ENTREPÔTS, REPRÉSENTATION & INGÉNIERIE des CONNAISSANCES

Hypergraphs and Information Fusion for Term Representation Enrichment. Applications to Named Entity Recognition and Word Sense Disambiguation

Ph.D. Thesis Defense

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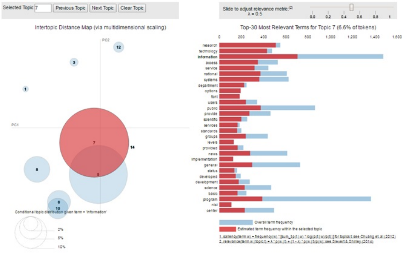
Supervised by Sabine Loudcher and Julien Ah-Pine

February 7th, 2018

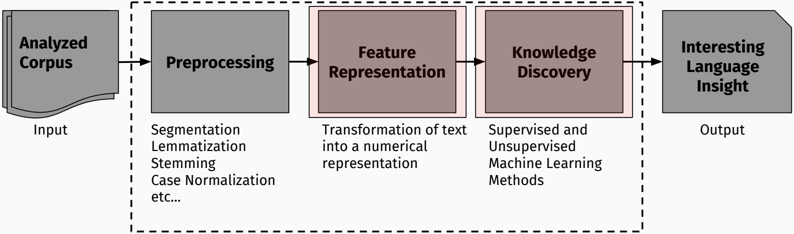
Lyon 1
UNIVERSITÉ LUMIÈRE LYON 2
UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON
INSTITUT DES SCIENCES DE L'HOMME

Why is it useful to us to understand text?



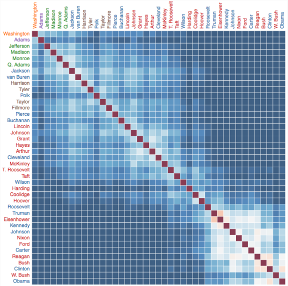
How do we extract meaning from text?

We use **Natural Language Processing** (NLP), a field of computer science interested in making computers extract useful information from text

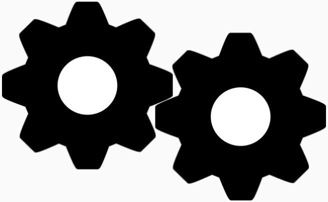


Feature Representation and Knowledge Discovery

How do we represent text for the machine to understand?



What techniques do we use to discover meaning from text?



Representing Text

- **Common ways to represent text**
  - Lexical
  - Syntactic
    - Constituency Tree
    - Dependency Tree

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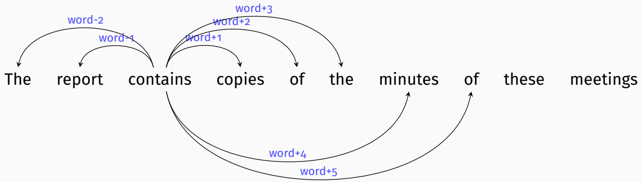

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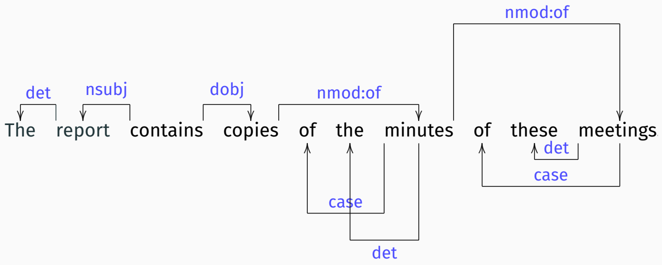

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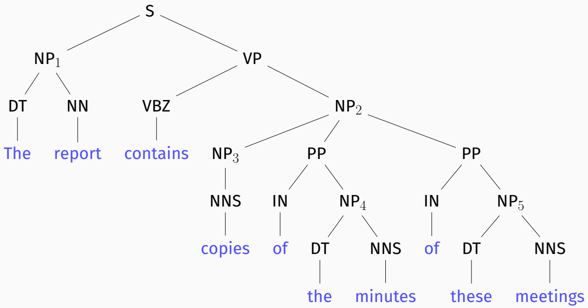

Represention Models

- **Two classic models**
    - Graph-based
    - Matric
- **Leveraging the Network Structure**
    - We can find communities of similiar words according to their meaning

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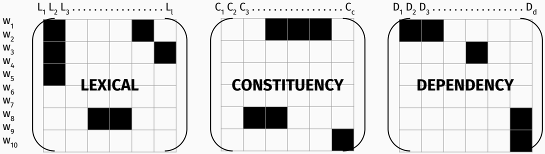

Main Challenges and Contributions

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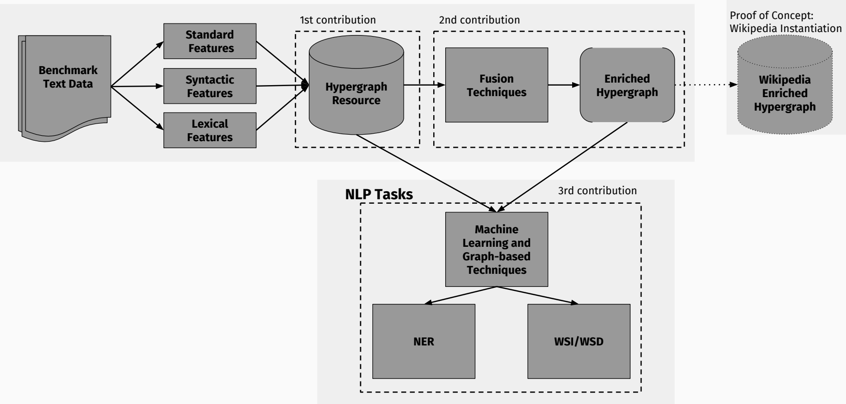
2. How can we combine these features while dealing with feature sparsity?
   - *Multimedia fusion techniques to combine and densify representation spaces*
3. How can we find and employ communities existing within the language networks?
   - *An alternative network-based algorithm to discover semantically related words within a text*

Work Overview



Contributions in Detail

Hypergraph Linguistic Model

Introduction

We extract useful information from a text based on the distributional hypothesis (a word is defined by its surroundings)

- **We choose network models**
  - Used in a large quantity of NLP tasks
  - Graphs structures can give us a clearer view into the relations of words within a text
  - Ultimately graphs are transformed to a vectorial representation through the adjacency/incidence matrices

Example phrase

The report contains copies of the minutes of these meetings

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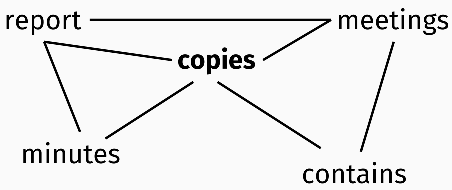
Lexical Networks

Sentence Level



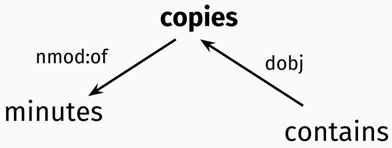
[KM08]

Example phrase

The report contains copies of the minutes of these meetings

Syntactic Networks

Dependency Tree



Example phrase

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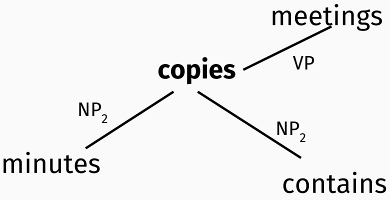
Syntactic Networks

Constituency Tree



Limitations and Proposition

- **Limitations of existing representations**
  - Language networks generally employ a single type of textual information
  - The edges of the network may relate maximum two words at each time

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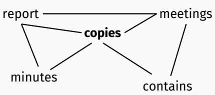
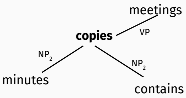
  - Language networks generally employ a single type of textual information
  - The edges of the network may relate maximum two words at each time
- **Proposition**
  - Use a hypergraph model
  - Link together the different types of networks
  - Get a semantic overview at three different levels: short range, medium range, and long range

Proposed Model

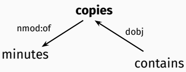
Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



Syntactic Networks
Constituency Tree



Syntactic Networks
Dependency Tree



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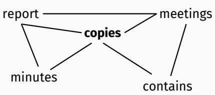
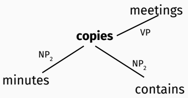
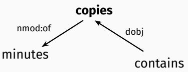
Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



Syntactic Networks
Constituency Tree



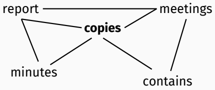
Syntactic Networks
Dependency Tree



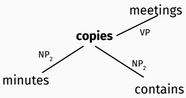
Hypergraph Model

Proposed Model

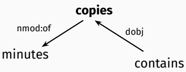
Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



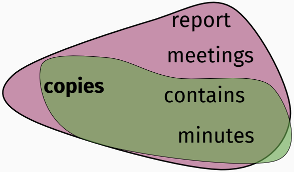
Syntactic Networks
Constituency Tree



Syntactic Networks
Dependency Tree



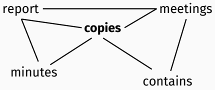
Hypergraph Model



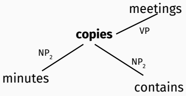
- Lexical
- Constituency (NP_2)

Proposed Model

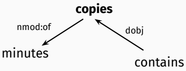
Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



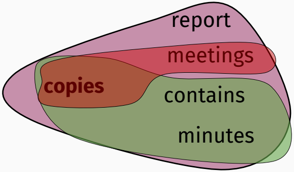
Syntactic Networks
Constituency Tree



Syntactic Networks
Dependency Tree



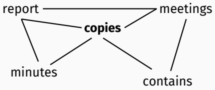
Hypergraph Model



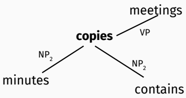
- Lexical
- Constituency (NP_2)
- Constituency (VP)

Proposed Model

Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



Syntactic Networks
Constituency Tree



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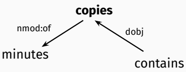

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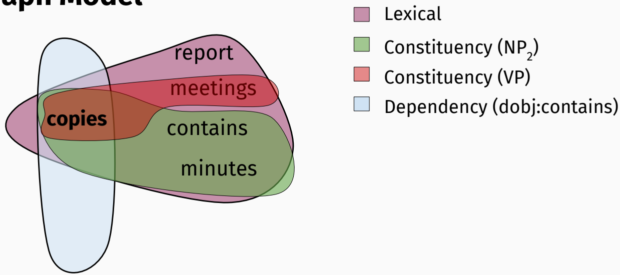
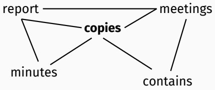


Proposed Model

Lexical Networks
Sentence Level



Syntactic Networks
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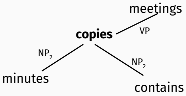

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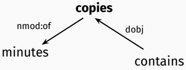
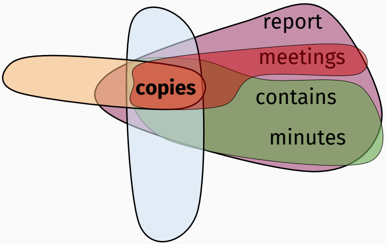


Hypergraph Model



- Lexical
- Constituency (NP$_2$)
- Constituency (VP)
- Dependency (dobj:contains)
- Dependency (nmod:of)

Contributions in Detail

Combining Features and Dealing with Sparsity

Multimedia Fusion Techniques

- **Definition**
    - Set of techniques used in multimedia analysis tasks to integrate multiple media
    - The goal is to obtain rich insights about the data being treated
    - We adapt these techniques to our use case: textual information

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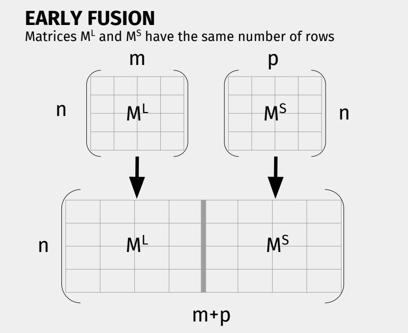
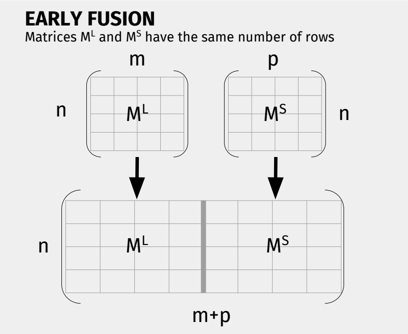
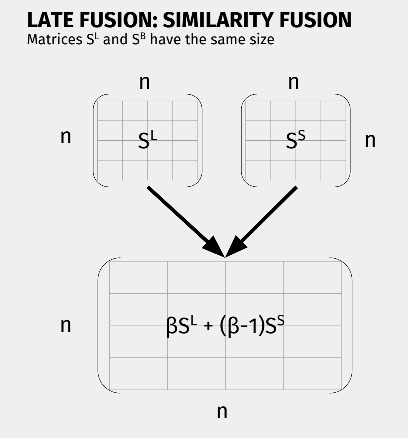
- **Main fusion operators:**
  - Early Fusion $E_\alpha(\cdot)$,
  - Late Fusion $L_\beta(\cdot)$,
  - Cross Fusion $X_\gamma(\cdot), X_F(\cdot)$

Early and Late Fusion

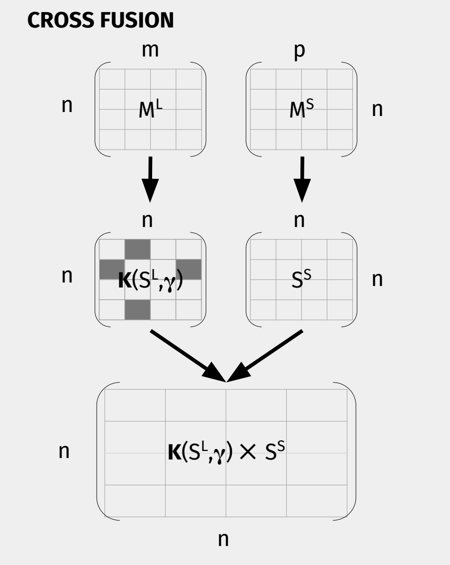


Early and Late Fusion





Cross Fusion



Hybrid Fusion

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- **We distinguish three levels of fusion operators**
  - **First Degree (3 operators):**
    - $E(M^L, M^S)$, $L(S^S, M^L)$
    - Cross Feature Fusion: $X_F(S^S, M^L)$
    - Cross Similarity Fusion: $X_S(S^S, S^L)$

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  - **Second Degree (4 operators, 2 shown):**
    - Cross Feature Early Fusion: $X_F(S^T, E(M^L, M^S))$
    - Late Cross Feature Fusion: $L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))$

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    - Late Cross Feature Fusion: $L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))$
  - **Higher Degree (2 operators, 1 shown)**
    - Triple Early Double Late Cross Feature Fusion: $E(M_L, E(E(M_T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))))$

Higher Degree Operator

$$E(M_L, E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))))$$

Higher Degree Operator

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$$L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & w_1\, w_2\, w_3 \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; S^S \; \right) \end{array} \times \begin{array}{cc} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; M^L \; \right) \end{array} = \begin{array}{cc} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(X_F(S^S, M^L) \right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; M^L \; \right) \end{array} + \begin{array}{cc} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(X_F(S^S, M^L) \right) \end{array} = \begin{array}{cc} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L)) \right) \end{array}$$

Higher Degree Operator

$$\boxed{E(M_L, \boxed{E(\boxed{E(M^T, \boxed{L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))})}, \boxed{L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))})})}$$

$$\boxed{L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T)))}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & w_1\, w_2\, w_3 \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} S^T \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{cc} & f_{T1}\, f_{T2}\, f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} M^T \end{pmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{cc} & f_{T1}\, f_{T2}\, f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} X_F(S^T, M^T) \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & f_{T1}\, f_{T2}\, f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} M^T \end{pmatrix} \end{array} + \begin{array}{cc} & f_{T1}\, f_{T2}\, f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} X_F(S^T, M^T) \end{pmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{cc} & f_{T1}\, f_{T2}\, f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T)) \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

Higher Degree Operator

$$\boxed{E(M_L, \boxed{E(\boxed{E(M^T, \boxed{L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))})}, \boxed{L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))})})}$$

$$\boxed{E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T)))}$$

$$\begin{array}{c c} & f_{T1}\; f_{T2}\; f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; M^T \; \right) \end{array} \; || \; \begin{array}{c c} & f_{T1}\; f_{T2}\; f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T)) \; \right) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c c} & f_{T1}\; f_{T2}\; f_{T3} \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} & \left(\; L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T)) \; \right) \end{array}$$

Higher Degree Operator

$$E(M_L, E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))))$$

$$E(M_L, E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))))$$

$$\begin{array}{c c} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{array} & \left(M^T \right) \end{array} \; || \; \begin{array}{c c} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{array} & \left(E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L)))) \right) \end{array} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c c} & f_{L1}\, f_{L2}\, f_{L3} \\ \begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{array} & \left(E(M_L, E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L)))) \right) \end{array}$$

Contributions in Detail

Finding Communities in the Network

Introduction

- **Language networks tend to be scale-free**
    - There are certain nodes (hubs) that are very well connected forming communities within the network

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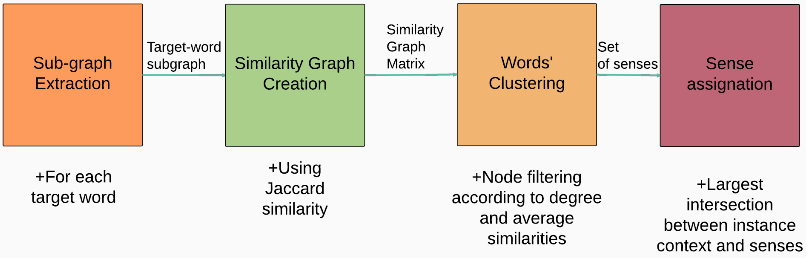
    - There are certain nodes (hubs) that are very well connected forming communities within the network
- **Limitations of existing approaches**
    - Single typed networks
    - Large number of parameters
- **Proposition**
    - Be able to exploit different types of linguistic information (lexical or syntactic co-occurrence)
    - Keep the number of parameters low and allow for their automatic adjusting according to the network's nature

Proposed Method



Applications to NLP

Hypergraph Model Instantiation

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- **Apply our proposed linguistic model to a real world corpus**
    - Use the English Wikipedia as input and generate a textual structure following the proposed network model

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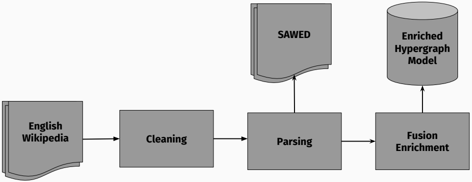

SAEWD: Parsed sample

FILENAME wiki_00.parsed

token	lemma	POS	constituency	head	dependency
%%#PAGE Anarchism					
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
%%#SEN 25 9					
A	a	DT	NP_22,S_97	3	det
great	great	JJ	NP_22,S_97	3	amod
brigand	brigand	NN	NP_22,S_97	4	nsubj
becomes	become	VBZ	VP_44,S_97	0	root
a	a	DT	NP_18,NP_20,VP_44,S_97	6	det
ruler	ruler	NN	NP_18,NP_20,VP_44,S_97	4	xcomp
of	of	IN	PP_57,NP_20,VP_44,S_97	9	case
a	a	DT	NP_18,PP_57,NP_20,VP_44,S_97	9	det
Nation	nation	NN	NP_18,PP_57,NP_20,VP_44,S_97	6	nmod

h

Hypergraph Incidence Matrix

		CONSTITUENT			DEPENDENCY		SENTENCE
		NP_1 DT:NN	NP_2 NP:PP:PP	NP_3 NNS	nsubj contains	dobj contains	S_1
NN	report	1			1		1
	copies		1	1		1	1
	minutes		1				1
	meetings		1				1
VB	contains						1

Wikipedia Feature Enriched Space

	Lexical Features (5.49%) M^L	**Syntactic Features (4.97%)** M^S	**Early Fusion (5.23%)** $E(M^L, M^S)$	X_F **Fusion (16.75%)** $X_F(S^S, M^L)$	X_F **Fusion (13.45%)** $X_F(S^L, M^S)$
priest	priests	monk	sailor	vassal	sailor
	nun	regent	regent	regent	fluent
	canton	aedile	nuclei	nun	dean
	sailor	seer	nun	sailor	nuclei
	burial	meek	relic	monk	chorus

Applications to NLP

Solving Named Entity Recognition

- **NER Objective**
  - The goal is to automatically discover mentions that belong to a well-defined semantic category.

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    - None (O)

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  - Organization (ORG)
  - Person (PER)
  - Miscellaneous (MISC)
  - None (O)
- **Our goal**
  - We assess the effectiveness of the classic fusion methods and propose new hybrid combinations

Lexical Space (L)

Word	Features
Australian	word:Australian, word+1:scientist, word+2:discovers
scientist	word-1:Australian, word:scientist, word+1:discovers, word+2:star
discovers	word-2:Australian, word-1:scientist, . . . , word+2:telescope
star	word-2:scientist, word-1:discovers, word:star, . . . , word+2:telescope
with	word-2:discovers, word-1:star, word:with, word+1:telescope
telescope	word-2:star, word-1:with, word:telescope

Syntactic Space (S)

Word	Contexts
Australian	scientist/NN/amod_inv
scientist	Australian/JJ/amod, discovers/VBZ/nsubj_inv
discovers	scientist/NN/nsubj, star/NN/dobj, telescope/NN/nmod:with
star	discovers/VBZ/dobj_inv
telescope	discovers/VBZ/nmod:with_inv

Standard Features Space (T)

- Each word
- Whether it is capitalized
- Prefix and suffix (of each word their surroundings)
- Part of Speech tag

- **Preprocessing**
  - Normalize numbers

Experimental Protocol

- **Preprocessing**
  - Normalize numbers
- **Test Corpora**
  - CoNLL-2003 (CONLL) [SM03]: Train: 219,554 lines. Test: 50,350
  - Wikiner (WNER) [NMC09]: 3.5 million words.
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- **Learning Algorithm**
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- **Evaluation Metric**
  - F-measure
  - Evaluated in a 5-fold CV (WNER and WGLD)

Evaluation

A	B	Early Fusion (EF)		
		CONLL	WNER	WGLD
M^L	M^S	72.01	70.59	59.38
M^L	M^T	78.13	79.78	61.96
M^S	M^T	77.70	78.10	60.93
M^L	$E(M^S, M^T)$	**78.90**	**80.04**	**63.20**
		Late Fusion (LF)		
		CONLL	WNER	WGLD
S^L	S^S	**61.65**	58.79	44.29
S^L	S^T	55.64	**67.70**	48.00
S^S	S^T	50.21	58.41	**49.81**

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		Cross Feature Fusion ($X_F F$)		
		CONLL	WNER	WGLD
S^L	M^T	49.90	**70.27**	**62.69**
S^S	M^T	47.27	51.38	48.53
S^T	$b^*_{X_F F}$	**52.89**	62.21	50.15
		Cross Similarity Fusion ($X_S F$)		
		CONLL	WNER	WGLD
S^L	S^T	27.75	**59.12**	38.35
S^S	$b^*_{X_S F}$	36.87	40.92	39.62
S^T	$b^*_{X_S F}$	**41.89**	52.03	**39.92**

$b^*_{X_F F} \in \{M^L, M^T\}$
$b^*_{X_S F} \in \{S^L, S^S\}$

Evaluation

$$\boxed{E\left(M_L, \boxed{E\left(\boxed{E\left(M^T, \boxed{L\left(M^T, X_F\left(S^T, M^T\right)\right)}\right)}, \boxed{L\left(M^L, X_F\left(S^S, M^L\right)\right)}\right)}\right)}$$

Evaluation

$$E(M_L, E(E(M^T, L(M^T, X_F(S^T, M^T))), L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L))))$$

		Triple Early Double Late Cross Feature Fusion ($EEELX_FLX_F$)		
		CONLL	WNER	WGLD
M^L	$\hat{b}_{EEELX_FLX_F}$	65.01	78.02	62.34
$M^L_{\alpha=0.95}$	$\hat{b}_{EEELX_FLX_F}$	**79.67**	**81.79**	**67.05**
EF Baseline		78.90	80.04	63.20

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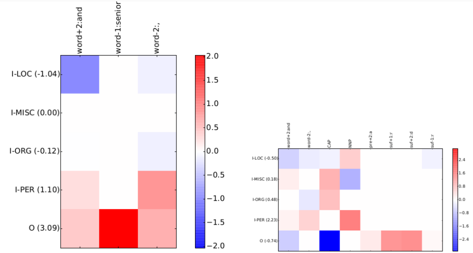
$$\overbrace{\underbrace{\overbrace{E_{\alpha=0.95}(\underbrace{M^L}_{1}, M^T}^{2}, L(M^T, X_F(S^S, M^T))}_{3}, L(M^L, X_F(S^S, M^L)))}^{4}$$

Analyzing the Best Fusion Operator

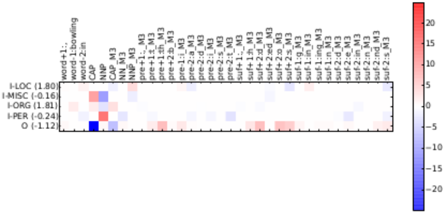
We focus on the word *Kory*, and its performance from model M_1 to M_2



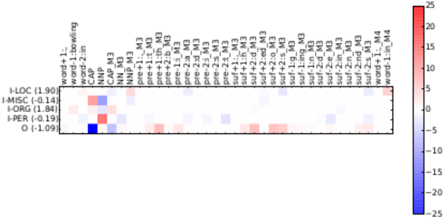
(a) The word *Kory* is predicted to be class O by model M_1 given the coefficients of the features indicated.

(b) The same word is correctly predicted to be class PER by model M_2 given the new features in the model.

We focus on the word *Green*, and its performance from model M_3 to M_4



(a) The word *Green* is predicted to be class ORG by model M_3 given the coefficients of the features indicated.



Applications to NLP

Solving Word Sense Induction and Disambiguation

Introduction

- **WSI/WSD Objective**
  - The goal is to determine a set of possible senses to a given word according to its possible contexts (WSI). Then, assigning a correct sense to a particular instance of said word

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- **Our goal**
    - Again, to assess the effectiveness of the fusion enriched spaces and to evaluate the pertinence of our community discovering algorithm

- **Preprocessing**
  - Remove very frequent and very infrequent words

Experimental Protocol

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  - Proposed: H-measure

$$\text{H-measure} = \frac{1}{2}\left(2 * \frac{\mathrm{SR} * \mathrm{UF}}{\mathrm{SR} + \mathrm{UF}} + \frac{\delta}{\delta + |\#\mathrm{cl} - \delta|}\right)$$

δ is the average true number of senses of the words in a test corpus

Spectral Clustering Evaluation

Cross Feature Cross Similarity Fusion ($X_F X_S F$)					
$X_F(X_S(S^L, S^S), M^L)$	78.40	80.40	76.10	3.11	
$X_F(X_S(S^L, S^S), M^S)$	78.90	81.80	75.60	3.16	
Early Cross Feature Fusion ($EX_F F$)					
$E(M^L, X_F(S^L, M^L))$	79.20	82.40	75.70	3.57	**2F**
$E(M^S, X_F(S^L, M^L))$	78.30	80.50	75.80	1.95	
Late Cross Feature Fusion ($LX_F F$)					
$L(M^S, X_F(S^L, M^S))$	78.60	81.10	75.80	4.22	
$L(M^L, X_F(S^L, M^L))$	**79.50**	**82.80**	75.70	3.96	
Early Late Cross Feature Fusion ($ELX_F F$)					
$E(M^L, L(M^S, X_F(S^L, M^S)))$	78.50	81.40	75.40	4.26	**HF**
$E(M^L, L(M^L, X_F(S^L, M^L)))$	**79.50**	82.70	75.90	3.99	
Baseline MFS	78.70	80.90	76.20	1.00	

Figure 1: Supervised Recall

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Early Fusion (EF)					
$E(M^L, M^S)$	74.00	76.66	71.11	4.46	
Cross Feature Fusion (X_FF)					
$X_F(S^L, M^L)$	76.20	79.60	72.50	3.63	
$X_F(S^L, M^S)$	74.60	75.10	73.90	3.08	**1F**
$X_F(S^S, M^L)$	**78.90**	80.70	**76.90**	1.08	
$X_F(S^S, M^S)$	73.70	77.70	70.00	2.72	
Cross Similarity Fusion (X_SF)					
$X_S(S^S, S^L)$	**78.90**	**80.80**	76.80	1.01	
$X_S(S^L, S^S)$	78.70	80.50	76.80	1.33	

Figure 2: Unsupervised F-measure

Spectral Clustering Evaluation

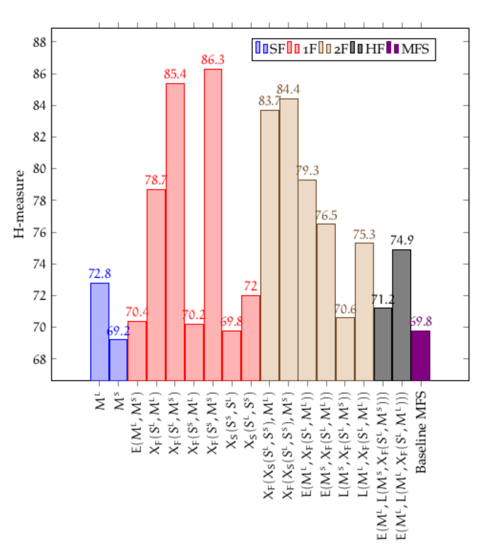

Figure 3: Proposed H-measure

Proposed Algorithm Evaluation

	Early Fusion (EF)				
$E(M^L, M^S)$	78.80	81.00	**76.40**	2.43	
	Cross Feature Fusion ($X_F F$)				
$X_F(S^L, M^L)$	78.70	80.90	76.20	3.11	
$X_F(S^L, M^S)$	78.50	81.10	75.60	1.92	**1F**
$X_F(S^S, M^L)$	**79.10**	**81.60**	**76.40**	1.73	
$X_F(S^S, M^S)$	78.60	80.90	76.00	1.81	
	Cross Similarity Fusion ($X_S F$)				
$X_S(S^S, S^L)$	78.60	80.80	76.20	1.44	
$X_S(S^L, S^S)$	78.70	80.90	76.20	1.10	

Figure 4: Supervised Recall

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$X_F(S^S, M^L)$	75.20	75.50	74.90	1.73	
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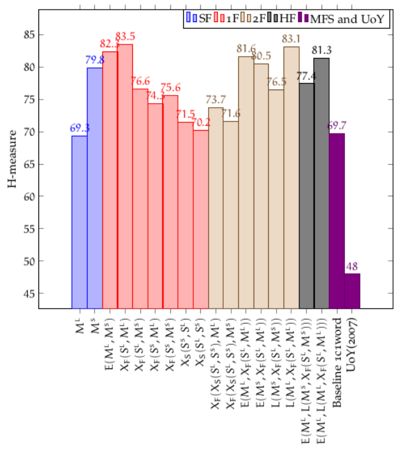

Figure 6: Proposed H-measure

Conclusions

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  - Considering heterogeneous features to link words together at once using a hypergraph structure
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- **Applications to NLP**
    - Solving NER and WSI/WSD with fusion enriched representations and our community-driven algorithm
        - A high degree combination of fusion operators are the ones that yield the improvements
        - The community finding algorithm improves over similar algorithms while being simpler and allows for heterogeneous features
        - The Wikipedia-based instantiation serves as a NLP system starting point

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- **Applications to NLP**
  - Using the large Wikipedia-based network as a background corpus to further enrich domain-specific corpora
  - Test more feature weighting schemes, validate findings on more datasets

Publications Produced by our Research

- Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales, Julien Ah-Pine, Sabine Loudcher: **Fusion Techniques for Named Entity Recognition and Word Sense Induction and Disambiguation**. DS 2017
- Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales, Julien Ah-Pine, Sabine Loudcher: **Using a Heterogeneous Linguistic Network for Word Sense Induction and Disambiguation.** CICLING 2016
- Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales, Julien Ah-Pine, Sabine Loudcher: **Hypergraph Modelization of a Syntactically Annotated English Wikipedia Dump**. LREC 2016
- Adrien Guille, Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales, Ciprian-Octavian Truica: **Topic modeling and hypergraph mining to analyze the EGC conference history**. EGC 2016
- Adrien Guille, Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales: **TOM: A library for topic modeling and browsing.** EGC 2016
- Julien Ah-Pine, Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales: **A Study of Synthetic Oversampling for Twitter Imbalanced Sentiment Analysis**. DMNLP@PKDD/ECML 2016
- Sabine Loudcher, Wararat Jakawat, Edmundo-Pavel Soriano-Morales, Cécile Favre: **Combining OLAP and information networks for bibliographic data analysis: a survey**. Scientometrics 103(2)

Thank you for your attention