# 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

#### **Introduction to 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.
  - Mainly from the Prague Dependency Treebank project.
  - Experiments with the Czech WordNet.
- Rule based extraction method.
  - Extraction rules ≈ tree queries
  - ILP learning of extraction rules

Our Information Extraction System

# Schema of the extraction process



1) Extraction of text



2) Linguistic annotation



3) Data extraction

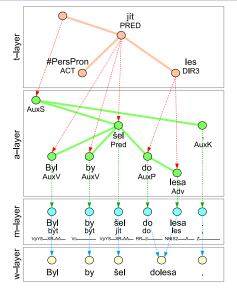


4) Semantic representation



- Extraction of text
  - Using RSS feed to download pages.
  - Regular expression to extract text.
- Linguistic annotation
  - Using chain of 6 linguistic tools (see on next slides).
- Data extraction
  - Exploitation of linguistic trees.
  - Using extraction rules.
- Semantic representation of data
  - Ontology needed.
  - Semantic interpretation of rules.
  - Far from finished in current state.

# 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:

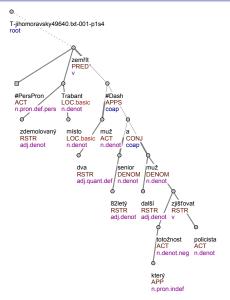
Byl by šel dolesa. He-was would went toforest.

## 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 TectoMT<sup>1</sup> project

<sup>1</sup>http://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



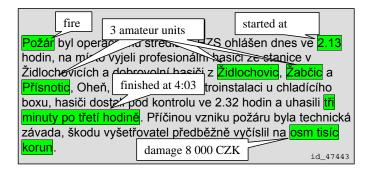
Domain of fire-department articles

# Domain of our experiments

- Fire-department articles
- Published by The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic<sup>2</sup>
- Processed more than 800 articles from different regions of Czech Republic
- 1.2 MB of textual data
- Linguistic tools produced 10 MB of annotations, run time 3.5 hours
- Extracting information about injured and killed people
- 470 matches of the extraction rule,
   200 numeric values of quantity (described later)

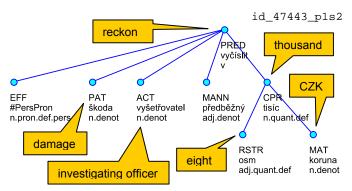
<sup>2</sup>http://www.mvcr.cz/rss/regionhzs.html

# **Example of processed text**



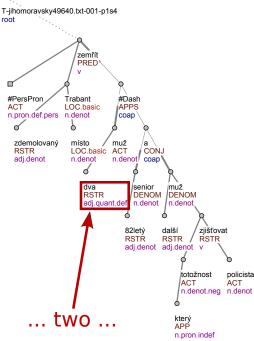
- Information to be extracted is decorated.
- See the last sentence on the next slide.

# **Example of a linguistic tree**



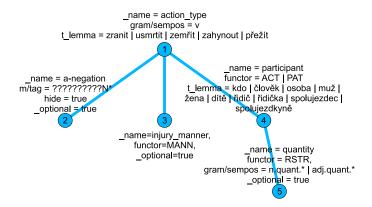
- ..., škodu vyšetřovatel předběžně vyčíslil na osm tisíc korun.
- ..., investigating officer preliminarily reckoned the damage to be 8 000 CZK.
- Our IE method uses tree queries (tree patterns)

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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.

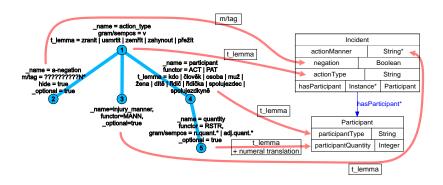
## Raw data extraction output

```
<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\*\*\*

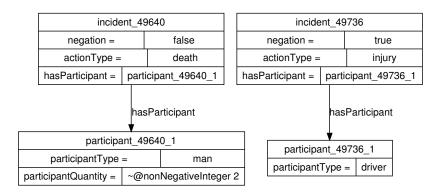
Manually created rules

## Semantic interpretation of extraction rules



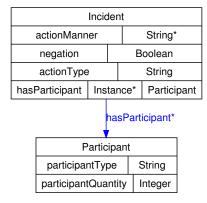
- Determines how particular values of attributes are used.
- Gives semantics to extraction rule.
- Gives semantics to extracted data.

# Semantic data output



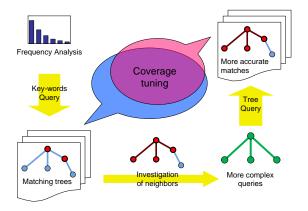
Two instances of two ontology classes.

# The experimental ontology



- Two classes
  - Incident and Participant
- One object property relation
  - hasParticipant
- Five datatype property relations
  - actionManner (light or heavy injury)
  - negation
  - actionType (injury or death)
  - participantType (man, woman, driver, etc.)
  - participantQuantity

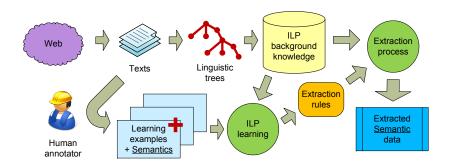
# Design of extraction rules – iterative process



- Frequency analysis → representative key-words.
- ② Investigating of matching trees → tuning of tree query.
- **3** Complexity of the query  $\cong$  complexity of extracted data.

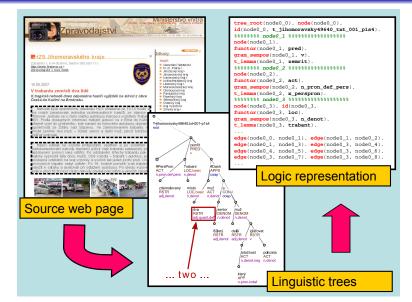
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# Integration of ILP in our extraction process

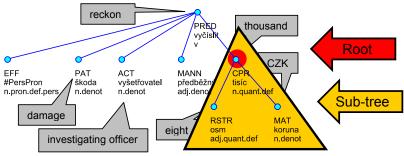


- Transformation of trees to logic representation.
- Today: just first promising experiments.

# 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

- Proposed a system for extraction of semantic information
- Based on linguistic tools for automatic text annotation
- Extraction rules adopted from Netgraph application.
- ILP used for learning rules.
- All methods integrated inside GATE<sup>3</sup>.
- Our future research will concentrate on:
  - Learning of extraction rules.
  - Extension of the method with WordNet technology.
  - Adaptation of this method on other languages.
  - Evaluation of the method.

<sup>3</sup>http://gate.ac.uk/