



Word Sense Disambiguation and Crowdsourcing

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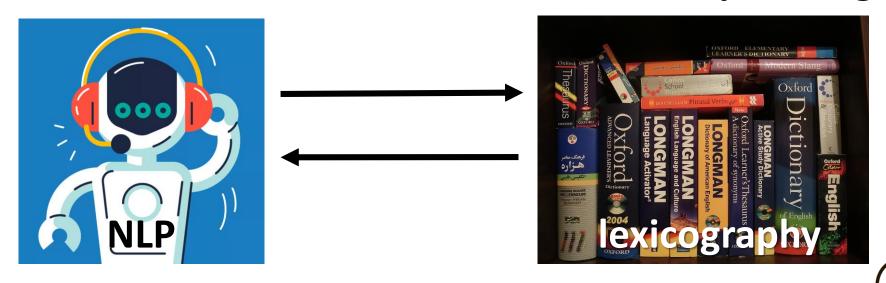
Sapienza University of Rome

February 18th, 2019 - ELEXIS observer event, Vienna



Lexicographic data for Natural Language Processing and vice versa

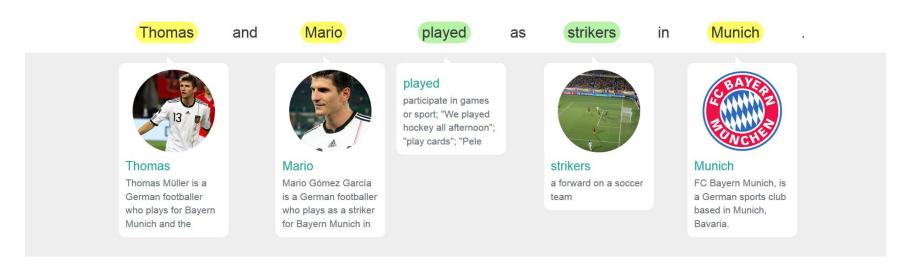
- We aim to show the impact of lexicographic data for NLP
- A paradigmatic task is Word Sense Disambiguation thanks to its need to leverage lexical-semantic knowledge resources
- However, we also aim to show that NLP can help lexicography





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):

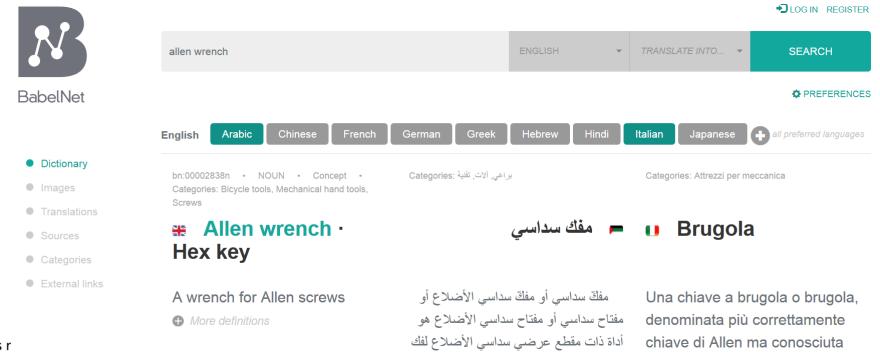
• **Disambiguation** of the corpora + analysis





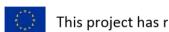
BabelNet: a shared multilingual inventory of meanings

- 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!



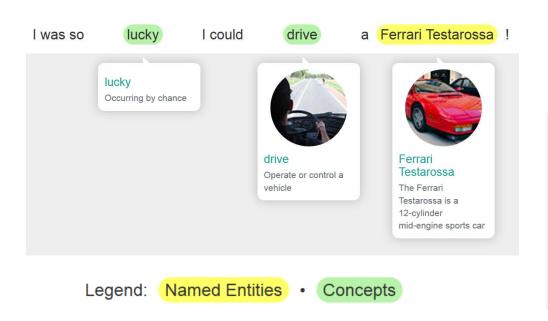


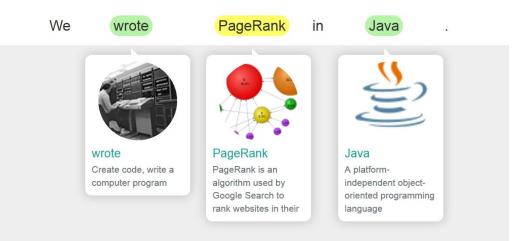
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Disambiguation: Babelfy

- 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



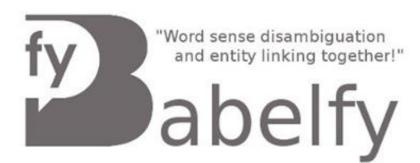






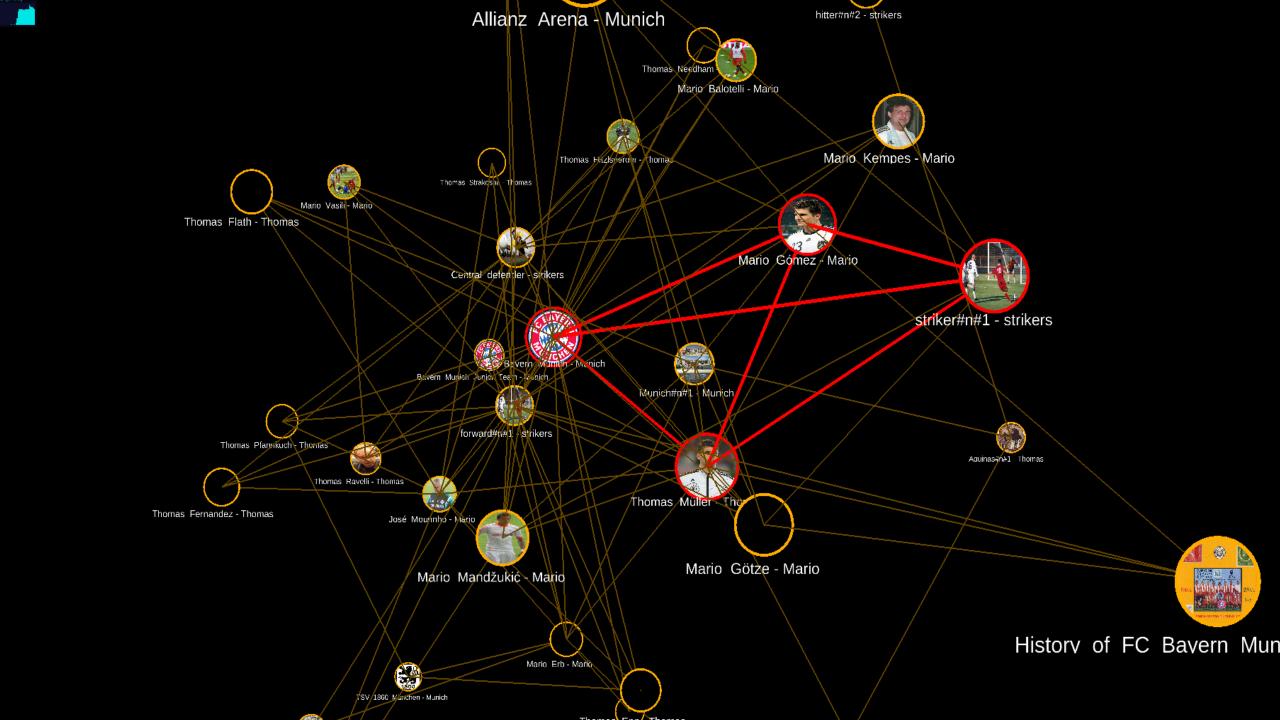
Disambiguation: Babelfy

- 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)



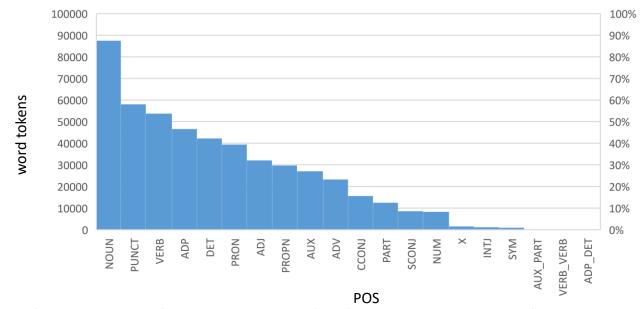






Statistics on the Babelfied English Datasets from UD

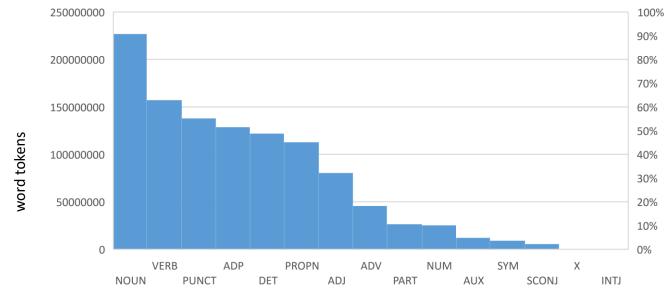
- Total number of word tokens: 488515
- Total number of word types: 26892
- Total number of disambiguated word tokens: 85094
- Total number of disambiguated word types: 24144





Statistics on the Babelfied English Datasets from the *TenTen Corpora

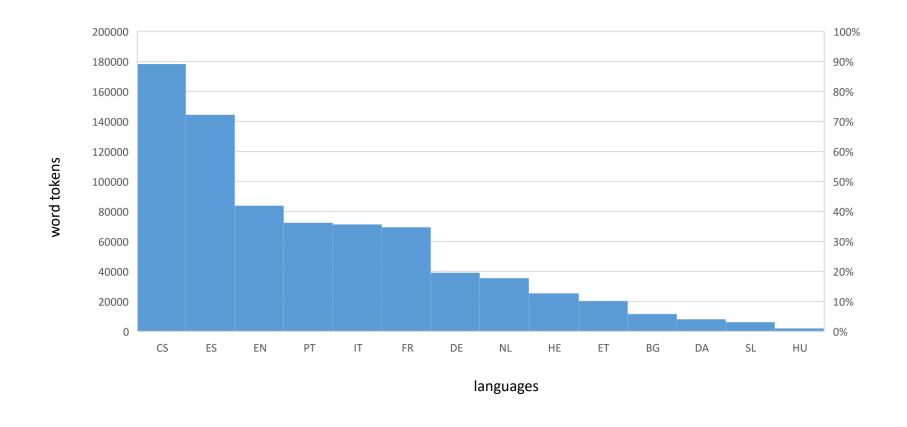
- Total number of word tokens: 1170202338
- Total number of word types: 5454205
- Total number of disambiguated word tokens: 295783220
- Total number of disambiguated word types: 844705





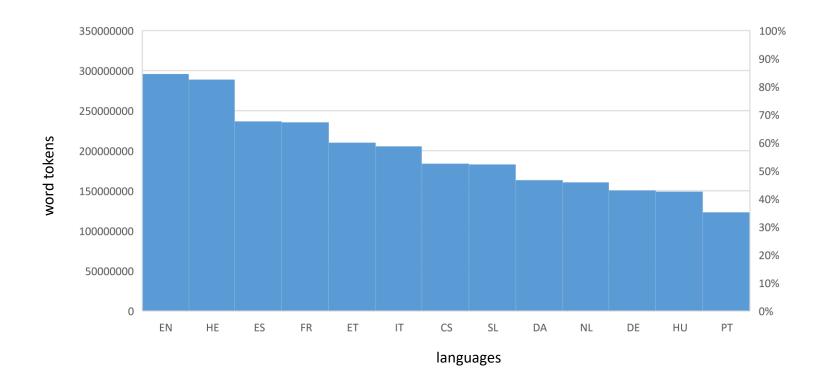


Overall statistics on words Babelfied across languages of UD Corpora





Overall statistics on words Babelfied across languages of *TenTen Corpora







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)

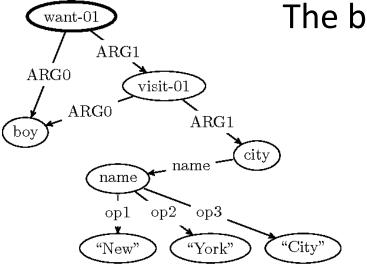
Phase 2 (June 2019-2021):

- 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)



The boy wants to visit New York City



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 fine-grained sense distinctions, also across languages

race#n (WordNet)	
#1	Any competition (\rightarrow contest).
#2	People who are believed to be-
	long to the same genetic stock
	$(\rightarrow \text{group}).$
#3	A contest of speed (\rightarrow contest).
#4	The flow of air that is driven
	backwards by an aircraft pro-
	peller (\rightarrow flow).
#5	A taxonomic group that is a
	division of a species; usually
	arises as a consequence of ge-
	ographical isolation within a
	species (\rightarrow taxonomic group).
#6	A canal for a current of water
	$(\rightarrow canal)$.

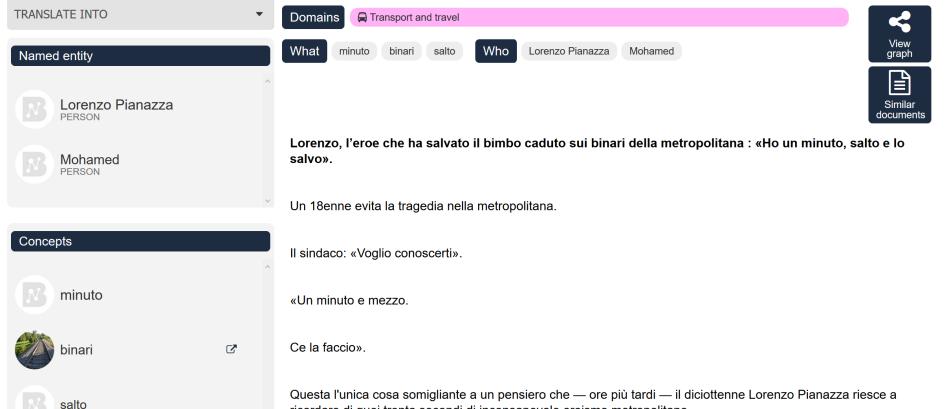
race#n (ODE)	
#1.1	Core: Sport A competition between runners, horses, vehicles, etc. • Racing A series of such competitions for horses or dogs • A situation in which individuals or groups compete (→ contest) • As-
	TRONOMY The course of the sun or moon through the heavens (\rightarrow trajectory).
#1.2	Core: Nautical A strong or rapid current (\rightarrow flow).
#1.3	 Core: A groove, channel, or passage. MECHANICS A water channel • Smooth groove or guide for balls (→ indentation, conduit) • FARMING Fenced passageway in a stockyard (→ route) • TEXTILES The channel along which the shuttle moves.
#2.1	 Core: Anthropology Division of humankind (→ ethnic group). The condition of belonging to a racial division or group • A group of people sharing the same culture, history, language • Biology A group of people descended from a common ancestor.
#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

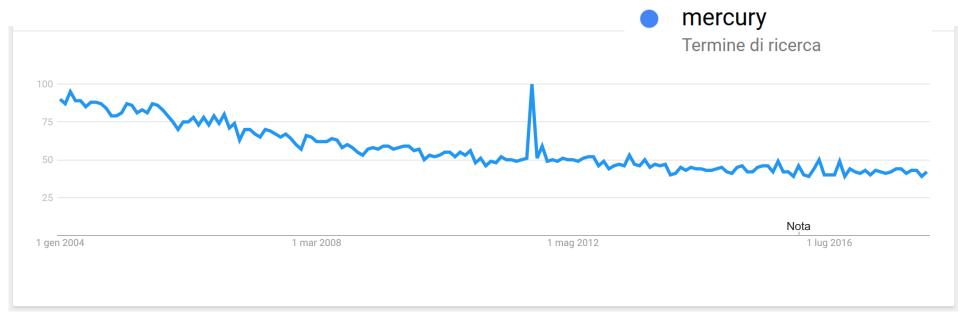






Lexical-semantic analytics for NLP

- 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





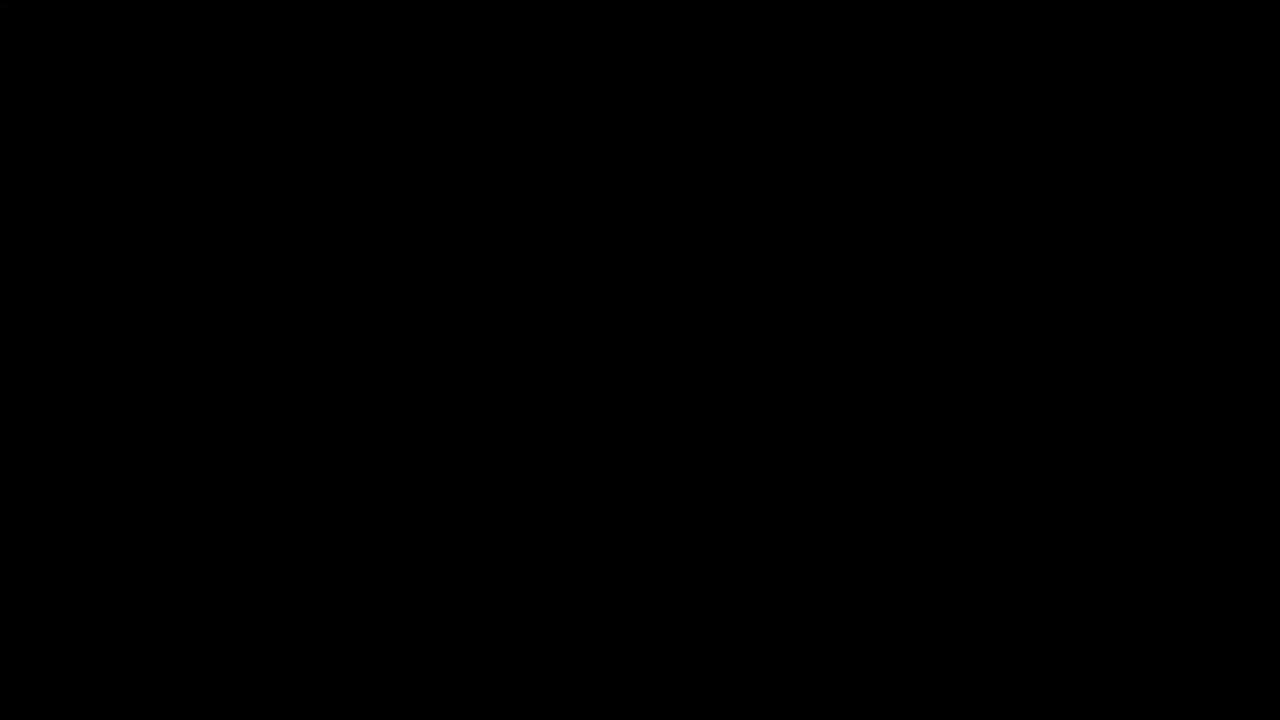
Crowdsourcing and gamification

- 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?



