

# Cross-lingual Dependency Parsing of Related Languages with Rich Morphosyntactic Tagsets

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LT4CloseLang / Doha, Qatar, 2014-10-29

# Introduction

*How to parse a language for which no treebanks exist?*

- ▶ Cross-lingual parsing

- ▶ Source language: well-resourced, target: under-resourced

- ▶ Annotation projection

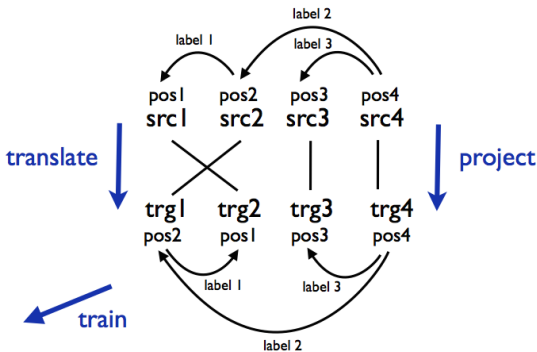
- Parse the source side of the parallel corpus, project the annotations to the target side. If the source side is a treebank, even better.*

- ▶ Model transfer

- Apply the source side parser to the target side, possibly with adaptations.*

# Introduction

- ▶ Pros and cons?
  - ▶ Projection: parser noise, annotation transfer, corpora availability
  - ▶ Transfer: shared feature representation
- ▶ Alternatives
  - ▶ Lexical features via bilingual dictionaries (Durrett et al., 2012)
  - ▶ Synthesize treebanks via full-scale SMT (Tiedemann et al., 2014)



# Introduction

- ▶ Best of both worlds?
  - ✓ Manual annotations get projected
  - ✓ No need for a shared feature representation
  - ✓ Word alignments from SMT are possibly more reliable
  - ✗ Projection heuristics
  - ✗ Availability and quality of SMT
- ▶ Beats baseline model transfer substantially
  - ▶ Compared to McDonald et al. (2013)
  - ▶ Improvements up to 7 points LAS, all language pairs improved
- ▶ New test case
  - ▶ Actual under-resourced languages
  - ▶ Closely related
  - ▶ Rich feature representations

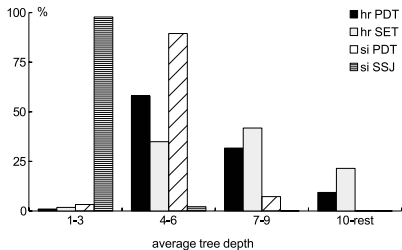
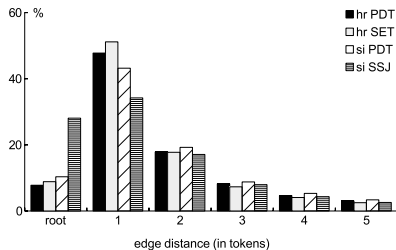
# Datasets

- ▶ Croatian – *hr*, Slovene – *sl* and Serbian – *sr*
  - ▶ Slavic languages
  - ▶ Rich inflectional morphology, relatively free word order
  - ▶ Different stages of under-resourcedness
- ▶ The four treebanks
  - [pdt](#) Prague-style annotation scheme
  - [set, ssj](#) Simplified schemes adapted from pdt for Croatian and Slovene

Feature	<i>hr</i> pdt	<i>hr</i> set	<i>sl</i> pdt	<i>sl</i> ssj
Sentences	4,626	8,655	1,534	11,217
Tokens	117,369	192,924	28,750	232,241
Types	25,038	37,749	7,128	48,234
POS tags	13	13	12	13
MSD tags	821	685	725	1,142
Syntactic tags	26	15	26	10

# Datasets

## ► Treebank diversity



## ► Morphosyntactic tagset

Language	MSD tag	Attribute-value pairs
<i>hr</i>	<i>Vmn</i>	Category = <b>Verb</b> , Type = <b>main</b> , Vform = <b>infinitive</b>
<i>sl</i>	<i>Vmen</i>	Category = <b>Verb</b> , Type = <b>main</b> , Aspect = <b>perfective</b> , VForm = <b>infinitive</b>
<i>sr</i>	<i>Vmn--an-n--e</i>	Category = <b>Verb</b> , Type = <b>main</b> , VForm = <b>infinitive</b> , Voice = <b>active</b> , Negative = <b>no</b> , Clitic = <b>no</b> , Aspect = <b>perfective</b>

# Experiment

- ▶ Monolingual parsing

*Train parsers for Croatian and Slovene, apply respectively.*

- ▶ Direct cross-lingual parsing

*Apply Croatian parsers on Serbian and Slovene, and Slovene parsers on Croatian and Serbian.*

- ▶ Cross-lingual parsing with treebank translation

*Translate between Croatian and Slovene, apply to all.*

- ▶ Test sets

- ▶ 200 sentences per language
- ▶ Each annotated with all three schemes: pdt, set and ssj
- ▶ Language-specific MSD annotations

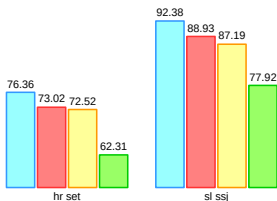
- ▶ Used `mate-tools` graph-based parser (Bohnet, 2010)

# Monolingual and direct cross-lingual parsing

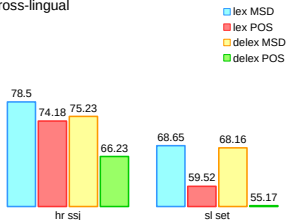
- ▶ Lots of state-of-the-art scores: bigger treebanks, new parser, etc.
- ▶ Feature importance
  - ▶ MSD, then lexicalization
  - ▶ Dropping both and leaving POS only = substantial decrease
  - ▶ Decreases closely resemble those of McDonald et al. (2013)
  - ▶ Applies for monolingual and direct cross-lingual scenario

		<i>lexicalized</i>						<i>delexicalized</i>					
		<i>hr</i>		<i>sl</i>		<i>sr</i>		<i>hr</i>		<i>sl</i>		<i>sr</i>	
		<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>
<i>hr</i>	<i>pdt</i>	69.45	66.95	60.09	50.19	69.42	66.96	66.03	57.79	57.98	42.66	66.79	57.41
	<i>set</i>	76.36	73.02	68.65	59.52	76.08	73.37	72.52	62.31	68.16	55.17	72.71	62.04
<i>sl</i>	<i>pdt</i>	51.19	47.99	76.46	73.33	52.46	49.64	49.58	42.59	71.96	62.99	50.41	44.11
	<i>ssj</i>	78.50	74.18	92.38	88.93	78.94	75.96	75.23	66.23	87.19	77.92	75.25	67.47

monolingual



cross-lingual





# Cross-lingual parsing with treebank translation

► Standard SMT components: GIZA++, KenLM, Moses

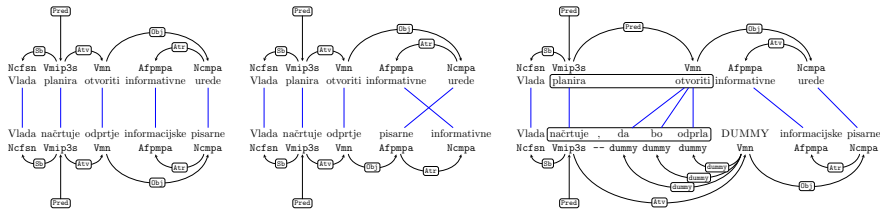
► Four approaches to translation and projection

**lookup** Word-to-word translation with no reordering

**char** Same as lookup, but character-based SMT

**word** Word-to-word translation with reordering

**phrase** Full phrase-based reordering with projection of Hwa et al. (2005)



# Cross-lingual parsing with treebank translation

			<i>lexicalized</i>						<i>delexicalized</i>					
			<i>hr</i>		<i>sl</i>		<i>sr</i>		<i>hr</i>		<i>sl</i>		<i>sr</i>	
			<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>POS</i>
char	<i>hr</i> $\mapsto$ <i>sl</i>	<i>pdt</i>	66.92	60.25	61.49	55.57	67.83	62.04	66.56	57.63	58.34	43.04	66.89	57.65
		<i>set</i>	73.65	64.64	70.52	66.11	72.95	64.44	72.98	62.98	69.03	54.81	72.74	62.73
	<i>sl</i> $\mapsto$ <i>hr</i>	<i>pdt</i>	51.96	48.14	72.35	63.71	53.11	49.47	49.58	42.59	71.96	62.99	50.41	44.11
		<i>ssj</i>	78.69	75.45	88.21	78.88	79.25	77.09	75.23	66.23	87.19	77.92	75.25	67.47
lookup	<i>hr</i> $\mapsto$ <i>sl</i>	<i>pdt</i>	67.55	59.96	60.81	56.54	67.78	61.41	66.56	57.63	58.34	43.04	66.89	57.65
		<i>set</i>	73.58	64.98	69.93	68.09	73.70	64.25	72.52	62.72	68.47	55.27	72.71	62.73
	<i>sl</i> $\mapsto$ <i>hr</i>	<i>pdt</i>	51.74	49.15	72.02	63.08	53.49	51.33	49.58	42.59	71.96	62.99	50.41	44.11
		<i>ssj</i>	79.25	77.06	88.10	78.53	79.81	77.23	75.23	66.23	87.19	77.92	75.25	67.47
word	<i>hr</i> $\mapsto$ <i>sl</i>	<i>pdt</i>	67.33	59.24	61.80	57.14	68.11	61.13	65.84	57.12	58.17	42.99	67.12	57.70
		<i>set</i>	73.26	65.87	69.98	68.98	73.63	65.85	72.71	62.29	68.50	55.06	73.14	62.40
	<i>sl</i> $\mapsto$ <i>hr</i>	<i>pdt</i>	51.67	49.58	71.47	63.51	54.62	51.82	50.25	43.17	71.27	62.79	50.79	44.07
		<i>ssj</i>	79.51	76.89	88.71	79.69	79.81	78.03	75.95	67.19	86.92	77.28	75.89	68.18
phrase	<i>hr</i> $\mapsto$ <i>sl</i>	<i>pdt</i>	67.28	58.90	60.53	56.79	67.92	61.36	65.77	55.06	58.18	45.41	66.16	55.79
		<i>set</i>	74.68	65.29	69.42	68.55	74.31	65.17	73.36	60.77	68.16	58.42	72.15	61.55
	<i>sl</i> $\mapsto$ <i>hr</i>	<i>pdt</i>	49.92	46.82	68.18	58.18	52.15	49.42	47.73	41.08	68.51	55.29	48.93	42.59
		<i>ssj</i>	79.29	78.09	88.24	78.75	79.32	78.85	75.33	68.10	86.59	75.66	75.91	68.67

# Cross-lingual parsing with treebank translation

- ▶ All the best models are lexicalized and use full MSD
- ▶ Top-performing SMT approach: word (1:1 with reordering)
- ▶ SMT improves where monolingual unavailable
- ▶ *sr* is very closely related to *hr*, direct transfer from *hr* practically equals monolingual *hr* scores

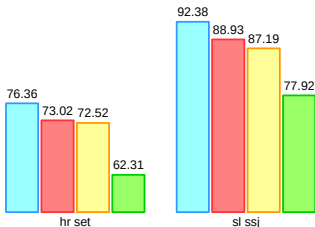
Target	Approach	pdt	set	ssj
<i>hr</i>	monolingual	69.45	76.36	–
	direct	51.19	–	78.50
	translated	67.55 ♡	74.68 ◇	79.51 ♣
<i>sl</i>	monolingual	76.46	–	92.38
	direct	60.09	68.65	–
	translated	72.35 ♠	70.52 ♠	88.71 ♣
<i>sr</i>	monolingual	–	–	–
	direct	69.42	76.08	78.94
	translated	68.11 ♣	74.31 ◇	79.81 ♡♣

Legend: ♠ char ♡ lookup ◇ phrase ♣ word

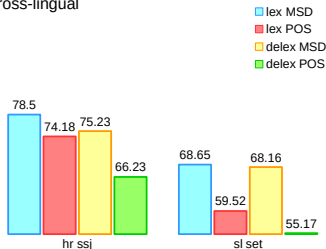
# Conclusions

- ▶ Cross-lingual parsing using SMT works for closely-related languages
- ▶ Rich morphosyntactic tagsets very beneficial, as well as lexical features, esp. when provided by SMT
- ▶ Should we consider using them wherever applicable?

monolingual



cross-lingual



Thank you for your attention. 😊