Towards Semantic Annotation Supported by Dependency Linguistics and ILP

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Our Information Extraction System
 - Linguistics we have used
 - Domain of fire-department articles
- Our Information Extraction Method
 - Manually created rules
 - Learning of rules
 - Evaluation
- 3 Conclusion
 - Summary
 - Inter-project cooperation

Introduction to the Presented Work

- Extraction of semantic information from texts.
 - In Czech language.
 - Coming from web pages.
- Using of Semantic Web ontologies.
 - RDF, OWL
- Exploiting of linguistic tools.
 - Prague Dependency Treebank project.
 - TectoMT project (ÚFAL MFF UK).
 - GATE project (The University of Sheffield).
 - Experiments with the Czech WordNet.
- Rule based extraction method.
 - Extraction rules ≈ linguistic tree queries
 - ILP learning of extraction rules

Schema of the extraction process



1) Extraction of text



2) Linguistic annotation



3) Data extraction

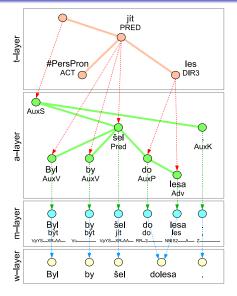


4) Semantic representation

Ontology

- Extraction of text
- 2 Linguistic annotation
- Oata extraction
- Semantic representation of data

Layers of linguistic annotation in PDT



- Tectogrammatical layer
- Analytical layer
- Morphological layer
- PDT 2.0 on-line:

http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/pdt2.0/

Sentence:

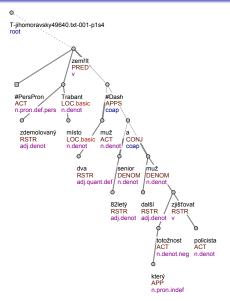
Byl by šel dolesa. He-was would went toforest.

Tools for machine linguistic annotation

- Segmentation and tokenization
- Morphological analysis
- Morphological tagging
- McDonnald's Maximum Spanning Tree parser
 - Czech adaptation
- Analytical function assignment
- Tectogrammatical analysis
 - Developed by Václav Klimeš
 - Available within the TectoMT¹ project

¹http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/tectomt/

Example of tectogrammatical tree



- Lemmas
- Functors
- Semantic parts of speech

Sentence:

Ve zdemolovaném trabantu na místě zemřeli dva muži – 82letý senior a další muž, jehož totožnost zjišťují policisté.

Two men died on the spot in demolished trabant – . . .

Domain of fire-department articles

Example of the web-page with a report of a fire department



Domain of fire-department articles

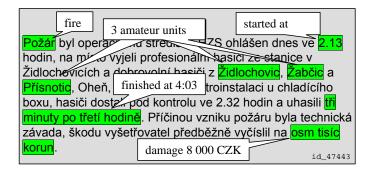
Domain of our experiments

- Fire-department articles
- From The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic²
- Extensive experiments
 - More than 800 articles
 - 1.2 MB of textual data
 - Extracting information about injured and killed people
 - 470 matches of the extraction rule,
 200 numeric values of quantity (described later)
- Intensive experiments
 - 50 articles
 - Precisely manually tagged
 - Used of the evaluation of the learning procedure

²http://www.mvcr.cz/rss/regionhzs.html

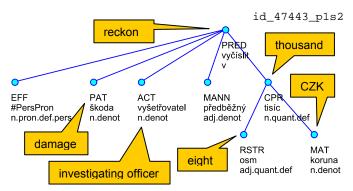
Domain of fire-department articles

Example of processed text



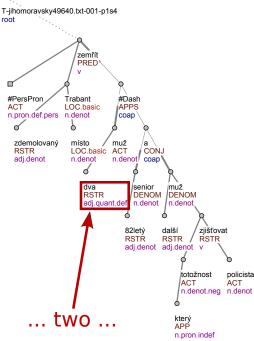
- Information to be extracted is decorated.
- See the last sentence on the next slide.

Example of a linguistic tree



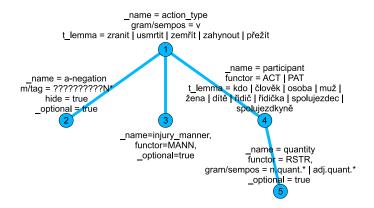
- ..., škodu vyšetřovatel předběžně vyčíslil na osm tisíc korun.
- ..., investigating officer preliminarily reckoned the damage to be 8 000 CZK.
- Our IE method uses tree queries (tree patterns)

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 How to extract the information about two dead people?

Extraction rules – Netgraph queries



- Tree patterns on shape and nodes (on node attributes).
- Evaluation gives actual matches of particular nodes.
- Names of nodes allow use of references.

Manually created rules

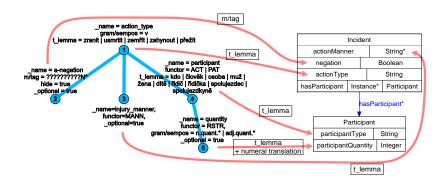
Raw data extraction output

```
<QueryMatches>
  <Match root id="T-vvsocina63466.txt-001-pls4" match string="2:0.7:3.8:4.11:2">
    <Sentence>
      Při požáru byla jedna osoba lehce zraněna - jednalo se
      o majitele domu, který si vykloubil rameno.
    </Sentence>
    <Data>
      <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zranit</Value>
      <Value variable name="injury manner" attribute name="t lemma">lehký</Value>
      <Value variable name="participant" attribute name="t lemma">osoba</Value>
      <Value variable name="quantity" attribute name="t lemma">jeden</Value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
  <Match root_id="T-jihomoravsky49640.txt-001-p1s4" match_string="1:0,13:3,14:4">
    <Sentence>
      Ve zdemolovaném trabantu na místě zemřeli dva muži - 82letý senior
      a další muž, jehož totožnost zjišťují policisté.
    </Sentence>
    <Data>
     <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zemřít</Value>
      <Value variable name="participant" attribute name="t lemma">muž</Value>
      <Value variable name="guantity" attribute name="t lemma">dva</Value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
  <Match root id="T-jihomoravsky49736.txt-001-p4s3" match string="1:0.3:3.7:1">
    <Sentence>Čtyřiatřicetiletý řidič nebyl zraněn.
    <Data>
      <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zranit</Value>
      <Value variable_name="a-negation" attribute_name="m/tag">VpYS---XR-(N)A---
      </Value>
      <Value variable name="participant" attribute name="t lemma">řidič</Value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
</OuervMatches>
```

SELECT action_type.t_lemma, a-negation.mtag, injury_manner.t_lemma, participant.t lemma, quantity.t lemma FROM ***extraction rule***

Manually created rules

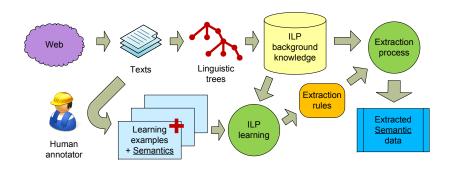
Semantic interpretation of extraction rules



- Determines how particular values of attributes are used.
- Gives semantics to extraction rule.
- Gives semantics to extracted data.

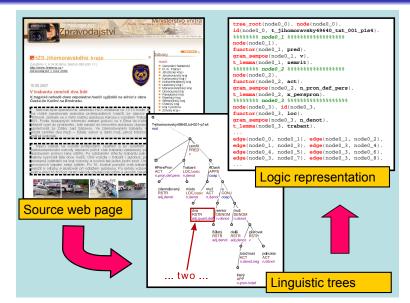
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Integration of ILP in our extraction process

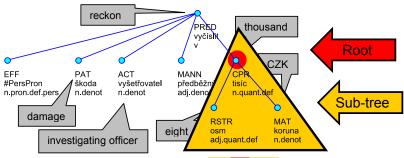


- Transformation of trees to logic representation.
- Today: just first promising experiments.

Logic representation of linguistic trees



Root/Subtree Preprocessing/Postprocessing (Chunk learning)



..., škodu vyšetřovatel předběžně vyčíslil na osm tisíc korun.

..., investigating officer preliminarily reckoned the damage to be eight thousand Crowns (CZK).

Examples of learned rules, Czech words are translated.

Example

```
[Rule 1] [Pos cover = 14 Neg cover = 0]
damage_root(A) :- lex_rf(B,A), has_sempos(B,'n.quant.def'),
   tDependency (C, B), tDependency (C, D),
   has_t_lemma(D,'investigator').
[Rule 2] [Pos cover = 13 Neg cover = 0]
damage_root(A) :- lex_rf(B,A), has_functor(B,'TOWH'),
   tDependency(C,B), tDependency(C,D), has t lemma(D,'damage').
[Rule 1] [Pos cover = 7 Neg cover = 0]
injuries(A) :- lex_rf(B,A), has_functor(B,'PAT'),
   has_gender(B, anim), tDependency(B,C), has_t_lemma(C,'injured')
[Rule 8] [Pos cover = 6 Neg cover = 0]
injuries (A) :- lex_rf(B,A), has_gender(B,anim), tDependency(C,B),
   has t lemma(C,'injure'), has negation(C,neg0).
```

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Evaluation

Evaluation results

task/method	matching	missing	excess	overlap	prec.%	recall%	F1.0%
damage/ILP	14	0	7	6	51.85	70.00	59.57
damage/ILP – lenient measures					74.07	100.00	85.11
dam./ILP-roots	16	4	2	0	88.89	80.00	84.21
damage/Paum	20	0	6	0	76.92	100.00	86.96
injuries/ILP	15	18	11	0	57.69	45.45	50.85
injuries/Paum	25	8	54	0	31.65	75.76	44.64
inj./Paum-afun	24	9	38	0	38.71	72.73	50.53

- 10-fold cross validation
- Two tasks: 'damage' and 'injuries'
- Root/subtree preprocessing/postprocessing used for 'damage' task

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Summary

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- Proposed a system for extraction of semantic information
- Based on third party linguistic tools (TectoMT³)
- Extraction rules adopted from Netgraph⁴ application.
- ILP used for learning rules.
- All methods integrated inside GATE⁵.
- Our future research will concentrate on:
 - Extension of the method with WordNet technology.
 - Adaptation of this method on other languages.
 - Evaluation of the method on other datasets.

³http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/tectomt/

⁴http://quest.ms.mff.cuni.cz/netgraph/

⁵http://gate.ac.uk/

Inter-project cooperation

- Mainly with I-3 Matematická lingvistika group
- Directly with David Mareček
- Indirectly with all participants of the linguistic projects
- Making all the linguistic tools working, updates
- Planned feedback in the future (comparison of linguistic tools)
- Porting PDT formalism and TMT tools to the GATE platform (side effect of our work, but may be usefull in the future).