

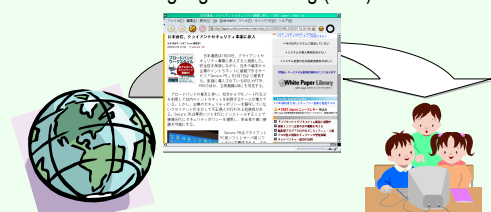
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A Category-based Approach to Paraphrase Corpus Construction

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Background

- Needs of accessibility to Web documents
 - Most information is conveyed by **text**
- Towards intelligent treatment of **text data**
 - Natural Language Processing (NLP)

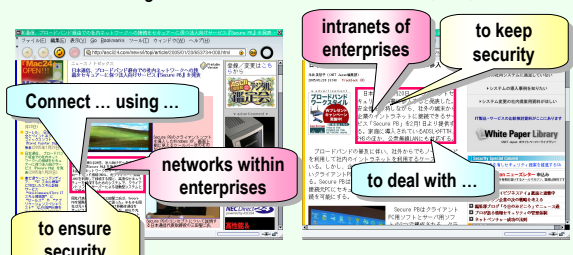


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Towards intelligent content processing

■ Paraphrases

- Same information is reported using different wording
- Handling them is useful for summarization, QA, etc.



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Today's topic

■ Collecting paraphrase examples

ID	Source	Target	Date
1	2004/09/13
20	2004/09/24
24	2004/09/19
27	2004/09/19
36	2004/09/24
45	2004/10/01
102	2004/09/13
125	2004/09/13
126	2004/09/13
131	2004/09/14
133	2004/09/13
134	2004/10/04

The collection is called Paraphrase corpus

Purpose of paraphrase corpus

- To analyze how we paraphrase
- To automate paraphrase generation
 - Induction of paraphrase patterns
 - Identification of useful linguistic knowledge
- As a standard test-set
 - Evaluation of paraphrase generation systems

Contributes to activate the research field

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Contents

- Background
- Issues and our approach
- Constructed corpora
 - Work on grants for COE fellow "Creating large scale corpus with contextual information"
 - Discussion
- Conclusion and future direction

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Issue

- How to effectively collect diverse examples?
 - What we should collect?
 - Hard to collect every possible paraphrase
 - Human annotators tend to produce biased examples [Shirai et al., 2001][Kinjo et al., 2003][Shimohata, 2004]
 - Frequencies of each **paraphrase category** are different
 - Paraphrase categories [Fujita et al., 2004]
 - "Passive sentences to active ones,"
 - "Transitive verb phrases to intransitive ones,"
 - "Division of complex sentences,"
 - etc.

Our approach & present goal

- How to effectively collect diverse examples?
 - Use an existing paraphrase generation system
 - reduces human labor and bias
 - Collect examples for each paraphrase category
 - enables us to collect every possible paraphrase
 - Capture **the range of a paraphrase category** using a set of paraphrasing rules
- Present goal
 - To confirm feasibility of the approach through creating corpora (pl. of corpus)

Corpus construction procedure

The diagram illustrates a three-step process: 1. Manual description (a person at a desk), 2. Automatic generation (KURA system), and 3. Evaluation and correction (a person at a desk). The KURA system is central, receiving input from 'Paraphrasing rules and dictionaries' and 'Text collection', and producing 'Paraphrase examples'.

Paraphrasing rules

- To collect **paraphrasable** sentences
 - Pairs of dependency trees
 - Implemented on a paraphrase generation system

X: variable for any word
 N: variable for a noun
 V: variable for a verb
 ga,o,ni,suru: words

Manual evaluation

The screenshot shows a software interface for manual evaluation. Callouts identify: 'Source sentence', 'Automatically generated paraphrase', 'Correct / Incorrect (Director's check)', 'Correct / Incorrect (Annotator's judge)', and 'Manually corrected paraphrase'. A note mentions 'Error typology [Fujita and Inui, 2003] (optioal)'.

Example

Source sentence: DNAの二重らせん構造解明は、生命科学やバイオテクノロジーに劇的な**進歩**をもたらすことになった。

Automatically generated paraphrase: DNAの二重らせん構造解明は、生命科学やバイオテクノロジーに劇的な**進歩**することになった。

Manually corrected paraphrase: DNAの二重らせん構造解明は、生命科学やバイオテクノロジーを劇的に**進歩**させることになった。

Re-assigning cases, modifying conjugation forms, changing voice, etc.

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Target categories

- Paraphrases of light-verb constructions (LVC)
 - 多くの人が彼の演説に感動を受けた。
(A lot of people received a good impression by his talk.)
 - 多くの人が彼の演説に感動した。
(A lot of people were impressed by his talk.)
- Transitivity alternation (Trans.alt)
 - 彼はハンマーで壁を壊した。
(He broke the wall with a hammer.)
 - ハンマーで壁が壊れた。
(The wall broke with a hammer.)

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Current advance

Paraphrase class	LVC	Trans.Alt
# of target sentences	5,000 from Nikkei Newspaper (2000)	20,000 from Nikkei Newspaper (2000)
# of paraphrasing rules	4	4
Lexical knowledge type, and scale of dictionary	Nominalized verb (e.g. invitation→invite) 20,155 words	322 pairs of transitive-intransitive verbs
# of generated paraphrases	983	985
# of evaluated paraphrases	960	967
# of correct paraphrases	504	469
Working hours (for 2 judge)	118	169.5

3.4 correct examples / hour

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Comparison

- A manual collection approach [Shirai et al., 2001]
 - Paraphrases for example sentences in a dictionary
 - 10,967 examples (Jap., Expert, more than 36man-months)
- Proposed method
 - Newspaper article
 - 973 examples (Jap., Non-expert, 290 hours)
approx. 30,000 examples / 36man-months

Non-expert, long-sentences,
yet comparable speed

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Advantages

- Category-oriented
 - Immediately available for case study
 - Our corpus provides both correct and incorrect examples
 - Reusable dictionaries and paraphrasing rules
- (Relatively) low cost
 - approx. 30,000 examples / 36man-months
 - Non-expert, long-sentences, yet comparable speed

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Difficulties (voice of the annotator)

- "Error analysis is difficult"
 - Difficult to assert "why this is incorrect" (optional)
 - Judgment is based on our linguistic intuition
 - Linguistic knowledge is required
 - Part-of-speech, word dependency, etc.
- "How to make sure of the category?"
 - Some other categories of paraphrase were generated
- "What does the expression mean?"
 - Ungrammatical or difficult expressions
 - Looking up dictionaries consumed much time

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Difficulties (director's thought)

- Reliable?
 - It was sometimes difficult to assert "why this is incorrect"
 - But judge-disagreement is getting small
 - 25.9% (3rd day) → 23.1% (6th day)
 - 11.9% (9th day) → 7.0% (11th day)
- Diverse? (among the target category)
 - Examples are generated using a priori created rules
 - Rule description requires technical skills
 - To avoid noises preserving candidates
 - Errors of shallow analyzers hurt candidate retrieval

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Class-deviated paraphrases

- Correct, but falls out of the desired category (LVC)
 - Synecdoche (ID:9077)
 - 帰りに立ち寄る温泉も大きな楽しみだ。
 - 帰りの温泉も大きな楽しみだ。
 - Paraphrase of comparative expression (ID:4002)
 - パーキンソン病治療に比べ実現は難しい。
 - パーキンソン病治療よりも実現は難しい。
 - Idiomatic expression (ID:2959)
 - 調査によると、仕事でのパソコン利用率は八六・一%。
 - 調査では、仕事でのパソコン利用率は八六・一%。

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Conclusion

- Paraphrase corpus construction method
 - Employing an automatic paraphraser
 - Amateur can judge its appropriateness
 - Category-oriented example collection
 - Diverse collection can be made
- Created paraphrase corpora consists of
 - 960 examples (504+ correct / 456 incorrect) (LVC)
 - 967 examples (469+ correct / 498 incorrect) (Trans.alt)

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Future work

- Discussion on required expertise
 - Is human judgment always reliable?
 - It is difficult to assert "why this is incorrect"
 - Involve an expert to make sure of judgment guidelines
 - All candidates are retrieved?
 - Constructing paraphrasing rules and dictionaries
- Evaluation through case studies
 - Reliability
 - Diversity

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