

# Transformation-Based Error-Driven learning

(Eric Brill)

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# Mise en contexte

## Problématique:

- Simplifications markoviennes trop restrictives
- La plupart des modèles markoviens conditionnent les probabilités sur les n-mots précédents.

ex: Taggers  $\hat{t}_1^n = \arg \max_{t_1^n} p(w_1^n | t_1^n) \times p(t_1^n)$

comment distinguer **Can** you help me?

et **Can** of beer.

- Les modèles markoviens plus sophistiqués sont coûteux

## Solution:

- Apprendre des règles de transformation explicites basées sur autre chose que des probabilités conditionnelles

# Plan

- Introduction à la philosophie des TBEDLs.
- Applications et résultats
  - *Part of Speech tagging*
  - Induction automatique de grammaires
  - *Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation*
- Conclusion

# Introduction aux TBEDLs

- **Observation** : des règles linguistiques complexes peuvent être observées par des «épiphénomènes » simples.

When will the very first race /NOUN end?

He will race /VERB the car

- Apprendre des transformations à partir d'un corpus donné et *sans probabilité conditionnelle*:

Ex.: Si un pronom (HE) apparaîtrait parmi les 2 mots précédents, change le tag /NOUN par /VERB

# Introduction aux TBEDLs

- Qu'est-ce qu'une transformation?

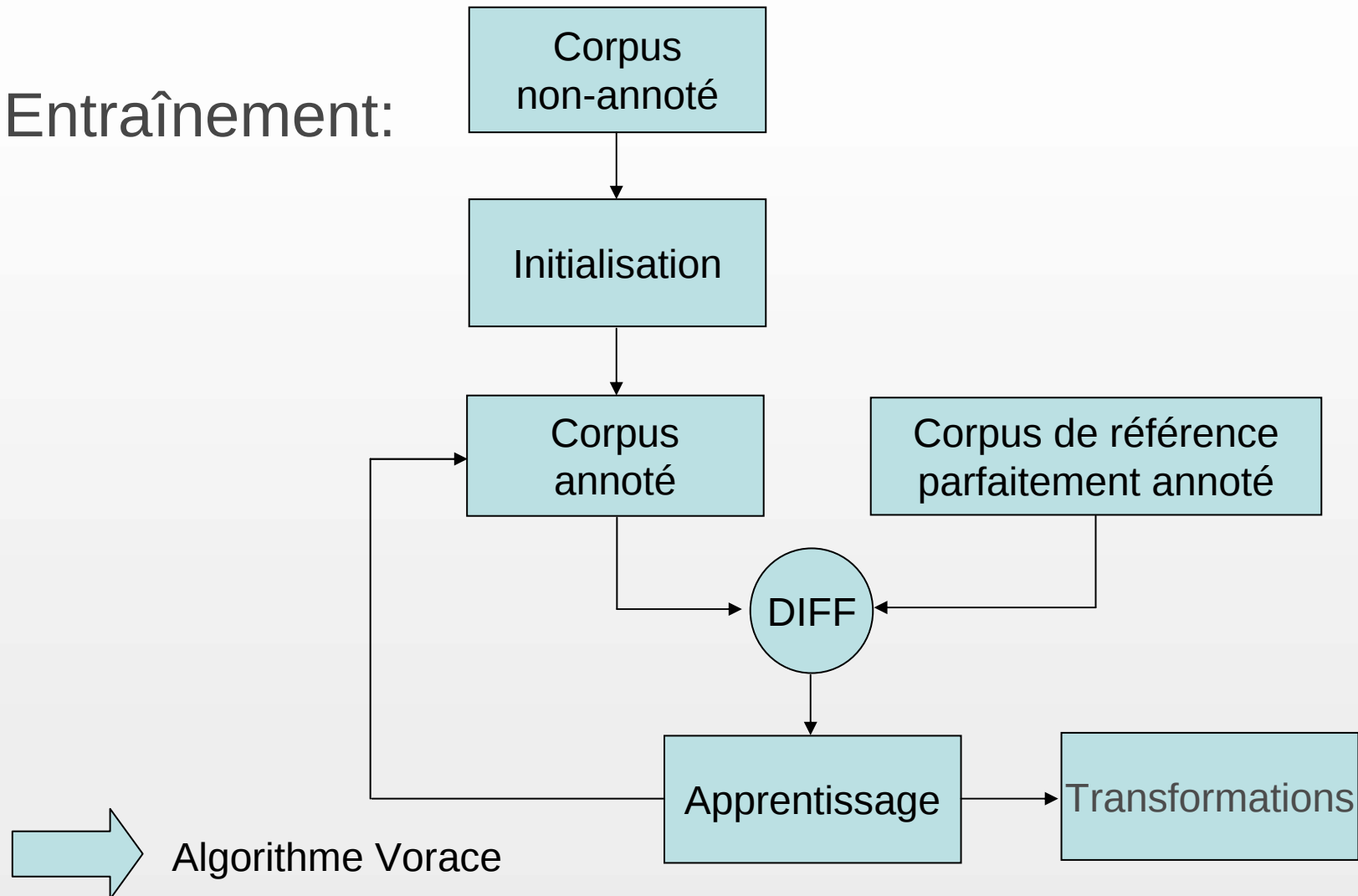
Transformation = Trigger + Règle de réécriture

Ex: Trigger : un pronom (HE) apparaît parmi les 2 mots précédents

Règle de réécriture : change le tag /NOUN par /VERB

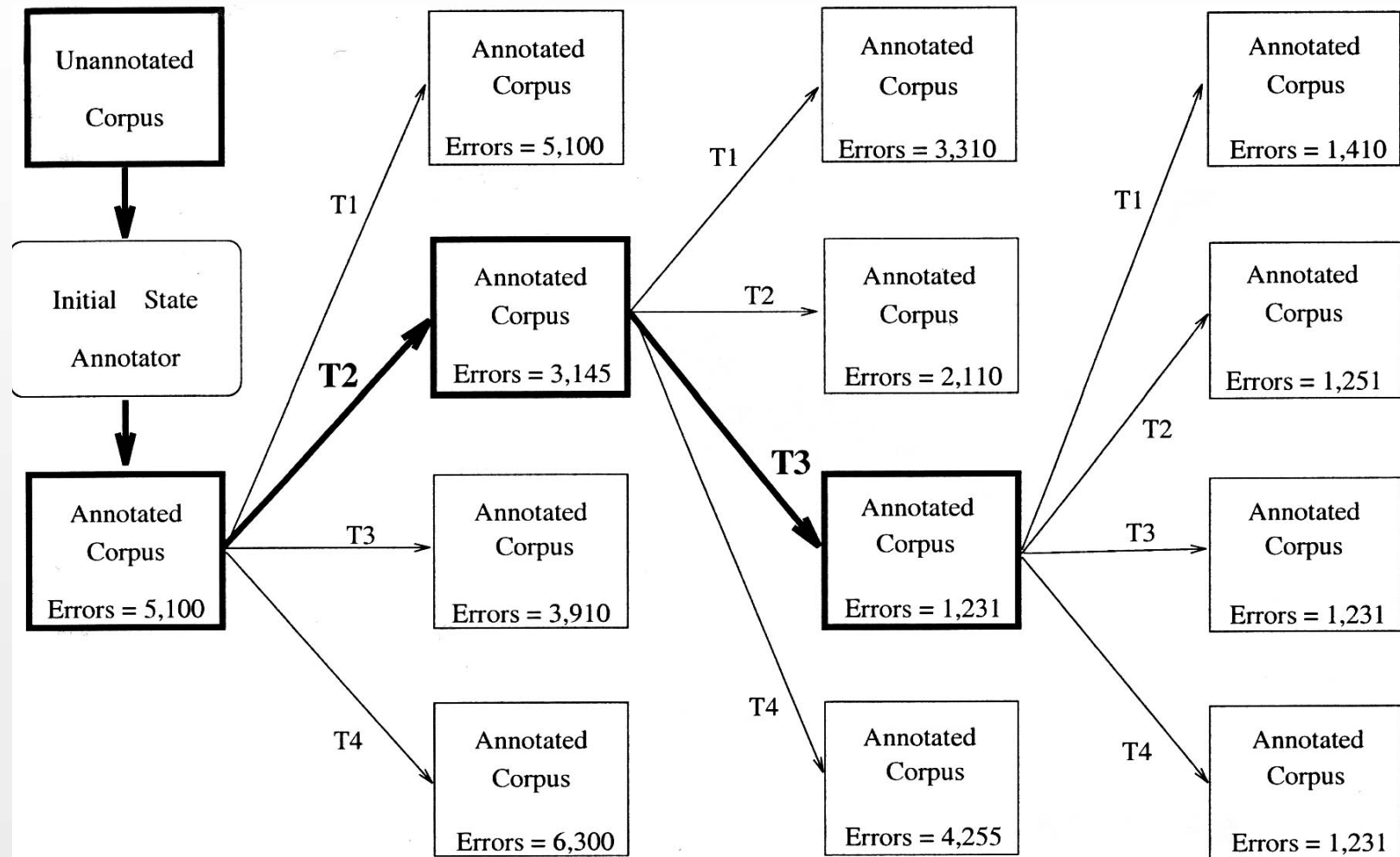
# Introduction aux TBEDLs

Entraînement:



# Introduction aux TBEDLs

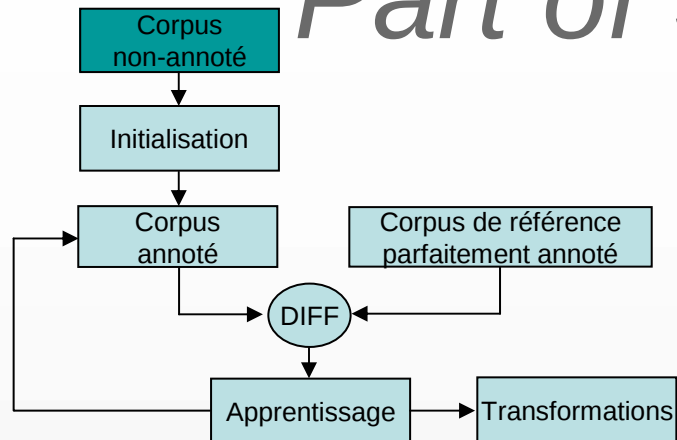
Exemple de fonctionnement:



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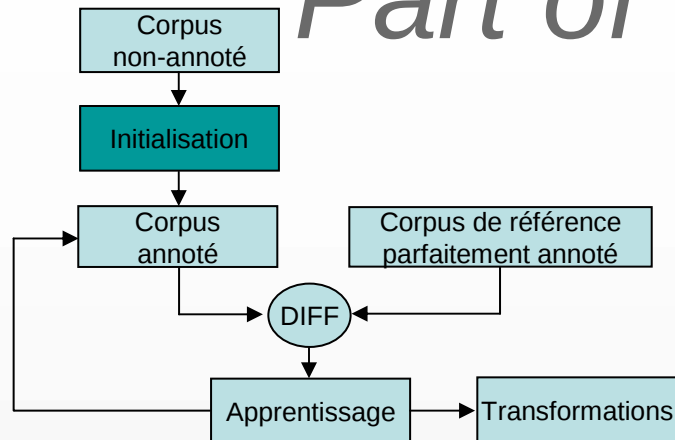
# *Part of Speech tagging*



Corpus  
non taggué

W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4

# Part of Speech tagging



Corpus  
non taggué

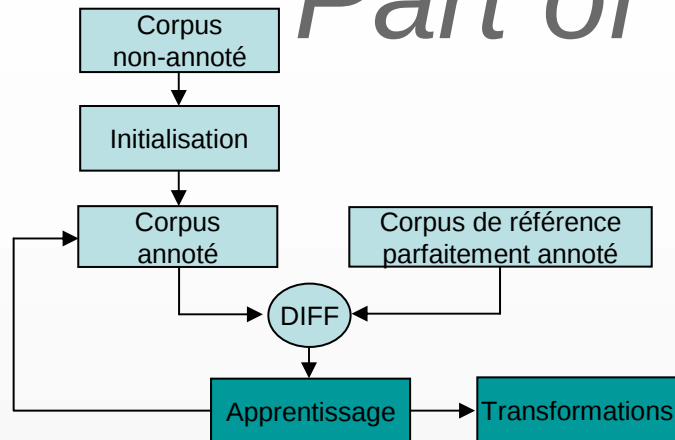
W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4

- Initialisation:

$$\hat{t}_i = \operatorname{argmax}_{t_x} p(w_i | t_x)$$

W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4  
VB WB PR AR NN RP CC TO UH

# Part of Speech tagging



Corpus  
non taggué

W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4

- Initialisation:

$$\hat{t}_i = \operatorname{argmax}_{t_x} p(w_i | t_x)$$

W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4  
VB WB PR AR NN RP CC TO UH

- Transformation pour W0:

Trigger : Si W-2 a le tag PR

Règle: Changer le tag NN en  
tag VB

W-3 W-2 W-2 W-1 W0 W1 W2 W3 W4  
VB WB PR AR VB RP CC TO UH

# Part of Speech tagging

## Transformations Apprises

| Change Tag |      |     |                                              |
|------------|------|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| #          | From | To  | Condition                                    |
| 1          | NN   | VB  | Previous tag is <i>TO</i>                    |
| 2          | VBP  | VB  | One of the previous three tags is <i>MD</i>  |
| 3          | NN   | VB  | One of the previous two tags is <i>MD</i>    |
| 4          | VB   | NN  | One of the previous two tags is <i>DT</i>    |
| 5          | VBD  | VBN | One of the previous three tags is <i>VBZ</i> |
| 6          | VBN  | VBD | Previous tag is <i>PRP</i>                   |
| 7          | VBN  | VBD | Previous tag is <i>NNP</i>                   |
| 8          | VBD  | VBN | Previous tag is <i>VBD</i>                   |
| 9          | VBP  | VB  | Previous tag is <i>TO</i>                    |
| 10         | POS  | VBZ | Previous tag is <i>PRP</i>                   |
| 11         | VB   | VBP | Previous tag is <i>NNS</i>                   |
| 12         | VBD  | VBN | One of previous three tags is <i>VBP</i>     |
| 13         | IN   | WDT | One of next two tags is <i>VB</i>            |
| 14         | VBD  | VBN | One of previous two tags is <i>VB</i>        |
| 15         | VB   | VBP | Previous tag is <i>PRP</i>                   |
| 16         | IN   | WDT | Next tag is <i>VBZ</i>                       |
| 17         | IN   | DT  | Next tag is <i>NN</i>                        |
| 18         | JJ   | NNP | Next tag is <i>NNP</i>                       |
| 19         | IN   | WDT | Next tag is <i>VBD</i>                       |
| 20         | JJR  | RBR | Next tag is <i>JJ</i>                        |

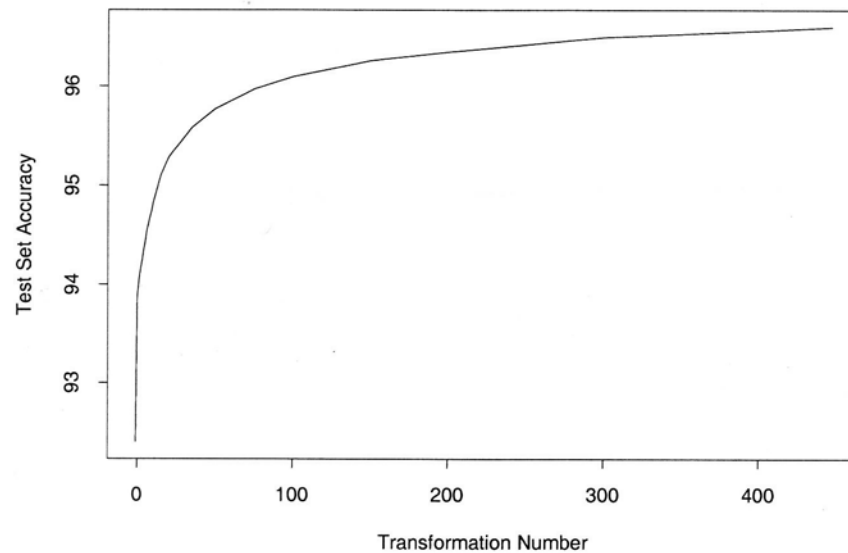
# Part of Speech tagging

| Change Tag |      |     |                                                  |
|------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------------------|
| #          | From | To  | Condition                                        |
| 1          | NN   | NNS | Has suffix <b>-s</b>                             |
| 2          | NN   | CD  | Has character <b>.</b>                           |
| 3          | NN   | JJ  | Has character <b>-</b>                           |
| 4          | NN   | VBN | Has suffix <b>-ed</b>                            |
| 5          | NN   | VBG | Has suffix <b>-ing</b>                           |
| 6          | ??   | RB  | Has suffix <b>-ly</b>                            |
| 7          | ??   | JJ  | Adding suffix <b>-ly</b> results in a word.      |
| 8          | NN   | CD  | The word <b>\$</b> can appear to the left.       |
| 9          | NN   | JJ  | Has suffix <b>-al</b>                            |
| 10         | NN   | VB  | The word <b>would</b> can appear to the left.    |
| 11         | NN   | CD  | Has character <b>0</b>                           |
| 12         | NN   | JJ  | The word <b>be</b> can appear to the left.       |
| 13         | NNS  | JJ  | Has suffix <b>-us</b>                            |
| 14         | NNS  | VBZ | The word <b>it</b> can appear to the left.       |
| 15         | NN   | JJ  | Has suffix <b>-ble</b>                           |
| 16         | NN   | JJ  | Has suffix <b>-ic</b>                            |
| 17         | NN   | CD  | Has character <b>1</b>                           |
| 18         | NNS  | NN  | Has suffix <b>-ss</b>                            |
| 19         | ??   | JJ  | Deleting the prefix <b>un-</b> results in a word |
| 20         | NN   | JJ  | Has suffix <b>-ive</b>                           |

# *Part of Speech tagging*

## Résultats:

| Method                     | Training Corpus Size (Words) | # of Rules or Context. Probs. | Acc. (%) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Stochastic                 | 64 K                         | 6,170                         | 96.3     |
| Stochastic                 | 1 Million                    | 10,000                        | 96.7     |
| Rule-Based With Lex. Rules | 64 K                         | 215                           | 96.7     |
| Rule-Based With Lex. Rules | 600 K                        | 447                           | 97.2     |
| Rule-Based w/o Lex. Rules  | 600 K                        | 378                           | 97.0     |



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# Induction automatique de grammaires

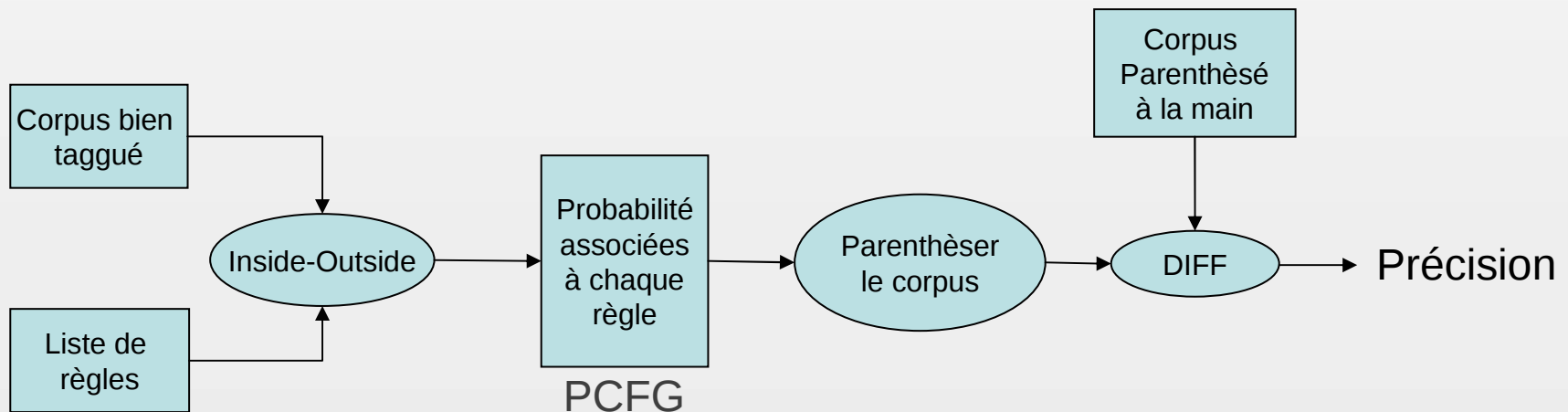
(Sans TBEDL)

- Induction grammaticale : apprendre les paramètres d'une CFG ou d'une PCFG.

Paramètres = règles (+ probabilités)

- De façon plus pragmatique:

Il est plus facile d'apprendre des PCFGs;  
les règles sont prédéfinies;  
le meilleur algorithme est *Inside-Outside*.

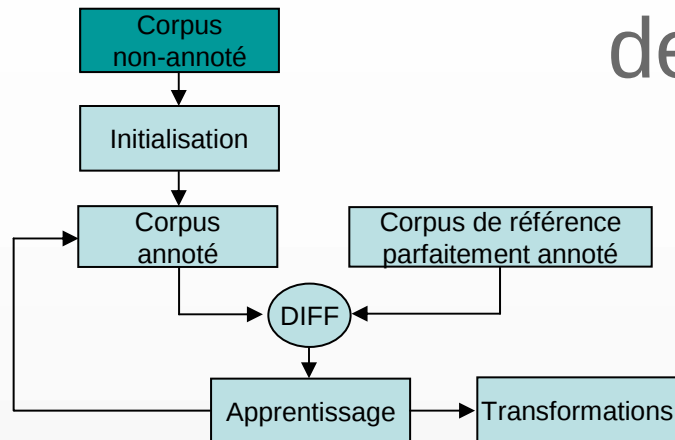


# Induction automatique de grammaires

Pourquoi utiliser TBEDL?

1. TBEDL plus simple que Inside-Outside
2. nbTransformations  $\ll$  nbRègles
3. Précision plus élevée
4. Parenthéser un texte  $\in \Theta(n)$
5. Plus robuste face à un texte bruité
6. Pas besoin d'exemples négatifs

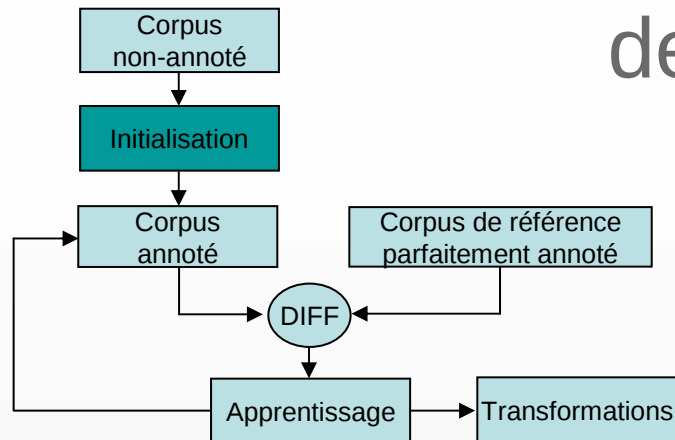
# Induction automatique de grammaires



Corpus non  
parenthésé  
mais taggué

|                         |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| The dog and old cat ate |    |    |    |    |    |
| Det                     | NN | CC | JJ | NN | VB |

# Induction automatique de grammaires



Corpus non  
parenthésé  
mais taggué

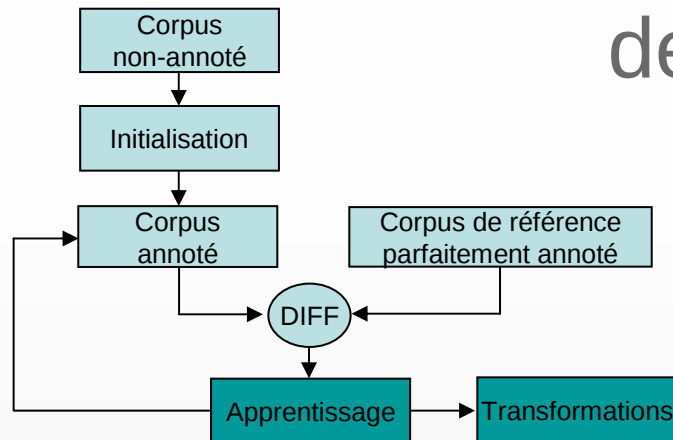
The dog and old cat ate  
Det NN CC JJ NN VB

- Initialisation:

Parenthésage à gauche de  
TOUTES les phrases.

The dog and old cat ate  
( (The ( dog ( and ( old ( cat ate ) ) ) ) ).)

# Induction automatique de grammaires



Corpus non  
parenthésé  
mais taggué

The dog and old cat ate  
Det NN CC JJ NN VB

- Initialisation:

Parenthésage à gauche de  
TOUTES les phrases.

The dog and old cat ate  
( (The ( dog ( and ( old ( cat ate ) ) ) ) ).)

- Transformations:

Trigger : Si  $W_0$  est a le tag NN

Règle: Ajouter une parenthèse

Droite à sa droite.

( (The ( dog ( and ( old ( cat ate ) ) ) ) ).)  
Det NN CC JJ NN VB

(( (The dog ) and ( (old cat ) ate ) ) ) ).)  
Det NN CC JJ NN VB

# Induction automatique de grammaires

## Transformations Apprises

| #  | Add/<br>Delete | Left/<br>Right<br>Paren | Environment      |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1  | D              | L                       | Left of NN       |
| 2  | D              | L                       | Left of NNS      |
| 3  | A              | R                       | Left of ,        |
| 4  | D              | L                       | Btwn NNP and NNP |
| 5  | D              | L                       | Right of DT      |
| 6  | A              | R                       | Left of ,        |
| 7  | D              | R                       | Left of NNS      |
| 8  | D              | R                       | Btwn NN and NN   |
| 9  | D              | L                       | Btwn JJ and JJ   |
| 10 | D              | L                       | Right of \$      |

# Induction automatique de grammaires

- **Résultats** (Accuracy = précision)

Air Travel corpus (HGD90)

| Method                    | # of Training<br>Corpus Sentences | Accuracy |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Inside-Outside            | 700                               | 90.36%   |
| Transformation<br>Learner | 150                               | 91.12%   |

4096 règles

64 Transformations

Penn Treebank

**TBEDL**

| Sent.<br>Length | # Training<br>Corpus<br>Sents | # of<br>Trans-<br>formations | %<br>Accuracy |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 2-15            | 250                           | 83                           | 88.1          |
| 2-15            | 500                           | 163                          | 89.3          |
| 2-15            | 1000                          | 221                          | 91.6          |
| 2-20            | 250                           | 145                          | 86.2          |
| 2-25            | 250                           | 160                          | 83.8          |

**Inside-Outside**

| Sent.<br>Length | # Training<br>Corpus<br>Sents | # of<br>Rules | Précision   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2-12            | 30000                         | 10605         | 88.6        |
| 2-16            | 30000                         | 10605         | 85          |
| <b>2-20</b>     | <b>30000</b>                  | <b>10605</b>  | <b>83.5</b> |
| <b>2-25</b>     | <b>30000</b>                  | <b>10605</b>  | <b>80.6</b> |
| 2-30            | 30000                         | 10605         | 78.8        |

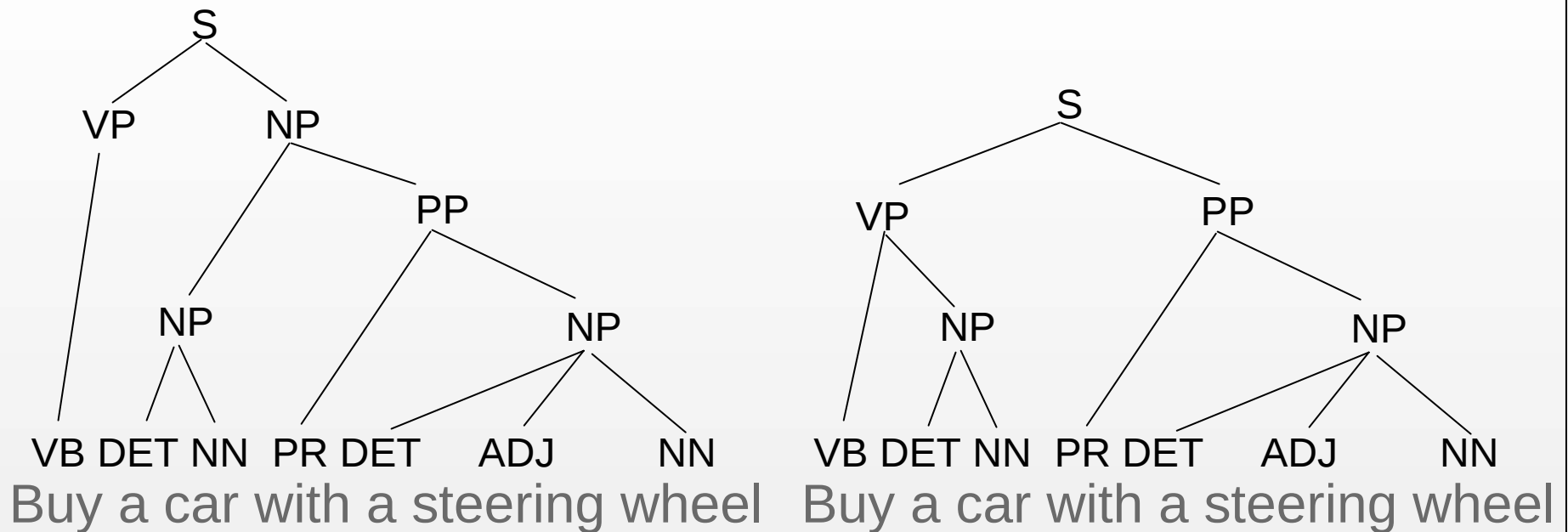
**[Charniak]**

Credit : Pierre-Marc Jodoin

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# *Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation*



Question: Est-ce que PP s'attache à NP ou à VP?

# *Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation*

(sans TBEDL)

## 1. PCFG:

Trouver l'arbre de plus haute probabilité.

$$P(\text{Arbre}) = P(S \rightarrow VP\ NP) \times P(VP \rightarrow \text{Buy}) \times P(NP \rightarrow NP\ PP) \times \dots$$

## 2. *Simple methods* [Hindle, Rooth] [Charniak]

Soit une phrase de la forme : « verbe  $np_1$  prep  $np_2$ . »

$$P(A \mid \text{prep, verb, } np_1, np_2, w) = ?$$

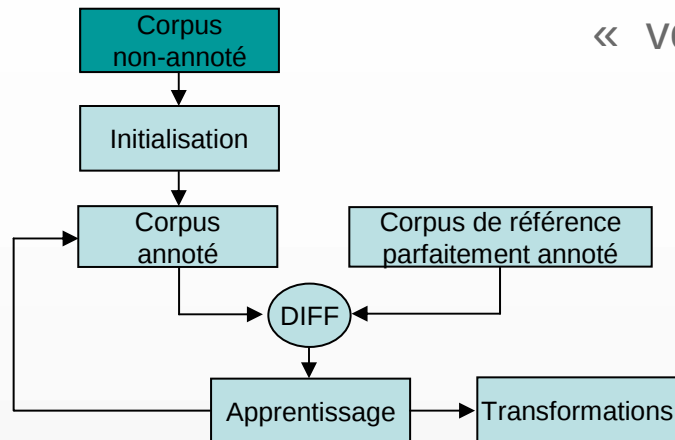
Après simplification

$$P(\text{prep} \mid \text{verb}) > P(\text{prep} \mid \text{noun})$$

### 2.1 Information sémantique

# Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation

« verbe np<sub>1</sub> prep np<sub>2</sub>. »

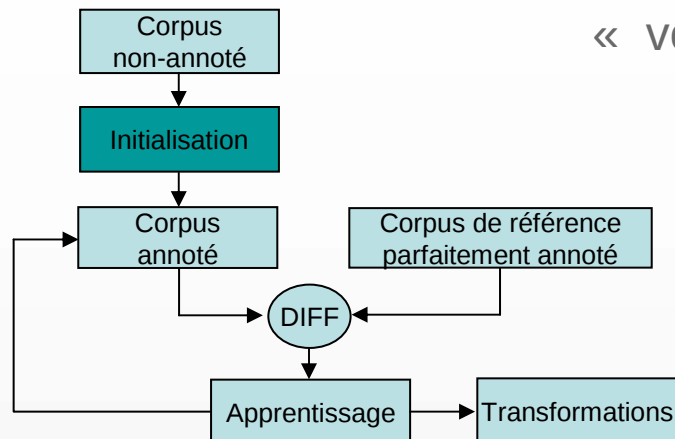


Corpus  
ambigu  
mais taggué

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |

# Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation

« verbe np<sub>1</sub> prep np<sub>2</sub>. »

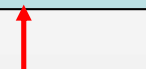


Corpus  
ambigu  
mais taggué

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |

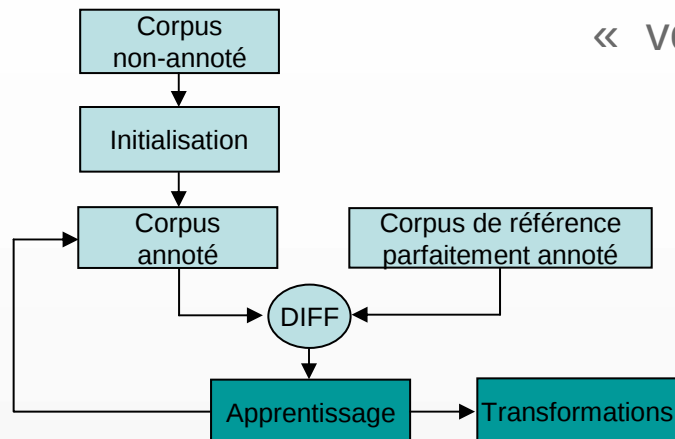
- Initialisation:  
Associer toutes les Prep. à NN .

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |



# Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation

« verbe np<sub>1</sub> prep np<sub>2</sub>. »



Corpus ambigu mais taggué

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |

- Initialisation:  
Associer toutes les Prep. à NN .

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |

- Transformations:  
Trigger : Si Prep est «with»  
Règle: changer l'attachement du nom au verbe

|     |     |       |      |      |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Buy | a   | plant | with | Jane |
| VB  | Det | NN    | Prep | NN   |

# Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation

## Transformations Apprises

| #  | Change Attachment Location |    | Condition                              |
|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------------------|
|    | From                       | To |                                        |
| 1  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>at</i>                         |
| 2  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>as</i>                         |
| 3  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>into</i>                       |
| 4  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>from</i>                       |
| 5  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>with</i>                       |
| 6  | N1                         | V  | N2 is <i>year</i>                      |
| 7  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>by</i>                         |
| 8  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>in</i> and N1 is <i>amount</i> |
| 9  | N1                         | V  | P is <i>through</i>                    |
| 10 | N1                         | V  | P is <i>during</i>                     |
| 11 | N1                         | V  | V is <i>put</i>                        |
| 12 | N1                         | V  | N2 is <i>month</i>                     |
| 13 | N1                         | V  | P is <i>under</i>                      |
| 14 | N1                         | V  | P is <i>after</i>                      |
| 15 | N1                         | V  | V is <i>have</i> and P is <i>in</i>    |
| 16 | N1                         | V  | P is <i>without</i>                    |
| 17 | V                          | N1 | P is <i>of</i>                         |
| 18 | N1                         | V  | V is <i>buy</i> and P is <i>for</i>    |
| 19 | N1                         | V  | P is <i>before</i>                     |
| 20 | N1                         | V  | V is <i>have</i> and P is <i>on</i>    |

# *Prepositional Phrase Disambiguation*

- Résultats:

| [Hindle, Rooth] | Method                     | Accuracy    | # of Transforms |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                 | t-Scores                   | 70.4 - 75.8 |                 |
|                 | Transformations            | 80.8        | 471             |
|                 | Transformations<br>(no N2) | 79.2        | 418             |

Associated Press Newswire

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# Conclusion

- Approche **simple**, **vorace** et **non probabilistes**
  - *Apprendre des transformations : trigger + règle de réécriture*
- Exploite des **régularités syntaxiques** et des **contextes** plus vastes que les modèles markoviens.
- Très **compact**
- Donne en moyenne de meilleurs **résultats**
- Requiert **peu** de transformations
- Bons résultats sur de **petits corpus** d'entraînement
- Résout plusieurs problèmes.

# Bibliographie

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