

# A Survey on Open Information Extraction COLING 2018

Christina Niklaus<sup>1</sup>, Matthias Cetto<sup>1</sup>, André Freitas<sup>2</sup> and Siegfried Handschuh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Natural Language Processing and Semantic Computing University of Passau

> <sup>2</sup>School of Computer Science University of Manchester

> > August 24, 2018



Task of IE: distill semantic relations from NL text

"Barack Obama was born in 1961."



(Barack Obama; was born in; 1961)

- Traditional IE:
  - hand-labeled data
  - pre-defined set of target relations (supervised approach)
  - small, homogeneous corpora
- scalability to large, heterogeneous corpora?





(Barack Obama; was born in; 1961)

- Traditional IE:
  - hand-labeled data
  - pre-defined set of target relations (supervised approach)
  - small, homogeneous corpora
- scalability to large, heterogeneous corpora?





(Barack Obama; was born in; 1961)

- Traditional IE:
  - hand-labeled data
  - pre-defined set of target relations (supervised approach)
  - small, homogeneous corpora
- scalability to large, heterogeneous corpora?





(Barack Obama; was born in; 1961)

- Traditional IE:
  - hand-labeled data
  - pre-defined set of target relations (supervised approach)
  - small, homogeneous corpora
- scalability to large, heterogeneous corpora?





(Barack Obama; was born in; 1961)

- Traditional IE:
  - hand-labeled data
  - pre-defined set of target relations (supervised approach)
  - small, homogeneous corpora
- scalability to large, heterogeneous corpora?

### Open Information Extraction



3

- ▶ Introduction of a new extraction paradigm: **Open IE** (Banko et al., 2007)
- Challenges of Open IE systems:
  - automation: automatic discovery of relations (unsupervised approach)
  - 2. corpus heterogeneity: domain-independent usage
  - 3. efficiency: readily scale to large amounts of text

### Open Information Extraction



3

- ► Introduction of a new extraction paradigm: **Open IE** (Banko et al., 2007)
- ► Challenges of Open IE systems:
  - 1. **automation**: automatic discovery of relations (unsupervised approach)
  - 2. corpus heterogeneity: domain-independent usage
  - 3. efficiency: readily scale to large amounts of text

### Early Approaches in Open IE



- hand-crafted extraction patterns:
   A human manually defines a set of extraction rules.
- self-supervised learning: The system automatically finds and labels its own training examples.

### Early Approaches in Open IE



- hand-crafted extraction patterns:
   A human manually defines a set of extraction rules.
- self-supervised learning: The system automatically finds and labels its own training examples.

### Early Approaches in Open IE



1. hand-crafted extraction patterns:

A human manually defines a set of extraction rules.

2. self-supervised learning:

The system automatically finds and labels its own training examples.



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- extractor: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for all possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- extractor: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for all possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- 2. **extractor**: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for *all* possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- 2. **extractor**: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for *all* possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- 2. **extractor**: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for *all* possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".



- self-supervised learner: heuristically identifies and labels a set of extractions as examples to train a model of relations using unlexicalized features
- 2. **extractor**: makes a single pass over the corpus to extract tuples for *all* possible relations
- redundancy-based assessor: assigns a probability to each tuple based on the number of sentences from which each extraction was found

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".

*(The novelist Franz Kafka; is; the author of a short story)* 

#### Problems with TextRunner



incoherent extractions: relational phrase has no meaningful interpretation

Sentence	Incoherent Relation
The guide contains dead links	contains omits
and <i>omits</i> sites.	
The Mark 14 was central to the	was central torpedo
torpedo scandal of the fleet.	
They recalled that Nungesser	recalled began
began his career as a precinct	
leader.	

uninformative extractions: omit critical information

#### Problems with TextRunner



incoherent extractions: relational phrase has no meaningful interpretation

Sentence	Incoherent Relation
The guide <i>contains</i> dead links	contains omits
and <i>omits</i> sites.	
The Mark 14 was central to the	was central torpedo
torpedo scandal of the fleet.	
They recalled that Nungesser	recalled began
began his career as a precinct	
leader.	

uninformative extractions: omit critical information

is	is an album by, is the author of, is a city in
has	has a population of, has a Ph.D. in, has a cameo in
made	made a deal with, made a promise to
took	took place in, took control over, took advantage of
gave	gave birth to, gave a talk at, gave new meaning to
got	got tickets to, got a deal on, got funding from

#### Problems with TEXTRUNNER



- incoherent extractions: relational phrase has no meaningful interpretation
- uninformative extractions: omit critical information

#### Problems with TEXTRUNNER



- incoherent extractions: relational phrase has no meaningful interpretation
- uninformative extractions: omit critical information



REVERB (Fader et al., 2011)



find longest phrase matching a simple syntactic constraint

$$V \mid VP \mid VW^*P$$
 $V = \text{verb particle? adv?}$ 
 $W = (\text{noun} \mid \text{adj} \mid \text{adv} \mid \text{pron} \mid \text{det})$ 
 $P = (\text{prep} \mid \text{particle} \mid \text{inf. marker})$ 

▶ to avoid overspecified relational phrases, a lexical constraint is introduced: |args(rel)| > k



find longest phrase matching a simple syntactic constraint

$$V \mid VP \mid VW^*P$$

$$V = \text{verb particle? adv?}$$

$$W = (\text{noun} \mid \text{adj} \mid \text{adv} \mid \text{pron} \mid \text{det})$$

$$P = (\text{prep} \mid \text{particle} \mid \text{inf. marker})$$

▶ to avoid overspecified relational phrases, a lexical constraint is introduced: |args(rel)| > k



find longest phrase matching a simple syntactic constraint

$$V \mid VP \mid VW^*P$$

$$V = \text{verb particle? adv?}$$

$$W = (\text{noun} \mid \text{adj} \mid \text{adv} \mid \text{pron} \mid \text{det})$$

$$P = (\text{prep} \mid \text{particle} \mid \text{inf. marker})$$

▶ to avoid overspecified relational phrases, a lexical constraint is introduced: |args(rel)| > k



find longest phrase matching a simple syntactic constraint

$$V \mid VP \mid VW^*P$$

$$V = \text{verb particle? adv?}$$

$$W = (\text{noun} \mid \text{adj} \mid \text{adv} \mid \text{pron} \mid \text{det})$$

$$P = (\text{prep} \mid \text{particle} \mid \text{inf. marker})$$

▶ to avoid overspecified relational phrases, a lexical constraint is introduced: |args(rel)| > k

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".



find longest phrase matching a simple syntactic constraint

$$V \mid VP \mid VW^*P$$

$$V = \text{verb particle? adv?}$$

$$W = (\text{noun} \mid \text{adj} \mid \text{adv} \mid \text{pron} \mid \text{det})$$

$$P = (\text{prep} \mid \text{particle} \mid \text{inf. marker})$$

 to avoid overspecified relational phrases, a lexical constraint is introduced: |args(rel)| > k

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".

⟨The novelist Franz Kafka; is the author of; a short story⟩



limited to relations that are mediated by verbs



#### limited to relations that are mediated by verbs

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".



#### limited to relations that are mediated by verbs

Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled

"The Metamorphosis".



#### limited to relations that are mediated by verbs

Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled

"The Metamorphosis".



#### limited to relations that are mediated by verbs

#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".

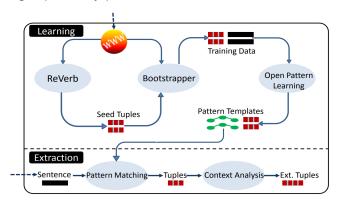


identification of relationships mediated by **nouns** and **adjectives**:

OLLIE (Mausam et al., 2012)



- ▶ applies a set of high precision seed tuples from REVERB
- to bootstrap a large training set
- over which it learns a set of extraction pattern templates using dependency parses





sample open pattern templates:

Extraction Template	Open Pattern
1. (arg1; be {rel} {prep}; arg2)	$\{arg1\} \uparrow nsubjpass \uparrow \{rel:postag=VBN\} \downarrow \{prep_*\} \downarrow \{arg2\}$
2. (arg1; {rel}; arg2)	$\{arg1\} \uparrow nsubj \uparrow \{rel:postag=VBD\} \downarrow dobj \downarrow \{arg2\}$
3. (arg1; be {rel} by; arg2)	{arg1} ↑nsubjpass↑ {rel:postag=VBN} ↓agent↓ {arg2}
4. (arg1; be {rel} of; arg2)	${\text{rel:postag=NN;type=Person}} \uparrow nn \uparrow {\text{arg1}} \downarrow nn \downarrow {\text{arg2}}$
5. (arg1; be {rel} {prep}; arg2)	[{arg1} ↑nsubjpass↑ {slot:postag=VBN;lex ∈announce name choose}]
	$\downarrow dobj \downarrow \{rel:postag=NN\} \downarrow \{prep_*\} \downarrow \{arg2\}$

applied to individual sentences at extraction time



#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".



#### Example

The novelist Franz Kafka is the author of a short story entitled "The Metamorphosis".

- ⟨Franz Kafka; is the author of; a short story⟩
- ⟨Franz Kafka; is; a novelist⟩
- \(\alpha\) a short story; be entitled; "The Metamorphosis"\(\rangle\)

## Problem with OLLIE (and previous approaches) UNIVERSITÄT

limited to the extraction of binary relations

# Problem with OLLIE (and previous approaches UNIVERSITÄT

#### limited to the extraction of binary relations

Example

Franz Kafka was born in Prague in 1883.

#### limited to the extraction of binary relations

#### Example

Franz Kafka was born into a Jewish family in Prague in 1883.

REVERB: (Franz Kafka; was born into; a Jewish family)

### limited to the extraction of binary relations

#### Example

Franz Kafka was born into a Jewish family in Prague in 1883.

REVERB: (Franz Kafka; was born into; a Jewish family)

# Problem with OLLIE (and previous approaches) UNIVERSITÄT

### limited to the extraction of binary relations

#### Example

Franz Kafka was born into a Jewish family in Prague in 1883.

REVERB: (Franz Kafka; was born into; a Jewish family)



capture **complete facts** from sentences by gathering the full set of arguments for each relational phrase (**n-ary relations**):

- ► KrakeN (Akbik and Löser, 2012)
- ► EXEMPLAR (Mesquita et al., 2013)

### KRAKEN and EXEMPLAR



hand-crafted extraction rules over dependency parses

### KRAKEN and EXEMPLAR



hand-crafted extraction rules over dependency parses

```
Example

Franz Kafka was born into a Jewish family in Prague in 1883.

(Franz Kafka; was born; (into) a Jewish family; (in) Prague; (in) 1883
```

### Paraphrase-based Approaches



Previous approaches often produce erroneous extractions on syntactically complex sentences

### Paraphrase-based Approaches



# Previous approaches often produce erroneous extractions on syntactically complex sentences



generation of an **intermediate representation** using a sentence restructuring stage:

- ► ClausIE (Del Corro and Gemulla, 2013)
- ► Schmidek and Barbosa (2014)
- ► Stanford Open IE (Angeli et al., 2015)

# Problem with Paraphrase-based Approaches UNIVERSITÄT

**lack the expressiveness** needed for a proper interpretation of complex assertions taking into account the context under which a proposition is *complete* and *correct* 

# Problem with Paraphrase-based Approaches UNIVERSITÄT

**lack the expressiveness** needed for a proper interpretation of complex assertions taking into account the context under which a proposition is *complete* and *correct* 



systems that capture inter-proposition relationships

# OLLIE and its Successors Open IE 4 and 5 UNIVERSITÄT



- ▶ OLLIE: extra field to distinguish between **information** asserted in a sentence and information that is only hypothetical or conditionally true
- ▶ Open IE 4 and 5: mark up temporal and local context

## OLLIE and its Successors Open IE 4 and 5



 OLLIE: extra field to distinguish between information asserted in a sentence and information that is only hypothetical or conditionally true

#### Example

Romney will be elected President if he wins five key states.

(\langle Romney; will be elected; President\rangle; CLAUSALMODIFIER if; he wins five key states)

▶ Open IE 4 and 5: mark up temporal and local context

# OLLIE and its Successors Open IE 4 and 5 UNIVERSITÄT



- ► OLLIE: extra field to distinguish between **information** asserted in a sentence and information that is only hypothetical or conditionally true
- Open IE 4 and 5: mark up temporal and local context

## OLLIE and its Successors Open IE 4 and 5



- OLLIE: extra field to distinguish between information asserted in a sentence and information that is only hypothetical or conditionally true
- ▶ Open IE 4 and 5: mark up temporal and local context

```
Example

Franz Kafka was born into a Jewish family in Prague
in 1883.

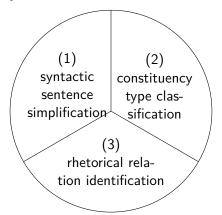
(Franz Kafka; was born; into a Jewish family; L: in Prague;
T: in 1883)
```

## Graphene (Cetto et al., 2018)



#### Lightweight semantic representation:

- two-layered hierarchy of core relational tuples and accompanying contextual information that are
- semantically linked via rhetorical relations



## Graphene (Cetto et al., 2018)

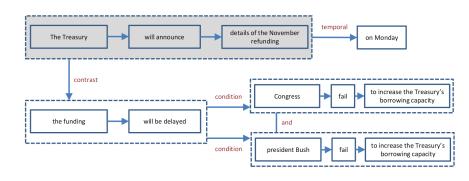


"Although the Treasury will announce details of the November refunding on Monday, the funding will be delayed if Congress and President Bush fail to increase the Treasury's borrowing capacity."

## Graphene (Cetto et al., 2018)



"Although the Treasury will announce details of the November refunding on Monday, the funding will be delayed if Congress and President Bush fail to increase the Treasury's borrowing capacity."



# Problems in the Evaluation of Open IE Systems UNIVERSITÄT

- no clear formal specification of what constitutes a valid relational tuple
- no established, large-scale annotated corpus serving as a gold standard dataset

Evaluation 20

# Problems in the Evaluation of Open IE Systems UNIVERSITÄT PASSAU

- no clear formal specification of what constitutes a valid relational tuple
- no established, large-scale annotated corpus serving as a gold standard dataset



- scalability to large amounts of text?
- portability to various genres of text?
- objective and reproducible cross-system comparison?

Evaluation 20

### Open Research Questions





- large-scale gold standard evaluation dataset allowing for an objective and reproducible cross-system comparison
- applicability and transferability of the proposed Open IE approaches to languages other than English
- canonicalization of relational phrases and arguments