
SemLink+: FrameNet, VerbNet, and Event Ontologies

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Frame Semantics in NLP: A Workshop in
Honor of Chuck Fillmore (1929 – 2014)

ACL Workshop
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Outline

- Deep NLU?
- Where we are now
- Where we need to go
- More details about where we need to go
- The contributions and limitations of lexical resources to this process

Where we are now – shallow semantics

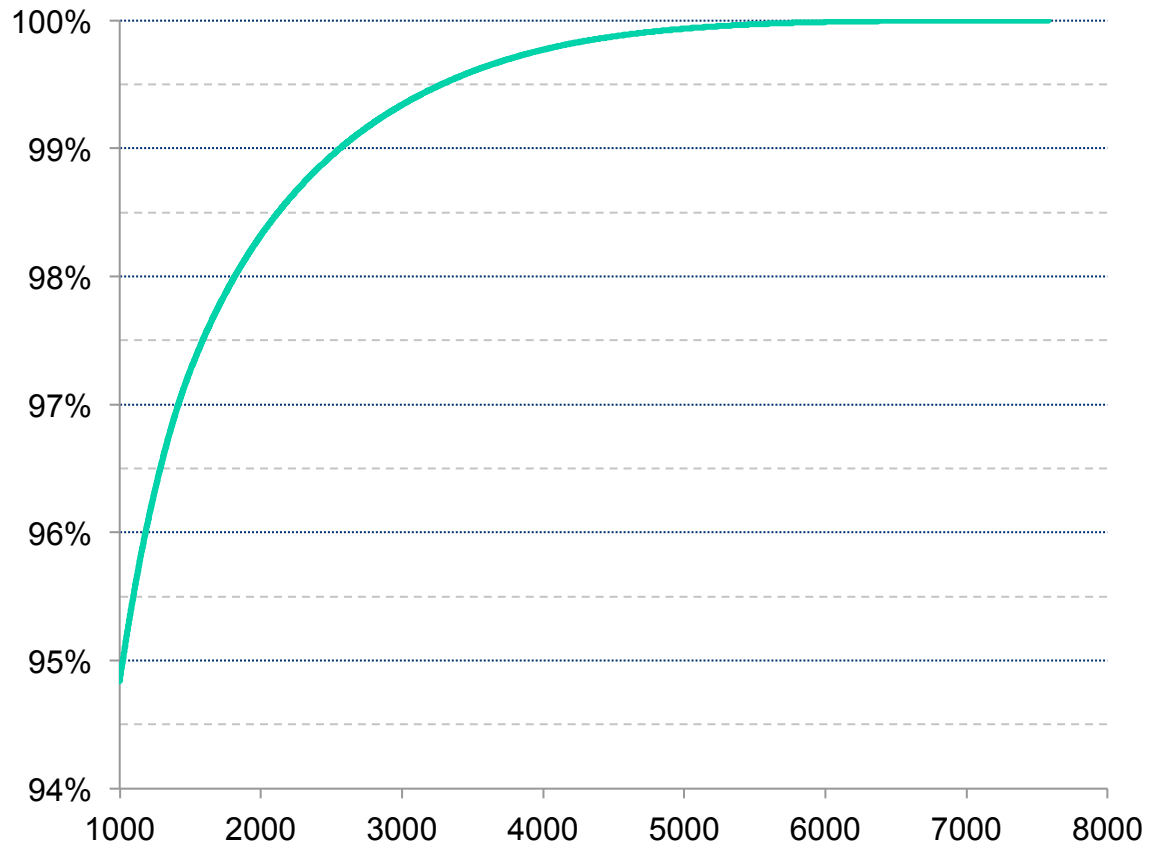
- Syntactic Structure – parse trees, Treebanks
- Semantic types – nominal entities [Person, Location, Organization], NE tagging
- Semantic roles – Agents, [PropBank FrameNet, VerbNet]
- Sense distinctions – *call me a taxi, call me an idiot*, WordNet, OntoNotes groups, FrameNet, VerbNet, vectors, etc.
- Coreference – [*President Obama: he*]

Where we are now - DETAILS

- DARPA-GALE, OntoNotes 5.0
 - BBN, Brandeis, Colorado, Penn
 - Multilayer structure: NE, TB, PB, WS, Coref
 - Three languages: English, Arabic, Chinese
 - Several Genres ($@ \geq 200K$): NW, BN, BC, WT
 - Close to 2M words @ language (less PB for Arabic)
 - Parallel data, E/C, E/A
- DARPA BOLT – discussion forum, SMS
 - PropBank extensions: light verbs, function tags on core args, nominalizations, adjectives, constructions, *often relying on FrameNet*

PropBank Verb Frames Coverage

- The set of verbs is open
- But the distribution is highly skewed
- For English, the 1000 most frequent lemmas cover 95% of the verbs in running text.
- Graphs show counts over English Web data containing 150 M verbs.



*FrameNet and VerbNet should have the same coverage,
and we (or at least VerbNet)*

desperately need help to do this semi-automatically!!

WordNet: - call, 28 senses, 9 groups

WN5, WN16, WN12

Loud cry

WN15 WN26

Bird or animal cry

WN3 WN19

WN1 WN22

Label

WN4 WN7 WN8 WN9

Request

WN20 WN25

Call a loan/bond

WN18 WN27

Challenge

WN2 WN13

Phone/radio

WN28

WN6 WN23

Visit

WN17, WN11

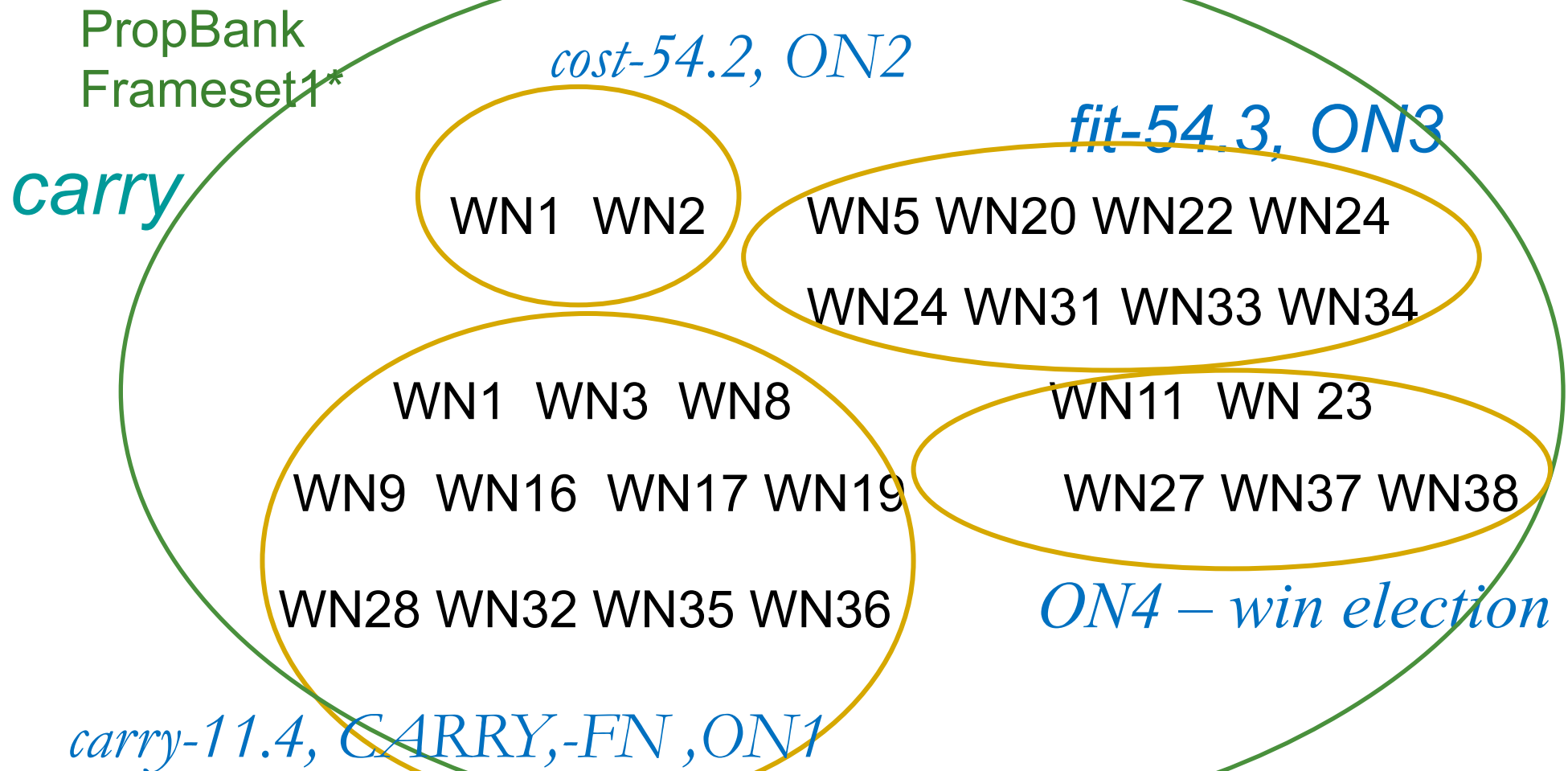
WN24,

WN10, WN14, WN21,

Bid

SEMLINK-PropBank, VerbNet, FrameNet, WordNet, OntoNotes

Palmer, Dang & Fellbaum, NLE 2007



*ON5-ON11 *carry oneself, carried away/out/off, carry to term*

Sense Hierarchy

- PropBank Framesets – ITA >90%
coarse grained distinctions
20 Senseval2 verbs w/ > 1 Frameset
Maxent WSD system, 73.5% baseline, 90%

- Sense Groups (Senseval-2/OntoNotes) - ITA 89%
Intermediate level
(includes Verbnet/some FrameNet) – SVM, 88+%

Dligach & Palmer, ACL2011

- WordNet – ITA 73%
fine grained distinctions, 64%

SEMLINK

- Extended VerbNet: 6,340 senses
 - 92% PB tokens (8114 verb senses/12,646 all)
- Type-type mapping PB/VN, VN/FN, VN/WN
- Semi-automatic mapping of WSJ PropBank instances to VerbNet classes and thematic roles, hand-corrected. (*now FrameNet also*)
- VerbNet class tagging as automatic WSD

Brown, Dligach, Palmer, IWCS 2011; Croce, et. al., ACL2012
- Run SRL, map Arg2 to VerbNet roles, Brown performance improves *Yi, Loper, Palmer, NAACL07*

Where we need to go – Richer Event Descriptions - RED

- *“Saucedo said that guerrillas in one car opened fire on police standing guard, while a second car carrying 88 pounds (40 kgs) of dynamite parked in front of the building, and a third car rushed the attackers away.”*
- *Saucedo said* – reporting event, evidential

What we can do

- *that guerrillas in one car opened fire on police standing guard*
- *opened fire* = aspectual context,
 - fire(guerillas, police)
- *standing guard* = support verb construction/
aspectual?, reduced relative
 - guard(police, X)

What we can do, cont.

- *while a second car carrying 88 pounds (40 kgs) of dynamite parked in front of the building*
- *carrying* - reduced relative, correct head noun - pounds or dynamite?
 - `carry(car2, dynamite)`
- `park(car2, front_of(building))`

What we can do, cont.

- *and a third car rushed the attackers away*
- `rush(car3, attackers, away)`

Temporal & Causal ordering?

- *“Saucedo said that guerrillas in one car opened fire on police standing guard, while a second car carrying 88 pounds (40 kgs) of dynamite parked in front of the building, and a third car rushed the attackers away”*
- guarding BEFORE/OVERLAP firing
- Narrative container – TimeX
 - *[firing, parking, rushing]* all overlap, all in the same temporal bucket?
 - [see Styler, et. al, ACL2014, Events Workshop & RED Guidelines]

Don't mark the relations between EVENTS.

!

Instead, put EVENTS in temporal buckets and
relate the buckets





Temporal & Causal ordering

- *“Saucedo said that guerrillas in one car opened fire on police standing guard, while a second car carrying 88 pounds (40 kgs) of dynamite parked in front of the building, and a third car rushed the attackers away”*
 - guarding BEFORE/OVERLAP firing
 - X CONTAINS [firing, parking, rushing]
 - firing BEFORE parking
 - parking BEFORE rushed

Implicit arguments

- *that guerrillas in one car opened fire on police standing guard*
- *opened fire* = aspectual context,
 - fire(guerrillas, police)
- *standing guard* = support verb construction or aspectual?, reduced relative
 - guard(police, X)

More compelling example

(thanks to Vivek Srikumar)

- *The bomb exploded in a crowded marketplace. Five civilians were killed, including two children. Al Qaeda claimed responsibility.*
- Killed by Whom?
- Responsibility for what?
- Need recovery of implicit arguments

VerbNet – based on Levin, B.,93

- Class entries: *Kipper, et. al., LRE08*
 - Capture generalizations about verb behavior
 - Organized hierarchically
 - Members have common semantic elements, semantic roles, syntactic frames, predicates
- Verb entries:
 - Refer to a set of classes (different senses)
 - each class member linked to WN synset(s), ON groupings, PB frame files, FrameNet frames,

VerbNet: *send-11.1* (Members: 11, Frames: 5)

includes “*ship*”

■ Roles

- Agent [+animate | +organization]
- Theme [+concrete]
- Source [+location]
- Destination [+animate | [+location & -region]]

■ Syntactic Frame: NP V NP PP.destination

- example "*Nora sent the book to London.*"
- syntax Agent V Theme {to} Destination
- semantics motion(during(E), Theme)
 location(end(E), Theme, Destination)
 cause(Agent, E)

Recovering Implicit Arguments*

[Palmer, et. al., 1986;

Gerber & Chai, 2010, 2012;

Ruppenhofer, Sporleder, Morante, Baker, Palmer. 2010.

SemevEval-2010 Task10:]

* AKA definite null complements

[*Arg0* *The two companies*] [*REL1* *produce*] [*Arg1*
market pulp, containerboard and white paper].

*The goods could be manufactured closer to
customers, saving [*REL2* **shipping**] costs.*

- Used VerbNet for subcategorization frames

Implicit arguments

- SYNTAX Agent V Theme {to} Destination

[AGENT] shipped [THEME] to [DESTINATION]

- SEMANTICS

- CAUSE(AGENT,E)

- MOTION(DURING(E), THEME),

- LOCATION(END(E), THEME, DESTINATION),

Implicit arguments instantiated using coreference

- *[AGENT] shipped [THEME] to [DESTINATION]*
- *[Companies] shipped [goods] to [customers].*

■ SEMANTICS

- CAUSE(*Companies*, E)
- MOTION(DURING(E), *goods*),
- LOCATION(END(E), *goods*, *customers*),

Can annotate, semi-automatically!

Another type of Implicit Relation

Example from Daniel Marcu, GALE Wrap-up Mtg

- Between Munich and LA you need less than 11 hours by plane.
- You can fly to Los Angeles from Munchen in no more than eleven hours.
- From Munich to Los Angeles, it does not take more than eleven hours by plane.

Constructions allow us to

- Recognize a path prepositional phrase, and that it necessarily goes with a “MOTION” event – Caused-motion constructions
 - *John sneezed the tissue off the table.*
 - *Mary blinked the snow off of her eyelashes.*
- If we detect a MOTION event we can associate the *plane* with it as a vehicle
- Just the *plane* itself can suggest a motion event...

Construction Grammar

- In Construction Grammar

(Fillmore, 1988, Goldberg, 1995, Kay and Fillmore, 1999, Michaelis, 2004, Goldberg, 2005)

- **constructions** are carriers of meaning
- **constructions** are assigned meaning in the same way that words are – via convention rather than composition.

- Invaluable resource –

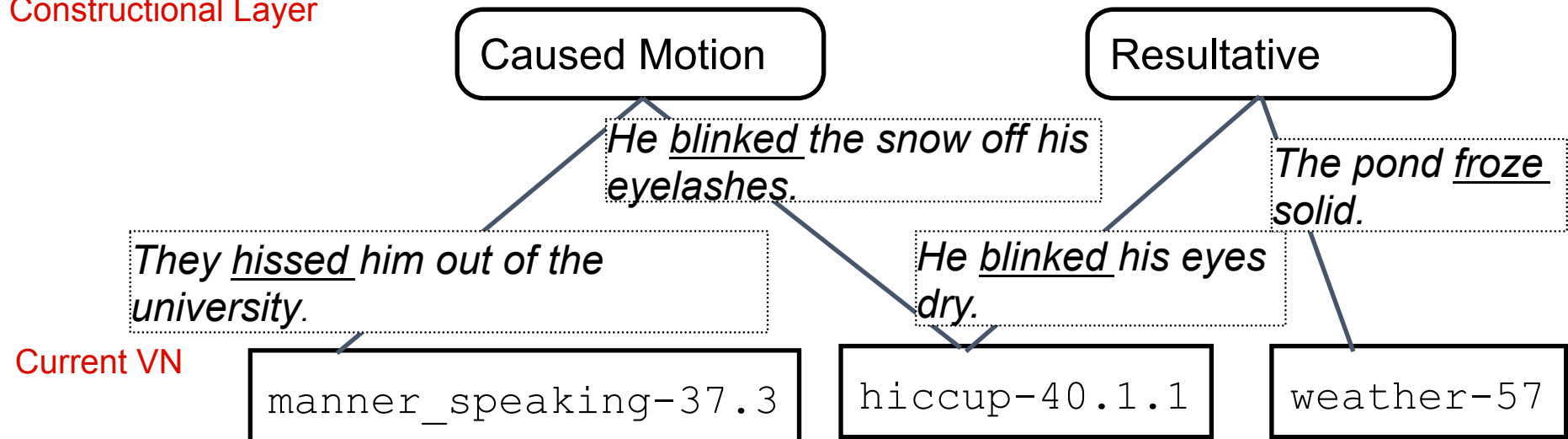
FrameNet Constructicon, Cxn Viewer

Introducing a Constructional Layer to VerbNet

Jena Hwang, LREC-2014

- Introduce a constructional “layer” to VerbNet, which attaches orthogonally to relevant VerbNet classes

Constructional Layer



Current VN

VerbNet can also provide inferences – sometimes...

- ❑ *Every path from back door to yard was **covered** by a grape-arbor, and every yard had fruit trees.*
- ❑ *Where are the grape arbors **located**?*

VerbNet – *cover*, *fill-9.8* class

- **Members:** fill, ..., cover, ..., staff,
- **Thematic Roles:** Agent
Theme
Destination
- **Syntactic Frames with Semantic Roles**
“The employees staffed the store”
“ The grape arbors covered every path”
Theme V Destination

location(E, Theme, Destination)

location(E, grape_arbor, path)

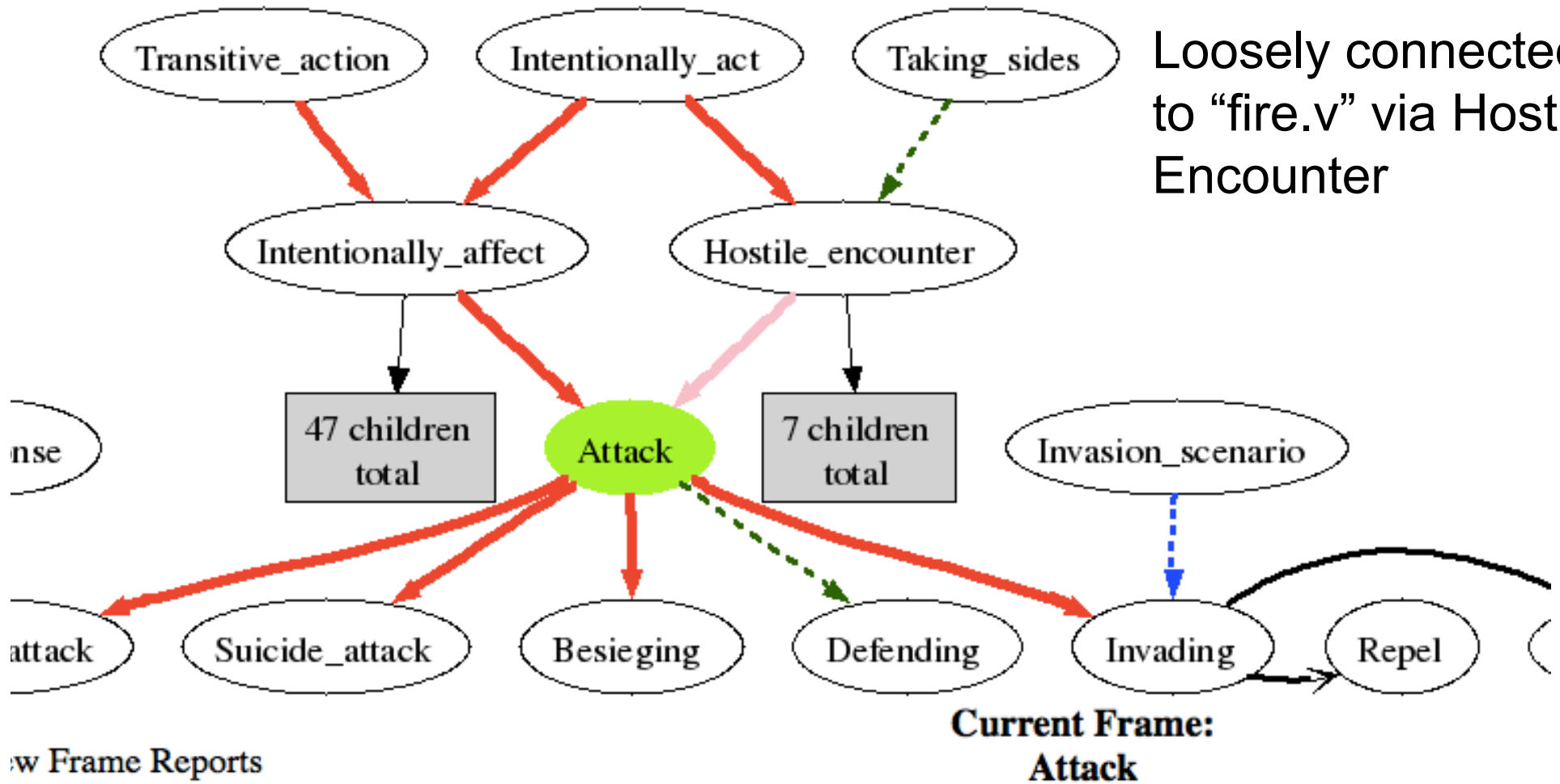
Inferences can inform Coreference?

- “Saucedo said that *guerrillas* in one car opened fire on police standing guard, while a second car carrying 88 pounds (40 kgs) of dynamite parked in front of the building, and a third car rushed the attackers away.”
- AMR
 - *guerilla* – Arg0 of fire.01
 - *attacker* – person – Arg0-of attack.01

FrameNet Attack frame

attacker.n, fire.n

Loosely connected to “fire.v” via Hostile Encounter



View Frame Reports

Needed – An Event Ontology

- That can provide appropriate levels of generalization
- DEFT - Event Ontology conference calls
 - *Martha Palmer, James Pustejovsky, Annie Zaenen, Diana McCarthy, Teruko Mitamura, German Rigau, Ann Bies, Kira Griffit, Julie Fitzgerald, Claire Bonial, Derek Palmer*
- Map ERE event types to FrameNet?
- Develop an upper level event ontology that ERE and FN can both be mapped to?

Conflict events

■ ERE

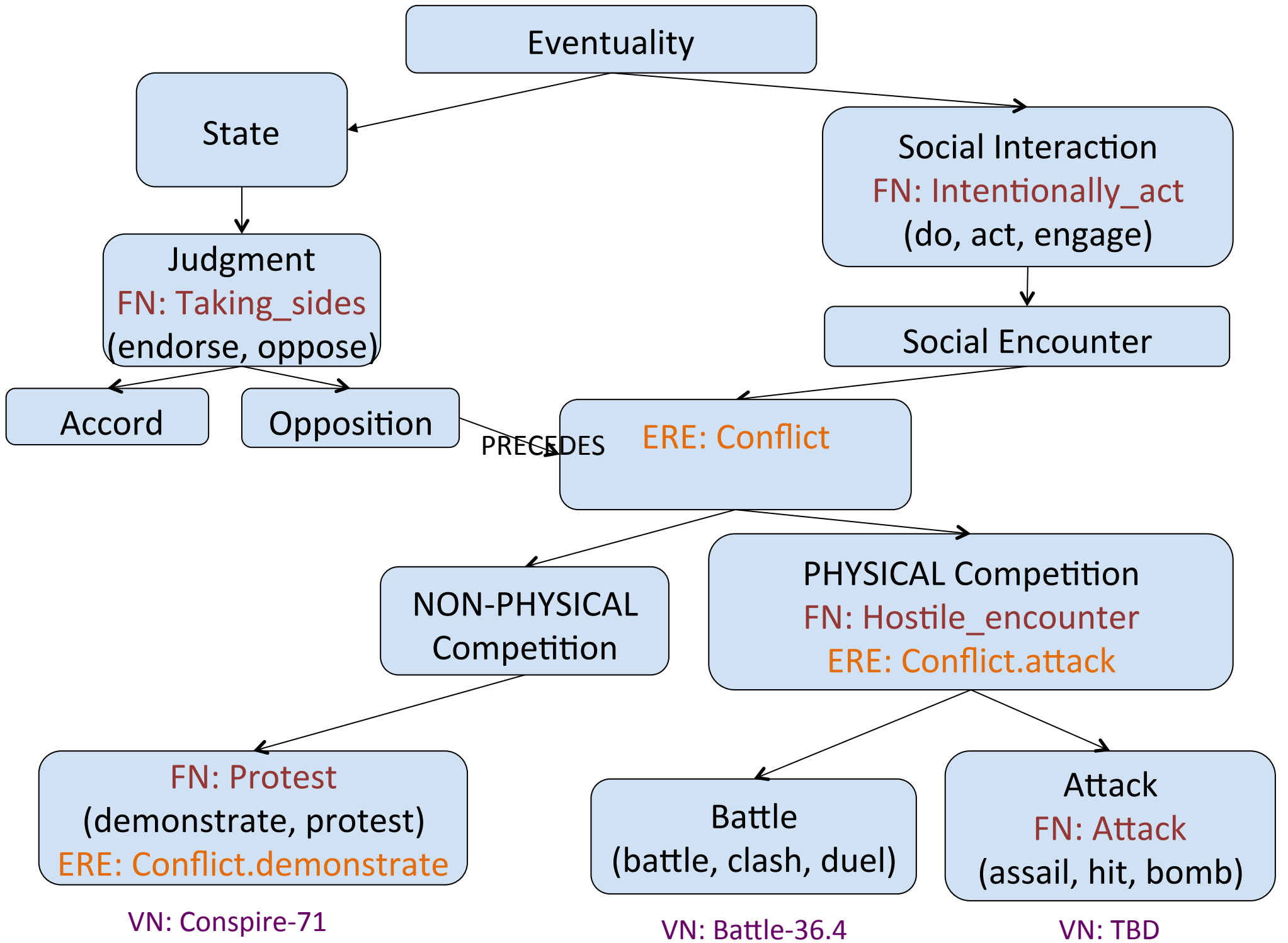
- Attack events
- Protest/Demonstration events

■ FrameNet

- Attack events - See previous slide
- Protest, not present
- Demonstration – Reasoning frame

■ VerbNet

- Attack - Judgment
- Protest - Conspire
- Demonstrate – Transfer_message





Classes



Create

Delete

Search:

owl:Thing

Entity

abstract entity

Community

Human Community

concrete entity

Biological Entity

Eventuality

Features




WebProtege


Verbnet O

Life Eventuality

Life Event ↓


...  Being Born



...  Dying

...  Getting Married


  Injure

Life sustaining activity

...  Consumption

  Social Interaction

Mental Activity

...  Making A Judgement

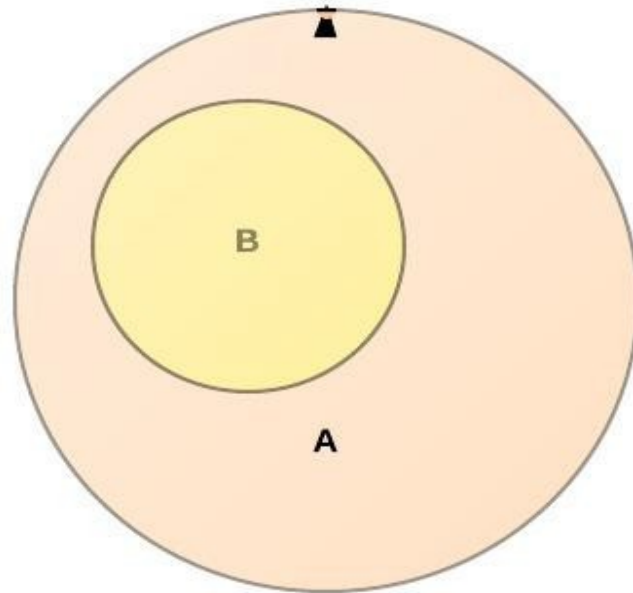
Using  protégé

for Ontologies

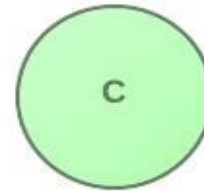
- Will coordinate with SUMO, WN also
- Any advice?
- Could really use some help from an experienced user
- Could also REALLY use input from all of these “clustering” techniques!

Predicate Matrix - Lacalle, Laparra, Rigau, LREC 2014 -

WordNet

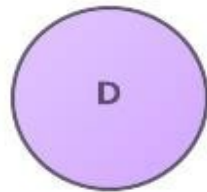


VerbNet

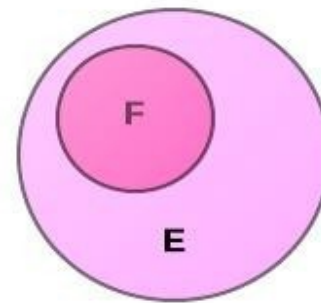


A: WN Senses (206,941)
 B: WN Verb senses (25,041)
 C: VN predicates (6,293)
 D: PB predicates (6,181)
 E: FN lexical-units (10,195)
 F: FN verb lexical-units (4,095)

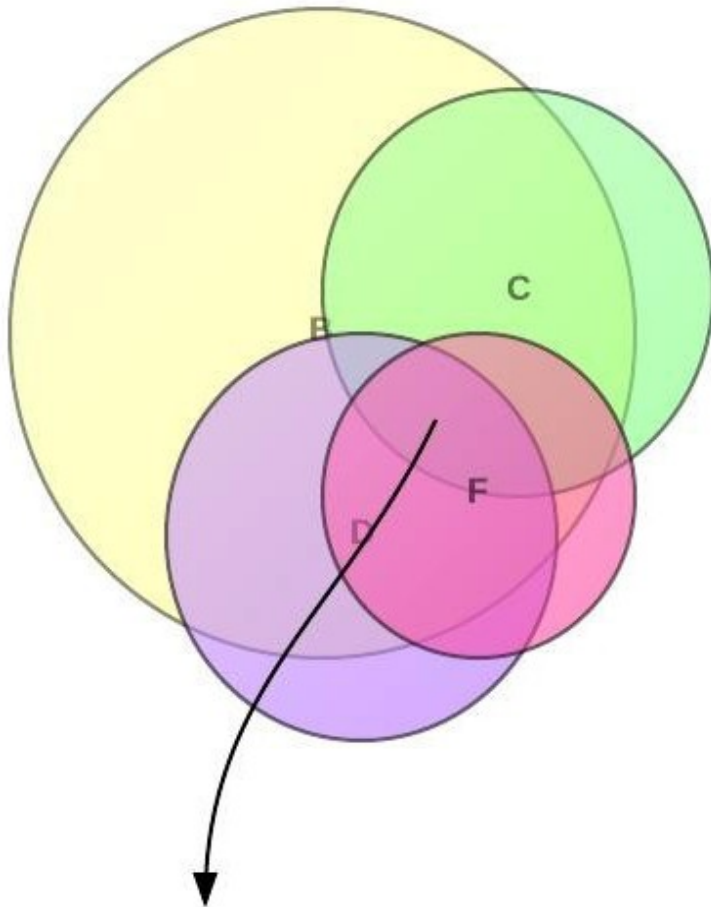
PropBank



FrameNet



Predicate Matrix



B: WN Verb senses (25,041)
C: VN predicates(6,293)
D: PB predicates (6,181)
F: FN verb lexical-units (4,095)

SemLink < UNION (B,C,D,E)

Predicate Matrix

☒ First version 1.0 (GWC 2014)

- ☒ SemLink +
- ☒ Monosemous verbs from VN +
- ☒ Synonyms from WN

☒ Second version 1.1 (LREC 2014)

- ☒ SemLink +
- ☒ Automatic mappings between predicates +
 - ☒ WN-VN and WN-FN (**new mappings!**)
- ☒ Project VN roles to FN roles (**complete gaps!**) +
- ☒ Synonyms from WN

Where we need to go

- Recovery of implicit arguments
- Recovery of implicit relations
- Better Entity coreference
- Event coreference
- Temporal and Causal ordering of events
- Generalizations over event types

Lexical resources can provide

- Generalizations about subcat frames & roles
- Backoff classes for OOV items for portability
- Semantic similarities/”types” for verbs
- Event type hierarchies for inferencing
- Need to be unified and empirically validated and extended: Semlink+
 - VN & FN need PB like coverage, and techniques for extension and automatic domain adaptation
- ***Hybrid lexicons – symbolic and statistical lexical entries?***

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