From Baby Steps to Leapfrog: How "Less is More" in Unsupervised Dependency Parsing

Valentin I. Spitkovsky

with **Hiyan Alshawi** (Google Inc.) and **Daniel Jurafsky** (Stanford University)







Idea: (At Least) Two Axes worth Scaffolding

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 - closest in NLP: cautious named entity classification (Collins and Singer, 1999; Yarowsky, 1995)

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<u>Leapfrog</u>: a combination (best of both worlds)
— intended as an efficiency hack (but performs best)

Problem: Unsupervised Learning of Parsing

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

From Baby Steps to Leapfrog

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• **Output:** Syntactic Structures (and a Probabilistic Grammar)



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State-of-the-Art: Directed Dependency Accuracy

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

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State-of-the-Art

State-of-the-Art: A Brief History

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- (Carroll and Charniak)
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- 2006 structural biasing
- 2007 common cover link representation
- 2008 logistic normal priors

(Cohen et al.)

(Seginer)

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٩	1992 — word classes (Ca	arroll and Charniak)
٩	1998 — greedy linkage via mutual inform	ation (Yuret)
۲	2001 — iterative re-estimation with EM	(Paskin)
٩	2004 — right-branching baseline	
	— valence (DMV) (I	Klein and Manning)
٩	2004 — annealing techniques	(Smith and Eisner)
٩	2005 — contrastive estimation	(Smith and Eisner)
٩	2006 — structural biasing	(Smith and Eisner)
٩	2007 — common cover link representatio	n (Seginer)
٩	2008 — logistic normal priors	(Cohen et al.)
٩	2009 — lexicalization and smoothing	(Headden et al.)
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٩	2009 — lexicalization and smoothing	(Headden et al.)
٩	2009 — soft parameter tying	(Cohen and Smith)
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a head-outward model, with word classes and valence/adjacency (Klein and Manning, 2004)

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<u>State-of-the-Art</u>: Dependency <u>Model</u> with Valence





 a head-outward model, with word classes and valence/adjacency (Klein and Manning, 2004)

• • = • • = •



<u>State-of-the-Art</u>: Dependency <u>Model</u> with Valence







<u>State-of-the-Art</u>: Dependency <u>Model</u> with Valence





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• EM, via inside-outside re-estimation (Baker, 1979)

• EM, via inside-outside re-estimation (Baker, 1979)



• EM, via inside-outside re-estimation (Baker, 1979)



State-of-the-Art

State-of-the-Art: The Standard Corpus

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• Training: WSJ10 (Klein, 2005)

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 The Wall Street Journal section of the Penn Treebank Project (Marcus et al., 1993)

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- ... and converted to reference dependencies using "head percolation rules" (Collins, 1999).

• Evaluation: Section 23 of WSJ[∞] (all sentences).

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State-of-the-Art

State-of-the-Art: The Standard Corpus



State-of-the-Art

State-of-the-Art: The Standard Corpus



<u>Issue I</u>: Why so little data?

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<u>Issue I</u>: Why so little data?

extra unlabeled data

helps semi-supervised parsing (Suzuki et al., 2009)

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<u>Issue I</u>: Why so little data?

 extra unlabeled data helps semi-supervised parsing (Suzuki et al., 2009)

• yet state-of-the-art unsupervised methods use even less than what's available for supervised training...
<u>Issue I</u>: Why so little data?

 extra unlabeled data helps semi-supervised parsing (Suzuki et al., 2009)

• yet state-of-the-art unsupervised methods use even less than what's available for supervised training...

 we will explore (three) judicious uses of data and simple, scalable machine learning techniques

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• maximizing the probability of data (sentences):

$$\hat{ heta}_{\mathsf{UNS}} = rg\max_{ heta} \sum_{s} \log \underbrace{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \mathbb{P}_{ heta}(t)}_{\mathbb{P}_{ heta}(s)}$$

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• supervised objective would be convex (counting):

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• • = • • = •

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• initialization matters!

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Issues: The Lay of the Land

90 Directed Dependency Accuracy (%) on WSJ <i>k</i>
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 WSJ <i>k</i>
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• global non-convex optimization is hard ...

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- global non-convex optimization is hard ...
- meta-heuristic: take guesswork out of local search

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- start with an easy (convex) case
- slowly extend it to the fully complex target task
- take tiny (cautious) steps in the problem space
- ... try not to stray far from relevant neighborhoods in the solution space
- <u>base case</u>: sentences of length one (trivial no init)
- <u>incremental step</u>: smooth WSJk; re-init WSJ(k+1)
- ... this really is grammar induction!

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• WSJ1 — Atone (verbs!)



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... and Related Notions

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... and Related Notions

shaping

(Skinner, 1938)

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... and Related Notions

- shaping
- less is more

(Skinner, 1938)

(Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)

... and Related Notions

- shaping
- less is more
- starting small

- (Skinner, 1938)
- (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
 - (Elman, 1993)

... and Related Notions

- shaping
- less is more
- starting small

- (Skinner, 1938)
- (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
 - (Elman, 1993)

scaffold on model complexity

[restrict memory]

- shaping
- less is more
- starting small
 - scaffold on model complexity
 - scaffold on data complexity

[restrict memory] [restrict input]

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... and Related Notions

(Skinner, 1938)

(Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)

(Elman, 1993)

controversy!

Idea I: Baby Steps

shaping

less is more

starting small

- ... and Related Notions
 - (Skinner, 1938)
 - (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
 - (Elman, 1993)

- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

[restrict memory] [restrict input]

(Rohde and Plaut, 1999)

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... and Related Notions

- shaping
- less is more
- starting small

- (Skinner, 1938)
- (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
 - (Elman, 1993)

- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

[restrict memory] [restrict input]

- controversy! (Rohde and Plaut, 1999)
 - (Brown et al., 1993)

stepping stones

- ... and Related Notions
 - (Skinner, 1938)
 - (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
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[restrict memory]

- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

[restrict input]

controversy! (Rohde and Plaut, 1999)

(Brown et al., 1993)

(Charniak and Johnson, 2005)

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- shaping
- less is more
- starting small

- stepping stones
- coarse-to-fine

shaping

less is more

starting small

- ... and Related Notions
 - (Skinner, 1938)
 - (Kail, 1984; Newport, 1988; 1990)
 - (Elman, 1993)

[restrict input]

[restrict memory]

- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

controversy! (Rohde and Plaut, 1999)

- stepping stones
- coarse-to-fine
- curriculum learning

(Brown et al., 1993)

(Charniak and Johnson, 2005)

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(Bengio et al., 2009)

shaping

less is more

starting small

- ... and Related Notions
 - (Skinner, 1938)
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- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

[restrict memory] [restrict input]

controversy! (Rohde and Plaut, 1999)

(Brown et al., 1993)

(Charniak and Johnson, 2005)

(Bengio et al., 2009)

(Allgower and Georg, 1990)

- stepping stones
- coarse-to-fine
- curriculum learning
- o continuation methods

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shaping

less is more

starting small

stepping stones

curriculum learning

continuation methods

coarse-to-fine

- ... and Related Notions
 - (Skinner, 1938)
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[restrict memory]

- scaffold on model complexity
- scaffold on data complexity

[restrict input]

controversy! (Rohde and Plaut, 1999)

(Brown et al., 1993)

(Charniak and Johnson, 2005)

(Bengio et al., 2009)

(Allgower and Georg, 1990)

successive approximations!

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... Concerns?

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• ignores a good initializer

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- ignores a good initializer
- unnecessarily meticulous



- ignores a good initializer
- unnecessarily meticulous



excruciatingly slow!



- ignores a good initializer
- unnecessarily meticulous



excruciatingly slow!

• about a year behind state-of-the-art (on long sentences)

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short sentences are not representative (and few)

- short sentences are not representative (and few)
- Iong sentences are overwhelmingly difficult ...

- short sentences are not representative (and few)
- Iong sentences are overwhelmingly difficult ...
- is there a sweet spot data gradation?

- short sentences are not representative (and few)
- long sentences are overwhelmingly difficult ...
- is there a sweet spot data gradation?

• perhaps train where Baby Steps flatlines!

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... Concerns?

o discards most of the data

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Concerns?

o discards most of the data

beats state-of-the-art (on long sentences, off WSJ15)

... Concerns?

• discards most of the data

• beats state-of-the-art (on long sentences, off WSJ15)

• ignores a decent complementary initialization strategy

Leapfrog

Idea III: Leapfrog

... a Hack

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• use both good systems!

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• use both good systems!

• thorough training up to WSJ15, where it's cheap



• use both good systems!

- thorough training up to WSJ15, where it's cheap
- use **both** good initializers (mix their best parse trees)



• use both good systems!

- thorough training up to WSJ15, where it's cheap
- use **both** good initializers (mix their best parse trees)
- execute just a few steps of EM where it's expensive

Idea III: Leapfrog

• use both good systems!

- thorough training up to WSJ15, where it's cheap
- use **both** good initializers (mix their best parse trees)
- execute just a few steps of EM where it's expensive
- hop on from WSJ15 to WSJ45, via WSJ30...







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Results



... on Section 23 of WSJ

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Right-Branching

(Klein and Manning, 2004) 31.7%

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Results



... on Section 23 of WSJ

Right-Branching DMV

(Klein and Manning, 2004) 31.7% @10 34.2%

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

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Results



... on Section 23 of WSJ

Right-Branching	(Klein and Manning, 2004)	31.7%
DMV	@10	34.2%
Baby Steps	@15	39.2%
Baby Steps	@45	<mark>39.4</mark> %

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DMV	@10	34.2%
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Baby Steps	@45	39.4%
Soft Parameter Tying	(Cohen and Smith, 2009)	42.2%

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Less is More	@15	44.1%

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Baby Steps	@15	39.2%
Baby Steps	@45	39.4%
Soft Parameter Tying	(Cohen and Smith, 2009)	42.2%
Less is More	@15	44.1%
Leapfrog	@45	45.0%

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explored scaffolding on data complexity

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• awareness of data complexity does help!

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

From Baby Steps to Leapfrog

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</p> NAACL HLT (2010-06-04)

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• explored scaffolding on data complexity

• awareness of data complexity does help!

• beats state-of-the-art with older techniques

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

From Baby Steps to Leapfrog

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• (need a less adversarial learning algorithm)

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• paradox: improved performance with less data

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- paradox: improved performance with less data
- despite discarding samples from the true (test) distribution

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• focusing on simple examples guides unsupervised learning

• (need a less adversarial learning algorithm)

- paradox: improved performance with less data
- despite discarding samples from the true (test) distribution

- focusing on simple examples guides unsupervised learning
- mirrors supervised boosting (Freund and Schapire, 1997)

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• we push the state-of-the-art further, to 50.4% (up another 5%) using even faster and simpler methods!



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• ... hear us at CoNLL and ACL (Spitkovsky et al., 2010)



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 similar approaches may apply in other settings (e.g., word alignment)

• ... more to come!



Questions?

Spitkovsky et al. (Stanford & Google)

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