

Distant supervised learning for the TAC-KBP Slot Filling and Temporal Slot Filling Tasks

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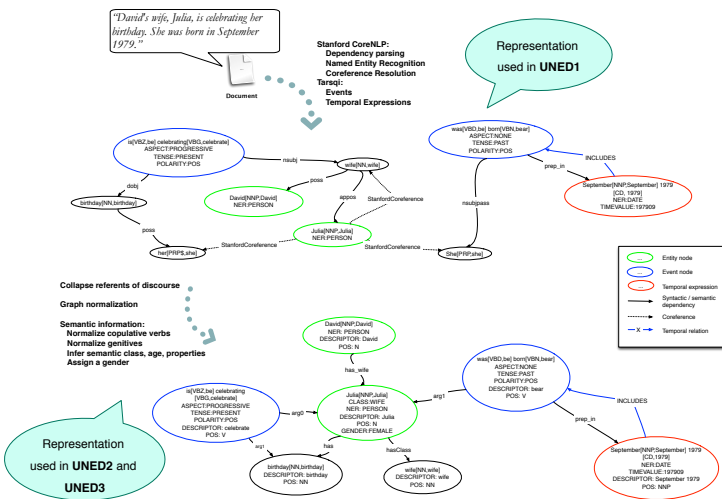
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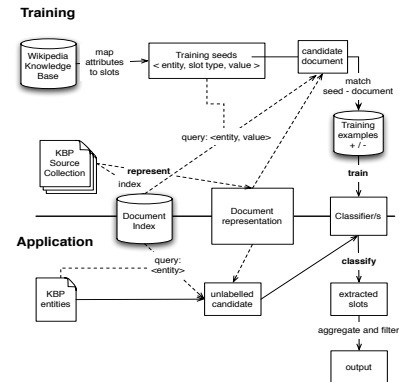
1. A distant supervised system, specialized for the Regular Slot Filling and Full Temporal Slot Filling subtasks

- Automatically gather *training data* for supervised *slot classifiers* from the initial Knowledge Base and source document collection.
- Use a *rich document representation*, augmenting syntactic dependency trees.
- Find and aggregate *time constraints* for the same slot value across different documents.

3. Document Representation: augmented dependency graphs.



2. System Description: distant supervised learning.



4. Slot temporal restrictions.

- Use *Tarsqi* to get temporal relations: *included, simultaneous, after, before, begun_by, ended.*
- Temporal relations acquisition: identify a syntactic pattern: $\langle \text{EVENT} \rangle - \langle \text{PREPOSITION} \rangle - \langle \text{TIME EXPRESSION} \rangle$ within the lexical context of the extracted entity and value.
- Transform into one of: *within, throughout, beginning, ending, after, before.*
- Semantic considerations: classify time constraints: *start - finish - period.*

5. Learning extractors.

- Gathering of distant training examples: from a seed triple $\langle \text{entity, slot type, value} \rangle$ we retrieve candidate documents that contain both entity and value.
- Named Entity type matching.
- Each example was represented by binary features.
- Classification process: supervised classification (linear SVM).
- Answer aggregation

6. Regular Slot Filling Subtask (SF).

- By the time of submission, the system was **not fully developed** (we do not report results in this poster).
- Our training did not cover all seeds: use of supervised seeds.
- SVM multi-class classifier with the positive and negative examples.
- Results below average of the systems.

7. Temporal Slot Filling Subtask (TSF).

- We used a battery of binary classifiers: SVMLight.
- Once extracted the $\langle \text{entity, slot type, value} \rangle$, temporal constraints are generated depending of semantics of the event, slot type and the temporal restriction found.
- Generated temporal constraints are aggregated.
- Results *slightly above the median and mean of the systems.*

8. Preliminary Results: 2011 Temporal SF full task scores

| System | # filled responses | Precision | Recall | F1 |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| BLENDER2 | 1206 | 0.1789 | 0.3030 | 0.2250 |
| BLENDER1 | 1116 | 0.1796 | 0.2942 | 0.2231 |
| BLENDER3 | 1215 | 0.1744 | 0.2976 | 0.2199 |
| IIRG1 | 346 | 0.2457 | 0.1194 | 0.1607 |
| UNED2 | 167 | 0.2996 | 0.0703 | 0.1139 |
| UNED1 | 177 | 0.2711 | 0.0674 | 0.1079 |
| UNED3 | 167 | 0.2596 | 0.0609 | 0.0986 |
| Stanford 12 | 5140 | 0.0233 | 0.1680 | 0.0409 |
| Stanford 11 | 4353 | 0.0238 | 0.1453 | 0.0408 |
| USFD20112 | 328 | 0.0152 | 0.0070 | 0.0096 |
| USFD20113 | 127 | 0.0079 | 0.0014 | 0.0024 |

| Slot | # filled in key | # filled responses | Precision | Recall | F1 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| per.stateorprovinces_of_residence | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |
| per.employee_of | 86 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |
| per.countries_of_residence | 44 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| per.member_of | 109 | 59 | 0.1967 | 0.1065 | 0.1382 |
| per.title | 287 | 68 | 0.3528 | 0.0836 | 0.1352 |
| org.top_members/employees | 89 | 20 | 0.6034 | 0.1356 | 0.2214 |
| perspouse | 53 | 10 | 0.2377 | 0.0449 | 0.0755 |
| per.cities_of_residence | 24 | 5 | 0 | 0 | - |
| TOTAL | 712 | 167 | 0.2996 | 0.0703 | 0.1139 |

- We had **0** correct results for the **residence** slots! Why?
 - The assumption that for $\langle \text{entity, slot type, value} \rangle$, a text that contains *entity* and *value* is a positive example is wrong.
 - $\langle \text{entity, value} \rangle$ might *express many relations*. This effect is stronger for some types (e.g. locations).
- (see S. Riedel, L. Yao, and A. McCallum. 2010. Modeling relations and their mentions without labeled text. ECML/PKDD 2010)

9. Conclusions.

- The *performance* of our simple distant learning system *varies by slot type*.
- Our systems (*TSF*) have the *highest precision among participants, but low recall*.
- Graph representation* has helped: we expect a performance improvement from a better document representation.
- Simple aggregation of dates* found in documents was a strong baseline we could not beat.