

(Università di Roma, Tor Vergata, basili@info.uniroma2.it)

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. 2021-22

#### **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**

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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.

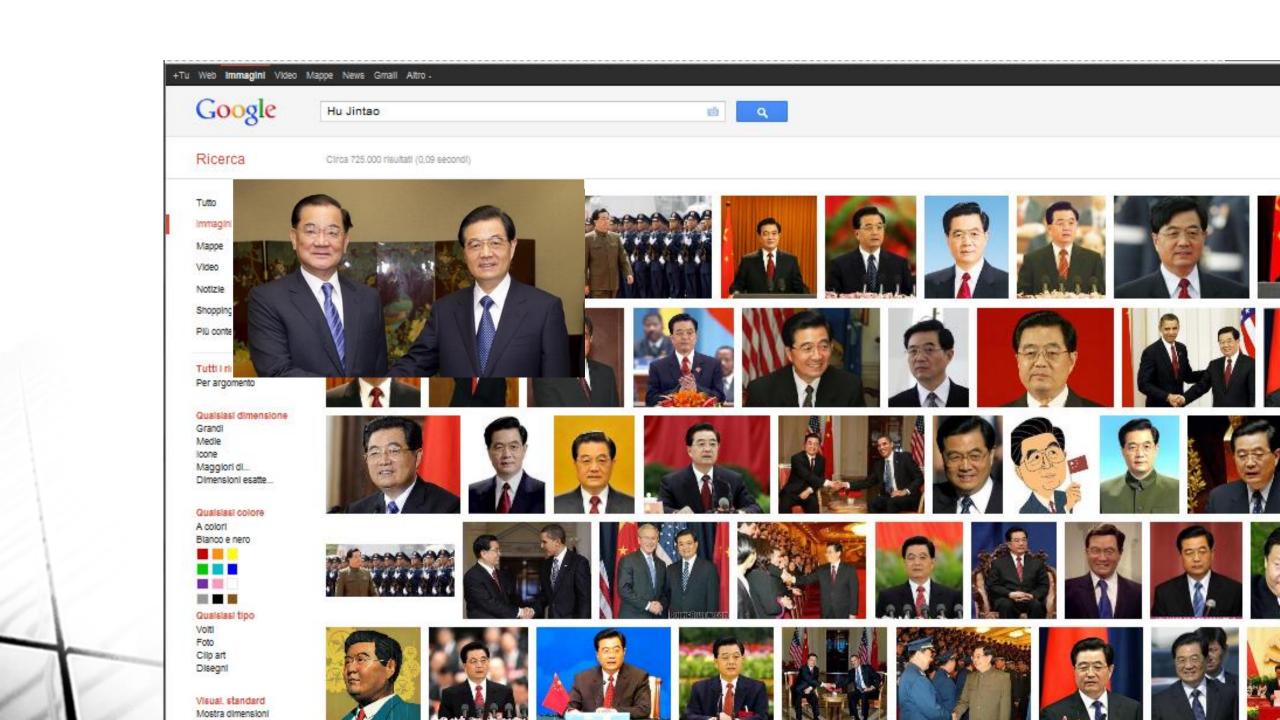


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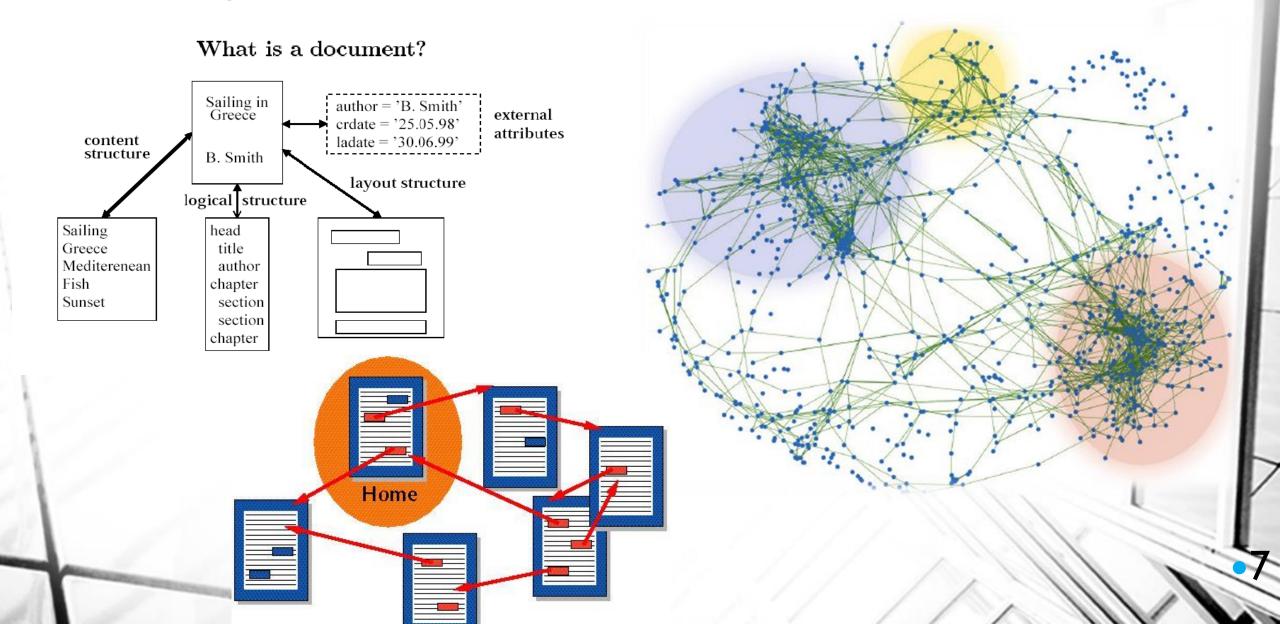
# **Content Semantics and Natural Language**



- 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)

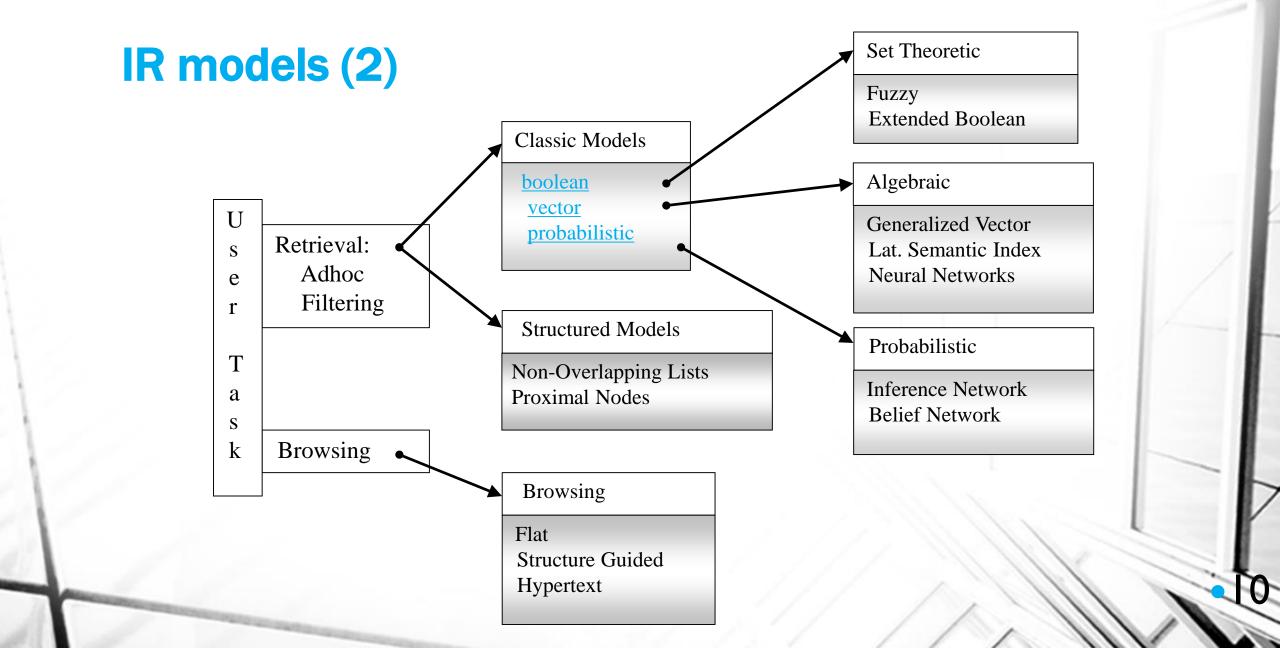
# **Texts, Information & Document Structures**





#### **Information Retrieval Models**

- An IR model must specify (at least) :
  - A representation of the document
  - A rapresentation of individual queries
  - The retrieval function
- The model determines a specifici 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)



#### **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

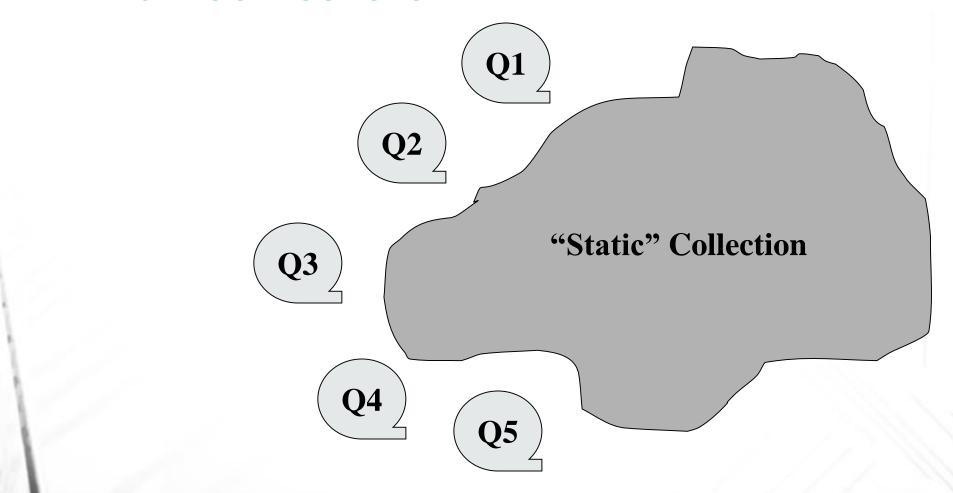
#### **Other classification Dimensions**

- 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

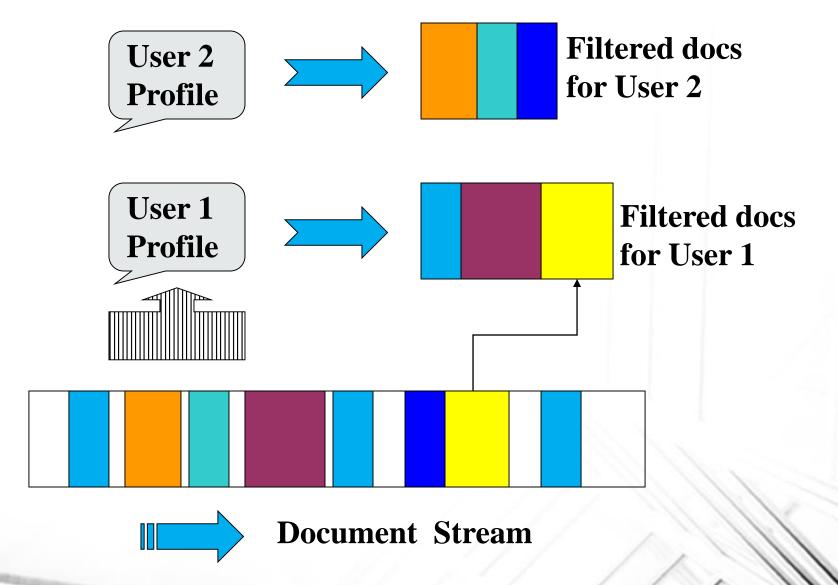
#### **Retrieval Tasks**

- 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?

# Ingineering Natural Knowledge Processing Language Interaction Human-Computer Meaning

# Semantics, Natural Language & Learning: Trocessing tasks

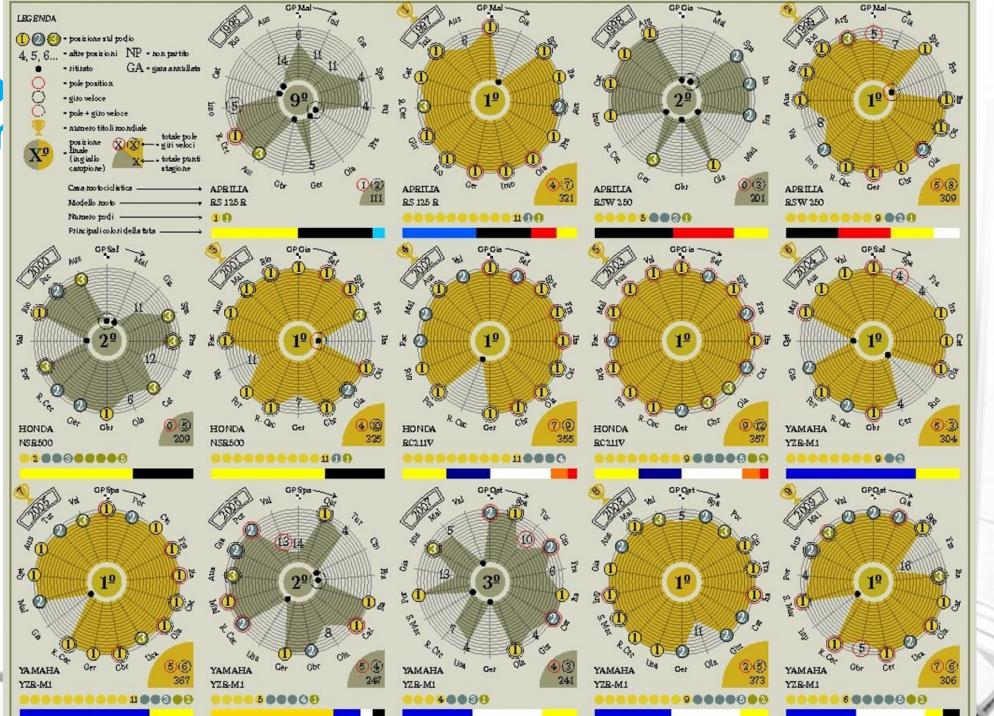
- In order to make contents explicit in an IR process they must be recognized in the contexts of their use
- All these process (also called Learning to Read or Knowledge Distillation)
  proceed as a (integrated pool of) Semantic interpretation Task(s)
  - Information Extraction (from text to machine 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 langauge 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?

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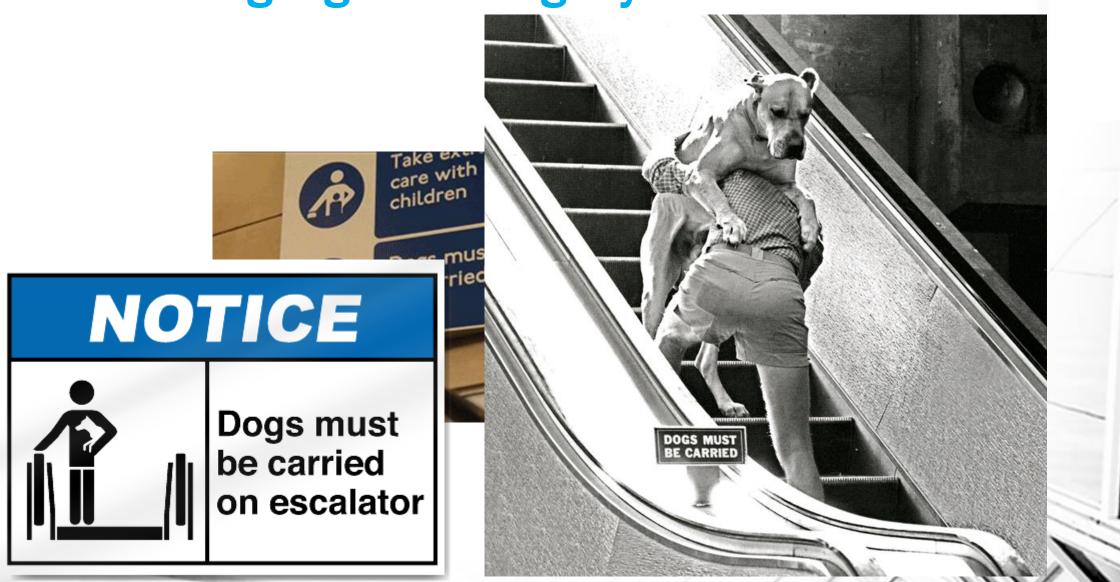


- **Information and Content** 
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#### **Content in unstructured data**

- 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** 



# **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: formal correctness (e.g. no compiler errors)
- Semantics: complete interpretation (no implementation bugs)
- Pragmatics: the algorithm is right!

- Different syntax, same semantics: 2+3 vs. 3+2
- Same syntax but different semantics: ... \*a  $\Rightarrow$  the addressing vs. the multiplication
  - eco's book  $\Rightarrow$  the owner vs. the writer
- Good semantics, bad pragmatics: in route planning
  - correct brute force search algorithm vs. heuristics A\* search

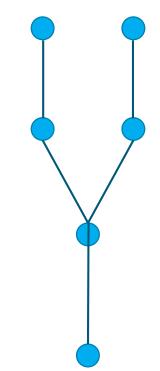
# **Ambiguity and Linguistic Levels**

• Semantics

Syntax

Morphology

Phonology



eat cake with fork

compro la borsa in pelle earth observation satellite Eco's book

il timore dei manager





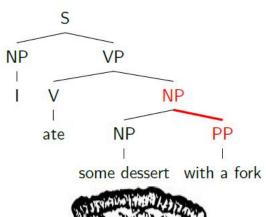


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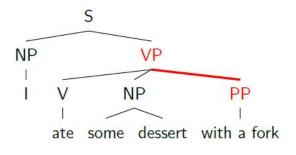


# **Grammars & Ambiguity**

I ate some dessert with a fork.











## **Summary**

- IR models necessary in Web mining depend on the ways unstructured data can be made avilable 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

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#### Sitografia:

- SAG, Univ. Roma Tor Vergata: <a href="http://sag.art.uniroma2.it/">http://sag.art.uniroma2.it/</a>
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