



第12章：语义分析

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语义分析 (Semantic Parsing)

- 句法分析 (syntactic parsing) 解析句子的结构
- 一个真正的自然语言理解系统需要理解句子的含义，才能够：
 - 回答问题
 - 听从指令
 - 做出推理
 -
- 语义分析 (semantic parsing) 解析输入句子的含义
 - 本单元：语义表示，即语义分析的输出目标

语义表示 (Meaning Representation)

□ 专用语义表示:

- 数据库查询语言
- 机器人指令控制语言
- 程序设计语言, 如Python

□ 通用语义表示:

- 形式逻辑
- 语义图

专用表示：数据库查询

- 用于数据探索和分析的数据库查询

which country had the highest carbon emission last year

```
SELECT          country.name
FROM            country, co2_emissions
WHERE           country.id = co2_emissions.country_id
AND             co2_emissions.year = 2014
ORDER BY       co2_emissions.volume   DESC
LIMIT          1;
```

通用表示：一阶逻辑（First Order Logic, FOL）

项 (term)

- 一个常量或者一个变量

公式 (formula)

- 递归定义：

- 若 R 是一个 n 元谓词， t_1, \dots, t_n 是项，则 $R(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 是公式
- 若 ϕ 是公式，则它的否定 $\neg\phi$ 是公式
- 若 ϕ 和 ψ 是公式，则通过二元逻辑连接词可以构造公式： $\phi \wedge \psi$ ， $\phi \vee \psi$ ，
 $\phi \Rightarrow \psi$ ， ...
- 若 ϕ 是公式， v 是变量，则 $\forall v, \phi$ 是公式； $\exists v, \phi$ 是公式

通用表示：一阶逻辑

1. James is not happy

$$\neg \text{Happy}(\text{James})$$

2. Some people like James

$$\exists x, \text{Human}(x) \wedge \text{Likes}(x, \text{James})$$

3. If a person likes James, then he is not a friend with Donald

$$\forall x, \text{Human}(x) \wedge \text{Likes}(x, \text{James}) \Rightarrow \neg \text{Friends}(x, \text{Donald})$$

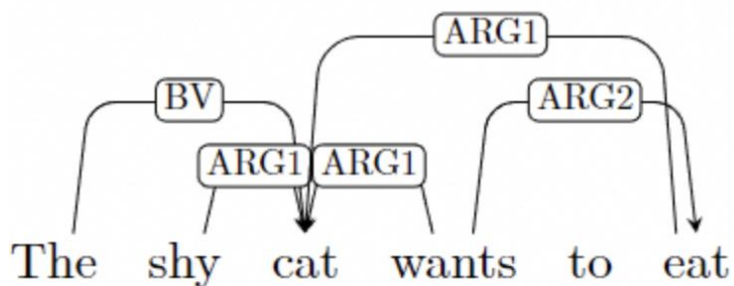
通用表示：语义图（形式1）

□ 点：单词

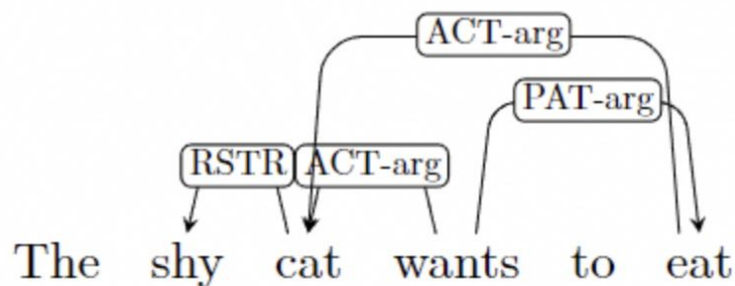
□ 边：关系

DM: DELPH-IN MRS 双词依赖 (DELPH-IN MRS Bi-Lexical Dependencies)

PSD: 布拉格语义依赖 (Prague Semantic Dependencies)



(a) DM



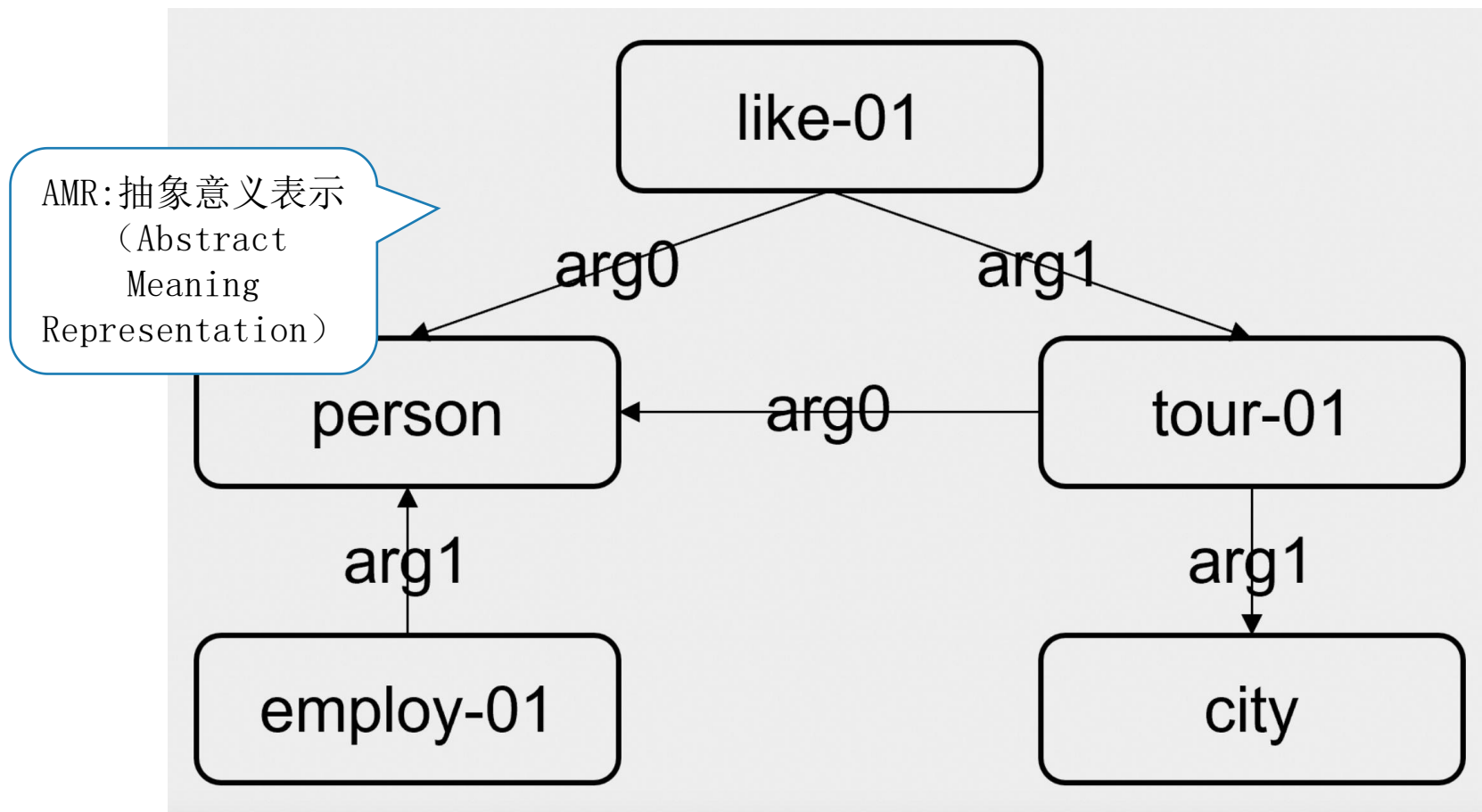
(b) PSD

通用表示：语义图（形式2）

□ 点：不一定对应于单词

□ 边：关系

A Employees liked their city tour

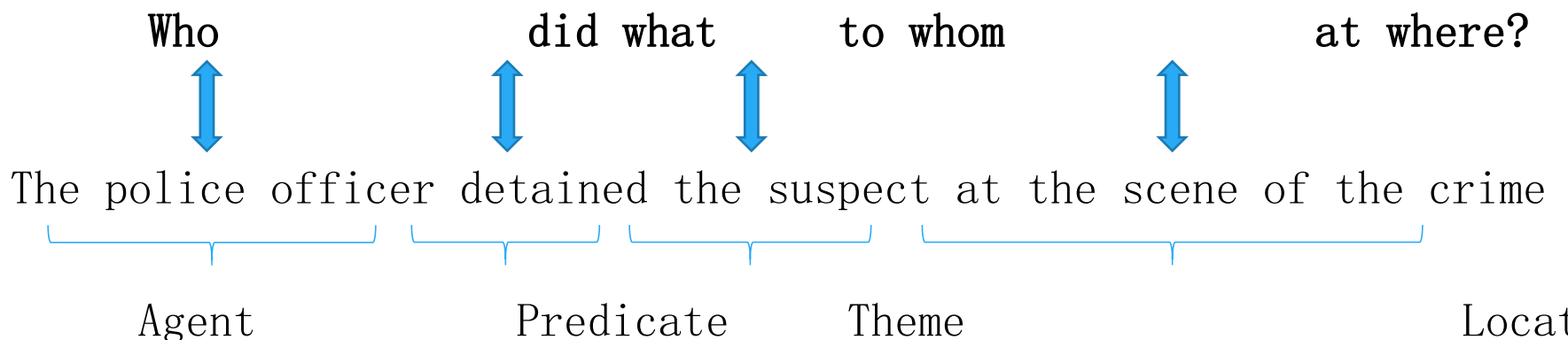


语义分析算法

- 基于句法的方法
- 基于神经网络的方法

语义角色标注 (Semantic role labeling)

- 句法分析 (syntactic parsing) 解析句子的结构
- 语义分析 (semantic parsing) 解析句子的含义
- 语义角色标注 (semantic role labeling, SRL) 分析句子中的谓词 (predicate) - 论元 (argument) 结构
 - 一种浅层语义分析方法
 - 每个论元不包含详细语义含义



■ 示例：Who did What to Who(m)?

- Warren bought the stock.
- They sold the stock to Warren.
- The stock was bought by Warren.
- The purchase of the stock by Warren surprised no one.
- Warren' s stock purchase surprised no one.

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第二个例子提到，这个场景中还有一个卖家（They）

另外一些例子中还包含单独的事件surprise

语义角色——题旨角色 (Thematic Role)

Sasha broke the window

Pat opened the door

- Break 和 open的主体: Breaker 和 opener具有共同点:
 - 意志行为者 (volitional actors)
 - 通常是有生命的
 - 对他们的活动有直接的因果责任
- 题旨角色是捕捉Breaker和Opener之间语义共性的一种方法
- Breaker 和 opener是施事者 (Agent)
- BrokenThing 和 OpenedThing 是客体 (Theme)
 - 无生命的物体受到了行为的某种影响

语义角色——题旨角色

题旨角色	定义	示例
AGENT	The volitional causer of an event	The waiter spilled the soup.
EXPERIENCER	The experiencer of an event	John has a headache.
FORCE	The non-volitional causer of the event	The wind blows debris from the mall into our yards
THEME	The participant most directly affected by an event	Only after Benjamin Franklin broke the ice ...
RESULT	The end product of an event	The city built a regulation-size baseball diamond ...
CONTENT	The proposition or content of a propositional event	Mona asked “ You met Mary Ann at a supermarket? ”
INSTRUMENT	An instrument used in an event	He poached catfish, stunning them with a shocking device ...
BENEFICIARY	The beneficiary of an event	Whenever Ann Callahan makes hotel reservations for her boss ...
SOURCE	The origin of the object of a transfer event	I flew in from Boston .
GOAL	The destination of an object of a transfer event	I drove to Portland .

PropBank

- 采用Dowty 1991角色定义：角色定义由谓语动词确定，与其他角色有关。因此，PropBank中的不同动词含义会有不同的语义角色
- Arg0: PROTO-AGENT
 - 对事件或状态有意识地参与
 - 有感觉或感知性
 - 导致事件或使其他参与者发生状态改变
 - 可运动性（相对于其它参与者位置）
- Arg1: PROTO-PATIENT
 - 经历状态的改变
 - 因另一位参与者而受到影响
 - 固定的（相对另一位参与者的运动）
- Arg2: 通常包括：受益者benefactive, 工具instrument, 属性attribute, 终止状态 end state
- Arg3: 通常包括：起始点start point, 受益者benefactive, 工具instrument, 属性 attribute
- Arg4: 终止点

谓词的修饰符或附属: Arg-M

ArgM-TMP	何时?	yesterday evening, now
LOC	何地?	at the museum, in Beijing
DIR	方向	down, to Hongkong
MNR	方式	clearly, with much enthusiasm
PRP/CAU	缘由	because..., in response to

PropBank示例1

agree. 01

Arg0: Greer

Arg1: Proposition

Arg2: Other entity agreeing

Ex1: [_{Arg0} The group] **agreed** [_{Arg1} it wouldn' t make an offer].

Ex2: [_{ArgM-TMP} Usually] [_{Arg0} John] **agrees** [_{Arg2} with Mary] [_{Arg1} on everything].

PropBank示例2

fall.01

Arg1: Logical subject, patient, thing falling

Arg2: Extent, amount fallen

Arg3: start point

Arg4: end point, end state of arg1

Ex1: [_{Arg1} Sales] fell [_{Arg4} to \$25 million] [_{Arg3} from \$27 million].

Ex2: [_{Arg1} The average junk bond] fell [_{Arg2} by 4.2%].

FrameNet

- Baker et al. 1998, Fillmore et al. 2003, Fillmore and Baker 2009, Ruppenhofer et al. 2006
- PropBank中的角色根据**动词**定义
- FrameNet中的角色根据**框架 (frame)** 定义

框架

- 定义一组被称为**框架元素 (frame element)** 的特定语义角色的一个背景知识结构
 - 每个框架包含了一组使用这些角色的谓词

语义角色标注SRL

- 输入：一个句子 x
- 输出：一个谓词集合，每个谓词包含：
 - 一个标签，有时候叫做框架 (frame)
 - 一个span
 - 一组论元。每个论元包含：一个标签，通常称为角色 (role)；一个span

span 内部可以允许有间隔，但大多数设定下不允许有间隔