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COMPUTATIONAL SEMANTICS: DAY 5

Meaning Banking



gmb.let.rug.nl: Groningen Meaning Bank
pmb.let.rug.nl: Parallel Meaning Bank

Part 1

SEMANTIC PARSING WITH BOXER



bin/boxer

Mr. Johnson was travelling to San Franacie Bay. He went to New York and he smoked.

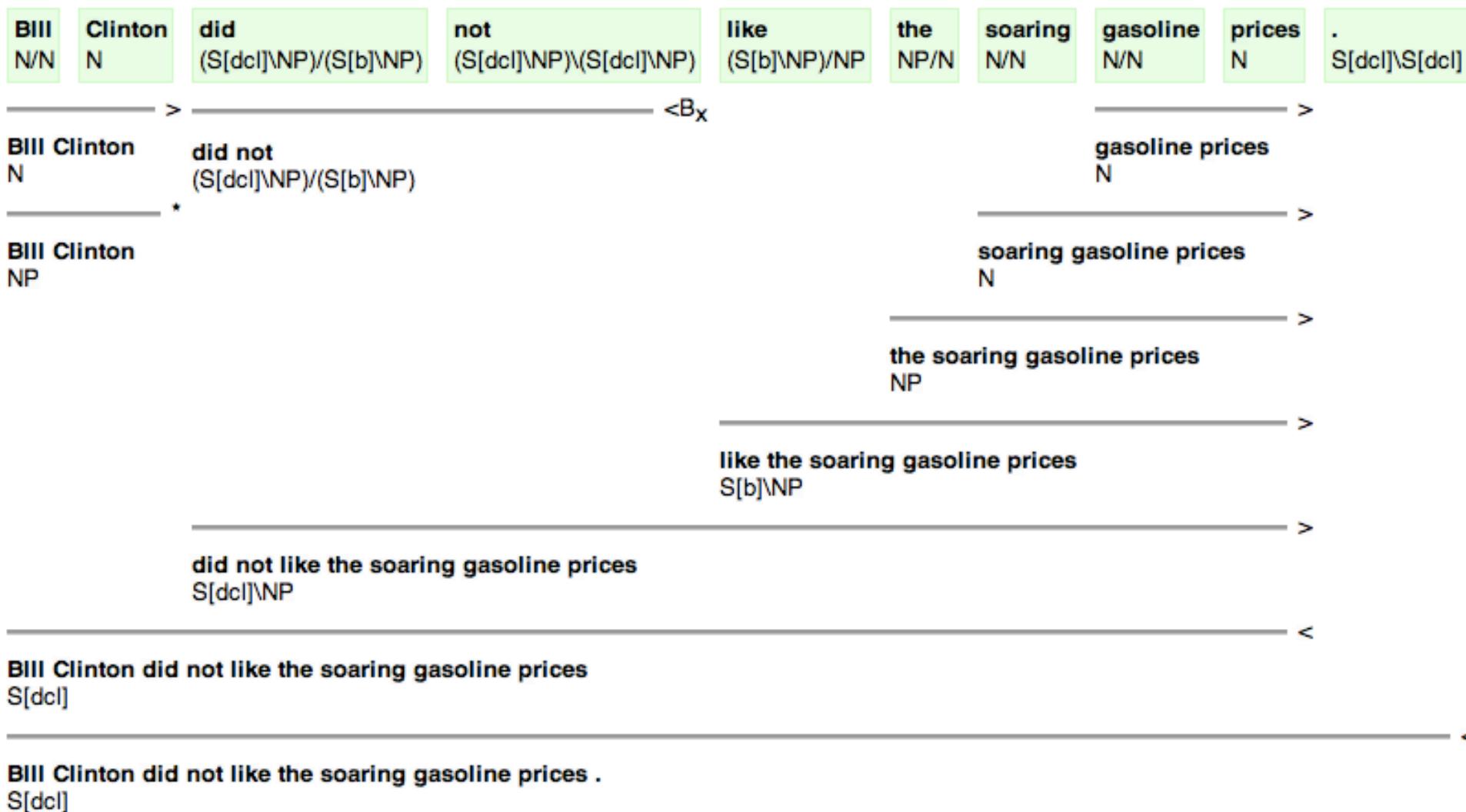
bin/boxer

Mr. Johnson was travelling to San Franacie Bay. He went to New York and he smoked.

x1 e1 x2	x1 e2 x3	x1 e3
k1: 	k2: 	k3:
named(x1, mr.-johnson, per)	male(x1)	male(x1)
travel(e1)	go(e2)	smoke(e3)
agent(e1, x1)	agent(e2, x1)	agent(e3, x1)
named(x2, san-franacie-bay, geo)	named(x3, new-york, geo)	_____
to(e1, x2)	to(e2, x3)	
_____	_____	

```
| continuation(k1, k2)
| continuation(k2, k3)
| parallel(k2, k3)
```

CCG Parsing



Compositional Semantics (DRT)

the

NP/N

$\lambda v_1. \lambda v_2. ((x_1 ; (v_1 @ x_1)) * (v_2 @ x_1))$

soaring

N/N

$\lambda v_1. \lambda v_2. (e_1 ; (v_1 @ v_2))$

soar(e1)

Patient(e1, v2)

gasoline

N/N

$\lambda v_1. \lambda v_2. (x_1 ; (v_1 @ v_2))$

gasoline(x1)

of(v2, x1)

prices

N

$\lambda v_1. (v_1 ; price(v_1))$

gasoline prices

N

$\lambda v_1. x_1$

gasoline(x1)

of(v1, x1)

price(v1)

soaring gasoline prices

N

$\lambda v_1. e_1 x_1$

soar(e1)

Patient(e1, v1)

gasoline(x1)

of(v1, x1)

price(v1)

the soaring gasoline prices

NP

$\lambda v_1. (x_1 e_1 x_2 * (v_1 @ x_1))$

soar(e1)

Patient(e1, x1)

gasoline(x2)

of(x1, x2)

price(x1)

Discourse Representation Theory

- **Theory:**
 - Kamp & Reyle, Heim, Asher
 - Van der Sandt, Geurts, Beaver
- **Ingredients:**
 - concepts, events
 - relations, thematic roles
- **Scope:**
 - Boolean and modal operators
 - conjunction implicit
- **Boxes:**
 - can also be named (“hybrid” logic)
 - easier to read than FOL-formulas
 - translation of boxes to (modal) FOL



Hans Kamp

Semantic Parsing with Boxer

Johan Bos

University of Groningen

Interface Formats

--input
syntactic derivation based on
combinatory categorial grammar

--output
discourse representation structure
(DRS), first-order logic (FOL), or
abstract meaning representations
(AMR)

Meaning Frameworks

--theory drt
adopts a version of Kamp's
Discourse Representation Theory

--theory sdrt
outputs meaning representations
based on Asher's Segmented
Discourse Representation Theory

--integrate true
a single meaning representation
spanning all input sentences

Semantic Features

--mwe
dealing with multiword expressions

--nn
processing noun-noun compounds

--resolve
resolving pronouns and names

--roles
proto thematic roles or verbnet

--modal
analysing modal expressions

--tense
additional relations for tense

Works with
C&C as well
as the
EasyCCG
parser!

Ask
for a
demo!

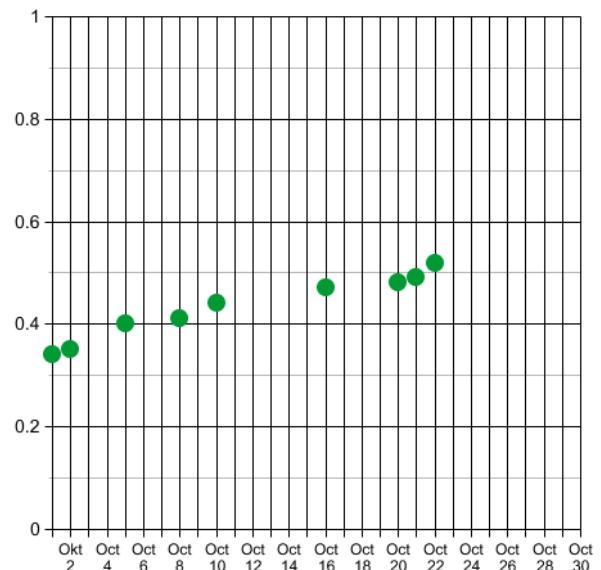
How good is Boxer?

Past results

- Relatedness: 0.83 (3rd/17 SemEval 2014)
- Textual Entailment: 0.82 (5th/18 SemEval 2014)

Work in progress

- Pronoun resolution: 59%
- AMR parsing: F≈0.50



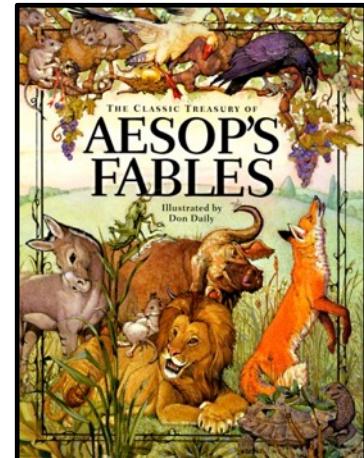
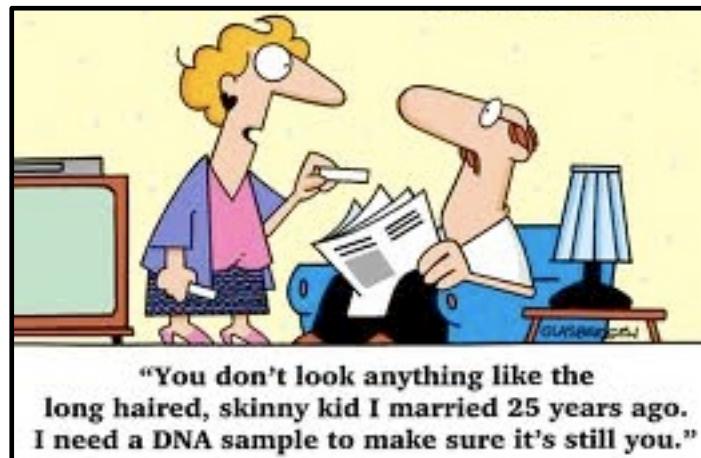
The Groningen Meaning Bank

- Large (English) corpus of public domain texts
- Annotated with meaning representations
 - generated by Boxer
 - corrected by humans (experts and “the crowd”)

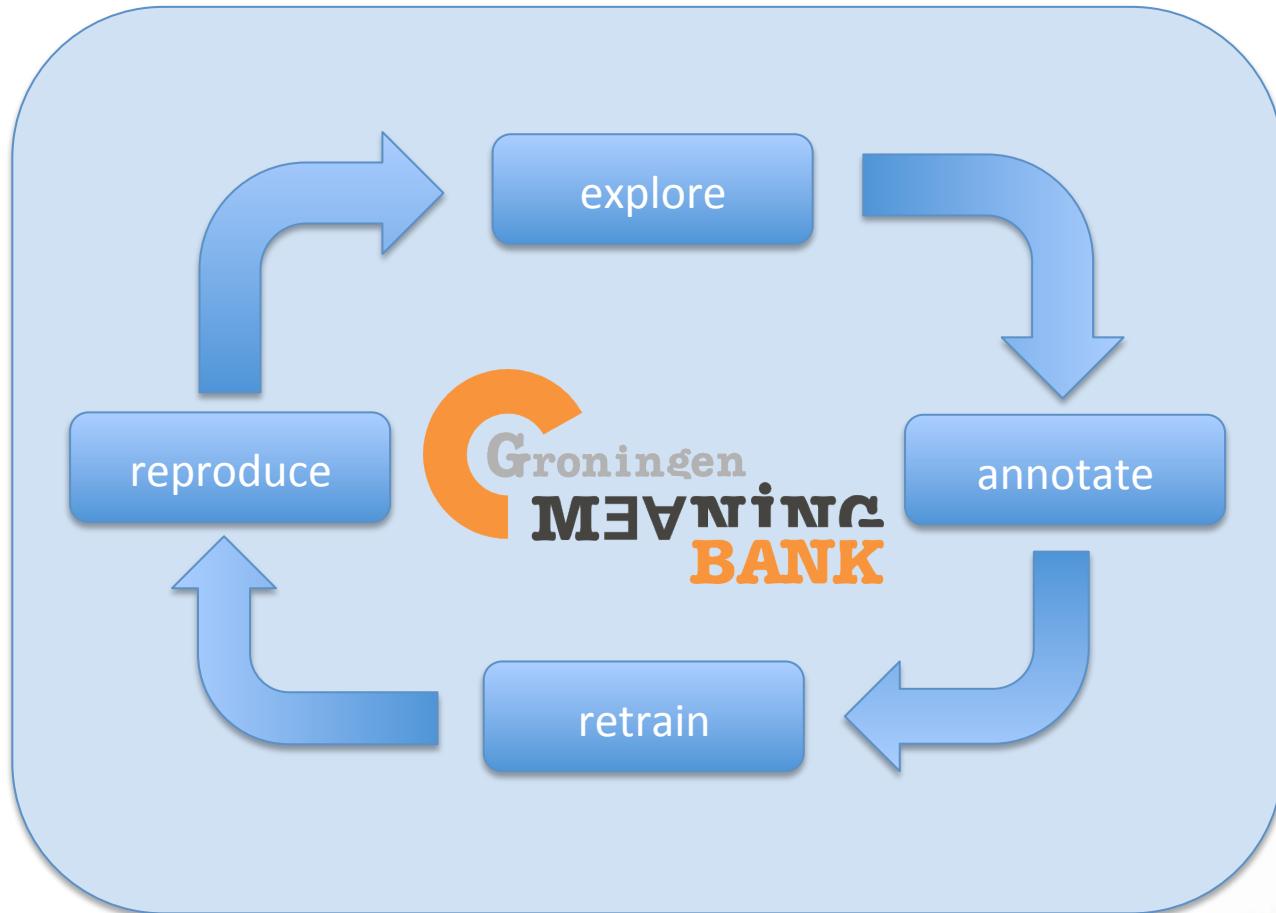


Groningen Meaning Bank: corpus size

	genre	texts	sentences	words	s/t	w/s
Voice of America	newswire	9,207	57,174	1,238,576	6.2	21.7
CIA world factbook	almanac	514	4,436	112,516	8.6	25.4
Aesop's Fables	narrative	224	949	23,105	4.2	24.3
jokes	humor	122	443	7,531	3.6	17.0
MASC		35	291	6,985	8.3	24.0
RTE		1,338	1,537	29,854	1.1	19.4
		11,440	64,830	1,418,567	5.7	21.9



Semantic Annotation by Active Learning



The GMB explorer

Document 1 of 10103, ID: 76 / 0310 [Go!](#)

< first [<< previous](#) [next >>](#) last > random

Status: accepted (testing) [history](#)

Change to: accepted Comment: [Submit](#)

Filter by part:
Filter by status: accepted
Filter by subcorpus:
Warnings:
Effective BOWs:

size: 1 sentences, 9 tokens
last processed: 04 November 2015, 04:32:59
C&C tools/Boxer revision: 2591

[Update tools](#) [report issue](#)

[metadata](#) [raw](#) [tokens](#) [sentences](#) [discourse](#) 7 bits of wisdom 0 warnings

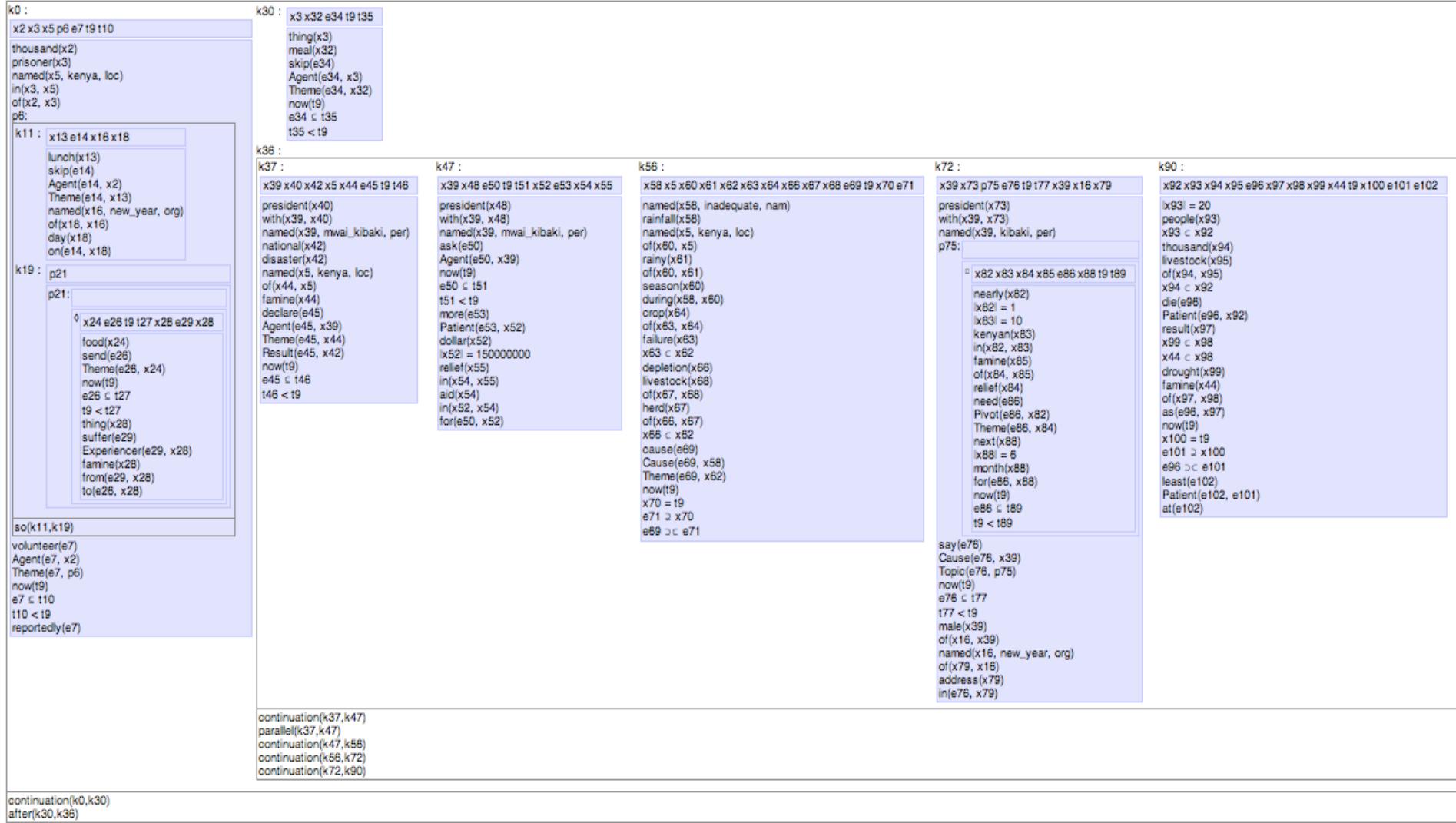
Show: POS lemmas namex animacy senses roles relations scope reference syntax semantics [Save changes](#) [Cancel](#)

+ unfold all

1 +

Officials NNS official O 1: official functionary	have VBP have O 1: have have_got hold 2: have feature 3: experience receive have ... 4: own have possess 5: get let have	warned VBN warn O 2: warn discourage admonish ... [Recipient,Topic,Agent]	opposition NN opposition O 1: resistance opposition of	activists NNS activist O 1: militant activist	not RB not O 1: not non
--	--	--	---	---	-------------------------------------

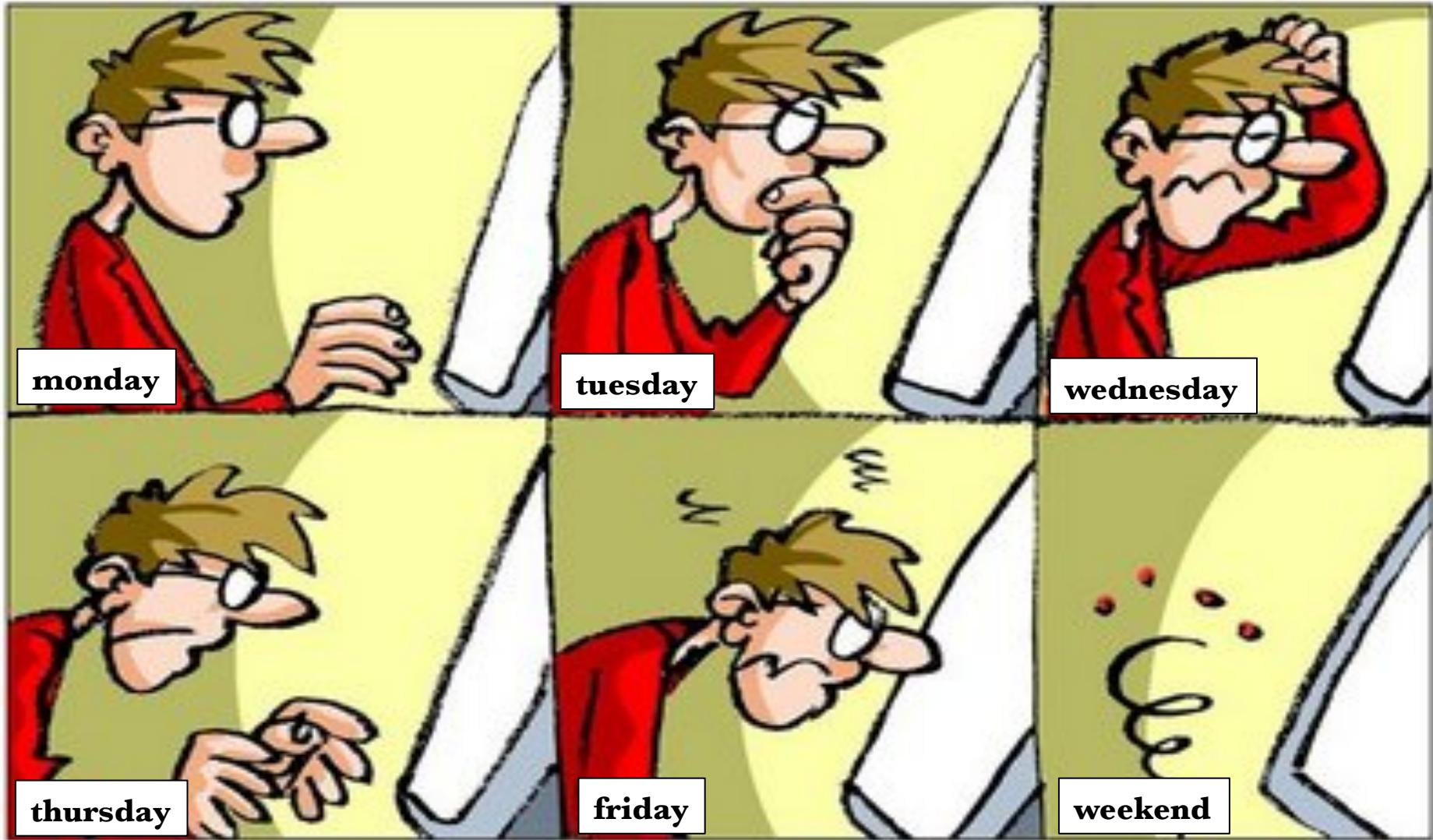
10,000 Discourse Representation Structures



Lots of labelled data needed

- syntactic analysis (pos PTB)
- word senses (wordnet)
- thematic roles (verbnet/lirics)
- antecedents of pronouns
- relations in e.g. compound nouns

Traditional Annotation

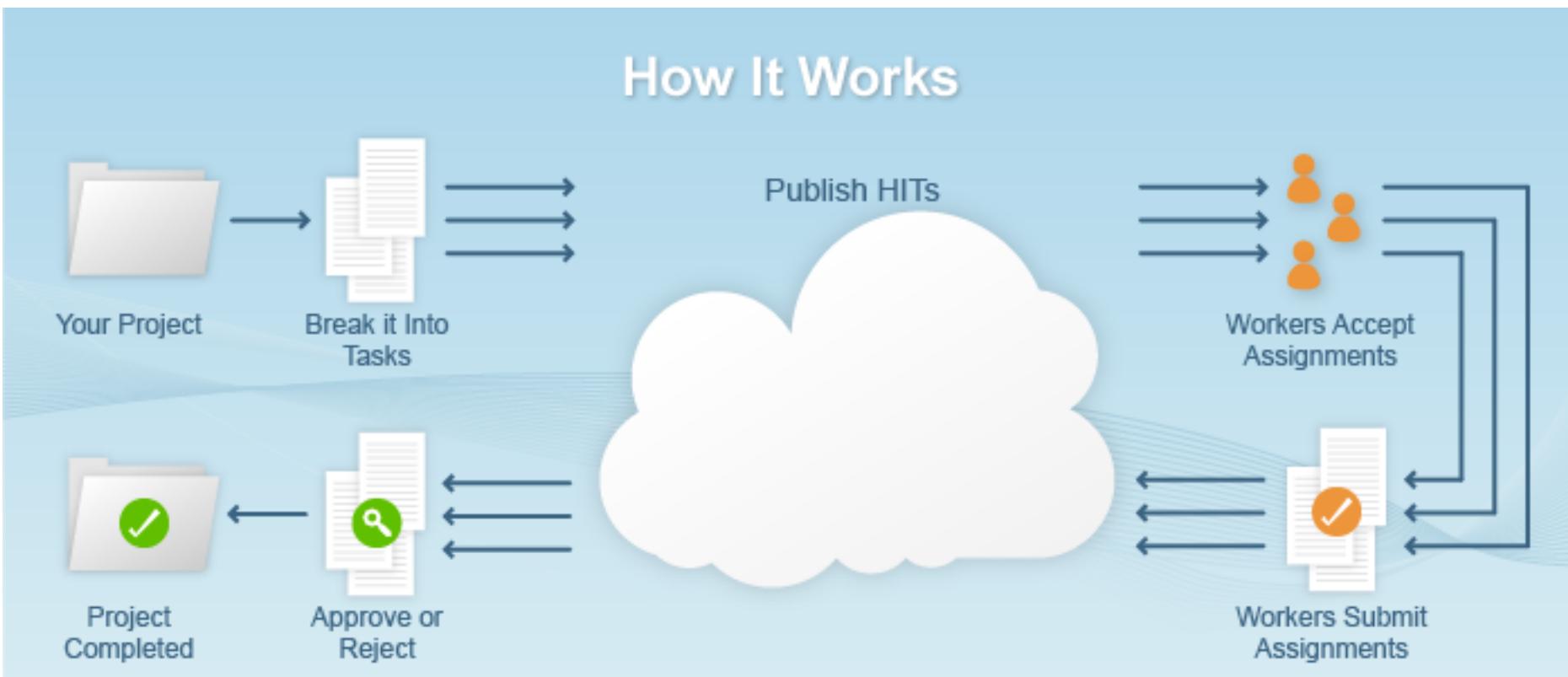


Crowdsourcing

- Outsourcing tasks to a distributed group of people
- The Internet provides the infrastructure
- Two main approaches: MARKETPLACES
GAMIFICATION



Internet Marketplaces



GWAP (Game with a Purpose)

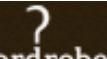
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Open Mind website. At the top, there is a logo consisting of a stylized brain icon with the word "OPEN" to its left and "MIND" to its right. Below the brain icon, the word "word expert" is written in a smaller, italicized font. Underneath the logo, the text "#les jeux de mots" is displayed in a large, cursive, green font. The background of the page features a blurred image of several people, likely students, sitting at desks in a classroom setting.



The screenshot shows the Gwap website. At the top, there is a call-to-action button with the text "Play the Games, Change the Web." Below this, a subtext reads "When you play a game at Gwap, you aren't just having fun." There are two buttons: "Learn More" and "Register". The main content area features three circular icons: "Gender Guesser" (red), "Prizes" (orange), and "Best Images" (blue). To the right, there is a promotional image for the "Matchin" game, which asks "Do you prefer babies over flowers? Score high by reading your partner's mind and matching on the same images." A "PLAY NOW" button is at the bottom of this image. The footer of the page has a dark background with silhouettes of people.

With **Duolingo** you learn a language for free while helping to translate the web





wordrobe

play what you mean

Welcome Aristotle / Account / Sign out

play games scores about

Enjoy a language game with Wordrobel

There are many games to choose from!

PLAY TWINS

the other games the other games



Play with words, play Wordrobel



Become a new Wordrobe wizard!



Fascinated by language? Play!

Synchronize wardrobe with your social network

Facebook sync

Twitter sync

Play Wordrobe play



PLAY TWINS



PLAY SENSES

Is it a noun or a verb? Easy game for beginners. Double the trouble, twice the fun!

Identify the correct sense of a word. Quite a challenging game. Does it make sense?

1 Aristotle | 2791 points

1 Kilian | 602 points

Top scores

1		Aristotle		4526 points
2		Kilian		2572 points
3		Nynke		1542 points
4		Valerio		1083 points
5		Leo van Maanen		1024 points
6		Potato		631 points
7		Noortje		581 points
8		MichaelHahn		503 points

Choose another game

?

wordrobe

play what you mean

www.wordrobe.org

Wordrobe Philosophy

- Not a single game, but a series of games that share structure and scoring strategies
- Each semantic phenomenon that requires annotation corresponds to a different game
- Every game consists of multiple-choice questions
- Each question is presented by a text snippet plus a (small) number of possible answers
- These questions (and answers) are automatically generated from the corpus





PLAY TWINS

 Twins Questions left until drawer is completed: 2

?

U.S.-led forces are hunting down remnants of Afghanistan's ousted Taliban regime who frequently carry out hit and run attacks on coalition and Afghan government **forces**, mainly in the country's eastern and southern regions.

- noun
- verb

Place your bet: low



answer

skip

“Senses” (word ambiguities)



 **Senses** Questions left until drawer is completed: 1

gameimage

?

Russian **officials** say at least five more people have died from a wave of extremely cold weather gripping the nation, bringing the death toll to 43 in the past week.

- a worker who holds or is invested with an office
- someone who administers the rules of a game or sport

Place your bet: low  high

answer

skip

“Pointers” (pronoun interpretation)



 Pointers Questions left until drawer is completed: 3



Venezuela's **president** is urging **President Bush** to use **his** second term in office to strengthen ties with Latin American nations.

- 1) Venezuela
- 2) president
- 3) President Bush

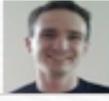
Place your bet: low —————— high

answer

skip

Scoring in Wordrobe

- Every answer increases the score of a player
- The more overlap of a player's answer with other players, the higher the score
- Total scores for a game are calculated over answers given in the last N days (N=50)

1		Aristotle		4186 points
2		Kilian		2399 points
3		Nynke		1473 points
4		Valerio		1058 points
5		Leo van Maanen		1004 points
6		Potato		618 points
7		Erik		471 points
8		Noortje		466 points

A score with a twist

- In addition, Wordrobe players can take “risks” and bet on the correctness of an answer
- The higher the bet, the more points you can win (or loose)



Senses Questions left until drawer is completed: 4



One Afghan soldier was killed and four others, **including** a U.S. soldier, were injured in the fighting.

- have as a part, be made up out of
- consider as part of something
- add as part of something else – put in as part of a set, group, or category
- allow participation in or the right to be part of – permit to exercise the rights, functions, and responsibilities of
(synonyms: admit, let in)

Place your bet: low



high

answer

skip

Why do people play wardrobe?

- unlocking achievements
- outperforming other players
- learning about language
- help computational linguists

Kilian



Personal information

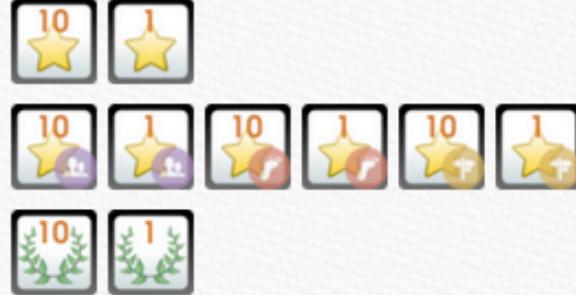
Name: Kilian

Completed drawers: 33

Senses: 10

Pointers: 13

Twins: 10



Parallel Meaning Banking

- Meaning ought to be independent of language: exploit translations!
- Perhaps faster to generate semantic resources for other languages
- Motivation
 - Learn about how human translators work
 - Improve semantic analysis of single languages
 - Verify translations

Meaning Banks

Existing:

- Groningen Meaning Bank (GMB)
- The AMR Bank
- Treebank Semantics (Alistair Butler)

In development:

- Parallel Meaning Bank (PMB)

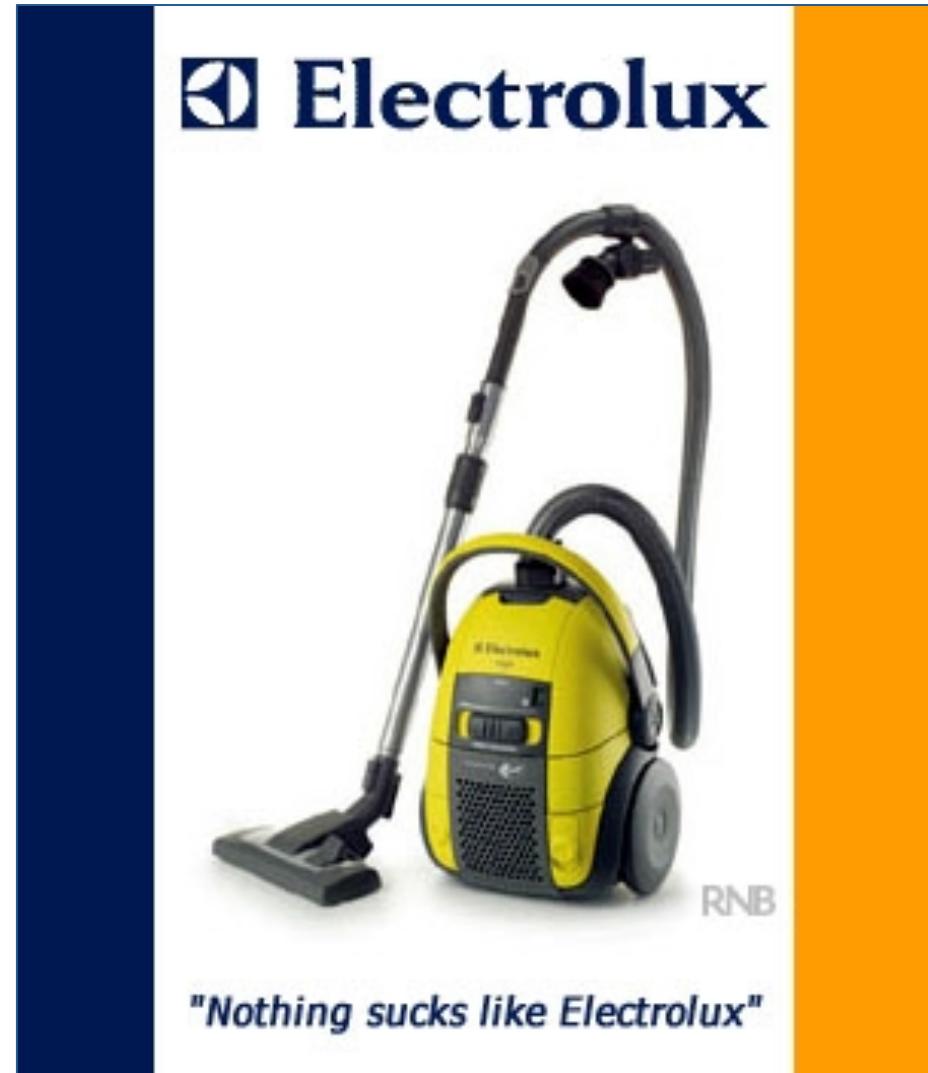
Preserving Meaning in Translation



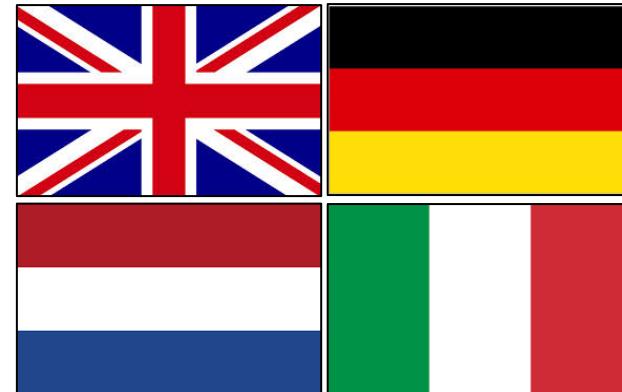
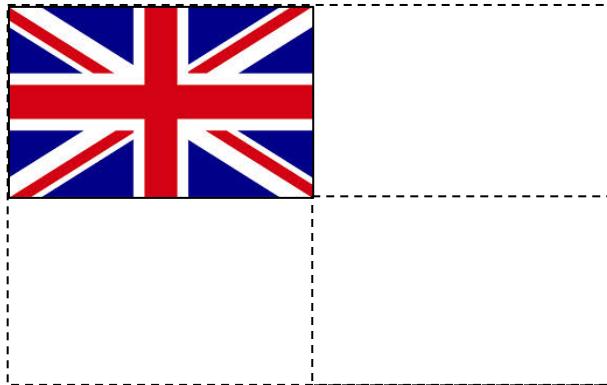
Preserving Meaning in Translation



Preserving Meaning in Translation



Parallel Meaning Banking



Idea: use parallel corpora (translations) to synchronize meanings

The Parallel Meaning Bank

11,5M word tokens



wiseGEEK



INTERSECT

qt leap

CORPUS

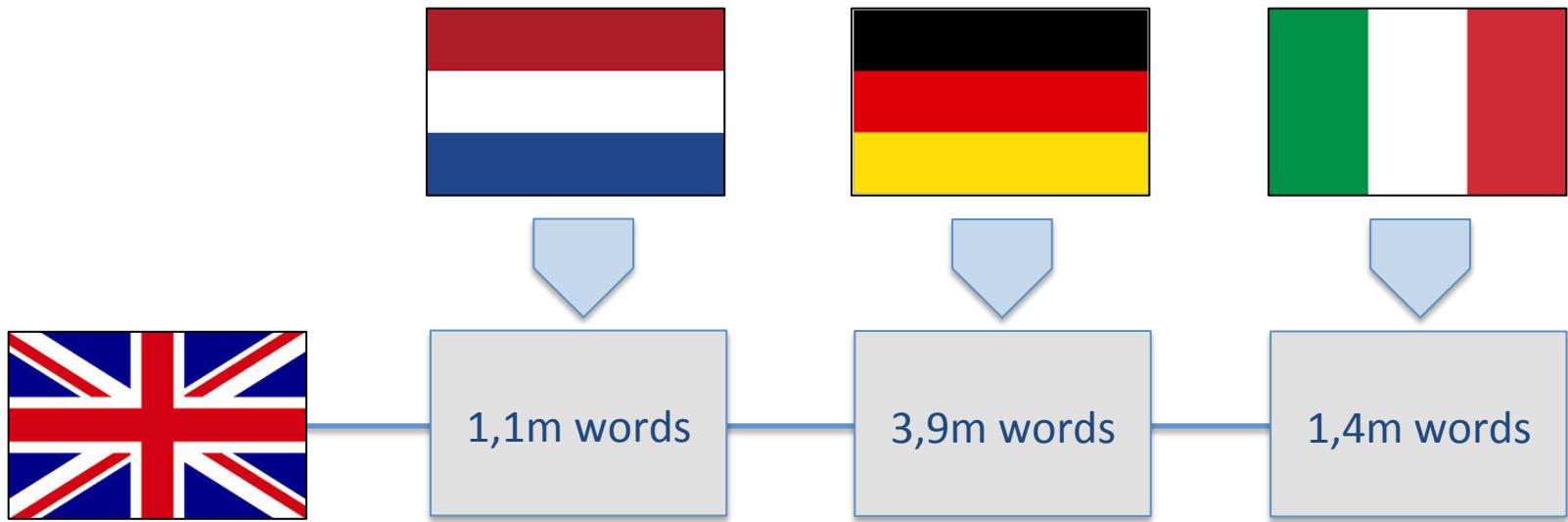


LONWEB
VOLUNTEERS
program
WWW.LONWEB.ORG

QA@CLEF-2004

PASCAL2
Pattern Analysis, Statistical Modelling and
Computational Learning

TED



The Parallel Meaning Bank
English as pivot language (5 million words)
(ca. 10,000 documents for all four languages)

What will be different in the PMB?

GMB

- one language
- POS-tagging
- C&C parser
- Wordnet senses
- neo-Davidsonian events
- lexical rules
- gamification

PMB

- four languages
- Semantic tagging
- EasyCCG parser
- Corpus-driven senses
- hyper-Davidsonian events
- empty elements
- crowd-sourcing



SEMANTIC ALIGNMENT

EXAMPLE 1

x p	
$x \mapsto \text{"the chance to } p\text{"}$	
CHANCE(x)	
TO(x,p)	

x p	
$x \mapsto \text{"die Gelegenheit zu } p\text{"}$	
GELEGENHEIT(x)	
ZU(x,p)	



x p	
CHANCE ≡ GELEGENHEIT(x)	
TO ≡ ZU(x,p)	

Human Translators

Explication

English: The “Magpies”, Newcastle United Football Club, have ...

German: Die “Elstern”, **wie der** Newcastle United Football Club **auch genannt wird**, brachten ...

Hyperonym – Hyponym

English: ... have produced some of Britain’s finest **players**.

German: ... brachten einige der besten **Fußballspieler** Großbritanniens hervor.

Co-Hyponym

English: ... the chance to **taste a pint** of beer and have a chat with the locals

German: ... die Gelegenheit **ein Glas zu trinken** und mit den Einheimischen zu plaudern.

Numerical Expression [38]

English: That man is **not above** forty. (e.g. ≤ 40)

Dutch: Die man is **nog geen** veertig. (e.g. < 40)

Simile

English: ... passing through the ranks of the Ostyak (...) **like a scythe through standing grain**.

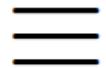
German: ... herüberwanderten und Otjaken (...) **buchstäblich niedermähten**.

Anaphoric Expression

English: Construction of the first floor (...) began on August 9, 1173. **This first floor** is ...

German: Der Bau der ersten Etage (...) begann am 9. August 1173. **Diese Etage** ist ...

THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY



THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY



EXAMPLE 2

x e y	
x \mapsto “The Magpies”	
e \mapsto “x have produced y”	
MAGPIES(x)	
AGENT(e,x)	
PRODUCE(e)	
THEME(e,y)	

x e y	
x \mapsto “Die Elstern”	
e \mapsto “x brachten y hervor”	
ELSTERN(x)	
AGENT(e,x)	
HERVORBRINGEN(e)	
THEME(e,y)	



x e y	
MAGPIES \equiv ELSTERN(x)	
AGENT(e,x)	
PRODUCE \equiv HERVORBRINGEN(e)	
THEME(e,y)	

THE GOOD, **THE BAD, AND THE UGLY**



EXAMPLE 3

X	
$X \mapsto \text{"player"}$	
PLAYER(x)	

X	
$X \mapsto \text{"Fußballspieler"}$	
FUSSBALLSPIELER(x)	



X	 
FUSSBALLSPIELER \square PLAYER(x)	

The “Magpies” have produced some of Britain’s finest **players**.

Die “Elstern” brachten einige der besten **Fussballspieler** Grossbritanniens hervor.

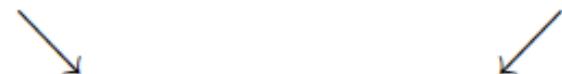
THE GOOD, THE BAD, **AND THE UGLY**



EXAMPLE 4

e x y	
e \mapsto “taste x”	
x \mapsto “a pint of y”	
y \mapsto “beer”	
TASTE(e)	
THEME(e,x)	
PINT(x)	
OF(x,y)	
BEER(y)	

e x y	
e \mapsto “x trinken”	
x \mapsto “ein Glas y”	
y \mapsto “Bier”	
TRINKEN(e)	
THEME(e,x)	
GLAS(x)	
RELATION(x,y)	
BIER(y)	



e x y	 
TASTE \approx TRINKEN(e)	
THEME \equiv THEME(e,x)	
PINT \approx GLAS(x)	
OF \sqsubset RELATION(x,y)	
BEER \equiv BIER(y)	

Lexical Relations in Parallel Meanings

- Synonym: \equiv
- Hyponym: \sqsubset
- Co-Hyponym: \approx
- Meronym: \ll
*possible, but not seen in EN/DE/IT/NL data but
seen in English-Japanese data (Francis Bond)*

Category Transfer Theory

- ***Framework:***
Combinatory Categorial Grammar
- ***Given:***
An expression $S (s_1 \dots s_i)$ and its translation $T (t_1 \dots t_j)$ with CCG-derivations $d(S)$ and $d(T)$.
- ***Then:***
The translation from S to T is meaning-preserving iff $d(S)$ can be transferred to $d(T)$ closed under CCG's combinatorial rules

Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

Step 1: Parse source sentence



the	chance	to	taste	a	pint	of	beer		
np/n	n/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n	n/pp	pp/np	np		
	np/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n		pp			
	np/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n		n			
	np/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np		np				
	np/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b		vp _b					
	np/vp _{to}		vp _{to}						
			np						

Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

Step 2: Use word alignments



the	chance	to	taste	a	pint	of	beer		
np/n	n/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n	n/pp	pp/np	np		
die	Gelegenheit			ein	Glas		Bier	zu	trinken



Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

Step 3: Carry over syntactic categories where possible



the	chance	to	taste	a	pint	of	beer		
np/n	n/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n	n/pp	pp/np	np		
np/n	n/vp _{to}			np/n			np	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np
die	Gelegenheit			ein	Glas		Bier	zu	trinken



Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

Step 4: Reverse slashes where needed to match word order



the	chance	to	taste	a	pint	of	beer		
np/n	n/vp _{to}	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b /np	np/n	n/pp	pp/np	np		
np/n	n/vp _{to}			np/n			np	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b \np
die	Gelegenheit			ein	Glas		Bier	zu	trinken



Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

Step 5: Infer new categories using CCG's combinator

Here: $n/pp + pp/np \rightarrow n/np$ [>B]



the	chance	to	taste	a	pint	of	beer		
np/n	n/vp_{to}	vp_{to}/vp_b	vp_b/np	np/n	n/pp	pp/np	np		
np/n	n/vp_{to}			np/n	n/np		np	vp_{to}/vp_b	$vp_b\setminus np$
die	Gelegenheit			ein	Glas		Bier	zu	trinken



Bootstrapping Semantic Parsers

np									
np/vp _{to}						vp _{to}			
np/vp _{to}				np			vp _{to} \np		
np/vp _{to}				np/n	n			vp _{to} \np	
np/n	n/vp _{to}			np/n	n/np		np	vp _{to} /vp _b	vp _b \np
die	Gelegenheit			ein	Glas		Bier	zu	trinken



Aligning Meanings

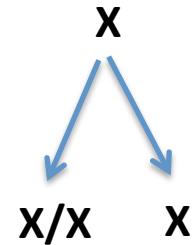
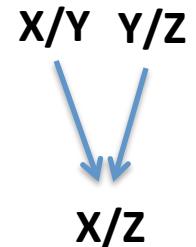


pint :: n/pp	of :: pp/np
$\lambda p.\lambda x.[\text{PINT}(x) \ \& \ p(x)]$	$\lambda n.\lambda z.n(\lambda y.\text{CONTAINS}(z,y))$
pint of :: n/np	
$\lambda n.\lambda x.[\text{PINT}(x) \ \& \ n(\lambda y.\text{CONTAINS}(x,y))]$	
Glas :: n/np	
$\lambda n.\lambda x.[\text{GLAS} \approx \text{PINT}(x) \ \& \ n(\lambda y.\text{CONTAINS}(x,y))]$	



Copy, Merge & Split

- **Copy:**
transfer of category from source to target
- **Merge:**
two source categories merge into one target category (composition)
- **Split:**
one source category into two target categories (de-composition)



Merge

N/N: **dog** N: **house**

----->

N: **hondehok**

(S\NP)/(S_{to}\NP): **likes** (S_{to}\NP)/(S\NP):**to**

----->B

(S\NP)/(S\NP): **graag**

Split

$S_{adj} \setminus NP$: **impossible**

B> -----

$(S \setminus NP) / (S \setminus NP)$: **niet** $S_{adj} \setminus NP$: **mogelijk**

Boxer Learning Dutch



S/NP
 $\lambda v0. \lambda v1. (v0 @ \lambda v2. (p4 e5 ; (v1 @ e5)))$

[read]
p4: x7 e9
neuter(x7)
read(e9)
agent(e9, v2)
patient(e9, x7)

[wish]
wish(e5)
agent(e5, v2)
theme(e5, p4)

S
 $\lambda v0. (x2 p4 e5 ; (v0 @ e5))$

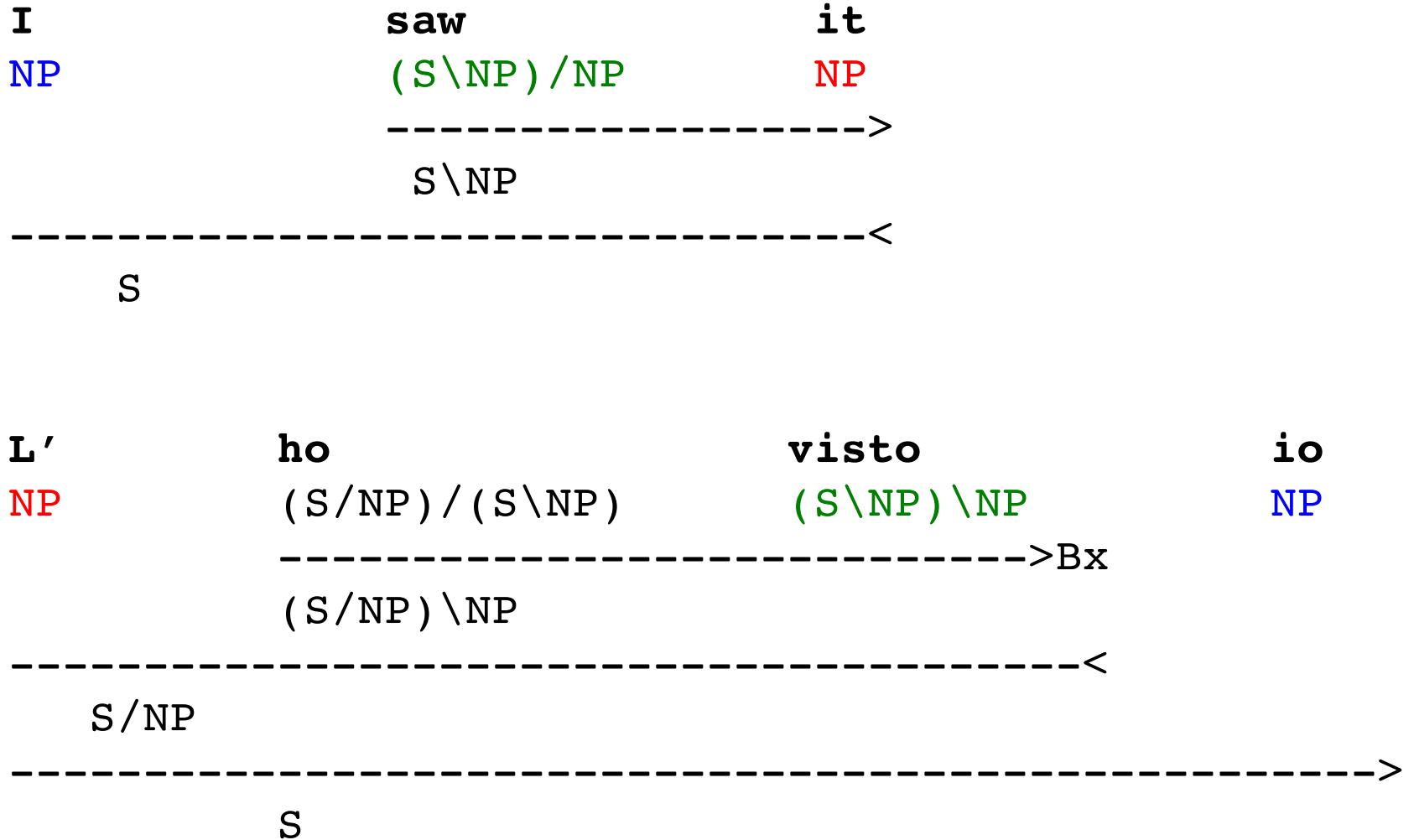
[thing]
thing(x2)
p4: x7 e9
neuter(x7)
read(e9)
agent(e9, x2)
patient(e9, x7)

[work]
wish(e5)
agent(e5, x2)
theme(e5, p4)

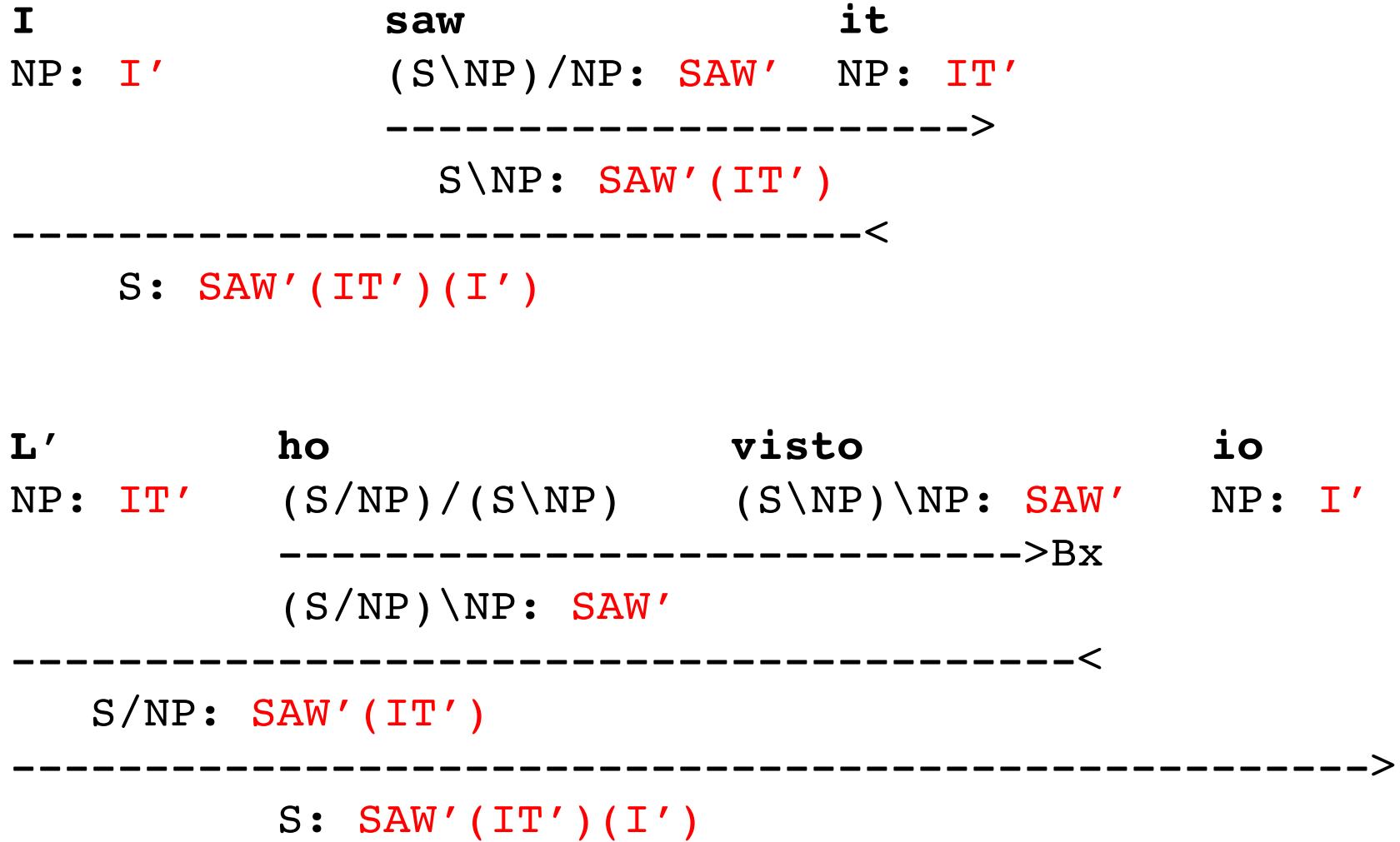
Work by
Kilian Evang



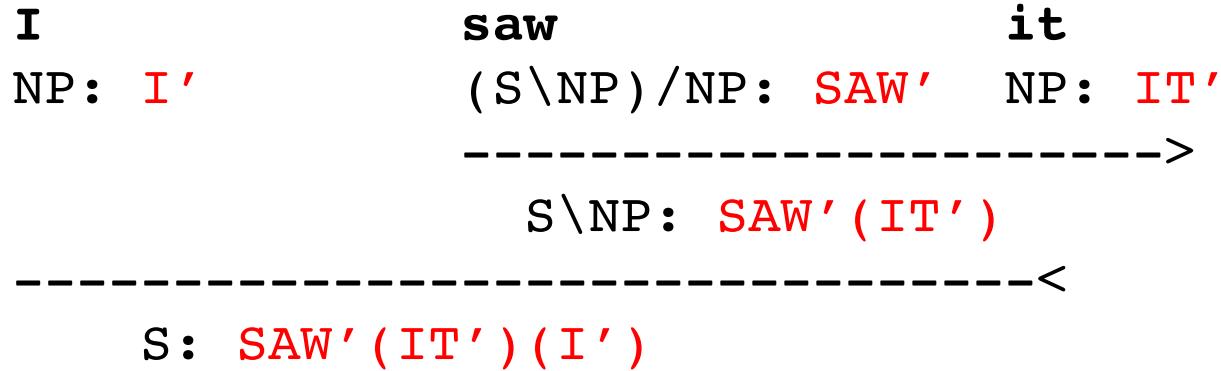
Alignment Example



Transferring Meanings



Transferring Meanings (empty elements)



Progress in parallel meaning banking but a lot left to do...

- Lexical meaning alignment (“good, bad, ugly”)
- Splitting meanings
- Ellipsis (e.g. pro-drop in Italian)
- Cases of mixed split and merge
(is unable to | | kan niet)
- Non-literal interpretations



Meaning Banking



gmb.let.rug.nl: Groningen Meaning Bank
pmb.let.rug.nl: Parallel Meaning Bank

Computational Semantics

- Day 1: Exploring Models
- Day 2: Meaning Representations
- Day 3: Computing Meanings with DCG
- Day 4: Computing Meanings with CCG
- Day 5: Drawing Inferences and Meaning Banking