Encoding Sentences with Graph Convolutional Networks for Semantic Role Labeling

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Contributions

- Syntactic Graph Convolutional Networks
- State-of-the-art semantic role labeling model
 - English and Chinese

Predicting the predicate-argument structure of a sentence

Sequa makes and repairs jet engines.

- Predicting the predicate-argument structure of a sentence
 - Discover and disambiguate predicates



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 - Identify arguments and label them with their semantic roles



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- Only the head of an argument is labeled
- Sequence labeling task for each predicate
- Focus on argument identification and labeling



Related work

- SRL systems that use syntax with simple NN architectures
 - FitzGerald et al., 2015]
 - [Roth and Lapata, 2016]
- Recent models ignore linguistic bias
 - [Zhou and Xu, 2014]
 - [He et al., 2017]
 - [Marcheggiani et al., 2017]

Motivations



Some semantic dependencies are mirrored in the syntactic graph

Motivations



- Some semantic dependencies are mirrored in the syntactic graph
- Not all of them syntax-semantic interface is not trivial

Encoding Sentences with Graph Convolutional Networks

Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs) [Kipf and Welling, 2017]

- Syntactic GCNs
- Semantic Role Labeling Model
- Experiments
- Conclusions

Graph Convolutional Networks (message passing)

[Kipf and Welling, 2017]



Undirected graph

Graph Convolutional Networks (message passing)

[Kipf and Welling, 2017]



Undirected graph

Update of the blue node

Graph Convolutional Networks (message passing)

[Kipf and Welling, 2017]



[Kipf and Welling, 2017]

GCNs Pipeline



[Kipf and Welling, 2017]

GCNs Pipeline



Extend GCNs for syntactic dependency trees

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Syntactic GCNs

$$h_{v}^{(k+1)} = ReLU\left(\sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}(v)} W_{L(u,v)}^{(k)} h_{u}^{(k)} + b_{L(u,v)}^{(k)}\right)$$

Syntactic GCNs

$$h_v^{(k+1)} = ReLU\left(\sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}(v)} W_{L(u,v)}^{(k)} h_u^{(k)} + b_{L(u,v)}^{(k)}\right)$$
 Syntactic neighborhood







Overparametrized: one matrix for each label-direction pair
W^(k) = V^(k)

$$V_{L(u,v)} = V_{dir(u,v)}$$

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Our Model

- Word representation
- Bidirectional LSTM encoder
- GCN Encoder
- Local role classifier

Word Representation

- Pretrained word embeddings
- Word embeddings
- POS tag embeddings
- Predicate lemma embeddings
- Predicate flag





- Encode each word with its left and right context
- Stacked BiLSTM



GCNs Encoder

Syntactic GCNs after BiLSTM encoder

- Add syntactic information
- Skip connections
- Longer dependencies are captured



Semantic Role Classifier

Local log-linear classifier





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Experiments

Data

- CoNLL-2009 dataset English and Chinese
- FI evaluation measure
- Model
 - Hyperparameters tuned on English development set
 - State-of-the-art predicate disambiguation models

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SRL w/o predicate disambiguation



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SRL w/o predicate disambiguation



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SRL w/o predicate disambiguation



SRL w/o predicate disambiguation



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English Test Set

89

SRL with predicate disambiguation



English Out of Domain

SRL with predicate disambiguation



English Test Set (Ensemble)

90

SRL with predicate disambiguation



FitzGerald et al. (2015) (ensemble) Roth and Lapata (2016) (ensemble) Ours (Bi-LSTM + GCN) (ensemble)

English Test Set (Ensemble)

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SRL with predicate disambiguation



FitzGerald et al. (2015) (ensemble) Roth and Lapata (2016) (ensemble) Ours (Bi-LSTM + GCN) (ensemble)

Chinese Test Set

SRL with predicate disambiguation



Long-range Dependencies (English Dev Set)



Conclusion

- Syntax-aware state-of-the-art model for dependency-based SRL
 - English and Chinese
- GCNs for encoding syntactic structures into NN
 - Semantics, coreference, discourse

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github.com/diegma/neural-dep-srl