

Word Sense Disambiguation and Crowdsourcing

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Lexicographic data for Natural Language Processing and vice versa

- We aim to show the impact of lexicographic data for NLP
- A paradigmatic task is Word Sense Disambiguation thanks to its need to leverage lexical-semantic knowledge resources

<image>



Multilingual Word Sense Disambiguation and Entity Linking

- Word Sense Disambiguation: automatic assignment of senses to words in context
- Entity Linking: automatic assignment of named entities to mentions in context







Multilingual Word Sense Disambiguation and Entity Linking

- Objective 1: Develop algorithms that will use ELEXIS lexicographic resources to bootstrap disambiguation in a dozen languages
- **Objective 2:** Show high performance in many languages
 - Quantitative evaluation based on standard multilingual datasets (SemEval 2013; 2015 on multilingual WSD; Entity Linking datasets)
 - Perform validation in multiple languages and with different sense inventories: demonstrate high-quality sense annotations



Challenges in WSD and Entity Linking

- Issues:
 - The knowledge acquisition bottleneck:
 - Supervised approaches suffer from lack of annotated data (only English and little else)
 - Knowledge-based approaches need computational lexicons, semantic collocations, graph-like dictionary structure, etc.
 - Reference inventories
 - WordNet is too fine grained
 - Wikipedia is too rich

The ELEXIS dictionary matrix will prove important benefits for both issues



Workplan (1/2)

- Textual data from:
 - the Universal Dependencies project (POS tagged)
 - the *TenTen corpora from Lexical Computing
 - Semantically-annotated corpora from partners
- Phase 1a (October 2018/February 2019):
 - Algorithms: Babelfy (Uniroma1) + Wikifier (JSI)
 - Inventory: use existing inventories (BabelNet, Wikipedia)
 - Validation: show the data to lexicographers in ELEXIS + observers
 - Goal: prepare the framework
- Phase 1b (February 2019/June 2019):
 - **Disambiguation** of the corpora + analysis



BabelNet: a shared multilingual inventory of meanings

- Multilingual: the same concept in tens of languages
- It integrates different kinds of open resources, such as WordNet, Wikipedia, Wikidata, Wiktionary, etc.
- Wide coverage: 284 languages and 16 million entries!
- Used by more than 800 universities and research centers!



Disambiguation: Babelfy

- We used Babelfy for disambiguating the Wikipedia corpus
- Why?
 - The first (and only) system that performs Word Sense Disambiguation (common nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and Entity Linking (names) jointly





Disambiguation: Babelfy

- We used Babelfy for disambiguating the Wikipedia corpus
- Why?
 - The first (and only) system that performs Word Sense Disambiguation (common nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and Entity Linking (names) jointly
 - Knowledge-based: does not need millions of sentences annotated in each language
 - Works in **arbitrary languages** (284 languages)
 - Can disambiguate texts written in mixed languages (language-agnostic setting)

and entity linking together!"

abelfy



Statistics on the Babelfied English Datasets from UD

- Total number of word tokens: 488515
- Total number of word types: 26892
- Total number of disambiguated word tokens: 85094
- Total number of disambiguated word types: 24144





Statistics on the Babelfied English Datasets from the *TenTen Corpora

- Total number of word tokens: 1170202338
- Total number of word types: 5454205
- Total number of disambiguated word tokens: 295783220
- Total number of disambiguated word types: 844705





Overall statistics on words Babelfied across languages of UD Corpora



languages



Overall statistics on words Babelfied across languages of *TenTen Corpora



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Qualitative analysis + decisions about lexicographic evaluation

- We are in the process of defining the evaluation process
- Shall we check if the best option was chosen among those in the inventory?
- Annotations (potential options: correct, so and so, wrong?)
- Evaluation measures



Workplan (2/2)

- Phase 2 (June 2019-2021):
 - Algorithms: New algorithm with multilingual sense embeddings + semantic graphs (Uniroma1)
 - Inventory: use the ELEXIS dictionary matrix from WP2
 - Validation: show the data to lexicographers in ELEXIS + observers
 - Goals:
 - 1. show we can now disambiguate in arbitrary languages with reputable dictionaries
 - 2. show improvements coming from the dictionary matrix resulting from WP2

Multilingual semantic parsing

- Semantic parsing is the task of mapping sentences to a formal representation
 - Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR)
 - Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA)
 - CCG-based like Discourse Representation Structures (DRS)





Multilingual semantic parsing

- Semantic parsing is the task of mapping sentences to a formal representation
- Objective 1: develop algorithms for semantic parsing in multiple languages which take advantage of ELEXIS lexicographic data
- **Objective 2:** exploit bilingual and multilingual data to innovate semantic parsing algorithms
- Expectations from other partners: creation of a multilingual test set benchmark (à la SemEval) for the task; curation/ validation of verb frames for parsing in different languages based on ELEXIS data





Lexical-semantic analytics for NLP

- Based on analytics computed on the ELEXIS resources for words, phrases, collocations, senses, domains, etc. we will explore three directions:
 - T3.3.1 Sense clustering: semi-automatic algorithms to group finegrained sense distinctions, also across languages

race#n (WordNet)		ſ	race#n (ODE)	
#1	Any competition (\rightarrow contest).	Ī	#1.1	$\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I} = $
#2	People who are believed to be-			• RACING A series of such competitions for horses or dogs • A sit-
	long to the same genetic stock			uation in which individuals or groups compete (\rightarrow contest) • As-
	$(\rightarrow \text{group}).$			TRONOMY The course of the sun or moon through the heavens (\rightarrow
#3	A contest of speed (\rightarrow contest).			trajectory).
#4	The flow of air that is driven	Ī	#1.2	Core: NAUTICAL A strong or rapid current (\rightarrow flow).
	backwards by an aircraft pro-		#1.3	Core: A groove, channel, or passage.
	peller (\rightarrow flow).			• MECHANICS A water channel • Smooth groove or guide for balls (\rightarrow
#5	A taxonomic group that is a			indentation, conduit) • FARMING Fenced passageway in a stockyard
	division of a species; usually			$(\rightarrow \text{route}) \bullet \text{TextILES}$ The channel along which the shuttle moves.
	arises as a consequence of ge-		#2.1	Core: ANTHROPOLOGY Division of humankind (\rightarrow ethnic group).
	ographical isolation within a			• The condition of belonging to a racial division or group • A group
	species (\rightarrow taxonomic group).			of people sharing the same culture, history, language • BIOLOGY A
#6	A canal for a current of water			group of people descended from a common ancestor.
	$(\rightarrow \text{canal}).$		#3.1	Core: BOTANY, FOOD A ginger root (\rightarrow plant part).



Lexical-semantic analytics for NLP

- Based on analytics computed on the ELEXIS resources for words, phrases, collocations, senses, domains, etc. we will explore three directions:
 - T3.3.2 Domain labeling of text: ELEXIS resources shown to improve domain labeling across languages



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Lexical-semantic analytics for NLP

- Based on analytics computed on the ELEXIS resources for words, phrases, collocations, senses, domains, etc. we will explore three directions:
 - T.3.3.3 Diachronic distribution of senses: sense frequency ranking over time across resources (Most Frequent Sense is a strong baseline in WSD)





Challenges in lexical-semantic analytics

Sense clustering:

- Fine granularity
- Not obvious what a good cluster of senses is

• Domain labeling of text:

- Elicit information from ELEXIS resources (what is a good set of domain labels? which resources provide domain-specific content?)
- Work in dozens of languages

Diachronic distribution of senses:

- Create reliable distributions of senses in many languages
- Leverage such distributions in WSD and Entity Linking
- See interaction with WP4



Crowdsourcing and gamification

- Objectives:
 - Validating the output of WP2 (links between resources, the dictionary matrix)
 - Validating and improving the data produced by WP3 and WP4
- Proposal for a crossword game developed jointly with Babelscape
- Other crowdsourcing efforts are on-going
- Goal: collect experiences from the consortium and observers



Questions?



