

# EVALITA 2011 Parsing Task

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Evaluation: dataset
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  - results
- Discussion
- Conclusions



# Introduction

- The parsing task is the activity of assigning a syntactic structure to a given set of PoS tagged sentences
- A large set of sentences is given for tuning and training (development set)
- The evaluation is based on a smaller set of new sentences (test set)



# Introduction

- The parsing task is organized in two tracks, i.e. dependency and constituency
- The datasets are the same for both tracks, but annotated in different format
- The evaluation procedures and metrics are different for each track



#### **Datasets**

# **Development set** from the Turin University Treebank:

- 3,542 sentences (102,150 tokens)
- 3 text genres (1,983 sentences from legal texts; 1,100 from newspaper; 459 from Wikipedia)

#### Test set:

- 300 sentences (7,836 tokens)
- 3 text genres (150 legal; 75 newspaper; 75 Wikipedia)



#### **Formats**

For Dependency:

data are in TUT-CoNLL format, obtained by native TUT deleting null elements and reducing the amount of relations

For Constituency:

data are in TUT-Penn format



#### TUT in CoNLL (Dependency Format)

- pure dependency trees labeled with 72 different relations
- only projective trees
- data filling eight columns of CoNLL's format

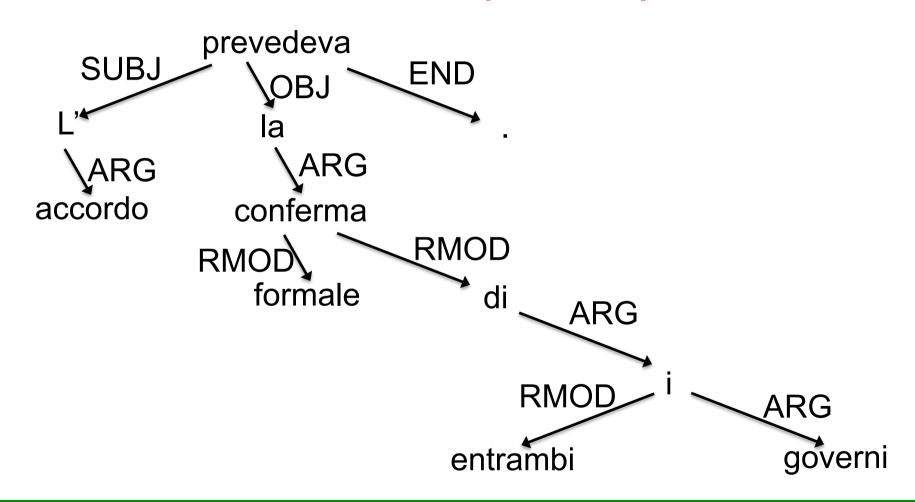


# **TUT in CoNLL (Dependency Format)**

| 1  | L'        | IL          | ART    | ART    | DEF M SING                   | 3 | SUBJ |
|----|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|---|------|
| 2  | accordo   | ACCORDO     | NOUN   | NOUN   | COMMON M SING                | 1 | ARG  |
| 3  | prevedeva | PREVEDERE   | VERB   | VERB   | MAIN IND IMPERF TRANS 3 SING | 0 | TOP  |
| 4  | la        | IL          | ART    | ART    | DEF F SING                   | 3 | OBJ  |
| 5  | conferma  | CONFERMA    | NOUN   | NOUN   | COMMON F SING                | 4 | ARG  |
| 6  | formale   | FORMALE     | ADJ    | ADJ    | QUALIF ALLVAL SING           | 5 | RMOD |
| 7  | di        | DI          | PREP   | PREP   | MONO                         | 5 | RMOD |
| 8  | entrambi  | ENTRAMBI    | PREDET | PREDET | M PL                         | 9 | RMOD |
| 9  | i         | IL          | ART    | ART    | DEF M PL                     | 7 | ARG  |
| 10 | governi   | GOVERNO     | NOUN   | NOUN   | COMMON M PL                  | 9 | ARG  |
| 11 |           | #\ <b>.</b> | PUNCT  | PUNCT  | _                            | 3 | END  |
|    |           |             |        |        |                              |   |      |



#### **TUT in CoNLL (Dependency Format)**





#### TUT-Penn (Constituency Format)

- trees with the same structure of the English Penn Treebank format
- richer PoS tagset and richer inventory of functional relations with respect to Penn Treebank, in order to better describe Italian



#### **TUT-Penn (Constituency Format)**

```
(S
   (NP-SBJ (ART~DE L') (NOU~CS accordo))
   (VP (VMA~IM prevedeva)
       (NP
          (NP (ART~DE la) (NOU~CS conferma) (ADJ~QU formale))
          (PP (PREP di)
             (NP (PRDT entrambi) (ART~DE i) (NOU~CP governi)))))
   (..)
```



#### **Metrics**

#### For Dependency:

Labeled Attachment Score (LAS) = percentage of tokens with correct head and dependency type

Unlabeled Attachment Score (UAS) = percentage of tokens with correct head

#### For Constituency:

Labelled Precision (LP), Labelled Recall (LR), F-score



#### **Results**

### **Dependency**

| LAS   | UAS   |                 |
|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 91.23 | 96.16 | Parsit_Grella   |
| 89.88 | 93.73 | UniPisa_Attardi |
| 88.62 | 92.85 | FBK_Lavelli     |
| 85.34 | 91.47 | UniTorino_Lesmo |

#### Constituency

| LP    | LR    | F-score |             |
|-------|-------|---------|-------------|
| 82.94 | 82.97 | 82.96   | FBK_Lavelli |



### Discussion

Results positively compares with previous both for dependency and constituency; but scores for dependency remain higher.

Less participants than in previous editions.

Difference of results on different genres confirms as in previous editions that legal texts are less hard to parse.



# Conclusions

The results of the parsing task are very good, but there is a lot of work to do in the future.

With respect to parsing, it should be deeply investigated the use of different kinds of knowledge (e.g. null elements, punctuation, semantics) in the same or in other formats.

With respect to Evalita, we hope for a larger participation in current and new tasks in the future, for the assessment of our results in a wider community of researchers.