Question Classification (cont'd)

Ling573 NLP Systems & Applications April 12, 2011

Upcoming Events

- Two seminars: Friday 3:30
 - Linguistics seminar:
 - Janet Pierrehumbert: Northwestern
 - Example-Based Learning and the Dynamics of the Lexicon

- Al Seminar:
 - Patrick Pantel: MSR
 - Associating Web Queries with Strongly-Typed Entities

Roadmap

- Question classification variations:
 - SVM classifiers
 - Sequence classifiers
 - Sense information improvements
- Question series

Question Classification with Support Vector Machines

- Hacioglu & Ward 2003
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Features & Processing

- Contrast: (Li & Roth)
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 - POS, chunk info; NE tagging; other sense info
- Preprocessing:
 - Only letters, convert to lower case, stopped, stemmed
- Terms:
 - Most informative 2000 word N-grams
 - Identifinder NE tags (7 or 9 tags)

- Employs support vector machines for classification
 - Best results: Bi-gram, 7 NE classes

| Method | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram |
|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| No NE | 79.4% | 80.2% (77.8%) | 78.4% |
| NE-7 | 81.4% | <u>82.0%</u> (81.2%) | 80.2% |
| NE-29 | 75.4 | 78.6% (79.2%) | 78.8% |

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 - Fewer NE categories better
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 - Who is the CEO of IBM?

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 - What is Bill Clinton's wife's profession?

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• Classifier: Linear SVM + multiclass

| Features | Coarse | Fine |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|
| Question trigrams | 91.2 | 77.6 |
| All question qgrams | 87.2 | 71.8 |
| All question unigrams | 88.4 | 78.2 |
| Question bigrams | 91.6 | 79.4 |
| +informer q-grams | 94.0 | 82.4 |
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| Question unigrams + all informer | 93.4 | 88.0 |
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 - Biggest improvements for 'what', 'which' questions

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Perfect vs CRF Informer Spans

| | | B | Only Informers | | | B+ | B+ | B+ |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Туре | #Quest. | (Bigrams) | Perf.Inf | H.Inf | CRF.Inf | Perf.Inf | H.Inf | CRF.Inf |
| what | 349 | 88.8 | 89.4 | 69.6 | 79.3 | 91.7 | 87.4 | 91.4 |
| which | 11 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 81.8 |
| when | 28 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| where | 27 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| who | 47 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| how_* | 32 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| rest | 6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 |
| Total | 500 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 77.2 | 84.6 | 94.2 | 90.0 | 93.4 |
| | | | 50 fi | ne class | es | | | · |
| what | 349 | 73.6 | 82.2 | 61.9 | 78.0 | 85.1 | 79.1 | 83.1 |
| which | 11 | 81.8 | 90.9 | 45.4 | 73.1 | 90.9 | 54.5 | 81.8 |
| when | 28 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
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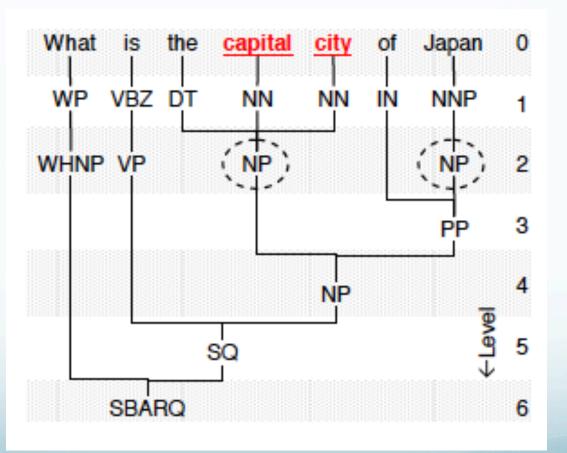
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- Matrix of features derived from parse tree
 - Cell:x[i,l], i is position, I is depth in parse tree, only 2
 - Values:
 - Tag: POS, constituent label in the position
 - Num: number of preceding chunks with same tag

Parser Output

• Parse



Parse Tabulation

• Encoding and table:

| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|
| y_i | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| x_i | What | is | the | capital | city | of | Japan | | |
| ℓ↓ | Features for x_i s | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | WP,1 | VBZ,1 | DT,1 | NN,1 | NN,1 | IN,1 | NNP,1 | | |
| 2 | WHNP,1 | VP,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | Null,1 | NP,2 | | |
| 3 | Null,1 | Null,1 | Nu11,1 | Null,1 | Null,1 | PP,1 | PP,1 | | |
| 4 | Null,1 | Null,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | NP,1 | | |
| 5 | Null,1 | SQ,1 | SQ,1 | SQ,1 | SQ,1 | SQ,1 | SQ,1 | | |
| 6 | SBARQ | SBARQ | SBARQ | SBARQ | SBARQ | SBARQ | SBARQ | | |

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- IsTag 0.368 +IsNum 0.474 +IsPrevTag+IsNextTag 0.692 +IsEdge+IsBegin+IsEnd 0.848

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• Question accuracy: Oracle: 88%; CRF: 86.2%

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 - Employ WSD techniques
 - SVM, MaxEnt classifiers

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- Also, simple regexp for other feature type
 - E.g. 'what is' cue to definition type

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- Hypernyms:
 - Enable generalization: dog->..->animal
 - Can generate noise: also dog ->...-> person
- Adding low noise hypernyms
 - Which senses?
 - Restrict to matching WordNet POS
 - Which word senses?
 - Use Lesk algorithm: overlap b/t question & WN gloss
 - How deep?
 - Based on validation set: 6
- Q Type similarity: compute similarity b/t headword & type
 - Use type as feature

Other Features

- Question wh-word:
 - What, which, who, where, when, how, why, and rest

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- N-grams: uni-,bi-,tri-grams

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- N-grams: uni-,bi-,tri-grams

- Word shape:
 - Case features: all upper, all lower, mixed, all digit, other

Results

| JICC dataset | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|----------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 6 class | | 50 class | | | | | | |
| | SVM | ME | SVM | ME | | | | | |
| wh-word + head word | 92.0 | 92.2 | 81.4 | 82.0 | | | | | |
| wh-word + depth=1 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 84.6 | 84.8 | | | | | |
| head word + depth = 3 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 85.4 | 85.4 | | | | | |
| direct hypernym depth = 6 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 85.4 | 85.6 | | | | | |
| wh-word + head | 91.8 | 92.0 | 83.2 | 83.6 | | | | | |
| + indirect hypernym | | | | | | | | | |
| unigram | 88.0 | 86.6 | 80.4 | 78.8 | | | | | |
| bigram | 85.6 | 86.4 | 73.8 | 75.2 | | | | | |
| trigram | 68.0 | 57.4 | 39.0 | 44.2 | | | | | |
| word shape | 18.8 | 18.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | | | | | |

Per feature-type results:

Results: Incremental

• Additive improvement:

| 6 coarse classes | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------------------|------|----------|------|-------------|------|
| Туре | #Quest | wh+headword | | +headword hypernym | | +unigram | | +word shape | |
| | | SVM | ME | SVM | ME | SVM | ME | SVM | ME |
| what | 349 | 88.8 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.5 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 91.1 |
| which | 11 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| when | 26 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| where | 27 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| who | 47 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| how | 34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| why | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| rest | 2 | 100 | 100 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100 | 50.0 | 100 | 50.0 |
| total | 500 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 93.6 |
| 50 fine classes | | | | | | | | | |
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| who | 47 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| how | 34 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 79.4 | 97.1 | 91.2 | 97.1 | 91.2 |
| why | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| rest | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| total | 500 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 88.6 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 89.0 |

Error Analysis

- Inherent ambiguity:
 - What is mad cow disease?
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- Inconsistent labeling:
 - What is the population of Kansas? NUM: other
 - What is the population of Arcadia, FL ?

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 - ENT: disease or DESC:def
- Inconsistent labeling:
 - What is the population of Kansas? NUM: other
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- Parser error

Issue:

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 - Restrict addition of features to
 - Informer spans
 - Headwords

- Issue:
 - Integrating rich features/deeper processing
 - Errors in processing introduce noise
 - Noise in added features increases error
 - Large numbers of features can be problematic for training
- Alternative solutions:
 - Use more accurate shallow processing, better classifier
 - Restrict addition of features to
 - Informer spans
 - Headwords
 - Filter features to be added

Question Series

- TREC 2003-...
- Target: PERS, ORG,...
- Assessors create series of questions about target
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Target 27 - Jennifer CapriatiQ27.2Who is her coach?Q27.3Where does she live?

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