## Tailoring Continuous Word Representations for Dependency Parsing



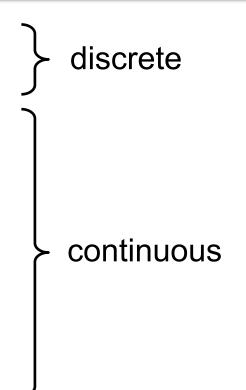
### Mohit Bansal, Kevin Gimpel, and Karen Livescu TTI-Chicago



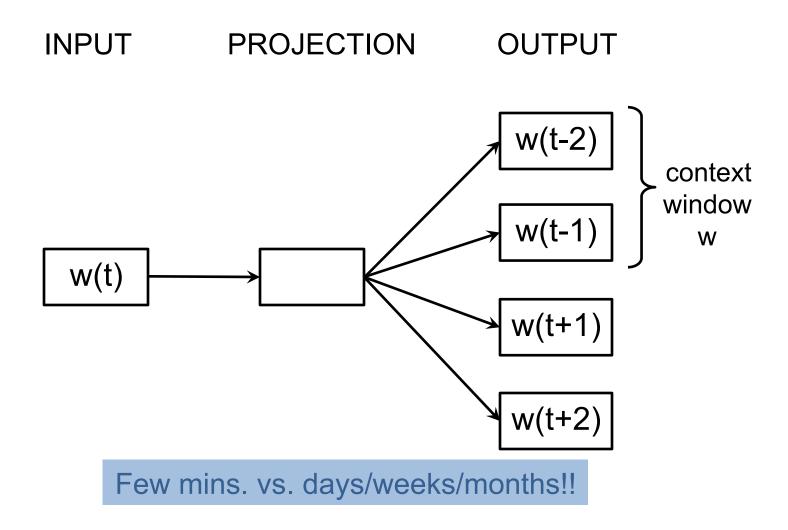
- What kind of embeddings will help dependency parsing (in-domain and out-of-domain)?
- How can we convert embeddings to parsing features?
- Are there good intrinsic measures of embedding quality?



- BROWN (Brown et al., 1992)
- SENNA (Collobert et al., 2011, 2008)
- TURIAN (Turian et al., 2010)
- HUANG (Huang et al., 2012)
- SKIP (Mikolov et al., 2013)

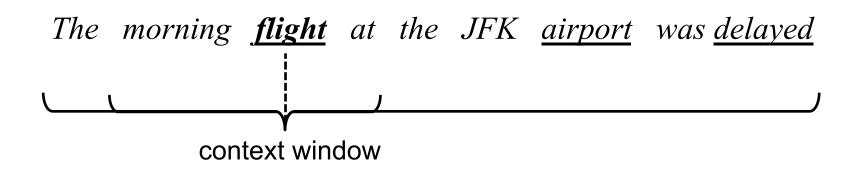








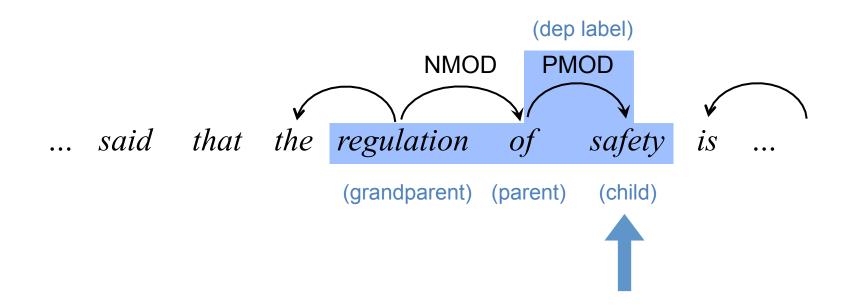
- Context window size (SKIP)
  - Smaller window  $\rightarrow$  syntactic/functional similarity
  - ► Larger window  $\rightarrow$  topical similarity



Similar effect in distributional representations (Lin and Wu, 2009)

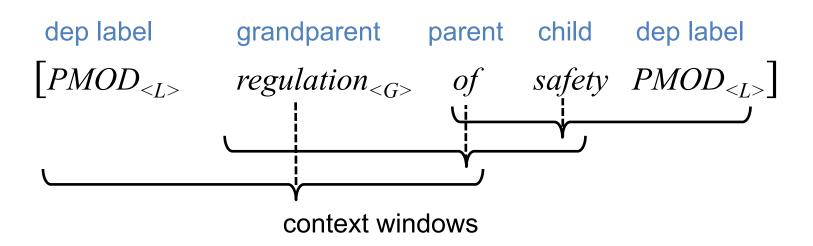


- Syntactic context (SKIP<sub>DEP</sub>)
  - Condition on dependency context instead of linear
  - First parse a large corpus with baseline parser:





- Syntactic context (SKIP<sub>DEP</sub>)
  - Condition on dependency context instead of linear
  - Then convert each dependency to a tuple:



 Syntactic information in clustering, topic, semantic space models (Sagae and Gordon, 2009; Haffari et al., 2011; Grave et al., 2013; Boyd-Graber and Blei, 2008; Pado and Lapata, 2007)



▶ SKIP, w = 10:

[attendant, takeoff, airport, carry-on, airplane, flown, landings, flew, fly, cabins, ...] [maternity, childbirth, clinic, physician, doctor, medical, health-care, day-care, ...] [transactions, equity, investors, capital, financing, stock, fund, purchases, ...]



SKIP, w = 1

[*Mr., Mrs., Ms., Prof., III, Jr., Dr.*] [*Jeffrey, William, Dan, Robert, Stephen, Peter, John, Richard, ...*] [*Portugal, Iran, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Thailand, Indonesia, ...*]

[his, your, her, its, their, my, our]
[Your, Our, Its, My, His, Their, Her]
[truly, wildly, politically, financially, completely, potentially, ...]

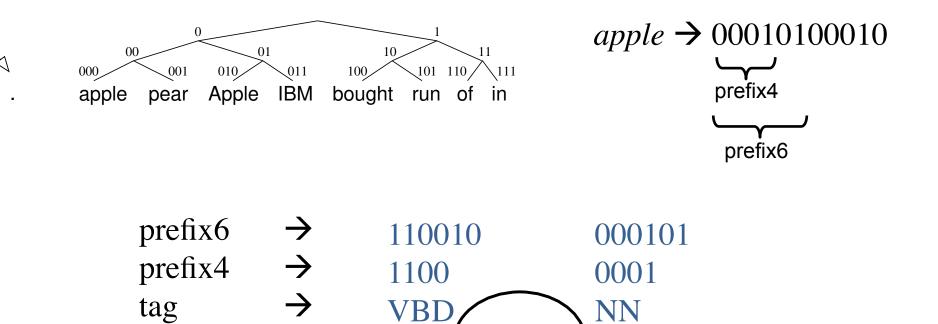


## **Intrinsic Evaluation**

	(Finkelstein et al., 2002)				
Representation	SIM	TAG			
BROWN	_	89.3			
SENNA	49.8	85.2			
HUANG	62.6	78.1			
SKIP, $w = 10$	44.6	71.5			
SKIP, $w = 5$	44.4	81.1			
SKIP, $w = 1$	37.8	86.6			
SKIP <sub>DEP</sub>	34.6	88.3 🕇			
	<i>ــــ</i> م				
	Topical	Syntactic/			
	-	Functional			



Brown Cluster Features (Koo et al., 2008):



ate

(parent)

apple

(child)

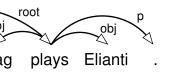


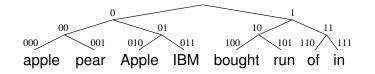
- Continuous Representation Features:
  - Per-dimension bucket features:

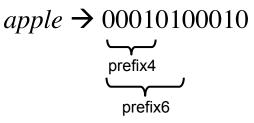
$$ate \rightarrow [0.2 \ 0.7 \ -0.6 \ 0.9] \qquad ate \qquad ate \qquad apple \rightarrow [0.6 \ -0.1 \ 0.7 \ 0.2]$$

Hierarchical clustering (bit string) features:

linkage(E, `ward', `euclidean')









Setup: MSTParser (2<sup>nd</sup> order) w/ standard processing

Per-dim bucket << Hierarchical clustering features:</p>

System	Test	
Baseline	92.0	
SENNA (Buckets)	92.0	
SENNA (Hier. Clustering)	92.3	
HUANG (Buckets)	91.9	
HUANG (Hier. Clustering)	92.4	



#### Main WSJ results:

System	Test	
Baseline	91.9	
BROWN	92.7	
SENNA	92.3	
TURIAN	92.3	
HUANG	92.4	
SKIP	92.3	
SKIP <sub>DEP</sub>	92.7	(faster)
Ensemble Results		
ALL – BROWN	92.9	
ALL	93.0	(complementary)



#### Main Web results:

System	Test Avg (5 domains)	
Baseline	83.5	
BROWN	84.2	
SENNA	84.3	
TURIAN	83.9	
HUANG	84.1	
SKIP	83.7	
SKIP <sub>DEP</sub>	84.1	(faster)
Ensemble Results		
ALL-BROWN	84.7	(complementary)
ALL	84.9	(complementary)



## Correlation w/ Intrinsic Metrics

Correlation only for variations of a single model

Representation	SIM	TAG	Parsing F1			
SKIP, $w = 10$	44.6	71.5	92.70			
SKIP, $w = 5$	44.4	81.1	92.86			
SKIP, $w = 1$	37.8	86.6	92.94			
SKIP <sub>DEP</sub>	34.6	88.3 💙	93.33 💙			
Topical Syntactic/ Functional						



- Improvements ~ Brown but with faster training
- Hierarchical clustering >> bucket (per-dim) features
- Syntactic context helps
- Intrinsic metrics ~correlate with parsing accuracy

# Thank you!



Data (dependency embeddings and features) at: <u>ttic.uchicago.edu/~mbansal</u>