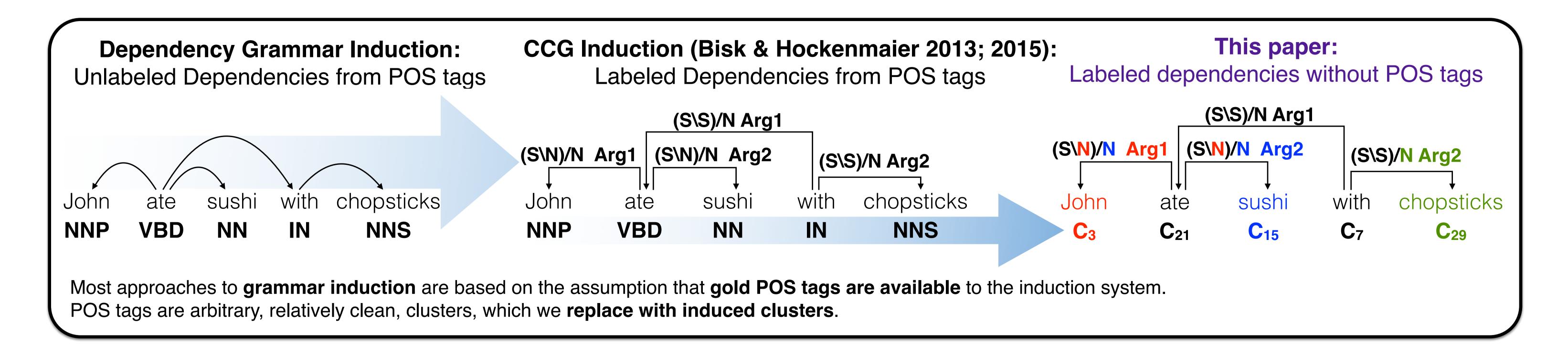
# Labeled Grammar Induction with Minimal Supervision

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## 1. Induce and Label Clusters: Noun, Verb, Other

shares, sales, business, companies, prices, investors, them, people, bonds, stocks, earnings, officials, income, rates, markets, analysis, products, funds, operations, growth, banks, issues, costs, concern, traders, him, assets, loans, firms, results, here, ...  $C_{29}$ 

the, its, their, his, these, our, Robert, my, your, every, His, Hurricane, Sir, Their, Freddie, Dean, Du, Tom, Jim, Remic, Roger, Gary, Ronald, Kenneth, Alex, Bruce, Litigation, Jay, Alfred, Ad, CS, Andrew, negotiable, Thrift, Patrick, Allied, Speaker, ...  $C_{13}$ 

's, is, was, are, has, were, had, rose, fell, re, ended, expects, whose, 've, remains, gained, owns, includes, became, jumped, holds, takes, provides, climbed, grew, gets, operates, sells, tumbled, seeks, becomes, begins, eased, allowed, helps, ...  $C_{25}$ 

Data:

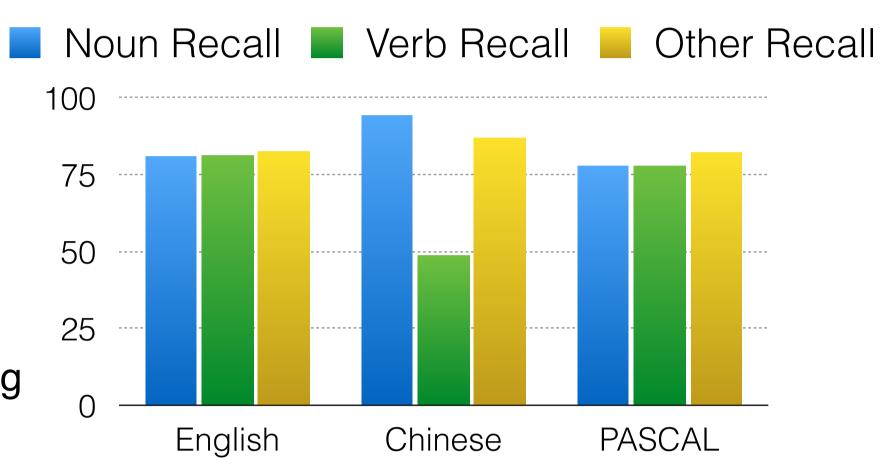
• CCGbanks: English and Chinese

Dependency Corpora:

10 PASCAL Challenge Languages

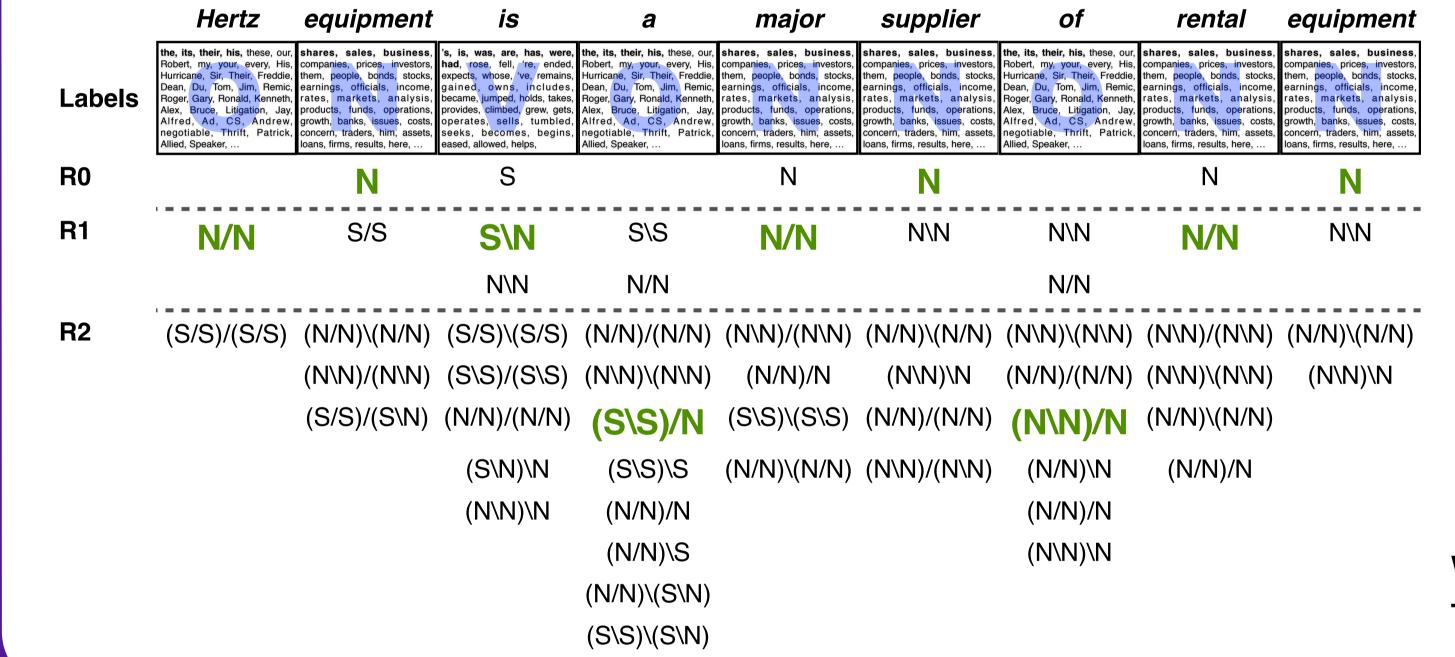
Metric:

**Recall** from majority vote cluster labeling from 3 annotated words per cluster.

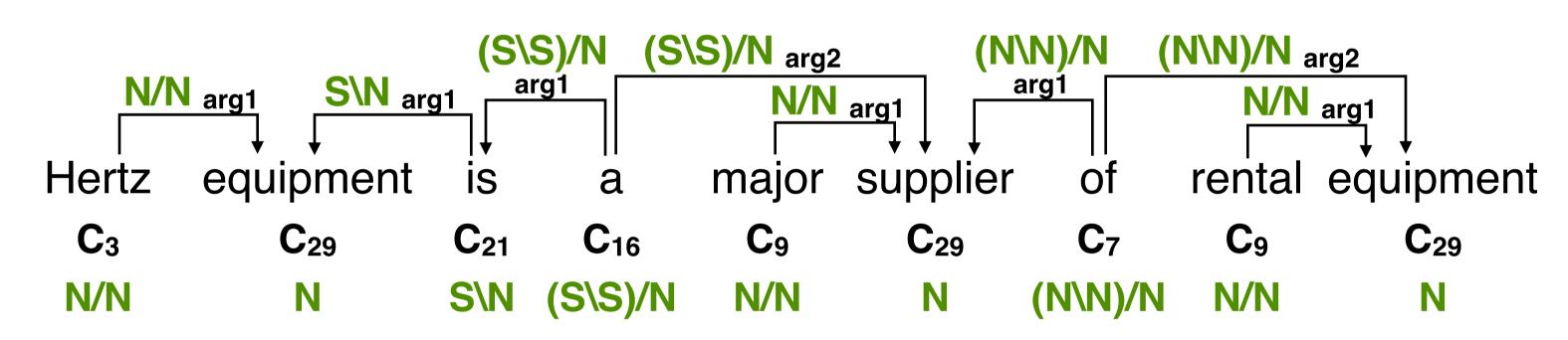


We use the Bayesian Mixture of Multinomials model (BMMM) of Christodoulopoulos et al. 2011 to induce word clusters. BMMM performs a type-based clustering based on token-level features and automatically inferred morphology [Morfessor (Creutz & Lagus 2006)]. Based on the Universal POS tags of the three most common words, clusters are labeled as **N**(oun), **V**(erb) or **O**(ther).

#### 2. Induce a Grammar and Learn Labeled Dependencies



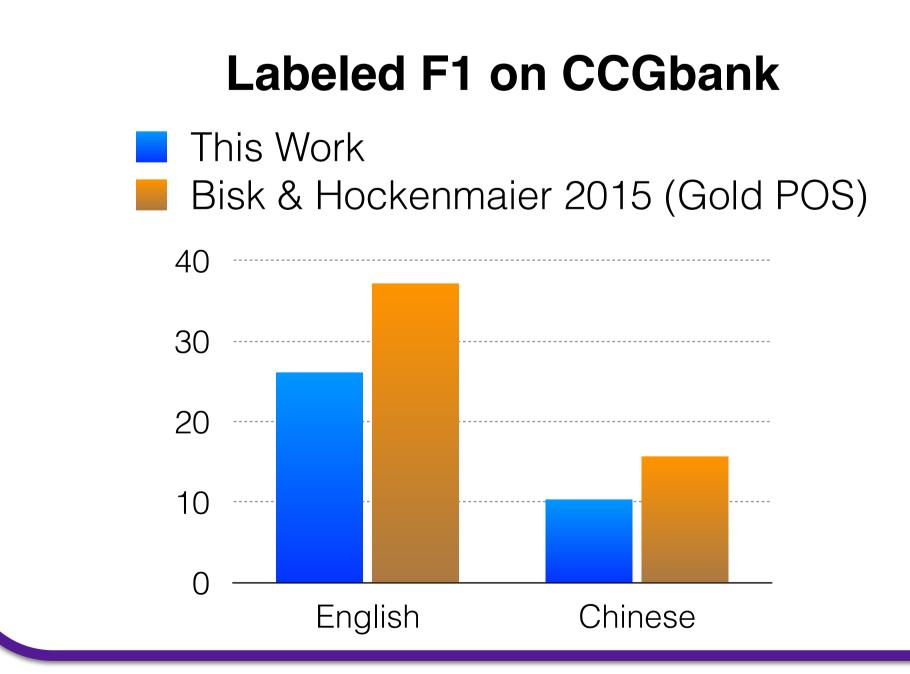
**CCG Induction**: Nouns can have the CCG category N, verbs can have the CCG category S, and may take adjacent nouns as arguments (S\N, S/N, (S\N)/N, etc.). All words can modify (XIX) adjacent N and S.

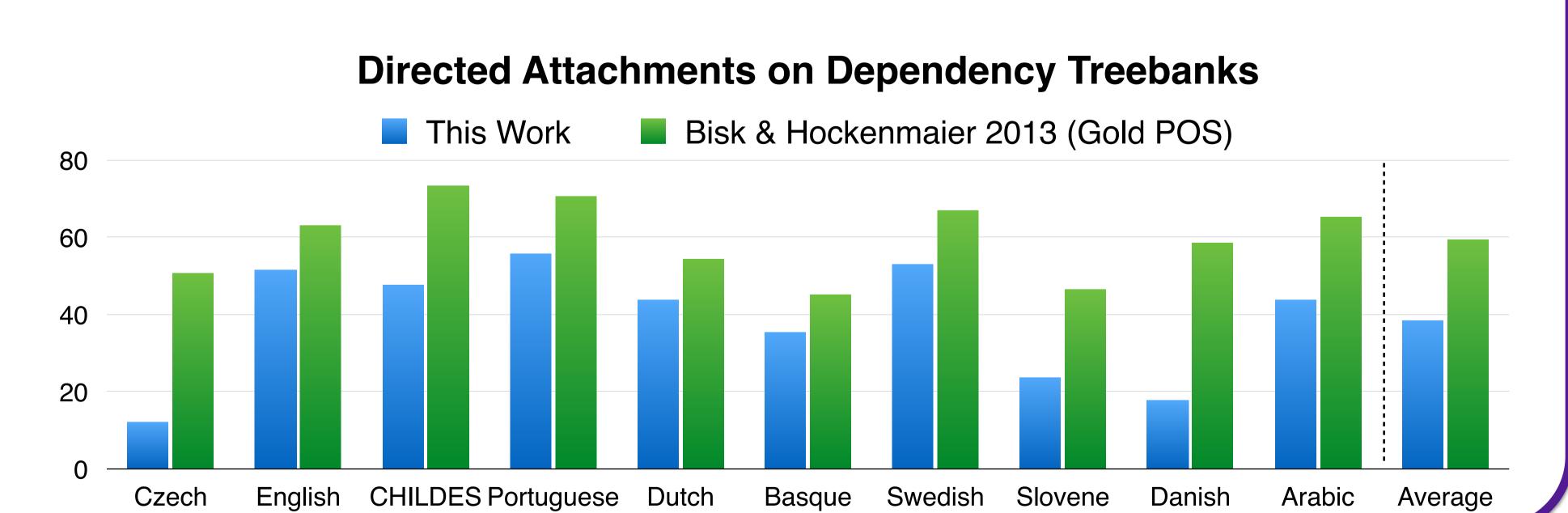


We train a parsing model (Bisk & Hockenmaier 2013;2015) on the induced parse forests. The parser returns CCG derivations and hence labeled dependencies.

### 3. Parsing Evaluation

Bisk & Hockenmaier 2015 produce labeled dependencies with an unsupervised CCG system based on gold POS tags. We show that performance degrades only slightly (less than 1/3 on average) with **induced word clusters**.





#### **Analysis & Future Work**

Every language poses its own challenges. In panel 2 we see that identifying verbs proves difficult in Chinese. Additionally, in panel 4 we find the largest gaps in languages with rich morphology. Better clustering or feedback from the syntax may help address these issues.

#### References:

Creutz & Lagus. Morfessor in the Morpho challenge. Proc of PASCAL Challenge Workshop on Unsupervised Segmentation of Words into Morphemes. 2006

Christodoulopoulos et al. A Bayesian mixture model of PoS induction using multiple features. Proc of EMNLP 2011

Bisk & Hockenmaier 2012 Simple Robust Grammar Induction with Combinatory Categorial Grammars. Proc of AAAI 2012

