# Hierarchical Bracketing Encodings for Dependency Parsing as Tagging



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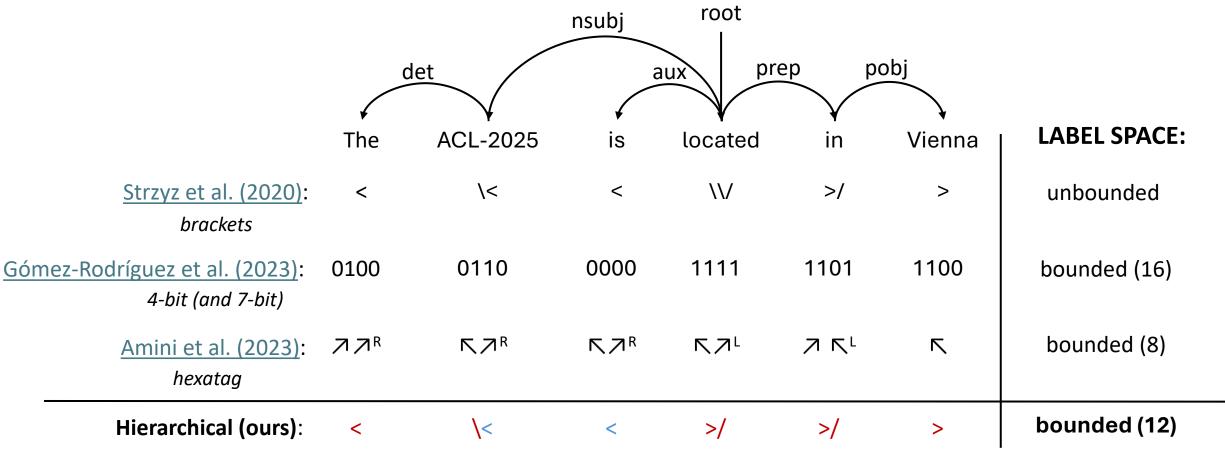






### Motivation: Dependency Parsing as Sequence Labeling (SL)

SL reframes the dependency parsing task (graph-based prediction) as token-level classification.



super vs auxiliary brackets

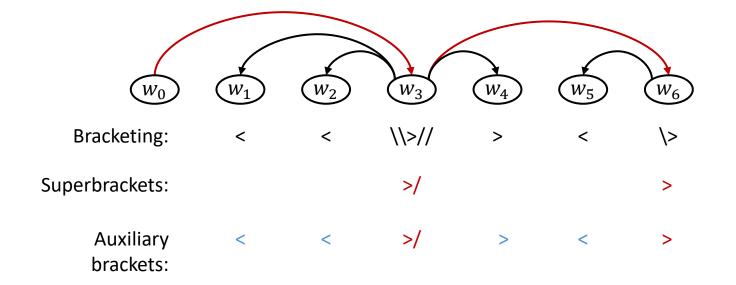
### Optimal Hierarchical Bracketing Encodings (OHB)

- Contribution: Novel SL approach for dependency trees (bounded label space).
- Key concepts: (1) rope cover (2) superbrackets (3) auxiliary brackets.

How to encode?

- 1. Identify the *proper rope cover*.
- 2. Assign superbrackets (>, \, /, <).
- 3. Assign auxiliary brackets (>, <).

#### Projective dependency tree



The head of the auxiliary arcs is paired with a superbracket

**Step 1**: Given a dependency tree G = (W, A), the *proper rope cover* is  $R \subseteq A$  such that:

- 1. Every  $a \in A R$  leans on some  $a' \in R$ .
- 2. No  $a \in R$  leans on any other  $a' \in R \{a\}$ .

**Step 2**: Encode *R* with superbrackets.

**Step 3:** Encode A - R with auxiliary brackets.

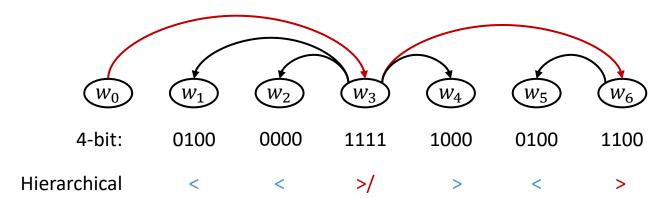
### The Bounded Space of Optimal Hierarchical Brackets (OHB)

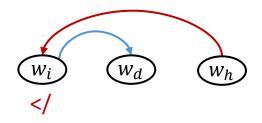
- The rope cover is the set of arcs corresponding to the highest hierarchy level.
- OHB compresses the brackets of sub-dependencies with the superbrackets of the rope cover.
- There are a total of 12 labels. How?

Proof from 4-bit encoding  $(2^4 = 16 \text{ labels})$ 

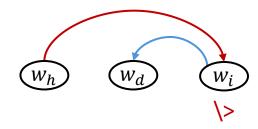
- $b_0 = w_i$  has a left head.
- $b_1 = w_i$  is the outermost dependent.
- $b_2 = w_i$  has left dependents.
- $b_3 = w_i$  has right dependents.

$b_2b_3$ $b_0b_1$	00	01	10	11
00	<	< /	\ <	\ </th
01	<	< /	\ <	\ </th
10	>	>/	\ >	\ > /
11	>	> /	\ >	\ > /





Never happens since  $(w_i \rightarrow w_d)$  is auxiliary.



Never happens since  $(w_d \leftarrow w_i)$  is auxiliar.

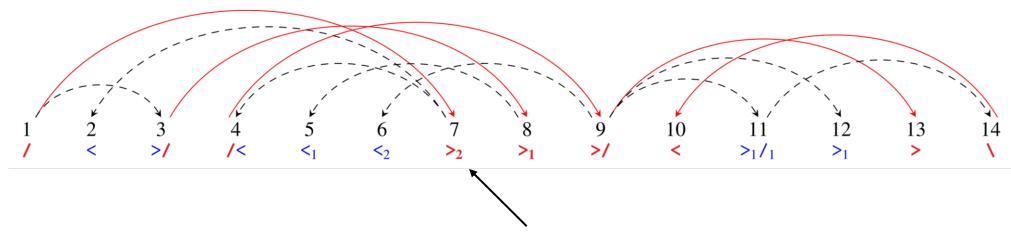
But  $\{ \langle /, \rangle /, \langle /, \rangle \}$  cannot occur in OHB since no  $a \in R$  leans on  $a' \in R - \{a\}$ .

### Expanding Hierarchical Brackets to Non-Projective Dependency Trees

Hexatagging, 4-bit and HB encodings do not support non-projective trees.

We expand HB with **subindices** to support non-projective trees (unbounded space).

- Only closing superbrackets (>, \) have subindices.
- More auxiliary brackets is expanded (>, \, /, <).</li>



Subindices indicate the number of superbrackets that need to be skipped in the decoding process until matching.

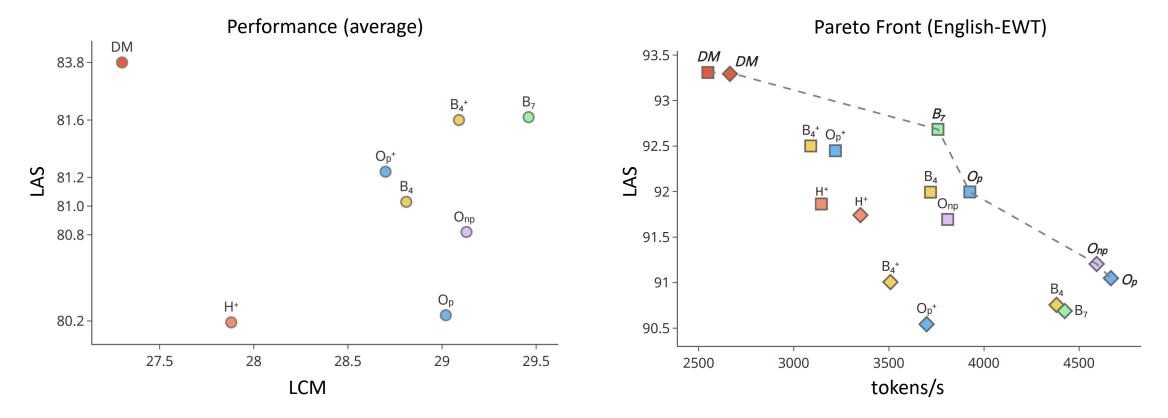
### **Experiments and Results**

- PTB and UD (9 languages) with XLM ♦/XLNet □.
- Baselines: Hexatagging (H<sup>+</sup>
  ) and Biaffine (DM
  ).
- 4-bit  $(B_4 \bigcirc)$  and projective OHB  $(O_p \bigcirc)$  with pseudo-projectivity (+).
- 7-bit (B<sub>7</sub>○) and non-projective OHB (O<sub>np</sub>○).

#### Close performance:

- LAS:  $O_p < O_{np} < B_4 < O_p^+ < B_4^+ < B_7$ .
- LCM:  $O_p^+ < B_4 < O_p < B_4^+ < O_{np} < B_7$ .

But  $O_p/O_{np}$  are faster (compact label space).



Code and Materials: https://github.com/anaezquerro/separ.



#### Hierarchical Bracketing Encodings for Dependency Parsing as Tagging

## Thank you for listening!



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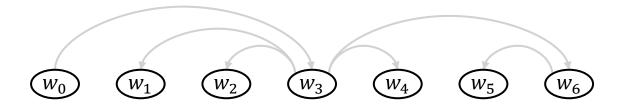






#### Stack-based system where:

- Auxiliary brackets only match superbrackets.
- Superbrackets match any bracket.

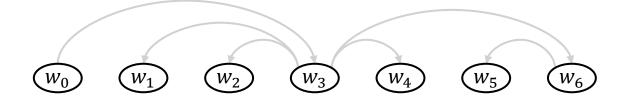


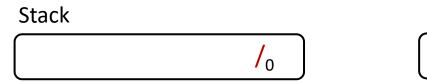


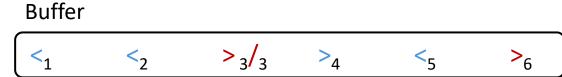
(label indices are marked subscripts)

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
- Auxiliary right dependent (>) matches < and /.</li>







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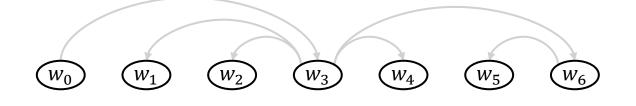
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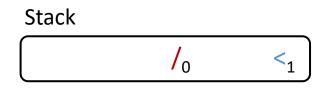


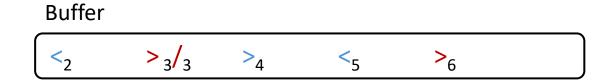
Add  $<_1$  to the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

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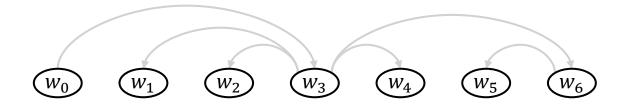
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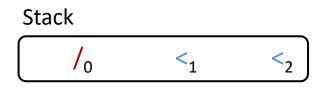


Add  $<_2$  to the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
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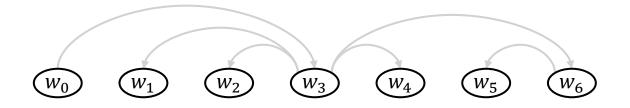


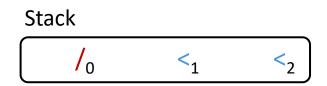


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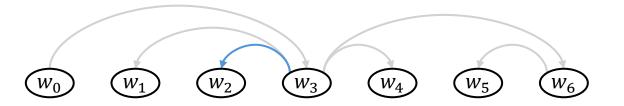


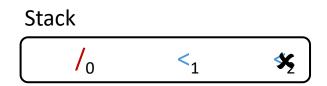


Match > 3 with the elements in the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
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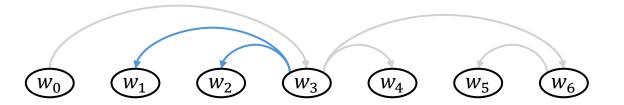




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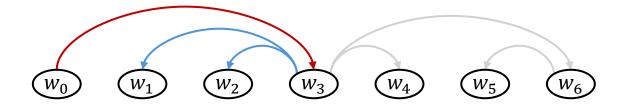


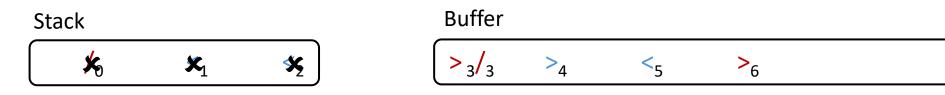


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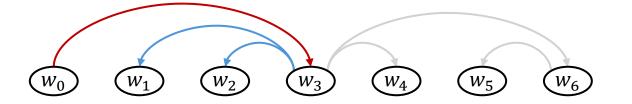




Stop when a superbracket is found.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
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- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
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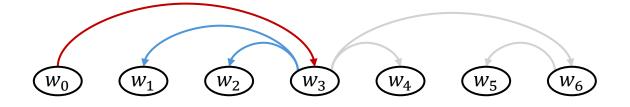




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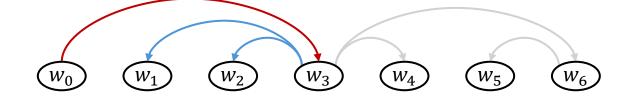


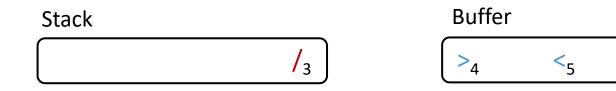


Add  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).
- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
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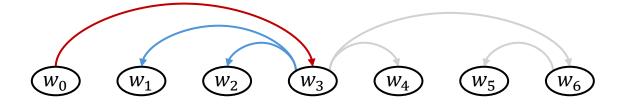


Add  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the stack.

>6

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).
- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
- Auxiliary right dependent (>) matches < and /.</li>

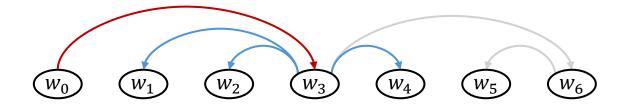


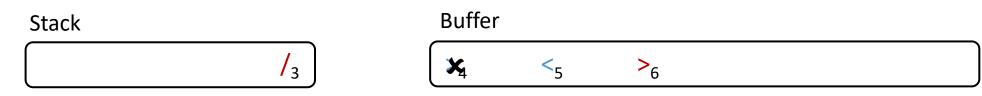


Match  $>_4$  with the superbracket at the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
- Auxiliary left dependent (<) matches > and \.
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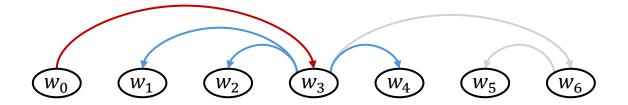




Match  $>_4$  with the superbracket at the stack.

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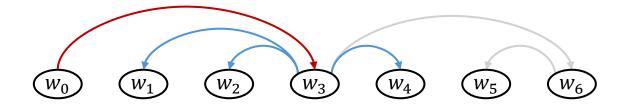


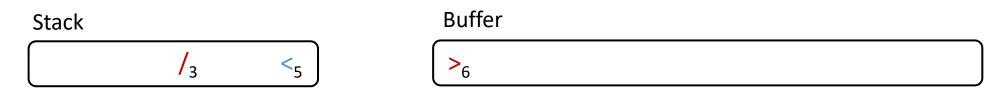


Add  $<_5$  to the stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
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- Auxiliary right dependent (>) matches < and /.</li>

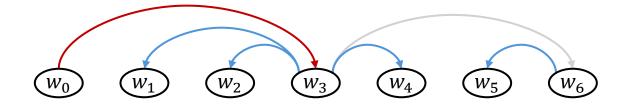


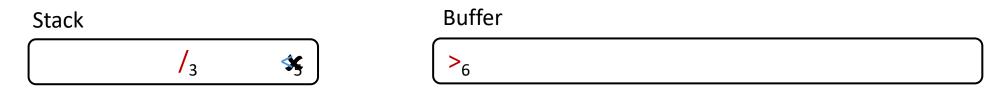


Match  $>_6$  with the elements stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
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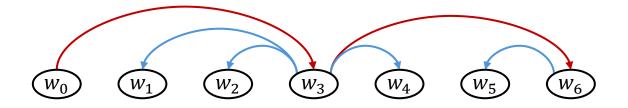


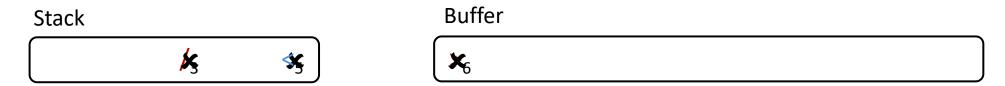


Match  $>_6$  with the elements stack.

#### Stack-based system where:

- Super right dependent (/) matches super-left head (>).
- Super right head (<) matches super-left dependent (\).</li>
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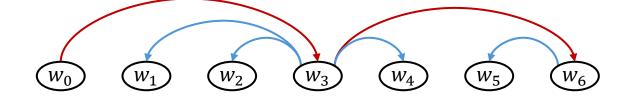




Stop iteration when a superbracket is found.

#### Stack-based system where:

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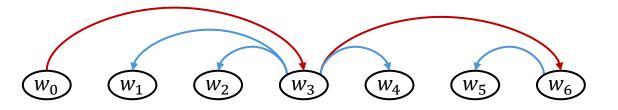


Stack	Buffer

Stop iteration when a superbracket is found.

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All arcs are recovered!

Stack		Buffer		