A Game – Theoretic Approach to Word Sense Disambiguation

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Introduction

- **New model** for Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD) formulated in terms of evolutionary game theory
- **Word Sense Disambiguation**: the task of identifying the intended meaning of a word based on the context in which it appears
- “There is a *financial institution* near the *river* **bank**”
  - Financial sense
  - Naturalistic sense

Background

- Approaches based on
  1. Learning models
     - Supervised
     - Unsupervised
     - Semi-supervised
  2. Techniques
     - Heuristic
  3. Algorithms
     - Graph-based
     - Knowledge-based

✓ Remain on the surface of the word, compromising the coherence of the data to be analyzed

Game Theory

- Mathematical approach to study the interaction between two or more individuals
  - **Outcome** → benefits and costs depend on the strategies of each other
  - **Players** $I = \{1, .., n\}$ → N: total number of players
  - **Pure player strategy set** $S_i = \{ s_1, s_2, \dots , s_M \}$, M : total number of strategies
  - **Mixed player strategy set** $x_i = \{ x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{1M} \}$, x_h : probability of player i to choose its $h-th$ pure strategy
  - **Utility** function $u_i : S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
    - strategies → payoffs
    - combination of strategies played by all players

- **Classical game theory VS Evolutionary game theory**
  - **Static** VS **Dynamic** strategies
  - **Evolutionary game theory** → dynamics of strategy change through repeated games

- **Nash equilibrium** → set of strategy profiles in which each strategy is a best response to the strategy of the co-players and no player has the incentive to deviate from their decision (changing strategy ↛ payoff increase)
- **Payoff** → value associated with a possible outcome of a game (set of strategies)

Proposed System

Evolutionary game theory framework

- **First attempt** in the specific NLP task of WSD

WSD

- Sense - **labelling** task → sense assignment to words
- **Constraint** satisfaction problem

Game-theoretical approach

- **Players** → words (to be disambiguated)
- **Strategies** → senses (evolving population)
- **Payoff** matrices → sense similarity
- **Interactions** → weighted graph
- **Nash equilibrium** → consistent word-sense assignment
- **Selection process**
  - Iterative process of **fitness increase** (candidates / senses with certain features)
  - **Best candidates** (senses with higher fitness) in the population

Proposed System

Consistent final labelling of the data

The solution of the problem is always found

- System convergence to the nearest Nash equilibrium (Nash Theorem 1951)

Most appropriate sense association

- Target word

WSD

- Continuous optimization problem
- Exploitation of contextual information in a dynamic way (evolutionary game theoretic framework)

Versatile approach

- Adaptive to different scenarios and tasks
- Unsupervised / Semi-supervised

Data Modelling

1. Data Geometry
2. Strategy Space
3. Payoff
4. System Dynamics & Sense Classification

Data Geometry

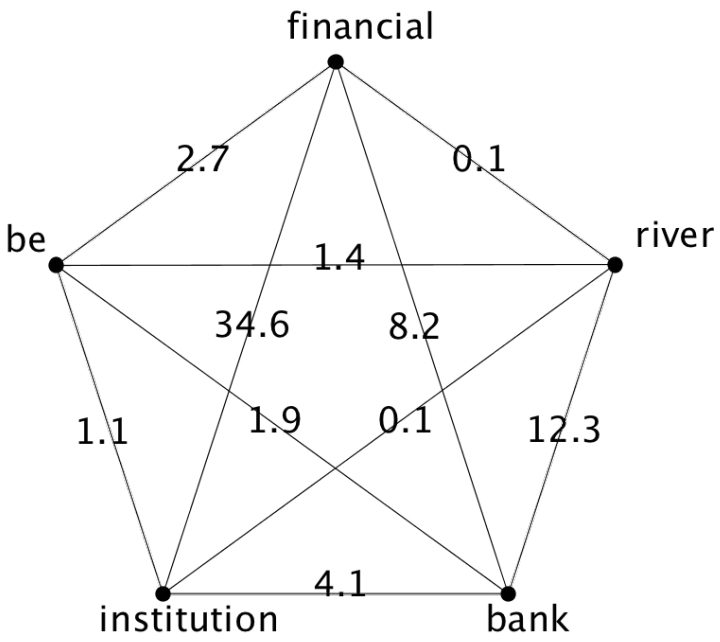
- **List** I of N **words** from the text
  - $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N\}$

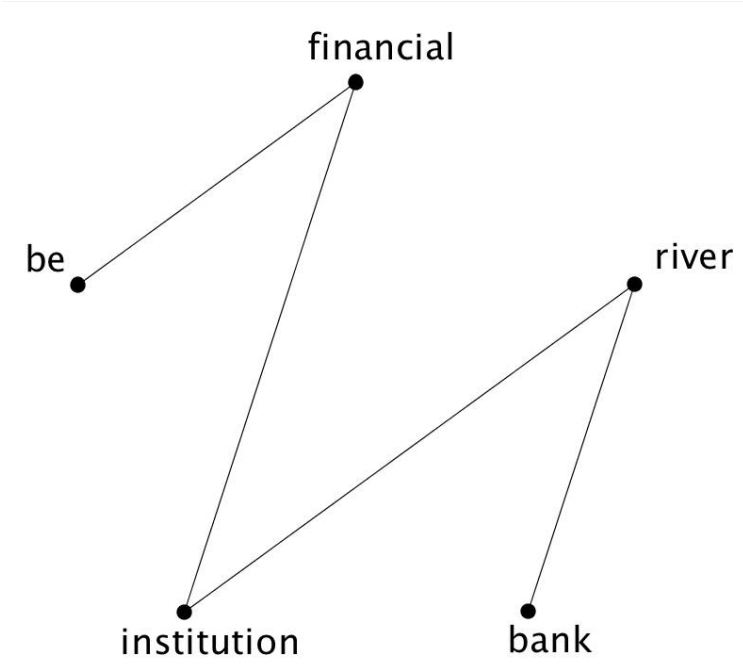
- Word **similarity matrix** $\boldsymbol{W_{NxN}}$
  - Pairwise similarities among words → players' interactions
  - $w_{kj} = \mathrm{sim}\left(i_k, i_j\right), \forall\, k, j \in I : k \neq j$
  - Weighted adjacency matrix of the graph

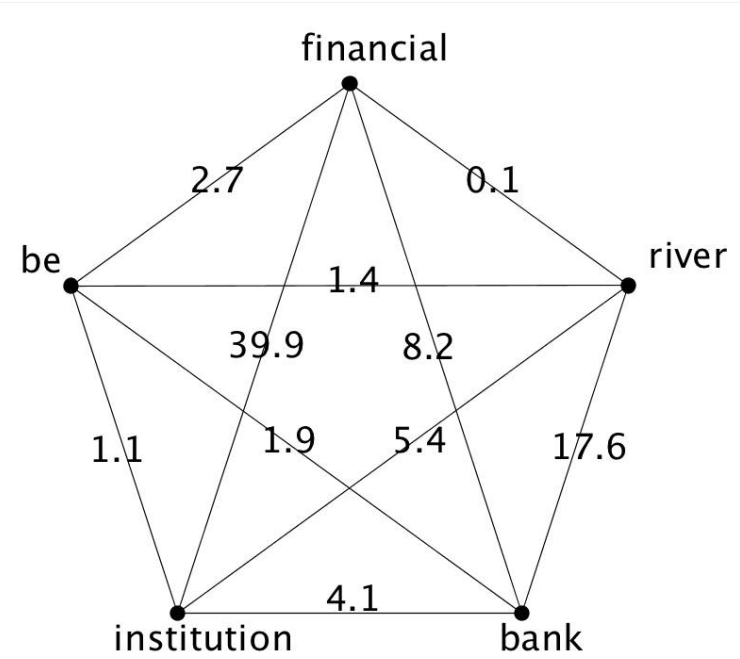
- **Similarity measure**: strength of co-occurrence between words i, j
  - Semantically correlated words
  - 8 association measures: Dice coefficient (dice), modified Dice coefficient (mDice), pointwise mutual information (pmi), t-score measure (t-score), z-score measure (z-score), odds ration (odds-r), chi-squared test (chi-s), chi-squared correct (chi-s-c).

- **Proximity** relations with n - neighbours (similarity **augmentation**)
  - Sentence structure
  - Size of n : fixed expressions / semantic concepts

Data Geometry







Strategy Space

- **Sense inventories** of each word $i \in I$
  - $M_i = \{ m_{i1}, m_{i2}, \ \dots \ , \ m_{ik} \}$, where $k = |M_i|$ the number of senses associated with word i
  - WordNet and BabelNet as knowledge base

- **Player strategy space**
  - $\Delta_{\mathrm{p}} = \{ \mathrm{x_p} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{pi} = 1, \text{where } \mathrm{x_{pi}} \geq 0 \ for \ i = 0,1, \dots, \mathrm{n} \}$
  - n : number of pure strategies of player i and each component
  - x_{pi} : probability that player p chooses its $i - th$ pure strategy
  - Graphical representation: regular polygon of radius 1, where the distance from the centre to any vertex (mixed strategy) represents the probability associated with a particular word sense (pure strategy) ➡

- **Unique concepts** in sense inventories
  - Game space $C = \{ c_1, c_2, \ \dots, c_u \}$, where u the total number of unique concepts
  - Assignment of **probability distribution** over the senses in C, for each word $i \in I$

Strategy Space

- **System** strategy space S
  - s_{ih} : **probability** of player to choose its $h-th$ pure strategy to play
  - **Uniform** distribution
    - $s_{ih} = \begin{cases} |M_i|^{-1} & , \ if \ sense \ h \ is \ in \ M_i \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$
    - unsupervised learning: no prior knowledge

  - **Geometric** distribution
    - semi-supervised learning: exploits information from prior knowledge
    - $s_{ih} = \begin{cases} p(1-p)^{r_h}, & if \ sense \ h \ is \ in \ M_i \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$
      - ✓ higher probability on senses that have a high frequency

    - $s_{ih} = \begin{cases} p(1-p)^{r_o}, & if \ sense \ h \ is \ in \ cluster \ o \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$
      - ✓ equal probability to the senses belonging to a determined cluster

Payoff

- Sense similarity matrix Z
  - Pairwise similarity among senses in $C \rightarrow$ partial payoff matrices of each game
  - $z_{ij} = ssim(s_i,\ s_j),\ \ \forall i,j \in C,\ i \neq j$

- Partial payoff matrix:
  - Games played between two words i, j
  - Dimension $|M_i| \times |M_j|$, $|M_k|$: cardinality of senses set of word k

- Semantic similarity
  - Relations of likeness (“is-a”)
  - wup: path length among two senses $s_i,\ s_j$
    - $ssim_{wup}(s_i,\ s_j) = 2 * \frac{depth(msa)}{depth(s_i)+depth(s_j)}$
    - msa : “most specific ancestor”
  - jcn measure: corpus statistics and structural properties
    - $ssim_{jcn}(s_i,\ s_j) = IC(s_1) + IC(s_2) - 2\ IC(msa) * \frac{depth(msa)}{depth(s_i)+depth(s_j)}$
    - $IC(s_i) = -\log(p(s_i))$

Payoff

- Semantic relatedness
  - Similarity among the definitions of two concepts
  - Wider range of relations (“is-a-part-of”, “is-the-opposite-of”)
  - Definitions derived from glosses of the synsets in WordNet
  - Co-occurrence vector $v_i = (w_{1i},\ w_{2i}\ ,\ \ldots\ ,\ w_{ni})$, i : concept, w : word gloss occurrences, n : total words
  - Cosine similarity
    - $sim(v_i,\ v_j) = \cos\theta = \frac{v_i \cdot v_j}{\|v_i\|\ \|v_j\|}$, i, j : concepts
    - $\|v_i\| = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ji}}$
    - cosine of the angle θ between the two co-occurrence vectors $v_i,\ v_j$
  - 4 variations (construction of vectors)
    - Difference in co-occurrence calculation, corpus use and relation source
    - tf-idf, tf-idf_ext, vec and vec_ext

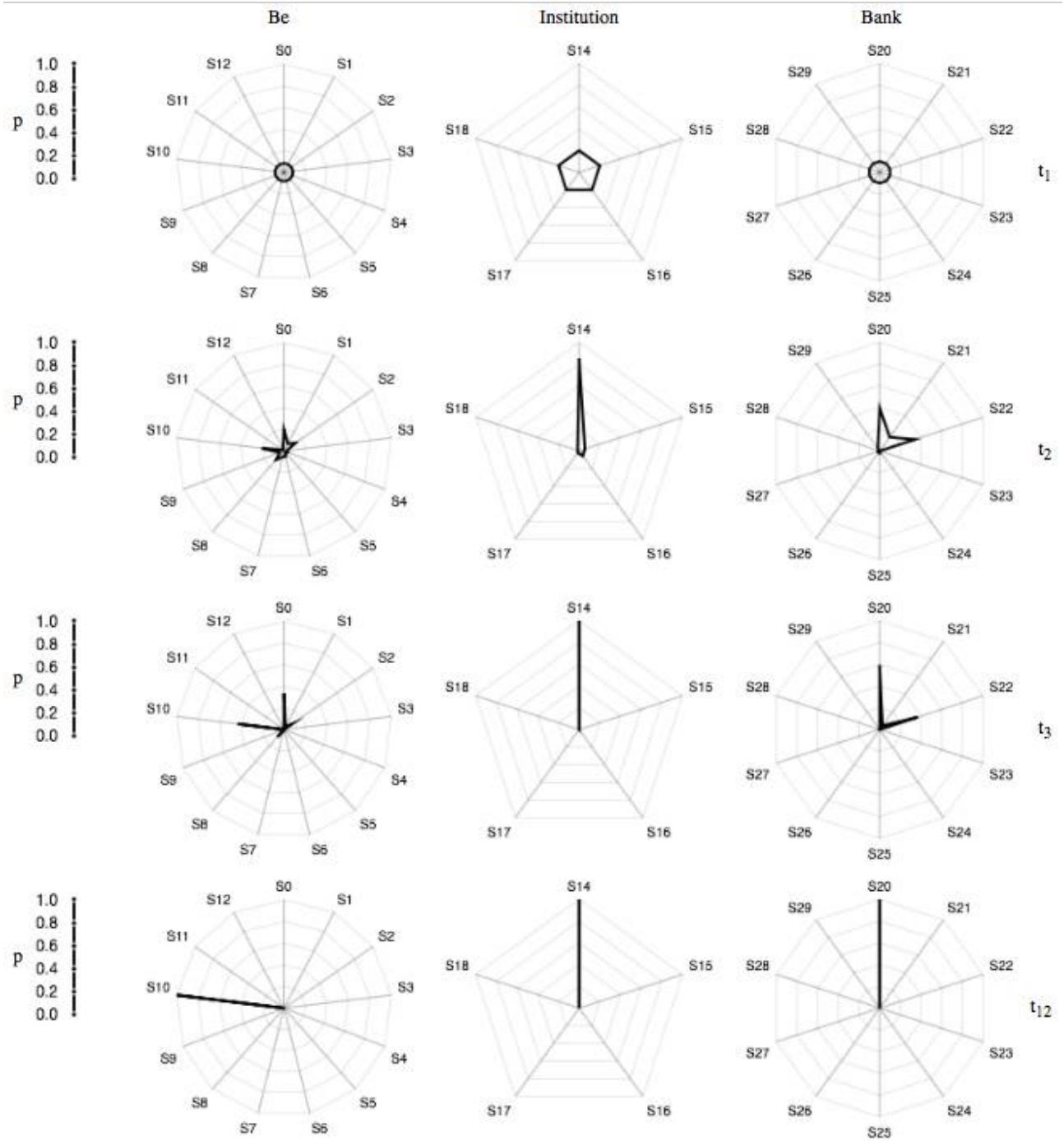
System Dynamics & Sense Classification

- Computation of the Nash equilibrium
  - Expected **fitness of sense** h (word i)
    - $u_i(e^h) = \sum_{j \in N_i} (w_{ij}, Z_{ij}, x_j)_h$, where N_i the neighbours (context) of word i
    - Pure strategy h : e^h
    - Similarity with word j : w_{ij}
    - Similarities among senses of i, j : Z_{ij}
    - Sense preference of word j : x_j
  - Average **fitness of population**
    - $u_i(x) = \sum_{j \in N_i} x_i^T (w_{ij}, Z_{ij}, x_j)$
  - **Replicator Dynamics Equation**
    - $x_i^h(t+1) = x_i^h(t) \frac{u_i(e^h)}{u_i(x)}$, $\forall h \in S_i$
    - Models the change in sense frequency
    - Depends on performance → measured relatively to the average fitness of population

System Dynamics & Sense Classification

- Classification
  - Unique strategy $s \in S \rightarrow$ each word $i \in I$
  - The strategy with the highest probability is chosen
    - $\varphi_i = argmax(\, x_{ih}\,)$, where $h = 1, 2, \ldots, |C|$, $|C|$ total number of senses
    - Each word $i \in I$ is mapped to exactly one sense $c \in C$
  - Word fails to be disambiguated
    - Unable to update its strategy space
    - Strategy space initialized with a uniform distribution
      - Zero entry payoff (no similar senses with co-players)
      - Not connected with other nodes in the graph

System Dynamics & Sense Classification



Parameter Tuning

- Two data sets to evaluate our algorithm in different scenarios
- From each data set
  - 50 different data sets to simulate a situation in which the system must work on texts of different sizes and on different domains
- The parameters that will be tuned
  - Association, similarity and relatedness measures to weight the similarity among word and senses
  - The n-gram graph to increase the weights of near words (proximity)
  - The p of the geometric distribution used by their semi-supervised system

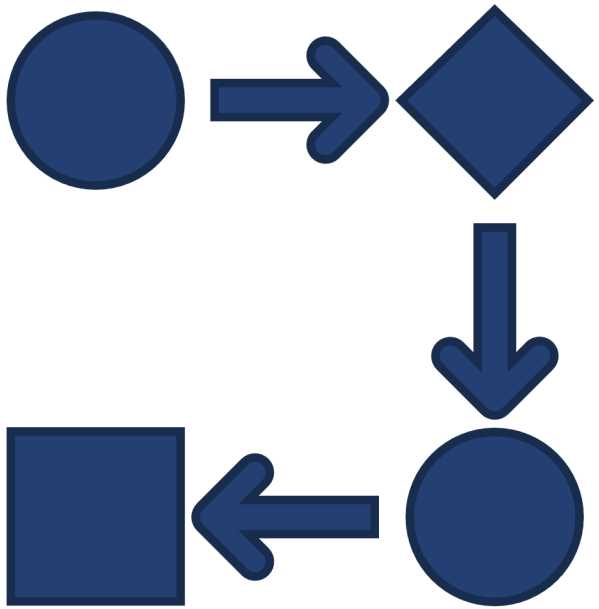
Parameter Tuning - Results

1. Association, Semantic & Relatedness Measures
   - The relatedness measures perform significantly better than the semantic similarity measures
   - Particularly suitable measures for the algorithm
     - mdice
     - Tf-idf

2. n - gram Graph
   - Highest results on both data sets using n = 5 (n nearest neighbours)

3. Geometric Distribution:
   - Best results obtained with $p = 0.4$

Evaluation set-up



- Results are provided as balanced F-score (F_1) measure
  - F_1: determines the weighted harmonic mean of precision and recall
  - $F_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{precision \cdot recall}{precision + recall} \times 100 \quad (\%)$

- Evaluation based on
  - Experiments with WordNet as Knowledge base
    - The best performance on nouns on all the data sets
    - Low results on verbs on all data sets
    - The use of prior knowledge is beneficial in general domain data sets
  - Experiments with BabelNet as Knowledge base
    - We used BabelNet to collect the sense inventories of each word to be disambiguated and NASARI to obtain the semantic representation of each sense
    - This data set contains highly ambiguous mentions

Comparison to state-of-the-art algorithms

WordNet:

- Our unsupervised system performs better than any other unsupervised algorithm in all datasets
- The performance of our system is more stable on the four datasets
- The comparison with semi-supervised systems shows that our system always performs better than the most frequent sense heuristic when we use information from sense-labeled corpora

BabelNet:

- The performance of our system is close to the results obtained with Babelfy on S13 and substantially higher on KORE50
- It is also difficult to exploit distributional information on this data set because the sentences are short and, in many cases, cryptic.

Comparison to state-of-the-art algorithms

		S7CG	S7CG (N)	S7	S3	S2
unsup.	*Nav10*	–	–	43.1	52.9	–
	PPR_{w2w}	80.1	83.6	41.7	57.9	59.7
	WSD_{games}	**80.4***	**85.5**	**43.3**	**59.1**	**61.2**
semi sup.	*IRST-DDD-00*	–	–	–	58.3	–
	MFS	76.3	77.4	54.7	62.8	65.6*
	MRF-LP	–	–	50.6*	58.6	60.5
	Nav05	**83.2**	84.1	–	60.4	–
	PPR_{w2w}	81.4	82.1	48.6	63.0	62.6
	WSD_{games}	82.8	**85.4**	**56.5**	**64.7***	**66.0**
sup.	*Best*	82.5	82.3*	**59.1**	65.2	**68.6**
	Zhong10	**82.6**	–	58.3	**67.6**	68.2

	S13	KORE50
WSD_{games}	**70.8**	**75.7**
Babelfy	69.2	71.5
SUDOKU	66.3	–
MFS	66.5*	–
PPR_{w2w}	60.8	–
KORE	–	63.9*
GETALP	58.3	–

Conclusion

A new method for WSD

- Evolutionary Game Theory
- Similarity measures that perform better
- Continuation of knowledge-based, graph-based approaches

WSD as a constraint-satisfaction problem

- Consistency in the assignment of senses to related words
- Development of contextual coherence on the assignment of senses (characteristic missing in many state-of-the-art systems)

Replicator dynamics equation

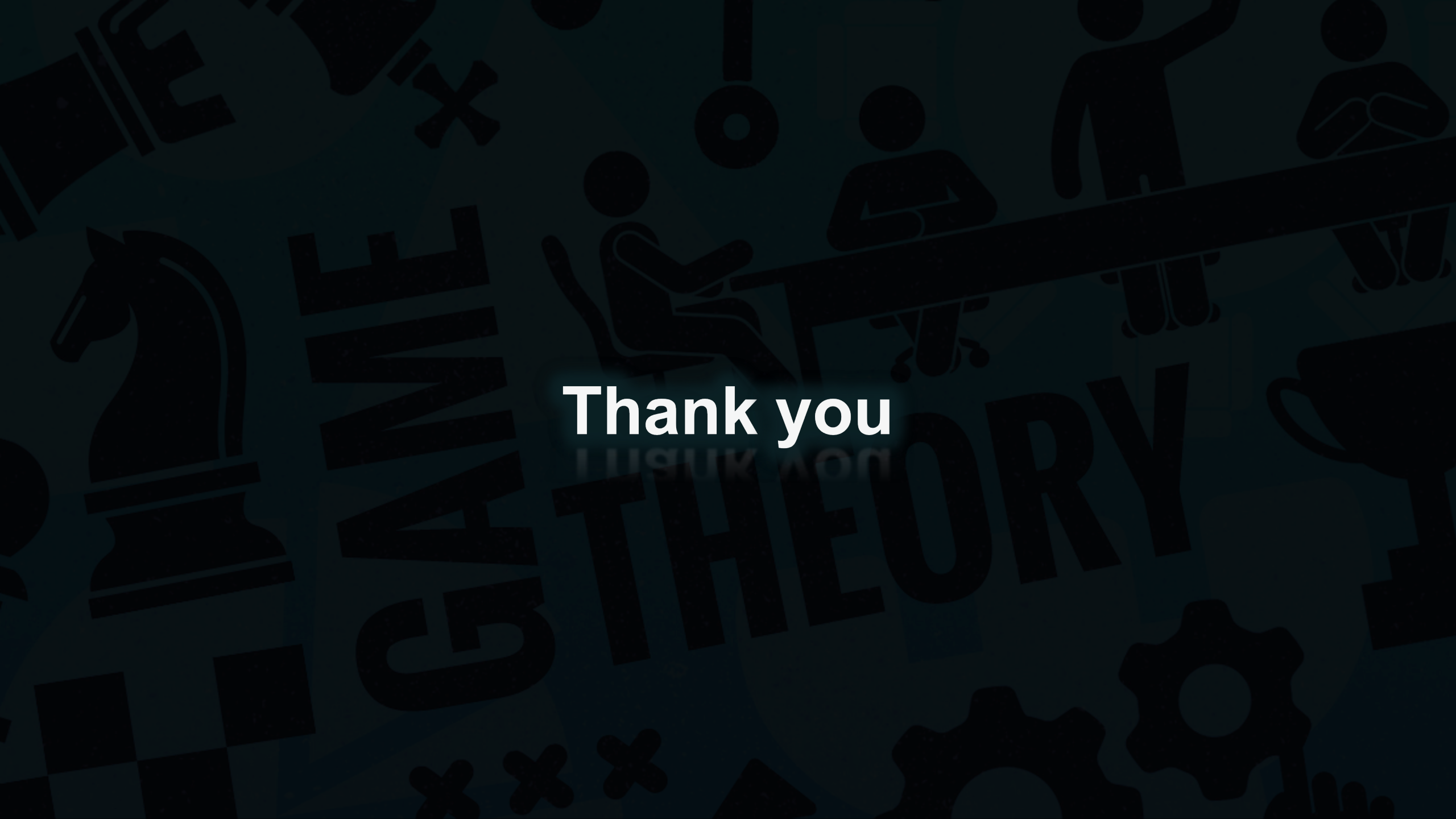
- Best labelling assignment

Versatile

- Unsupervised
- Semi-supervised

Competitive compared to state-of-the-art systems

- Considers the influence of each word on the others
- Imposes sense compatibility among each sense before assigning a meaning
- The meaning of a word depends only on words that share a proximity relation and on those that enjoy a high distributional similarity


Thank you
THEORY

M902 – "Βασικές Μαθηματικές Έννοιες στη Γλωσσική Τεχνολογία"

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