Automatic TimeLine Generation of News Events

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Internship Talk

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Overview



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Motivation





Motivation



What we would prefer?





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Extract **Relevant Information** from articles. This includes:

- a) Who is involved? (Persons/Organizations)
- b) Where did it happen? (Location)
- c) When did it happen? (Time)
- d) What happened? (Events)



Goals – Stage 2 & 3



Linking of relevant information snippets. This includes:

a) Intra-Document Linking - Who did what when and where?

b) **Inter-Document Linking** – Relation among events,participants,etc. Across a set of documents.

Use-Case Based Filtering

a) Given a **user defined information need**, we need a method to exploit the created ontology from Stage 2.



Definitions - Event



Something that happens or a situation that occurs.

- It consists of four components
- a) Action What happens in the event.
- b) Participants Who or What is involved
- c) Time When the event happens
- d) Location Where the event happens

[Source : Guideline for ECB+ Annotation of Events and their Coreference ^[1]]



Definitions - Event



Example: On Monday Lindsay Lohan checked into rehab in Malibu, California after car crash.

1.Action	Checked into;Crash		
2. Time	On Monday		
3. Location	Rehab in Ma	llibu, California	
4. Participant	Human	Lindsay Lohan	
	Non-Human	Car	





Definitions – Human-Participants



Event Participants of entity type **PER,ORG** but also metonymically used **GPE**, **FAC and VEH** when **referring to population or government**.

a) Human_Part Per – Refers person entities and is limited to humans.

e.g. The **President** of the U.S.

e.g. The family

b) Human_Part_Org – Organization entities limited to corporations, agencies and other groups of people.

e.g. Navy attacked four LTTE boats.

c) Human_Part_GPE – Geo-political entities i.e. geographical regions defined by political and/or social groups referring to a population or a government.

e.g. Poland and the US signed a \$34 million deal.



Definitions – Human-Participants



d) Human_Part_Fac – Facility Entities i.e. buildings and other permanent manmade structures and real estate improvements referring to people using or managing them. e.g. The school decided to find a new location.

e) Human_Part_Veh – Vehicle Entities used in reference to a population or a government usually occuring with geo adjectives.

- e.g. U.S. **ships** attacked 3 Iraqi patrol boats.
- e.g. Serbian tanks attacked Croatian cities.

f) Human_Part_Met – Metonymically expressed Human Participants of events.

- e.g. 30% of the **households**.
- e.g. The **crown** gave its approval.

g) Human_Part_Generic - Generic mentions referring to a class or kind of human participants without pointing to any specific individual or individuals of a class.

- e.g. **One** should treat others.
- e.g. She loves working with kids.



Definitions – Non Human-Participants



NON_HUMAN_PART which is meant for ALL remaining entity mentions i.e. besides human participants of events, event times and locations – that contribute to the meaning of an event action.

Example a) sharpen a **pencil** with a **knife**. b) I hate **Mondays**.





Task-Event Extraction



Event Mentions are usually **noun phrases** or **verb phrases** that clearly describe events.

- It might be expected that event actions could be extracted reasonably well by identifying verb groups and event arguments.
- For instance we could apply SRL techniques to identify the Agent and Patient of each predicate. However, most SRL systems capture only verb predicates.
- Thus they would miss event mentions described via noun phrases.
- e.g. WWDC (World Wide Developers Conference)





Related Work



- EVITA System used a Bayesian Approach combined with Wordnet info.^[2]
- Cybulska et al. Used Rule based event classification system using Historical texts.^[3]
- ClearTK-TimeMI Bethard et al. Used structural and syntactic features with an ensemble of SVM and Max Ent. Classifiers.^[4]
- ATT(1|2|3) Jung et al. used a Binary Max Ent Classifier using lexical, syntactic and semantic features.^[5]
- TipSem Used CRF's emphasizing on Semantic Roles.^[6]







ECB+ Corpus

Number of Documents :	982
Number of Topics :	43
Number of Sentences :	17075

EVENT/ACTION ANNOTATIONS

TOKEN	COUNT
I-ACTION	2005
B-ACTION	11406
0	363951







ECB+ Corpus

PARTICIPANT	ANNOTATIONS

ANNOTATION	COUNT	ANNOTATION	COUNT
I-PER	9186	B-PER	134
I-ORG	3793	B-ORG	23
I-PART	4457	B-PART	98
I-VEH	106	B-VEH	1
I-GPE	158	B-GPE	3
I-GENERIC	563	B-GENERIC	2
I-FAC	8		
I-MET	171		
0	358662		





TimeBank

Training	Data
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 Number of Documents 	162
Number of Sentences	2176
Number of Tokens	53450
Number of Event Mentions	5688

Testing Data	 Number of Documents 	20
	Number of Sentences	413
	Number of Tokens	9613
	Number of Event Mentions	968







Inter Annotator Agreement

ECB+ Corpus

Category	Score
Actions/Events	81.1%
Participant	87.7%

<u>TimeBank</u>

Category	Score
Event	87%







ECB+ Corpus – Issues/Shortcomings

a) Only 1840 (10%) sentences are completely annotated.

Annotation	Original	New
I-ACTION	2005	1080
B-ACTION	11406	6832
Ο	363951	34898





ECB+ Corpus – Issues/Shortcomings

• a) Only 1840 (10%) sentences are completely annotated.

ANNOTATION	ORIGINAL	NEW	ANNOTATION	ORIGINAL	NEW
I-PER	9186	4503	B-PER	134	65
I-ORG	3793	1970	B-ORG	23	10
I-PART	4457	2067	B-PART	98	55
I-VEH	106	63	B-VEH	1	1
I-GPE	158	104	B-GPE	3	3
I-GENERIC	563	245	B-GENERIC	2	0
I-FAC	8	0			
I-MET	171	96			
0	358662	33628			



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ECB+ Corpus – Issues/Shortcomings

a) Only 1840 (10%) sentences are completely annotated.

b) The News Documents **do not contain the date** of the news article which is presumably required by all the Temporal annotation tools.

c) Inconsistent annotation







ECB+ Corpus – Issues/Shortcomings

c) Inconsistent annotation

Example -

I) Polic e I-PEF	e R	have O	e arrested O	a O	man I-PE	R	
Polic C	e)	arre O	st a	llegedl <mark>O</mark>	У	drunk O	driver. I-PER
II) the O	nex I-PAI	αt RT	generatio I-PART	n mac I-P	book ART	pro I-PART	
a O	new O	mac I-P	book pi ART I-P	o ART			
III) in	his O	left	knee I-PART				





TimeBank – Issues/Shortcomings

a) Does not have Participant annotations.

b) Does not have data segregation based on Topics, so difficult to analyze the Cross Domain adaptation of the Model developed.



Proposed Approach – Sequence Tagging



Issues with conventional Classification techniques in the current context?

Ignores the latent sequential properties of text where correlation of neighbouring labels is important.

Reliability?

Sequence tagging solutions have proven to provide state of the results in tasks like NER, POS Tagging.

Strategy

Use CRF's with various features extracted from a given window size





Features



- Covered Text / Tokens
- Case -

Numeric/ All Lower / All Upper / Initial Upper / Other

- Lemma
- Word Shape
- Word Prefix -

Length 1 to 5

Word Suffix -

Length 1 to 5

- Part of Speech Tags
- Named Entity Tags



Features



Dependency Parsing Features

- a) Dependency Type
- b) Dependency Governor
- c) Dependency Governor Part of Speech

Semantic Role Labeling Features

- a) Semantic Governor
- b) Semantic Governor Role -

play.01, play.02, etc.

c) Semantic Argument Role-

The role of the predicate that governs the longest phrase of which the argument is a part.



Features



Word Embeddings

Used the Pre-trained Vector space Model from Google News Corpus. Simple performed a K-means clustering with the parameters

K= 1000 No. of Iterations = 200





Results – Event/Action Extraction



ECB+ Corpus

Chunk Based

Category	Precision	Recall	F1
Action	79.02%	67.88%	73.02%



Results – Participant Extraction



ECB+ Corpus

Chunk Based

Category	Precision	Recall	F1
Org	66.5%	37.11%	47.64%
Part	67.39%	9.34%	16.40%
Per	80.49%	60.06%	68.79%
Weighted Macro Average	76.91%	44.66%	56.51%



Results – Event/Action Extraction



TimeBank – Comparison with Other Methods (Recognition Only)

Category	Precision	Recall	F1
Our Approach	78.93%	82.73%	80.78%
TipSem	83.51%	82.28%	82.89%
ClearTK	81.4%	76.38%	78.81%
ATT	81.44%	80.67%	81.05%
KUL	80.69%	77.99%	79.32%
FSS	63.13%	67.11%	65.06%



Results – Feature Significance (Event Extraction in ECB+ Corpus)



Basic Model – Included Features Case,Lemma,Token,WordShape,Prefix,Suffix

Extended Model – Included only feature from **Word Embeddings, Dependency Parsing, NER , POS , SRL**

Model	Score
Basic	66.82%
Basic+NER	67.76%
Basic+SRL	68.64%
Basic+Embeddings	69.02%
Basic+Dependency	69.19%
Basic+POS	71.20%



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Result – Data Dependence



Data Size Dependency of Model





Discussion



Cases of Failure in ECB+ (Event Detection)

Token	Gold	Predicted
the parking lot crosswalk	0	I-ACTION
weighing in at 6.6 pounds	0	I-ACTION
next generation of Macbook Pro	0	I-ACTION
Apple unveils new macbook at Wwdc	I-ACTION	0
Global marketing vp phil schiller	0	I-ACTION
Macworld expo 2009	I-ACTION	Ο





Discussion



Cases of Failure in ECB+ (Participant)

Token	Gold	Predicted
Police have arrested	I-PER	I-ORG
Apple has finally brought	I-ORG	I-PER
Sam's club in bloomington	0	I-ORG
miss the team 's final two games	0	I-ORG



Contributions



- Analyzed the suitability of ECB+ Corpus for the task
- Created a robust Base Model as a foundation for subsequent research that performs well even without involving complex features.
- Identified attributes that needed more investigation.



Future Work



- Add Temporal Annotation Components for Chronological Sequencing of Events . (Currently in Progress)
- Add Co-reference resolution for identifying relation among various entities.
- Identifying the relative significance of various Events / Participants.





References



- 1. Cybulska, Agata, and Piek Vossen. Guidelines for ecb+ annotation of events and their coreference. Technical report, Technical Report NWR-2014-1, VU University Amsterdam, 2014.
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- 7. Tomas Mikolov, Kai Chen, Greg Corrado, and Jeffrey Dean. Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space. In Proceedings of Workshop at ICLR, 2013.



Questions/Suggestions?





