

# Jointly Predicting **Predicates** and **Arguments** in Neural Semantic Role Labeling

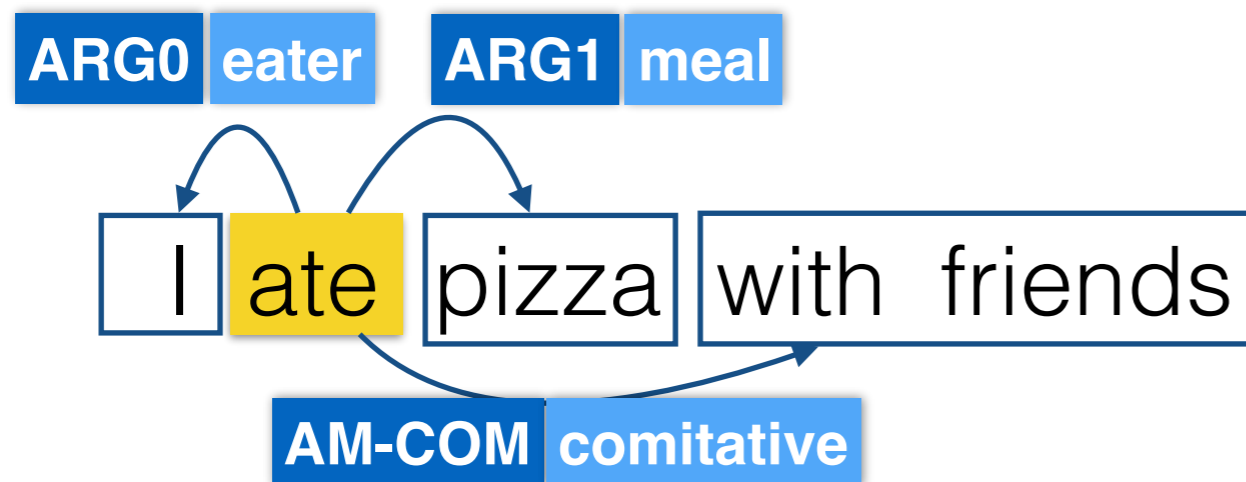
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University of Washington

\*Now at Google

+Now at Facebook AI Research

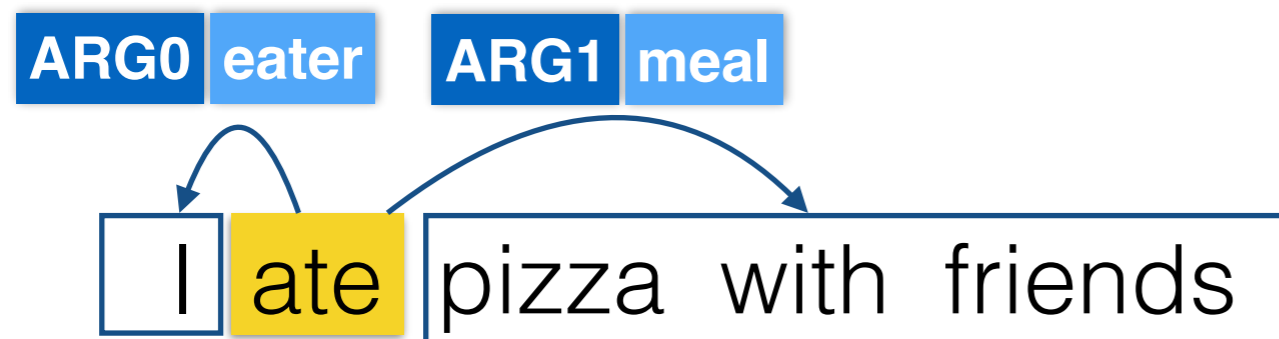
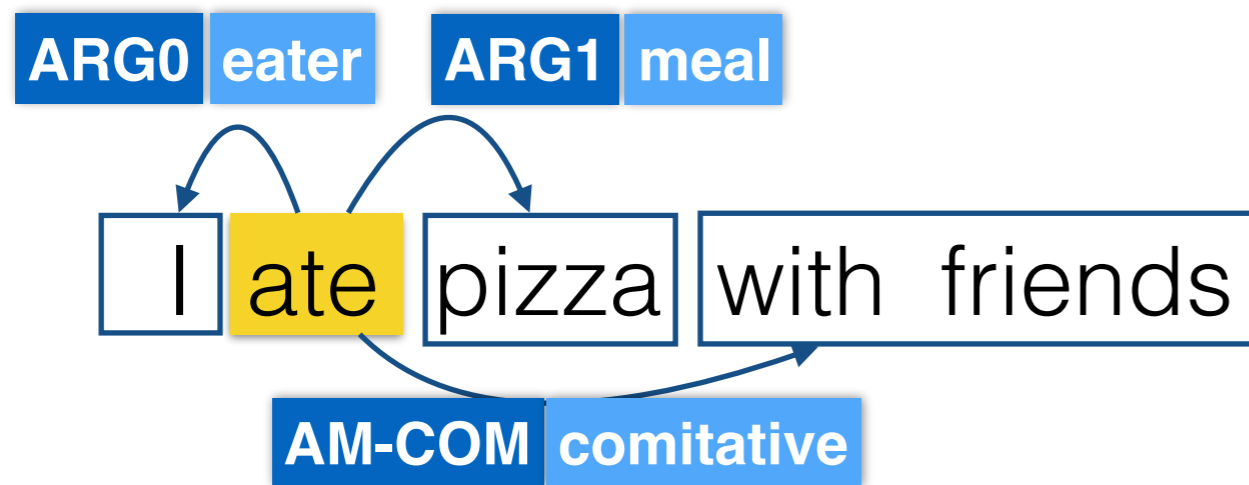
# Semantic Role Labeling (SRL)

- Find out “**who did what to whom**” in text
- Capture **predicate-argument** structures

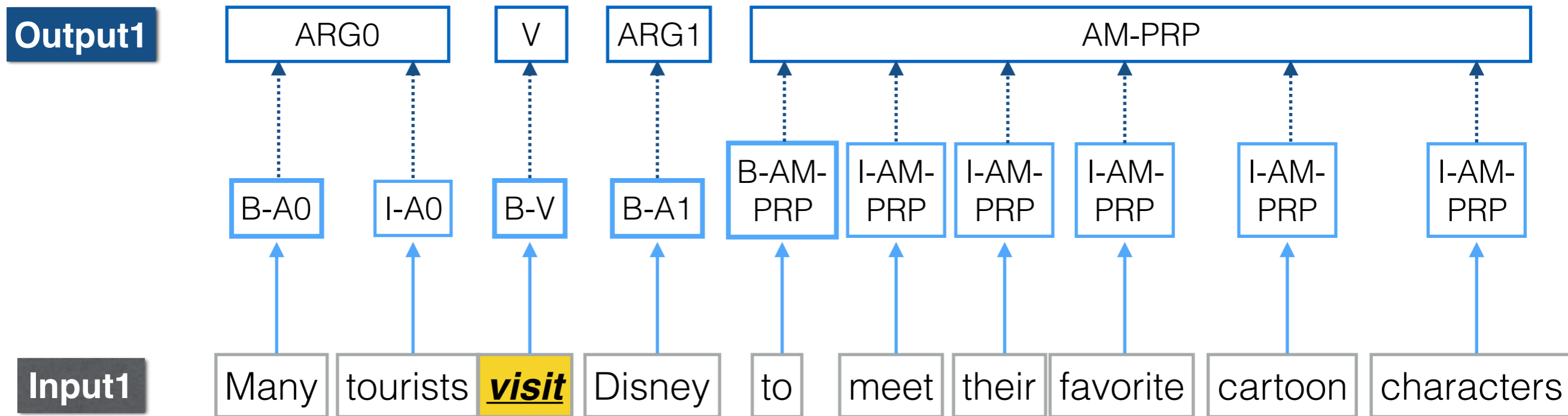


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# SRL as BIO Tagging



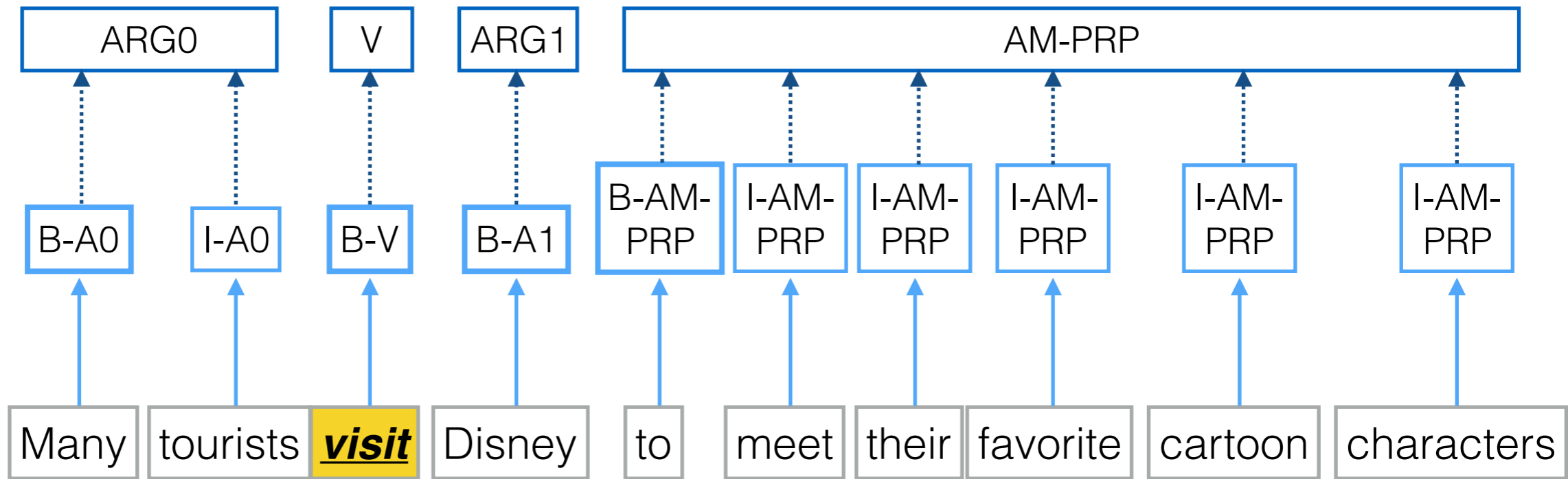
**Needs target predicate as input!**

(Prior works typically used gold predicates)

Collobert et al., 2011,  
Zhou and Xu, 2015,  
He et. al, 2017,  
inter alia

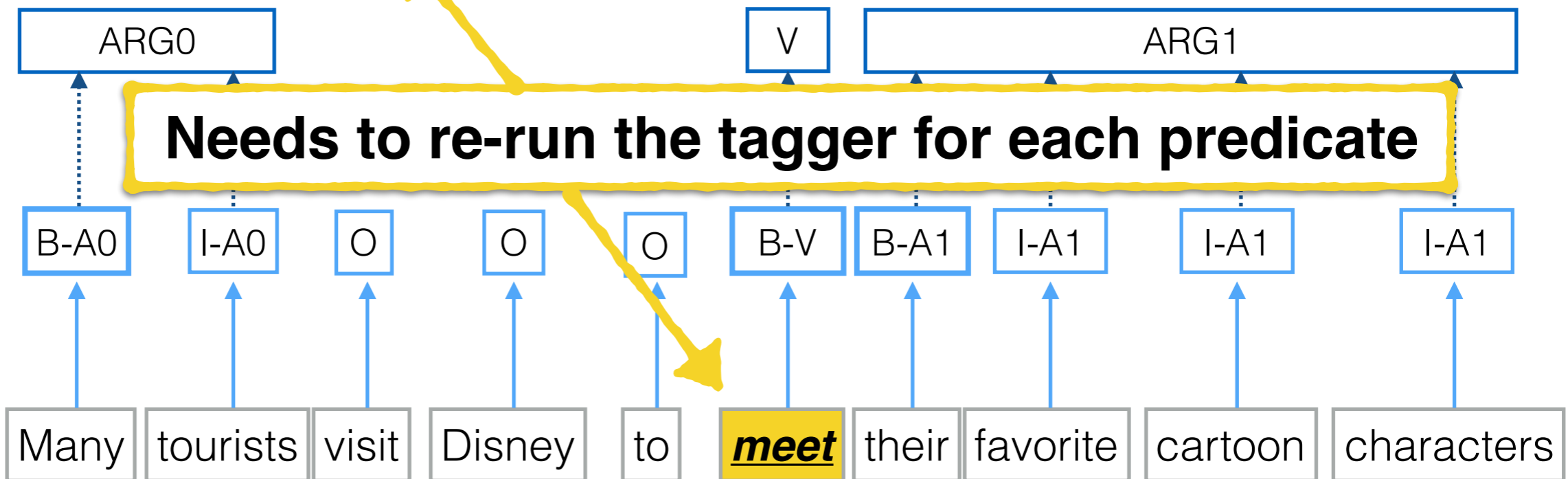
# SRL as BIO Tagging

Output1



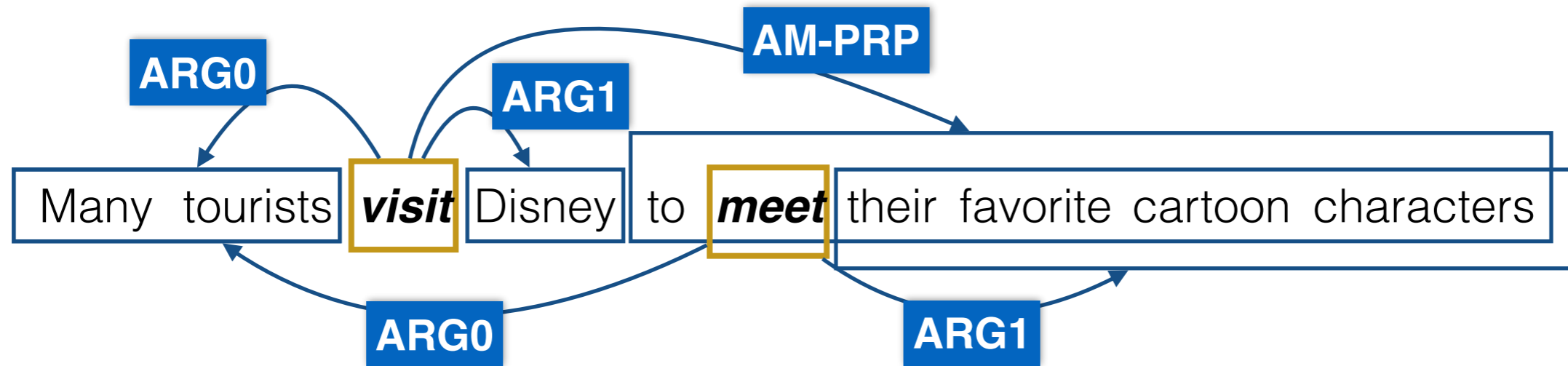
Input1

Output2

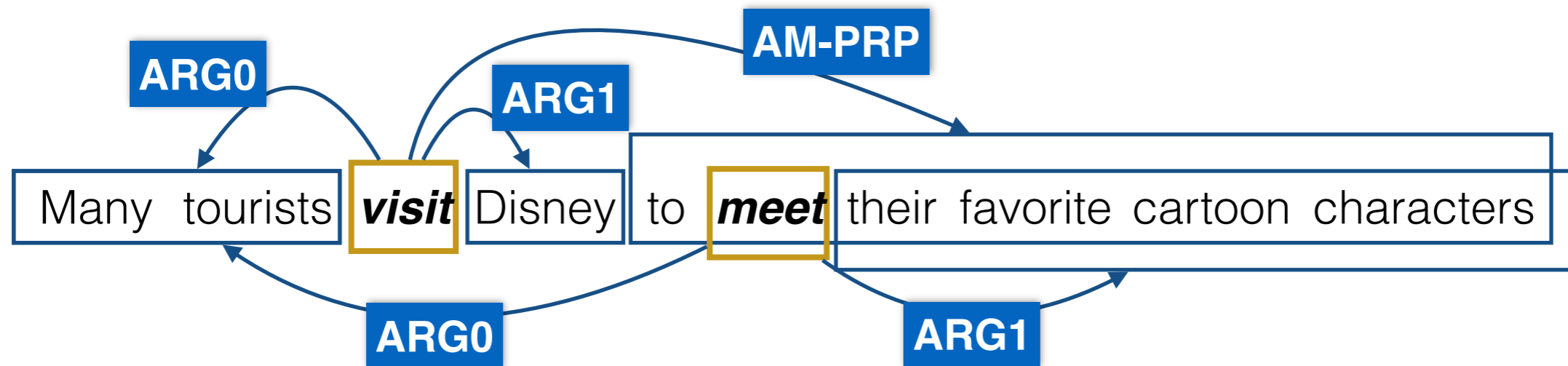


Input2

# SRL as Predicting Word-Span Relations



# SRL as Predicting Word-Span Relations



## Advantages:

- \* Jointly predict predicates
- \* Span-level features  
(similar to Punyakanok08, FitzGerald15, inter alia)

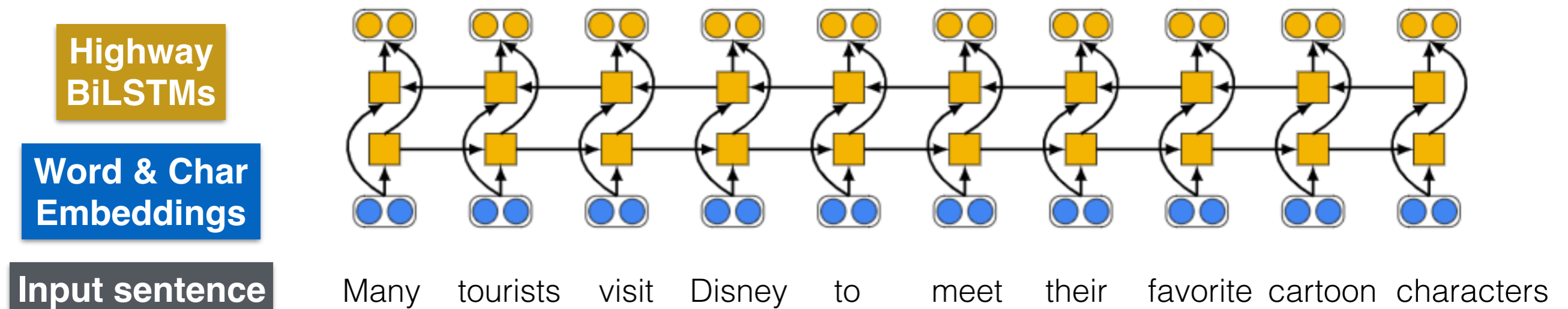
## Challenge:

- \* Too many possible edges ( $n^2$  argument spans  $\times$   $n$  predicates)

# Our Model

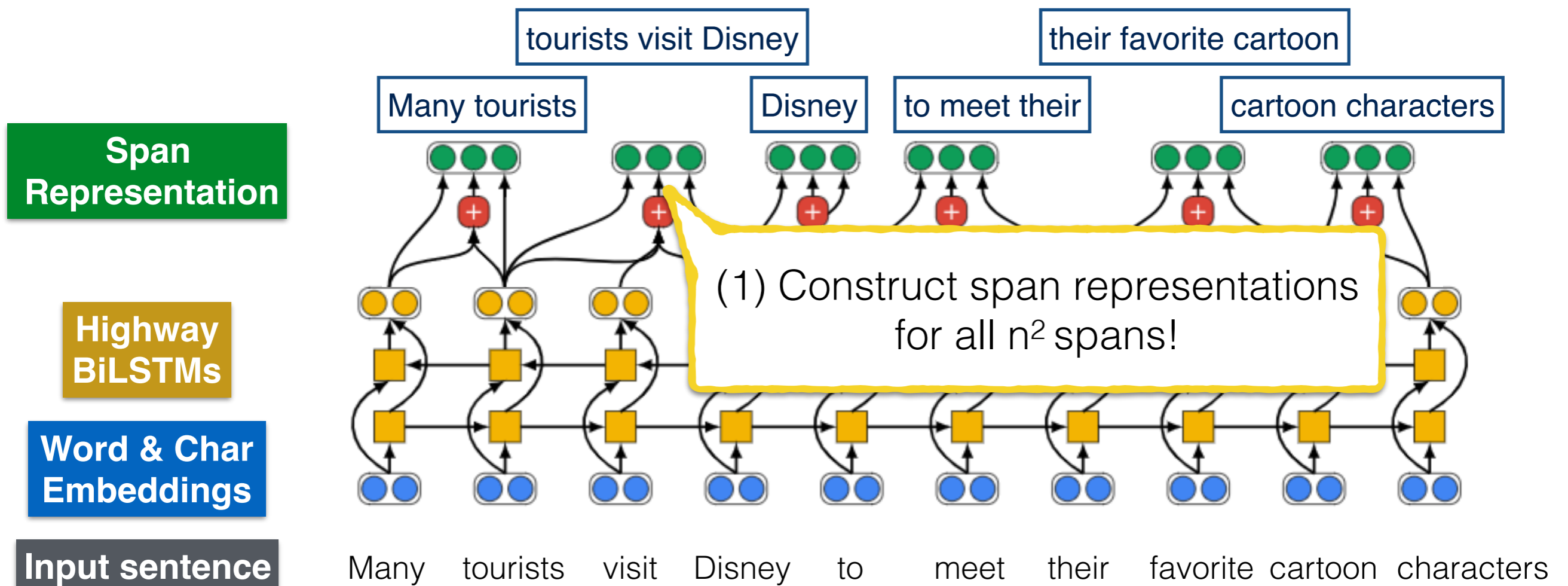


# Our Model: Overview

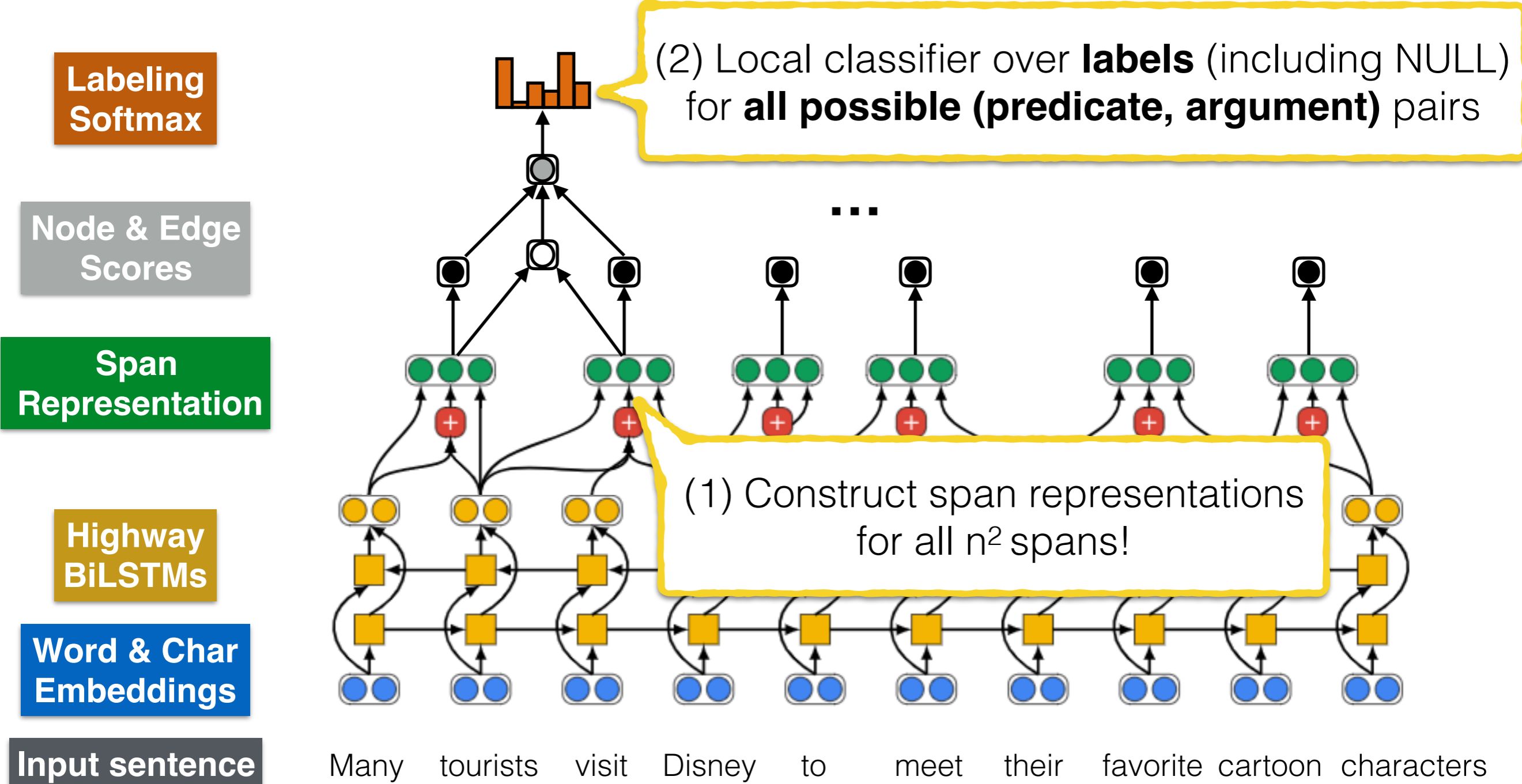


**No predicate input!**

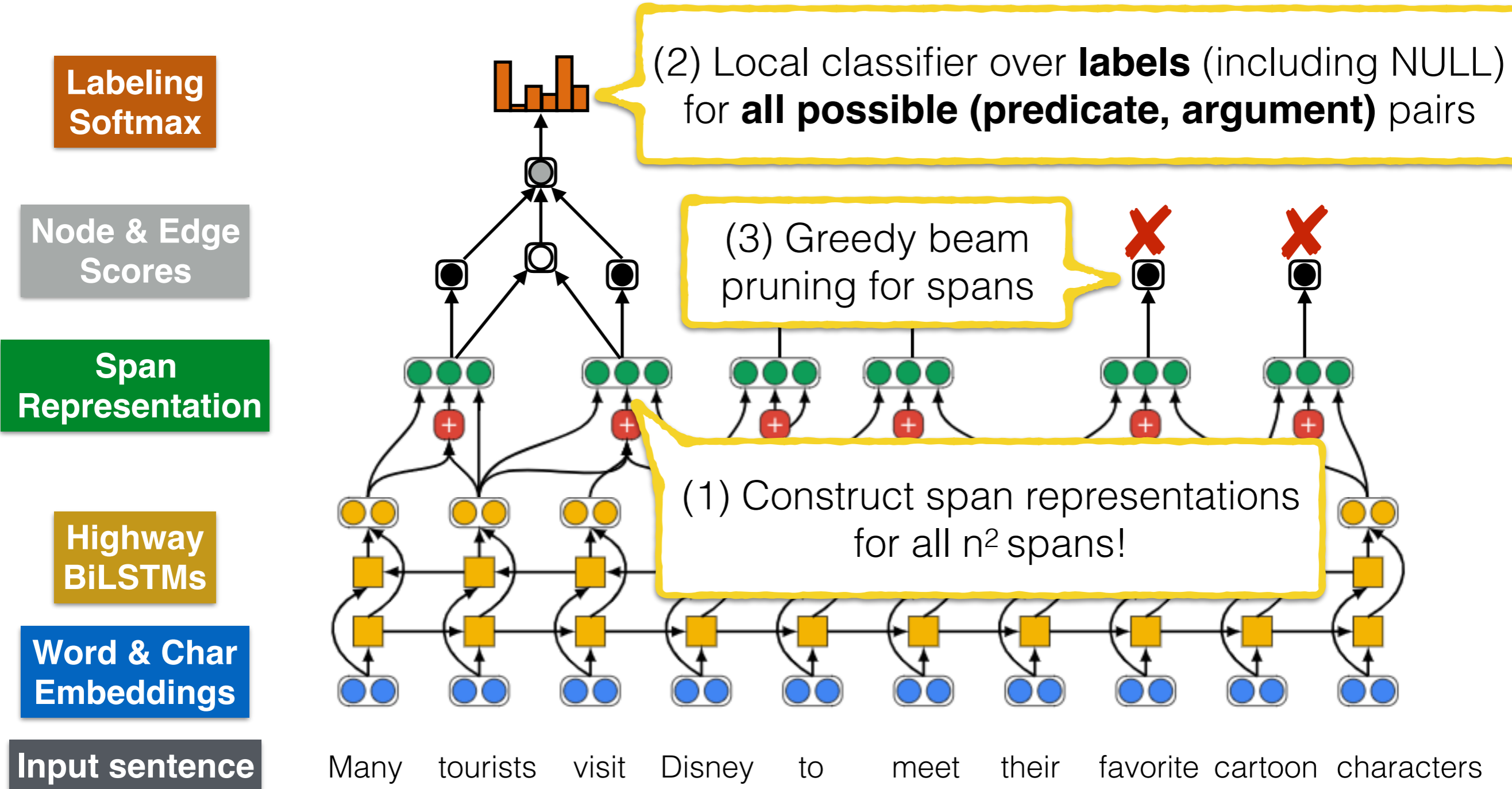
# Our Model: Overview



# Our Model: Overview



# Our Model: Overview



# (1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label  
Classifiers

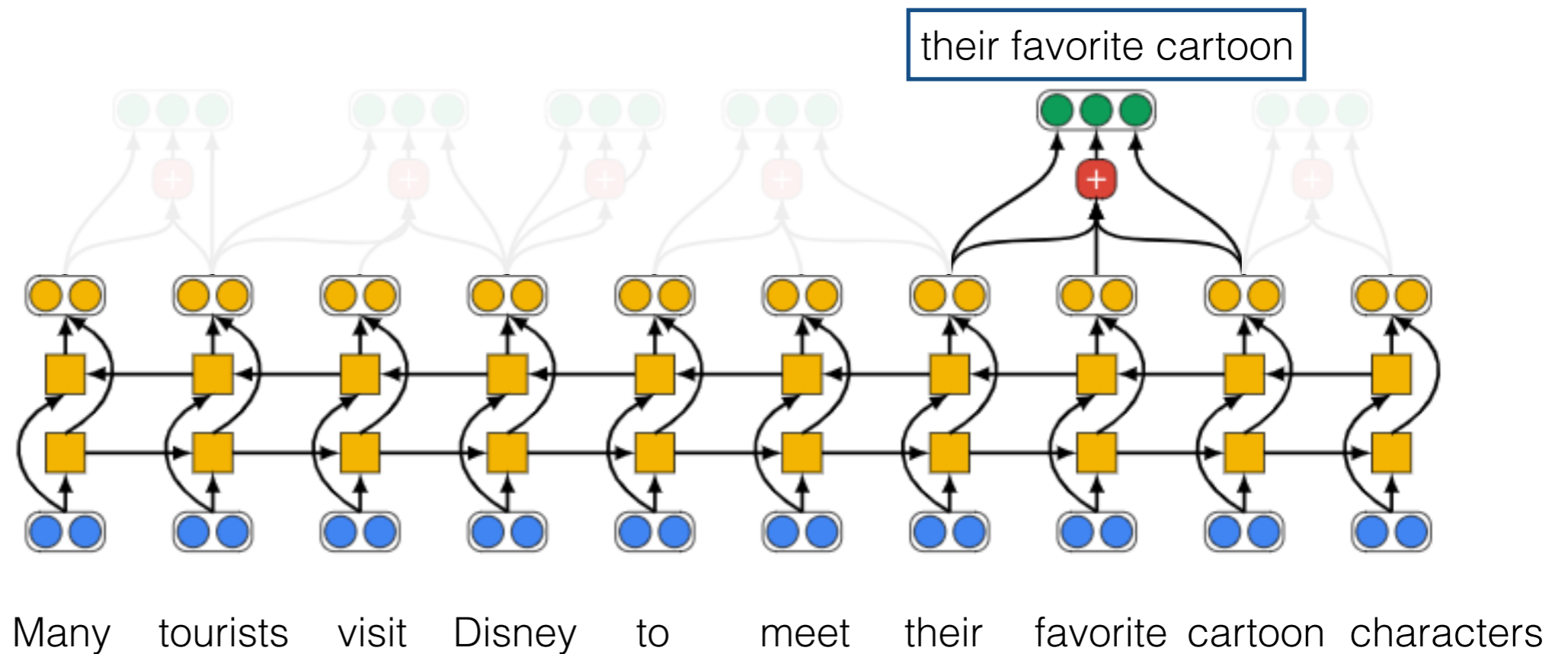
(3) Span  
Pruning

Span  
Representation

Highway  
BiLSTMs

Word & Char  
Embeddings

Input sentence



(Same as Lee et al., 2017)

# (1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

**LSTM boundary points**

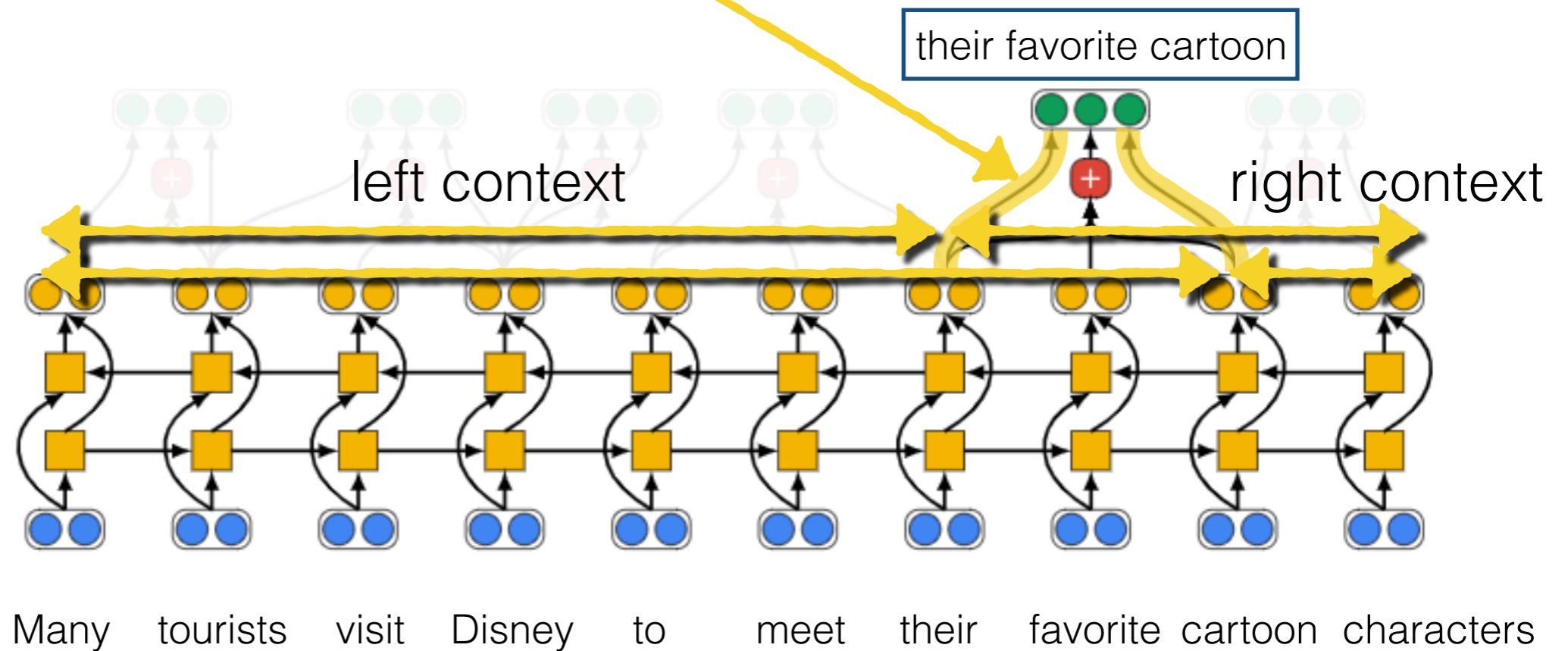
$[\text{BiLSTM}(w_1 : w_n)_{\text{START}}, \text{BiLSTM}(w_1 : w_n)_{\text{END}}]$

**Span Representation**

**Highway BiLSTMs**

**Word & Char Embeddings**

**Input sentence**



(Same as Lee et al., 2017)

# (1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

LSTM boundary points

Attention over words

$$[\text{BiLSTM}(w_1 : w_n)_{\text{START}}, \text{BiLSTM}(w_1 : w_n)_{\text{END}}]$$

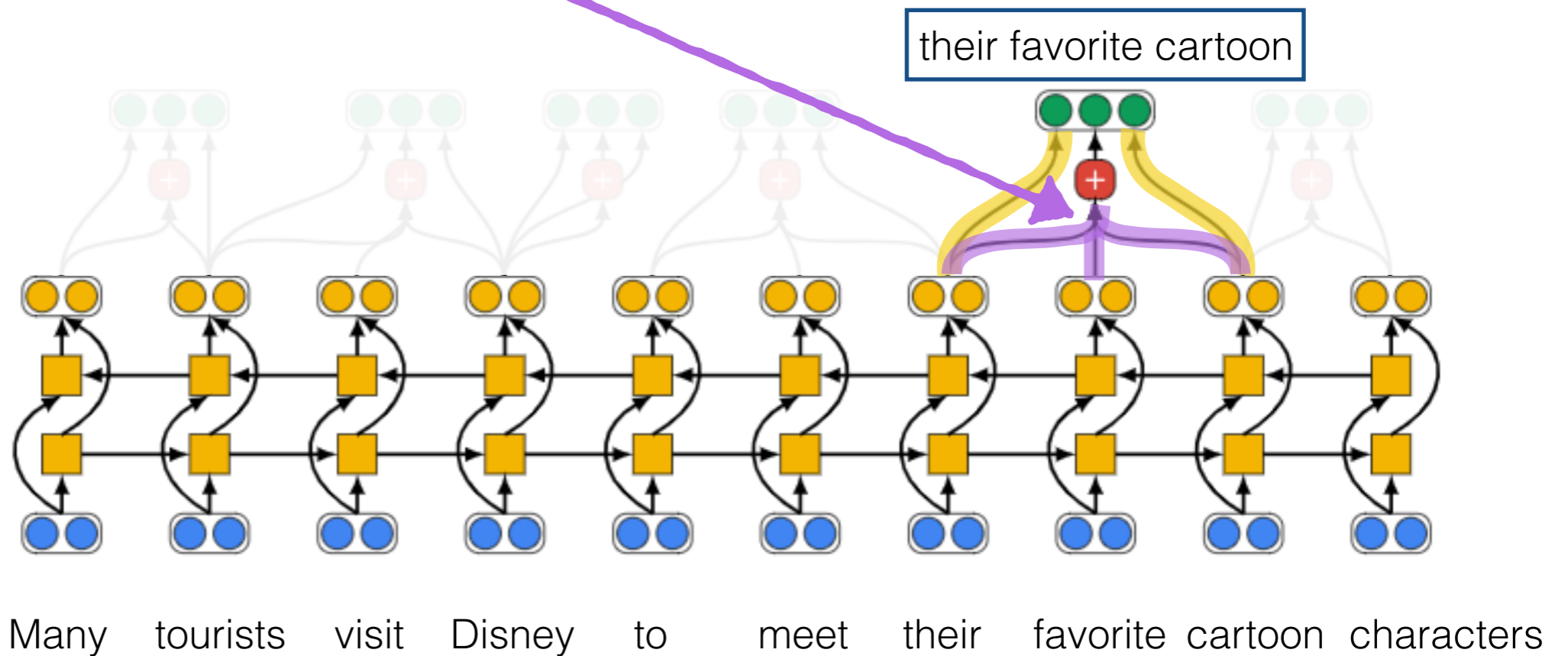
$$\sum_{i=\text{START}}^{\text{END}} \text{SOFTMAX}(a_{\text{START}} : a_{\text{END}})_i w_i$$

Span Representation

Highway BiLSTMs

Word & Char Embeddings

Input sentence



(Same as Lee et al., 2017)

(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

Labeling  
Softmax

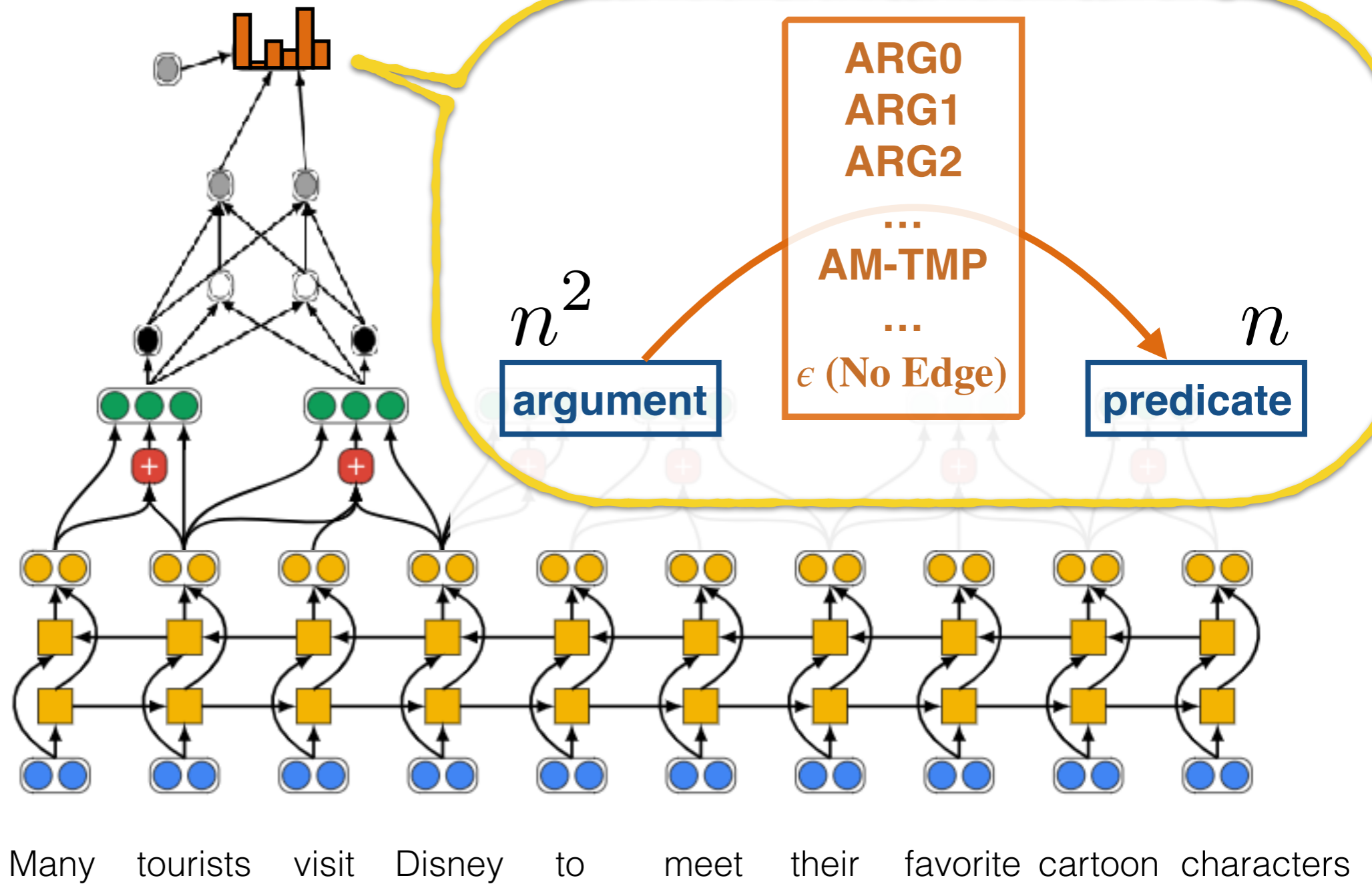
Node & Edge  
Scores

Span  
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Input sentence





(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

Labeling  
Softmax

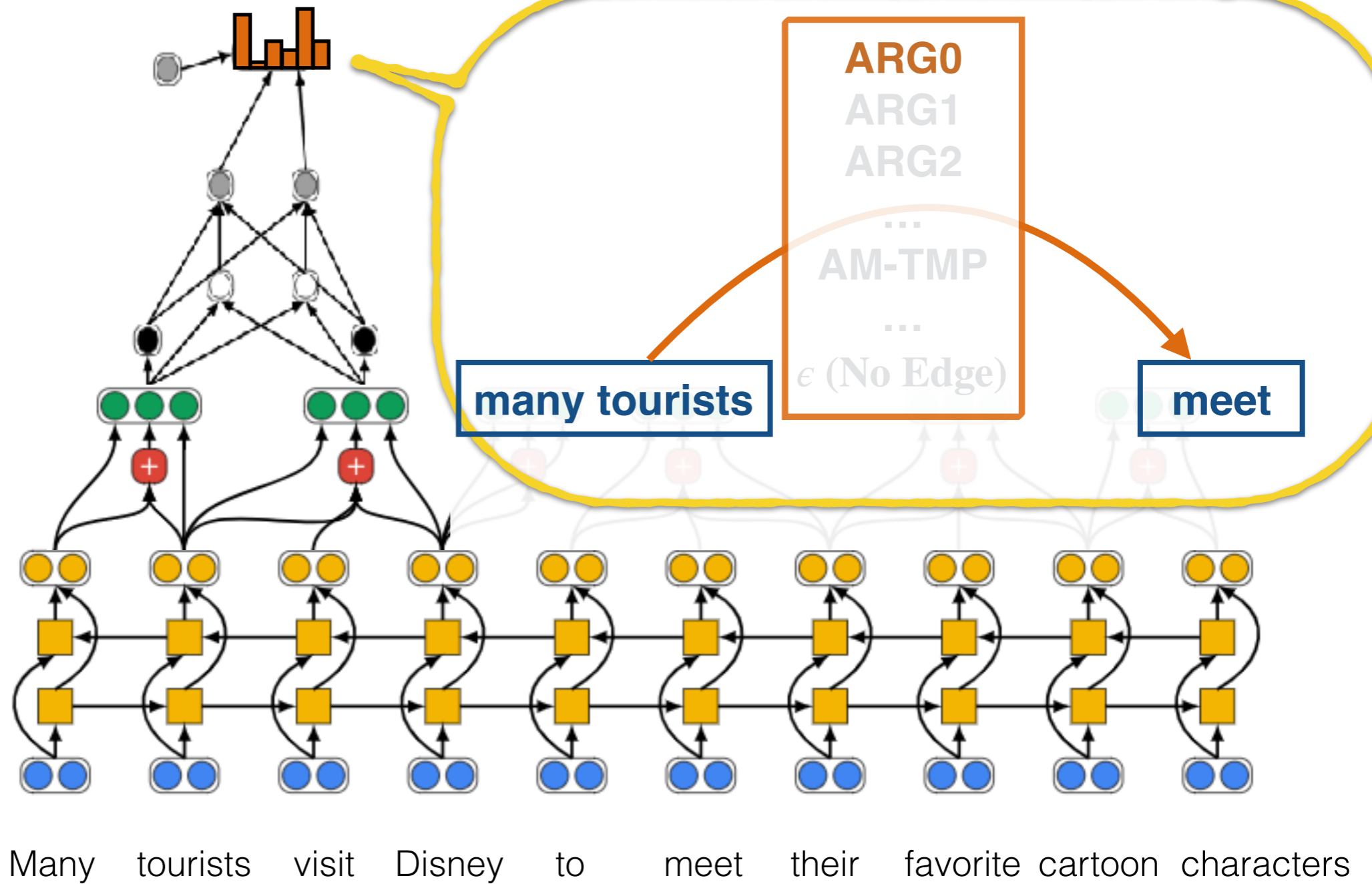
Node & Edge  
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(1) Span Representations

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Labeling  
Softmax

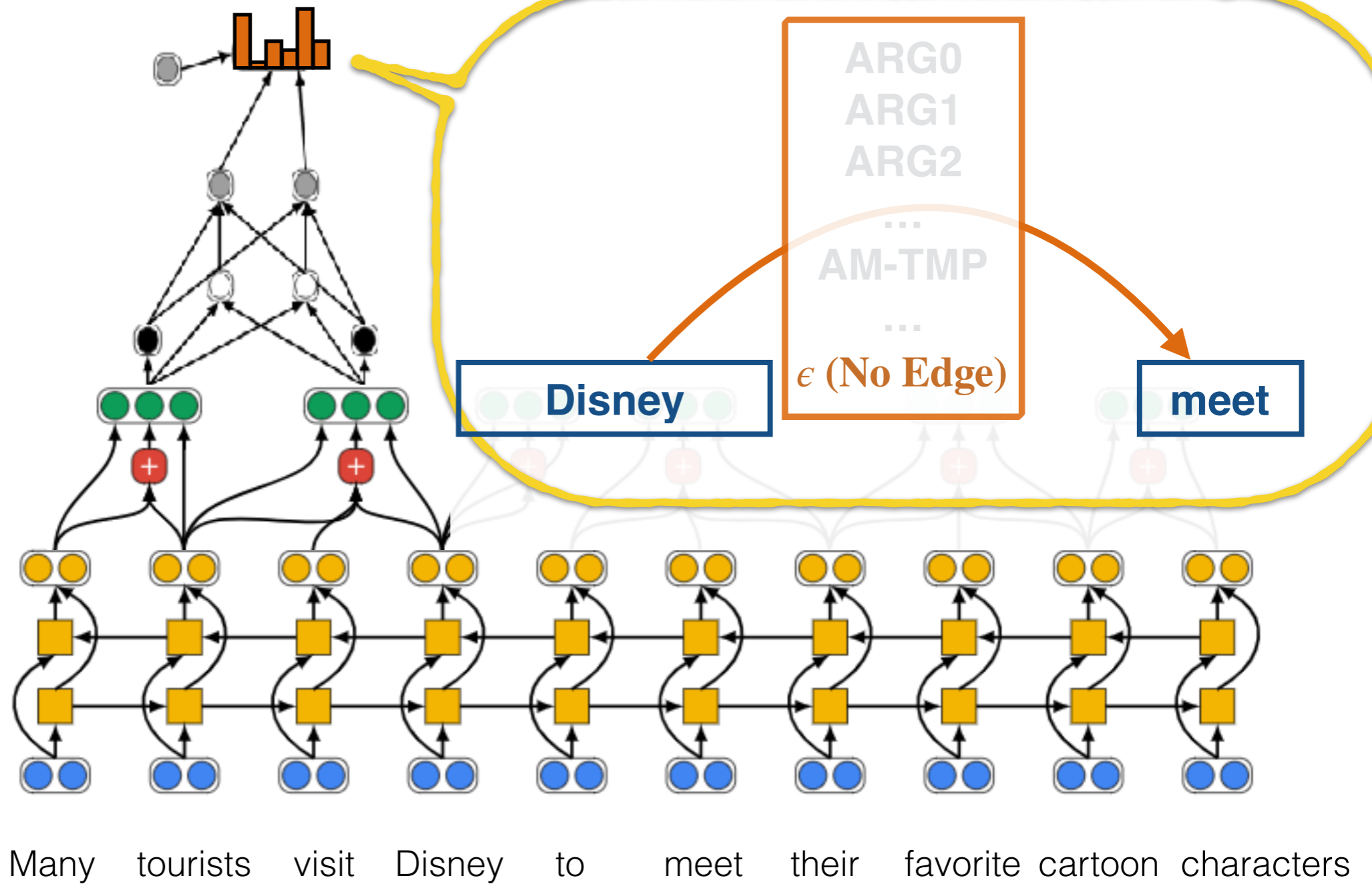
Node & Edge  
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(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

Labeling  
Softmax

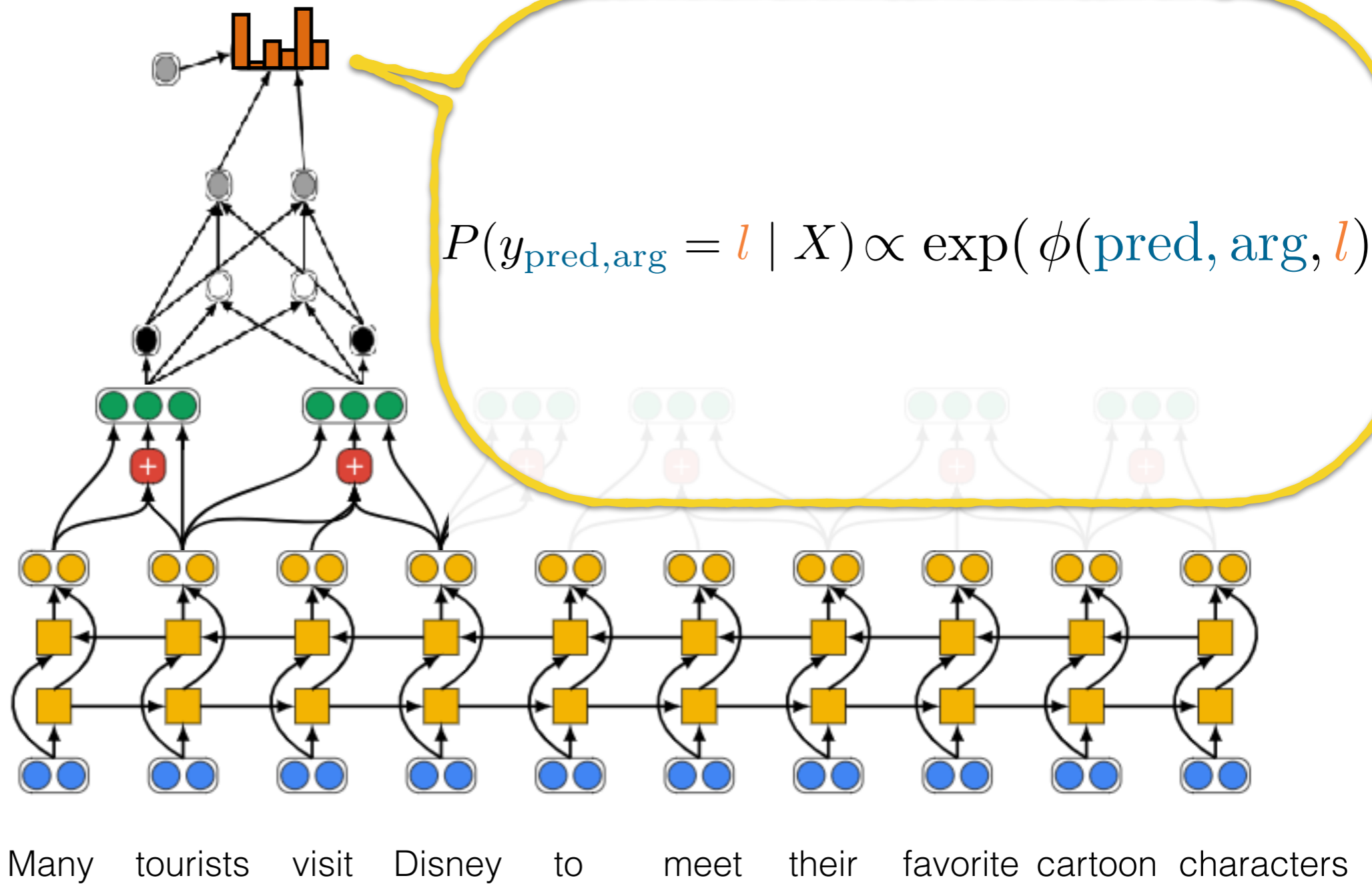
Node & Edge  
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(1) Span  
Representations

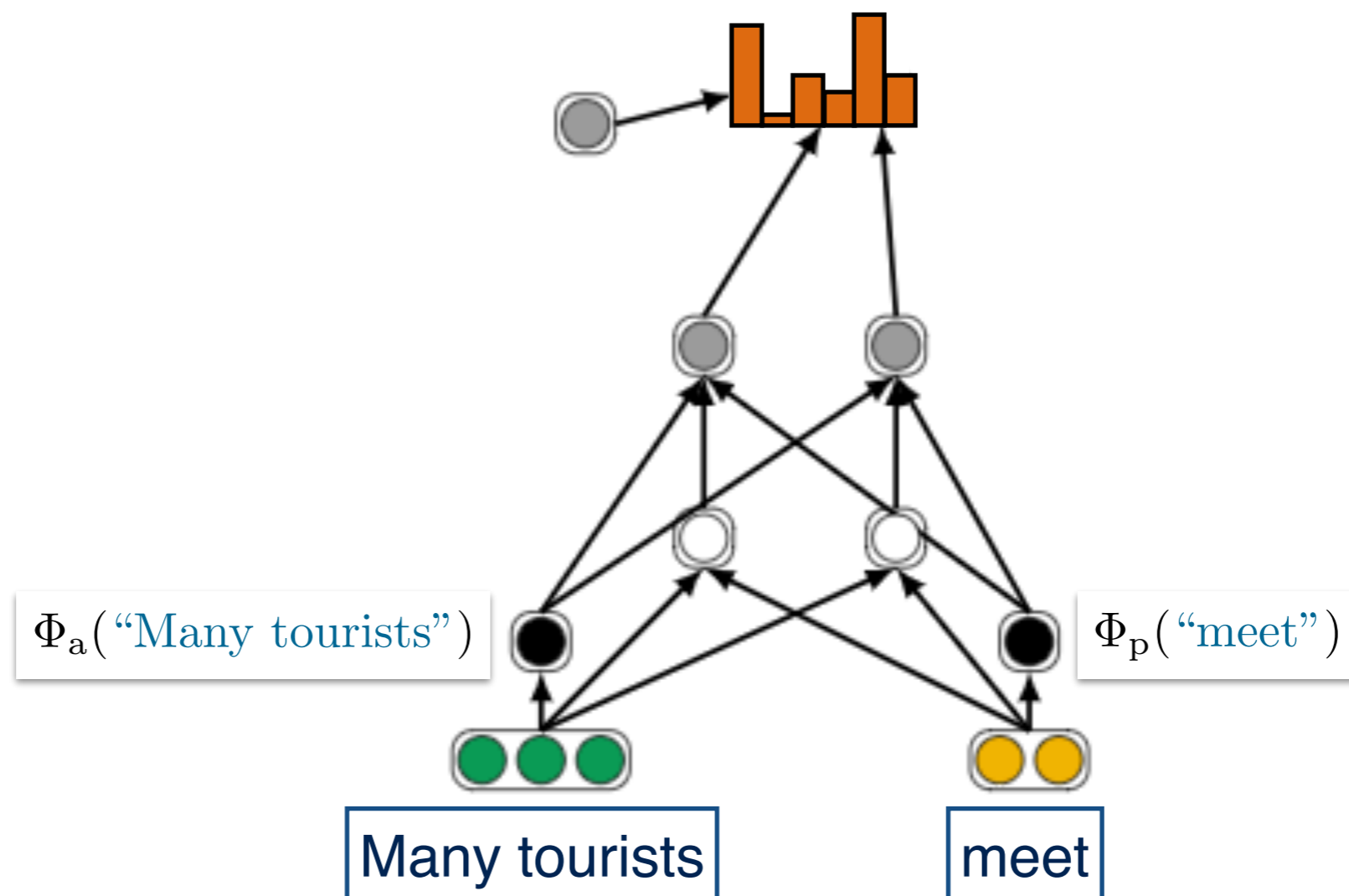
(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span  
Pruning

$$\phi(\text{pred}, \text{arg}, l) = \Phi_a(\text{arg}) + \Phi_p(\text{pred}) + \Phi_{\text{rel}}^{(l)}(\text{arg}, \text{pred})$$

**Pred./Arg.  
score**

**Span  
Representation**



(1) Span  
Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

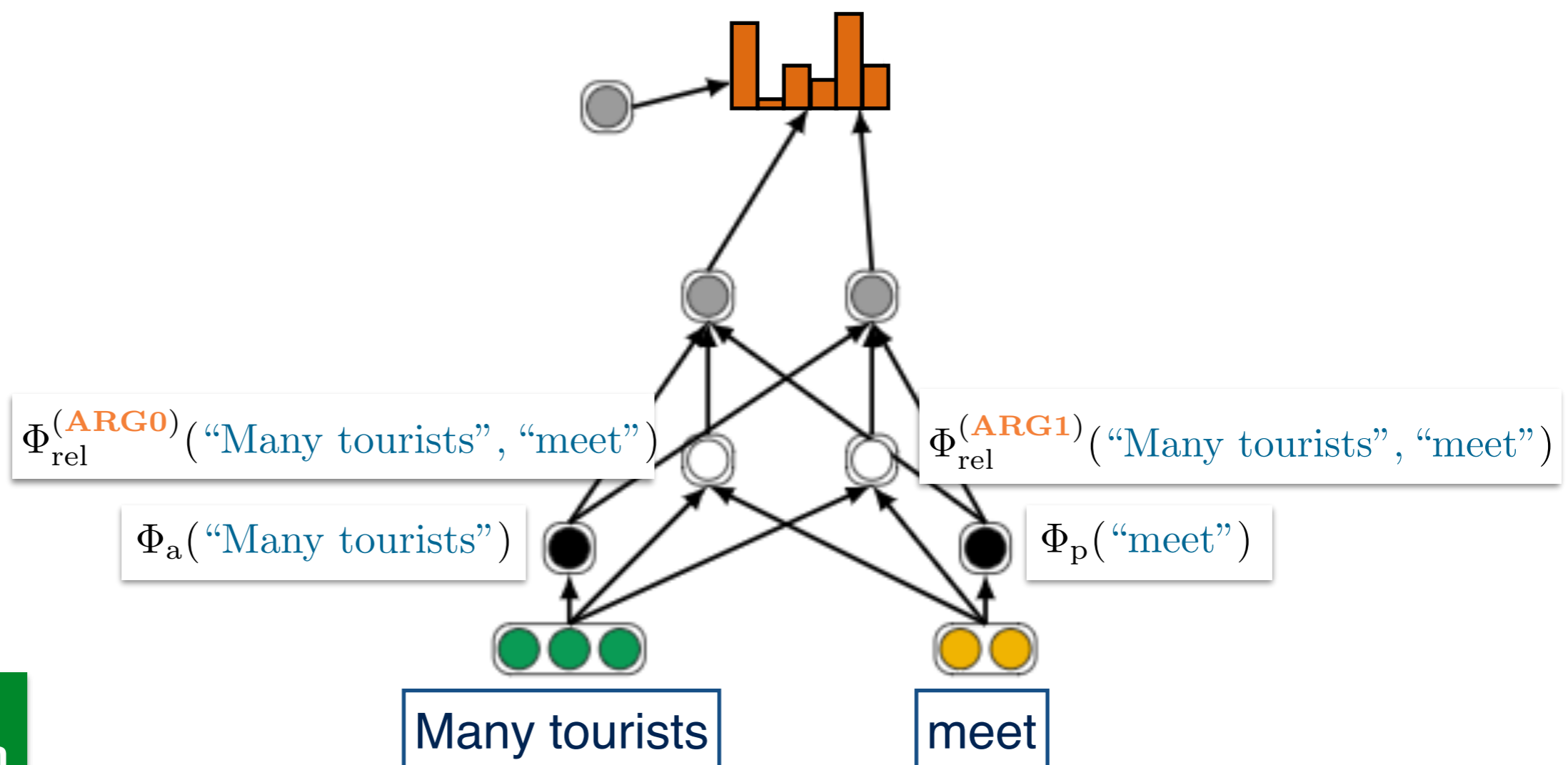
(3) Span  
Pruning

$$\phi(\text{pred}, \text{arg}, l) = \Phi_a(\text{arg}) + \Phi_p(\text{pred}) + \Phi_{\text{rel}}^{(l)}(\text{arg}, \text{pred})$$

Edge score

Pred./Arg.  
score

Span  
Representation



(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

$$\phi(\text{pred}, \text{arg}, l) = \Phi_a(\text{arg}) + \Phi_p(\text{pred}) + \Phi_{\text{rel}}^{(l)}(\text{arg}, \text{pred})$$

Softmax

$$\phi(\text{"Many tourists"}, \text{"meet"}, \epsilon) = 0$$

Combined score

$$\phi(\text{"Many tourists"}, \text{"meet"}, \text{ARG0})$$

$$\phi(\text{"Many tourists"}, \text{"meet"}, \text{ARG1})$$

Edge score

$$\Phi_{\text{rel}}^{(\text{ARG0})}(\text{"Many tourists"}, \text{"meet"})$$

$$\Phi_{\text{rel}}^{(\text{ARG1})}(\text{"Many tourists"}, \text{"meet"})$$

Pred./Arg. score

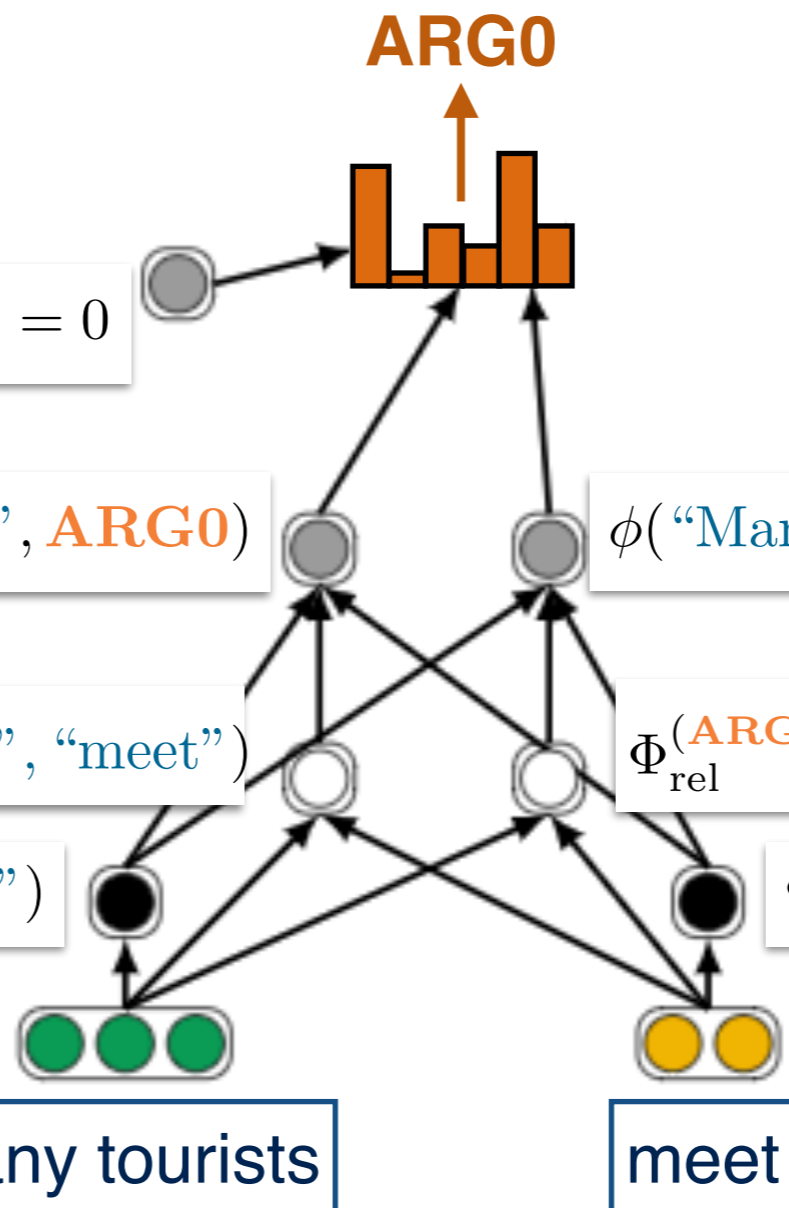
$$\Phi_a(\text{"Many tourists"})$$

$$\Phi_p(\text{"meet"})$$

Span Representation

Many tourists

meet



(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

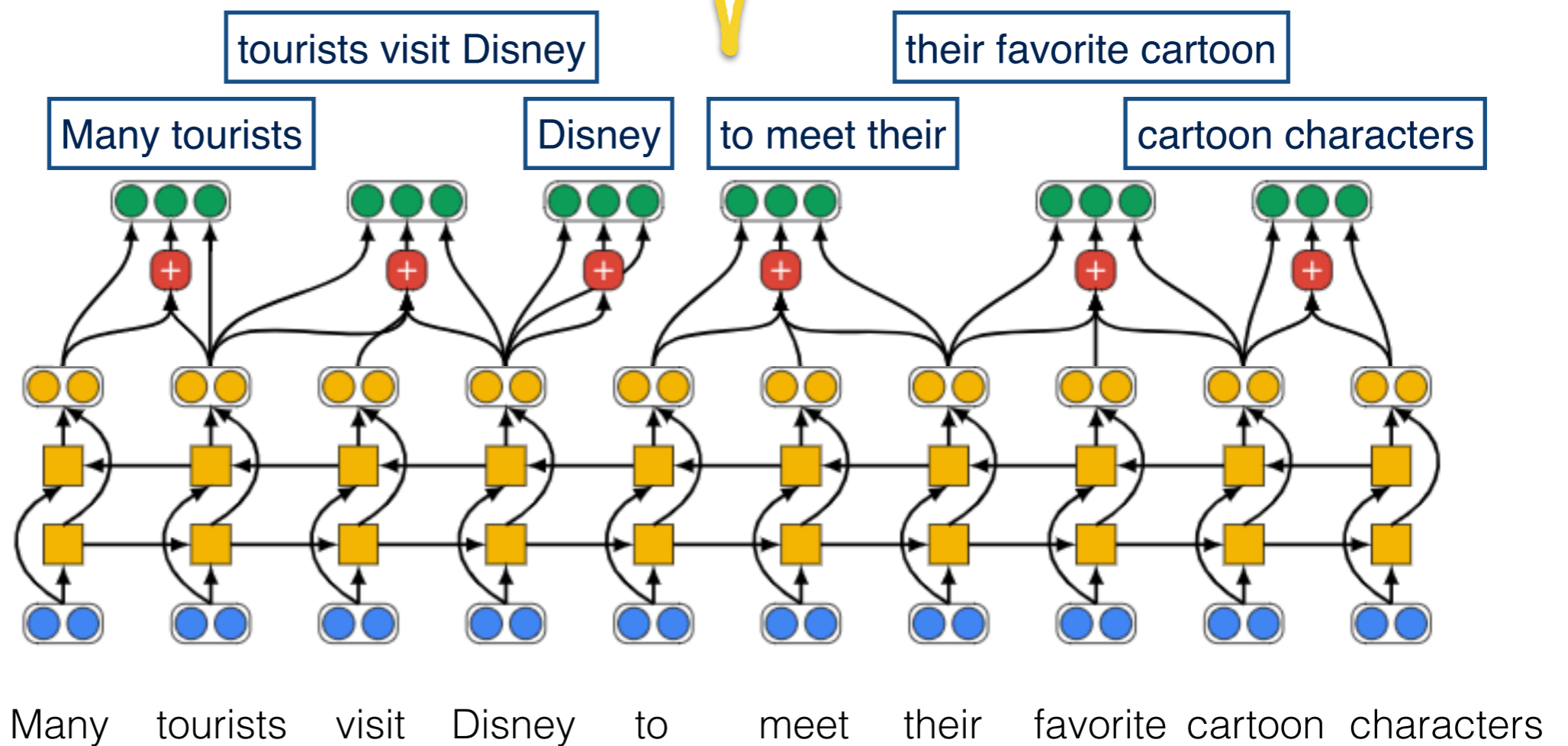
$O(n^2)$  arguments,  $O(n)$  predicates,  
→  **$O(n^3)$  edges!**

Span Representation

Highway BiLSTMs

Word & Char Embeddings

Input sentence



(1) Span Representations

(2) Local Label Classifiers

(3) Span Pruning

Only keep top  $O(n)$  spans using their unary scores

$$\Phi_a(\text{"many tourists"}) = 2.5$$

$$\Phi_a(\text{"tourists visit Disney"}) = -0.8$$

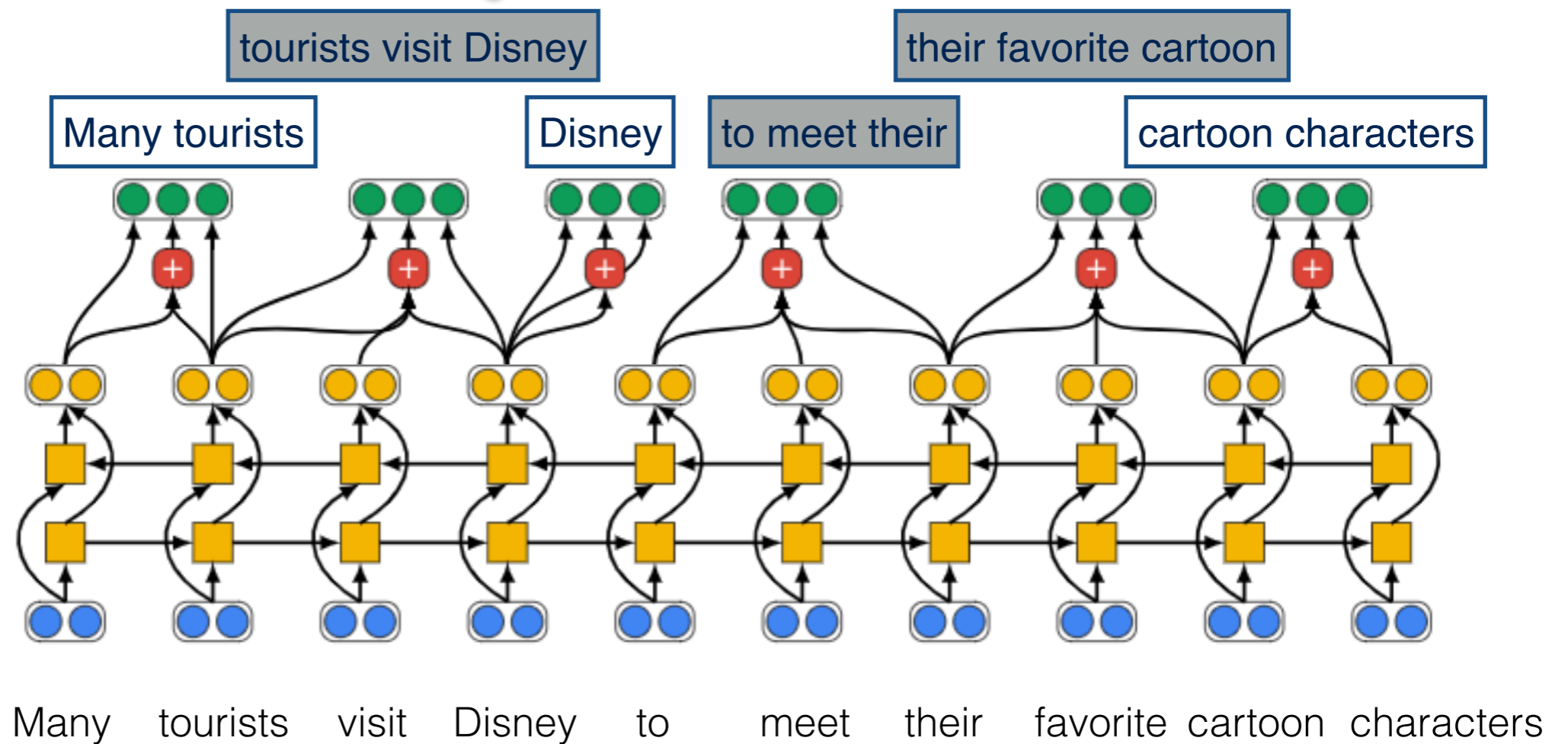
...

Span Representation

Highway BiLSTMs

Word & Char Embeddings

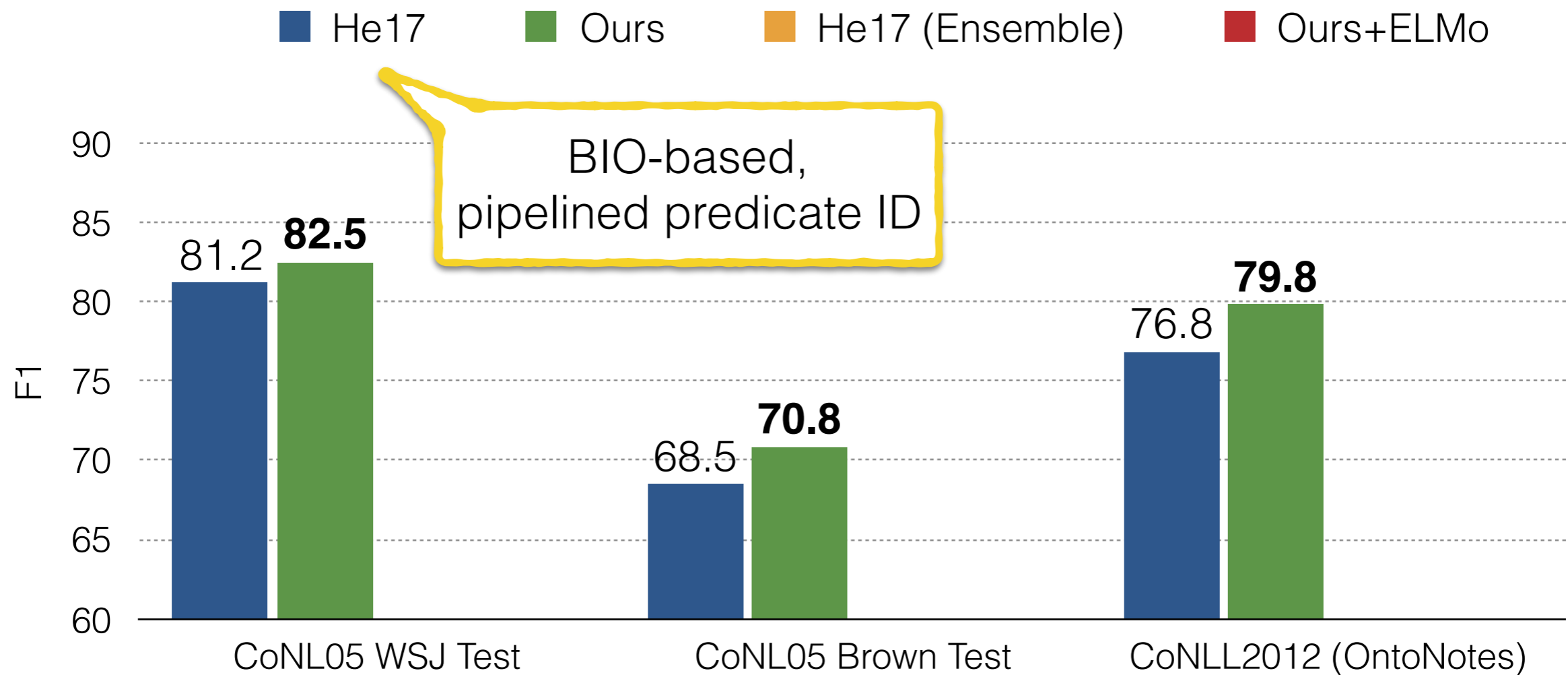
Input sentence



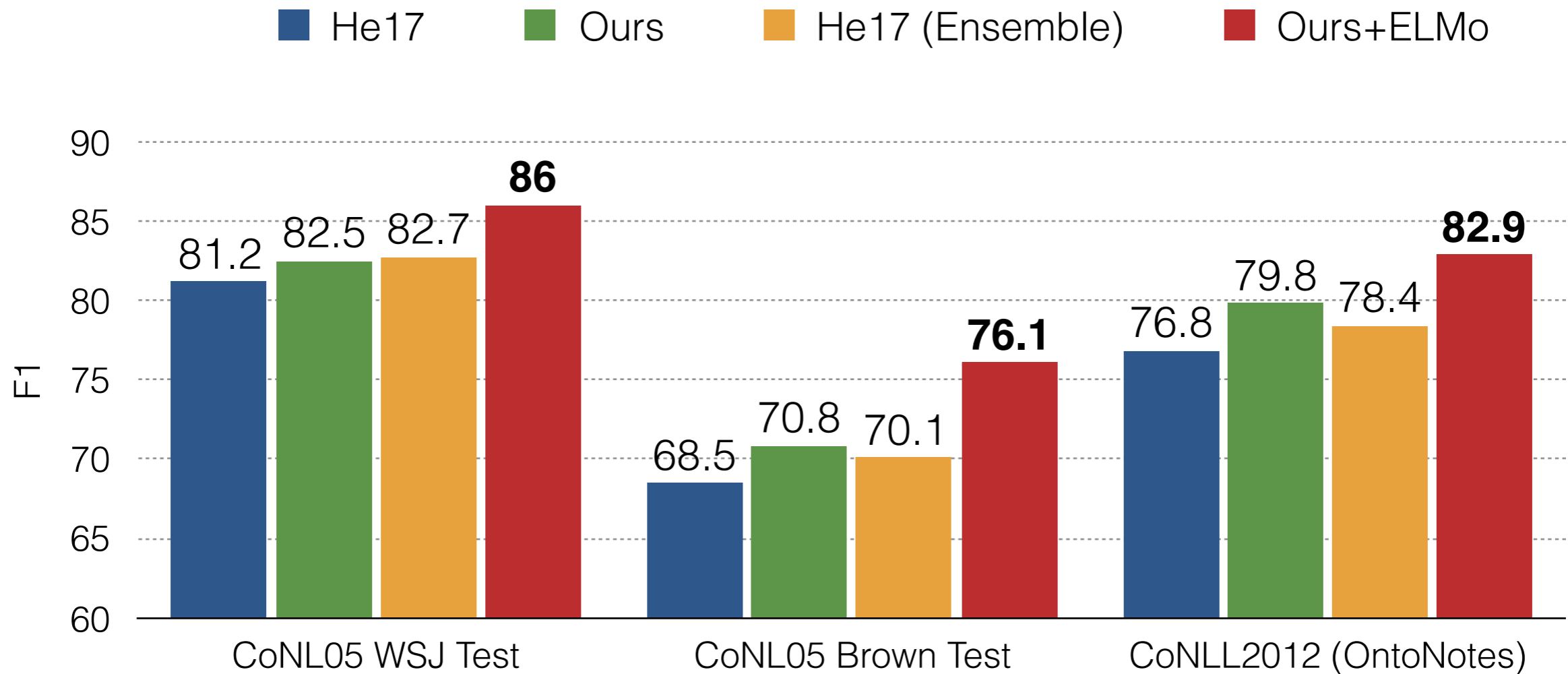


# Results & Analysis

# End-to-End SRL Results



# End-to-End SRL Results



With **ELMo**, over 3 points improvement over SotA ensemble!

\*ELMo: Deep Contextualized Word Representations, Peters et al., 2018

# Span-based vs. BIO

	<b>BIO (He17)</b>	<b>Span-based (this work)</b>
Inputs	(Sentence, Predicate)	<b>Sentence</b>
Predicate Identification	Pipelined	<b>Joint</b>
Global Consistency		
Long-range Dependency		

# Span-based vs. BIO

	<b>BIO (He17)</b>	<b>Span-based (this work)</b>
Inputs	(Sentence, Predicate)	<b>Sentence</b>
Processing	Pipelined	<b>Joint</b>
Global Consistency		

Due to the strong independence assumption we make.




Long-range Dependency

# Span-based vs. BIO

	<b>BIO (He17)</b>	<b>Span-based (this work)</b>
Inputs	(Sentence, Predicate)	<b>Sentence</b>
Processing	Pipelined	<b>Joint</b>
Global Context		
Long-range Dependency		

Due to the strong independence assumption we make.

By allowing direct interaction between predicates and arguments

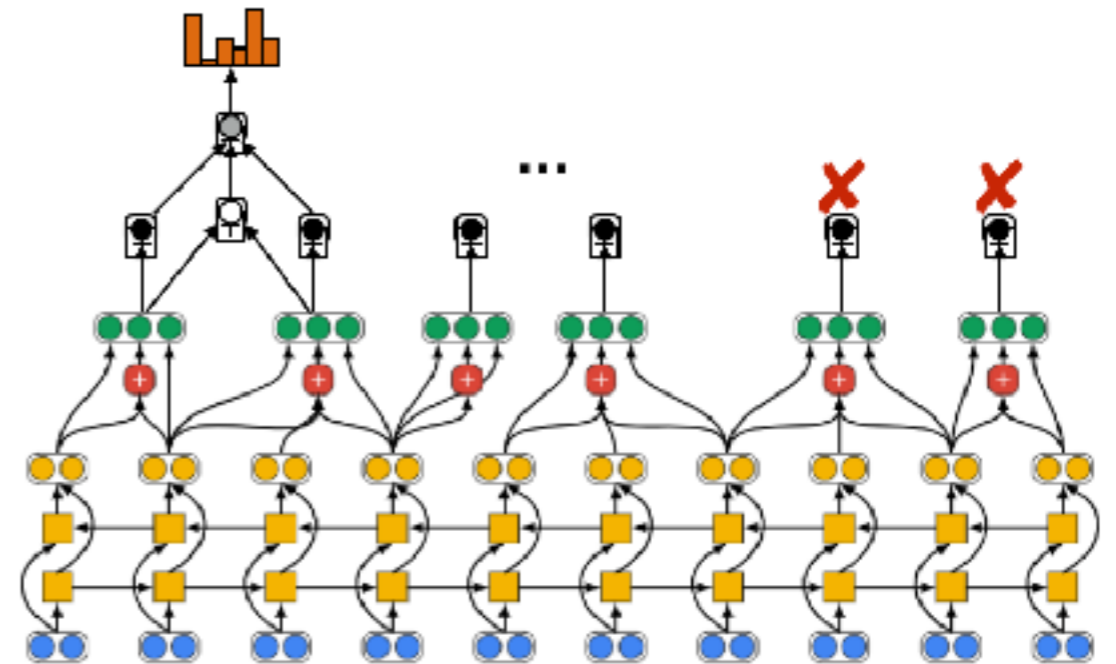


# Conclusion

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- Our recipe:
  1. Contextualized span representations
  2. Local label classifiers
  3. Greedy span pruning



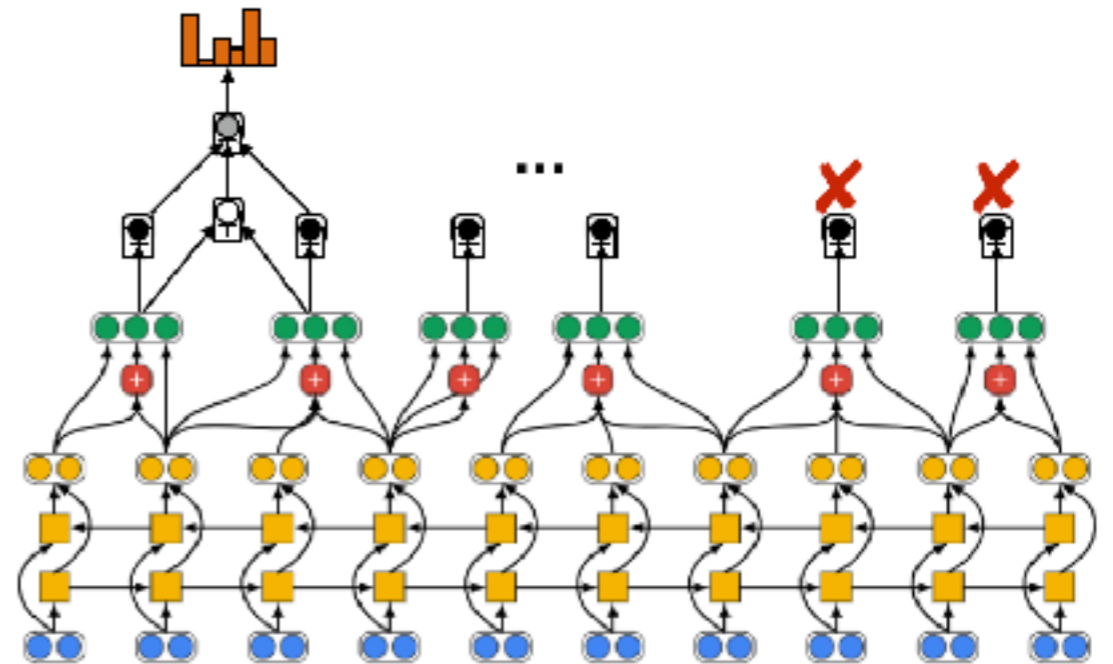


# Conclusion

- Joint prediction of predicates and arguments

- Our recipe:

1. Contextualized span representations
2. Local label classifiers
3. Greedy span pruning



- Future work: Improve global consistency, use span representations for downstream tasks, etc.

# THANK YOU!

Code and pertained models:  
<https://github.com/luheng/lsgn>

