# Towards Uniform Meaning Representations

Martha Palmer SYNSEM/MRI Hotel Leangkollen, Asker, Norway May 29, 2018



# **Reviewing AMR's**

- A more abstract labeled dependency tree
  - w/out function words
  - many nouns/adjectives have predicate-argument structures as well as verbs
  - wikified NE's
  - abstract discourse relations (& have-rel...)
  - interpretation of modality and negation
  - "some" implicit arguments/relations
  - AND equivalence relations for coreference makes it a graph.



# Challenges AMR doesn't address

- Sense distinctions and semantic similarity
- Metonymy, Metaphors, new usages
- Implicit arguments
- Tense and Aspect
- Logic
  - Singular/Plural, Definite/Indefinite
- Temporal and causal relations between events



### Sense Distinctions AMR makes

- call.02 He calls me every day at 8am and 5pm.
- call.03 Secretary of State Baker, in a foreign policy speech, called for the reunification of Germany.
- AMR makes the same distinctions PropBank makes.



AMR=PB: Single rooted structures, abstracts away from surface syntax [T] A little girl looks like a woman. (s / look-02 :ARG0 (g / girl) :ARG1 (w / woman) • [H] A little girl looks at a woman. (s / look-01 :ARG0 (g / girl) :ARG1 (w / woman)



### Trickier distinctions...

- *take-vpc-v* 
  - take.11: obtain ("take out a pencil, take out an ad")
  - take.26: project anger ("take it out on her")
  - □ take.27: *kill* ("take out the enemy")
  - □ take.28: *vacation* ("take out a year")
- take has 256 multi-word expressions



### 39 more MWE's for "take"

TAKE A CHILL TAKE A HIT TAKE A POWDER TAKE ABACK TAKE ADVANTAGE TAKE AFTER TAKE BACK TAKE CARE **TAKE DOWN** TAKE FOR GRANTED TAKE HOME **TAKE IN VAIN** TAKE IN CHARGE **TAKE ISSUE** TAKE IT EASY TAKE ITS/HIS/HER TOLL



# Semantic similarity

Stock prices rose precipitously. The stock market leapt ahead.

- Rise can refer to an increase of a scalar value
- Leaping ahead can metaphorically do the same.
- Stock market comprises stocks with prices.
- Vector representations as feature values?



## Metonymy

 Introduction of understood, but not explicitly mentioned concepts: Gas could go to \$ 10 a gallon

```
(p / possible

:domain (g / go.01

:ARG1 (t / thing

:ARG2-of (p2 / price-01

:ARG1 (g4 / gas

:quant (v2 / volume-quantity

:unit (g5 / gallon)

:quant 1))))

:ARG4 (m2 / monetary-quantity

:unit (d2 / dollar)

:quant 10)))
```

#### When to do it?



## Multi-sentence AMRs

We add information about which words refer to the same thing, how events relate to each other on a timeline, chains of cause and effect between events, and other kinds of rich information needed for understanding.



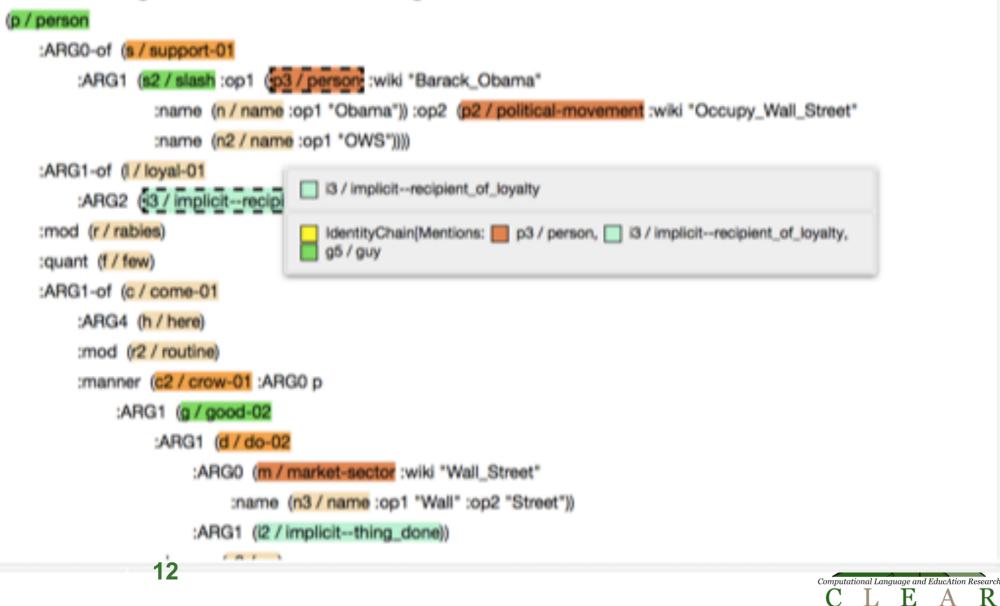
# ::id bolt-eng-DF-170-181103-8887769\_0066.14 :snt Yeah,there are a few rabid loyal Obama/OWS supporters who routinely come here crowing about how well Wall Street is doing.



Research R

# More on implicit arguments

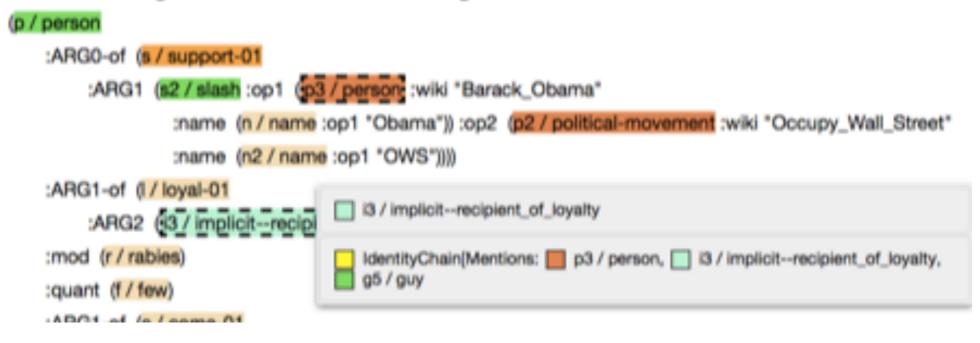
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R

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Adding Tense and Aspect – English UMR NSF proposal – Uniform Meaning Representation Xue, Croft, Palmer, Pustejovsky

- Iterative Aspect occurs repeatedly
   *The light was flashing in the distance.*
- Semelfactive Aspect occurs once\*
   The light flashed in the distance.

\*can also have an iterative interpretation



# Adding Tense and Aspect

Xue, et. al., UMR PIRE Proposal

#### Semelfactive and Iterative Aspect in 8 languages

language	Semelfactive (* Interative also possible)	Interative only
English	The light flashed in the distance *	The light <b>was</b> flash <b>ing</b> in the distance
Spanish	La luz destelló a lo lejos.*	La luz destell <b>aba</b> a lo lejos.
	the light flash. <b>PERF</b> in the distance	the light flash.IMPF in the distance
Mandarin	灯 在 远处 闪 了 *	灯 在 远处 一闪一闪 的
	light in far_away_place flash ASP	light in far_away_place flash.RDP DE
Arabic	baraqa Al-D~aw'u Ean buEodK	yaboruqu Al-D~aw'u Ean buEodK
	flash. <b>PERF</b> the-light.nom about distance.gen	flash.IMPF the-light.NOM about distance.GEN
Hindi	bijili door per chamki	bijili doori per chamak rahi thi
	light distance LOC flash	light distance LOC flash <b>PROG be.PST</b>
Czech	Světlo bliklo v dálce	Světlo blik <b>alo</b> v dálce
	light flash.SML in distance	light flash.IMPF in distance
Kukama	kanata tsene amutse	kanata tsene-ka amutse
	light flash far_away	light flash <b>.ITER</b> far_away
Arapaho	3eb-iihi' nih-be'e-3ee-noo'oo-'	3eb-iihi' nih-bee-be'e-3ee-noo'oo-'
	distance-PART PST-red-light-INCH-0s	distance-PART PST-RDP-red-light-INCH-0s



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#### Adding Iterative Aspect w/ Features Xue, et. al., UMR PIRE Proposal

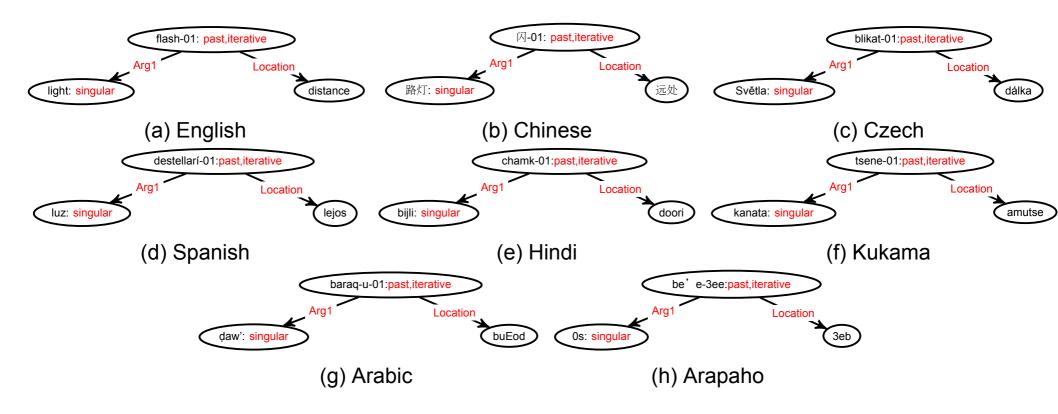
**Iterative Aspect in English** 





#### Adding Iterative Aspect w/ Features Xue, et. al., UMR PIRE Proposal

#### Iterative Aspect in 8 languages





Formal Logic – thanks to Lauri Kartunen, AMR-CCG 2015 workshop at Boulder not every

191. Not every one has had a friend . (lpp\_1943.191)



## Formal Logic -

191. Not every one has had a friend . ( $Ipp_{1943.191}$ ) AMR gives us:  $\forall e, \exists f s.t.$ 

~have(e,f) /\ friend(e,f) /\ person(e) /\ person(f)

Should Be:  $\exists e, \forall f s.t.$  $\sim$ have(e,f)  $\land$  friend(e,f)  $\land$  person(e)  $\land$  person(f)



### Have a friend?

But really, "have a friend" is a type of light verb construction, = Not everyone has been befriended.

- ∎ ∃e, ∀fs.t.
- ~befriend(f,e) /\person(e) /\ person(f)



# Adding Scope for UMR's – James Pustejovsky, TLT, Jan, 2017

- Scope
- Negation raising
- Negation Lowering
- Interactions between quantifiers and negation
   scope ambiguities



# Discussion about argument instantiation

- Predicates applied to arguments where the arguments are existentially quantified variables with widest possible scope, ranging over a universe of possible individuals.
- Singular/Plural, Definite/Indefinite
- Skolemization?



# Negation Raising – argument topredicatePustejovsky, TLT, 2017

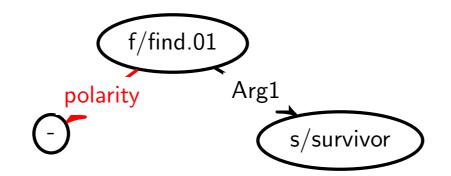


Figure: Negation raising: "No survivors were found"



# Negation Lowering – argument topredicatePustejovsky, TLT, 2017

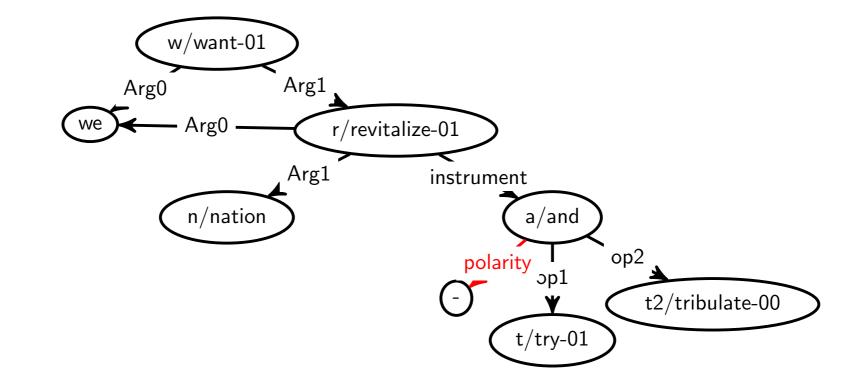


Figure: "We don't want to revitalize the nation through trials and tribulation"

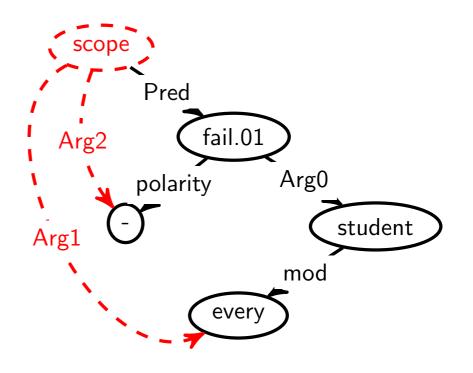


# Qantifier/Negation Interaction

Pustejovsky, TLT, 2017

 $\forall x [ student (x) ]$ 

 $\neg \exists e [fail(e, x)]$ 



#### Figure: "every student did not fail"



# Qantifier/Negation Interaction

Pustejovsky, TLT, 2017

 $\exists e, \exists x$ [ student (x)  $\land$  $\neg$ fail(e, x) ]

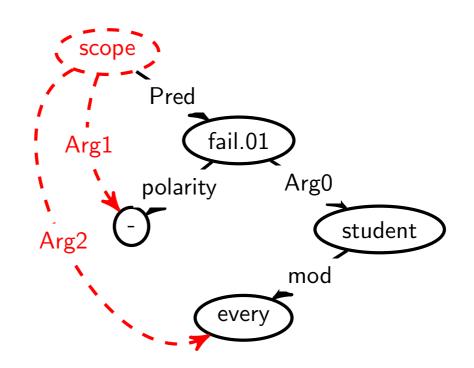


Figure: "every student did not fail"

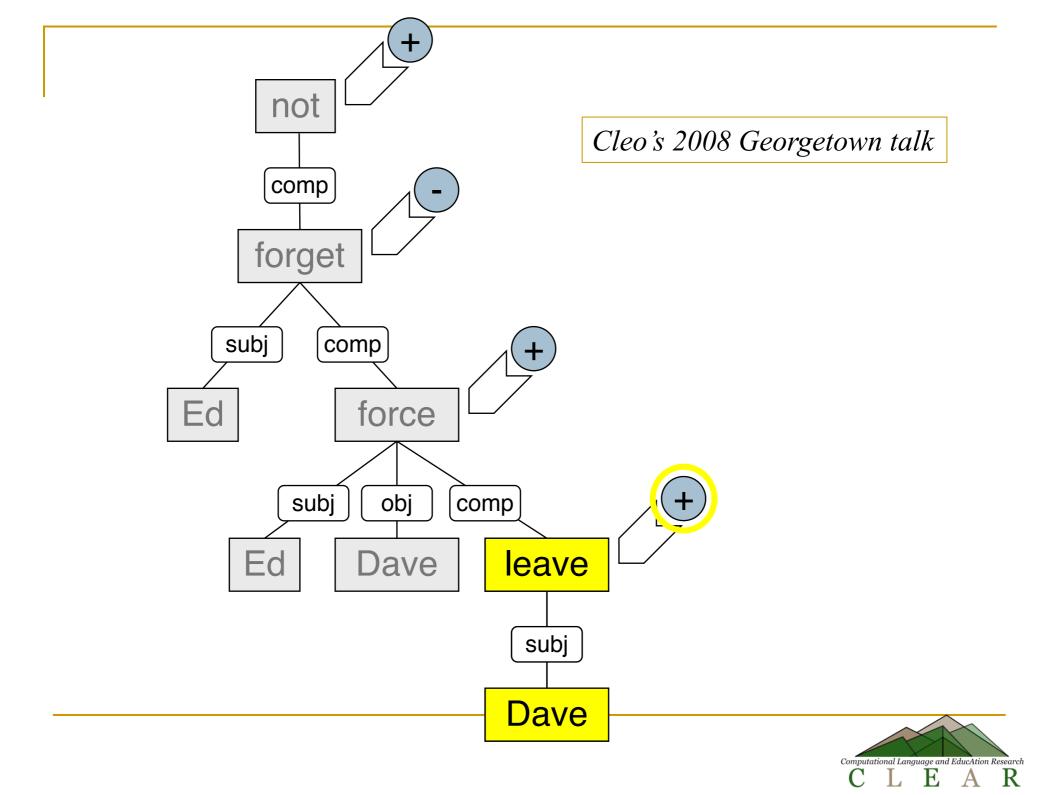


Example: polarity propagation – Cleo's 2008 Georgetown talk

■ "Ed did **not forget** to **force** Dave to <u>leave</u>."

"<u>Dave left</u>."





#### "Ed did not forget to force Dave to leave."



# Summary

- AMRs provide a useful framework for capturing semantic representations
- They already map readily across languages
- They can be extended to be more compatible with formal logic
- Adding feature values for missing elements such as Singular/Plural and Tense and Aspect can enhance their ability to capture cross-linguistic generalizations



# For inferencing, what are the most effective representations for:

- Sense distinctions and semantic similarity?
- Metonymy, Metaphors, new usages?
- Additional implicit arguments?
- Constructions?
- Tense and Aspect?
- Logic [Scope; Sing/Plural; Definite/Indefinite]?
- Temporal and causal relations between events?

