

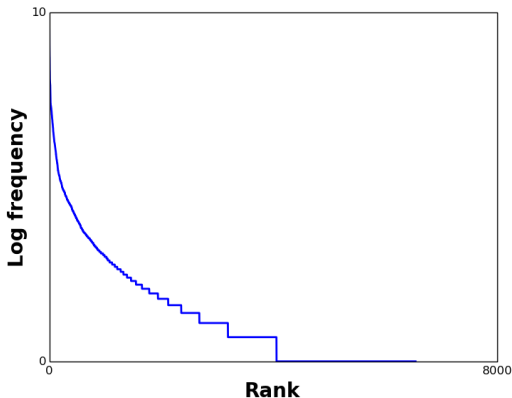
How may neural networks process hierarchical  
structure?  
Insights from recursive and recurrent networks  
learning arithmetics

Dieuwke Hupkes

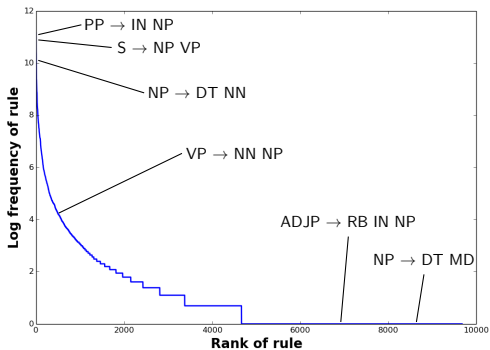
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University of Amsterdam

May 4, 2017

Few words are extremely frequent, many words are extremely infrequent



# The distribution of combination rules is extremely skewed



## It is difficult to decide which rule to use

- a **library card** is a card for a library
- a **toy car** is a toy and a car
- an **apple pie** is a pie containing apples
- a **flat tire** is a tire that is flat
- a **willow forest** is a forest of willows

## The same word order might correspond to different structures

- **Structural ambiguity**

They bought coffee with coins

They bought coffee with milk

- **Scope ambiguity**

All men carry a piano

All men carry a chair

# Many different orders might convey the same message

Who did what to whom

The boy gave the flowers to the girl

The girl received the flowers from the boy.

The flowers were given to the girl by the boy.

The boy gave the girl the flowers.

The girl was given flowers by the boy.

# Desiderata for a model

- **Scalability**
  - Deal with massive structural ambiguity
  - Process a diversity of constructions
  - Compositional as well as non-compositional bits of language

## Desiderata for a model

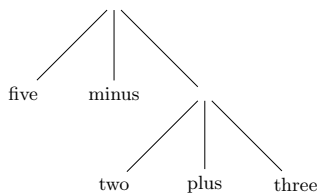
- **Scalability**
  - Deal with massive structural ambiguity
  - Process a diversity of constructions
  - Compositional as well as non-compositional bits of language
- **(towards) Neural Plausibility**
  - Neural network architecture
  - No external intervention
  - Incremental Processing
  - Matches psycholinguistic/neurobiological findings about language



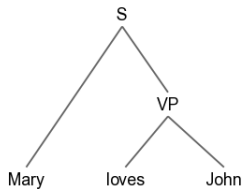
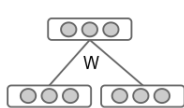
## Arithmetic Language

<b>Name</b>	<i>Numeric leaves</i>	<i>Example</i>
<i>L1</i>	1	-3
<i>L2</i>	2	( 5 + 7 )
<i>L3</i>	3	( 3 - ( 1 + -2 ) )
...		
<i>L5R</i>	5	( ( ( ( -9 + 6 ) + 7 ) + 5 ) - -7 )
<i>L5L</i>	5	( 8 + ( 6 - ( 2 - ( 10 + 9 ) ) ) )

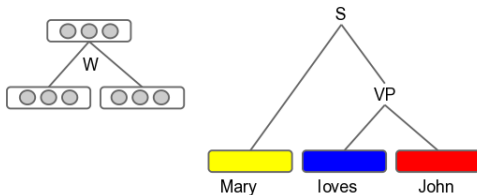
# Arithmetic Language



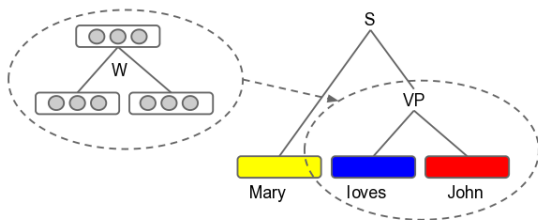
# Recursive neural networks (TreeRNN)



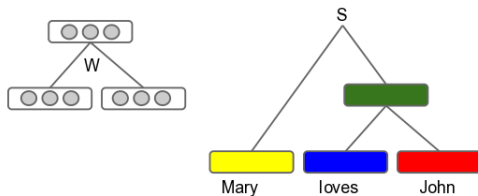
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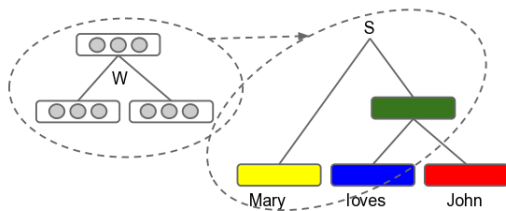
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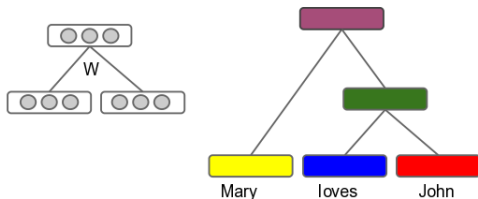
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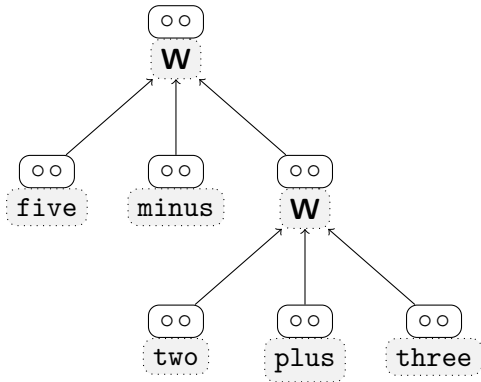
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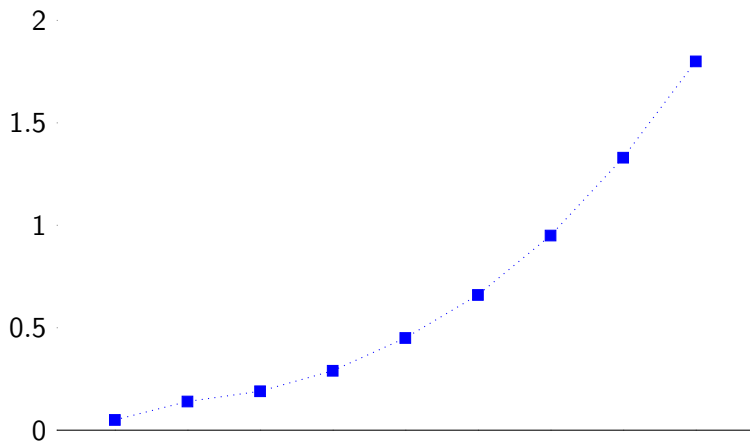


# Recursive Neural Network (TreeRNN)

TreeRNNs for arithmetics

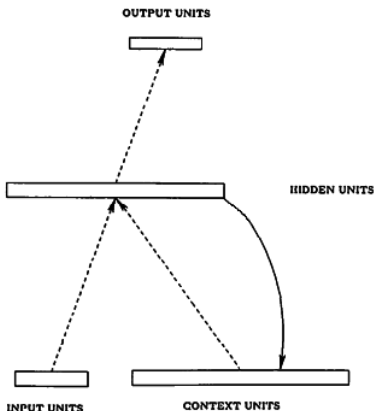


# Results



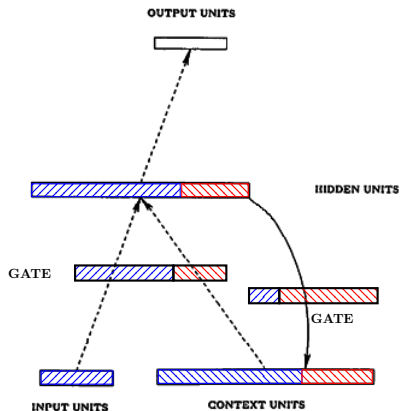
# Recurrent neural networks

A simple recurrent neural network in which activations are copied from the hidden layer to the context layer (Elman, 1990)

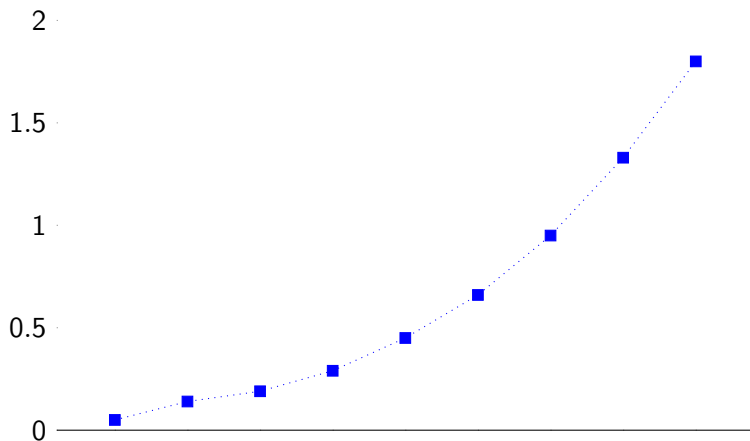


# Gated recurrent neural networks

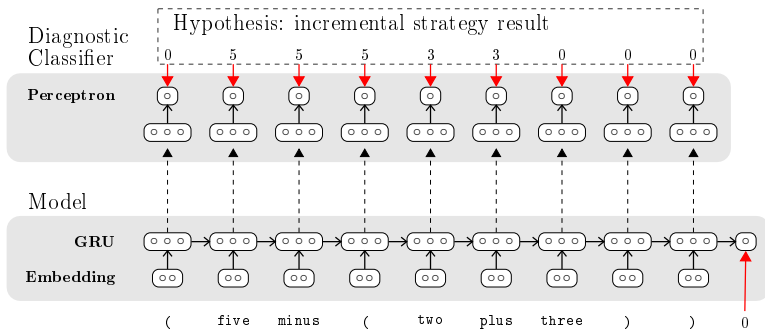
A gated recurrent neural network (Cho et al., 2014; Chung et al., 2015)



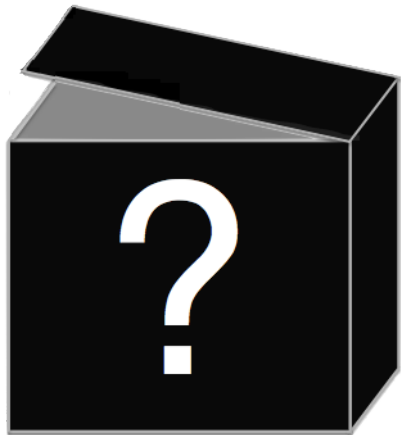
# Results



# What does the network do?



## Conclusion



## References

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- Richard Socher, Jeffrey Pennington, Eric H Huang, Andrew Y Ng, and Christopher D Manning. Semi-supervised recursive autoencoders for predicting sentiment distributions. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 151–161. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2011.