

Building Textual Entailment Specialized Data Sets: a Methodology for Isolating Linguistic Phenomena Relevant to Inference

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Outline

Introduction

- TE as a task for automatic systems
- Motivation

2 Methodology

- Classification of linguistic phenomena
- Procedure for the creation of monothematic pairs
- Feasibility Study on RTE5-data

4 Conclusions



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TE as a task for automatic systems

- In 2005, the Recognizing Textual Entailment (RTE) Challenge has been launched
- **TASK:** developing a system that, given two text fragments (T-H), can determine whether the meaning of one text is entailed from the other
- DATASET: training and test sets composed of T-H pairs

T: The Mona Lisa hangs in Paris' Louvre Museum. ENTAILMENT $\ _{\rm V}$ H: The Mona Lisa is in France.

T: Oracle fought to keep the forms from being released. CONTRADICTION $\ X$ H: Oracle released a confidential document.

T: An Afghan translator kidnapped in December was freed Friday. UNKNOWN $\,$ X H: Translator kidnapped in Iraq.



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Motivation

Different linguistic phenomena are involved in TE, and interact in a complex way:





Motivation

On RTE data sets, difficulties in the evaluation of the impact of linguistic modules addressing specific inference types:

- Sparseness (i.e. low frequency) of the single phenomena
- Impossibility to isolate each phenomenon, and to evaluate each module independently from the others



Our Proposal:

Methodology for the creation of specialized TE data sets made of **monothematic T-H pairs**, *i.e.* pairs in which a certain phenomenon relevant to the entailment relation is highlighted and isolated



Procedure for the creation of monothematic pairs

Starting from an existing RTE pair:

- Identify the linguistic phenomena which contribute to the entailment in T-H
- Apply an annotation procedure to isolate each phenomenon and create the related monothematic pair
- Group together all the monothematic T-H pairs relative to the same phenomenon, hence creating specialized data sets



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Classification of linguistic phenomena

- Fine-grained phenomena are grouped into macro categories:
 - lexical: acronymy, demonymy, synonymy, semantic opposition, hyperonymy
 - lexical-syntactic: nominalization/verbalization, transparent head, paraphrase
 - syntactic: negation, modifier, argument realization, apposition, active/passive alternation
 - **discourse**: coreference, apposition, zero anaphora
 - reasoning: elliptic expression, meronymy, metonymy, reasoning on quantity, general inferences using background knowledge





 Identify all the phenomena which contribute to the entailment/contradiction in T-H



T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...]

H: Doris Lessing won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007. ARGUMENT REALIZATION

] entailment rule: Pattern: X $Y \leftrightarrow Y$ IN X

Constraint: TYPE(X)=TEMPORAL_EXPRESSION

2 instantiation:

2007 Nobel Prize in Literature \Rightarrow Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007

3 substitution:

H1: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007 [...]



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T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...]

H: Doris Lessing won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007.

Constraint: apposition(X,Y)

2 instantiation:

Doris Lessing, recipient of \Rightarrow Doris Lessing is the recipient of

Substitution:

H2: British writer Doris Lessing is the recipient of Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007 [...]



T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...]

H: Doris Lessing won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007. VERBALIZATION

Constraint: TYPE(X)=N; TYPE(Y)=V verbalization_of(Y,X)

② instantiation:

 $recipient \Rightarrow received$

3 substitution:

H3: British writer Doris Lessing received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007 [...]



H3 \Rightarrow T': British writer Doris Lessing <u>received</u> the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...]

H: Doris Lessing won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007. SYNONYMY

1 entailment rule: Pattern: $X \leftrightarrow Y$

Constraint: synonym_of(X,Y)

2 instantiation:

 $\textit{received} \Rightarrow \textit{won}$

3 substitution:

H4: British writer Doris Lessing won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007 [...]



Creation of specialized dataset

SYNTACTIC: ARGUMENT_REALIZATION

T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...] H1: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...]

SYNTACTIC: APPOSITION

T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...] H2: British writer Doris Lessing is the recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature.

LEXICAL-SYNTACTIC: NOMINALIZATION_VERBALIZATION

T: British writer Doris Lessing, recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in an interview that the terrorist attack on September 11 ''wasn't that terrible'' [...] H3: British writer Doris Lessing received the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature.

LEXICAL: SYNONYMY

- T': British writer Doris Lessing received the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature.
- H4: British writer Doris Lessing won the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature.



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Feasibility Study on RTE5-data

- 90 T-H pairs (30 entailment, 30 contradiction, 30 unknown randomly extracted examples)
- 2 annotators with skills in linguistics
- Inter Annotator Agreement:
 - "complete agreement": 64.4% (58 out of 90 pairs)
 - "partial" agreement (DICE coefficient): 0.78

	complete	partial (DICE)
ENTAILMENT	60%	0.86
CONTRADICTION	57%	0.75
UNKNOWN	76%	0.68



Feasibility Study on RTE5-data

original RTE pairs	phenomena/monothematic pairs			
	E	C	U	TOTAL
E (30)	91	-	-	91/30
C (30)	44	35	-	79/30
U (30)	23	-	13	36/11
TOT (90)	158	35	13	206/77

- Different absolute frequency of macro and fine-grained phenomena (most frequent category: *reasoning*)
- Phenomena appearing only in positive/negative examples
 - only positive: e.g. *apposition*, *coreference*
 - only negative: e.g. semantic opposition, negation



Specialized Data Sets

- Higher number of monothematic positive pairs (76.7%), wrt negative (23.3%, divided into 17% contradiction, 6.3% unknown)
- The only source of negative monothematic pairs are RTE-5 contradiction pair (BUT 15% of the data set)
- How to balance the proportion of negative examples?





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Methodology for the creation of specialized TE data sets, made of monothematic T-H pairs in which a certain phenomenon underlying the entailment relation is highlighted and isolated.

- Feasibility of the task (quality, effort required)
- Annotation of previous RTE data with the linguistic phenomena
- Resource available at Textual Entailment Resource Pool website

http://www.aclweb.org/aclwiki/index.php?title=Textual_Entailment_Resource_Pool