

Creating a semantically annotated corpus based on Discourse Representation Theory

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The Groningen Meaning Bank (GMB)

- ▶ Current state in data-driven computational semantics:
 - ▷ Several annotated corpora are available that include some semantic annotation (PropBank, Penn Discourse TreeBank, OntoNotes)
 - ▷ However, none of these resources contain annotations that are motivated by formal semantic theory
- ▶ The objectives of the **Groningen Meaning Bank** are:
 - ▷ Producing a corpus of texts annotated with quasi gold-standard Discourse Representation Structures (DRSs)
 - ▷ Making this resource available for research in a kerfuffle-free manner (only public-domain texts are included)

Discourse Representation Theory (DRT)

- ▶ DRT is a theory of analysing **meaning from text**, in principle language-neutral
- ▶ Many **linguistic phenomena** are studied in the framework provided by DRT (anaphora, scope, events, tense)
- ▶ DRT has a **model-theoretic backbone**, allowing applications to perform inferences on the basis of first-order logic

Discourse Representation Structures (DRSs)

- ▶ DRSs are visualised as a box with two parts:
 - ▷ Top part of the box: discourse referents
 - ▷ Bottom part of the box: properties of and relations between referents
- ▶ DRSs (boxes) are recursive data structures
- ▶ Extensions to standard DRT:
 - ▷ neo-Davidsonian events (with VerbNet roles)
 - ▷ presuppositions (Van der Sandt, 1992)
 - ▷ rhetorical relations (Asher, 1993)

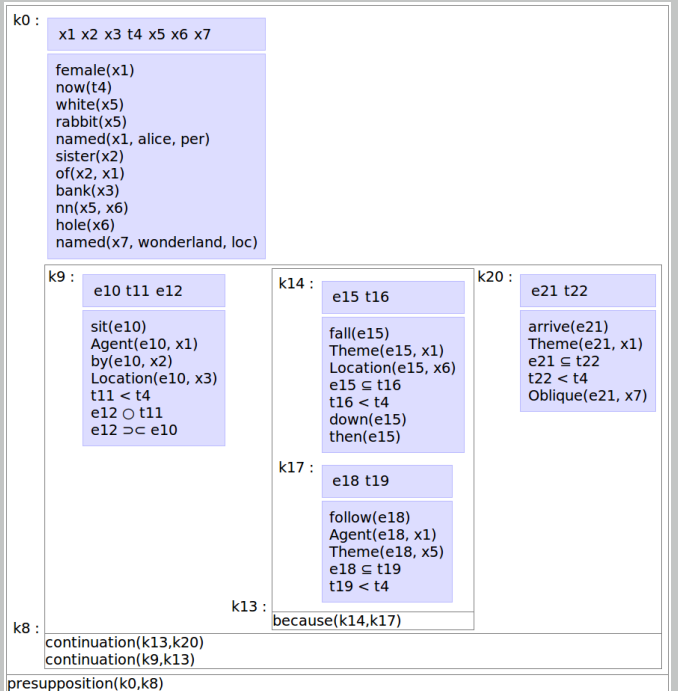
Annotation method

- ▶ Manually annotating a reasonably large corpus with gold-standard DRSs is obviously a hard and time-consuming task
- ▶ We use a bootstrapping approach that employs state-of-the-art NLP tools to get a reasonable approximation of the target annotations
- ▶ Human annotations are coming from two main sources: experts (linguists) and non-experts (players of a *game with a purpose*)
- ▶ The annotation of a text comprises several layers:
 - ▷ boundaries (for tokens and sentences)
 - ▷ tags (part of speech, named entities, word senses)
 - ▷ syntactic structure (based on combinatory categorial grammar)
 - ▷ semantic structure (including thematic roles and rhetorical relations)

Innovative features and possible impact of the GMB

- ▶ Comprises deep, rather than shallow semantics
 - ▷ This opens the way to empirical, data-driven approaches to computational semantics
- ▶ Integrates phenomena, instead of covering single phenomena in isolation
 - ▷ This will provide a better handle on explaining dependencies between various ambiguous linguistic phenomena
- ▶ Deals with text, not sentences.
 - ▷ This gives us means to deal with ambiguities on the sentence level that require the discourse context for resolving them

Example of a DRS for a small text



Results

- ▶ Explorer: wiki-like interface for expert annotators
- ▶ Current corpus size (development version):
 - ▷ 70K documents, 1.3M sentences, 31M tokens
 - ▷ First stable release: 1,000 documents (GMB 1.0)

The GMB Explorer: visualisation tool for manipulating DRSs

