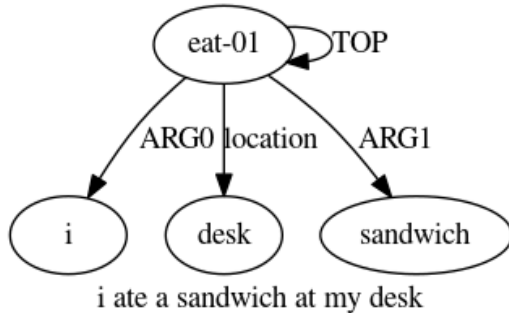


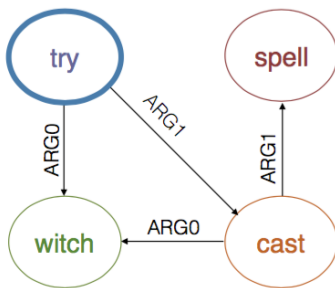
CS6740/IS 6300, Lecture 26: Abstract Meaning Representation (“TM”), or AMR

1a. Recall: an AMR graph for a Jurafsky and Martin example sentence “I ate a sandwich at my desk”. (We talked about having “speaker” instead of “I”.)



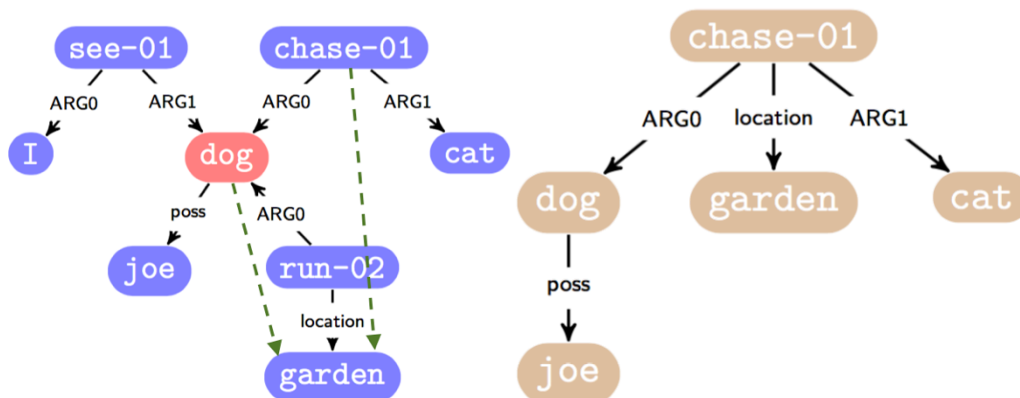
b. May also be considered to **cover syntactic variants**: “At my desk, I ate a sandwich”, “What I ate at my desk was a sandwich”, “where I ate my sandwich was at my desk”.

2. Example from Groschwitz et al. (2018) slides for sentence “The witch tried to cast a spell”. Note **re-entrance**.



3. Motivation: summarization (textual inference). Example from Liu, Flanigan, Sadeh, and Smith (2015) (mostly) as depicted by Koller, Open, and Sun (2019) tutorial; dotted lines inferred in LFSS.

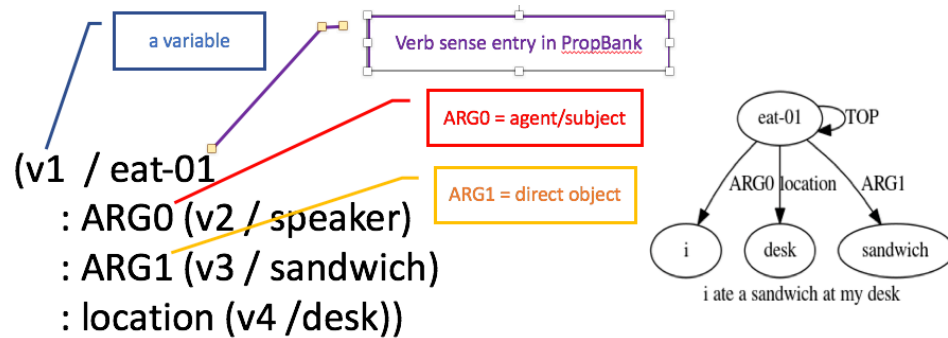
I saw Joe’s dog, which was running in the garden. The dog was chasing a cat. → Joe’s dog was chasing a cat in the garden.



4. AMR format (Banarescu et al., 2013):

- a) Variables for events, entities, etc.
(x1 /book) means x1 is a variable representing an instance of the concept “book”
- b) Relations indicated with colons and indentation

5. Example (ignore “my desk” issues). PropBank gives argument information.



6. Big example from the Groschwitz et al. (2018) slides – see other sheet

7. Parsing to AMR – Apply-merge algebra, Groschwitz et al. (2018)

