Crowdsourcing Question-Answer Meaning Representations
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Summary
Problem: semantic annotation requires experts, doesn’t scale
Insight: Non-expert annotators can use natural language to annotate natural language
Challenge: get non-experts to provide high coverage of semantic relations in a sentence
Solution: A novel representation (QAMR), crowdsourcing setup, and dataset (>100k QA pairs)
Related: differs from QA-SRL with free-form questions about all predicate-argument relations
Results: covers a wide range of semantic phenomena and can aid prediction of semantics in some settings (Open IE)
Follow-up: look for Large-Scale QA-SRL Parsing @ ACL!

Methods
Pierre Vinken, 61 years old, will join the board as a nonexecutive director Nov. 29.

Data
High representational capacity: QAMR covers over 90% of predicate-argument relations in existing expert-annotated datasets, with sufficient annotation density

Examples
Baruch ben Neriah, Jeremiah’s scribe, used this alphabet to create the later scripts of the Old Testament.

Modeling
QAMR is successful when parsed and applied appropriately