#### Type-driven Incremental Semantic Parsing with Polymorphism

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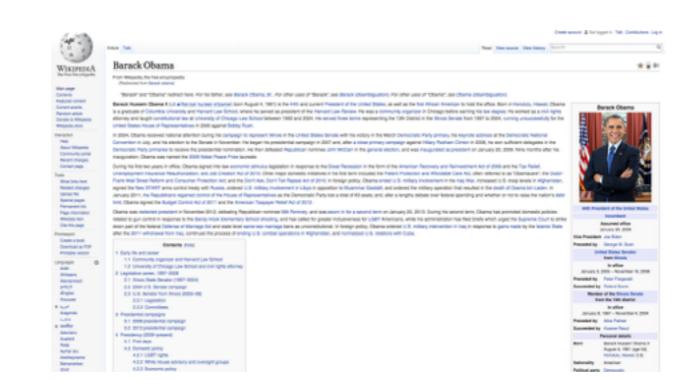
### From Language to Meaning

#### more informative

#### Information Extraction

Extracts information about a set of prespecified relations and entities

Example: Relation Extraction



#### is\_a(Barack\_Obama, US\_President)

2

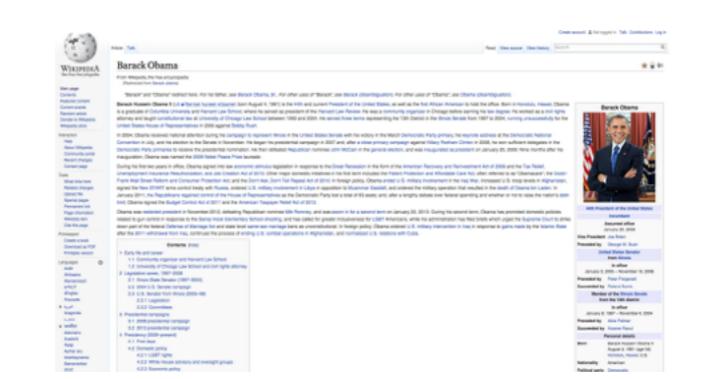
#### From Language to Meaning

#### more informative

#### **Broad-Coverage Semantics**

Focuses on specific phenomena (e.g., verbargument matching)

Example: Summarization



Barack Obama is a president.

3

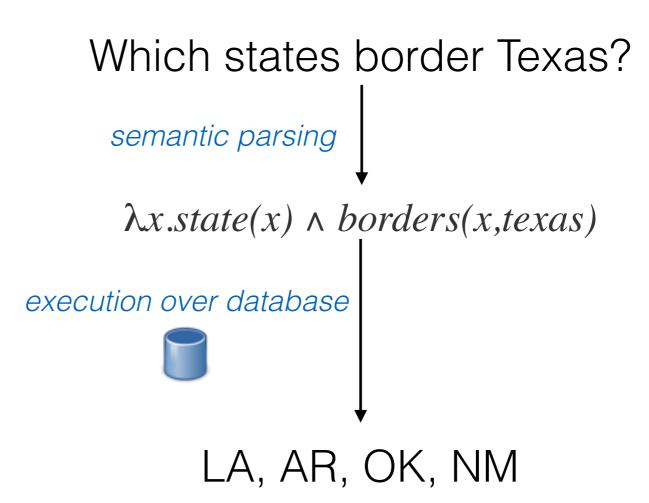
#### From Language to Meaning

more informative

#### Semantic Parsing

Extracts complete meaning representation

Example: Database Query from Natural Language



### Semantic Parsing

- fully supervised
  - analogous to MT

#### Input

What states border Texas?

#### Output

 $\lambda x.state(x) \land borders(x,texas)$ 

- weakly supervised
  - aka. parsing from Q/A pairs

#### Input

What states border Texas?

#### Output

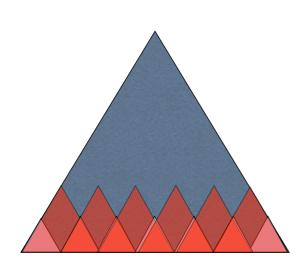
{LA,AR,OK,NM}

### Challenges

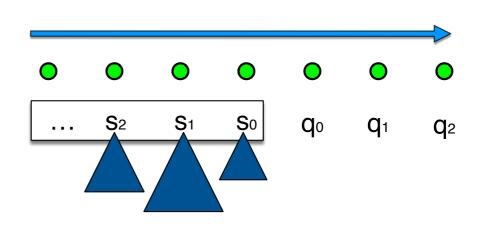
- Unknown Derivation
  - i) which parsing tree leads to the correct MR?
  - ii) treated as Latent Variable
- Unknown Grammar
  - iii) i.e., the correspondences b/w English phrases& predicates
- Learn both derivation & grammar

### From Bottom-Up to Incremental

- Conventional Parsing Algorithms:
  - CKY-based bottom-up parsing
  - cubic time



- Incremental Parsing
  - popular in constituent/ dependency parsing
  - linear time



#### Our Contributions

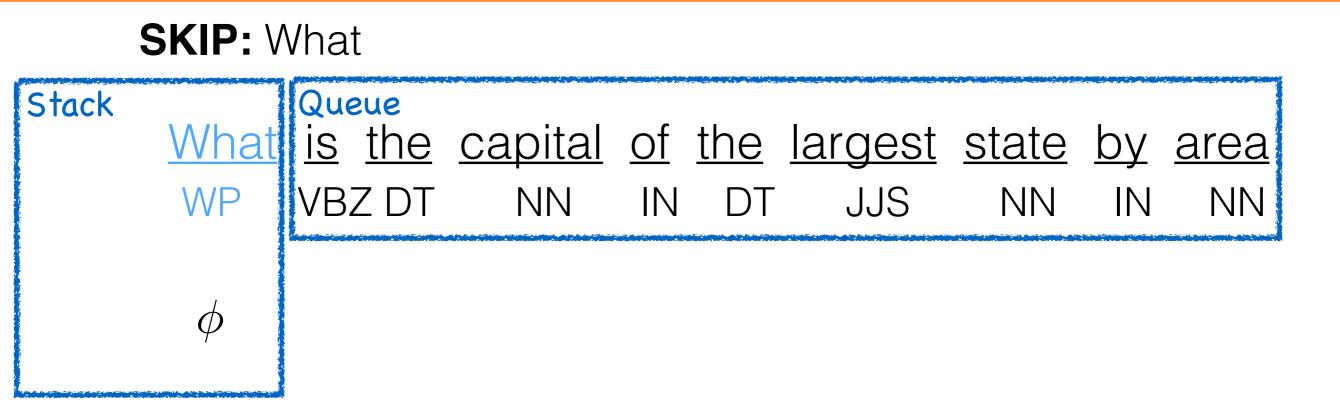
- / incremental parsing (aka shift-reduce)
- ✓ abandon CCG, use types to guide parsing
  - CCG: Combinatory Categorical Grammar
    A synchronous grammar b/w syntax & semantics
  - type-driven: uses type checking to avoid unnecessary branching in searching

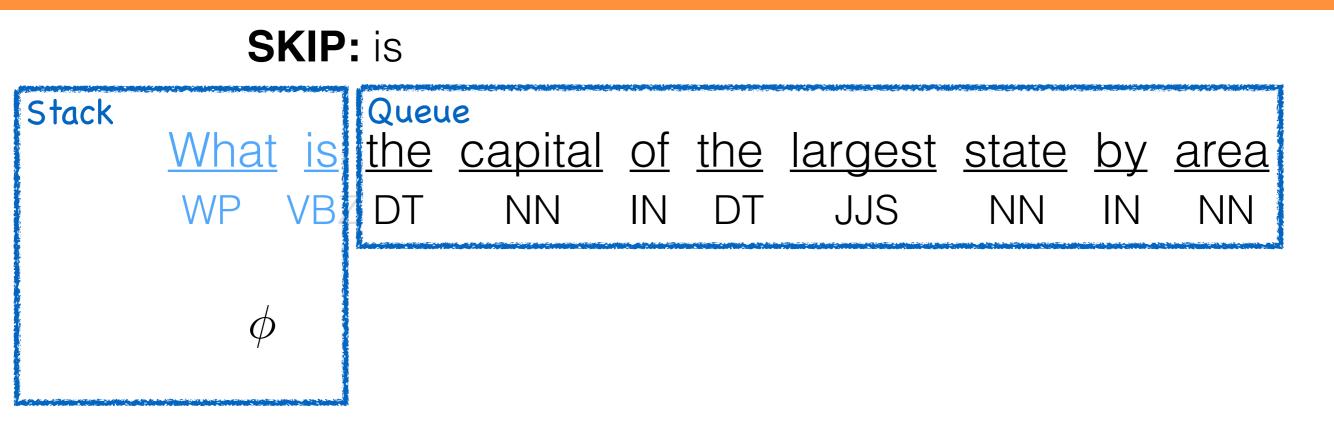
### Incremental Parsing

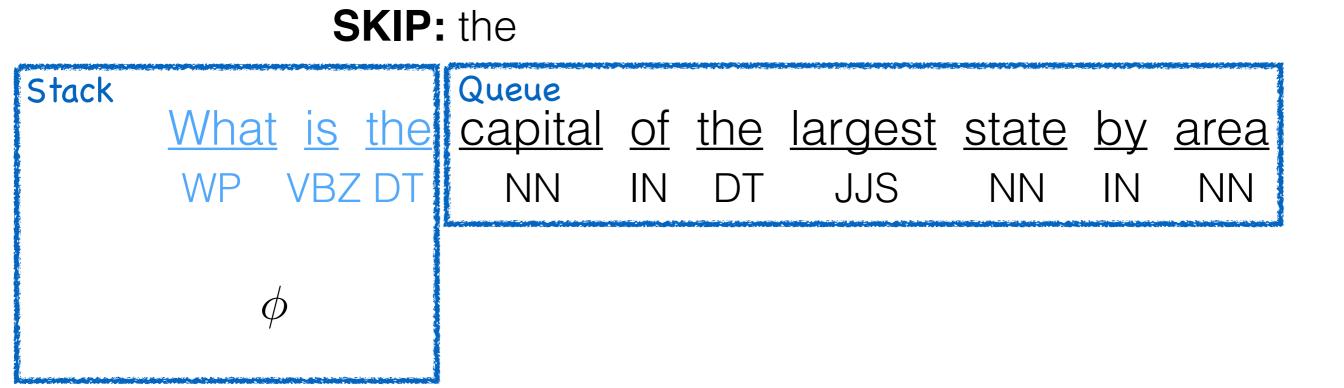
#### Type-driven Incremental Parsing

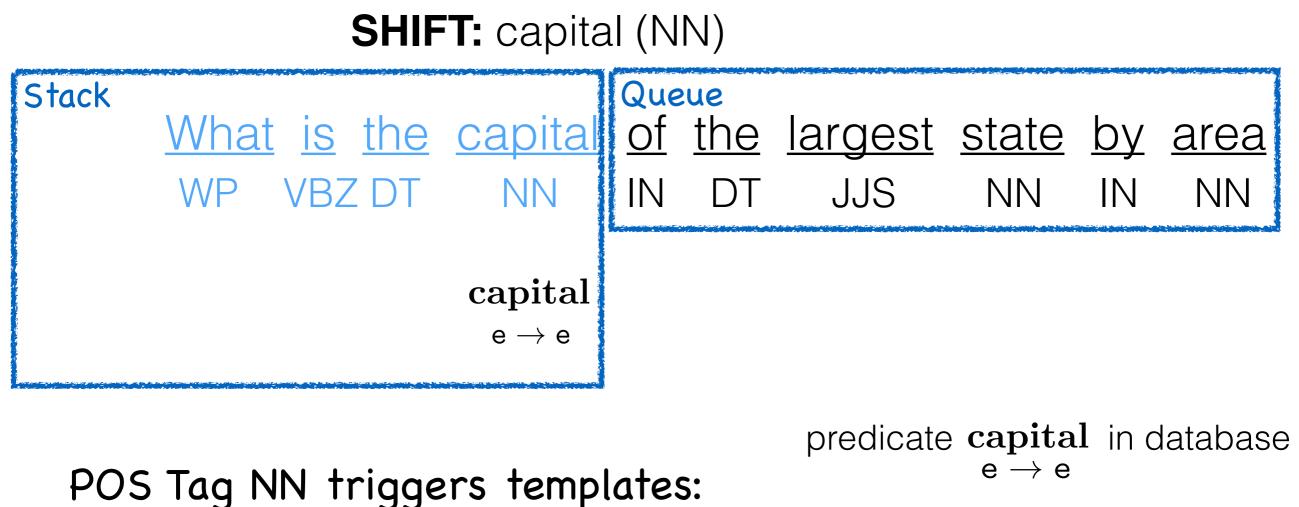
- i) maintains **Stack + Queue**
- ii) Actions:
  - SHIFT: pops a word from queue, pushes its grounded semantic expr. onto stack use templates triggered by POS tags/patterns
  - **REDUCE**: function application (type-driven)
  - ► SKIP

	IN	IT									
Stack	$\underline{W}$	i <mark>eue</mark> ' <u>hat</u> /P	<u>is</u> VBZ	<u>the</u> I DT	<u>capital</u> NN	<u>of</u> IN	<u>the</u> DT	<u>largest</u> JJS	<u>state</u> NN	<u>by</u> IN	<u>area</u> NN
$\phi$											<u>864 (1996) - 828 (1997) - 966 (1996)</u>



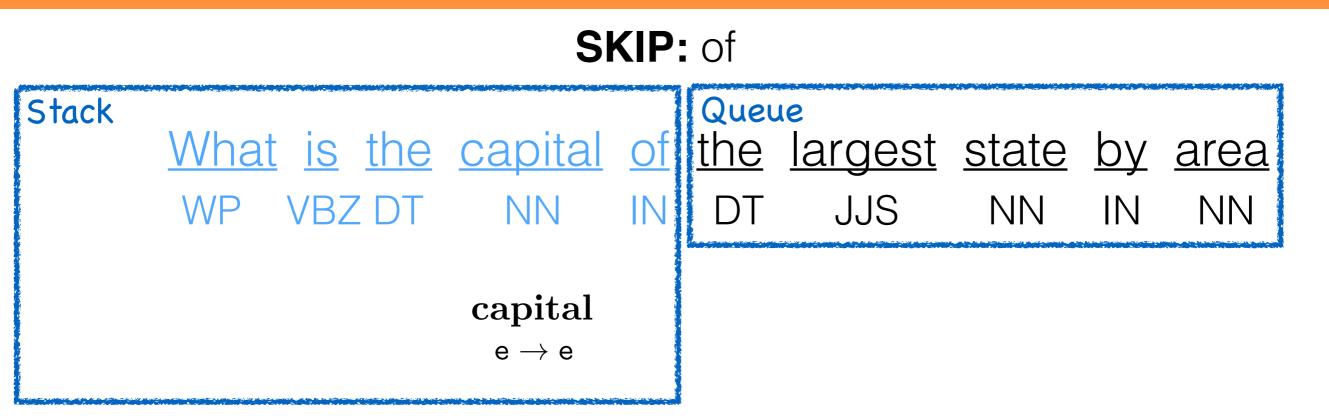


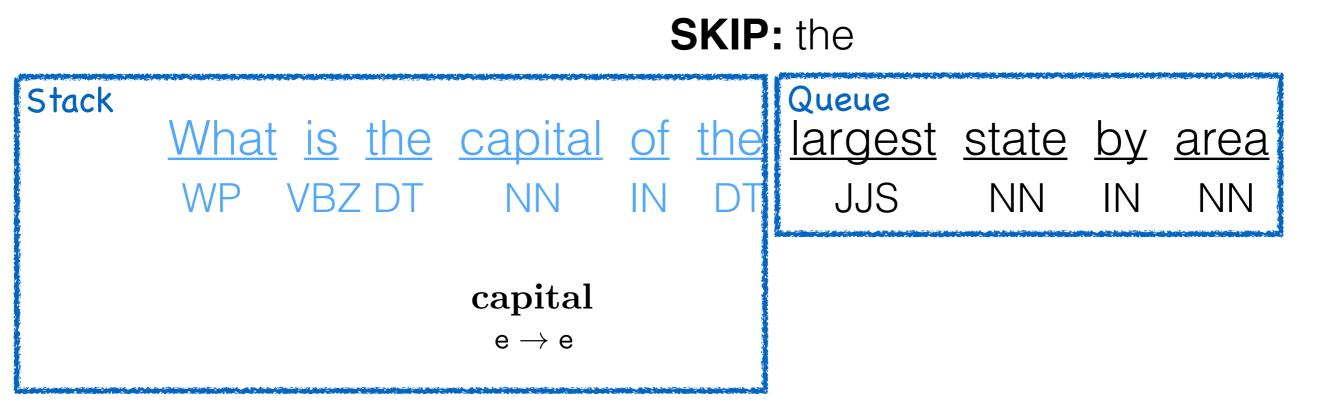




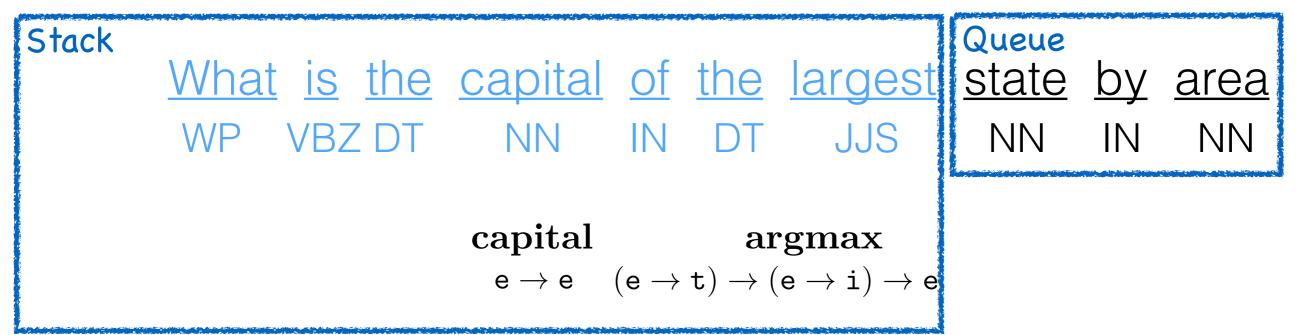
$$\lambda P : \mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{e} \cdot P$$
  
 $\lambda P : \mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{t} \cdot P$   
 $\lambda P : \mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{i} \cdot P$ 

New YorkAlbanyNew JerseyTrentonPennsylvaniaHarrisburg





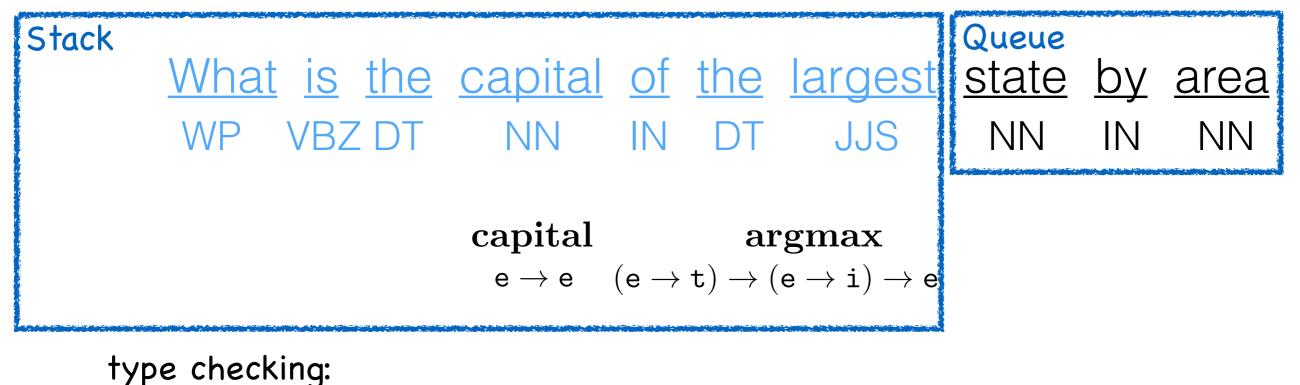
**SHIFT:** largest (JJS)



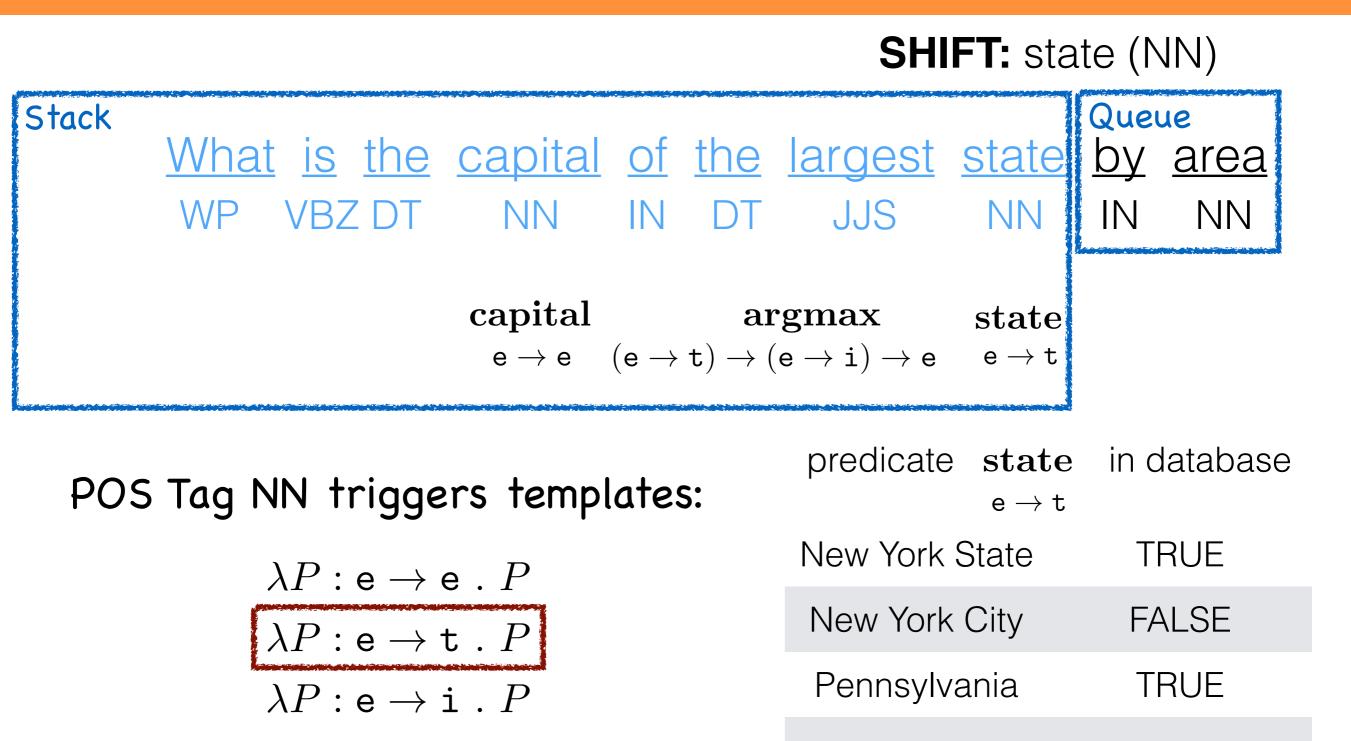
POS Tag JJS triggers template:  $\lambda P : (e \rightarrow t) \rightarrow (e \rightarrow i) \rightarrow e . P$ 

$$\underset{\mathtt{e} \to \mathtt{t} \, \mathtt{e} \, \to \, \mathtt{i}}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \begin{array}{l} f & g \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \arg \max \\ g(x) \\ f(x) \end{array} g(x)$$

#### **TRY REDUCE?**



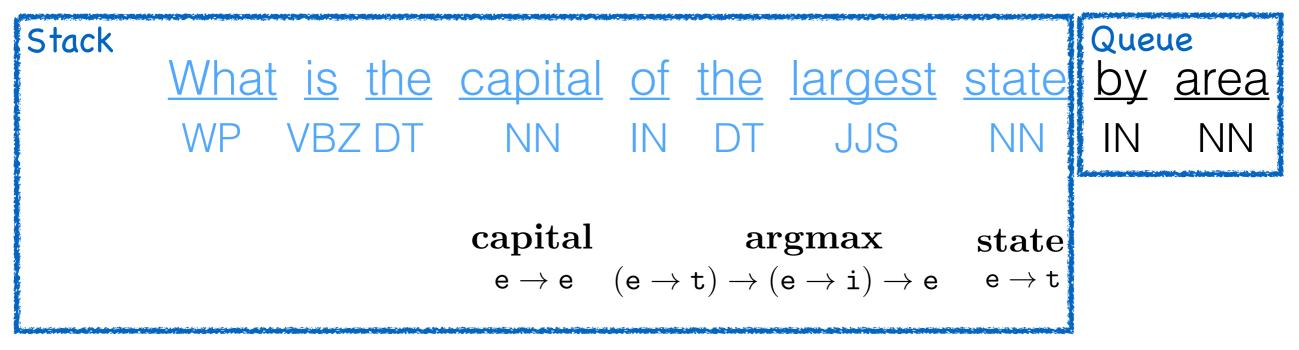
- left-reduce?
  - $\mathsf{e} \to \mathsf{e}$  does not match  $\mathsf{e} \to \mathsf{t}$
- right reduce?
  - $(\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{t}) \rightarrow (\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{i}) \rightarrow \texttt{e}$  does not match e



. . .

. . .

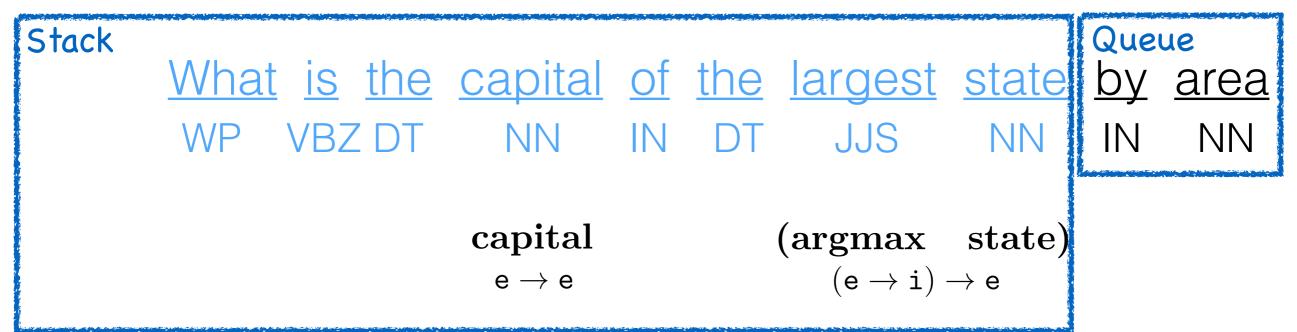
#### **TRY REDUCE?**



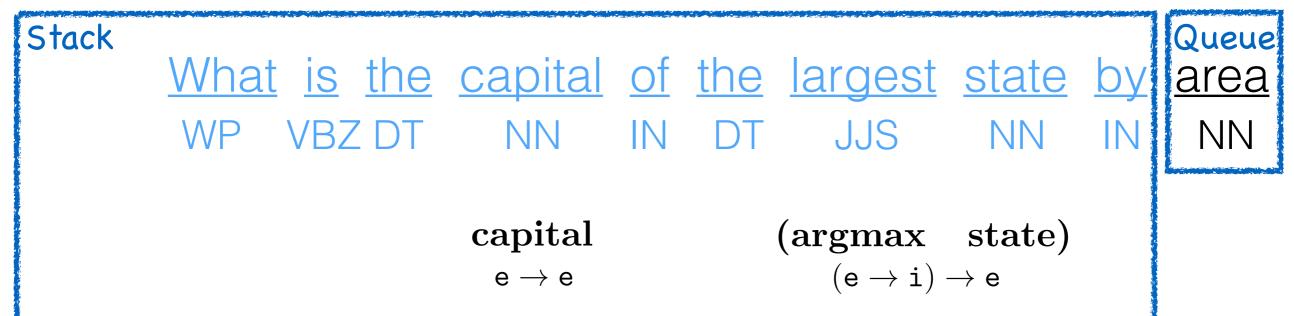
#### type checking:

- left-reduce?
  - $(\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{t}) \rightarrow (\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{i}) \rightarrow \texttt{e}$  does not match e
- right reduce?
  - $e \rightarrow t$  does match  $e \rightarrow t$

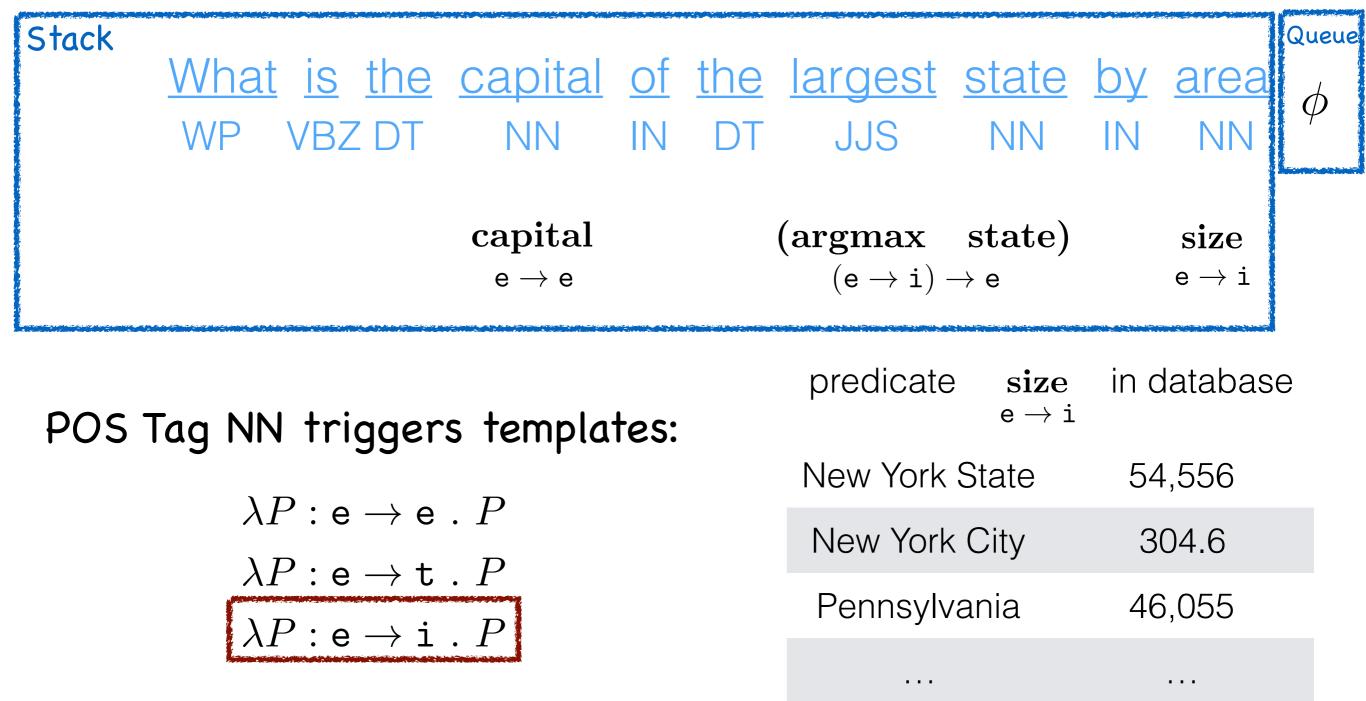
#### REDUCE



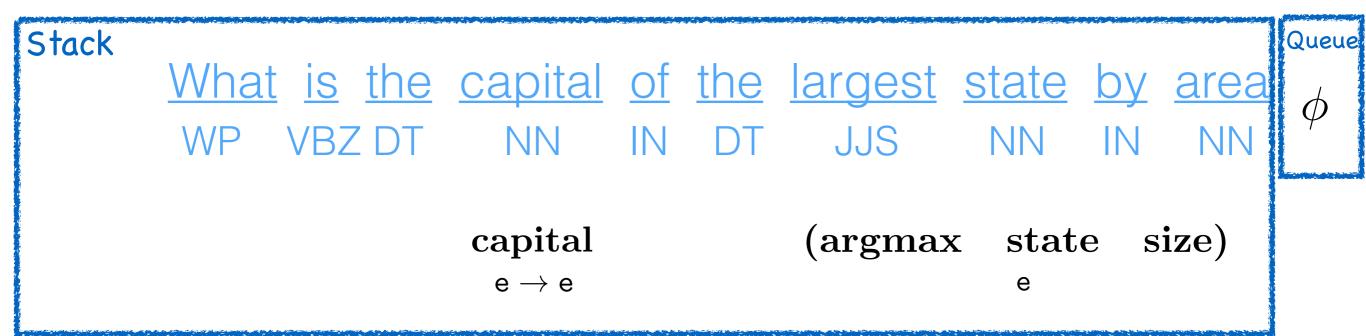




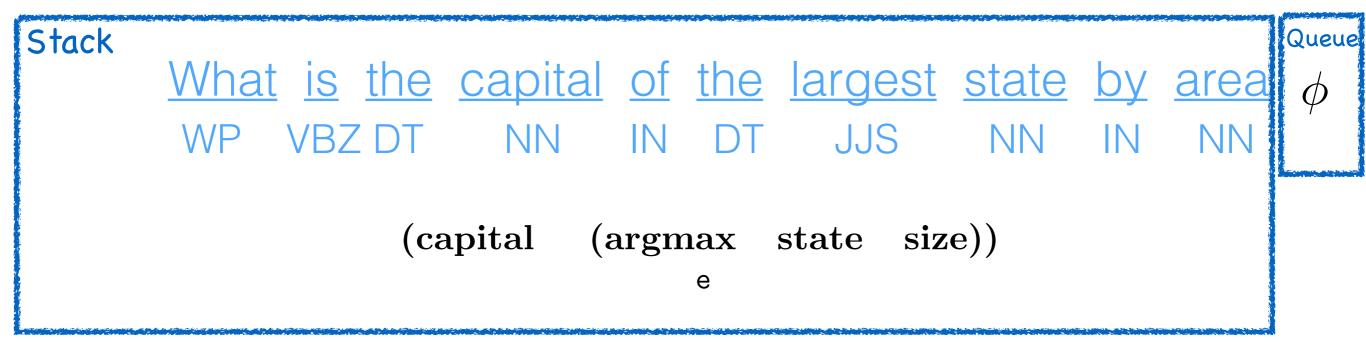
SHIFT: area (NN)



REDUCE



REDUCE



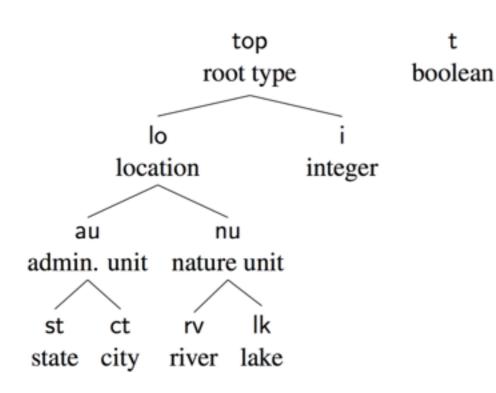
### Grounding Ambiguity

Who is the mayor of New York? new york city e  $e \rightarrow e$  new york state eWho is the governor of New York? new york city e  $e \rightarrow e$  new york city e e new york state e

# Subtyping

#### **Type Hierarchy Typed Function Application**

t



 $f: t_1 \rightarrow t_2$  takes argument  $x: t_3$ iff.  $t_3$  is a subtype of  $t_1$  $t_3 <: t_1$ population new york city e.q.  $\texttt{au} \to \texttt{i}$ ct population new york state  $\texttt{au} \to \texttt{i}$ st population hudson river  $\texttt{au} \to \texttt{i}$ rv

# Subtyping

# Who is the mayor of New York? $\begin{array}{c} new \ york \ city \\ ct \\ ct \rightarrow pr \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} rew \ york \ state \\ st \end{array}$ Who is the governor of New York? $\begin{array}{c} new \ york \ city \\ rew \ york \ city \\ ct \\ st \rightarrow pr \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} new \ york \ state \\ st \end{array}$

#### Think again about argmax

$$\underset{\mathtt{e} \to \mathtt{t} \, \mathtt{e} \to \mathtt{i}}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \begin{array}{l} f & g \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \arg \max \\ g(x) \\ f(x) \end{array} g(x)$$

#### $\underset{(\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{t}) \rightarrow (\texttt{e} \rightarrow \texttt{i}) \rightarrow \texttt{e}}{\operatorname{argmax}}$

 $\checkmark$  argmax is defined to accommodate the context

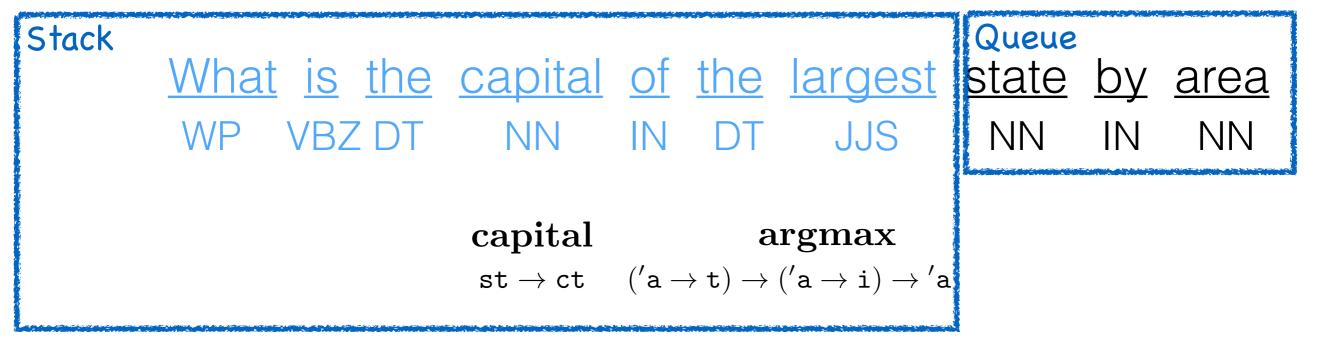
- i) returns ct in largest city; rv in largest river
- ii) can be defined as polymorphic type

 $\label{eq:argmax} \begin{array}{c} argmax \\ (\texttt{'a} \to \texttt{t}) \to (\texttt{'a} \to \texttt{i}) \to \texttt{'a} \end{array}$  iv) type is bound at the parsing time on-the-fly

#### Our Contributions

- / incremental parsing (aka shift-reduce)
- $\checkmark$  abandon CCG, use **type** to guide parsing
- ✓ subtyping hierarchy
- ✓ polymorphic functions

#### **TRY REDUCE?**

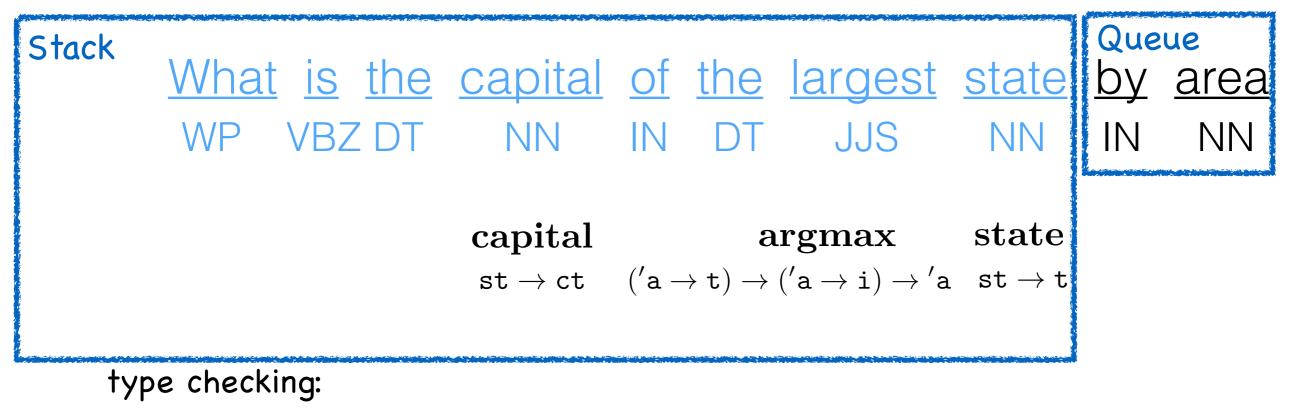


type checking:

- left-reduce?
  - st  $\rightarrow$  ct does not match 'a  $\rightarrow$  t
    - although 'a can be bound to st, ct does not match t
- right reduce?
  - $('a \rightarrow t) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow i) \rightarrow 'a$  does not match st

### Running Example Revisited

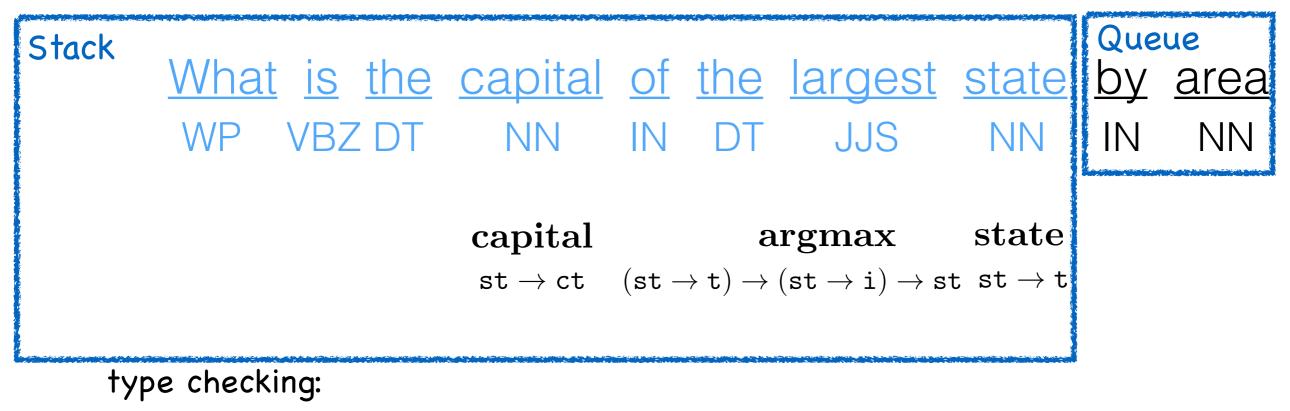
#### **TRY REDUCE?**



- left-reduce?
  - $(\texttt{'a} \rightarrow \texttt{t}) \rightarrow (\texttt{'a} \rightarrow \texttt{i}) \rightarrow \texttt{'a}$  does not match st
- right reduce?
  - st  $\rightarrow$  t can match  ${\rm 'a} \rightarrow$  t as long as  ${\rm 'a}$  is bound to st

### Running Example Revisited

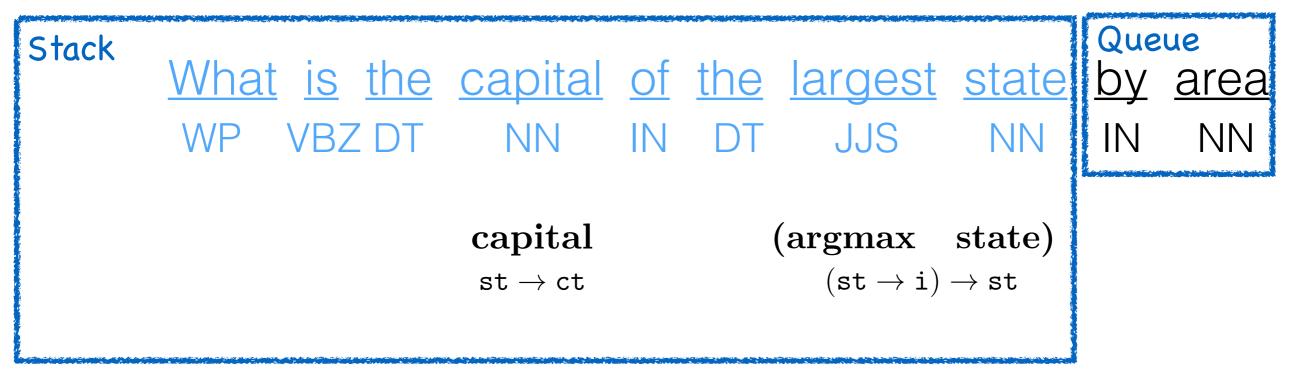
#### **TRY REDUCE?**



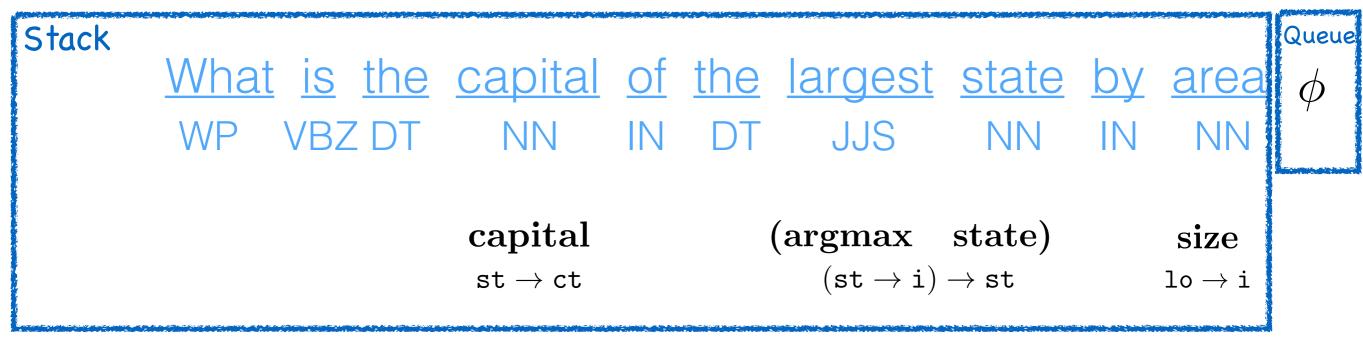
- left-reduce?
  - $(\texttt{'a} \rightarrow \texttt{t}) \rightarrow (\texttt{'a} \rightarrow \texttt{i}) \rightarrow \texttt{'a}$  does not match st
- right reduce?
  - st  $\rightarrow$  t can match 'a  $\rightarrow$  t as long as 'a is bound to st

#### Running Example Revisited

REDUCE



**TRY REDUCE?** 



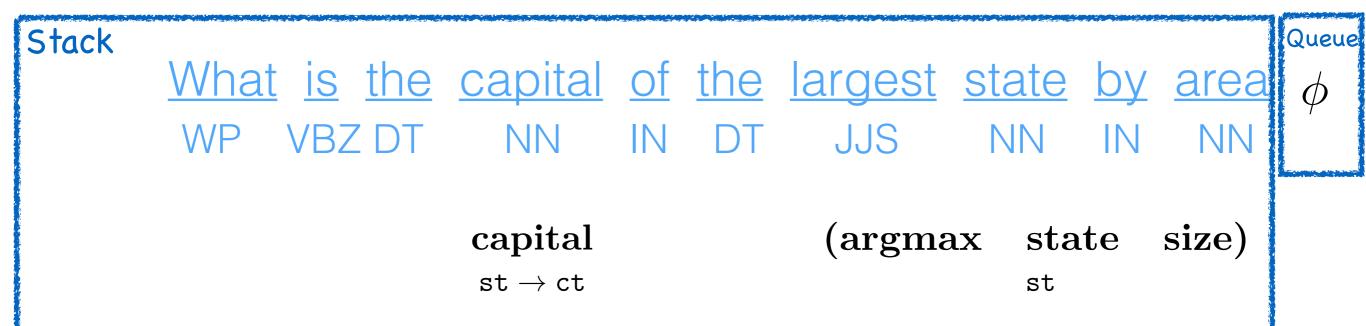
type checking:

- right-reduce?
  - does lo  $\rightarrow \texttt{i}$  match  $\texttt{st} \rightarrow \texttt{i}$

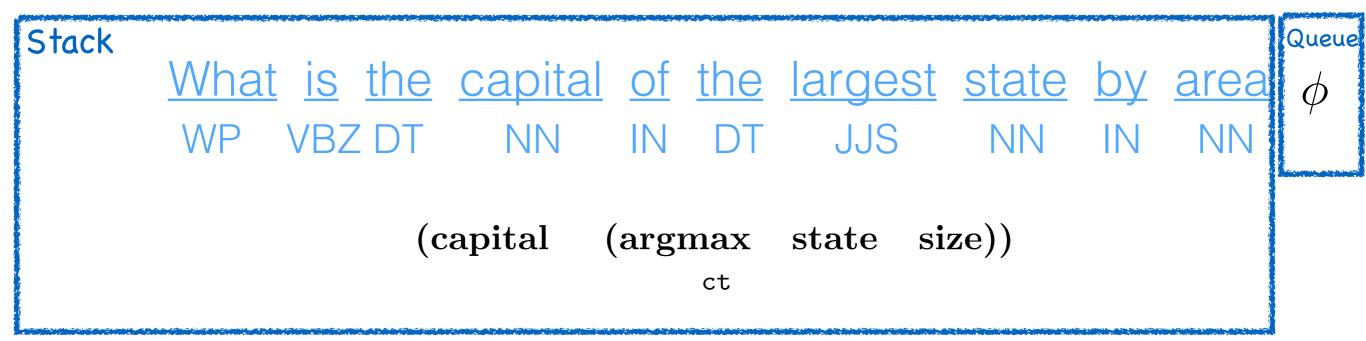
YES, due to the contravariant rule in type theory

$$\frac{A <: B}{B \rightarrow C <: A \rightarrow C}$$

REDUCE



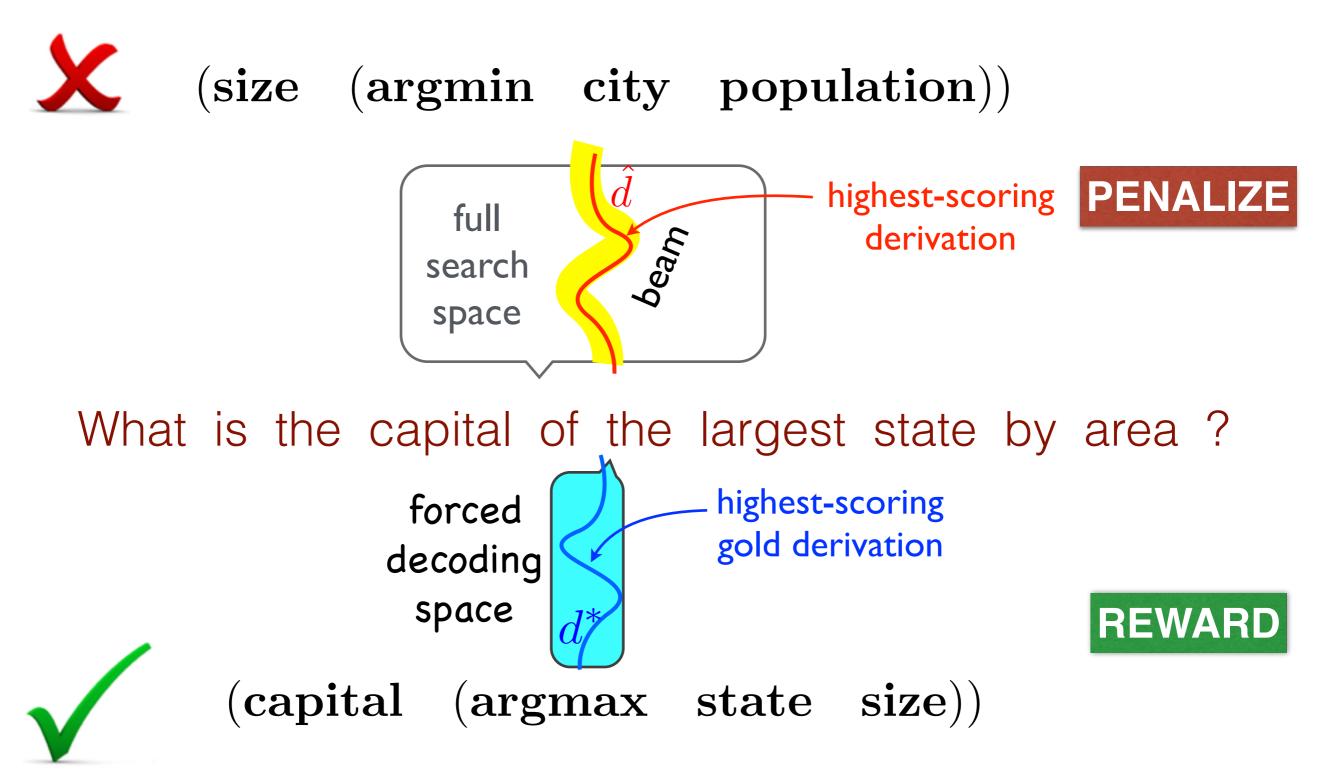
REDUCE



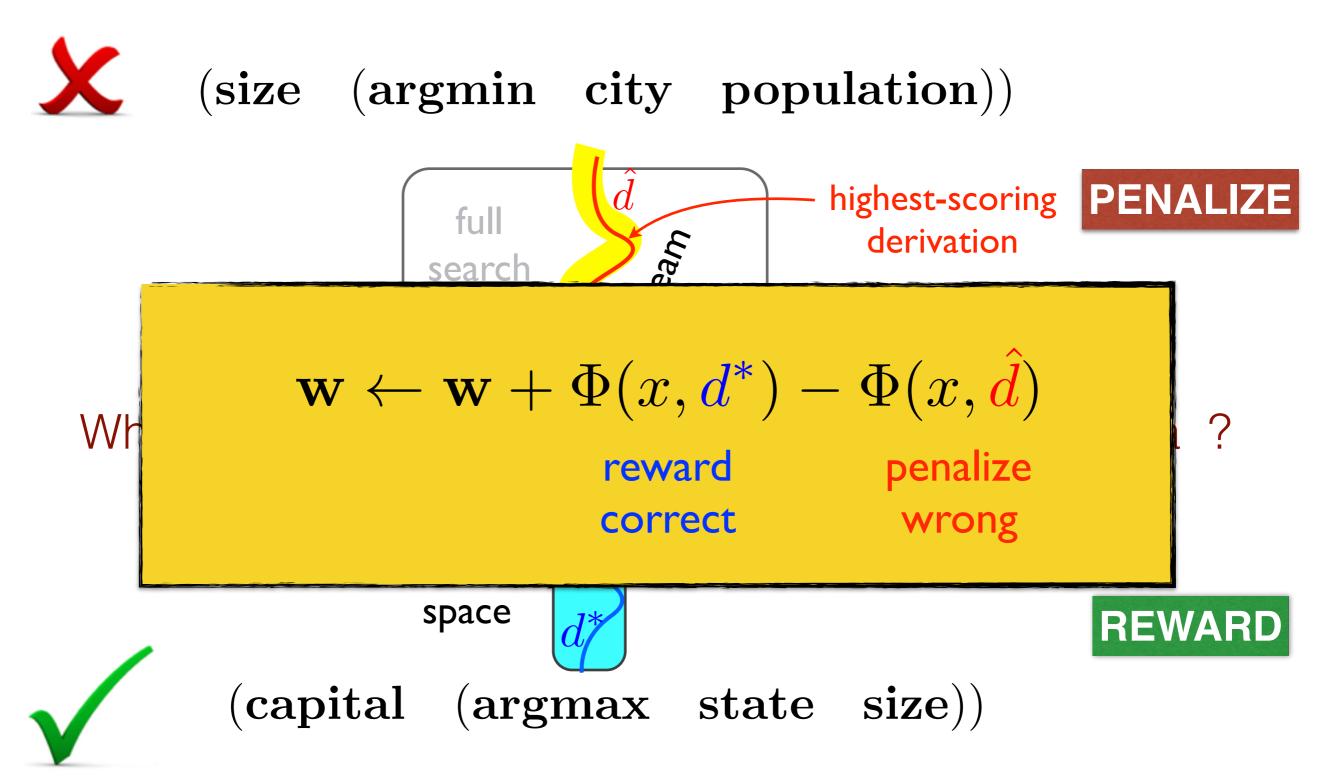
# Learning

- Soth derivation/Grammar are Unknown
- Spurious Ambiguity
  - i) Various derivations/groundings lead to the same logical form
- Latent Variable
  - ii) Structured Perceptron =>
    Latent Variable Structured Perceptron

### Learning



### Learning



#### Experiments

#### ✓ Datasets

#### i) GeoQuery

- which state is dallas in?
- what are the populations of the states through which the mississippi run?

- what states border states that border states that border states that border texas?

#### ii) Jobs

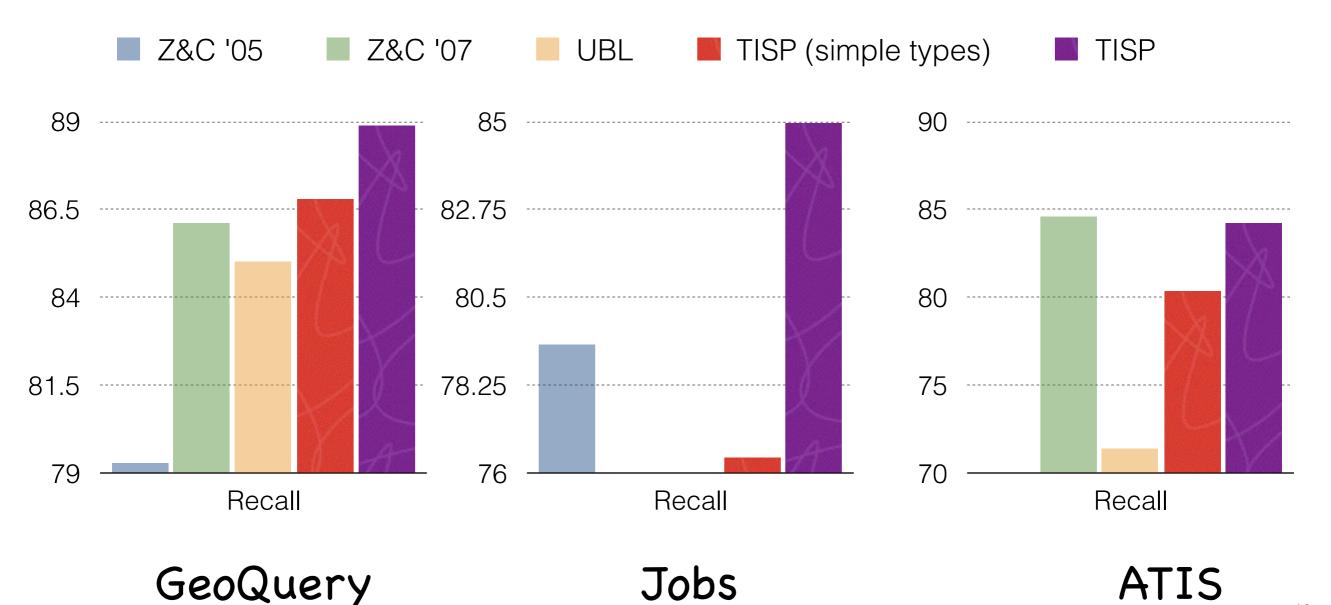
- are there any jobs using cpp with dell?
- are there any jobs in the us with the title verification engineer?

#### iii) ATIS

- show me the united flights from denver to baltimore
- what flights do you have in the morning of september twentieth on united airlines from pittsburgh to san francisco and a stopover in denver

#### Experiments

- ✓ High decoding speed; Linear in theory & practice
  - i) 0.5 sec/sentence
- ✓ recall (# correct parses / # sents)



#### Conclusion

- $\checkmark$  Polymorphic typing guides the parsing
- Linear time incremental parsing
- Learning w/ Latent Variable Structured
  Perceptron
- ✓ Future Work:
  - Open Domain (Freebase)
  - Learning from Q/A pairs