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# Domain Cartridge: Unsupervised Framework for Shallow Domain Ontology Construction from Corpus

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# Motivation: Domain Term Discovery

Usefulness for Parsing. Consider the examples:

- ▶ “use **sprint zone**”
  - ▶ Parse w/o domain knowledge — use/noun sprint/verb zone/noun
  - ▶ Parse with domain knowledge — use/verb {sprint zone}/noun
- ▶ “transfer files via **usb cable**”

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- ▶ Interactive dialogue systems
  - ▶ For user query “battery of my device depletes fast”, the knowledge ‘battery’ is a **Feature-Of** ‘device’ enables system to clarify about **Type-Of** device
- ▶ Query expansion
  - ▶ E.g. Consider **Synonyms** along with original query, ‘battery’ is a **Feature-Of** ‘phone’ as well as ‘tablet’ ‘device’
- ▶ Query re-formulation
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- ▶ Typically for a domain, a lot of knowledge articles, manuals, tutorials etc. are available in a variety of formats
- ▶ Most of these documents have less hyperlink and table (info-box as in Wikipedia) information, or extraction is difficult (E.g. pdf)
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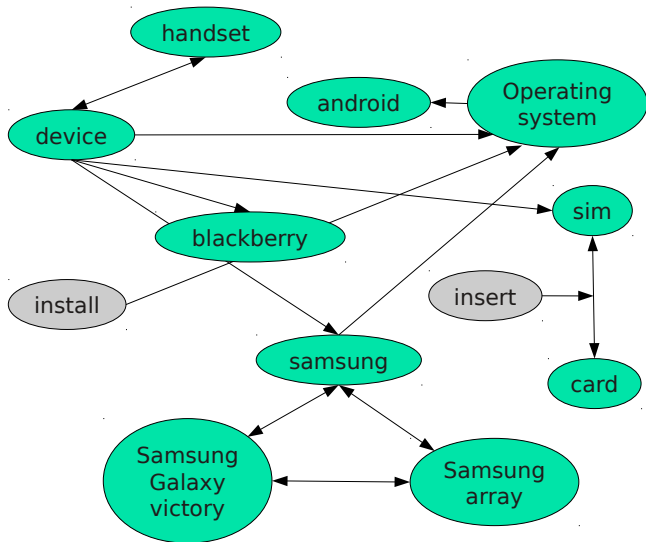


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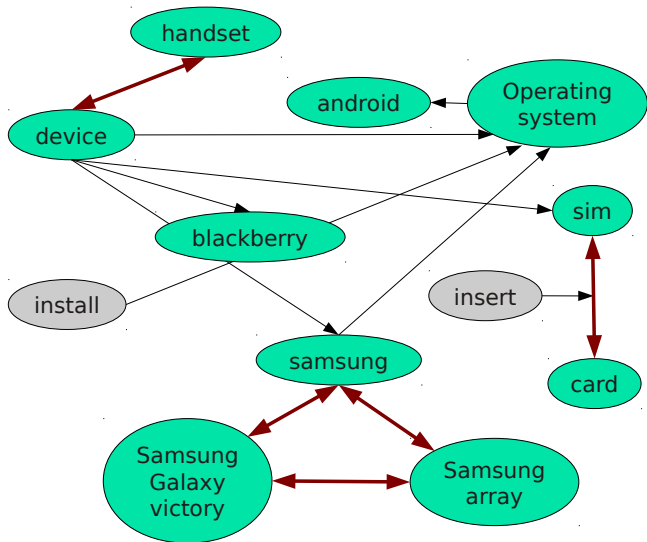
# Domain Cartridge as a Graph



Domain  
term

Domain  
process

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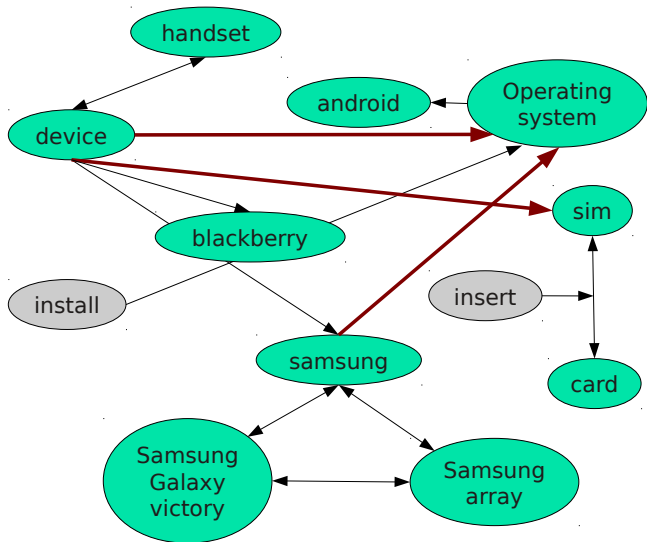


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Synonyms

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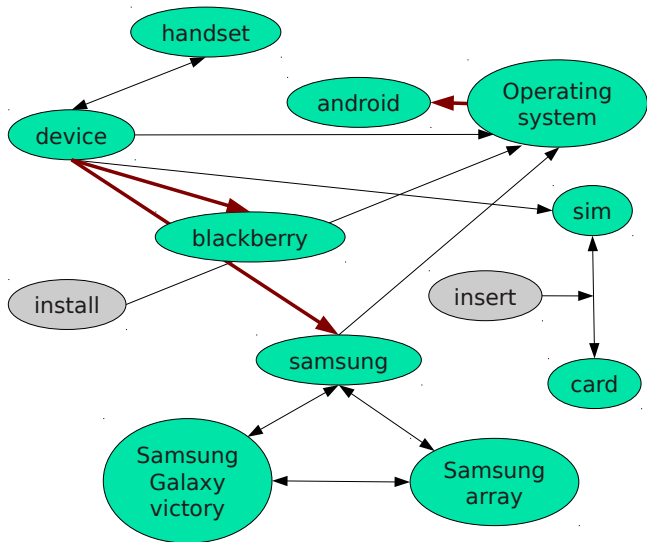


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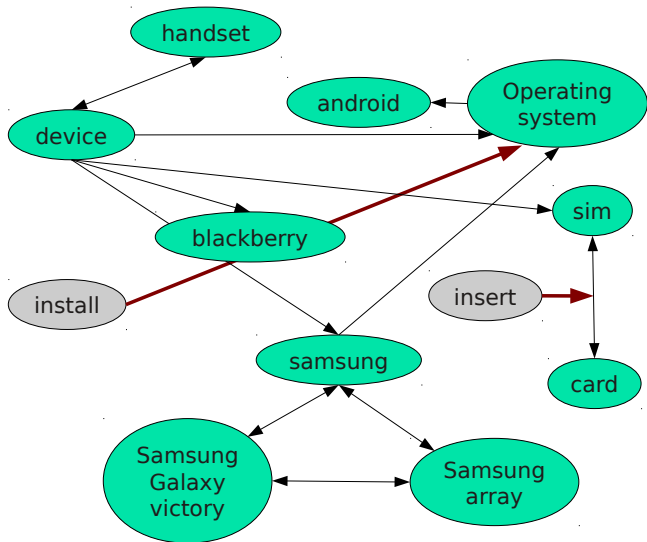


Domain  
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Type-Of

# Domain Cartridge as a Graph



Domain  
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Action-On

# Roadmap

- ▶ Unsupervised framework for shallow domain ontology construction:
  - ▶ Domain Term Discovery (DTD)
  - ▶ Improvement of Parser performance by DTD
  - ▶ Domain Relation Discovery (DRD)
- ▶ Use-Case: Improvement of an in-house Question-Answering system
- ▶ Experiments: Manual Evaluation, Comparison with BabelNet, WordNet, Yago
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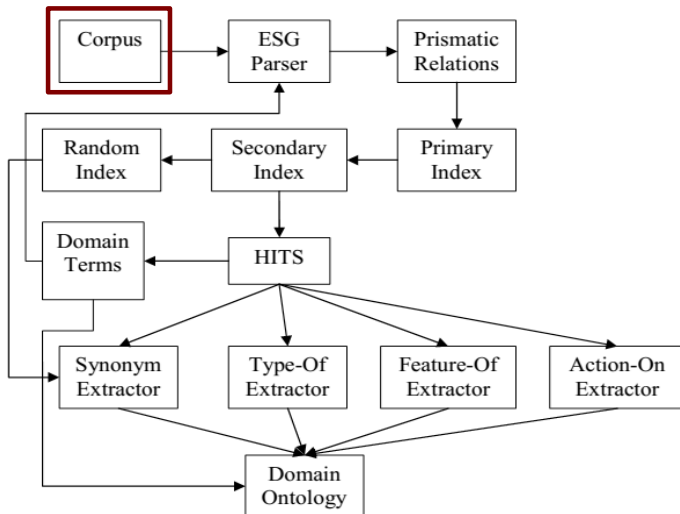
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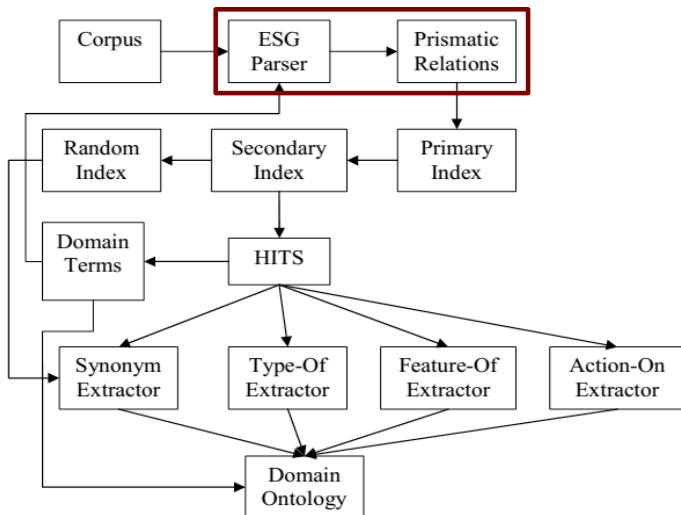
Corpus: Knowledge articles, manuals, tutorials etc.

## Domain Cartridge: Framework



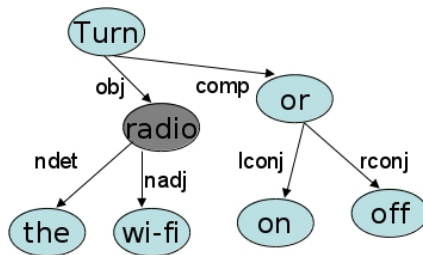
# Parsing

## Domain Cartridge: Framework



# Parsing

**“Turn the wi-fi radio on or off”**



English Slot Grammar (ESG) parser used. 50 - 100 times faster than Charniak parser



# Prismatic Relations

Shallow semantic relationship (SSR) annotation over ESG parser output generates normalized parser relation

E.g., “**Samsung has a battery**” and “**Samsung’s battery died**”  
both generate the same relation ‘nnMod:samsung\_battery’



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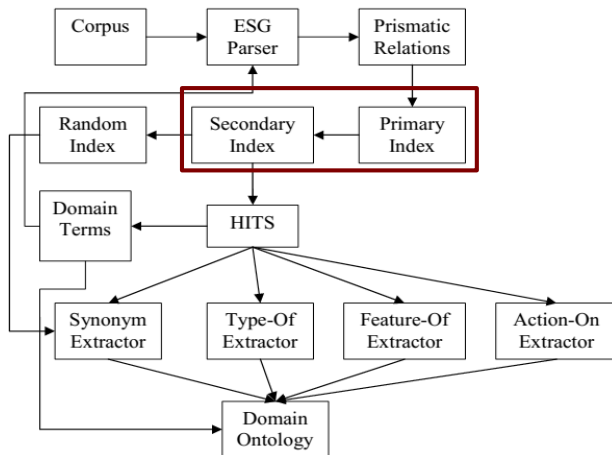
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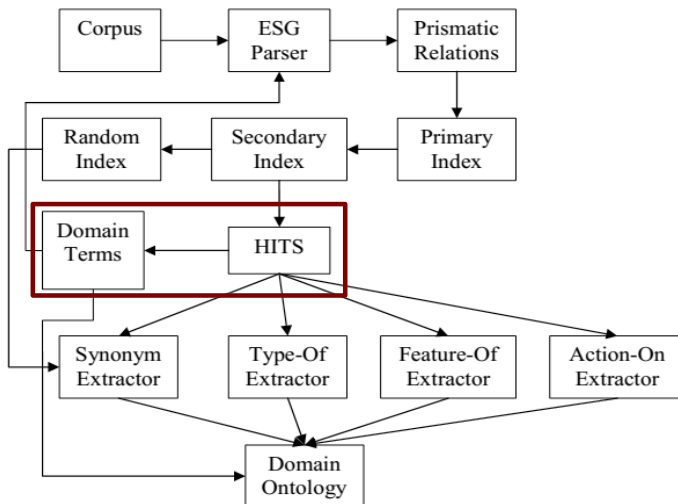
## Domain Cartridge: Framework



Lucene Index – For efficient retrieval of relations, documents, positional information, proximity based queries etc.



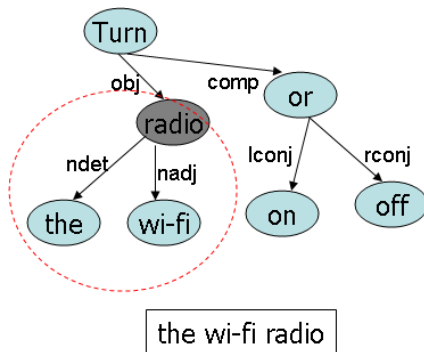
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# Domain Term Discovery

ESG parser maintains a domain term lexicon of multi-word concepts. E.g. “touch screen, sprint navigation”

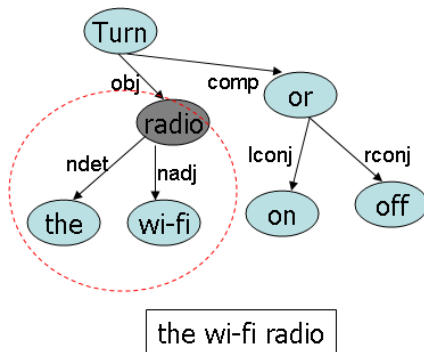
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# Domain Term Discovery

- ▶ Enrich lexicon and bootstrap parser
- ▶ Parser generates refined output

High precision but low recall — as titles are precise, clean but short

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# HITS

- ▶ Any Shallow Semantic Relation (SSR) from ESG parser is a *hub* generating domain terms
- ▶ Any domain term is an *authority* influenced by incoming features from hubs
- ▶ Good authorities incorporated in Parser Domain Term Lexicon
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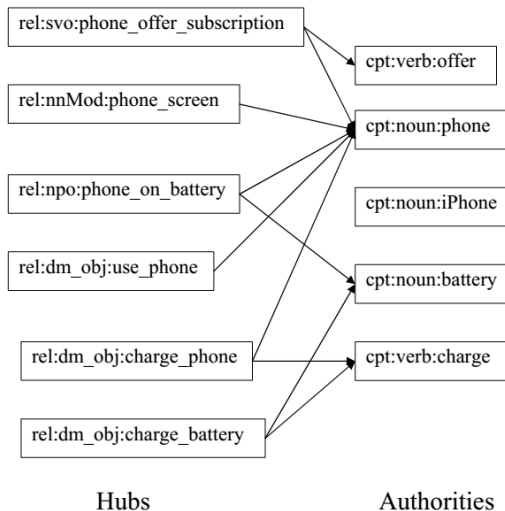
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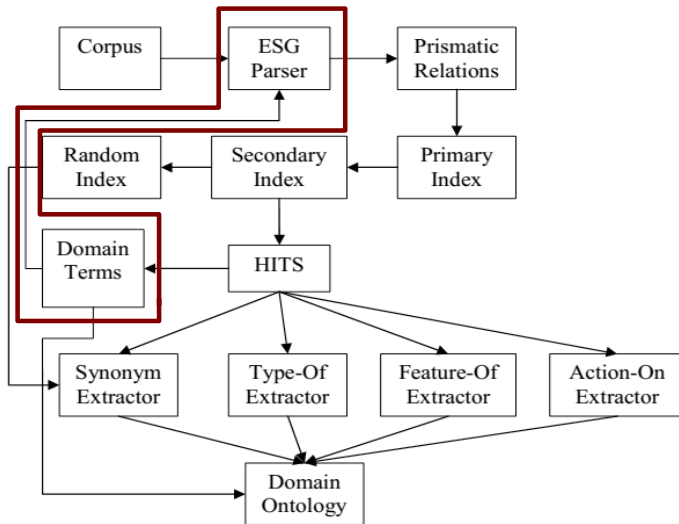
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# Feedback

## Domain Cartridge: Framework



# Parser Performance Improvement

Number of incomplete parses went down by **73%** after incorporating domain terms in the parser lexicon



# Domain Terms

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software-version htc-evo wi-fi memory-card microsoft-exchange lg-optimus samsung-m400 samsung-galaxy-victory software-updates samsung-array text-messaging touch-screen blackberry-bold

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**Table:** Snapshot of multi-word domain terms extracted by NP Chunking.

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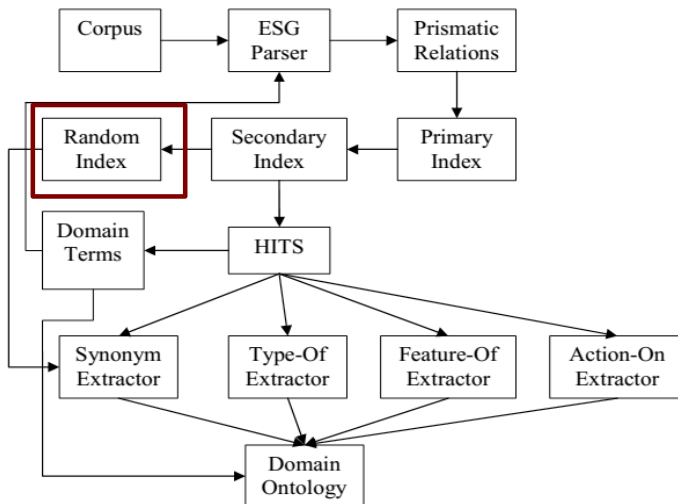
optimus-g set-up novatel-wireless e-mail sierra-wireless apple-id google-maps play-music mobile-network 10-digit internet-explorer slacker-radio caller-id google-search address-book my-computer software-update blackberry-id as-well-as windows-update terms-of-service drop-down pro-700 add-on scp-2700 mac-os device-manager voice-mail non-camera

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**Table:** Snapshot of multi-word domain terms extracted by HITS (not found by NP Chunking).



# Domain Cartridge: Framework



# Random Indexing (RI)

For computing word similarity and dimensionality reduction

RI considers “*term X term*” co-occurrence, as opposed to “*term X document*” matrix — allowing for incremental learning of context information, scaling up with the corpus size

*Relational Distributional Similarity* — Two terms are similar if they appear in a similar context with similar Shallow Semantic Relations

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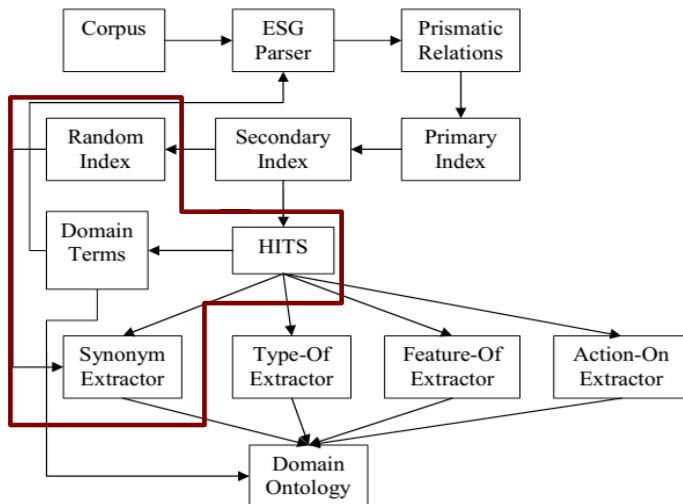
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# Synonym Discovery

Random Index gives top  $N$  similar terms for a given term

HITS gives dominant domain terms and domain (SSR) relations

$$Sim(w_i, w_j) = \frac{\sum_p \mathbb{I}_{l_i=l_j, k_i=k_j}(f_{w_{k_i}, p}, f_{w_{k_j}, p'})}{\sum_p \sum_r \mathbb{I}_{l_i=l_r, k_i=k_r}(f_{w_{k_i}, p}, f_{w_{k_r}, p'})}$$

Numerator — #Freq. of common (dominant) words in both neighborhood with similar *dominant* SSR relations

Denominator — #Freq. of the common word in any other neighborhood with similar SSR relation



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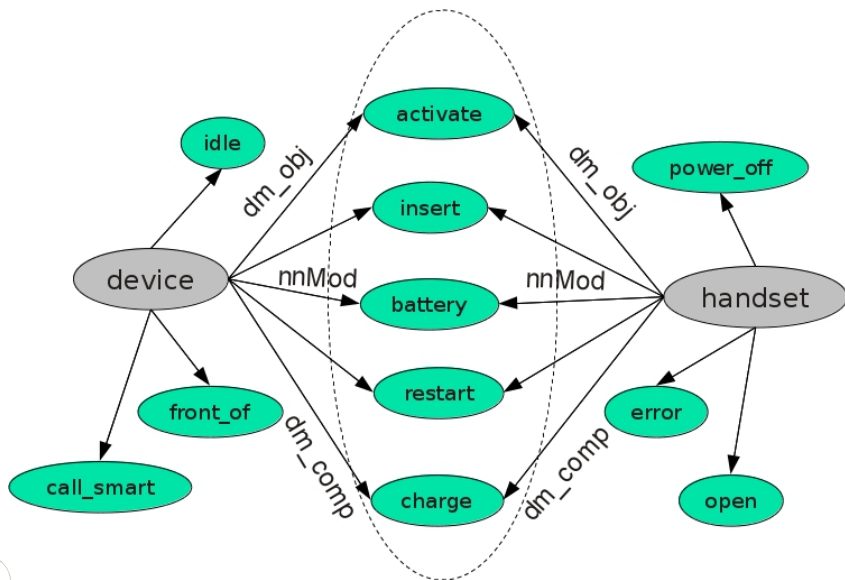
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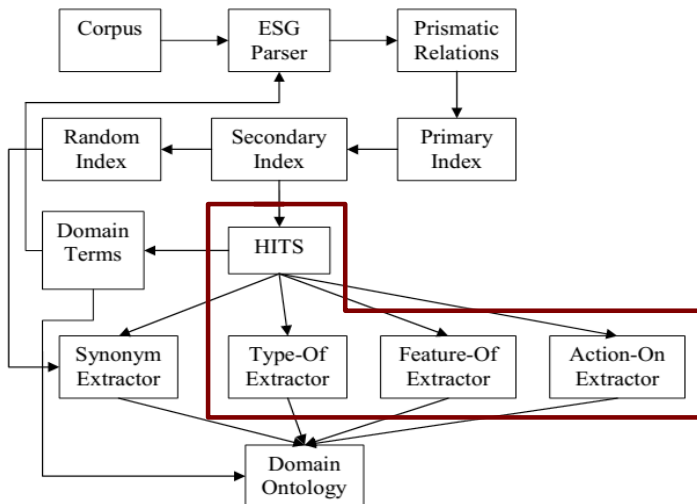
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# Synonym Discovery (RI)



# Domain Cartridge: Framework



# Relation Discovery

ESG SSR relations exploited to discover domain relation between two words

Feature-Of typically marked by noun-noun modifications and subject-object relations

*“rel:nnMod:**network\_life**, rel:nnMod:**account\_settings**, rel:svo:**phone\_access\_internet** etc.”*





# Relation Discovery

Action-On marked by “dm” and verb-object relations

E.g. “*rel:svo:tap\_****add\_account***, *rel:dm\_obj:activate\_device*,  
*rel:svo:mobile\_****sync\_phone***, *rel:svo:account\_****use\_phone*** etc.”

Type-Of marked by *Hearst* patterns like “or, especially” and SSR relations like “svo:include, npo:like, npo:such-as, npo:as”

E.g. “*rel:svo:devices\_include\_****HTC***, *rel:npo:applications\_*  
*such-as\_****WhatsApp***, *rel:npo:features\_like\_****call***,  
*rel:npo:contact\_such-as\_****address***”.



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# Domain Term Evaluation

5000 articles, tutorials and manuals from the smartphone domain

We used the Back-of-the-Book Index (BOI) of manuals, to create ground truth for domain term discovery

## Baselines:

- ▶ **WordNet** (G. A. Miller. Wordnet: A lexical database for english. COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM, 38, 1995.)
- ▶ **BabelNet** (R. Navigli and S. P. Ponzetto. BabelNet: Building a very large multilingual semantic network. ACL '10.)
- ▶ **Yago** (F. M. Suchanek, G. Kasneci, and G. Weikum. Yago: a core of semantic knowledge. WWW '07.)



# Domain Term Evaluation

Method	Recall
WordNet	22.62%
NP Chunking on Titles	32.45%
HITS	40.87%
Yago	43.77%
BabelNet	53.74%

Table: Domain term evaluation.



## Recall of a Question-Answering System

<b>Recall@N</b>	<b>With Domain Term Lexicon</b>	<b>Without domain term lexicon</b>
recall@1	0.40	0.33
recall@2	0.49	0.45

**Table:** Performance of a QA system with and without domain term lexicon.

Incorporation of domain terms in parser lexicon improves QA system performance

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<sup>1</sup>D. Gondek et al. A framework for merging and ranking of answers in DeepQA. IBM Journal of Research and Development, 56(3), 2012.



# Domain Relation Evaluation

2000 word pairs (500 for each of *four* categories) are manually annotated by *two* annotators

System	Type-Of	Feature-Of	Action-On
BabelNet, WordNet	19.27%	-	-
Yago	25.12%	-	-
Domain Cartridge	77%	85.7%	68%

**Table:** Recall comparison of systems for 3 relations.



# Synonym Discovery: Distributional Similarity Comparison

System	Precision	Recall	F-Score
Yago	38%	32%	34.37%
BabelNet, WordNet	83%	31%	45.14%
Domain Cartridge (DC)	58%	41%	47.60%
DC + WordNet	62%	40%	49.00%
DC + ESG Parser Features	65%	39%	49.14%

**Table:** Precision-Recall comparison of Domain Cartridge (random-indexing, HITS and sim. eqn.) with other systems.



## Synonym Discovery: Comparison with Distributional Similarity Measures in WordNet

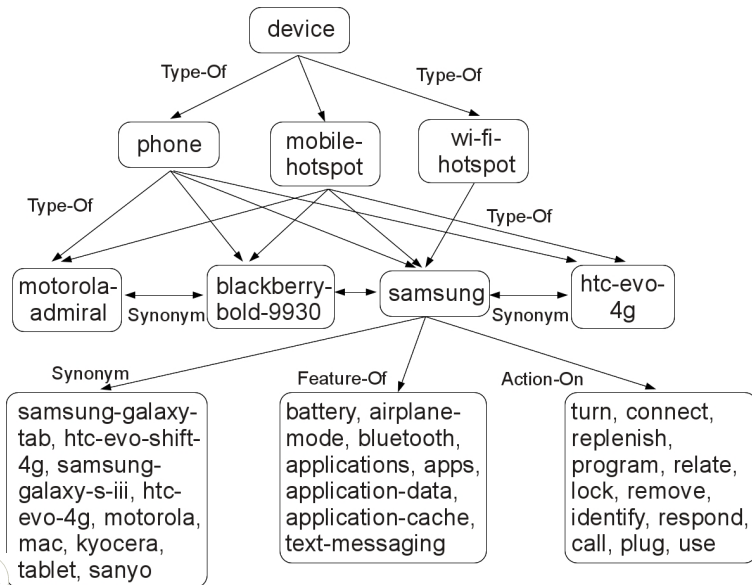
WordNet	F-Score
LCH	0.22
RES	0.31
JCN	0.42
PATH	0.42
LIN	0.43
WUP	0.43
LESK	0.45
Domain Cartridge	0.49

**Table:** F-Score comparison of WordNet similarity measures with Domain Cartridge.





# Domain Cartridge Ontology Snapshot



# Conclusions

- ▶ Unsupervised framework for shallow domain ontology construction, without using manually annotated resources
- ▶ Multi-words form an important component of Domain Term Discovery
- ▶ Incorporation of domain terms in parser lexicon results in 73% reduction in incomplete parses, improving performance of an in-house QA system by upto 7%
- ▶ Synonym discovery approach, using Relational Distributional Similarity, RI, HITS etc., performs better than other existing approaches

