Unsupervised Semantic Frame Induction using Triclustering

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Presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL 2018) in Melbourne, Australia. **Paper:** https://aclweb.org/anthology/P18-2010.



Summary

 We use dependency triples automatically extracted from a Web-scale corpus to perform unsupervised semantic frame induction.

Triple Relationships within a Triframe Cluster

General/command/department President[lead[company president/lead/government chairmanleadlcompany General/head/Departmen chieflleaddepartment Presidentichair president|lead|department Chairman lead company ministerlleadIteam Director|lead|agency officer/head/department director|lead|department Kinglrun|company Director lead company General head department Chairman lead Committee Director/head/Department Minister/head/government Director/lead/Department minister|head|department Director/lead/department officerllead company president|chair|committee chairmanlleadlcommittee leader/head/department director/lead/company president/head/government director/head/departmer president|chair|Committee leader/head/government leader head party boss lead company director chair committee Chairman|chair|Committee officer|head|team Chairman|chair|committee Director/chair/committee **Minister** Ichair Icommittee leader/head/agency Director/chair/Committee Chairmanlrunlcommittee leader/head/team President/head/team chairman[head]committee director head agency leader/head/committee president|head|team minister/head/committee director/head/team chairmanfruncommittee representative|chair|committee president/head/committee officerlchairlcommittee director/head/committee Director head team Øfficer|chair|Committee representative head committee

Frame # 848							
Subjects: Verbs:	Company, firm, company buy, supply, discharge, purchase, expect						
Objects:	book, supply, house, land, share, company, grain, which, item, product, ticket, work, this, equipment, House, it, film, water, something,						
	she, what, service, plant, time						

- We cast the frame induction problem as a *triclustering* problem that is a generalization of clustering for *triadic* data.
- Our replicable benchmarks demonstrate that the proposed graph-based approach, *Triframes*, shows stateof-the-art results on this task on a FrameNet-derived dataset and performs on par with competitive methods on a verb class clustering task.

Triframes Algorithm

We use the WATSET meta-algorithm by Ustalov et al. (ACL 2017) for fuzzy clustering of the dependency triple graph. WATSET creates an intermediate representation of the input graph that naturally reflects the "ambiguity" of its nodes. Then, it uses hard clustering to discover clusters in this intermediate graph.

Input: an embedding model $v \in V \rightarrow \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, a set of SVO triples $T \subseteq V^3$, the number of nearest neighbors $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Output: a set of triframes *F*. 1: $S \leftarrow \{t \rightarrow \vec{t} \in \mathbb{R}^{3d} : t \in T\}$ 2: $E \leftarrow \{(t, t') \in T^2 : t' \in NN_k^S(\vec{t}), t \neq t'\}$ 3: $F \leftarrow \emptyset$

Frame # 849Subjects:student, scientist, we, pupil, member, company,
man, nobody, you, they, US, group, it, people,
Man, user, heVerbs:do, test, perform, execute, conduct
experiment, test

Frame # 3207						
Subjects:	people, we, they, you					
Verbs:	feel, seek, look, search					
Objects:	housing, inspiration, gold, witness, partner, ac-					
	commodation, Partner					

Evaluation Setup

We use normalized modified purity (nmPU), normalized inverse purity (niPU), and their harmonic mean (F_1) as the evaluation measures.

• In Verb Classes Evaluation, we reproduced the experiments by Kawahara et al. (ACL 2014) and compared Triframes to the other approaches only on the polysemous verb classes gold standard dataset by Ko-



4: for all $C \in WATSET(T, E)$ do

- 5: $f_s \leftarrow \{s \in V : (s, v, o) \in C\}$
- 6: $f_v \leftarrow \{v \in V : (s, v, o) \in C\}$
- 7: $f_o \leftarrow \{o \in V : (s, v, o) \in C\}$
- 8: $F \leftarrow F \cup \{(f_s, f_v, f_o)\}$
- 9: end for
- 10: return F

As the input, we use the standard Google News word embeddings and dependency triples from the DepCC corpus (Panchenko et al., LREC 2018). rhonen et al. (ACL 2003).

 In Frame Evaluation, we transform each frame into a set of typed pairs representing frame elements. This allows us to compare frames to each other. As the gold standard, we derived sets of frame elements from the FrameNet-annotated corpus (Bauer et al., LREC 2012).

A triple (Freddy: *Predator*, kidnap: *FEE*, kid: *Victim*) is converted to three pairs (Freddy, *Predator*), (kidnap, *FEE*), (kid, *Victim*) during the Frame Evaluation experiment.

Verb Classes Evaluation (Korhonen et al., ACL 2003)

Method	nmPU	niPU	F ₁
LDA-Frames	52.60	45.84	48.98
Triframes Watset	40.05	62.09	48.69
NOAC	37.19	64.09	47.07
HOSG	38.22	43.76	40.80
Triadic Spectral	35.76	38.96	36.86
Triadic k-Means	52.22	27.43	35.96
Triframes CW	18.05	12.72	14.92
Whole	24.14	79.09	36.99
Singletons	0.00	27.21	0.00

Verb, Subject, Object, and Frame Evaluation on the FrameNet Corpus (Bauer et al., LREC 2012)



Method	Verb			Subject		Object			Frame			
	nmPU	niPU	F ₁	nmPU	niPU	F ₁	nmPU	niPU	F ₁	nmPU	niPU	F ₁
Triframes Watset	42.84	88.35	57.70	54.22	81.40	65.09	53.04	83.25	64.80	55.19	60.81	57.87
HOSG	44.41	68.43	53.86	52.84	74.53	61.83	54.73	74.05	62.94	55.74	50.45	52.96
NOAC	20.73	88.38	33.58	57.00	80.11	66.61	57.32	81.13	67.18	44.01	63.21	51.89
Triadic Spectral	49.62	24.90	33.15	50.07	41.07	45.13	50.50	41.82	45.75	52.05	28.60	36.91
Triadic k-Means	63.87	23.16	33.99	63.15	38.20	47.60	63.98	37.43	47.23	63.64	24.11	34.97
LDA-Frames	26.11	66.92	37.56	17.28	83.26	28.62	20.80	90.33	33.81	18.80	71.17	29.75
Triframes CW	7.75	6.48	7.06	3.70	14.07	5.86	51.91	76.92	61.99	21.67	26.50	23.84
Singletons	0.00	25.23	0.00	0.00	25.68	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	32.34	22.15	26.29
Whole	3.62	100.0	6.98	2.41	98.41	4.70	2.38	100.0	4.64	2.63	99.55	5.12

Source Code and Data

https://github.com/uhh-lt/triframes

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We acknowledge the support of DFG under the "JOIN-T" and "ACQuA" projects and thank three anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments. Furthermore, we thank Dmitry Egurnov, Dmitry Ignatov, and Dmitry Gnatyshak for help in operating the NOAC method using the multimodal clustering toolbox. Besides, we are grateful to Ryan Cotterell and Adam Poliak for a discussion and an implementation of the HOSG method. Finally, we thank Bonaventura Coppolla for discussions and preliminary work on graph-based frame induction.

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