Study of methods for automatic taxonomy enrichment for the Russian language Coursework

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Project goal and objective

The main goal is to create methods that automatically enrich ruWordNet with new terms, and at the same time connect them with existing words using hypernym relations.

Hyponym	Hyponym id	Hypernym
cat	N-2584	animal
	N-2859	mammal
duck	N-7245	waterfowl
	N-9743	bird

The main task is to predict a ranked list of ten terms that are most likely to be hypernyms for a word not included in the thesaurus.

Papers review

- Different solutions to this task for the English language includes approaches based on the vectorization, classification, and clustering of the words that are hypernym relations.
- The less articles describe the solution with neural networks. But the values of precision and recall of the proposed approach are higher that values of the other methods.
- The results of the task "Taxonomy Extraction for selected four target domains" proved the solution for domain-specific data is better work that the one for language in general.

Papers review

- The same task for different languages indicated the translation problem. This leads to the importance of solving the problem specifically for the Russian language.
- The solution for Russian language [Karaeva et al. 2018] includes approach using the word embedding and calculating the distance between them. The obtained precision value is less than 65 percent.

Data description

Senses

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<senses>
  <sense id="147272-N-712535"</pre>
   synset_id="147272-N" name="КРЕСТНЫЙ РОДИТЕЛЬ"
   Темма="КРЕСТНЫЙ РОДИТЕЛЬ"
  main_word="РОДИТЕЛЬ" synt_type="NG"
  poses="Adi N
  meaning="1" part_of_speech="N"
  concept_id="147272" entry_id="712535"/>
<sense id="7331-N-211359"</pre>
  synset_id="7331-N" name="ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ В ТОРГОВЛЕ"
   1emma="ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ В ТОРГОВЛЯ"
  main word="ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ
  synt_type="NG"
  poses="N Prep N"
  meaning="1"
  part of speech="N"
  concept id="7331"
  entrv_id="211359"/>
```

Derived from

Synset_relations

<relation parent_id="147272-N" child_id="147272-A" name="POS-synonymy"/>
<relation parent_id="147272-N" child_id="4544-N" name="hypernym"/>
<relation parent_id="147272-N" child_id="126551-N" name="hyponym"/>
<relation parent_id="147272-N" child_id="2201-N" name="domain"/>

Synsets

<synsets>
<synset id="147272-N" ruthes_name="KPECTHAM PODUTENb" definition="" part_of_speech="N">
<sense id="147272-N-712535" XPECTHAM PODUTENb./sense> </synset>
ksynset id="7321-N-712535" XPECTHAM PODUTENb./sense> </synset>
ksynset id="7321-N-712535" XPECTHAM PODUTENb. (PAPAWIT TOPORON" definition="" part_of_speech="N">
<sense id="7321-N-21256" XPECTHAM PODUTENB.W (PAPAWIT PAPAWIT PAPAWIT

Composed of

Data processing

Training data set 1

Couple of words are related by different relations (such as antonyms, synonyms, hyponym-hypernym) or are not related any relations. The classifier showing these relations are hypernym or not: 1 - hypernym, 0 - others.

child id	parent id	label
cat	animal	1
duck	${ m tree}$	0

Data processing

Training data set 2

Data set consists of text pairs, which are a context for a hyponym. First text contains hyponym. Second text contains hyponym that replaces hyponym in corresponding form.

References

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- aria Karaeva, Pavel Braslavski, Yury Kiselev. 2018. Extraction of Hypernyms from Dictionaries with a Little Help from Word Embeddings.
- Georgeta Bordea, Paul Buitelaar, Stefano Faralli, Roberto Navigli. 2015. SemEval-2015 Task 17: Taxonomy Extraction Evaluation (TExEval).
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Thank you for the attention.