Supersense Tagging for Arabic: The MT-in-the-Middle Attack



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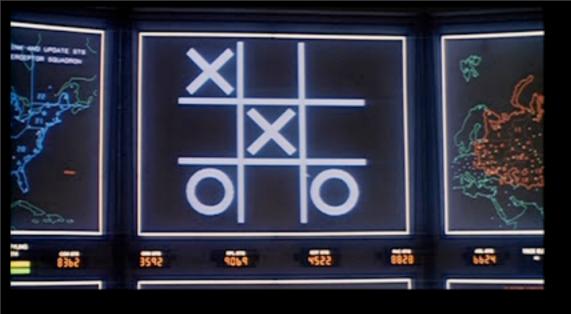
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Supersense Tagging Baselines MT-in-the-Middle Analysis Outlook

Supersense Tagging



- A coarse form of word sense disambiguation (partitioning of WordNet synsets)
- Generalizes NER beyond proper names;
 26 noun categories (Ciaramita & Johnson 2003)

SOCIAL

Pierre Vinken, 61 years old , will join the board as a nonexecutive directorPERSONTIMEGROUPPERSON

- Categories broadly applicable across domains
- Scheme suitable for direct annotation (Schneider et al. 2012)



Supersense Tagging

- English resources
 - WordNet (Fellbaum 1998)
 - Tagger trained on English SemCor
 (Ciaramita & Altun 2006) 77% F₁ in-domain
- Arabic resources
 - Arabic WordNet (El Kateb et al. 2006)
 - Named entities in OntoNotes (Hovy et al. 2006)
 - Supersense-tagged Wikipedia corpus (Schneider et al. 2012)
 65k words—1/6 the size of SemCor

Baselines

- Heuristic matching of Arabic WordNet entries
 + OntoNotes NEs
 - only covers 33% of nouns in our corpus

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	32	16	21.6
Ann-B	29	15	19.4



- Unsupervised sequence model
 - feature-rich (Berg-Kirkpatrick et al. 2010)

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	20	16	17.5
Ann-B	14	10	11.6

[evaluating on Arabic Wikipedia test set— 18 articles, 40k words]

MT-in-the-Middle (cf. Zitouni & Florian 2008; Rahman & Ng 2012)

تتكون الذرة من سحابة من الشحنات السالبة (الإلكترونات)

cdec

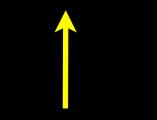
NIST

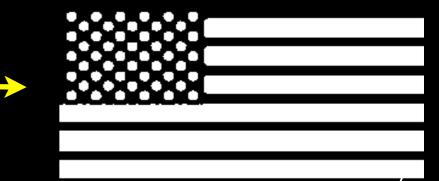
2012

GWord

تحوم حول نواة موجبة الشحنة صغيرة جدا في الوسط .





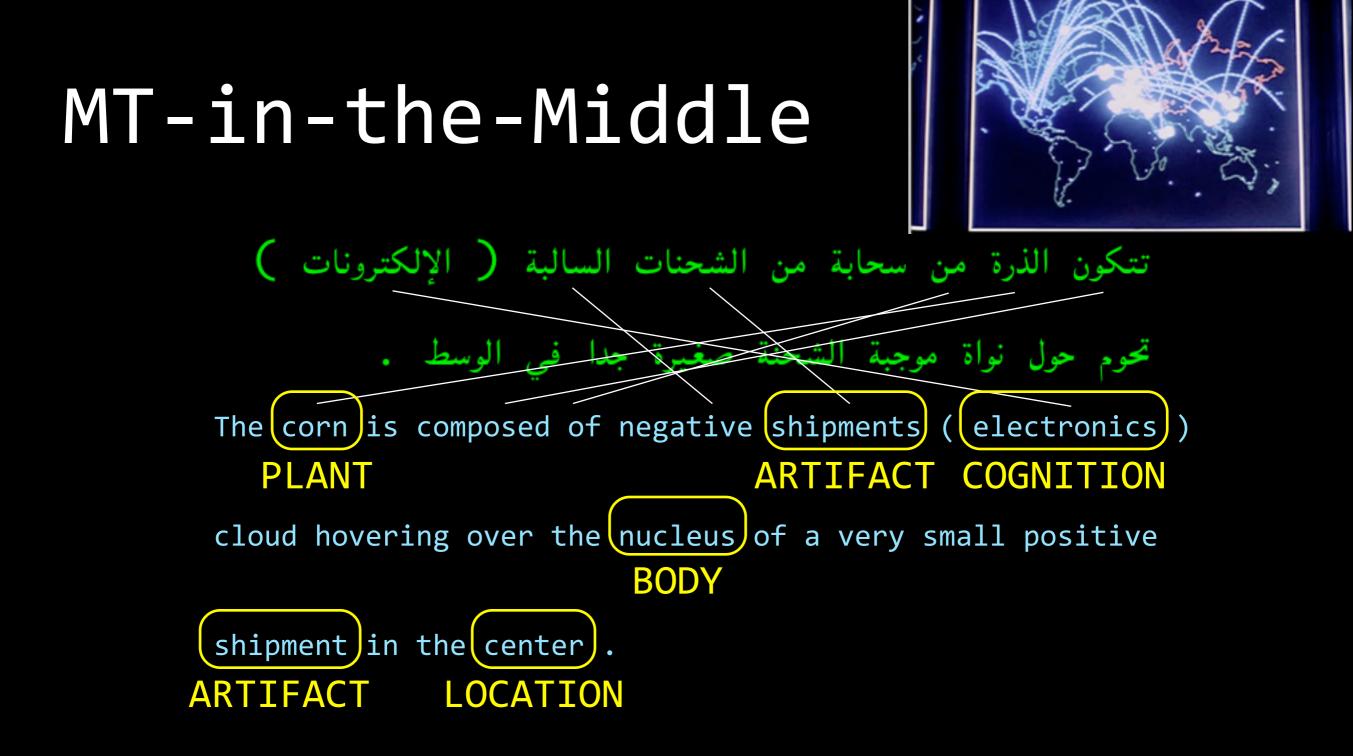


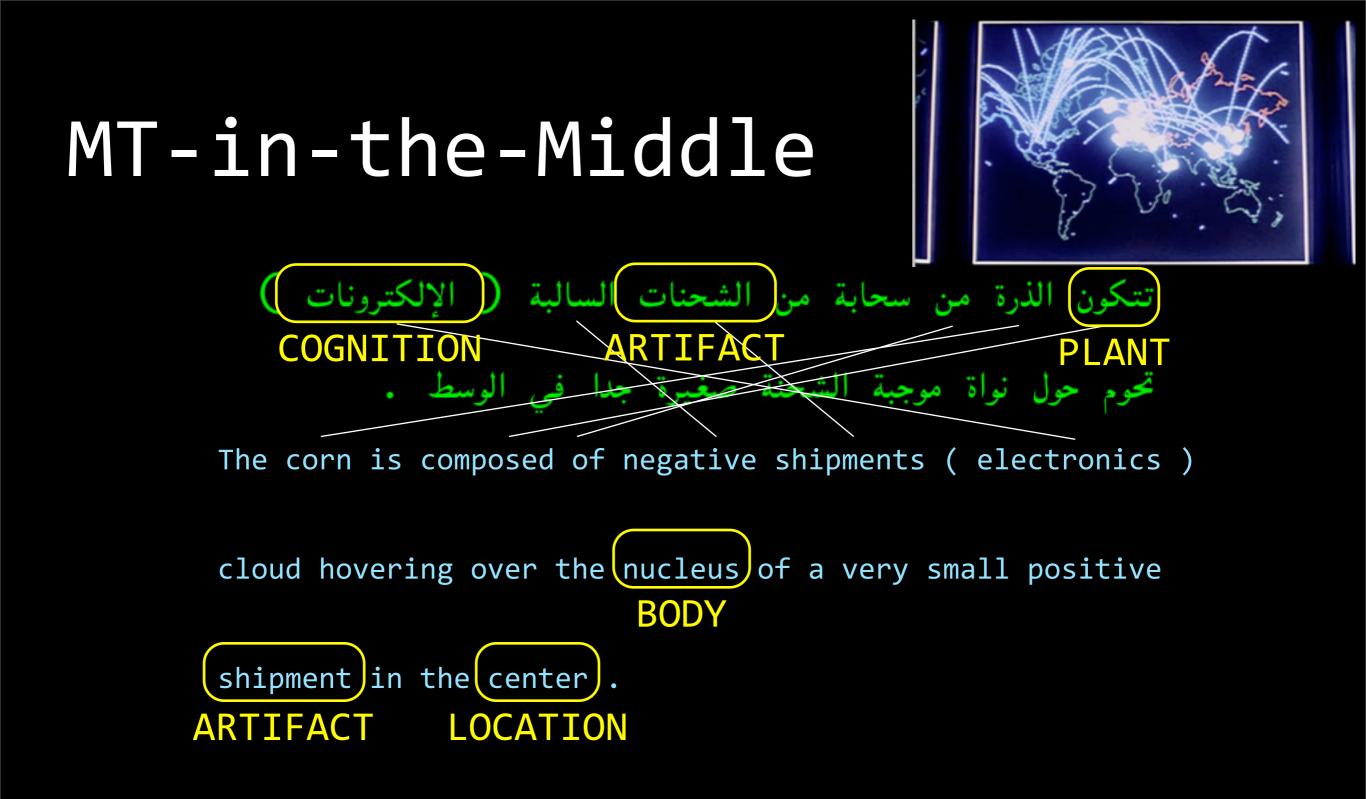
MT-in-the-Middle



تتكون الذرة من سحابة من الشحنات السالبة (الإلكترونات)







MT-in-the-Middle



 Heuristic lexicon matching:

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	32	16	21.6
Ann-B	29	15	19.4

• MT-in-the-Middle:

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	37	31	33.8
Ann-B	38	32	34.6

MT-in-the-Middle



MT-in-the-Middle:

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	37	31	33.8
Ann-B	38	32	34.6

Hybrid:

	Ρ	R	F_1
Ann-A	35	36	35.5
Ann-B	36	36	36.0



- Pipeline has many places for noise: MT, English supersense tagging, and projection
- We focus on the impact of translation



- Compare cdec vs. an off-the-shelf Arabic-English system from QCRI
- Translation quality:

	BLEU	METEOR	IEK
QCRI	32.86	32.10	0.46
cdec	28.84	31.38	0.49

 ...but for MTiTM supersense tagging, cdec is consistently better (by 2–4 points). Why?



- Observation: overall MT scores do not necessarily measure *preservation of coarse lexical semantics*
 - We really care about (rough) semantic adequacy for noun phrases
 - We elicited lexical translation
 acceptability judgments for a sample of
 sentences (cf. Carpuat 2013: SSSST)



- Lexical acceptability rates: 91.9% for QCRI, 90.0% for cdec
- Example errors
 - corn, maize for atom
 - shipments for charges
 - electronics for electrons
 - transliteration: *IMAX* for *EMACS*, genoa lynx for GNU Linux



- So lexical translation is mostly OK, and QCRI does slightly better at it
- cdec's strength: providing better input to projection
 - It produces *word* alignments, whereas
 QCRI gives *phrase* alignments

Outlook



- Supersense tagging can be accomplished (noisily) for a language so long as it can be automatically translated to English
- Further gains should come from:
 - better MT—lexical translations and word alignments
 - better English supersense tagging
 - better lexicon & corpus resources

Thanks

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