

Universal Dependencies

UDPipe

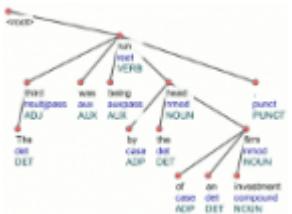
Udapi



Martin Popel, Charles University, ÚFAL

TextLink training school, Prague, February 9, 2017





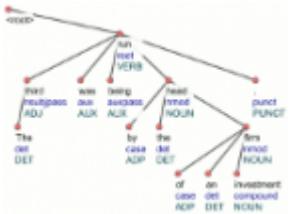
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UDPipe

Udapi



None of these three support discourse!



Universal Dependencies

UDPipe

Udapi



None of these three support discourse!

But

- Syntax and morphology are helpful when analyzing discourse.
- Universal Dependencies (UD) is a great multi-lingual resource
- and a source of inspiration wrt annotation guidelines, success.
- Udapi plans to support discourse, coreference, alignment,...

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Joakim Nivre, **Dan Zeman**, Filip Ginter, Sampo Pyysalo,
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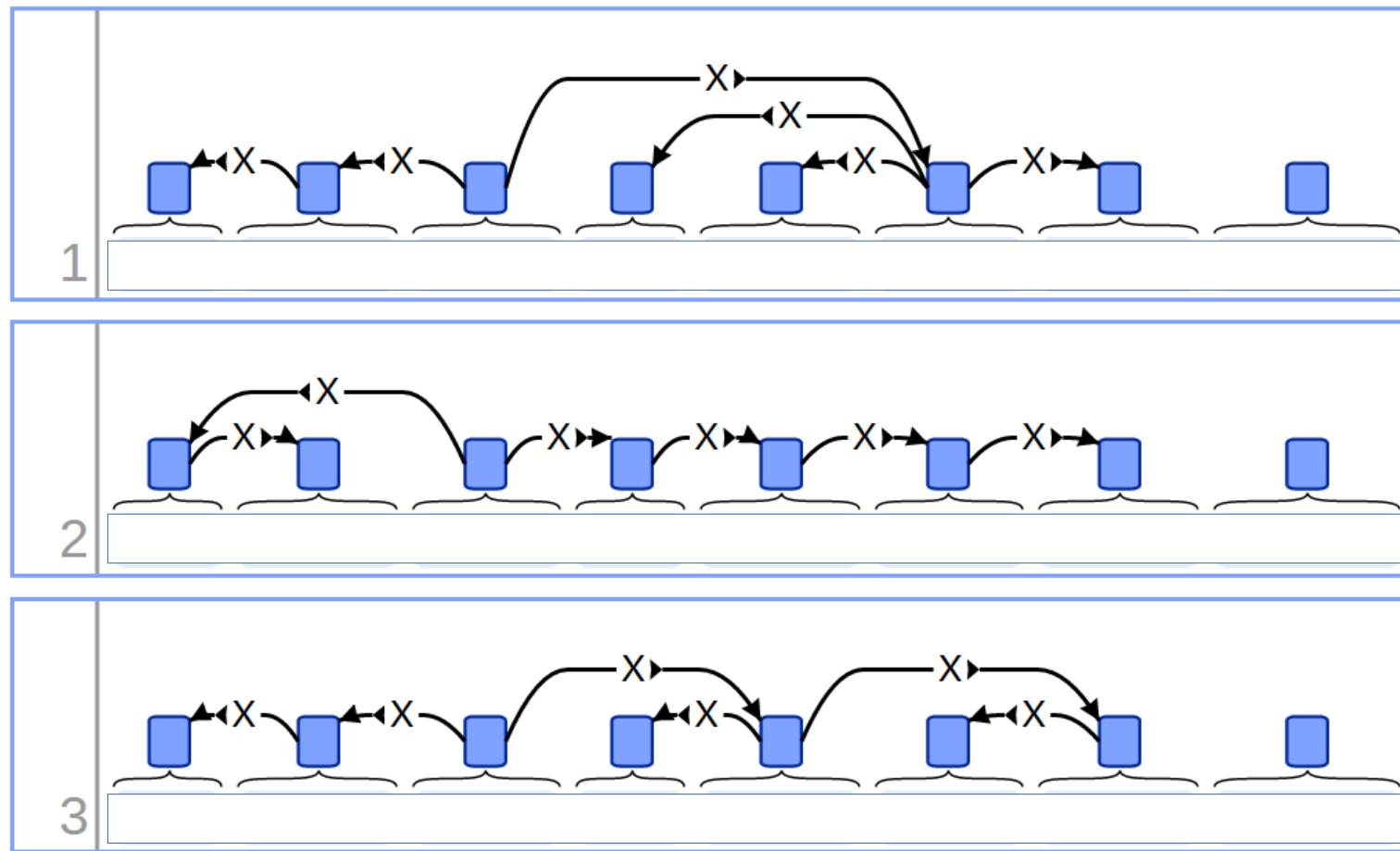
Introduction slides stolen from Joakim Nivre

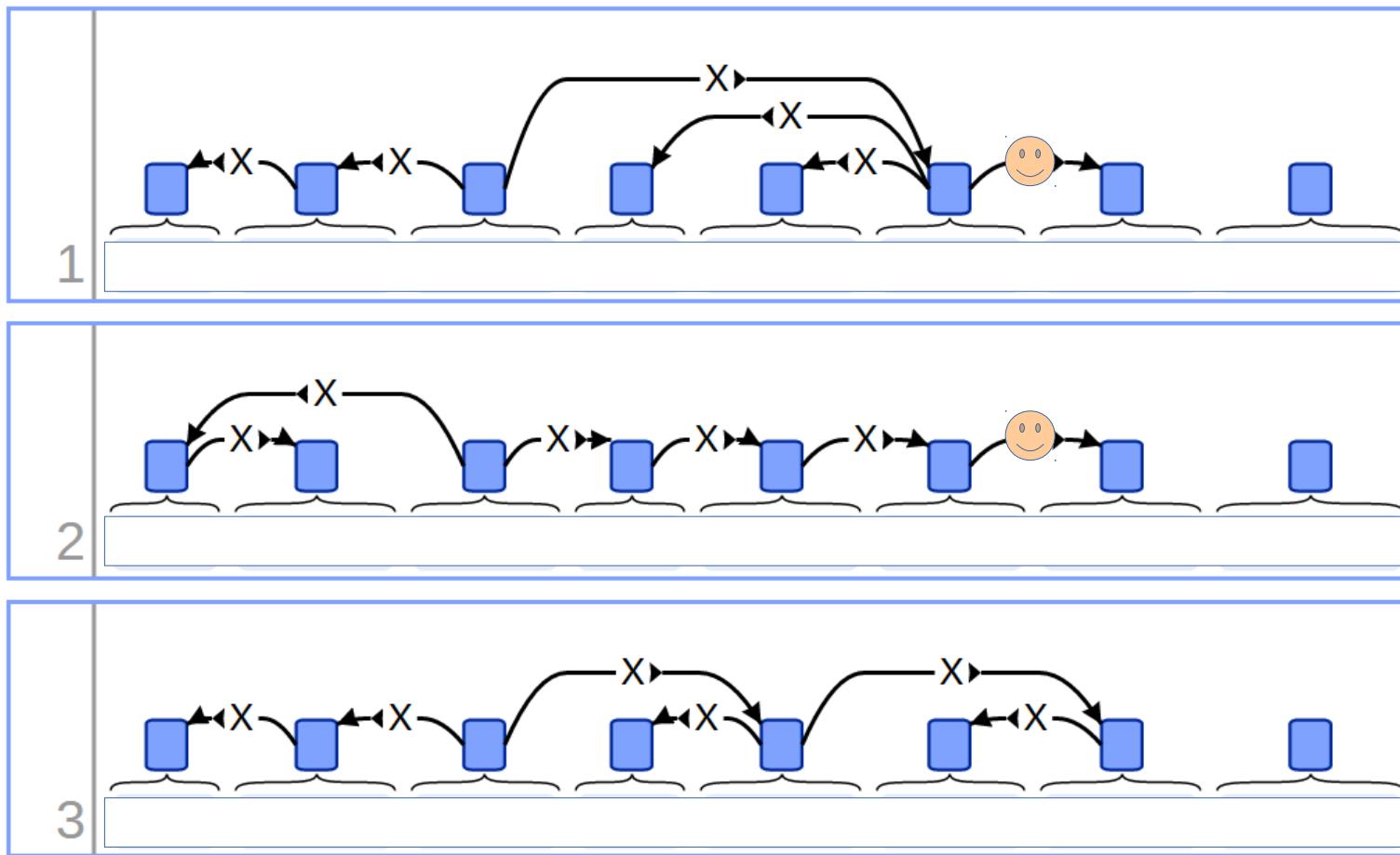
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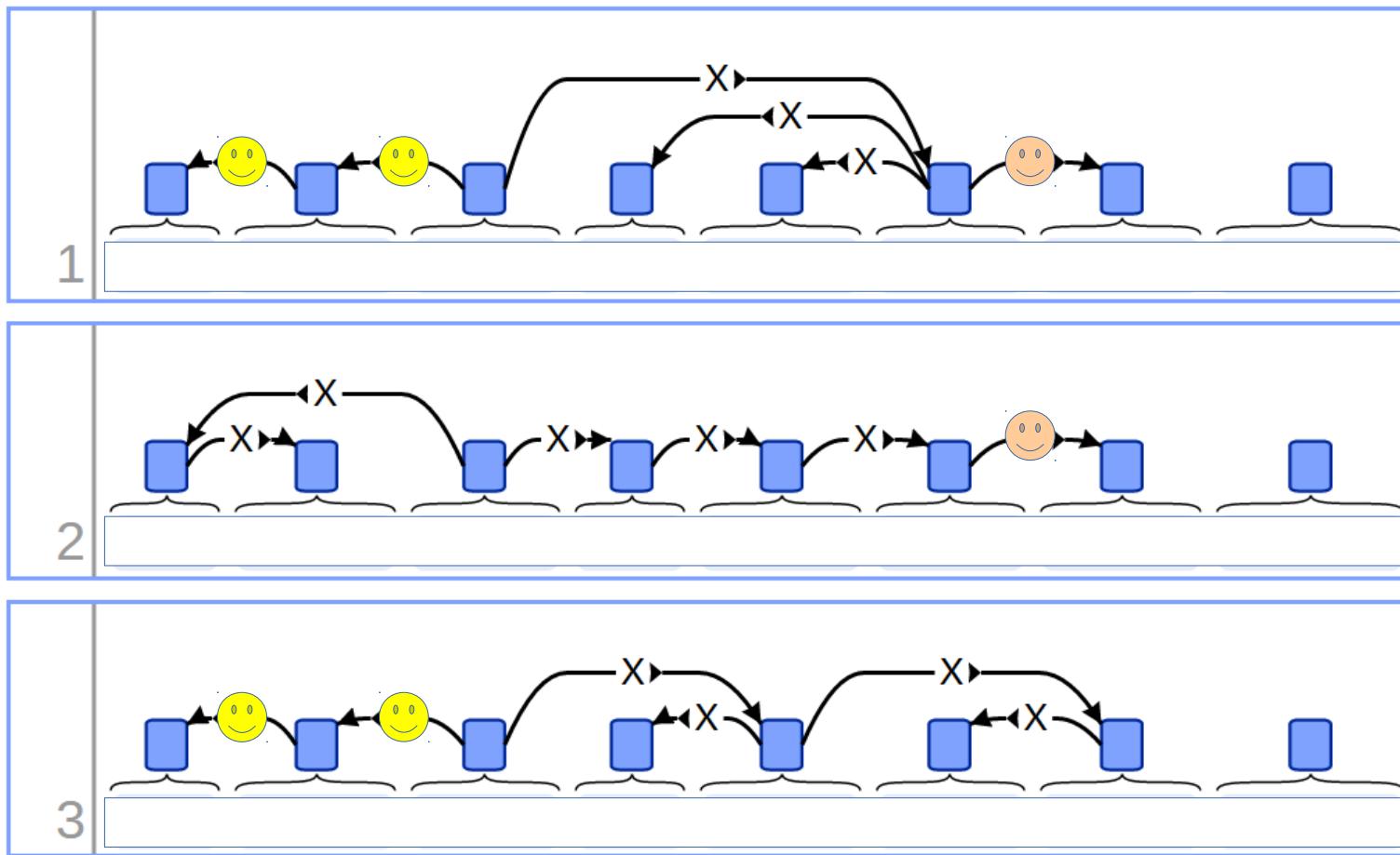
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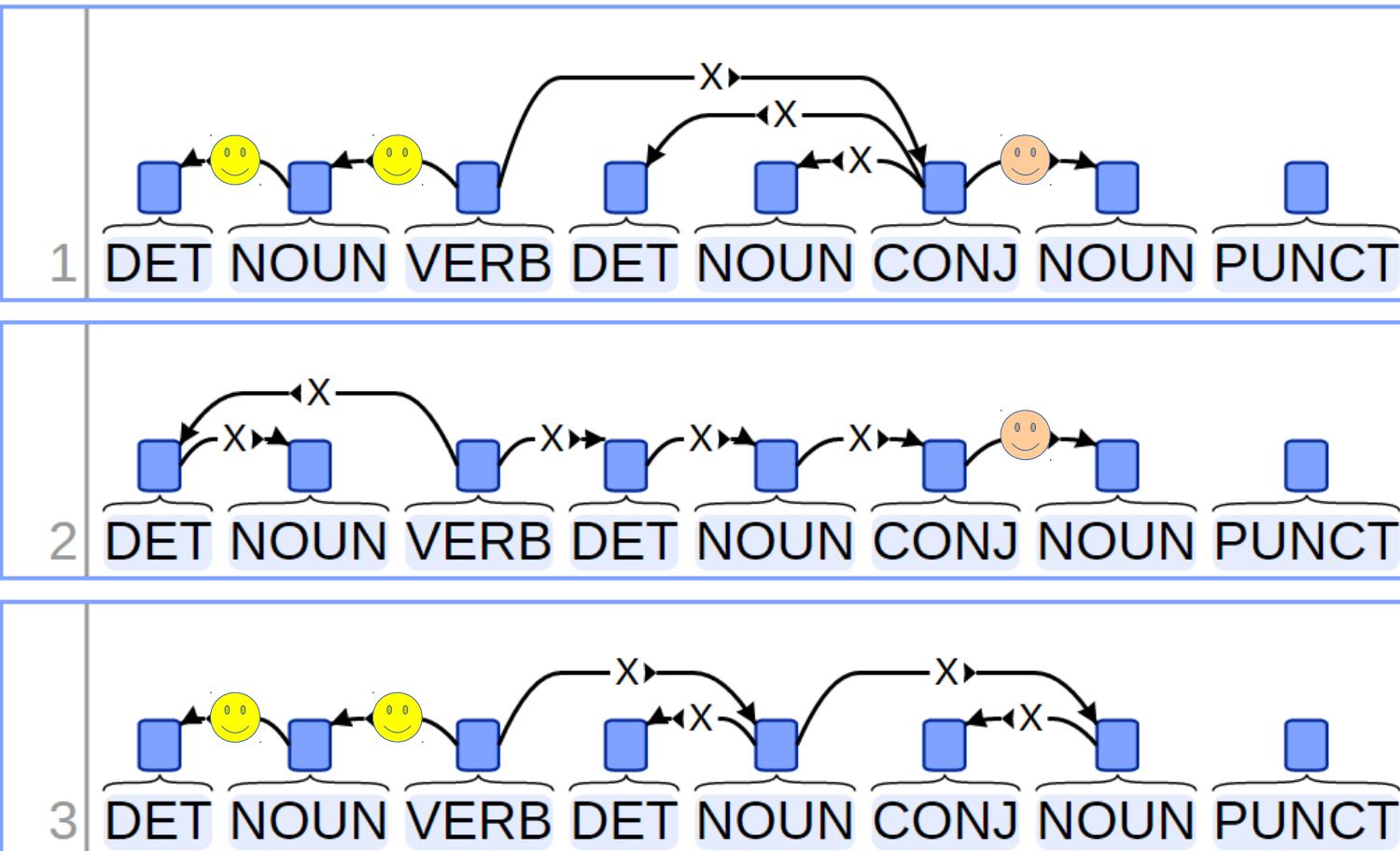
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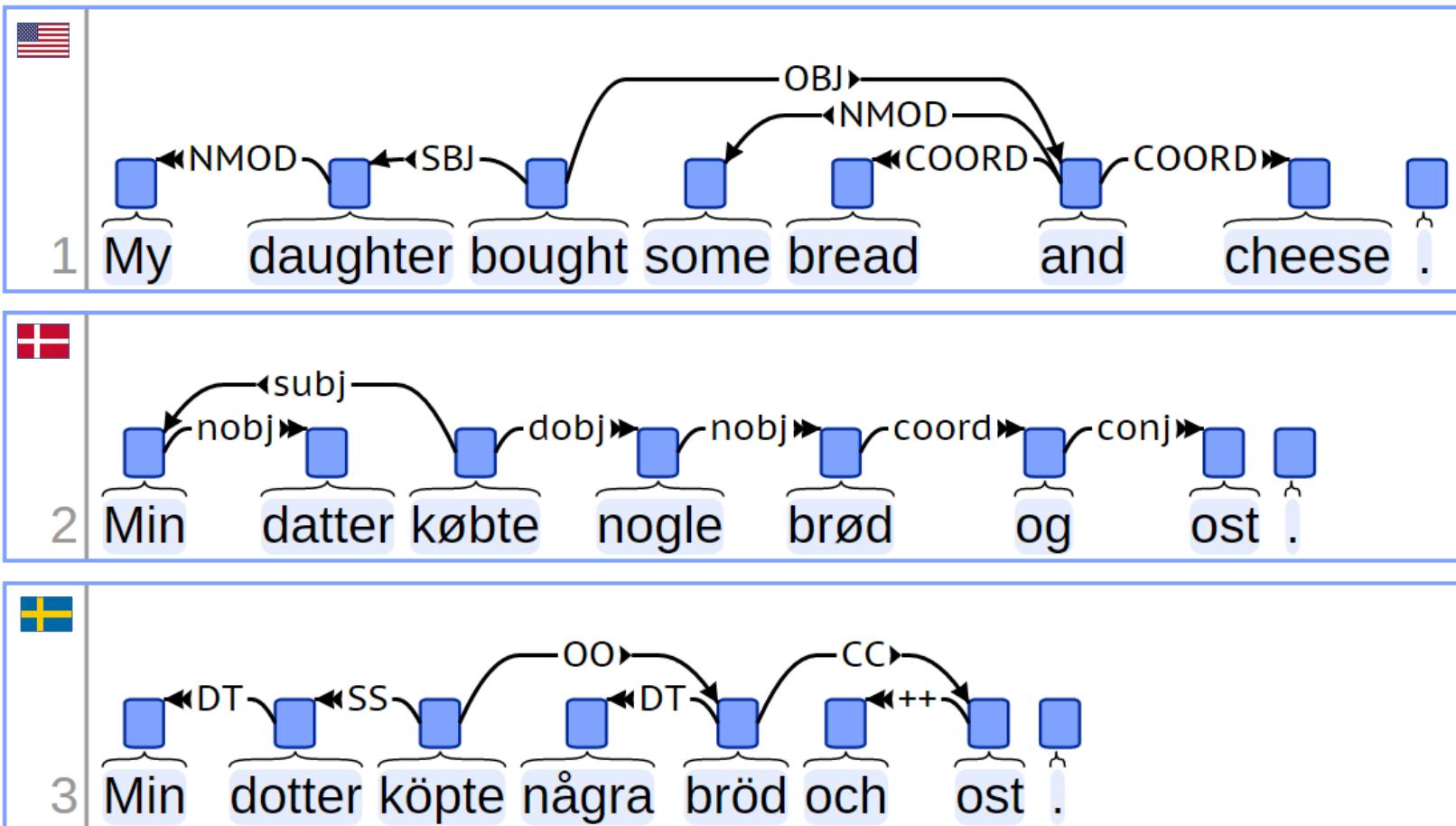
from Dan Zeman











Universal Dependencies

<http://universaldependencies.org>

<https://github.com/UniversalDependencies/>

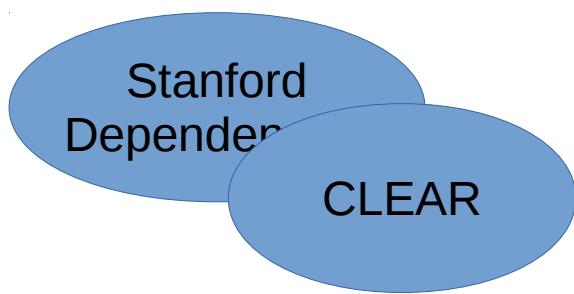
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Stanford
Dependencies

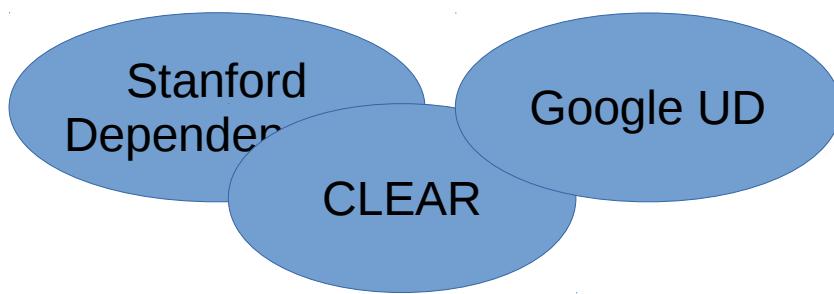
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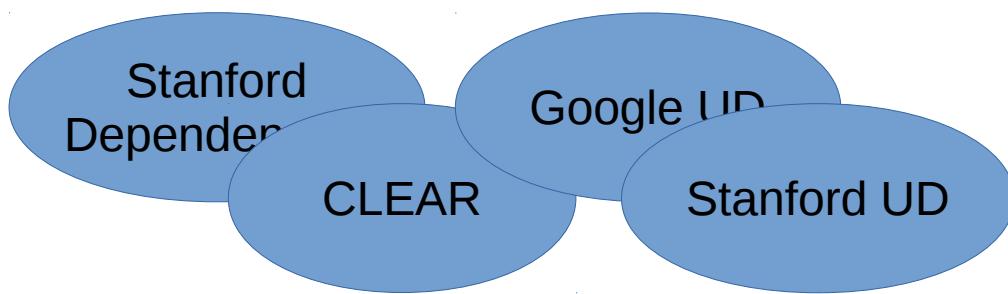
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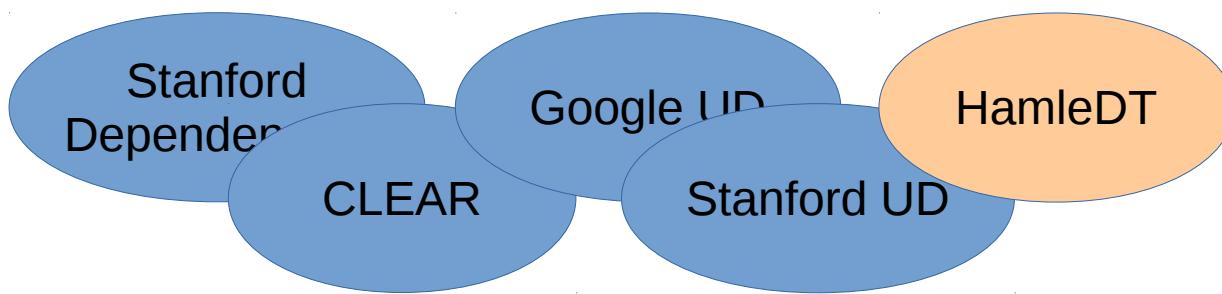
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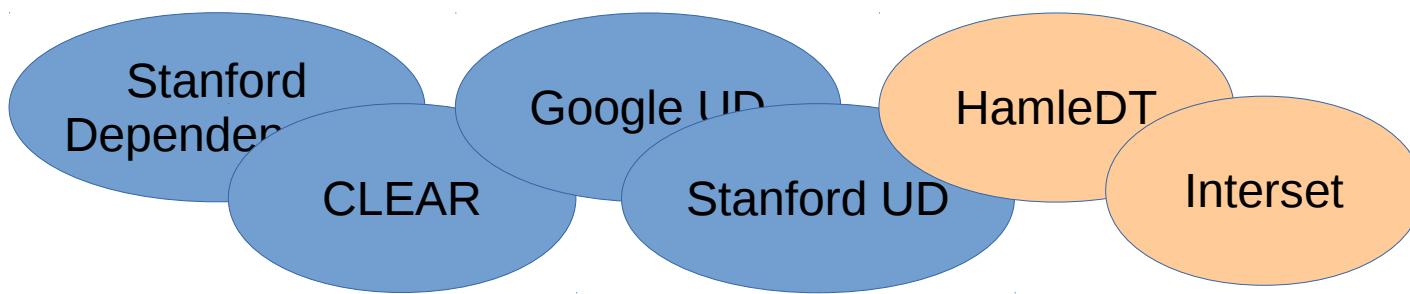
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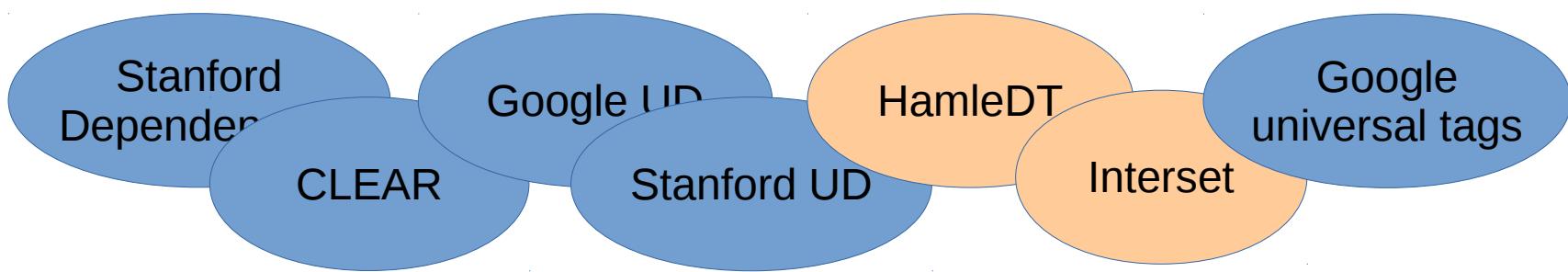
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Universal Dependencies



- Milestones:

- 2014-04: EACL Göteborg, kick-off meeting
- 2014-10: UD guidelines version 1
- 2015-01: released 10 treebanks of 10 languages (UD 1.0)
- 2015-05: released 18 treebanks of 18 languages (UD 1.1)
- 2015-11: released 37 treebanks of 33 languages (UD 1.2)
- 2016-05: released 54 treebanks of 40 languages (UD 1.3)
- 2016-11: released 64 treebanks of 47 languages (UD 1.4), total 12M tokens
- 2017-03: UD 2.0 planned (goal: 80 treebanks of 56 languages)

<http://universaldependencies.org>

9 treebanks with spoken
9 with social/blog/reviews

Goals and Requirements

- Cross-linguistically consistent grammatical annotation

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- Cross-linguistically consistent grammatical annotation
- Support multilingual research and development in NLP
- Based on common usage and existing de facto standards
- Caveats:
 - Not a new linguistic theory –
but linguistically informed and relevant
 - Not an ideal parsing representation –
but useful for comparative evaluation
 - Not the ultimate annotation scheme –
but a lightweight lingua franca

Design Principles

- Dependency
 - Widely used in practical NLP systems
 - Available in treebanks for many languages

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- Lexicalism
 - Basic annotation units are words – syntactic words
 - Words have morphological properties
 - Words enter into syntactic relations

Design Principles

- Dependency
 - Widely used in practical NLP systems
 - Available in treebanks for many languages
- Lexicalism
 - Basic annotation units are words – syntactic words
 - Words have morphological properties
 - Words enter into syntactic relations
- Recoverability
 - Transparent mapping from input text to word segmentation

Golden Rules

- Maximize parallelism
 - Don't annotate the same thing in different ways
 - Don't make different things look the same

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- Maximize parallelism
 - Don't annotate the same thing in different ways
 - Don't make different things look the same
- But don't overdo it
 - Don't annotate things that are not there
 - Languages select from a universal pool of categories
 - Allow language-specific extensions

Morphology

Některé dívky si nicméně pochvalovaly zmrzlinu .

Morphology

Některé dívky si nicméně pochvalovaly zmrzlinu .
některý dívka se nicméně pochvalovat zmrzlina .

- Lemma representing the semantic content of the word

Morphology

Některé	dívky	si	nicméně	pochvalovaly	zmrzlinu	.
některý	dívka	se	nicméně	pochvalovat	zmrzlina	.
DET	NOUN	PRON	CCONJ	VERB	NOUN	PUNCT

- Lemma representing the semantic content of the word
- Part-of-speech tag representing the abstract lexical category associated with the word

Morphology

Některé	dívky	si	nicméně	pochvalovaly	zmrzlinu	.
některý	dívka	se	nicméně	pochvalovat	zmrzlina	.
DET	NOUN	PRON	CCONJ	VERB	NOUN	PUNCT
PronType=Ind Gender=Fem Number=Plur Case=Nom	Gender=Fem Number=Plur Case=Nom	PronType=Prs Reflex=Yes Case=Dat		VerbForm=Part Tense=Past Voice=Act Aspect=Imp Gender=Fem Number=Plur	Gender=Fem Number=Sing Case=Acc	

- Lemma representing the semantic content of the word
- Part-of-speech tag representing the abstract lexical category associated with the word
- Features representing lexical and grammatical properties associated with the lemma or the particular word form

Part-of-Speech Tags

Open	Closed	Other
ADJ	ADP	PUNCT
ADV	AUX	SYM
INTJ	CCONJ	X
NOUN	DET	
PROPN	NUM	
VERB	PART	
	PRON	
	SCONJ	

- Taxonomy of 17 universal part-of-speech tags, based on the Google Universal Tagset (Petrov et al., 2012)
- All languages use the same inventory, but not all tags have to be used by all languages

Features

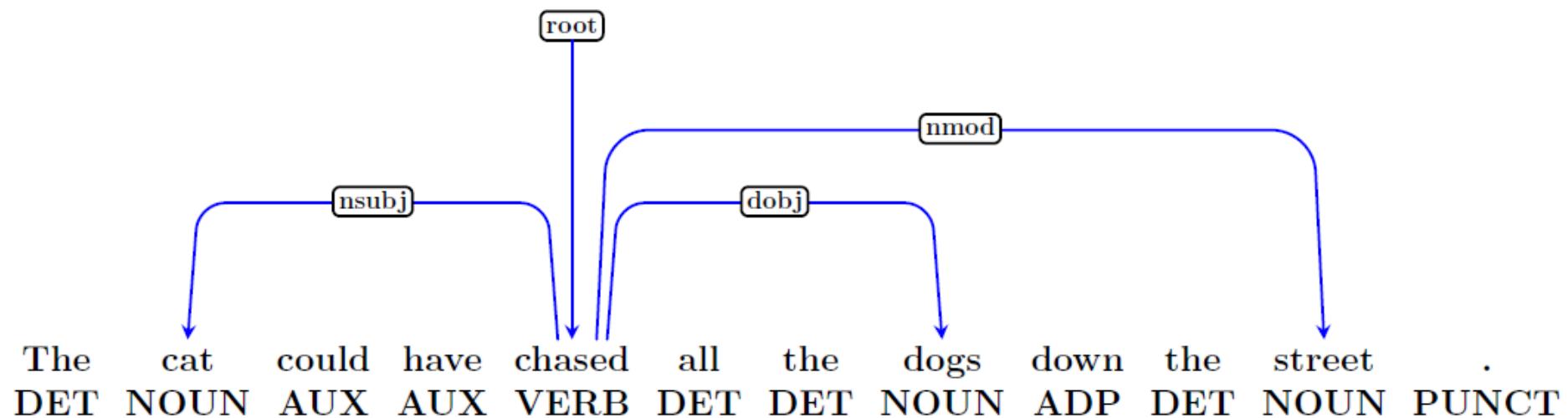
Lexical	Inflectional / Nominal	Inflectional / Verbal
PronType	Gender	VerbForm
NumType	Animacy	Mood
Poss	Number	Tense
Reflex	Case	Aspect
Foreign	Definite	Voice
Abbr	Degree	Person
		Polarity
		Polite, Evident

- Standardized inventory of 21 morphological features, based on Interset (Zeman, 2008)
- Languages select relevant features and can add language-specific features or values with documentation

Syntax

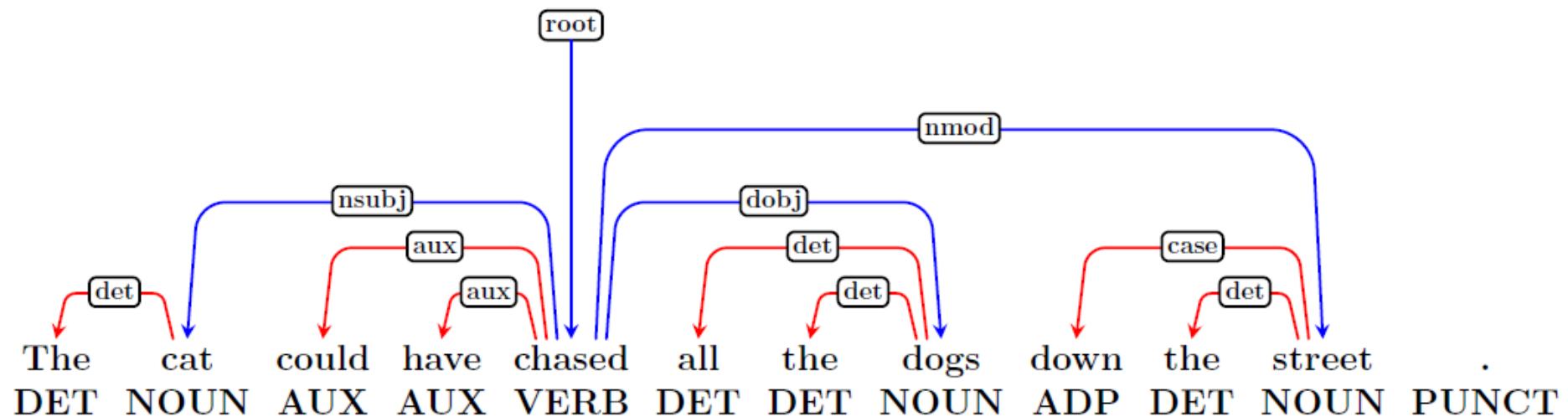
The cat could have chased all the dogs down the street .
DET NOUN AUX AUX VERB DET DET NOUN ADP DET NOUN PUNCT

Syntax



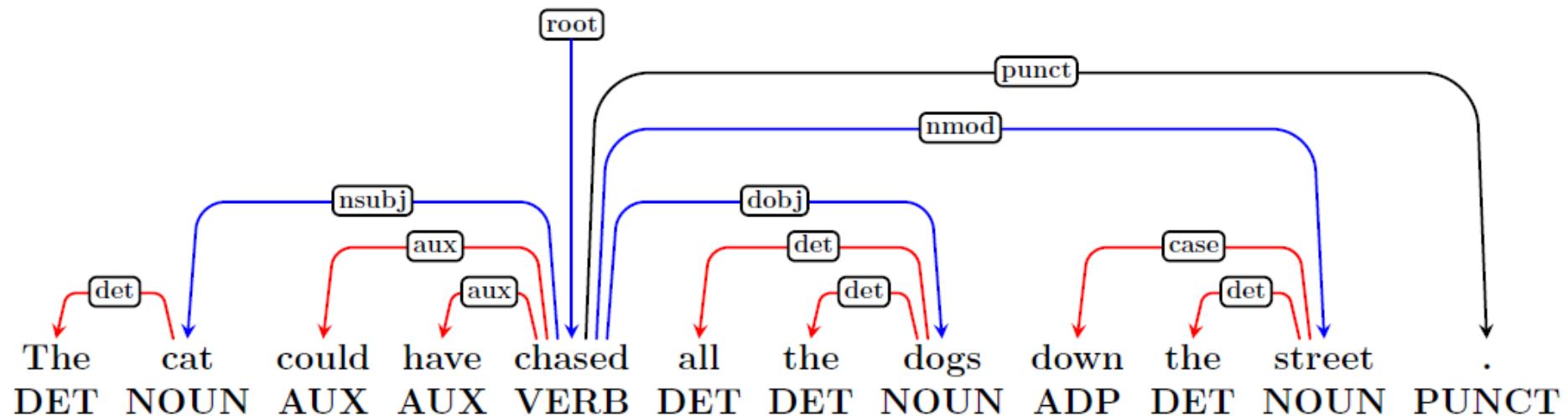
- Content words are related by dependency relations

Syntax

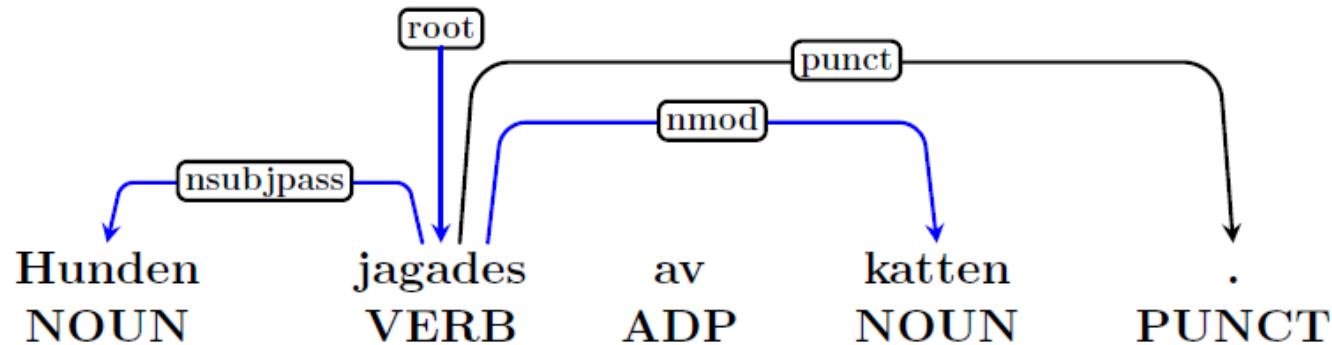
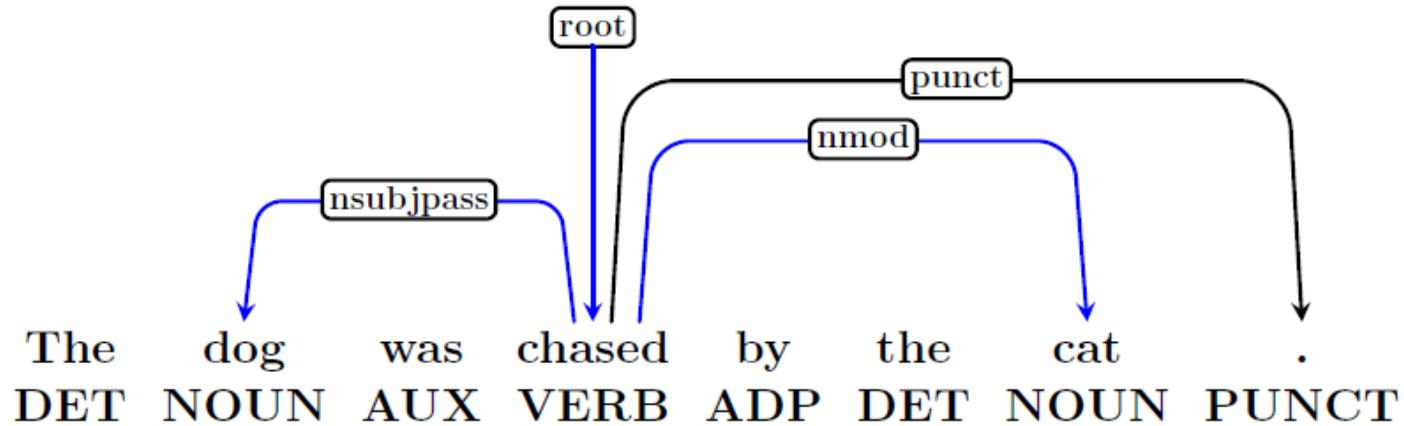


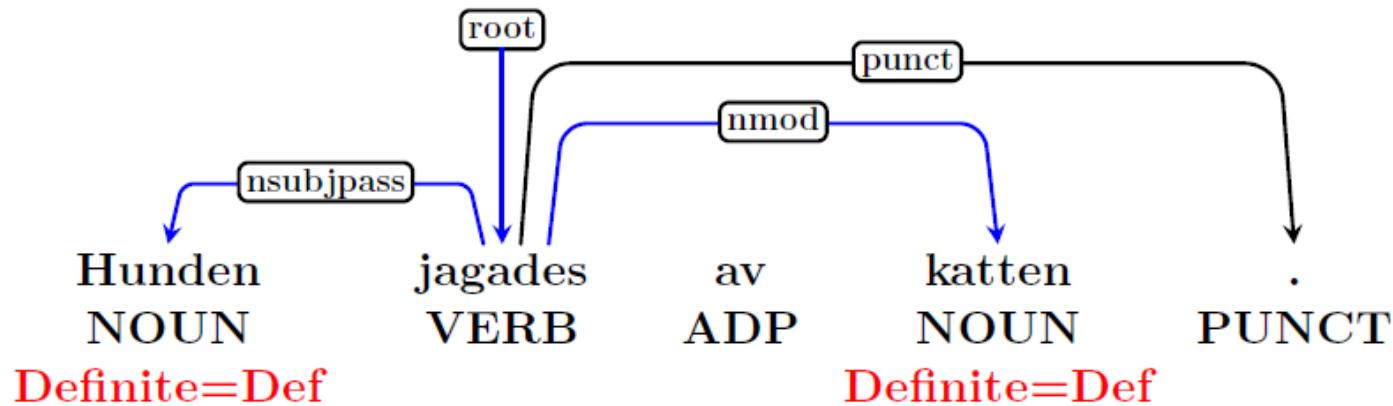
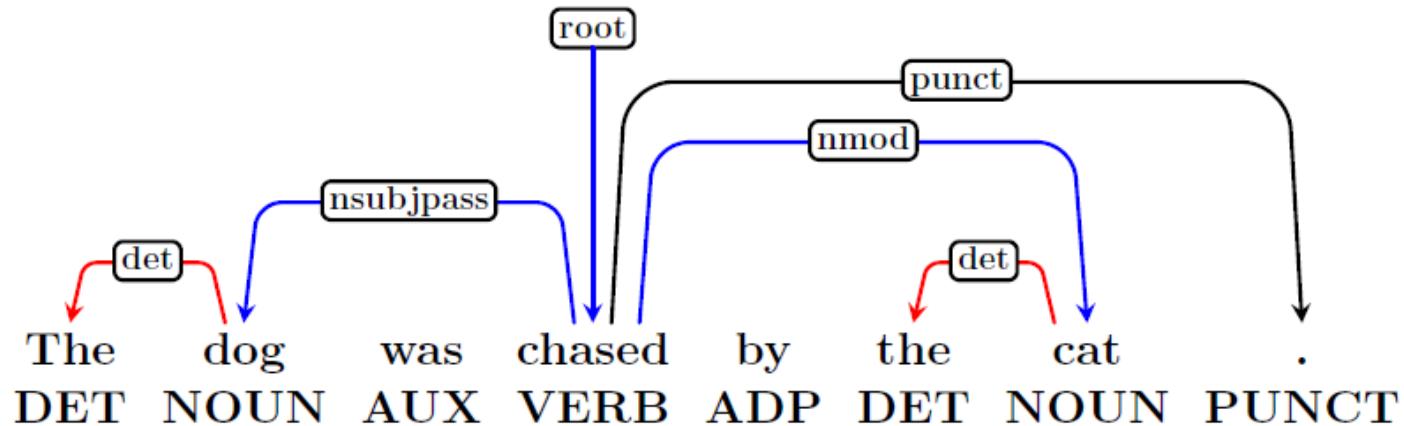
- Content words are related by dependency relations
- Function words attach to closest content word

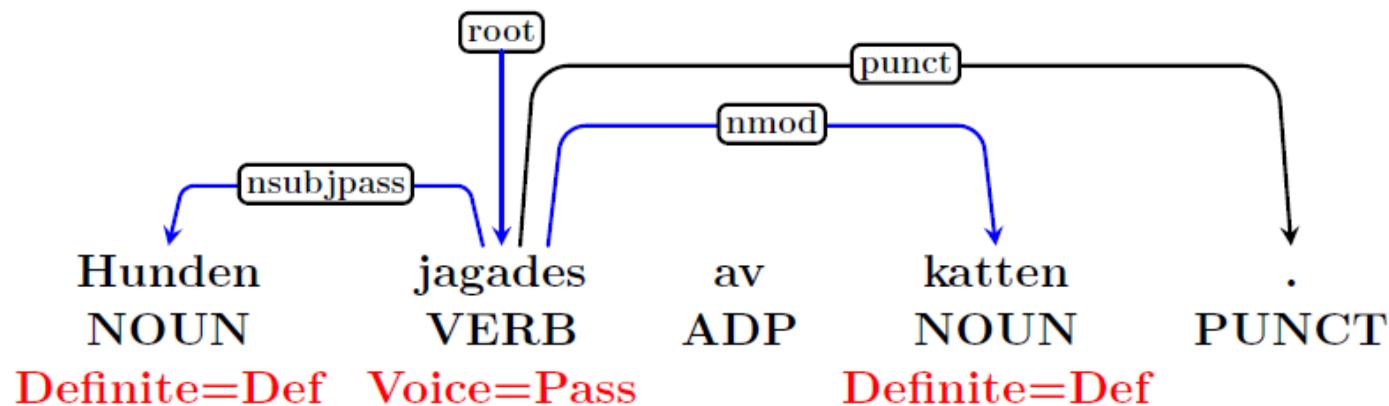
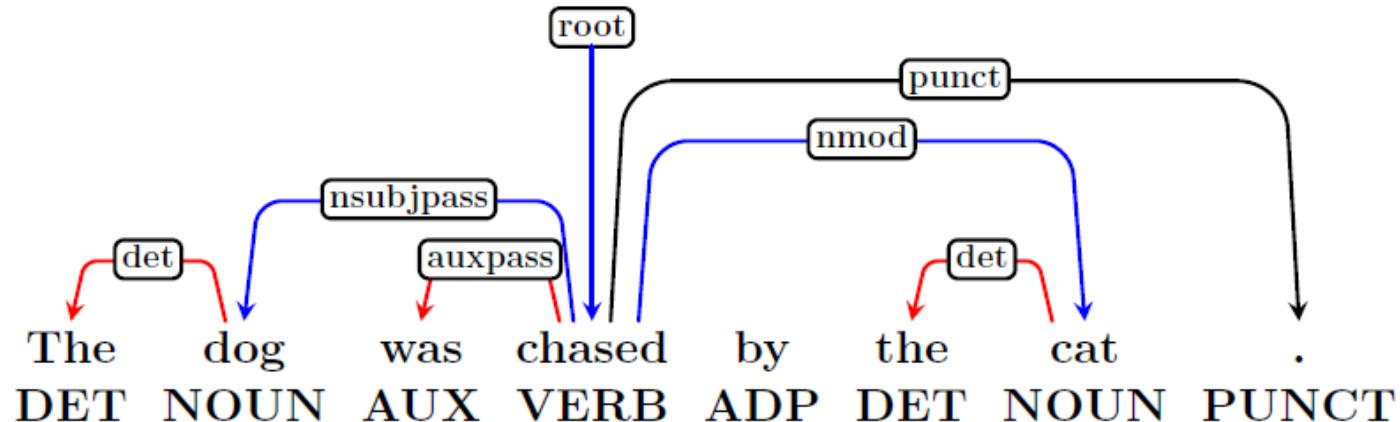
Syntax

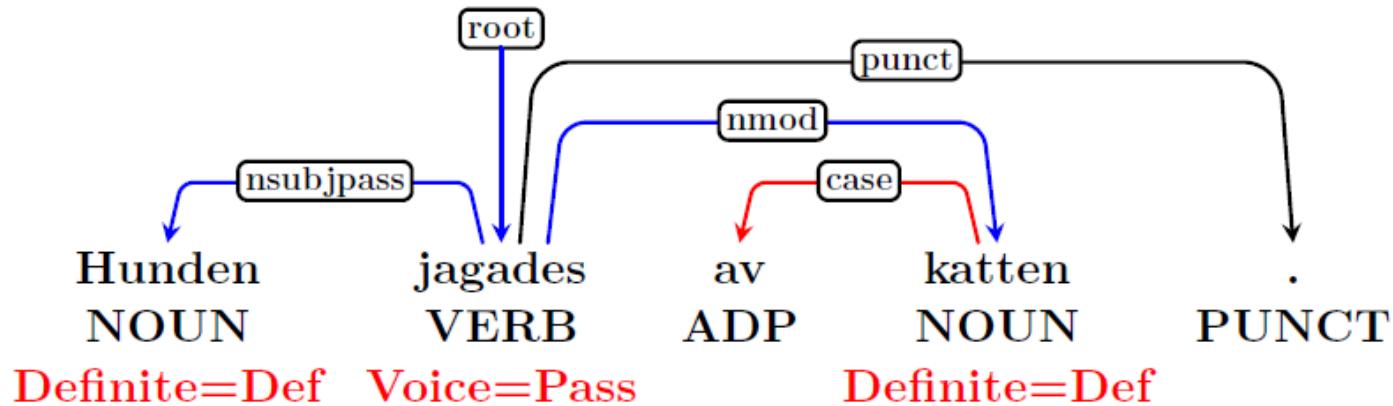
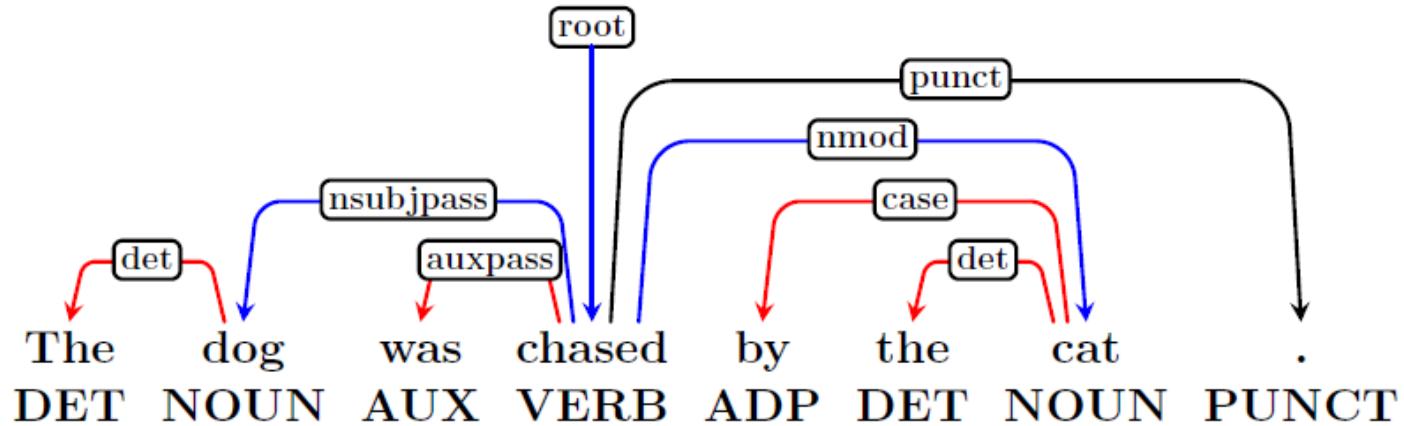


- Content words are related by dependency relations
- Function words attach to closest content word
- Punctuation attach to head of phrase or clause







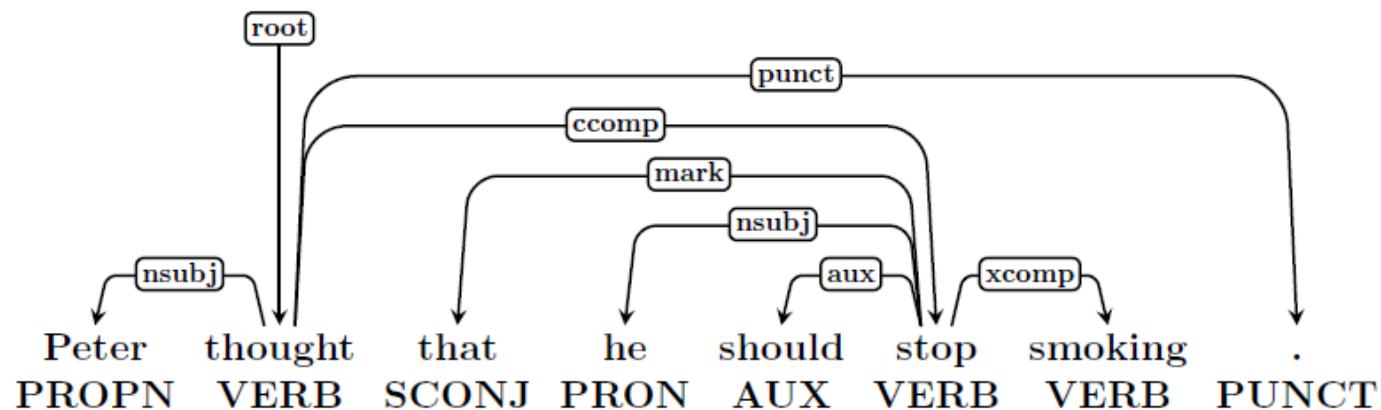
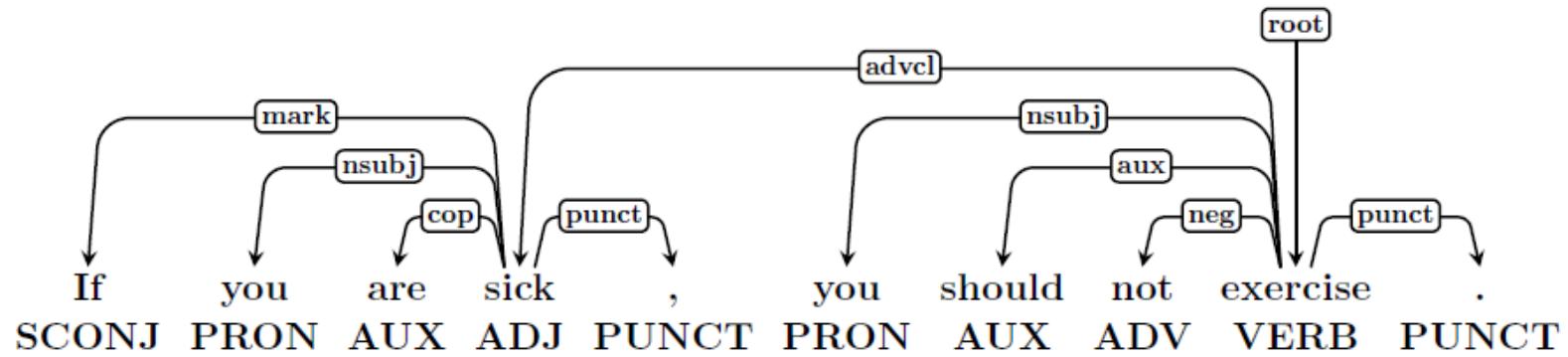
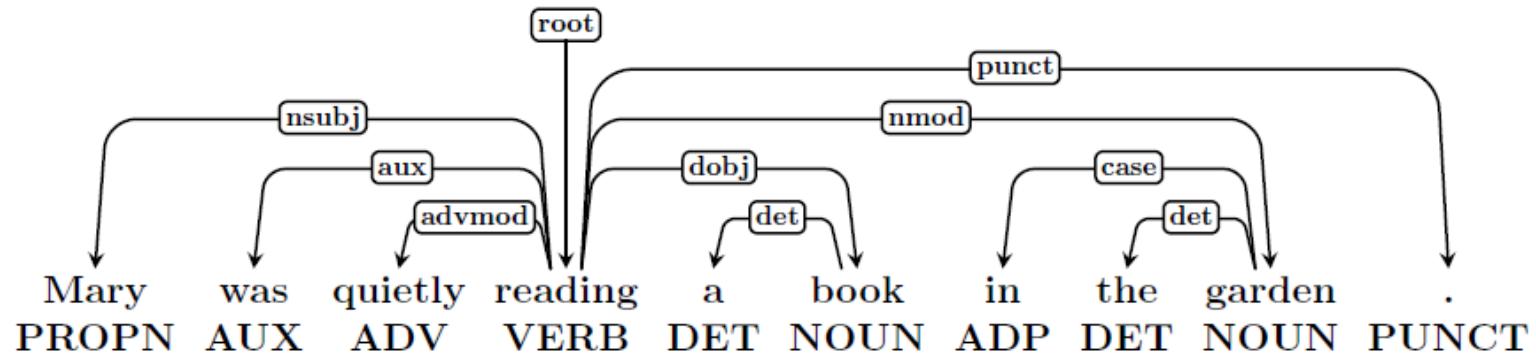


Dependency Relations

- Taxonomy of 37 universal grammatical relations, broadly attested in language typology (de Marneffe et al., 2014)
 - Language-specific **subtypes** may be added
- Organizing principles
 - Three types of structures: nominals, clauses, modifiers
 - **Core** arguments vs. other dependents (**not** arguments vs. adjuncts)

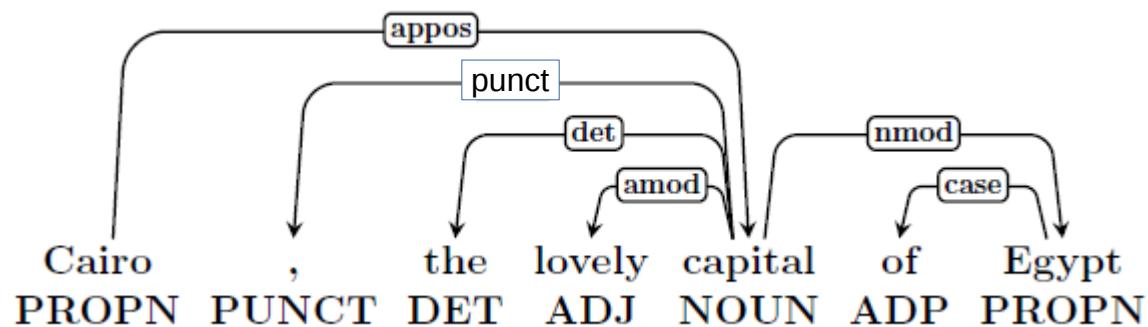
Dependents of Clausal Predicates

	Nominal	Clausal	Other
Core	nsubj nsubjpass dobj iobj	csubj csubjpass ccomp xcomp	
Non-Core	nmod vocative discourse expl	advcl	advmod neg aux auxpass cop mark punct



Dependents of Nominals

Nominal	Clausal	Other
nmod appos nummod	acl	amod det neg case

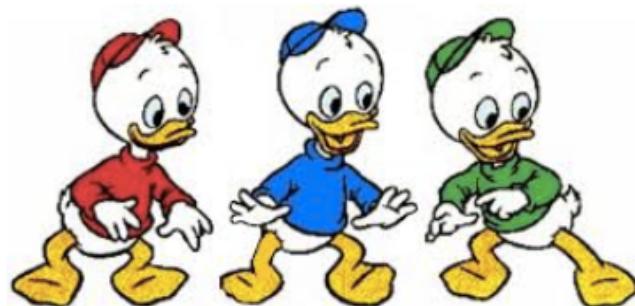


Coordination

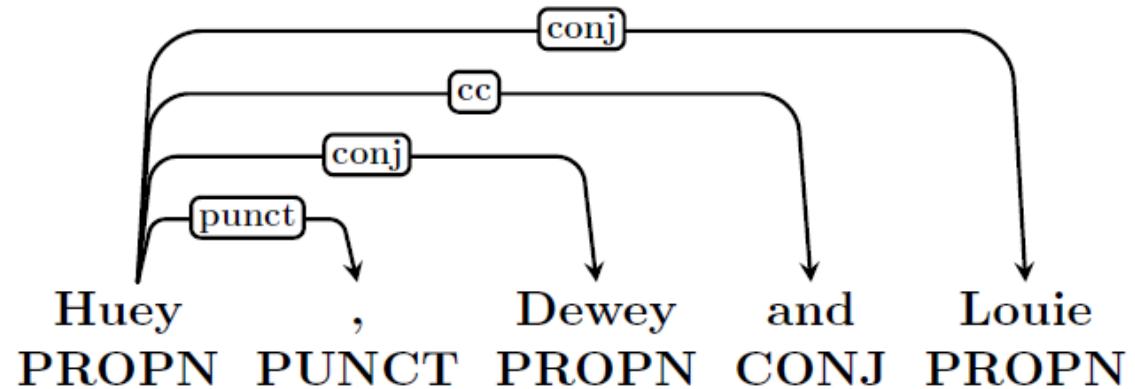
conj

cc

(punct)



Coordination



- Coordinate structures are headed by the first conjunct
 - Subsequent conjuncts depend on it via the **conj** relation
 - Conjunctions depend on it via the **cc** relation
 - Punctuation marks depend on it via the **punct** relation

Multiword Expressions

Relation	Examples
mwe	<i>in spite of, as well as, ad hoc</i>
name	<i>Roger Bacon, New York</i>
compound	<i>phone book, four thousand, dress up</i>
goeswith	<i>notwith standing, with out</i>

- UD annotation does not permit “words with spaces”
 - Multiword expressions are analyzed using special relations
 - The **mwe**, **name** and **goeswith** relations are always head-initial
 - The **compound** relation reflects the internal structure

Other Relations

Relation	Explanation
parataxis	Loosely linked clauses of same rank
list	Lists without syntactic structure
orphan	Orphans in ellipsis linked to promoted head
reparandum	Disfluency linked to (speech) repair
foreign	Elements within opaque stretches of code switching
dep	Unspecified dependency
root	Syntactically independent element of clause/phrase

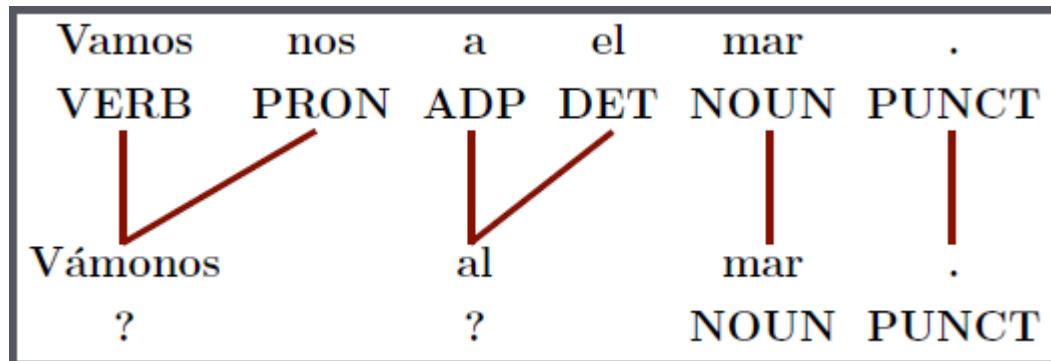
Language-Specific Relations

- Language-specific relations are **subtypes** of universal relations added to capture important phenomena
- Subtyping permits us to “back off” to universal relations

Relation	Explanation
acl:relcl	Relative clause
compound:prt	Verb particle (<i>dress up</i>)
nmod:poss	Genitive nominal (<i>Mary 's book</i>)
nmod:agent	Agent in passive (<i>saved by the bell</i>)
cc:preconj	Preconjunction (<i>both ... and</i>)
det:predet	Predeterminer (<i>all those ...</i>)

Word Segmentation

- How do we segment sentences into words?
 - Depends on language and writing system, often non-trivial
 - Segmentation must be reproducible on new data
- Two options provided:
 - Only include words in treebank, but document segmentation
 - Include mapping from low-level tokenization to words in treebank



CoNLL-U Format

ID

1-2

1

2

3-4

3

4

5

6

- Revised version of the CoNLL-X format
- Two-level segmentation and secondary dependencies

CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM
1-2	Vámonos
1	Vamos
2	nos
3-4	al
3	a
4	el
5	mar
6	.

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA
1-2	Vámonos	_
1	Vamos	ir
2	nos	nosotros
3-4	al	_
3	a	a
4	el	el
5	mar	mar
6	.	.

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG
1-2	Vámonos	_	_
1	Vamos	ir	VERB
2	nos	nosotros	PRON
3-4	al	_	_
3	a	a	ADP
4	el	el	DET
5	mar	mar	NOUN
6	.	.	.

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ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—
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3-4	al	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—
4	el	el	DET	—
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—
6	.	.	.	—

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG	FEATS
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—	—
1	Vamos	ir	VERB	—	Mood=Imp Number=Plur Person=1
2	nos	nosotros	PRON	—	PronType=Per Number=Plur Person=1
3-4	al	—	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—	—
4	el	el	DET	—	Definite=Def Number=Sing Gender=Masc
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—	Number=Sing Gender=Masc
6	.	.	.	—	—

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG	FEATS	HEAD
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—	—	—
1	Vamos	ir	VERB	—	Mood=Imp Number=Plur Person=1	0
2	nos	nosotros	PRON	—	PronType=Per Number=Plur Person=1	1
3-4	al	—	—	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—	—	5
4	el	el	DET	—	Definite=Def Number=Sing Gender=Masc	5
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—	Number=Sing Gender=Masc	1
6	.	.	.	—	—	1

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG	FEATS	HEAD	DEPREL
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Vamos	ir	VERB	—	Mood=Imp Number=Plur Person=1	0	root
2	nos	nosotros	PRON	—	PronType=Per Number=Plur Person=1	1	expl
3-4	al	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—	—	5	case
4	el	el	DET	—	Definite=Def Number=Sing Gender=Masc	5	det
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—	Number=Sing Gender=Masc	1	nmod
6	.	.	.	—	—	1	punct

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ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG	FEATS	HEAD	DEPREL	DEPS
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Vamos	ir	VERB	—	Mood=Imp Number=Plur Person=1	0	root	—
2	nos	nosotros	PRON	—	PronType=Per Number=Plur Person=1	1	expl	—
3-4	al	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—	—	5	case	—
4	el	el	DET	—	Definite=Def Number=Sing Gender=Masc	5	det	—
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—	Number=Sing Gender=Masc	1	nmod	—
6	.	.	.	—	—	1	punct	—

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CoNLL-U Format

ID	FORM	LEMMA	CPOSTAG	POSTAG	FEATS	HEAD	DEPREL	DEPS	MISC
1-2	Vámonos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Vamos	ir	VERB	—	Mood=Imp Number=Plur Person=1	0	root	—	—
2	nos	nosotros	PRON	—	PronType=Per Number=Plur Person=1	1	expl	—	—
3-4	al	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	a	a	ADP	—	—	5	case	—	—
4	el	el	DET	—	Definite=Def Number=Sing Gender=Masc	5	det	—	—
5	mar	mar	NOUN	—	Number=Sing Gender=Masc	1	nmod	—	—
6	.	.	.	—	—	1	punct	—	—

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Tools for annotating trees

- **TrEd** (+Treex/EasyTree extension)

<http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/tred/>

<http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/treex/install.html>

very powerful & customizable, Perl, old

- **Brat** <http://brat.nlplab.org/> online/JS+Python

UD support (see [Cairo](#) mini treebank)

- **EasyTree** <https://github.com/alexalittle/easytree>

online demo <http://ufallab.ms.mff.cuni.cz/~popel/easytree/>

perhaps too simple

- **GraphAnno** :-) <https://github.com/LBierkandt/graph-anno>

UDPipe – automatic analysis

- <http://ufal.cz/udpipe> Try it online/as webservice
<http://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/udpipe/>
- End-to-end, batteries included:
 - segment, tokenize, tag, morpho, lemma, labelled parsing
- Pretrained models for all the UD (1.2) langs
- User friendly (outputs CoNLL-U, Table, SVG)
- State-of-the-art quality, ultra fast
- Open-source, easy install for Linux, OS X, Win
- Interfaces for C++, C#, Java, Perl, Python
- Easily train on your own data

Tools for viewing trees

- **UDPipe** <http://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/udpipe>
- **PML-TQ** tree-query language, UD1.2
<https://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/pmltql/>
- **Udapi** <https://github.com/udapi/udapi-python>
 - **udapy Write::HTML < my.conllu > my.html**
demo: <http://ufallab.ms.mff.cuni.cz/~popel/czeng1.6-sample.html>
 - **udapy -HA < my.conllu > my.html**
demo: <http://ufallab.ms.mff.cuni.cz/~popel/sv/dev-bugs.html>
 - **udapy -T < my.conllu | less -R**

```
# sent_id = 1
# text = Corriere Sport da pagina 23 a pagina 26
Corriere PROPN root
  - Sport PROPN name
    - da ADP case
      - pagina NOUN nmod
        - 23 NUM nummod
      - a ADP case
        - pagina NOUN nmod
        - 26 NUM nummod

# sent_id = 2
# text = I tre avevano da poco lasciato la cima e stavano cominciando la discesa.
I DET det
  - tre NUM nsubj
    - avevano AUX aux
      - da ADP case
        - poco ADV advmod
lasciato VERB root
  - la DET det
    - cima NOUN dobj
  - e CONJ cc
    - stavano AUX aux
    - cominciando VERB conj
      - la DET det
        - discesa NOUN dobj
        - . PUNCT punct
```

Udapi – API+framework for UD

- Available in **Python**, Perl, Java
- History: Treeex framework
 - Perl only, slow, XML, tectogrammatical support
 - Deep-syntactic MT for EN \leftrightarrow CS,PT,NL,ES,EU
- Goals:
 - Allows both fast prototyping and full applications
 - Both command-line tool (`udapy`) and library
 - Modularity, reusability, cooperation

Udapi use cases

- Format conversions (CoNLL-U, SDParse, PML)
- Transformations ([UD v1 to v2](#), prepositions up...)
- Validity tests
- Querying
- Automatic parsing, evaluation,...

Hands-on tutorial

- <http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/~popel/udapi/index.html>