

Trainable Tree Distance and an application to Question Categorisation

Martin Emms

September 3, 2010

2755 syntactically analysed and semantically categorised questions

 HUM
  ENTY
  NUM
  LOC
 -----> 2755

Cat	Example
HUM	<p>What is the name of the managing director of Apricot Computer ?</p> <p>(WHNP (WP What))(SQ (VBZ is)(NP (NP (DT the)(NN name))(PP (IN of)(NP (NP (DT the)(JJ managing)(NN director)))(PP (IN of)(NP (NNP Apricot)(NNP Computer)))))))(. ?))</p>
ENTY	<p>What does the Peugeot company manufacture ?</p> <p>(SBARQ (WHNP (WP What))(SQ (VBZ does)(NP (DT the)(NNP Peugeot)(NN company))(VP (VB manufacture)))(. ?))</p>
DESC	<p>What did John Hinckley do to impress Jodie Foster ?</p> <p>(SBARQ (WHNP (WP What))(SQ (VBD did)(NP (NNP John)(NNP Hinckley))(VP (VB do) (S (VP (TO to)(VP (VB impress)(NP (NNP Jodie)(NNP Foster)))))))(. ?))</p>
NUM	<p>When was London 's Docklands Light Railway constructed ?</p> <p>(SBARQ (WHADVP (WRB When))(SQ (VBD was)(NP (NP (NNP London)(POS 's))(NNPS Docklands) (JJ Light)(NN Railway))(VP (VBN constructed)))(. ?))</p>
LOC	<p>What country is the biggest producer of tungsten ?</p> <p>(SBARQ (WHNP (WDT What)(NN country))(SQ (VBZ is)(NP (NP (DT the)(JJS biggest)(NN producer)) (PP (IN of)(NP (NN tungsten)))))(. ?))</p>
ABBR	<p>What is the acronym for the rating system for air conditioner efficiency ?</p> <p>(SBARQ (WHNP (WP What))(SQ (VBZ is)(NP (NP (DT the)(NN acronym))(PP (IN for)(NP (NP (DT the)(NN rating) (NN system))(PP (IN for)(NP (NN air)(NN conditioner)(NN efficiency)))))))(. ?))</p>

Data-driven Syntax \Rightarrow Semantics

- ▶ The QuestionBank data  HUM  ENTY  NUM  LOC -----▶ ²⁷⁵⁵ is
a finite sample of an infinite target function $f : \text{Syn} \mapsto \text{Sem}$ function.

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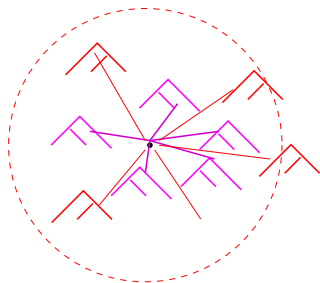
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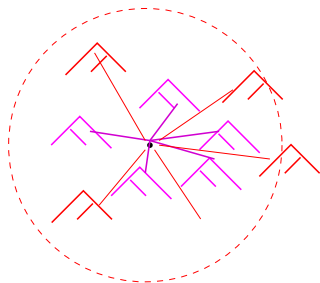
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- ▶ So how to compare trees

Standard Tree Distance

a partial mapping $\sigma : \mathcal{S} \mapsto \mathcal{T}$ is a Tai mapping iff σ respects left-to-right order and ancestry. Giving costs to mappings leads to

Definition

(*Tree- or Tai-distance*) between \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T} is the cost of **the least-costly Tai mapping** from \mathcal{S} to \mathcal{T}

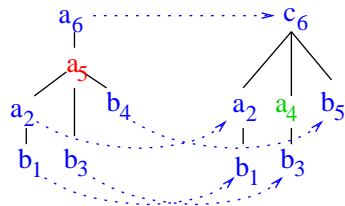
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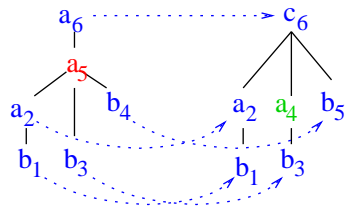
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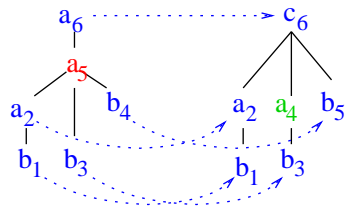
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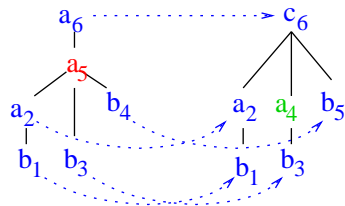
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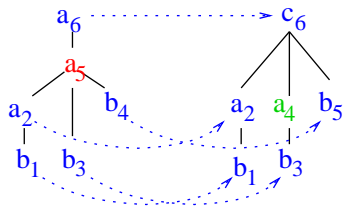
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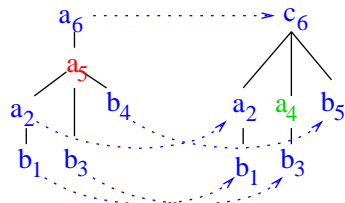
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given cost table \mathcal{C} :

	λ	a	b	c
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a	1	0	●	1
b	●	●	0	●
c	●	●	●	●

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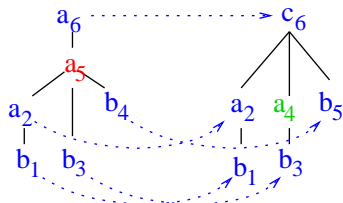
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total cost of σ is sum on non-zero costs

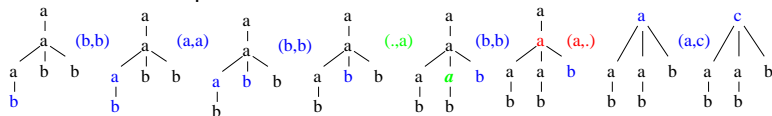
$$\mathcal{C}[\lambda][a] + \mathcal{C}[a][\lambda] + \mathcal{C}[a][c]$$

$$= 3$$

this is also a least cost mapping for this table

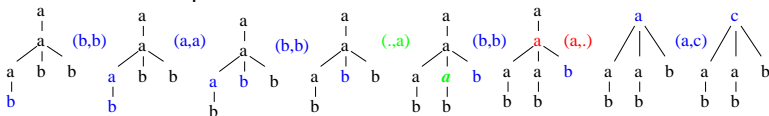
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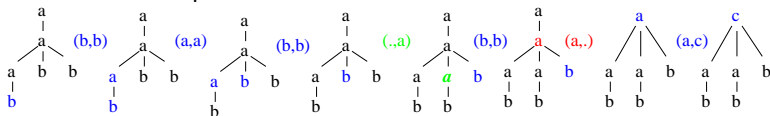


- ▶ assuming a prob distribution p on edit-script components $e \in (\Sigma \cup \{\lambda\}) \times (\Sigma \cup \{\lambda\})$, can define an overall **edit-script probability** as

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- ▶ leading to

Definition

(All-paths and Viterbi stochastic Tai distance)

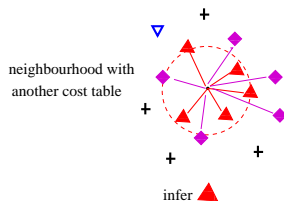
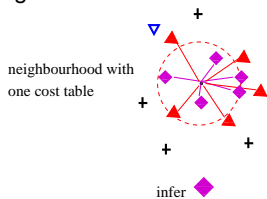
$\Delta^A(S, T)$ is the sum of the probabilities of all edit-scripts which represent a *Tai*-mapping from S to T ;

$\Delta^V(S, T)$ is the probability of the most probable edit-script

Cost adaptation

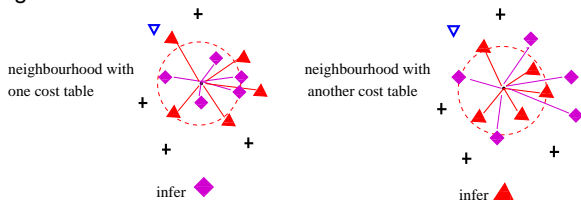
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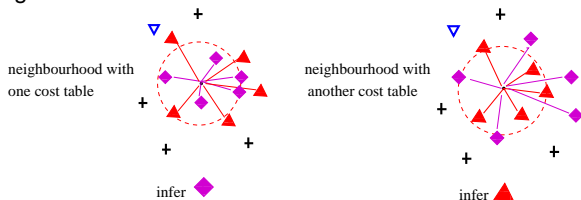
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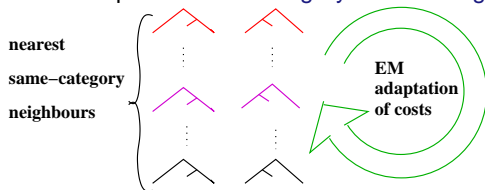
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- ▶ IDEA: use Expectation-Maximisation techniques to adapt edit-probs from a corpus of same-category nearest neighbours (cf. HMMs) .



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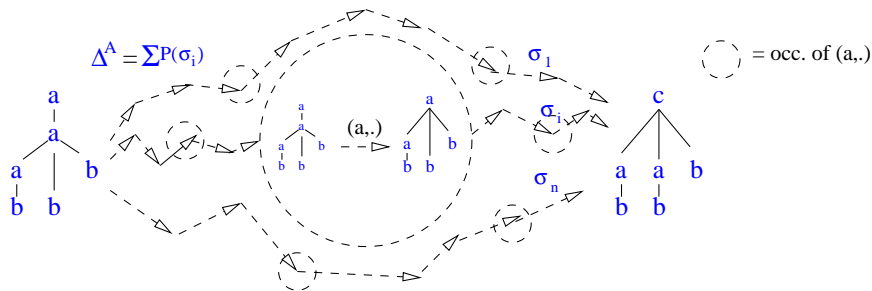
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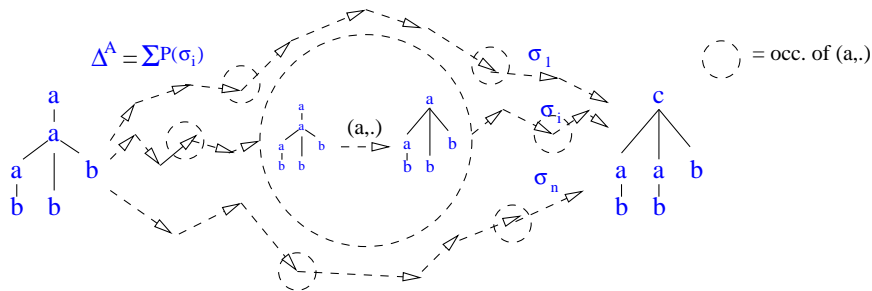
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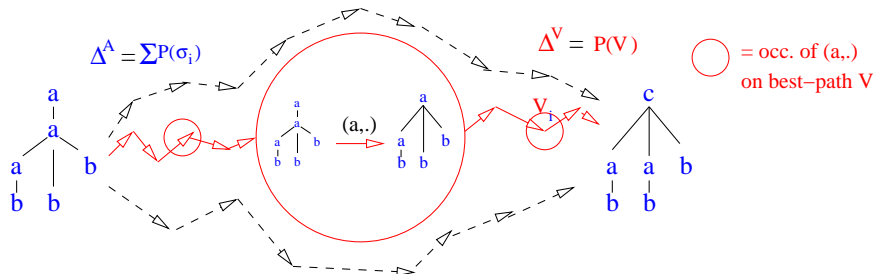


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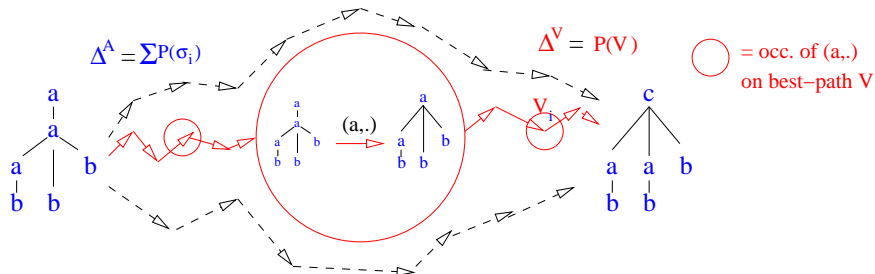
- approximate this by computing counts from only the **best-path** \mathcal{V} .



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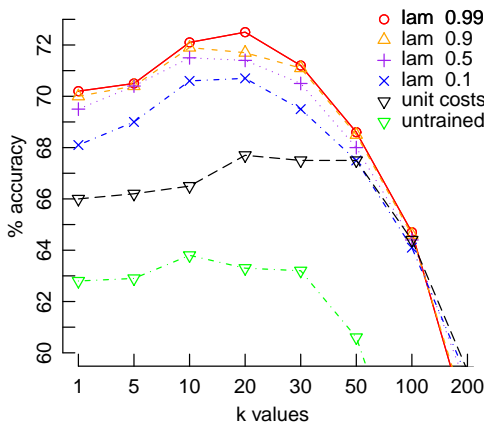
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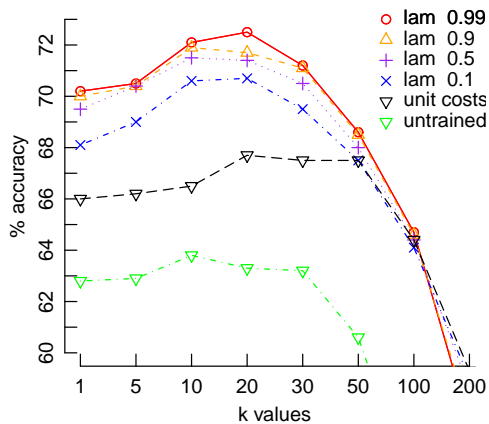
- a dominant best-path has more to say than a weak best-path

Categorisation Results on QuestionBank



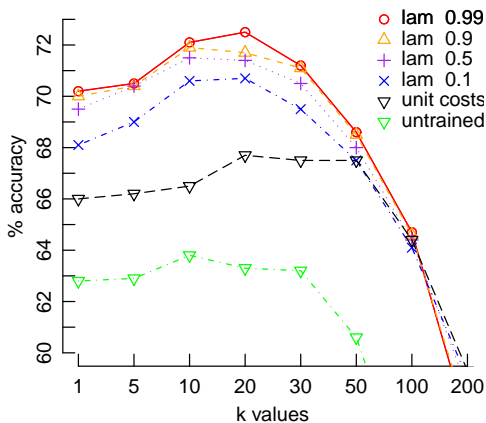
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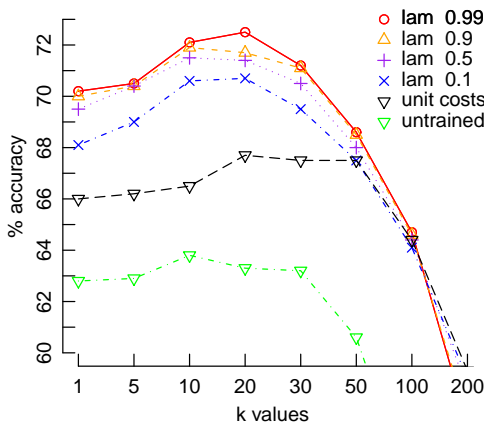
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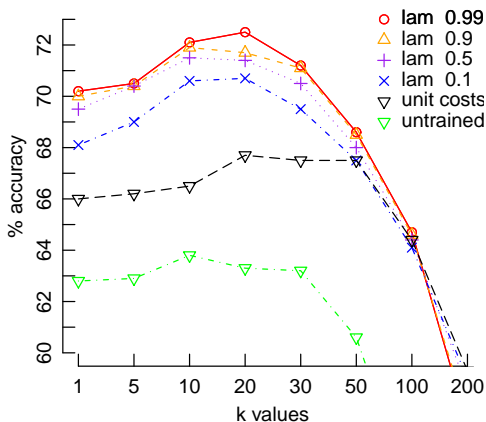
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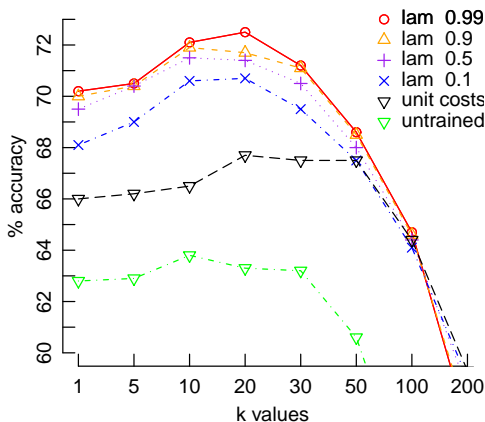
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- ▶ Zeroing the diagonal: a final steps zeros the diagonal – a move standardly made in related work on adaptive *string distance*