LEARNING COMPLEX OUTPUT REPRESENTATIONS IN CONNECTIONIST PARSING OF SPOKEN LANGUAGE *

Finn Dag Buø[1] *Thomas S. Polzin*[2] *Alex Waibel*[1,2]

[1]University of Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Germany
[2]Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA, USA

ABSTRACT

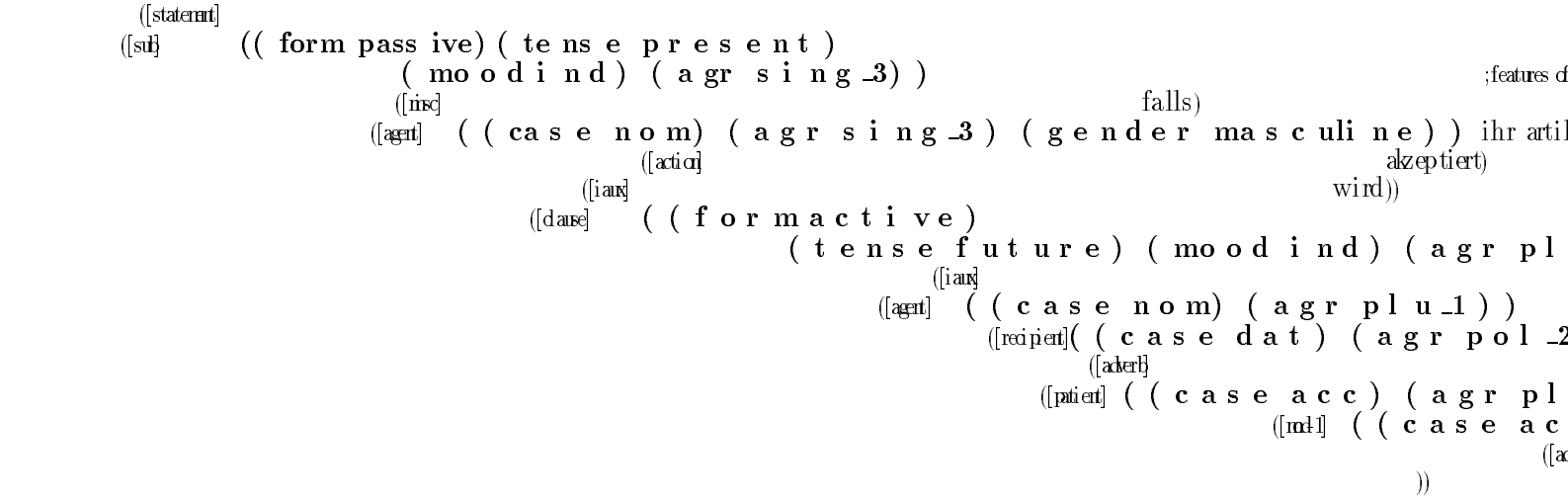
Due to robustness, learnability and ease of integration of
ferent information sources, connectionist parsing systems
or parsing spoken language,

figure 3.

```
([statement]
 ([sub-clause]
  ([agent]      his big brother+s friend)
  ([action]     loved)
  ([patient]    himself)))
```

Figure 3. Parse lacking structure

The important point to note here is that no internal anal-
ot is performed by the system. In a ma-
would not



The process of generating training fro
sentation for the example sentence is given in figure 6. It
shows the respective input "sentences" for all levels in the
respective syntactic tree (cf. figure 5), where to put phrase
boundaries, and how to label the respective phrases.
From the resulting more detailed syntactic analysis of in-
put sentences it is much easier to define a mapping into scm
esentation e.g. an interlingua for machine trans-
In addition, this more

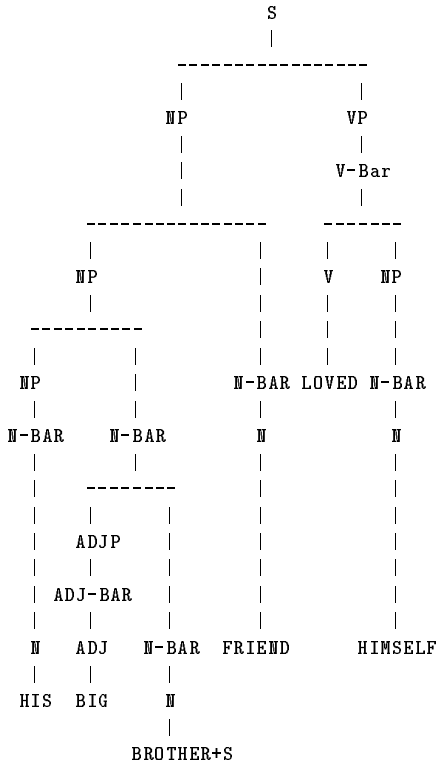


Figure 5. Structured parse tree

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