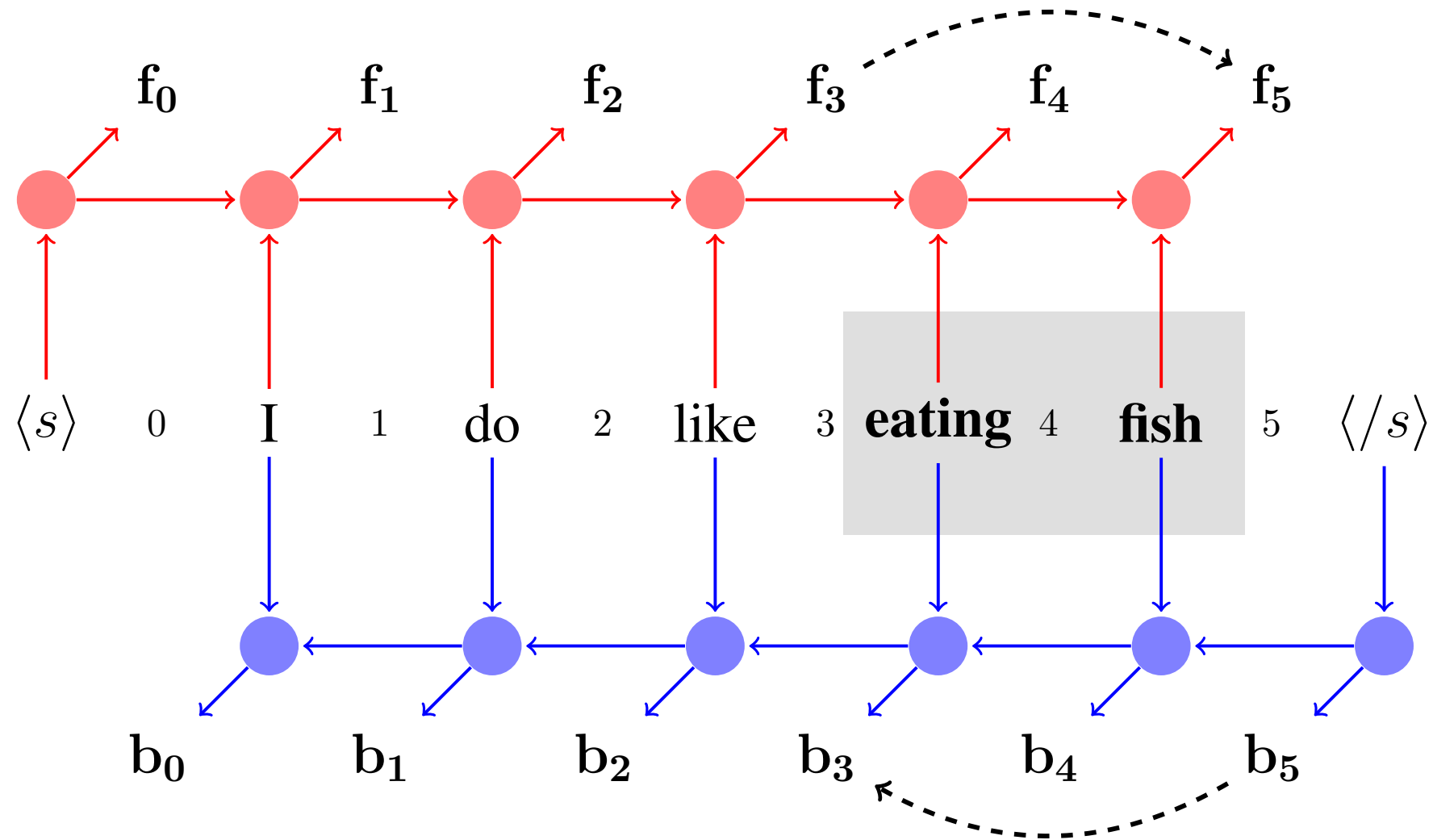


**Q: How to decide which action to take?
What features represent spans?**

Outline

- Span-Based Constituency Parsing
- **Bi-Directional LSTM Span Features**
- Provably Optimal Dynamic Oracle
- Experiments

Bi-LSTM Span Features

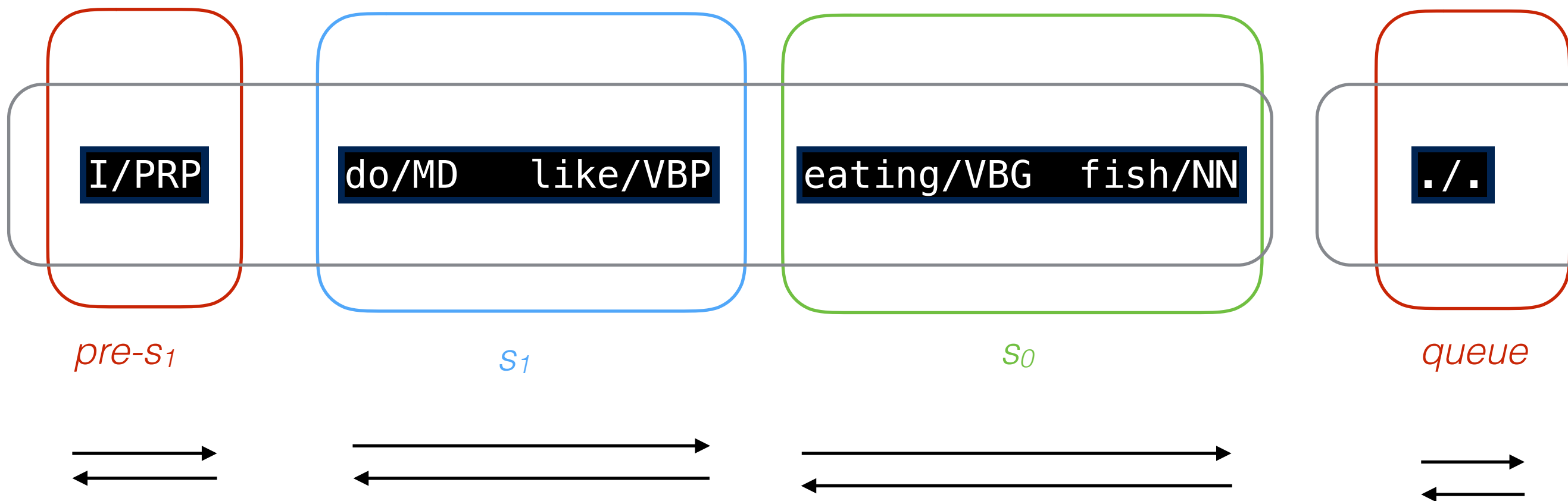


Sentence segment "eating fish" represented by two vectors:

- Forward component: $f_5 - f_3$ (Wang and Chang, ACL 2016)
- Backward component: $b_3 - b_5$

Span Features for Structure Action

to predict:
Combine

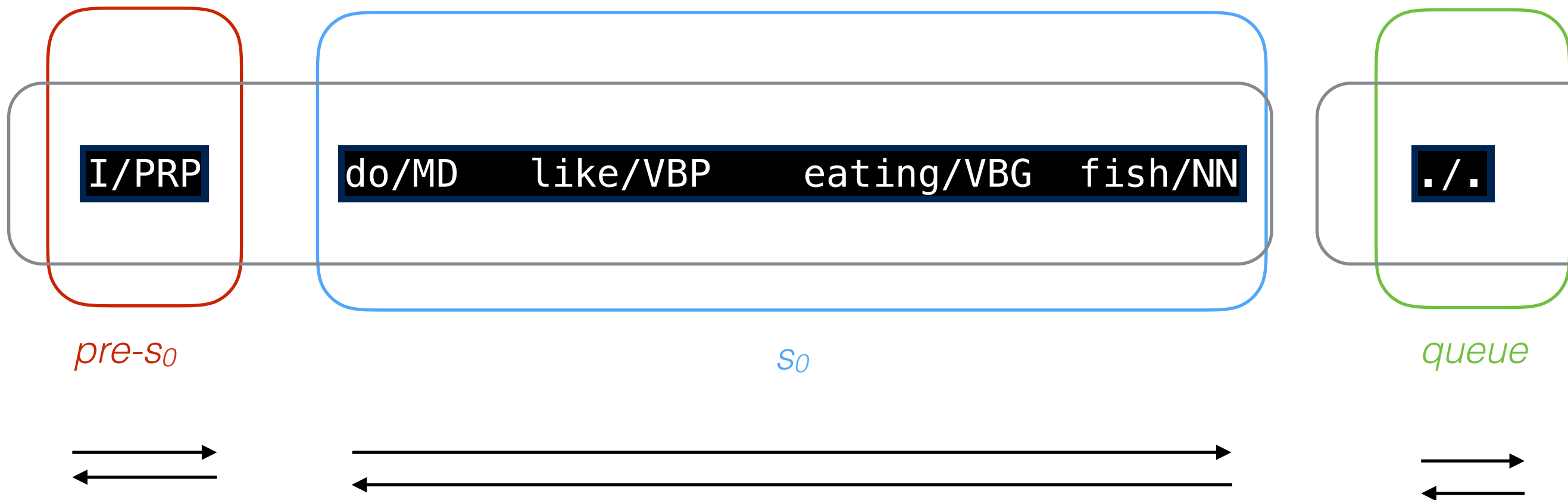


4 bi-LSTM span features

(no tree-structure information used)

Span Features for Label Action

to predict:
Label-VP

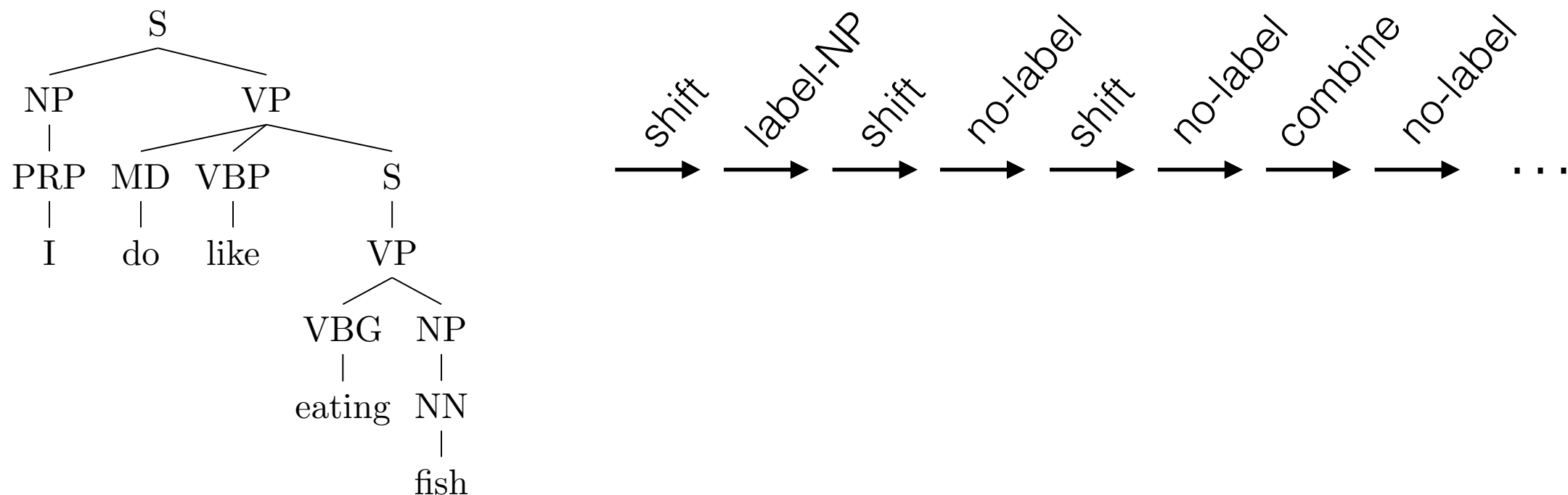


3 bi-LSTM span features

(no tree-structure information used)

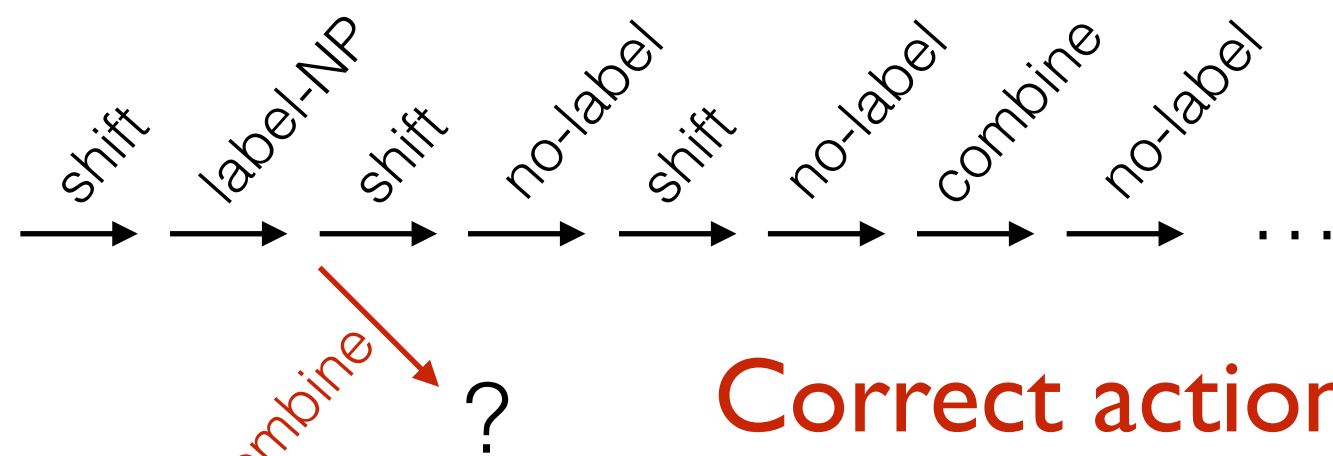
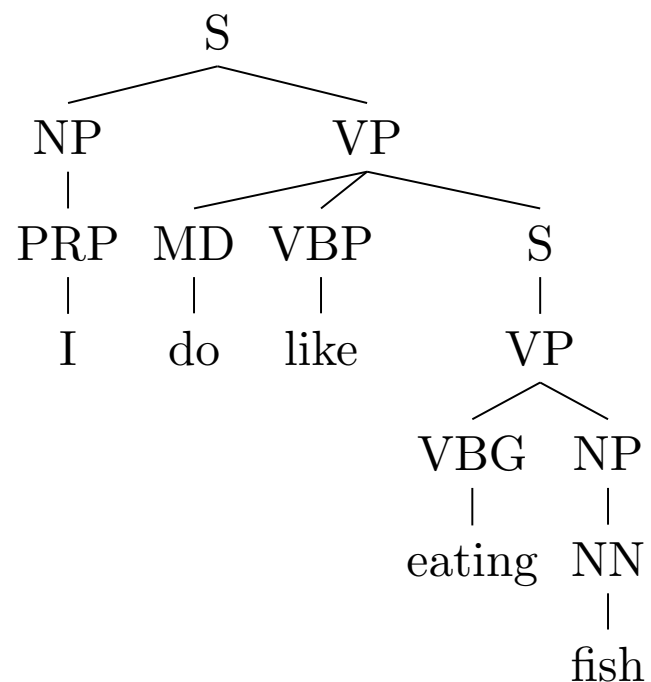
Training Scheme: Local

- Every parser state is paired with a correct action
- Separate multilayer perceptron for each action type
- Baseline training scheme (static oracle) uses canonical order with short-stack preference



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- Every parser state is paired with a correct action
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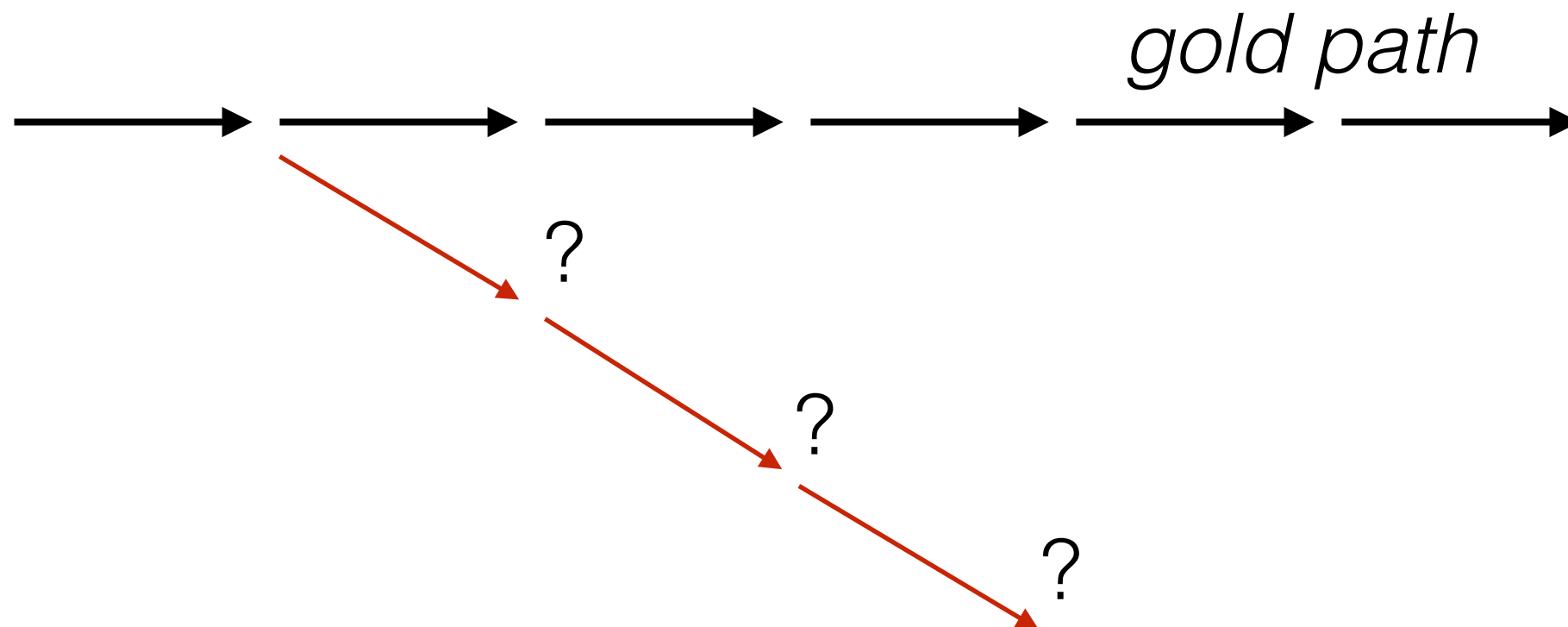
**Correct action
after mistake?**

Outline

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- Bi-Directional LSTM Span Features
- **Provably Optimal Dynamic Oracle**
- Experiments

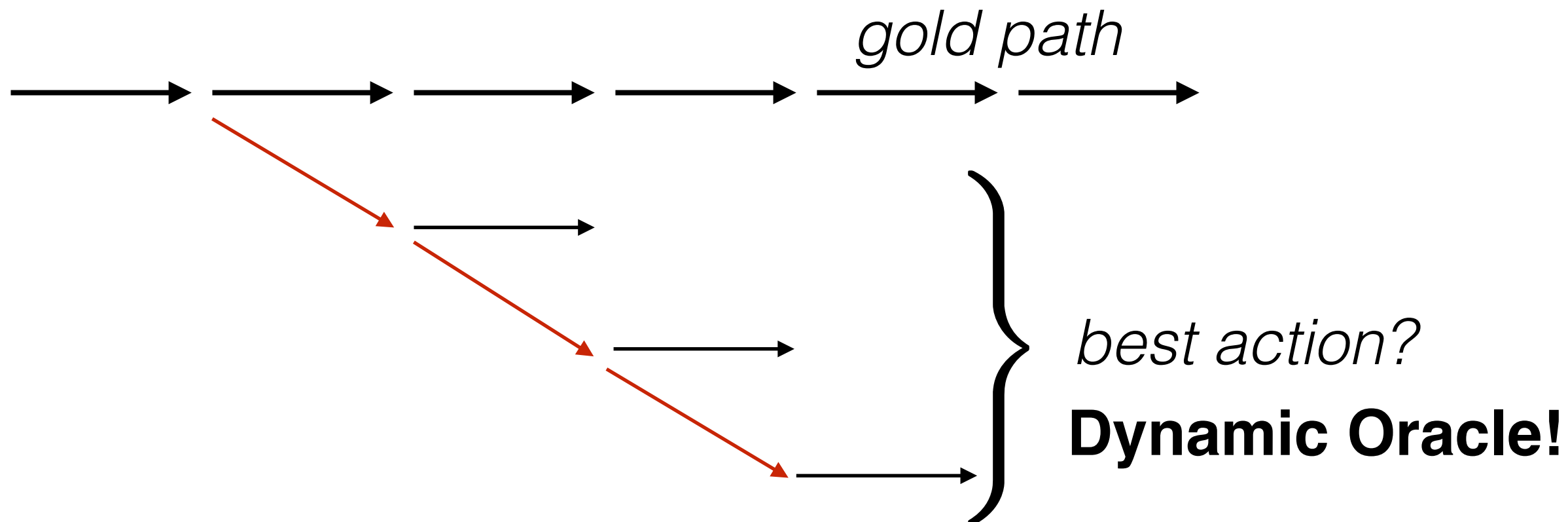
Dynamic Oracle: Motivation

- Static oracle training assumes all correct actions
- What to do after decoding mistakes?

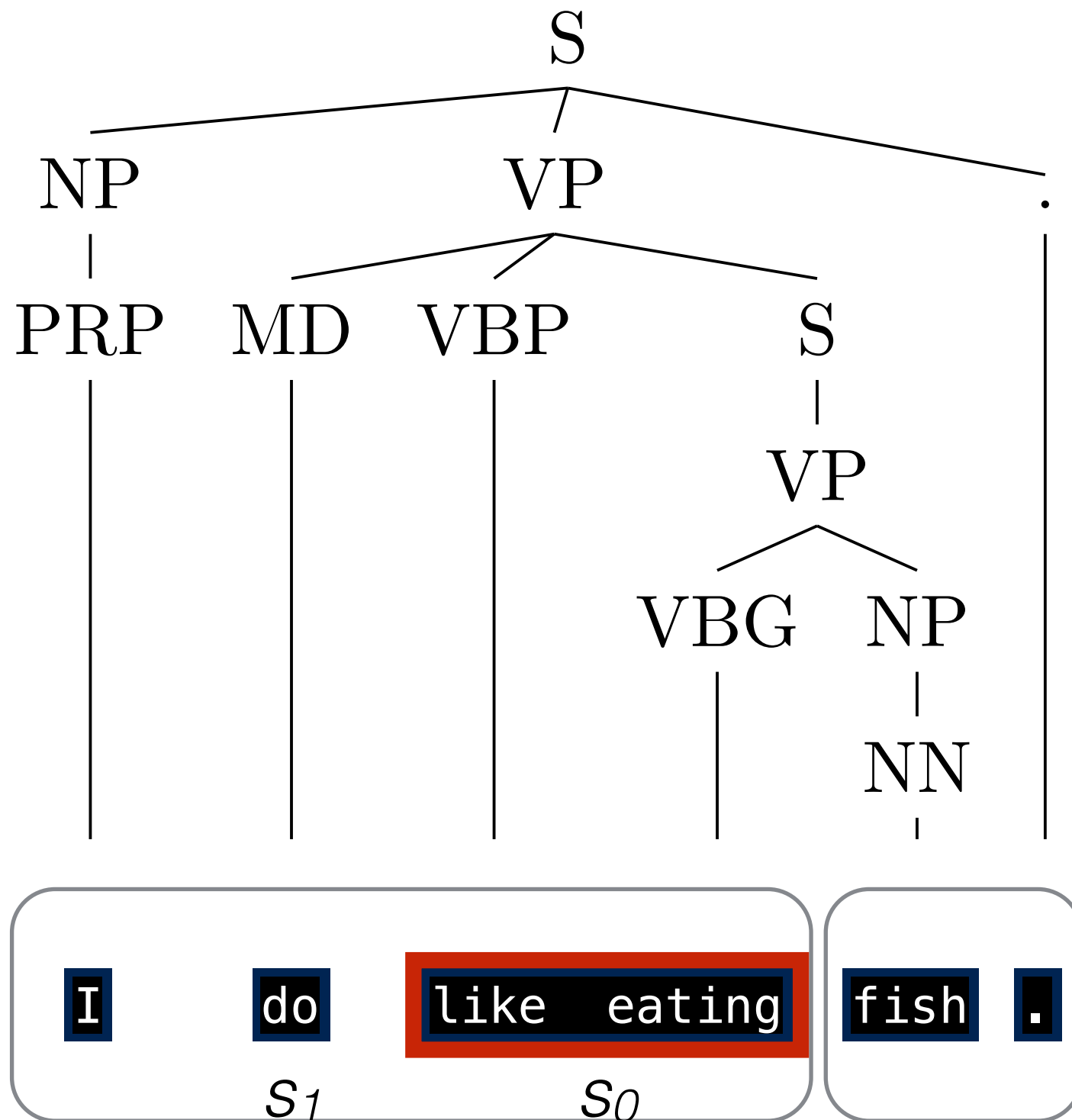


Dynamic Oracle: Motivation

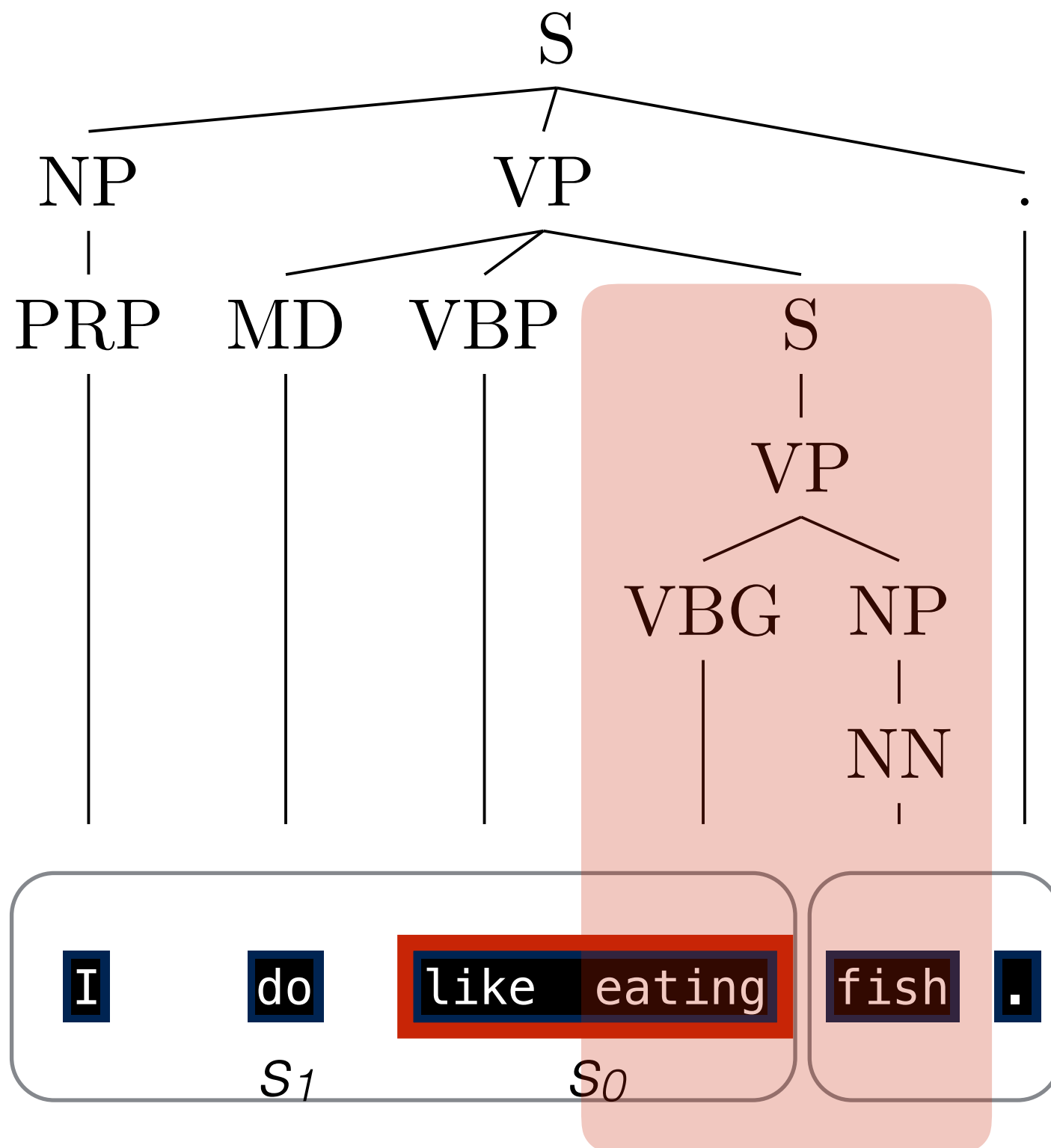
- Static oracle training assumes all correct actions
- What to do after decoding mistakes?
- Need a way to decide best action in arbitrary state:
Dynamic Oracle (everywhere-defined optimal policy)



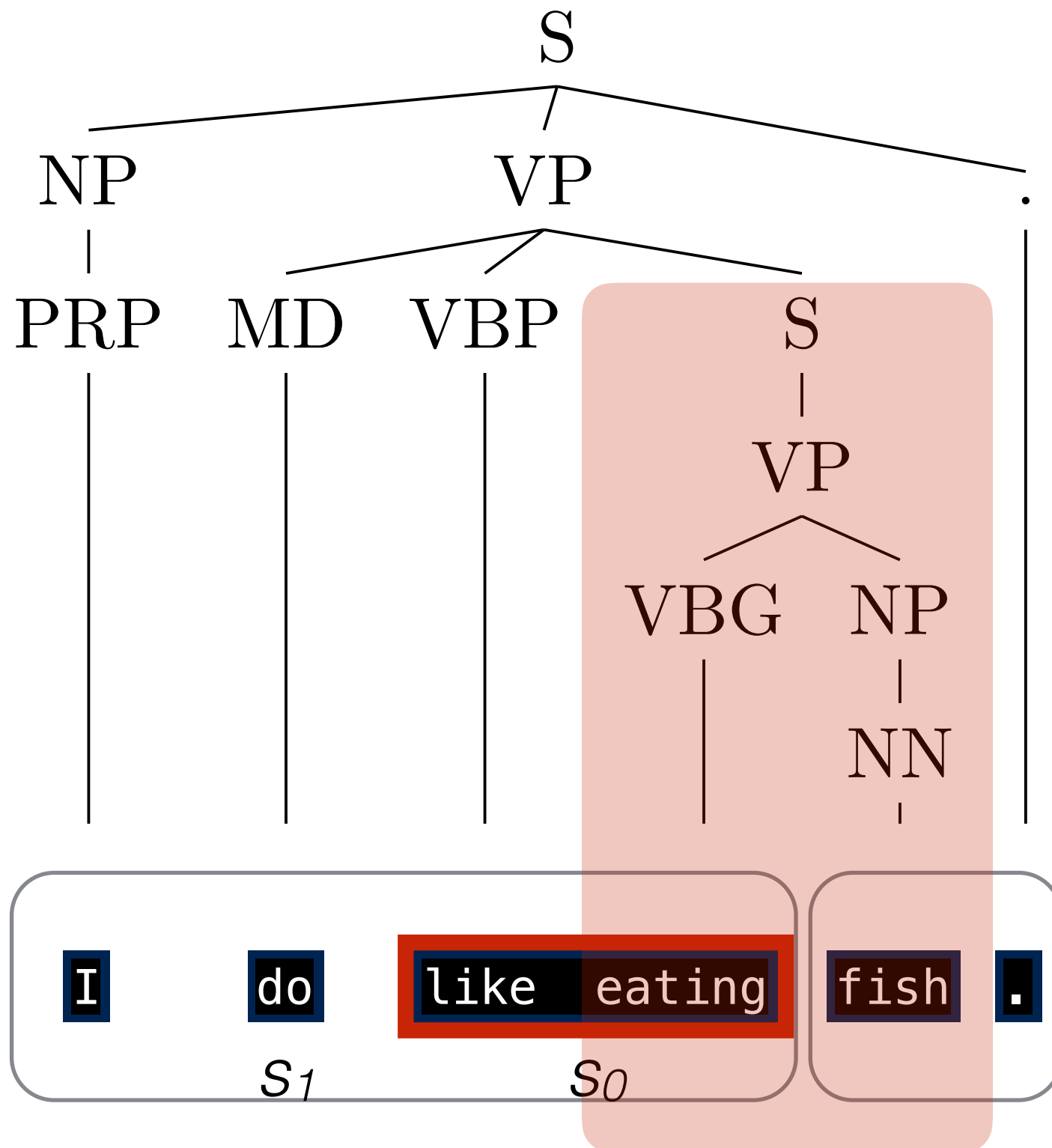
Dynamic Oracle: Example



Dynamic Oracle: Example

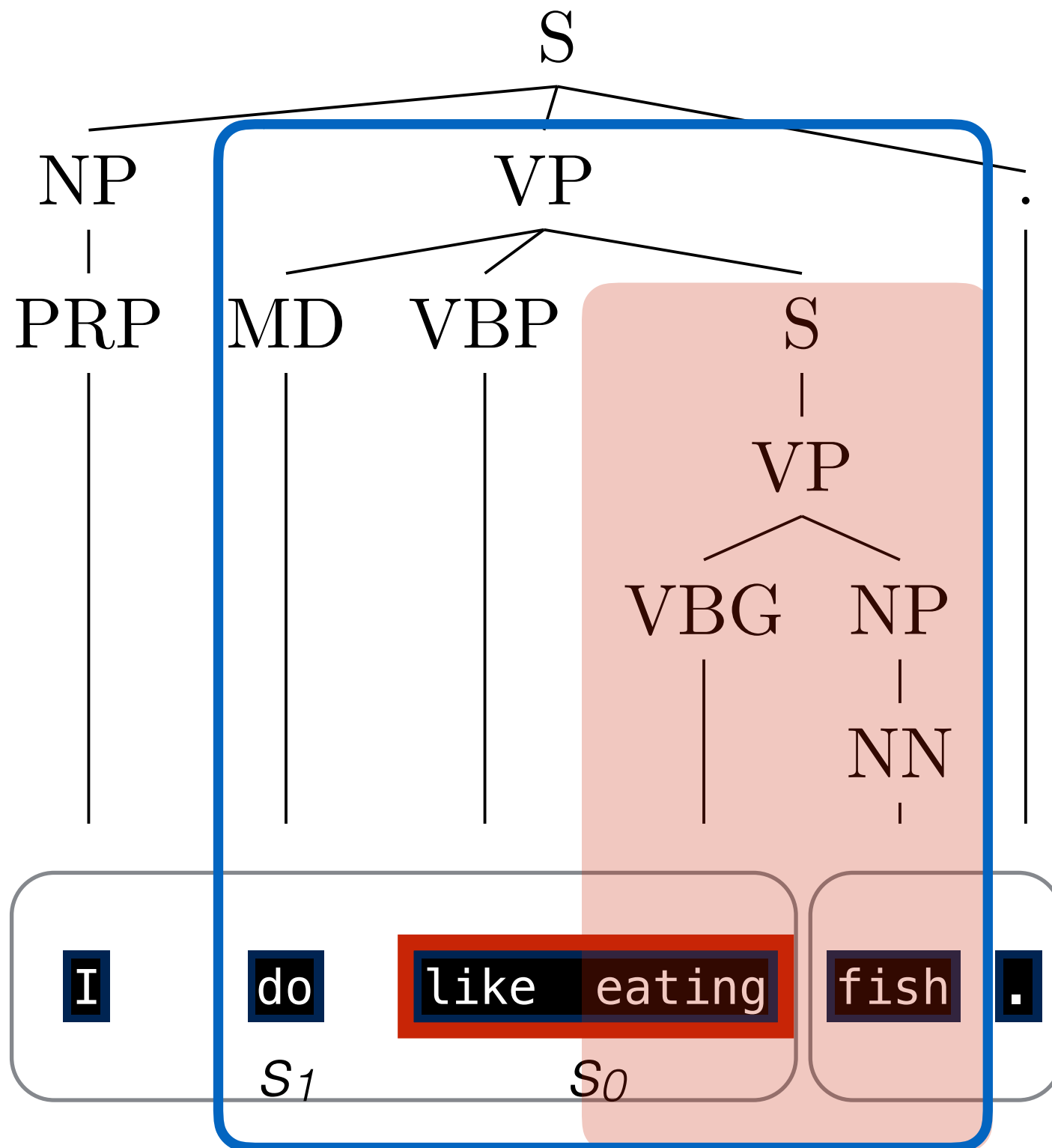


Dynamic Oracle: Example



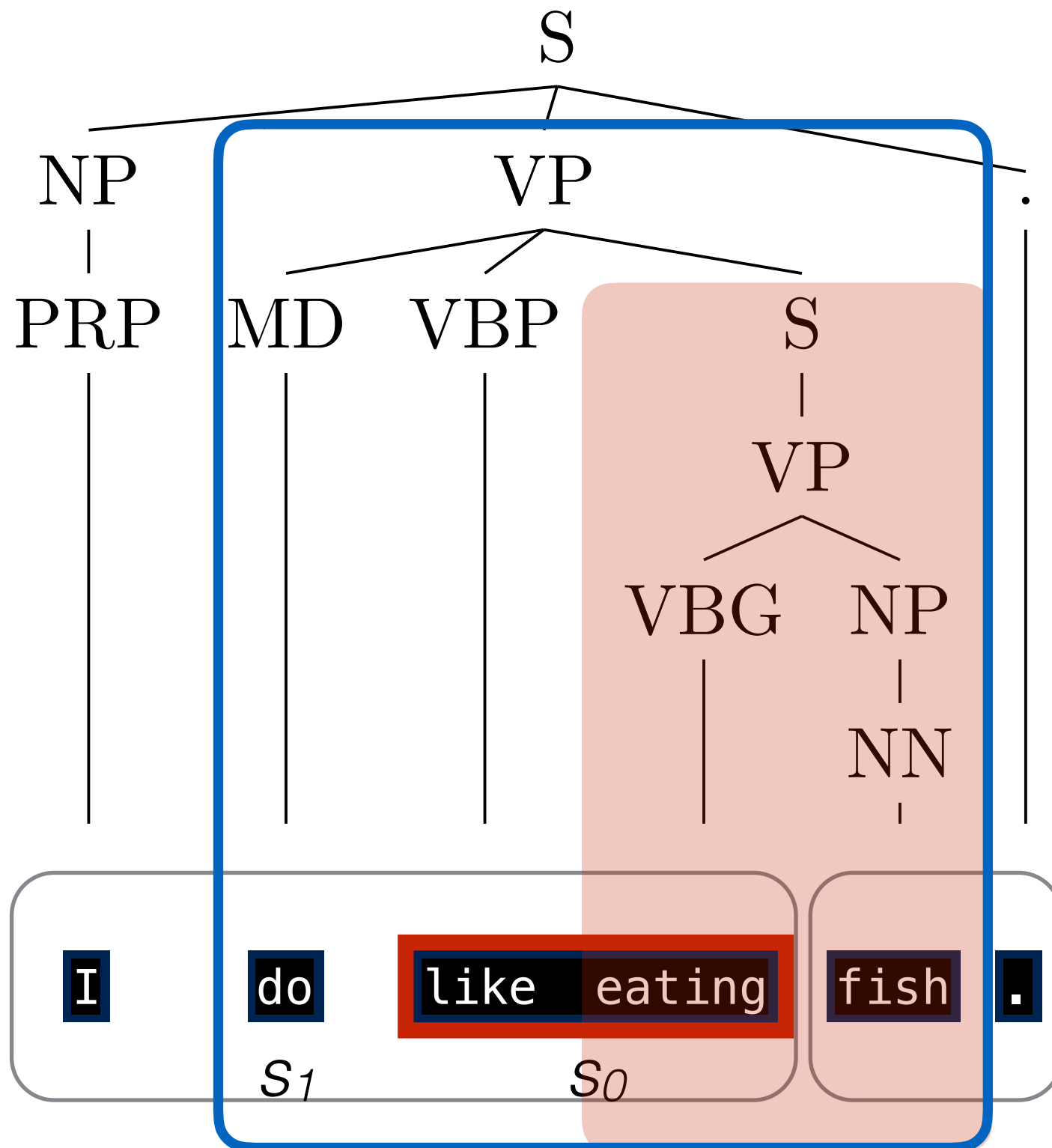
smallest reachable
gold bracket incl. s_0

Dynamic Oracle: Example

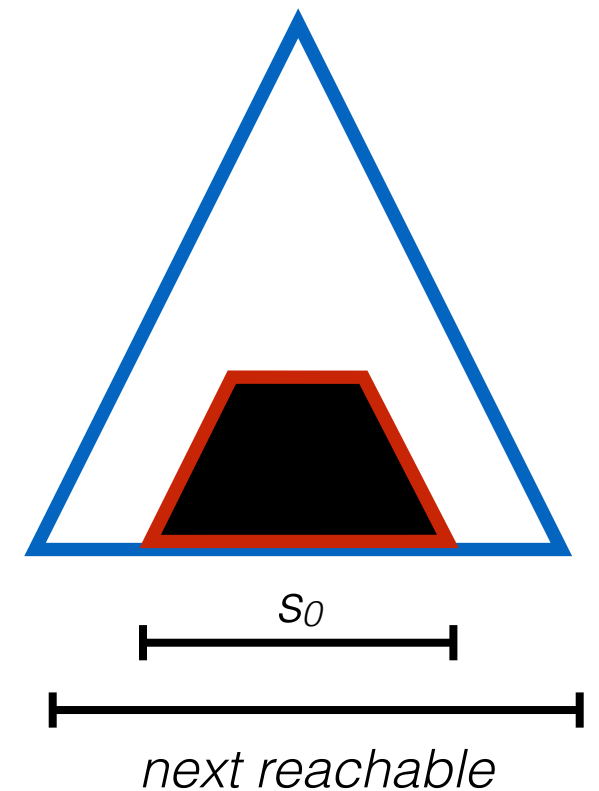


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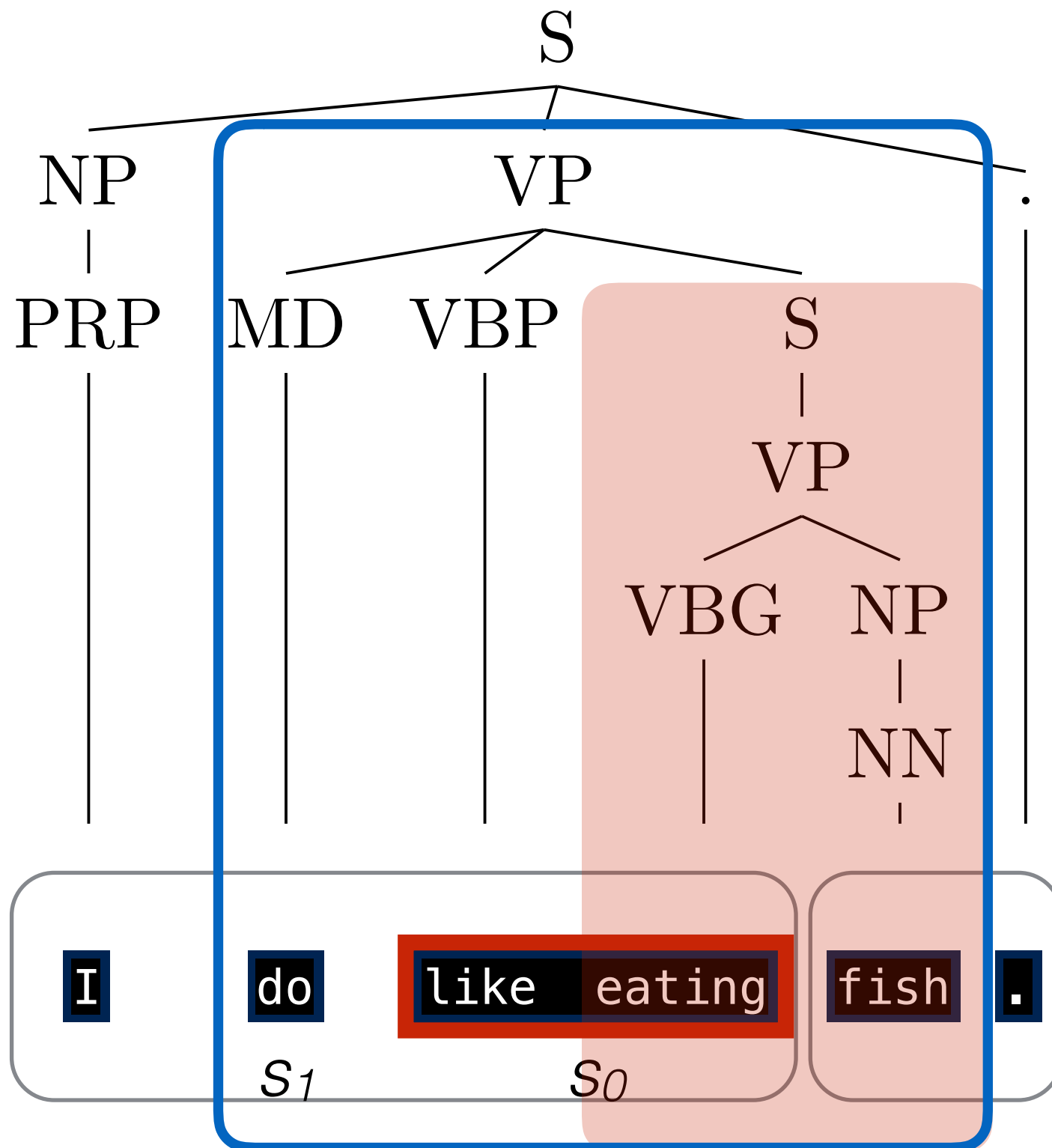
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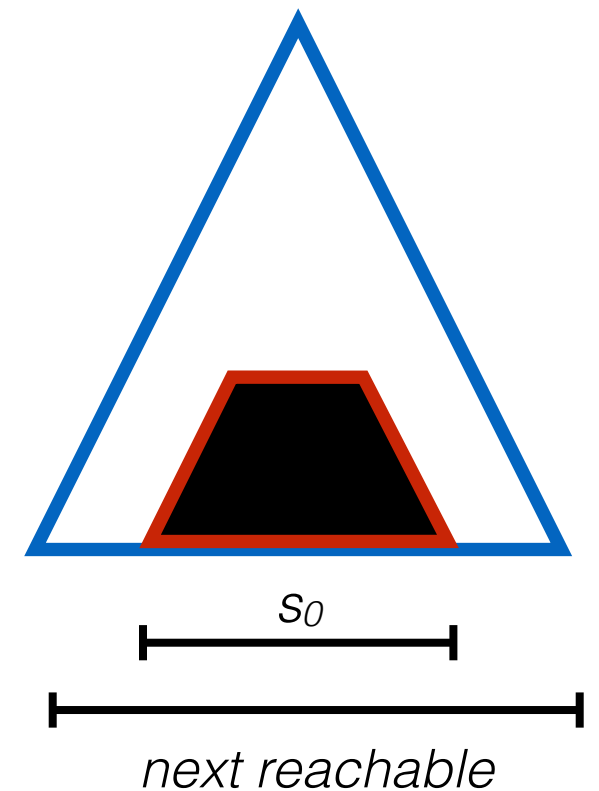
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Dynamic Oracle: Example

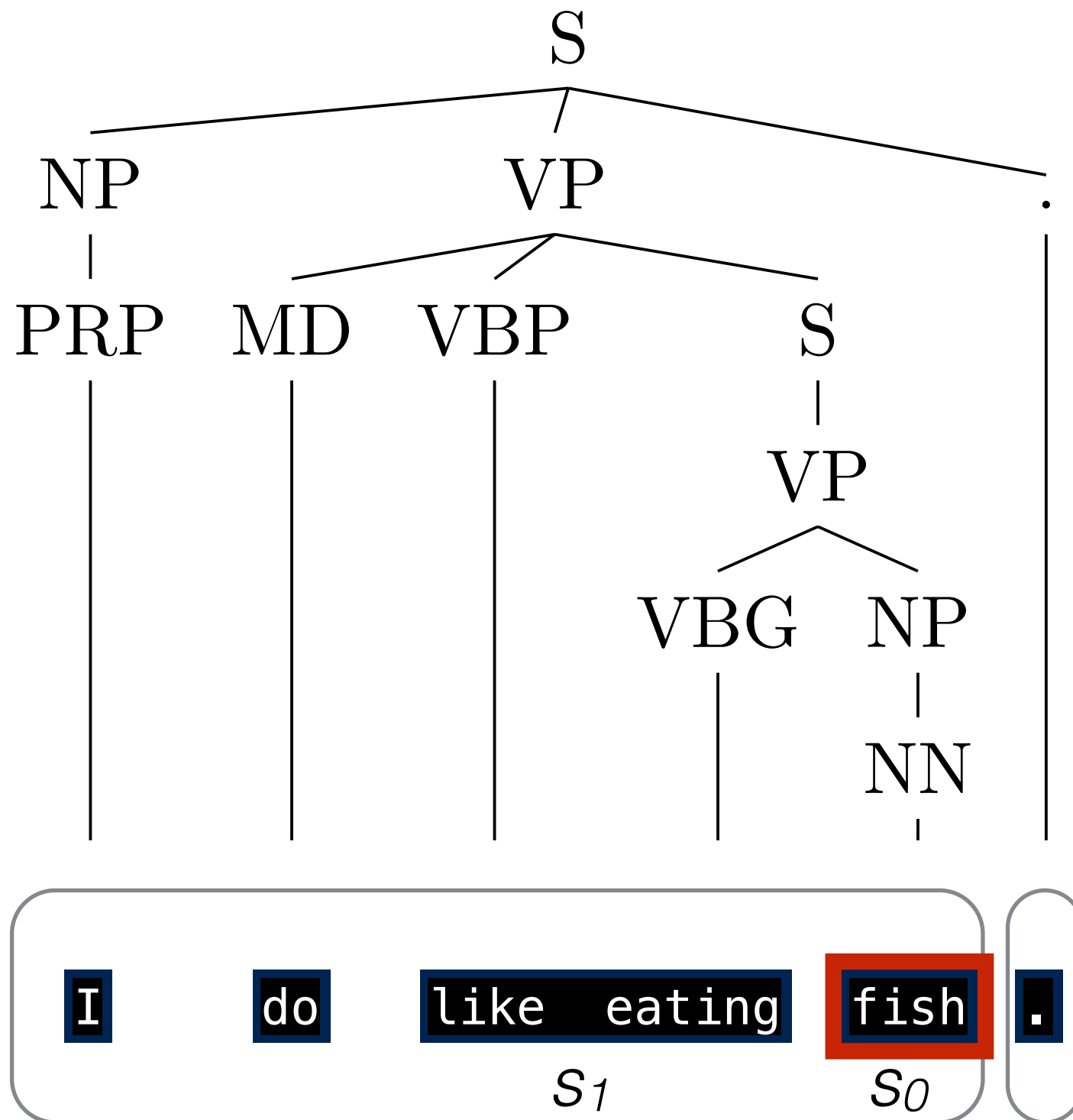


smallest reachable
gold bracket incl. s_0

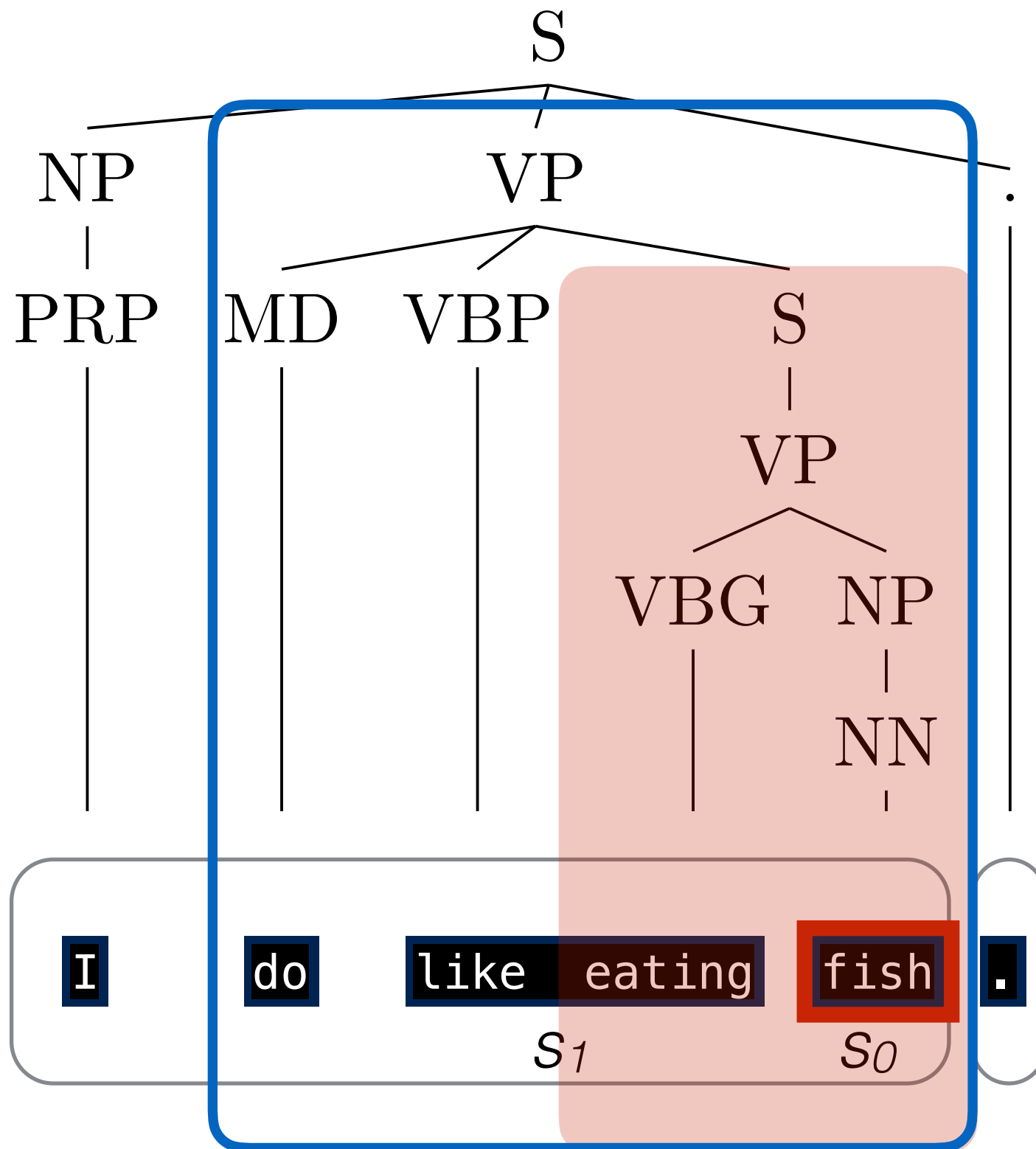


**Dynamic Oracle:
Shift or Combine**

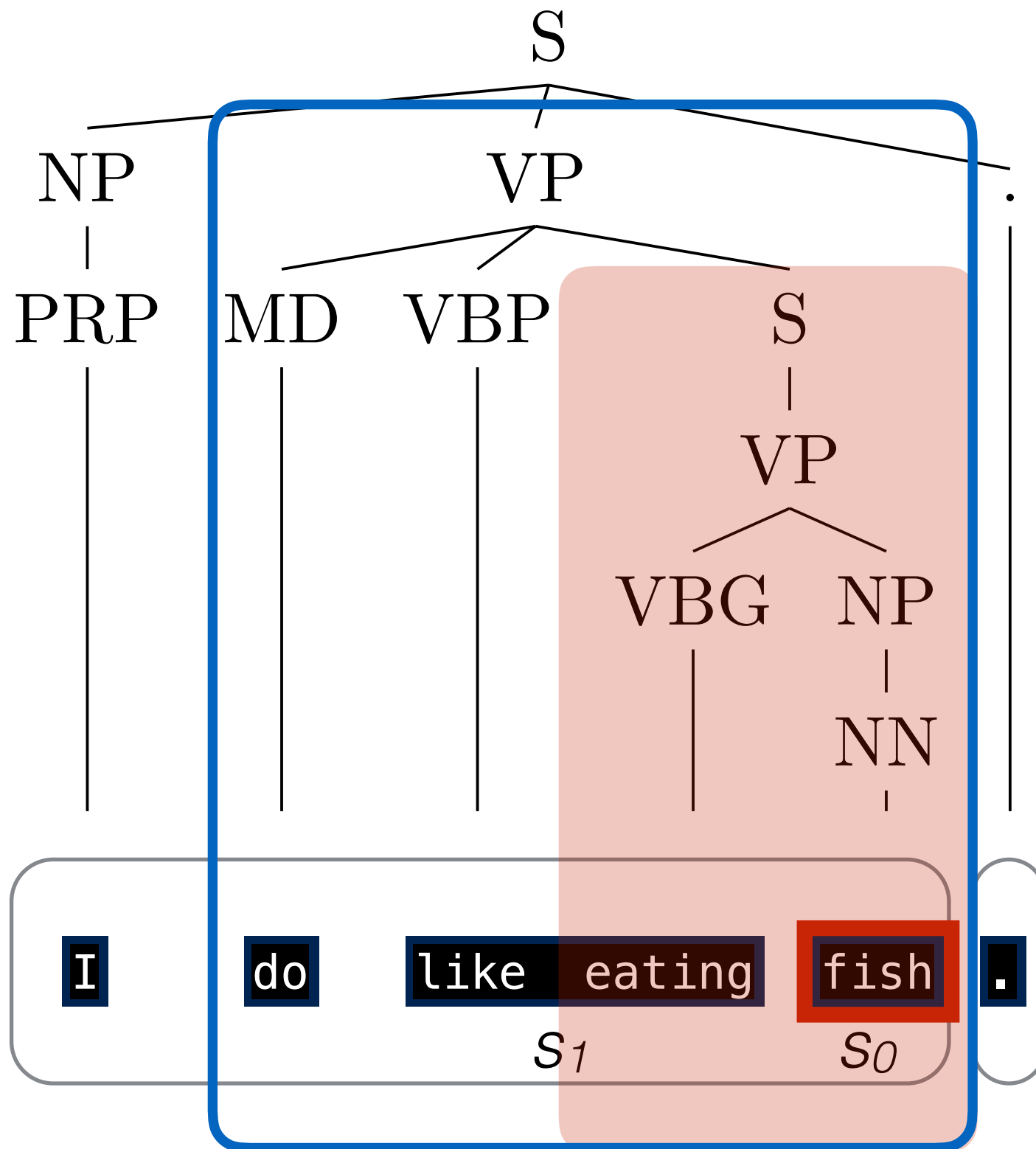
Dynamic Oracle: Example



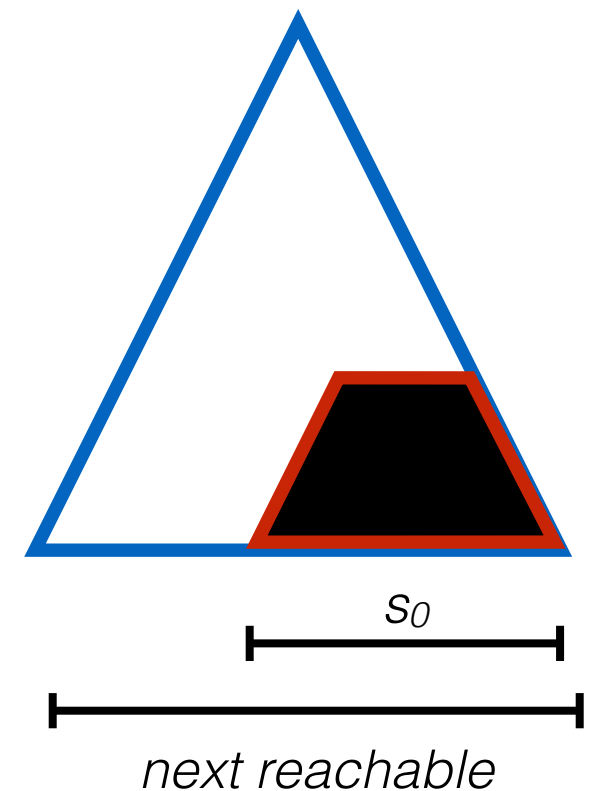
Dynamic Oracle: Example



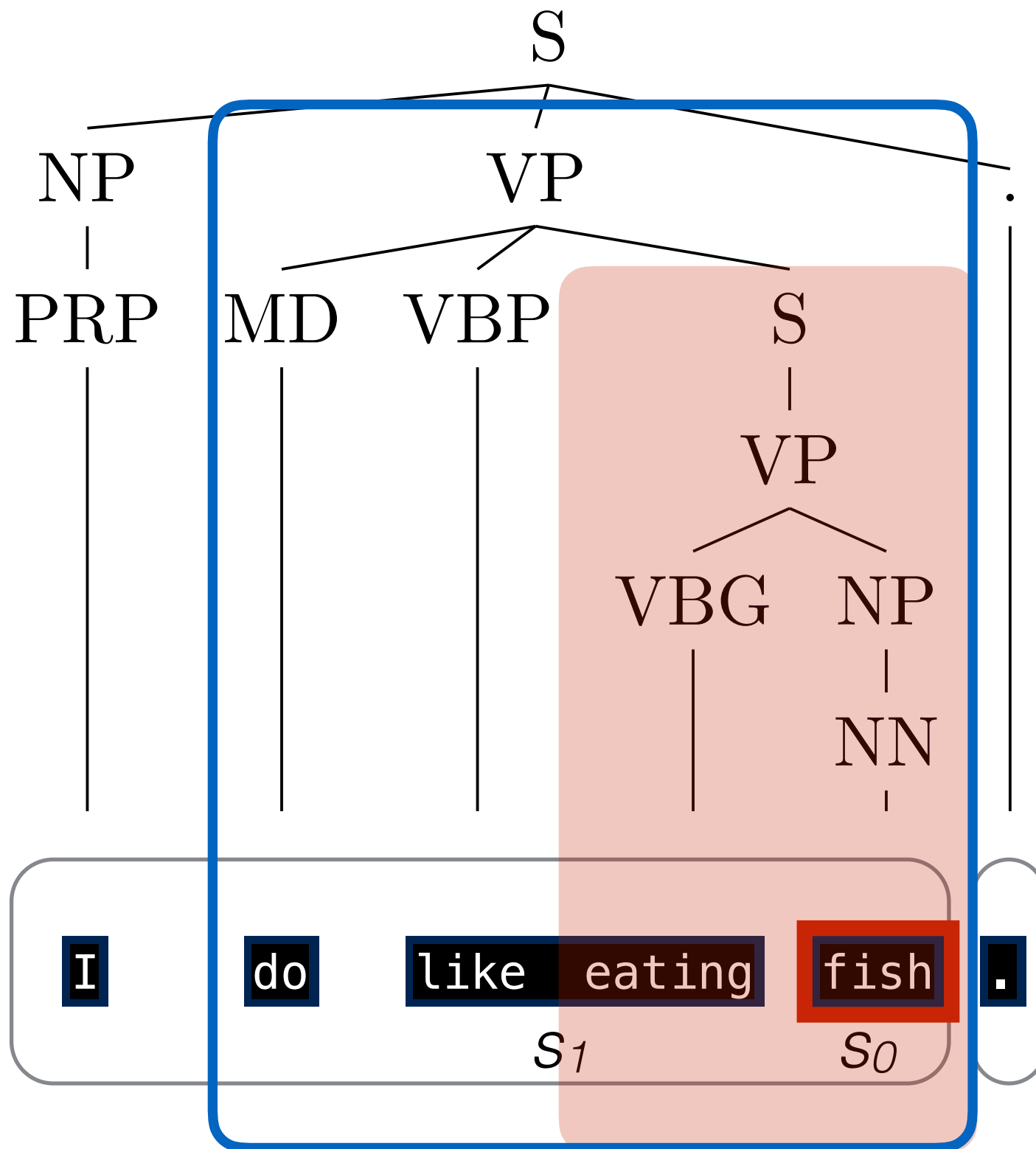
Dynamic Oracle: Example



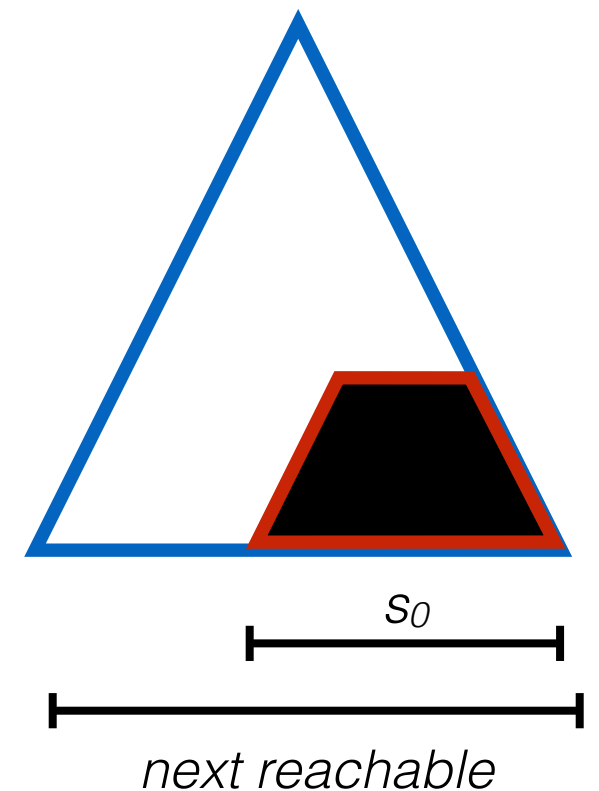
smallest reachable
gold bracket incl. s_0



Dynamic Oracle: Example

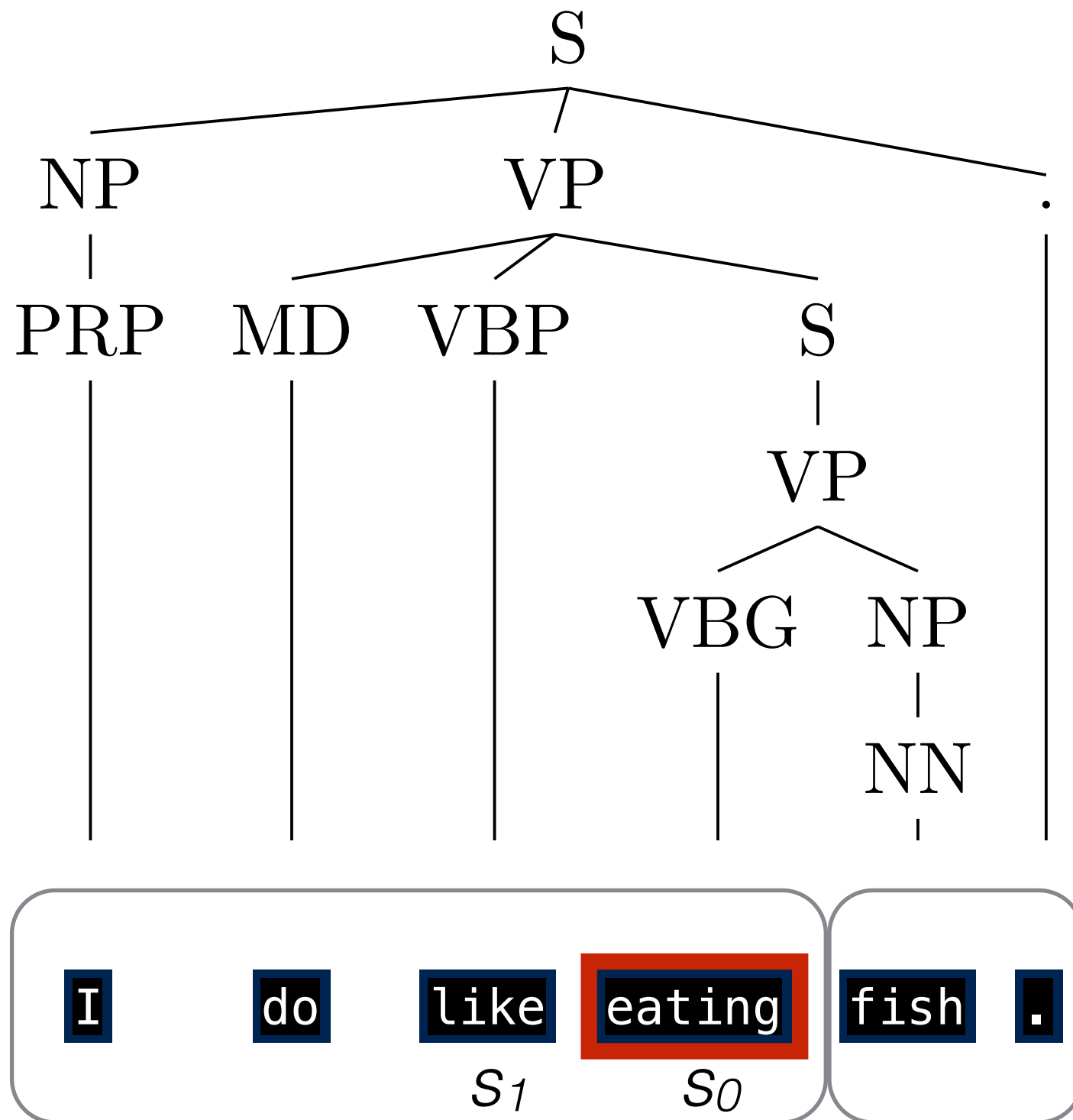


smallest reachable
gold bracket incl. s_0

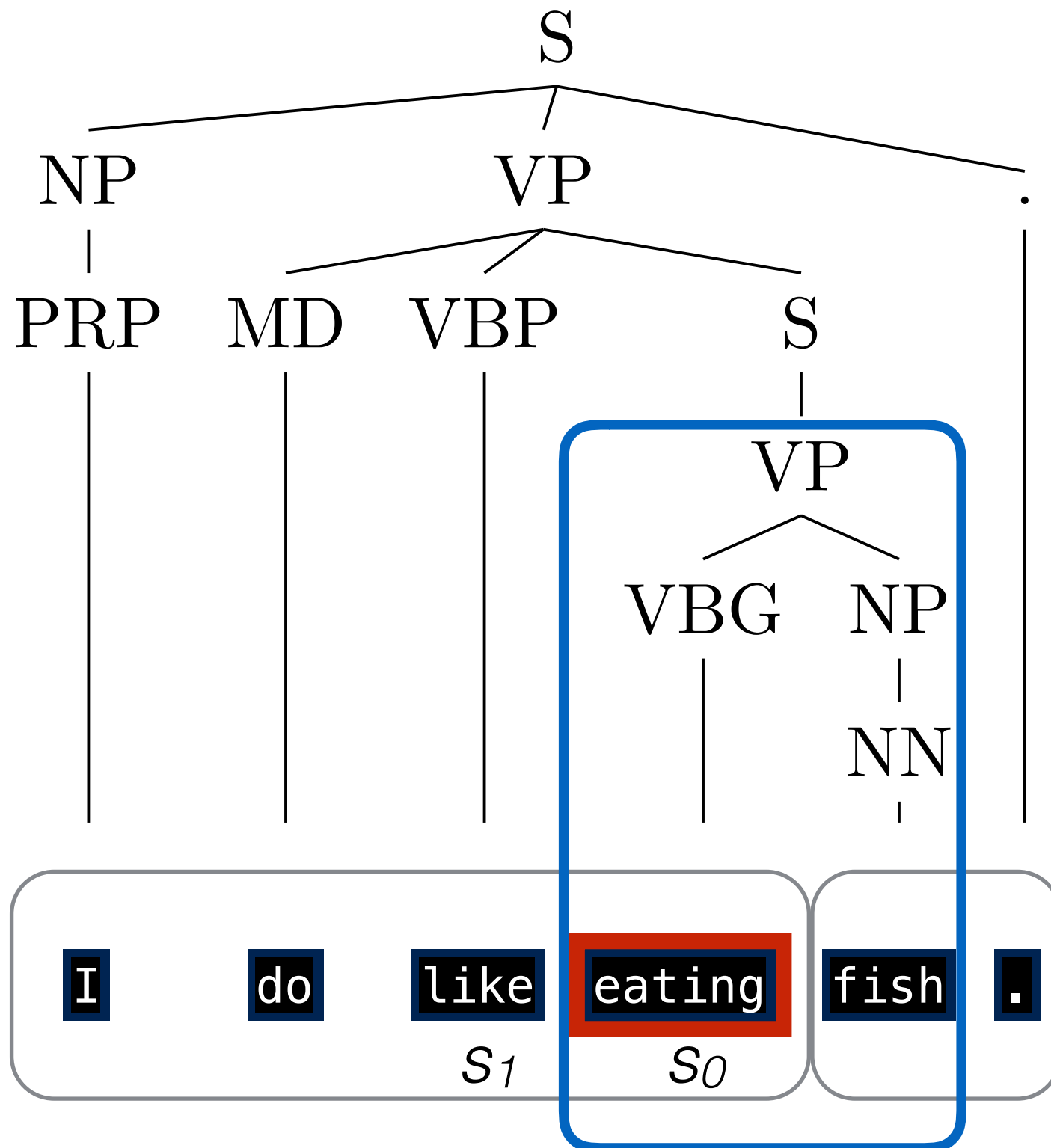


**Dynamic Oracle:
Combine**

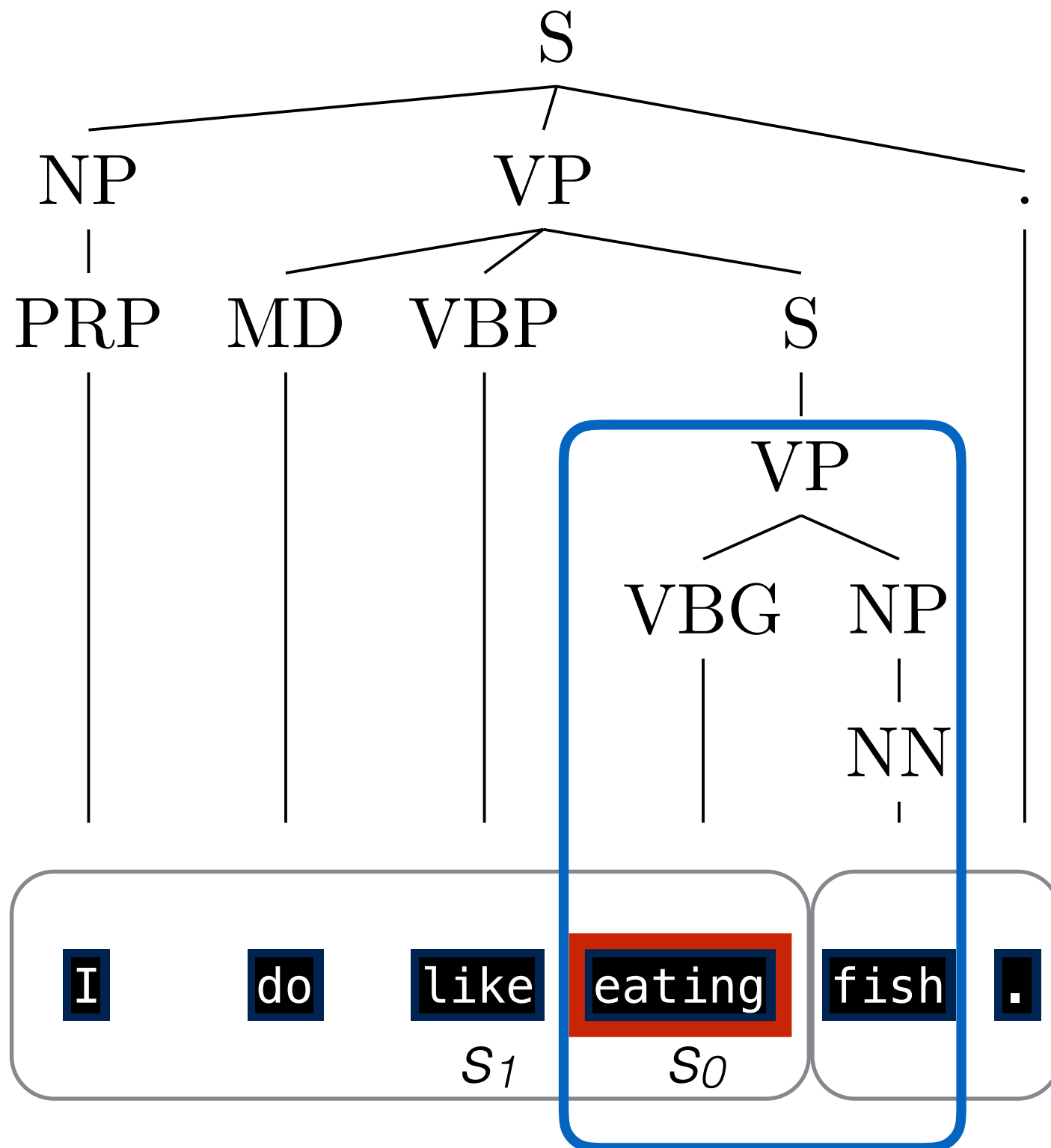
Dynamic Oracle: Example



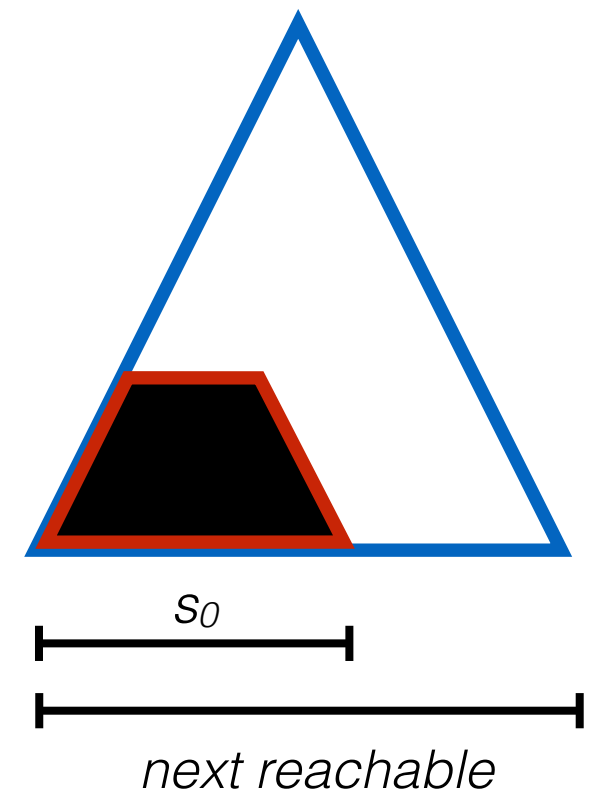
Dynamic Oracle: Example



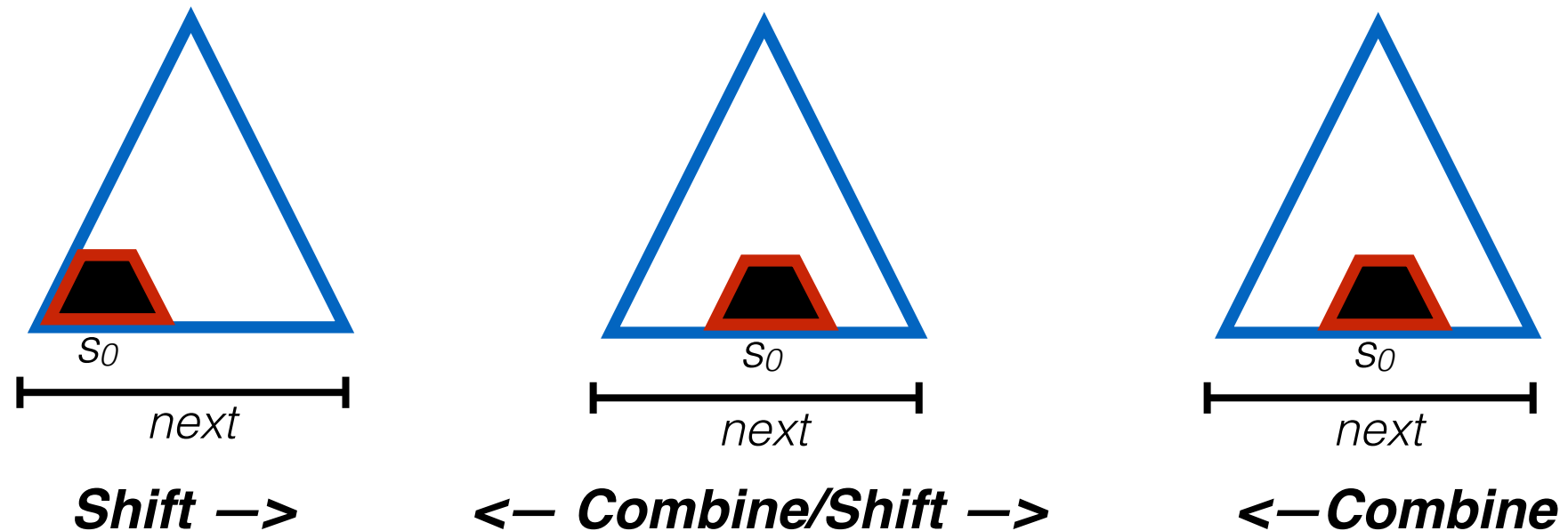
Dynamic Oracle: Example



smallest reachable
gold bracket incl. s_0

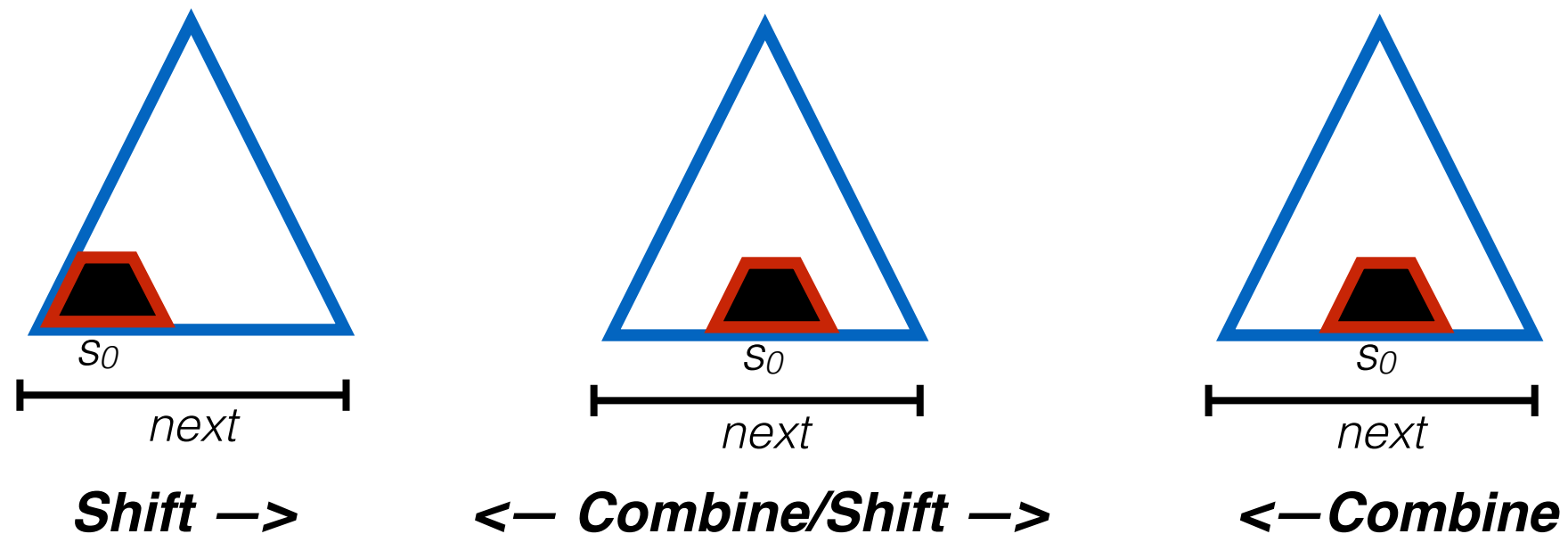


Dynamic Oracle: Full Definition

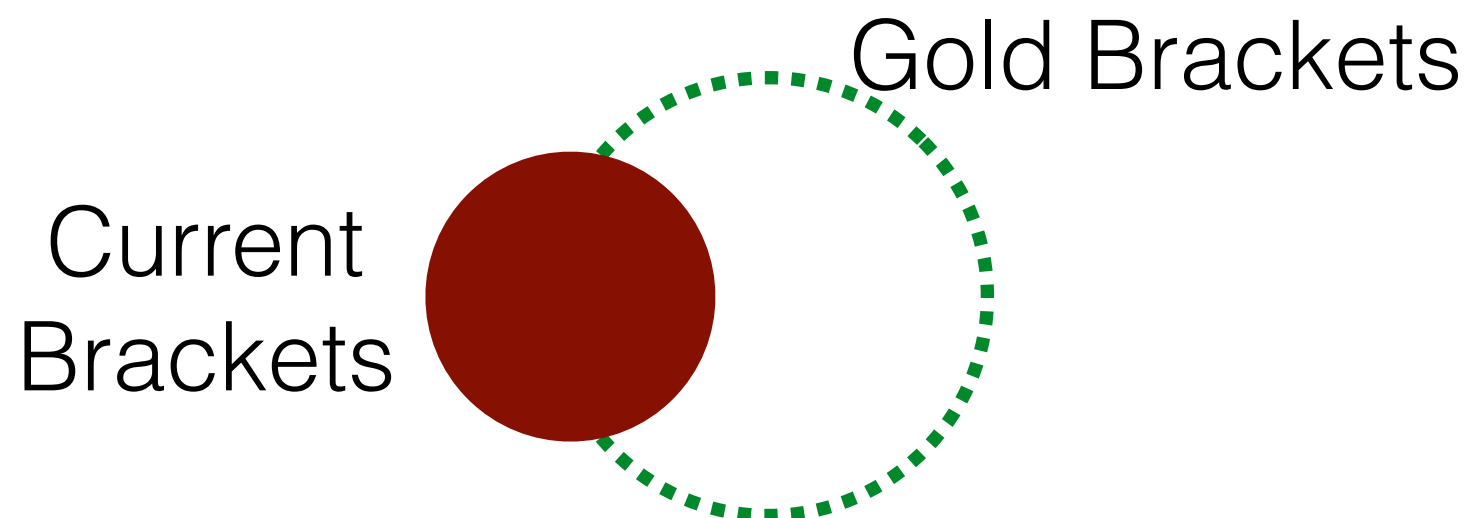


- Structure actions depend on next reachable bracket in gold tree
- All non-bracket label states → *No-Label*
- All gold-bracket label states → Correct label(s)

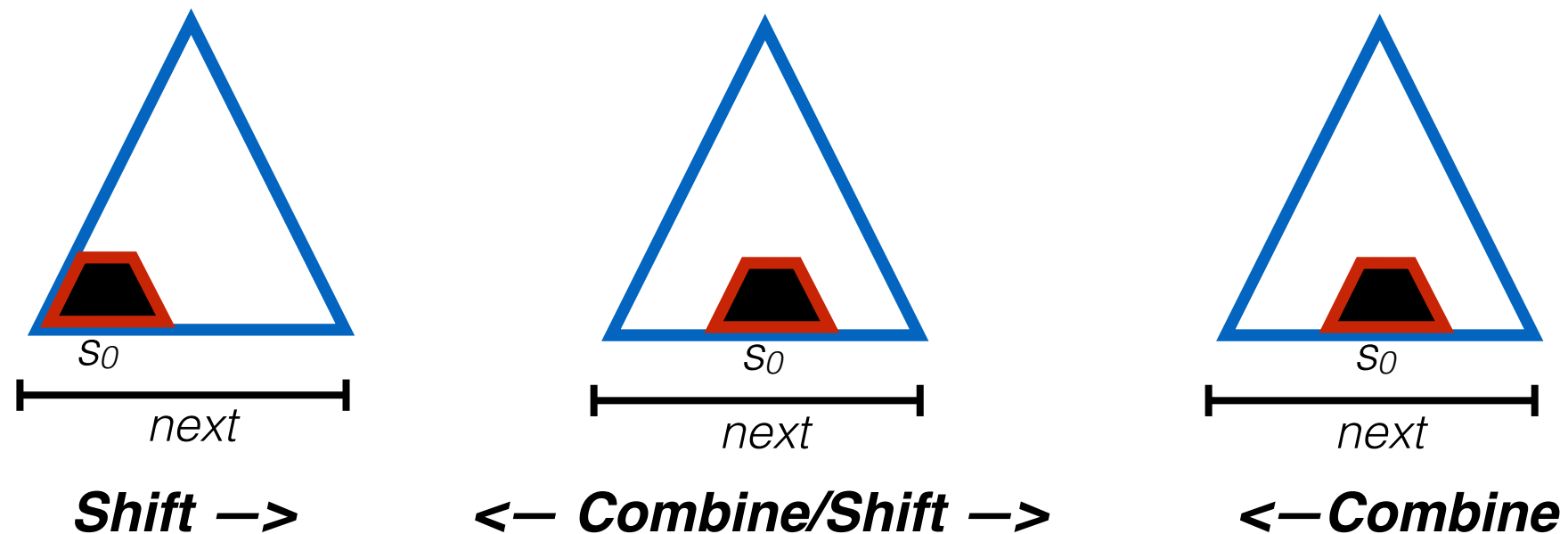
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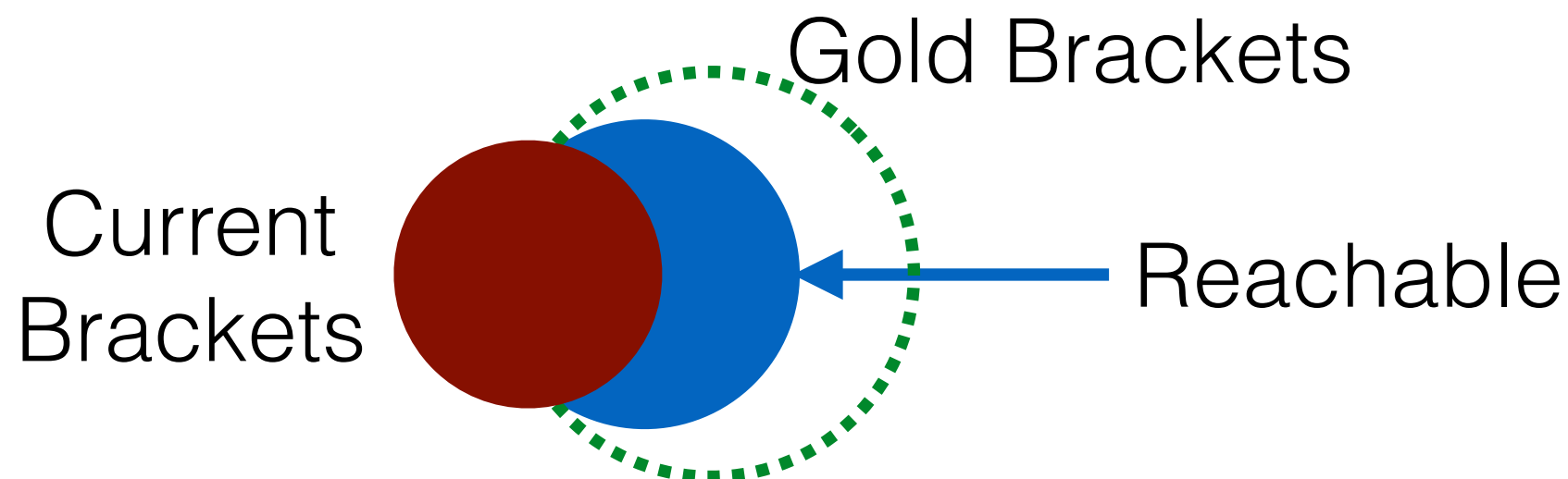
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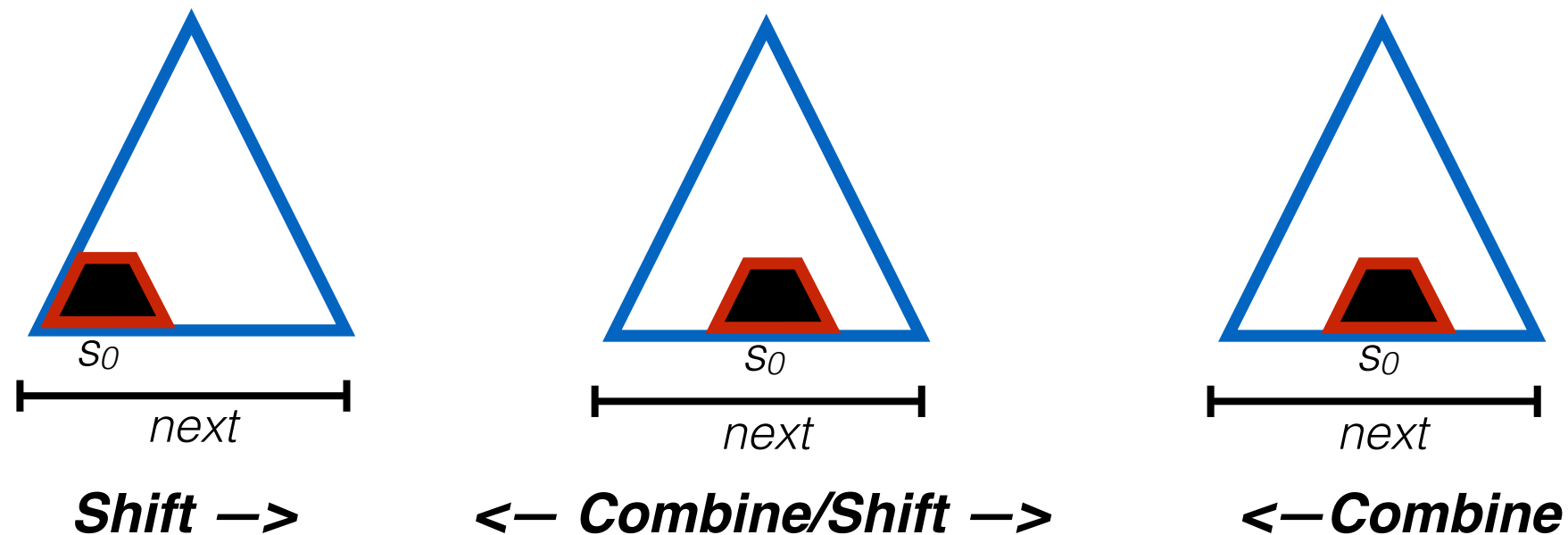
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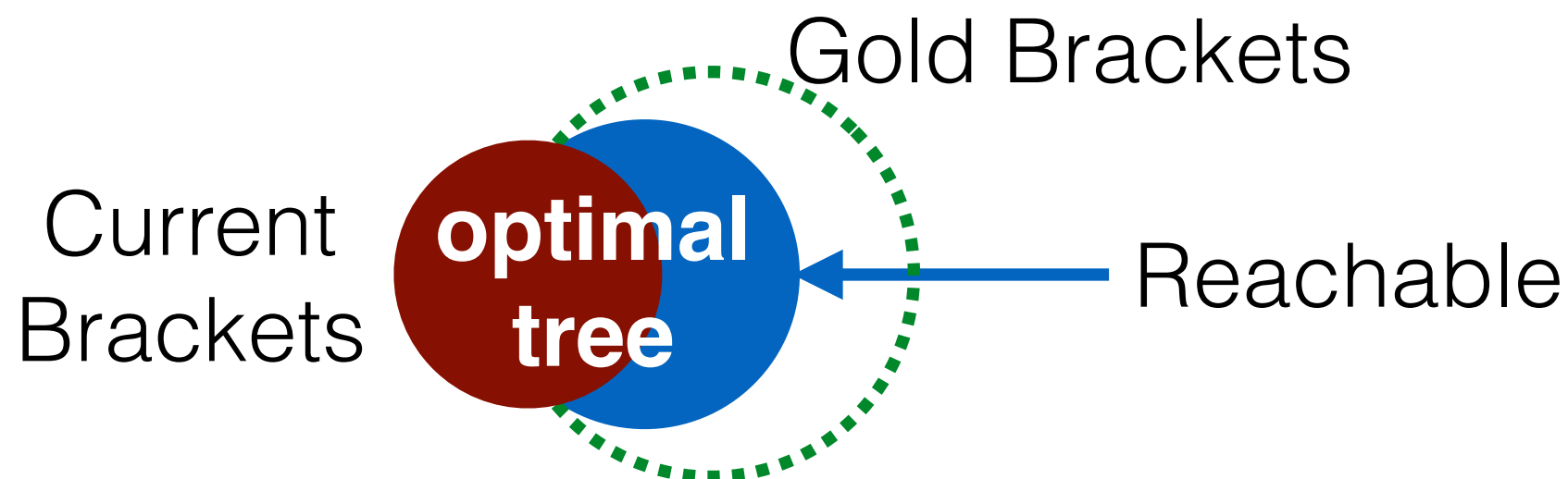
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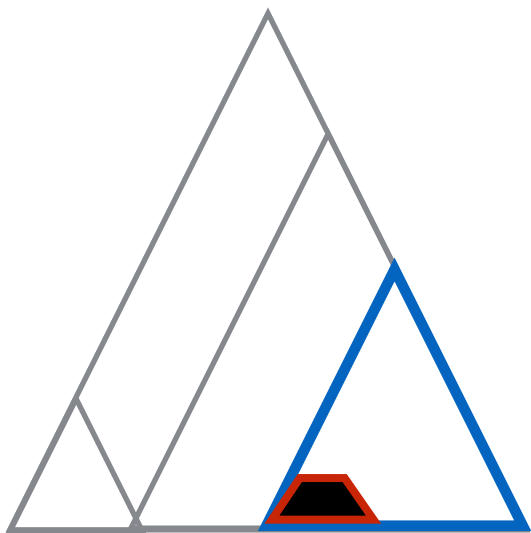


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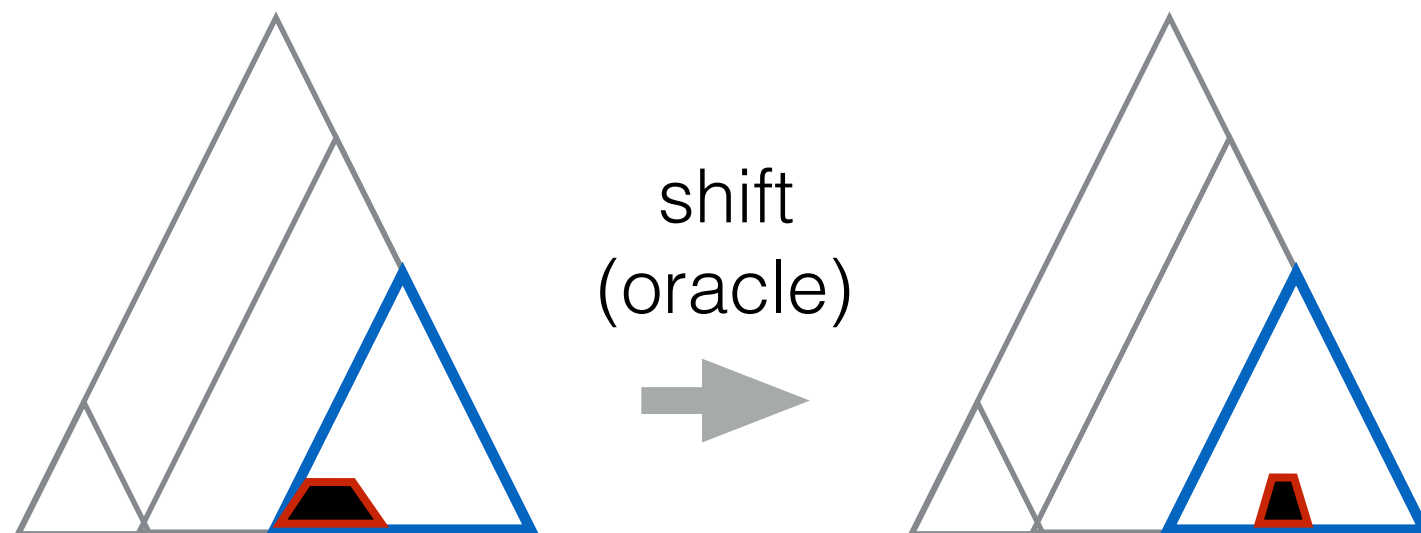
Dynamic Oracle: Optimality/Complexity

- First provably optimal oracle for constituency parsing (optimal in both precision and recall)
- After each action next reachable may (or may not) be updated by tracing parent link in gold tree
- Also $O(n)$ steps, thus amortized $O(1)$ time
- Dependency parsing oracle (arc-std): worst case $O(n^3)$ per step



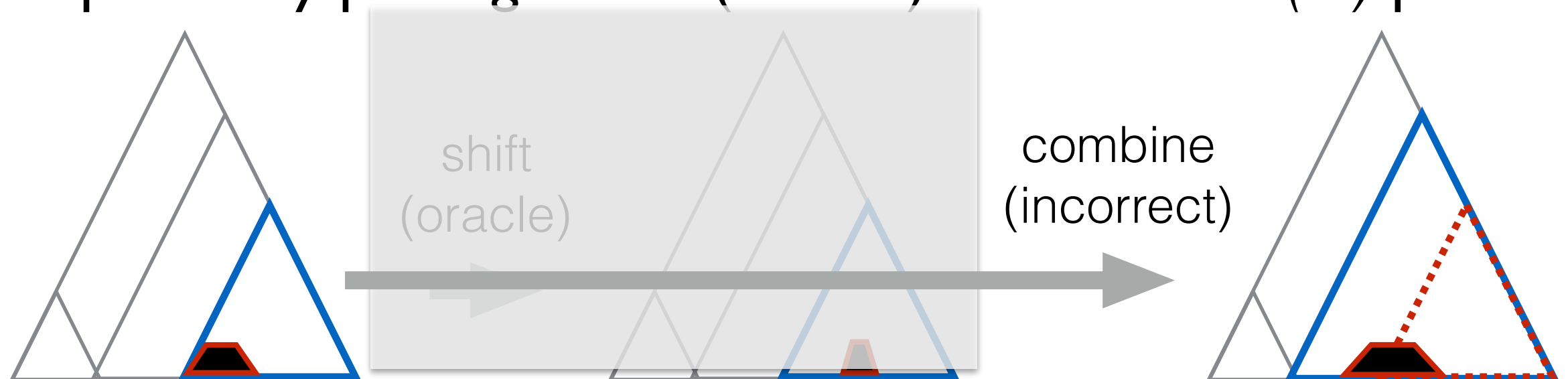
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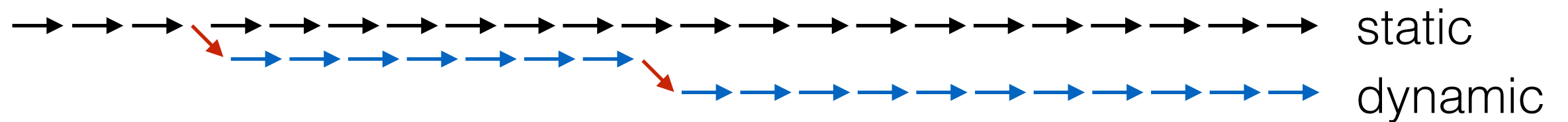
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Training with Dynamic Oracle

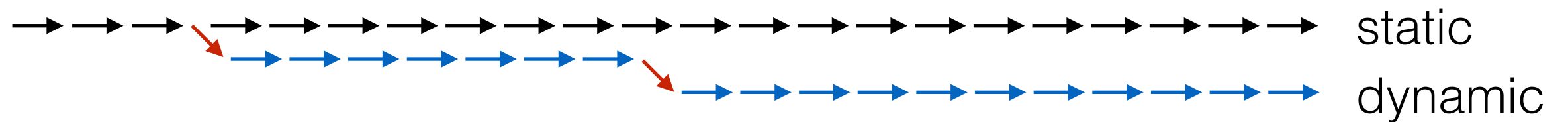
- Basic dynamic oracle: follow current model



| (scores on PTB 22) | Recall | Prec. | F ₁ |
|--------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Static Oracle | 91.34 | 91.43 | 91.38 |

Training with Dynamic Oracle

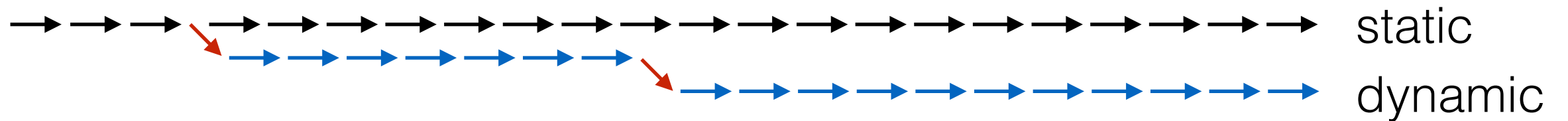
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Training with Dynamic Oracle

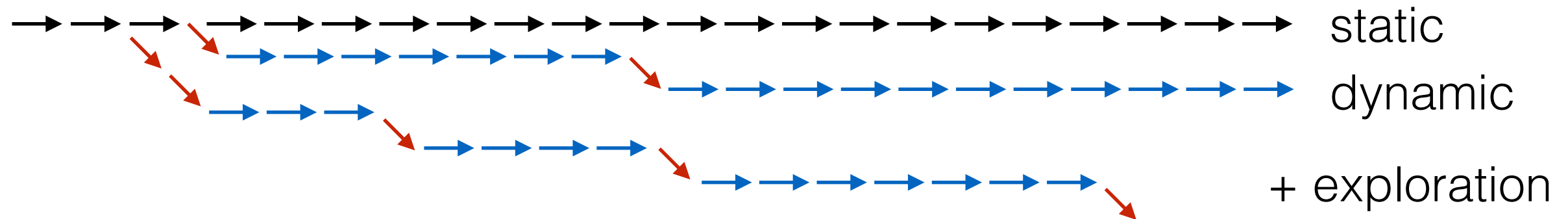
- Basic dynamic oracle: follow current model
- Problem: overfits training data, making fewer mistakes than test



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Training with Dynamic Oracle

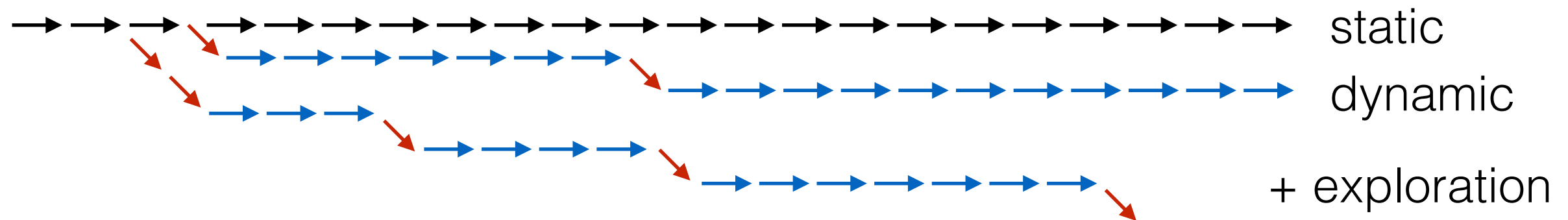
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- Exploration: sample from softmax distribution (Ballesteros et al., 2016) to encourage more mistakes



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Training with Dynamic Oracle

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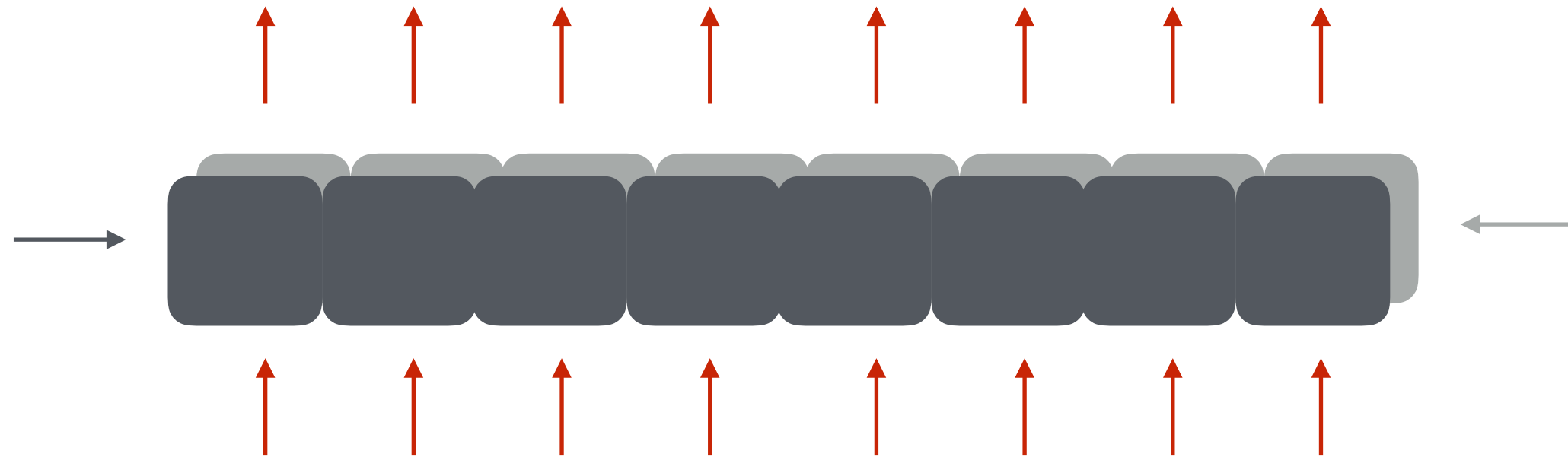


| (scores on PTB 22) | Recall | Prec. | F ₁ |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Static Oracle | 91.34 | 91.43 | 91.38 |
| Dynamic Oracle | 91.14 | 91.61 | 91.38 |
| Dynamic + Exploration | 91.07 | 92.22 | 91.64 |

Outline

- Span-Based Constituency Parsing
- Bi-Directional LSTM Span Features
- Provably Optimal Dynamic Oracle
- **Experiments**

Architecture



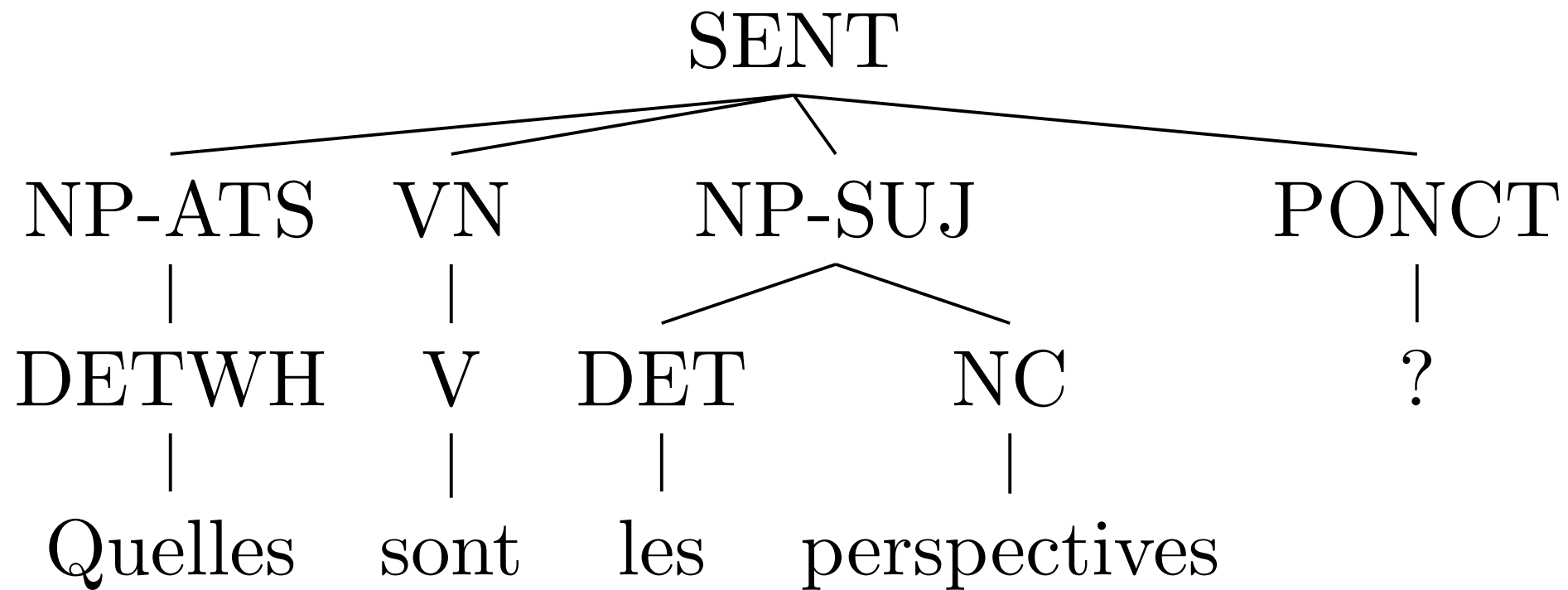
- 50-dim word and 20-dim tag embeddings
- No pre-training
- Each LSTM layer 200 units each direction
- 200 ReLU units for each of structure and label predictors

Results on Penn Treebank

| Parser | Search | Recall | Prec. | F ₁ |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Carreras et al. (2008) | cubic | 90.7 | 91.4 | 91.1 |
| Shindo et al. (2012) | cubic | | | 91.1 |
| Thang et al. (2015) | ~cubic | | | 91.1 |
| Watanabe et al. (2015) | beam | | | 90.7 |
| Static Oracle | greedy | 90.7 | 91.4 | 91.0 |
| Dynamic + Exploration | greedy | 90.5 | 92.1 | 91.3 |

- **State of the art despite: simple system with greedy actions and small embeddings trained from scratch**

Parsing Morphologically Rich Languages



lemma = perspective
coarse_POS = N
gender = feminine
number = plural
subcategory = common

Results on French Treebank

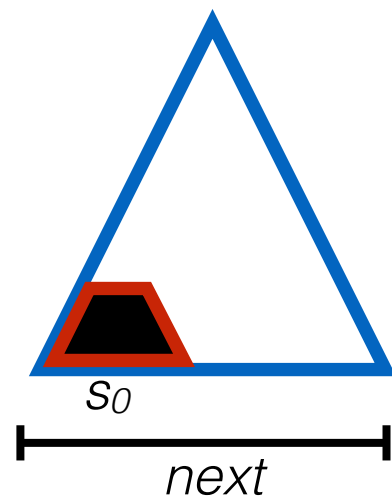
- Morphological feature embeddings (10 dim. each)
- Additional input to recurrent network
- For French, we used SPMRL 2014 predicted features

| Parser | Recall | Prec. | F ₁ |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Björkelund et al. (2014) | | | 82.53 |
| Static Oracle | 83.50 | 82.87 | 83.18 |
| Dynamic + Exploration | 81.90 | 84.77 | 83.31 |

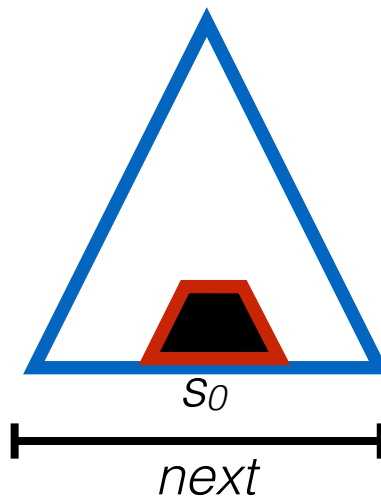
Summary

- Simple, easy-to-implement span-based parsing system
- No tree/label information in features (good candidate for dynamic programming)
- Linear time parsing with greedy decoding
- No pre-trained embeddings, small architecture, and minimal hyper-parameter tuning (trained on CPU)
- First optimal dynamic oracle for constituency parsing

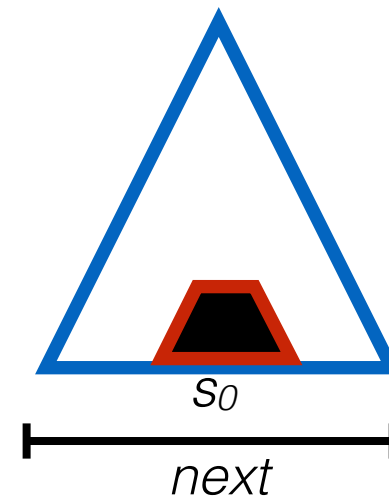
Thank You!



Shift →



← **Combine/Shift** →



← **Combine**

