



Information Retrieval: between Natural Language, Texts and Meaning

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Some slider borrowed from the tutorial «[Natural Language Understanding: Foundations and State-of-the-Art](#)», by [Percy Liang](#) (Stanford University).

Web Mining & Retrieval, a.a. 2020-21

Overview



- **Documents in Information Retrieval**
 - Information, Representation, (re)current challenges, success(and unsuccess)ful stories
- **Information and Content**
 - **Natural Language Processing: introduction to the linguistic background**
 - Natural Language and Content
 - NL Syntax
 - NL Semantics
 - **Document Representation and IR models**
- **Summary**

Semantics, Open Data and Natural Language

- Web contents, characterized by rich multimedia information, are mostly opaque from a semantic standpoint

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the website www.takungpao.com.hk. The browser's address bar shows the URL. The page content includes a search bar, navigation links, and several news articles. The main article is titled "胡總語特首:防範經濟金融風險" (Chief Executive: Preventing Economic and Financial Risks). Other articles include "胡連會登場 共同宣示九二共識" (Hu and Li meet, jointly announcing the 1992 Consensus) and "西藏黨代會高調反「藏獨」" (Tibet Party congress high-profilely opposes 'Tibet independence'). The page also includes a sidebar with "大心社評" (Takungpao Comment) and "即時新聞" (Breaking News).

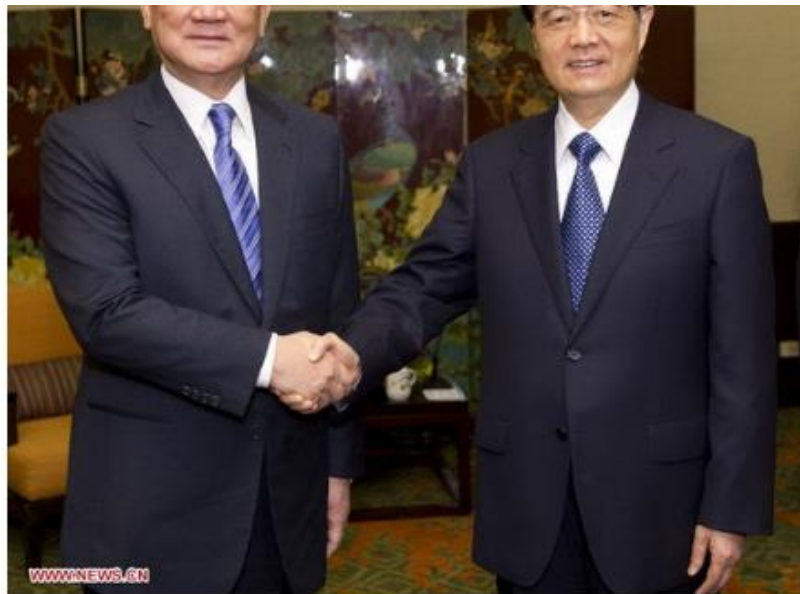
Information, Web and Natural Languages



Chinese President Hu Jintao (R) shakes hands with Honorary Chairman of the Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) Lien Chan, in Honolulu, Hawaii, the U.S., Nov. 11, 2011.

(Xinhua/Huang Jingwen)

HONOLULU, United States, Nov. 11 (Xinhua) -- Hu Jintao, general secretary of the Central



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HONOLULU, United States, Nov. 11 (Xinhua) -- Hu Jintao, general secretary of the Central



*Who is
Hu Jintao?*

- 1 China in APEC: a mutually beneficial en...
- 2 Night life in Shanghai
- 3 China's 2011 foreign trade to grow 20 p...
- 4 Beijing house prices stumble 5.1 pct as...
- 5 Lama students start school in Tibet Col...
- 6 Police in central China crack phoney ca...
- 7 China-ASEAN cooperation sees notable pr...
- 8 Miao ethnic group celebrates Miao's New ...



Hu Jintao



Ricerca

Circa 725.000 risultati (0,09 secondi)

Tutto

Immagini

Mappe

Video

Notizie

Shopping

Più conte

Tutti i ri

Per argomento

Qualsiasi dimensione

Grandi

Medie

Icone

Maggiori di...

Dimensioni esatte...

Qualsiasi colore

A colori

Bianco e nero



Qualsiasi tipo

Volti

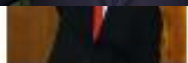
Foto

Clip art

Disegni

Visual standard

Mostra dimensioni



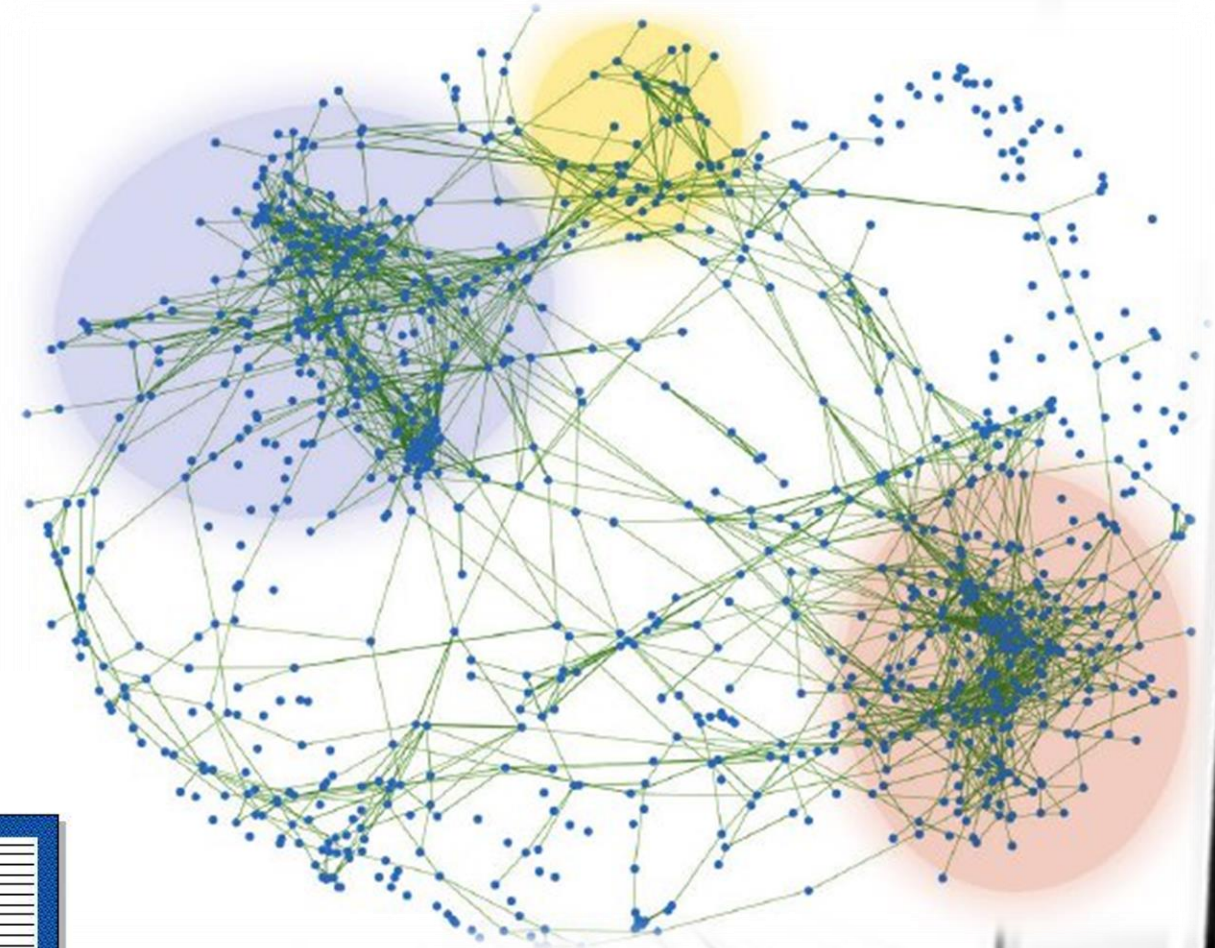
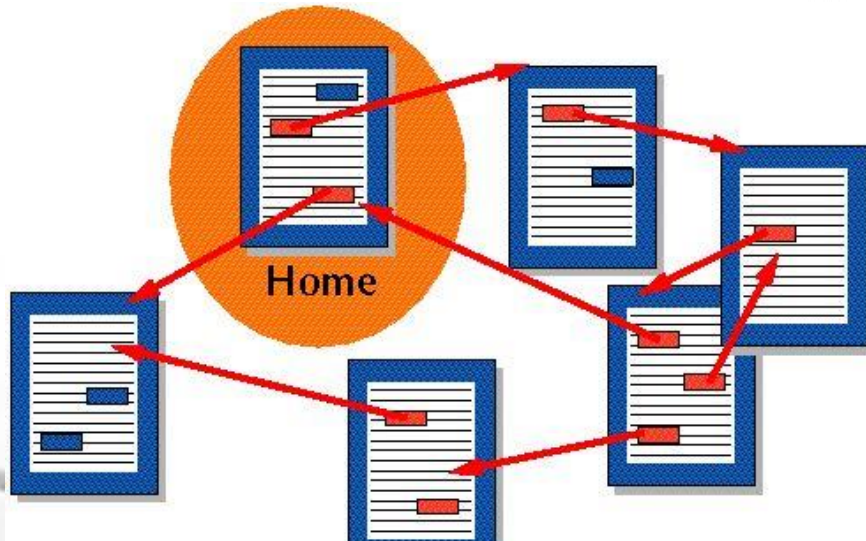
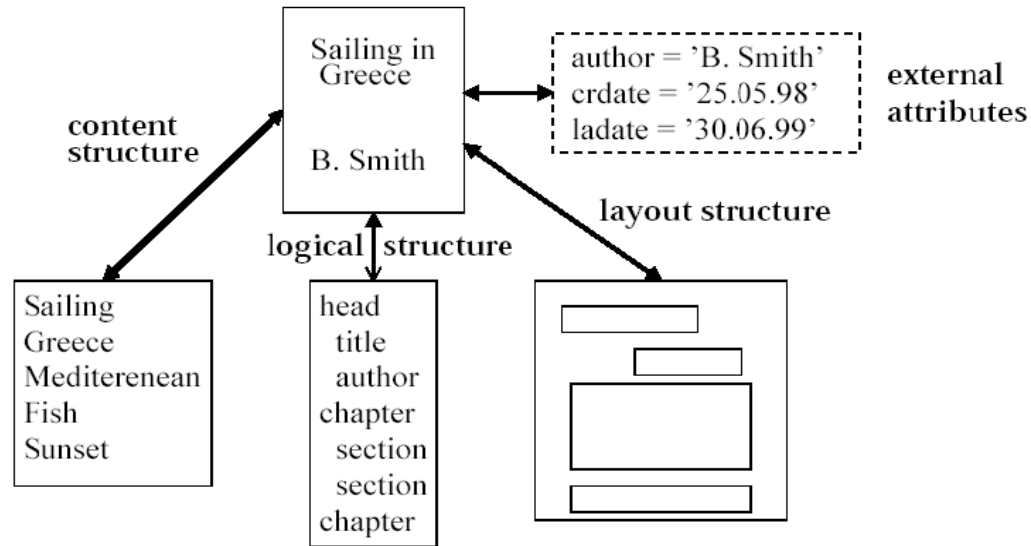
Content Semantics and Natural Language

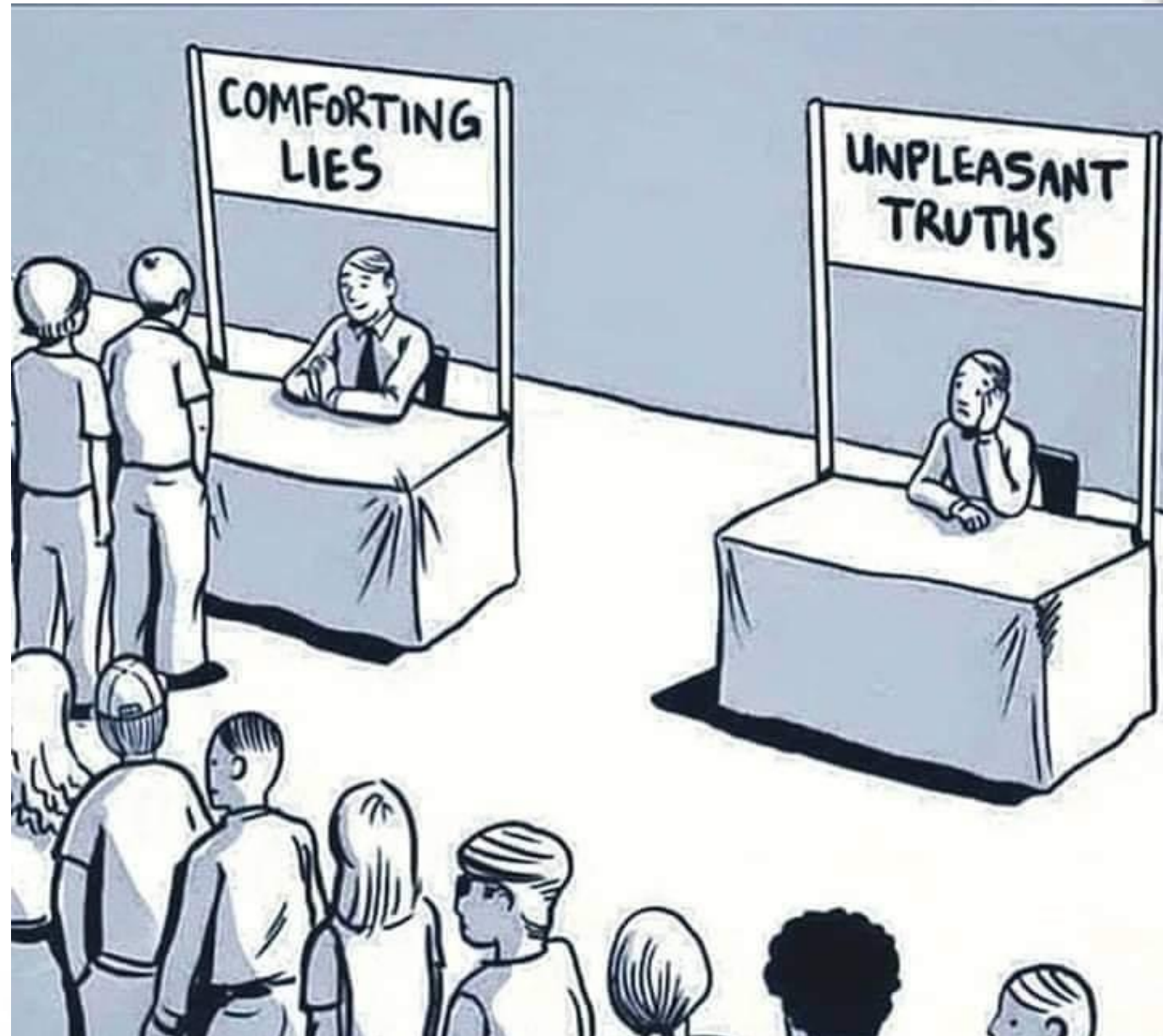


- Human languages are the main carrier of the information involved in processes such as retrieval, publication and exchange of knowledge as it is associated to the open Web contents
- Words and NL syntactic structures express concepts, activities, events, abstractions and conceptual relations we usually share through data
- “Language is parasitic to knowledge representation languages but the viceversa is not true” (Wilks, 2001)
- From Learning to Read to Knowledge Distillation as a(n integrated pool of) Semantic interpretation Task(s)

Texts, Information & Document Structures

What is a document?

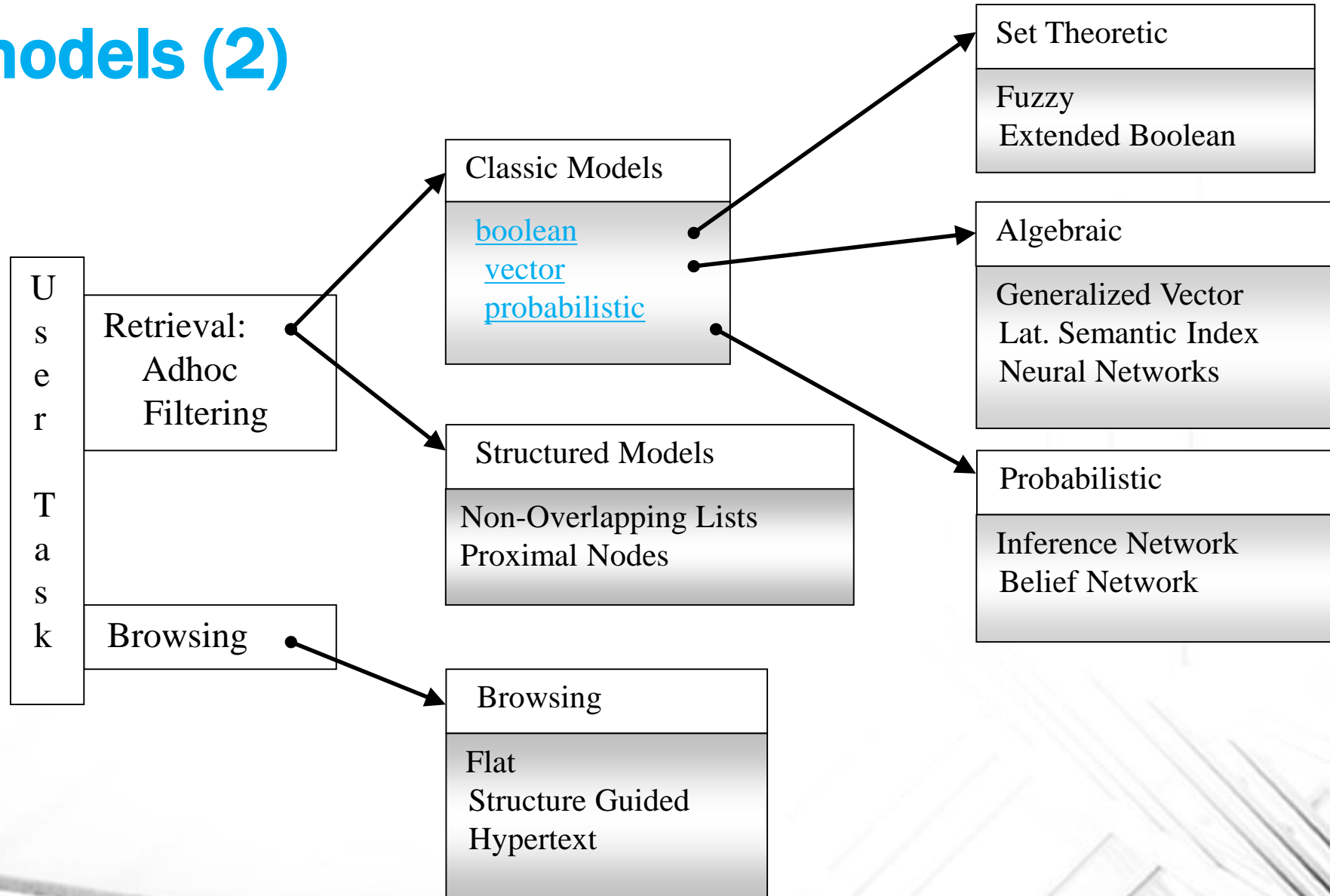




Information Retrieval Models

- An IR model must specify (at least) :
 - A representation of the document
 - A representation of individual queries
 - The retrieval function
- The model determines a specific notion of relevance.
- Relevance can be discrete (e.g. binary) or continuous (i.e. rank or relevance order).
- It is a perfect example of learnable function through induction from examples (see Google)

IR models (2)



Model Families for IR

- Boolean Models (set theoretic)
 - Standard boolean
 - Extended Boolean
- Vector Models (algebraic)
 - Generalized Vector Space
 - Latent Semantic Indexing
 - Neural models
- Probabilistic Models

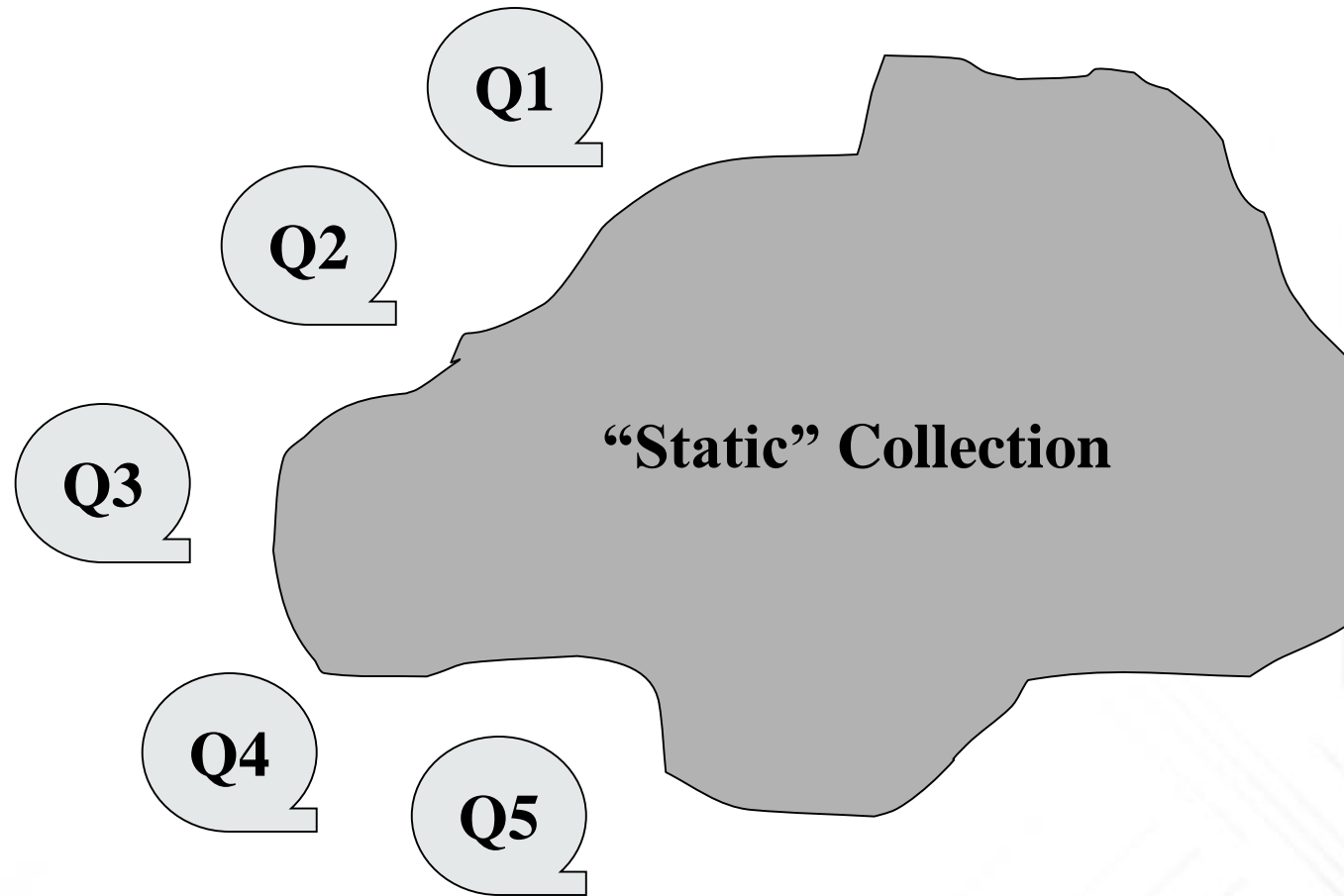
Other classification Dimensions

- Document Logical Model
 - Type of Indexes
 - Structures vs. Content
 - Metadata vs. Content
 - Full text as a model of the content
 - Full text viz. Document (Hypertextual) Structure
 - Declarative vs. operational semantics
- The role of user
 - Subjective vs. Objective forms of relevance
 - Operational environment
 - Search vs. Browsing

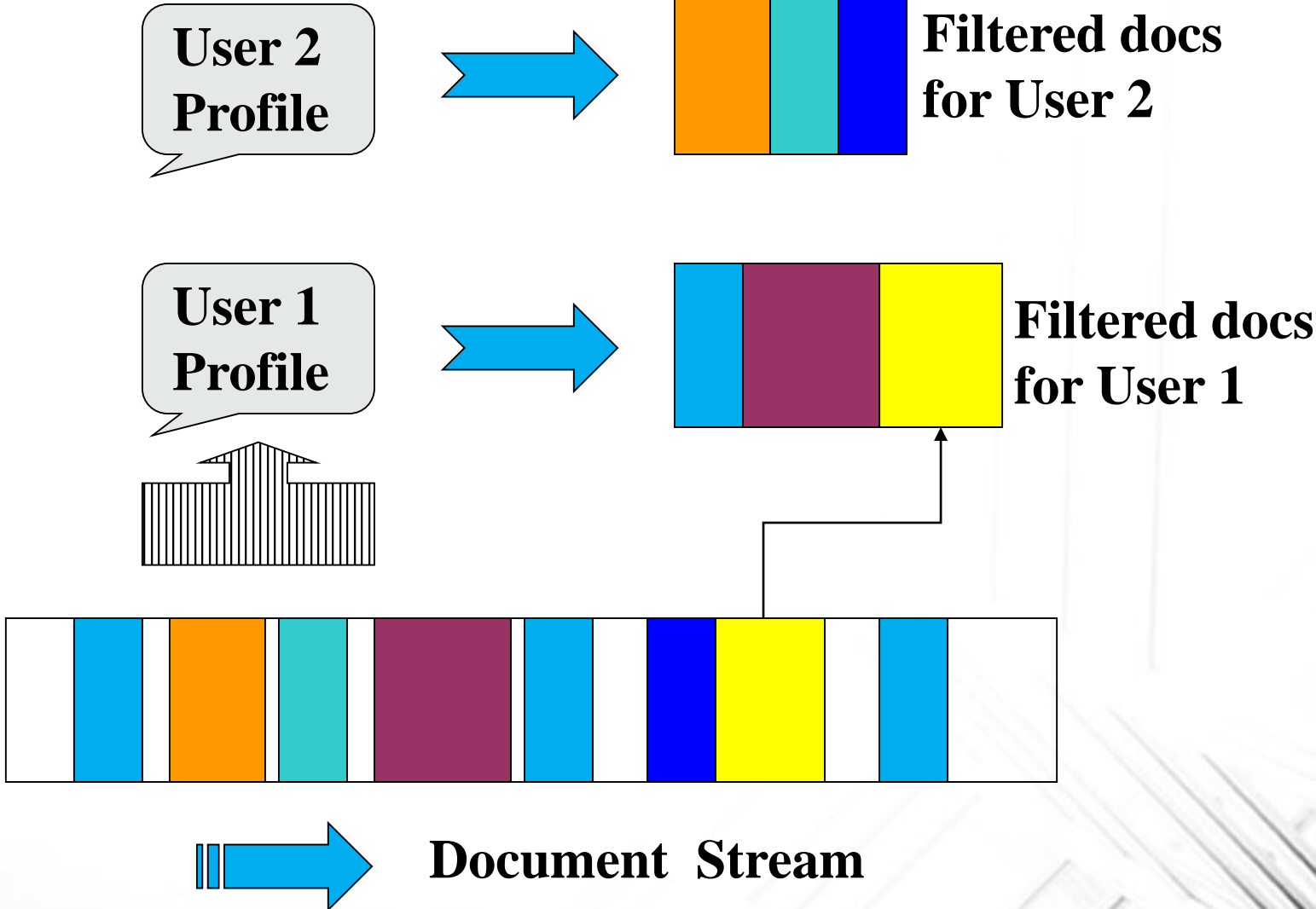
Retrieval Tasks

- **Ad hoc retrieval**
 - DEF. Relatively stable document collection vs. highly variable queries.
- **Information Filtering:**
 - DEF. Fixed Queries and continuous streams of documents
 - Type of Filtering
 - User Filter: static model of the subjective preferences
 - Category based filtering: static model of categories as domain preferences
 - Target Function: binary decision, in general
- **Information Routing:**
 - DEF. When filters define dynamic e non binary models of preference.

Ad Hoc Retrieval



Filtering



Learning and IR

- The task in IR and the need of modeling either documents and queries are strongly related to Machine Learning
- First, **no analytical function is available** for every domain, document collection, user and query is available
- Second, **unstructured data** (as much frequently occurring in Web applications) are hard to be modeled without resorting to a reference notion of **content**
- CHALLENGE: How to deal in an **efficient** manner with the tasks of **representing, querying, matching, filtering** and **sorting** the complex contents characterizing the arbitrarily **distributed and unstructured Web data**?
 - In the case of textual document: **how can we learn to formalize the vague notion of content for a document?**

Semantics, Natural Language & Learning: tasks

- In order to make contents explicit in an IR process they must be recognized in the contexts of their use
- All these process (also called **Learning to Read** or **Knowledge Distillation**) proceed as a (integrated pool of) **Semantic interpretation Task(s)**
 - **Information Extraction** (from text to machine readable concepts)
 - Entity Recognition and Classification
 - Relation Extraction
 - Semantic Role Labeling (Shallow Semantic Parsing)
 - **Estimation of Text Similarity** (from text to quantitative semantic measures)
 - Structured Text Similarity/Textual Entailment Recognition
 - Sense disambiguation
 - **Semantic Search, Question Classification** and **Answer Ranking**
 - **Knowledge Acquisition**, e.g. ontology learning
 - **Social Network Analysis: Opinion Mining, Recommending**

Two major objectives

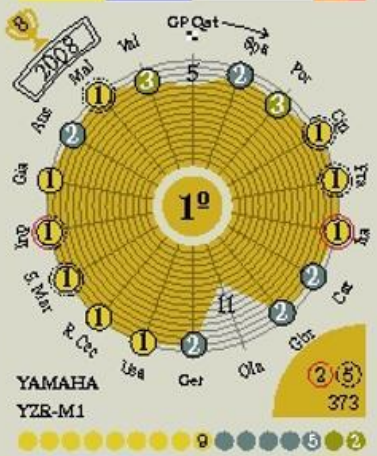
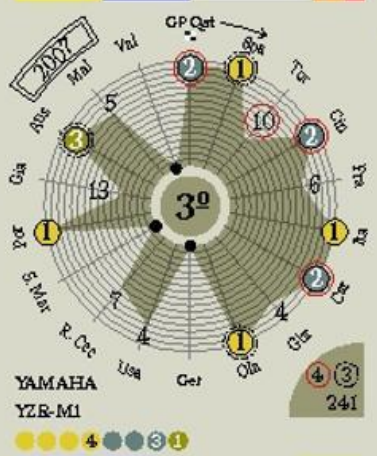
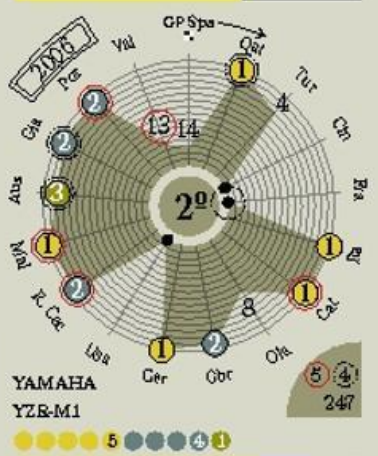
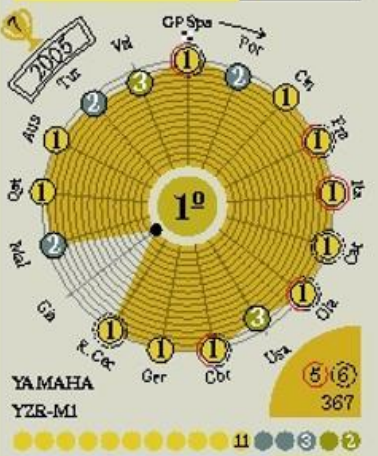
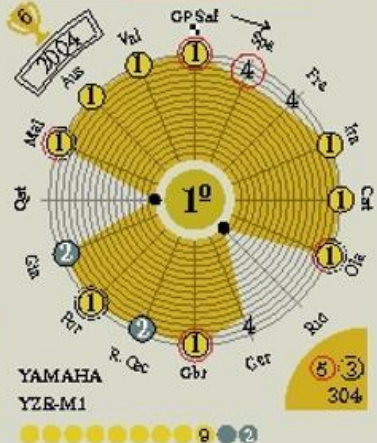
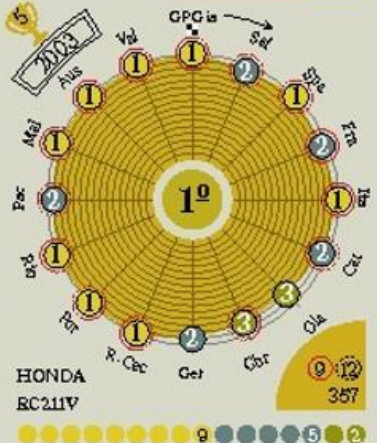
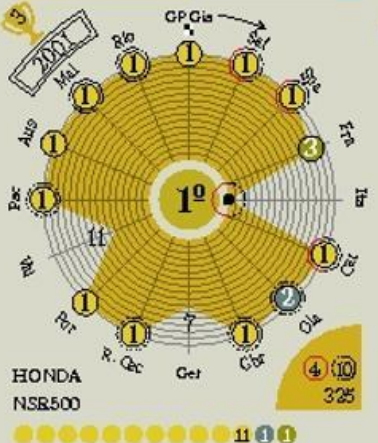
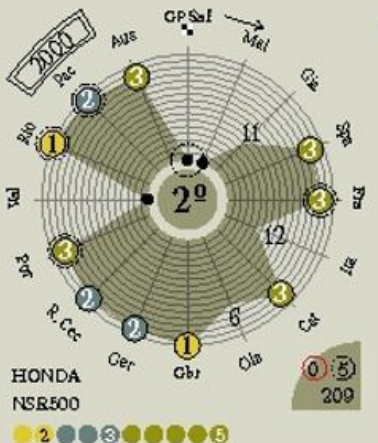
- Discuss the **nature of content** in unstructured data within a semantic perspective over natural language
 - What constitute a useful notion of content within unstructured data collections (that are largely made of linguistic information, e.g. Web pages or infographics)
 - What is **natural language semantics** and how can we model it formally?
 - What is the **meaning of a linguistic expression**?
- What is **the notion of document** that we can use within IR processes
 - Nature and role of document information
 - Relationship between a declarative view on content wrt an operational view of content
 - How this has to do with IR and ML?

Color


LEGENDA

- ① ② ③ = posizione sul podio
- 4, 5, 6... = altre posizioni
- NP = non partito
- GA = gara annullata
- = ritirato
- = pole position
- (con freccia) = giro veloce
- (con freccia) = pole + giro veloce
- 🏆 = numero titoli mondiale
- X^o = posizione finale (in giallo)
- X^o (con X) = totale pole giuri veloci
- X^o (con X) = totale punti stagione

Casa motociclistica → APRILIA
 Modello moto → RS 125 R
 Numero podi → 1 1
 Principali colori della tuta → [Colori: Giallo, Nero, Blu]



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Content in unstructured data

- Natural Language
 - Structure
 - Semantics
 - Types of semantics
 - Relationship with Machine Learning
- Examples:
 - NLU: natural language as a logic language
 - Providing more structure: Frame semantics
 - Logic, Frames and Scripts
 - The relationships between syntax and semantics
 - Semantic role labeling

Natural Language & Ambiguity



NOTICE	
	Dogs must be carried on escalator



Ambiguità

- *"Dogs must be carried on this escalator"*

can be interpreted in a number of ways:

- *All dogs should have a chance to go on this wonderful escalator ride*
- *This escalator is for dog-holders only*
- *You can't carry your pet on the other escalators*
- *When riding with a pet, carry it*

The NLP chain

Levels of linguistic analyses

Pragmatics: what does it do?

Semantics: what does it mean?

Syntax: what is grammatical?

natural language utterance

Analogy with artificial languages

Syntax: no compiler errors

Semantics: no implementation bugs

Pragmatics: implemented the right algorithm

Different **syntax**, same **semantics** (5):

$$2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 + 2$$

Same **syntax**, different **semantics** (1 and 1.5):

$$3 / 2 \text{ (Python 2.7)} \not\Leftrightarrow 3 / 2 \text{ (Python 3)}$$

Good **semantics**, bad **pragmatics**:

correct implementation of deep neural network
for estimating coin flip prob.

Ambiguity and Linguistic Levels

• Semantics



• Syntax



• Morphology



• Phonology



can/can

eat cake with fork

earth observation satellite
Eco's book



del (pane)
/del (libro)

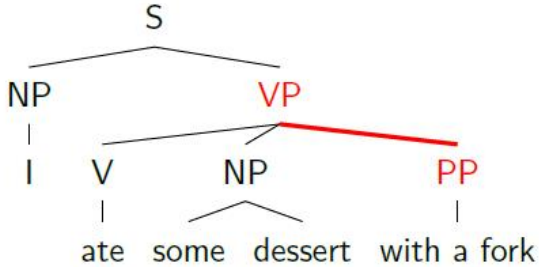
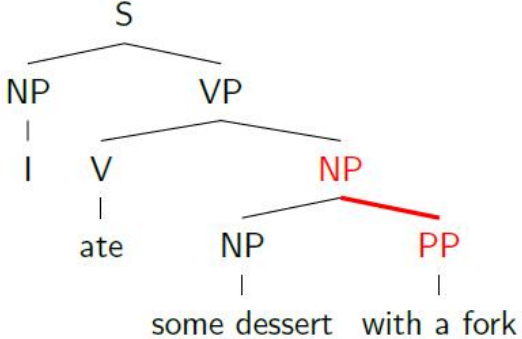
compro la borsa
in pelle

il timore dei manager



Grammars & Ambiguity

I ate some dessert with a fork.



Summary

- IR models necessary in Web mining depend on the ways unstructured data can be made available for filtering, classification, retrieval and ranking tasks
- A semantic model for the content of unstructured data is strongly dependent on the linguistic nature of these latter
 - Facts, Entities, Relations, Thematic areas, Subjective information are always rooted in a form of rather free linguistic description
- Studies in Linguistics have provided the basic notion for dealing with the meaning of Natural Language expressions
 - Levels
 - Basic paradigms: lexical description, grammars, logic as a meaning representation language

References

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