Content Differences in Syntactic and Semantic Representations

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How semantic are Universal Dependencies (UD)?

We present a shared corpus and comparison with Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA)

Shared Corpus


English Web Treebank (EWT) reviews section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Remote</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trn</td>
<td>Dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDPipe</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StanfordNLP</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Comparison

Scenes/Non-Scenes

wine was excellent, but service is very poor

Primary/Secondary Relations

I will never come again

Multi-Word Expressions

bit.ly/uccaud

Please participate in the CoNLL 2019 Shared Task: Cross-Framework Meaning Representation Parsing

SDP, EDS, AMR and UCCA

# Passages | Train | Dev | Test
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,723</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>535</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

UD: cross-linguistically consistent grammatical dependency annotation [3].

UCCA: cross-linguistic semantic representation. Primary edges form a tree. Remotes (dashed) allow reentrancy [1].