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## **IMPROVING HYPERNYMY EXTRACTION WITH DISTRIBUTIONAL SEMANTIC CLASSES**

# Introduction

## Examples of hypernymy relations

- **apple** –isa→ **fruit**
- **mangosteen** –isa→ **fruit**

## Examples of hypernymy relations

- **apple#1** –isa→ **fruit#2**
- **mangosteen#0** –isa→ **fruit#2**

# Hypernyms

## Examples of hypernymy relations

- **apple#1** –isa→ **fruit#2**
- **mangosteen#0** –isa→ **fruit#2**

## Examples of applications of hypernyms

- question answering [Zhou et al., 2013]
- query expansion [Gong et al., 2005]
- semantic role labelling [Shi & Mihalcea, 2005]



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Introduction



# Automatic extraction of hypernyms

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# Induction of semantic classes

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# Main contributions

- We show how distributionally-induced **semantic classes** can be helpful for **extracting hypernyms**:

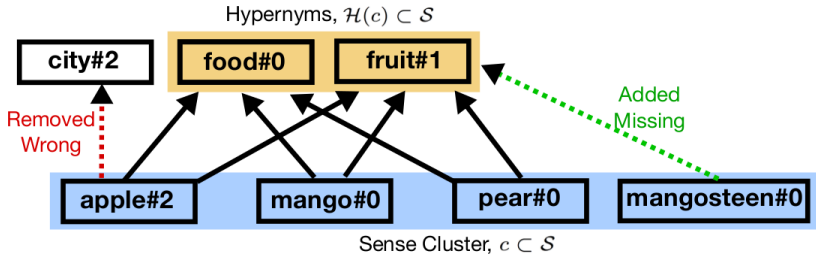


# Main contributions

- We show how distributionally-induced **semantic classes** can be helpful for **extracting hypernyms**:
  - 1 A method for **inducing sense-aware semantic classes** using distributional semantics;
  - 2 A method for using the induced semantic classes for **filtering noisy hypernymy relations**.

# Method

# Labeled semantic classes



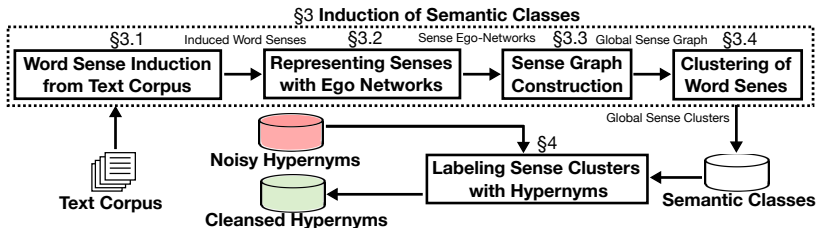
- **Post-processing of hypernymy relations** using distributionally induced semantic classes;
- A semantic class is a clusters of induced word senses **labeled with hypernyms**.

# Outline of our approach

- 1 Sense-aware distributional semantic classes are **induced from a text corpus**;
- 2 Semantic classes are used to **filter a noisy hypernyms** database.

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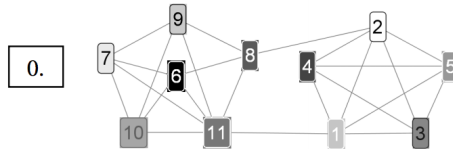


# Chinese Whispers#1

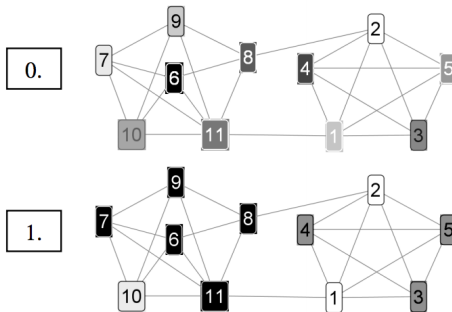


\* source of the image: [http://ic.pics.livejournal.com/blagin\\_anton/33716210/2701748/2701748\\_800.jpg](http://ic.pics.livejournal.com/blagin_anton/33716210/2701748/2701748_800.jpg)

# Chinese Whispers#2: graph clustering

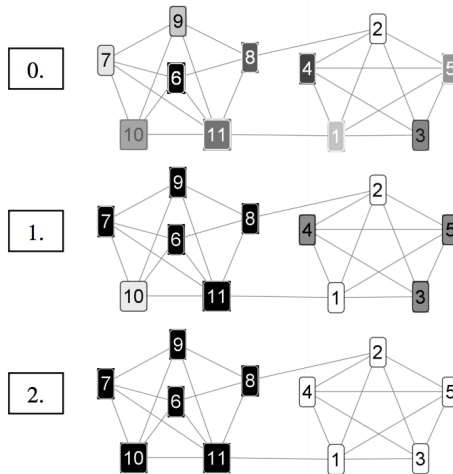


## Related work: Chinese Whispers#2

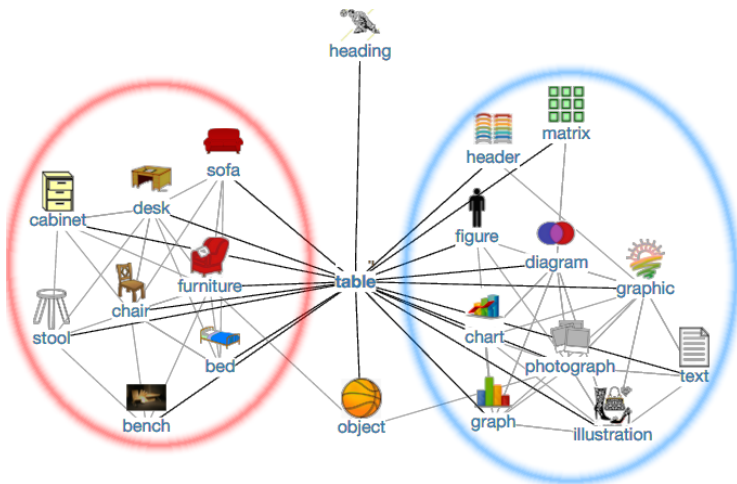




# Related work: Chinese Whispers#2



# Graph-based word sense induction



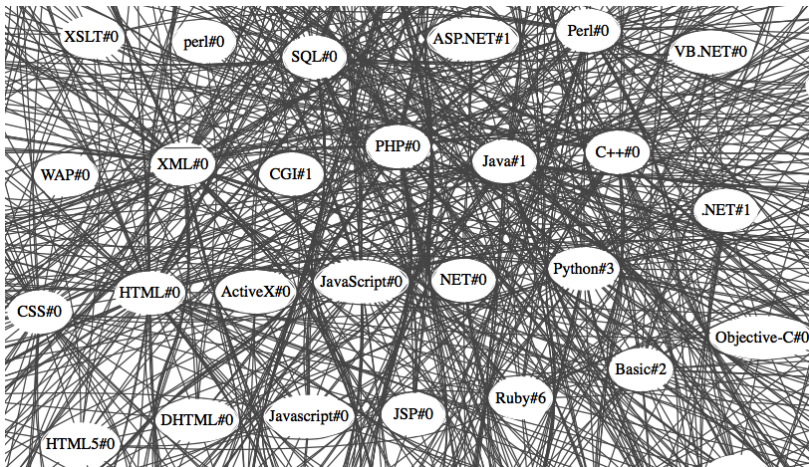
# Sample of induced sense inventory

Word Sense	Local Sense Cluster: Related Senses	Hypernyms
mango#0	peach#1, grape#0, plum#0, apple#0, apricot#0, watermelon#1, banana#1, coconut#0, pear#0, fig#0, melon#0, <b>mangosteen#0</b> , ...	fruit#0, food#0, ...
apple#0	mango#0, pineapple#0, banana#1, melon#0, grape#0, peach#1, watermelon#1, apricot#0, cranberry#0, pumpkin#0, <b>mangosteen#0</b> , ...	fruit#0, crop#0, ...
Java#1	C#4, Python#3, Apache#3, Ruby#6, Flash#1, C++#0, SQL#0, ASP#2, Visual Basic#1, CSS#0, Delphi#2, MySQL#0, Excel#0, Pascal#0, ...	programming language#3, lan- guage#0, ...
Python#3	PHP#0, Pascal#0, Java#1, SQL#0, Visual Basic#1, C++#0, JavaScript#0, Apache#3, Haskell#5, .NET#1, C#4, SQL Server#0, ...	language#0, tech- nology#0, ...

# Sample of induced semantic classes

ID	Global Sense Cluster: Semantic Class	Hypernyms
1	peach#1, banana#1, pineapple#0, berry#0, black-berry#0, grapefruit#0, strawberry#0, blueberry#0, <b>mango#0</b> , grape#0, melon#0, orange#0, pear#0, plum#0, raspberry#0, watermelon#0, <b>apple#0</b> , apricot#0, watermelon#0, pumpkin#0, berry#0, <b>man-gosteen#0</b> , ...	vegetable#0, fruit#0, crop#0, ingredi-ent#0, food#0, ·
2	C#4, Basic#2, Haskell#5, Flash#1, <b>Java#1</b> , Pascal#0, Ruby#6, PHP#0, Ada#1, Oracle#3, <b>Python#3</b> , Apache#3, Visual Basic#1, ASP#2, Delphi#2, SQL Server#0, CSS#0, AJAX#0, JavaScript#0, SQL Server#0, Apache#3, Delphi#2, Haskell#5, .NET#1, CSS#0, ...	programming lan-guage#3, technol-ogy#0, language#0, format#2, app#0

# Network of induced word senses



# Optimization of meta-parameters

# Comparison to WordNet and BabelNet

## Meta-parameters

- 1 **Min. num. of sense co-occurrences in an ego-network:**  $t > 0$
- 2 **Sense edge weight type:** count or  $\log(\text{count})$
- 3 **Hypernym weight type:** tf-idf or tf

# Comparison to WordNet and BabelNet

## Meta-parameters

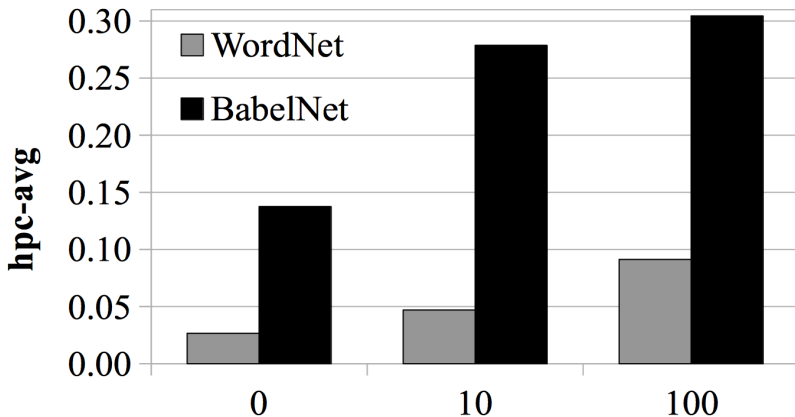
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$$hpc\text{-score}(\mathbf{c}) = \frac{h\text{-score}(\mathbf{c}) + 1}{p\text{-score}(\mathbf{c}) + 1} \cdot \text{coverage}(\mathbf{c}).$$

$$p\text{-score}(\mathbf{c}) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{c}|} \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{c}|} \sum_{j=1}^i \text{dist}(\mathbf{w}_i, \mathbf{w}_j). \quad h\text{-score}(\mathbf{c}) = \frac{|\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{c}) \cap \text{gold}(\mathbf{c})|}{|\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{c})|}.$$



# Impact of the min. edge weight $t$



**Minimum edge weight (#sense co-occurrences),  $T$**

# Best coarse- and fine-grained models

Min. num of sense co- occ., $t$	Edge weight, $E$	Hypernym weight, $H$	Number of clusters	Number of senses	$hpc$ -avg, WordNet	$hpc$ -avg, BabelNet
0	count	tf-idf	<b>1 870</b>	<b>208 871</b>	0.041	0.279
100	log	tf-idf	<b>734</b>	<b>18 028</b>	0.092	0.304

# Results

# Plausibility of Semantic Classes

- Layout of the sense cluster evaluation crowdsourcing task;
- the entry “winchester” is the intruder.

## Topics:

- vegetable
- fruit
- crop

For these topics we have the list of the following words:

- peach
- pineapple
- winchester
- watermelon
- cherry
- blackberry

**Select the words that are non-relevant for the topics above:**

- ☐ peach
- ☐ pineapple
- ☐ winchester
- ☐ watermelon
- ☐ cherry
- ☐ blackberry

# Plausibility of Semantic Classes

- 1 **Accuracy** is the fraction of tasks where annotators correctly identified the intruder;
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Sense clusters, $c$	0.859	0.248	0.739
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- **Clusters**: 68 annotators, 2,035 judgments;
- **Hypernyms**: 98 annotators, 2,245 judgments.

# Improving Binary Hypernymy Relations

Layout of the hypernymy annotation task:

Is it correct that **peach** is a kind of **fruit**?

**Your opinion:**

☐ Yes

☐ No



# Improving Binary Hypernymy Relations

Evaluating results of post-processing of a noisy hypernymy database using human judgements:

- A random sample of 4,870 relations using lexical split;
- each labeled 6.9 times on average;
- a total of 33,719 judgments.

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	Precision	Recall	F-score
<b>Original</b> hypernymy relations extracted from Common Crawl corpus [Seitner et al., 2016]	0.475	0.546	0.508
<b>Enhanced</b> hypernyms with the <i>coarse-grained</i> semantic classes	0.541	0.679	0.602

# Improving Taxonomy Induction

- **SemEval 2016 Task 13** "Taxonomy Extraction from Text";
- **Fowlkes&Mallows Measure (F&M)** – a cumulative measure of the similarity of taxonomies;
- **English** part of the dataset.

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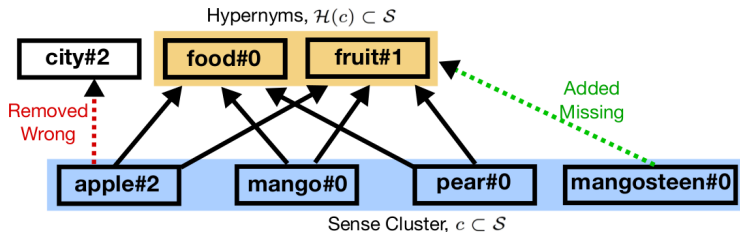
Domain	#Seeds words	#Expanded words	#Clusters, fine-gr.	#Clusters, coarse-gr.
Food	2 834	3 047	29	21
Science	806	1137	73	35
Environ.	261	909	111	39

# Improving Taxonomy Induction

System / Dataset	Food, Word- Net	Science, Word- Net	Food, Com- bined	Science, Com- bined	Science, Eurovoc	Environ., Eurovoc
WordNet	1.0000	1.0000	0.5870	0.5760	0.6243	n.a.
Baseline	0.0022	0.0016	0.0019	0.0163	0.0056	0.0000
JUNLP	0.1925	0.0494	0.2608	0.1774	0.1373	0.0814
NUIG-UNLP	n.a.	0.0027	n.a.	0.0090	0.1517	0.0007
QASSIT	n.a.	0.2255	n.a.	0.5757	0.3893	0.4349
TAXI	0.3260	0.2255	0.2021	0.3634	0.3893	0.2384
USAAR	0.0021	0.0008	0.0000	0.0020	0.0023	0.0007
Sem. Class, fine-gr.	0.4540	0.4181	0.5147	0.6359	<b>0.5831</b>	0.5600
Sem. Class, coarse-gr.	<b>0.4774</b>	<b>0.5927</b>	<b>0.5799</b>	<b>0.6539</b>	0.5515	<b>0.6326</b>

# Summary

- 1 An unsupervised method for the induction of **sense-aware distributional semantic classes**;
- 2 Showed how these can be used for **post-processing of noisy hypernymy databases** extracted from text.



# Thank you! Questions?





Gong, Z., Cheang, C. W., & Leong Hou, U. (2005).

Web Query Expansion by WordNet.

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Shi, L. & Mihalcea, R. (2005).

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