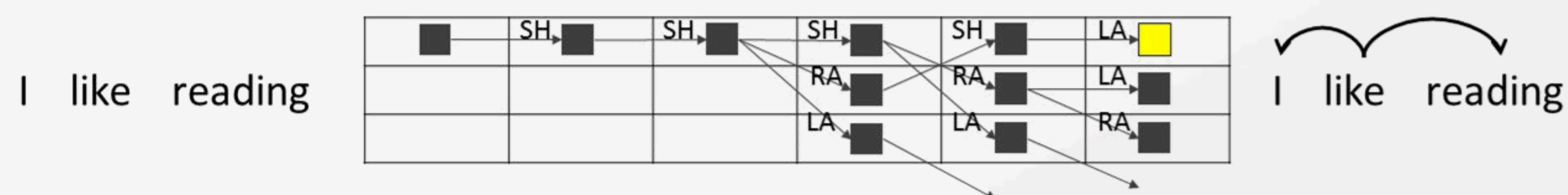




Standard Incremental Parsing

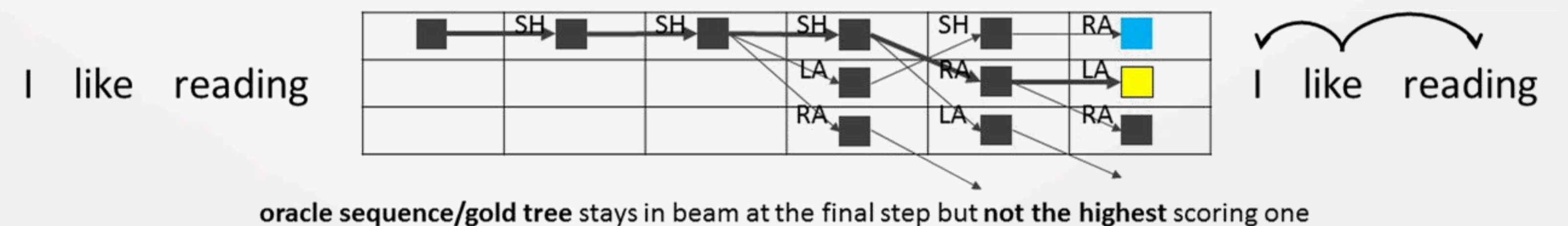


Goal: learning a function S to give **oracle sequence** highest score

Learning scheme:

- do beam search on input
- if an error is made (**highest sequence** \neq **oracle sequence**):
 - increase weight for oracle sequence
 - decrease weight for highest sequence

Two Types of Errors



- a function S services a **dual-role**:
- keeping oracle sequence in beam (reduce second type errors)
 - scoring gold tree highest (reduce first type errors)

HC-search for Incremental Parsing

HC-search: Doppa et al., 2014:

- structure prediction error is decomposed into two parts
 - \mathcal{H} heuristic part: the gold structure not included in the set of outputs
 - \mathcal{C} cost part: the gold structure not ranked as the highest output

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{HC}} = \underbrace{L(x, y_{\mathcal{H}}^*, y^*)}_{\epsilon_{\mathcal{H}}} + \underbrace{L(x, \hat{y}, y^*) - L(x, y_{\mathcal{H}}^*, y^*)}_{\epsilon_{\mathcal{C}|\mathcal{H}}}$$

Our Method

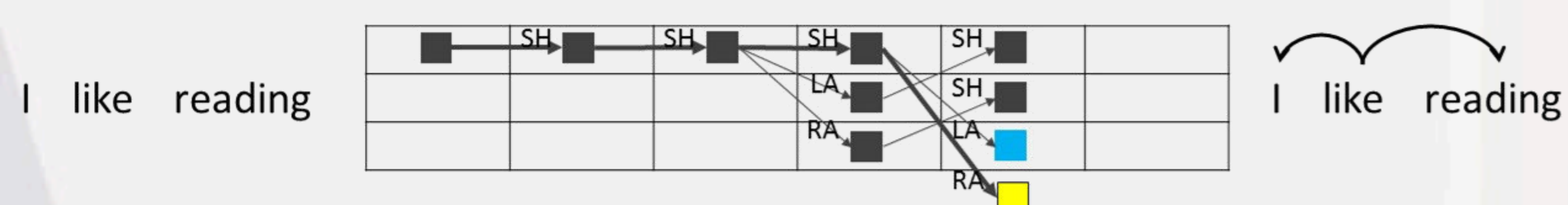
- Decompose S into two functions \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{C}
 - Goal of \mathcal{H} : include oracle sequence in the output
 - Goal of \mathcal{C} : rank the gold tree highest
- Handling the ambiguous problem
 - \mathcal{H} not necessarily rank oracle sequence highest

H-step learning scheme

- do beam search on input
- if oracle sequence falls out beam:
 - increase weight for oracle sequence
 - pick a sequence from beam and decrease its weight
 - We tried pick the **BEST** scored and **WORST** scored

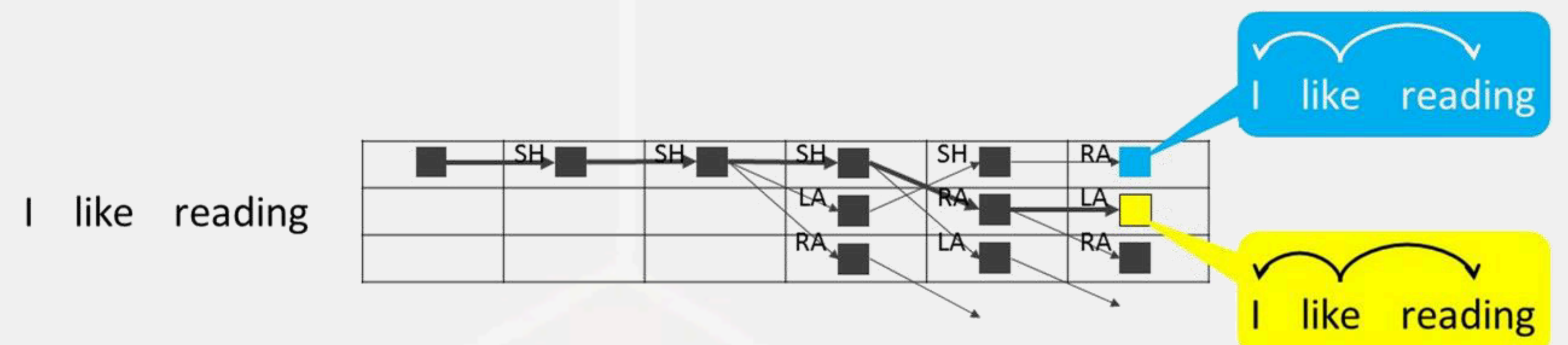
C-step learning scheme

- a typical ranking problem
 - COARSE** grain ranking: rank the smallest loss outputs higher than the rest
 - FINE** grain ranking: rank the smaller loss outputs higher



Conclusion: We proposed a new approach for incremental parsing based on the HC-search framework. H-step uncovers high-quality candidate outputs and C-step selects the best loss output with a ranking model.

Ambiguity



Two roles sometimes conflict, serving them with single function S is problematic

Experiments

Parser	PTB			CTB5		
	Dev	Test	SPD	Dev	Test	SPD
BASELINE	92.95	92.48	1x	86.76	86.44	1x
BEST+FINE	93.13	92.76 (+0.28)	1.25x	87.25	87.04 (+0.60)	1.08x
BEST+COARSE	92.94	92.44 (-0.04)	1.30x	86.61	86.51 (+0.07)	1.07x
WORST+FINE	93.12	92.73 (+0.25)	1.33x	87.27	87.15 (+0.71)	1.22x
WORST+COARSE	92.89	92.47 (-0.01)	1.30x	86.95	86.82 (+0.38)	1.20x
BASELINE+FINE	93.06	92.53 (+0.05)		87.07	86.70 (+0.26)	

Results on PTB, CTB5 with beam=64, HC-decomposition improves performance

Parser	PTB			CTB5		
	$\epsilon_{\mathcal{H}}$	$\epsilon_{\mathcal{C} \mathcal{H}}$	$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{HC}}$	$\epsilon_{\mathcal{H}}$	$\epsilon_{\mathcal{C} \mathcal{H}}$	$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{HC}}$
BEST+FINE	3.69	3.90	6.87	8.77	5.72	12.75
BEST+COARSE	4.14	7.06		6.93	13.39	
WORST+FINE	3.05	4.62	6.88	7.75	7.33	12.73
WORST+COARSE		5.09	7.11		7.58	13.05
BASELINE+FINE	3.70	4.10	6.94	8.81	6.27	12.93

Error Decomposition Analysis: Relaxed H-step learning objective
 recall more high-quality output increase difficulty of ranking

Parser	non-mixture	mixture
BASELINE		92.48
BASELINE+FINE	92.53	92.94
BEST+FINE	92.76	93.02
WORST+FINE	92.73	93.05

Improvement can be further achieved by mixing H- and C- step scores.