

EHIME TEXTUAL ENTAILMENT SYSTEM USING MARKOV LOGIC IN NTCIR-10 RITE2

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Abstract

- This poster presents our experiments on NTCIR-10 RITE2 using Markov Logic .
- The tasks that we participated in are BC subtask and MC sub task.

Markov Logic

- ◆ Statistical learning and inference for first-order logic.
- ◆ Static model is defined as a Markov Random Field(MRF).
- ◆ First-order formulas are used as features in MRF.
- ◆ We used **Alchemy**[1] as a Markov Logic tool.

[1] S. Kok, P. Singla, M. Richardson, P. Domingos, M. Sumner, and H. Poon.
The Alchemy System for Statistical Relational AI: User Manual, 2007

Operator “ * ” and “ + ” in Alchemy

- Operator *: This operator instantiates predicates with positive or negative predicate.

Formula with *	Meaning	Weight
*P(x) ∧ *Q(x)	P(x) ∧ Q(x)	w ₁
	¬P(x) ∧ Q(x)	w ₂
	P(x) ∧ ¬Q(x)	w ₃
	¬P(x) ∧ ¬Q(x)	w ₄

- Operator +: This operator instantiates the variables with the values in the database. This enables the system to learn per "constant" weights.

Formula with +	Meaning	Weight
P(+x) ⇒ R(y)	P("A") ⇒ R(y)	w ₁
	P("B") ⇒ R(y)	w ₂
	P("C") ⇒ R(y)	w ₃

Markov Logic : Example

Predicate	Meaning
Family(x,y)	x and y are family
Fat(x)	x is fat
Gout(x)	x is gout

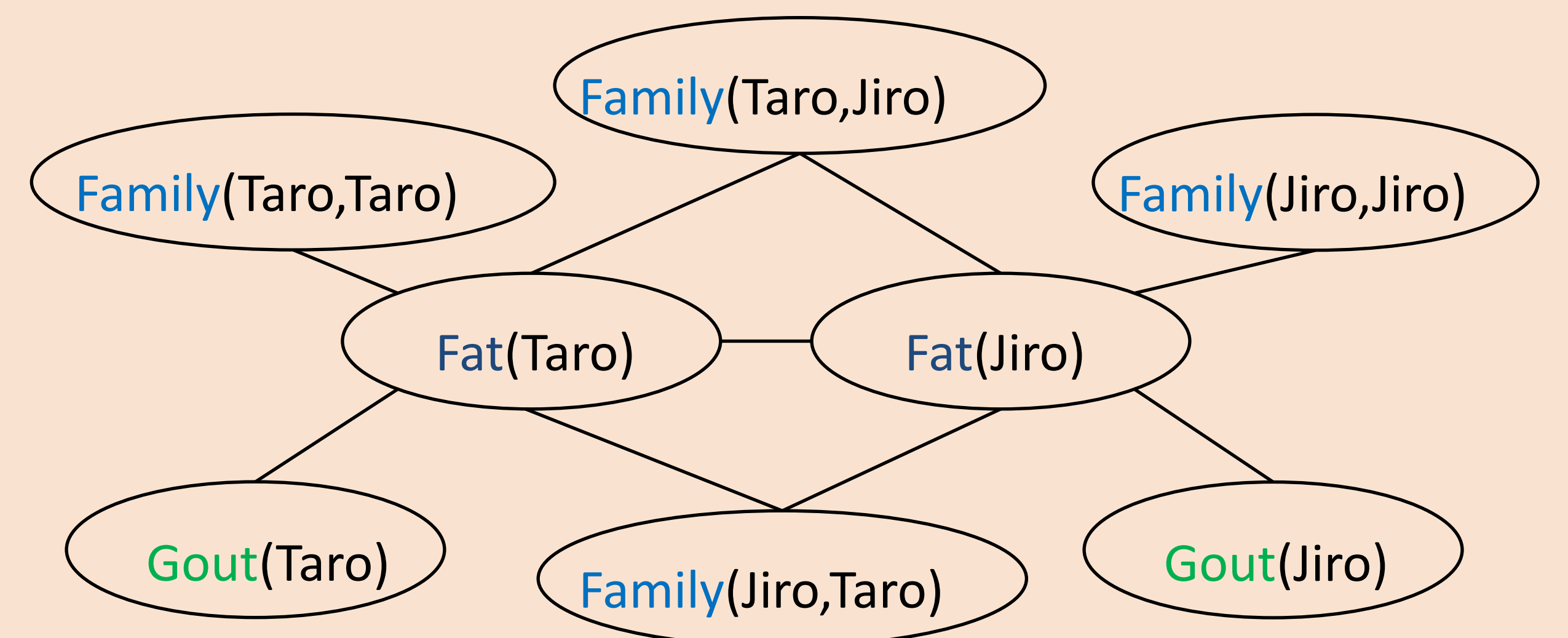
$$P(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \left(\sum_i w_i n_i(x) \right)$$

$P(x)$: Probability of a world x .
 w_i : Weight of formula i
 $n_i(x)$: Number of true groundings of formulas i in x
 Z : Normalized function

Weight Formula

w_1 **• Fat men get Gout**
 $\forall x \text{ Fat}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Gout}(x)$

w_2 **• if some of my family is fat, I'm also fat**
 $\forall x, y \text{ Family}(x, y) \Rightarrow (\text{Fat}(x) \Leftrightarrow \text{Fat}(y))$



Our Proposal & Experiment

We defined first-order logic formulas in Markov Logic for recognizing textual entailment in RITE-2.

Predicate	Explanation	Example
Entail(<i>label</i> , <i>id</i>)	The label of <i>id</i> is <i>label</i>	Entail("Y", 1)
HasWord(<i>w</i> , <i>t1</i> or <i>t2</i> , <i>id</i>)	Text <i>t1</i> or <i>t2</i> of <i>id</i> has word <i>w</i>	HasWord("プロメーテウス", "t1", 1)
Hypo(<i>hy</i> , <i>w</i>)	Hypernym of a word <i>w</i> is <i>hy</i>	Hypo("神", "プロメーテウス")

- ✂ Infer the value of the *label*
- ✂ In the BC subtask, *label*={Y,N}
- ✂ In the MC subtask, *label*={F,B,C,I}

Proposed Formula Features : BC subtask

BC-01 Method
* HasWord(+w, "t1", i) ∧ * HasWord(+w, "t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
BC-02 Method
HasWord(+w, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(+w, "t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
BC-03 Method
HasWord(+w, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(+w, "t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(+w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,+w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(+w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,+w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)

Features Example : BC-01 Method

<pair label="Y" id="1">
 <t1>プロメーテウスは人類に火を渡し、張り付けにされた。</t1>
 <t2>とある神は人類に火を齎して罰を受けた。</t2>
 </pair> (✂For purposes of explanation, I have changed the original!)

Freq.	Formula Feature
1	HasWord("人類","t1",id) ∧ HasWord("人類","t2",id) ⇒Entail("Y",id)
1	HasWord("火","t1",id) ∧ HasWord("火","t2",id) ⇒Entail("Y",id)
1	HasWord("プロメーテウス","t1",id) ∧ ¬HasWord("プロメーテウス","t2",id) ⇒Entail("Y",id)
1	¬HasWord("神","t1",id) ∧ HasWord("神","t2",id) ⇒Entail("Y",id)
...	...
1	HasWord("プロメーテウス", "t1", i) ∧ HasWord("神", "t2", i) ∧ Hypo("神", "プロメーテウス") ⇒ Entail("Y", i)
...	...

Proposed Formula Features : MC subtask

MC-01 Method
HasWord(+w,"t1", i) ∧ HasWord(+w,"t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
MC-02 Method
* HasWord(+w,"t1", i) ∧ * HasWord(+w,"t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
MC-03 Method
* HasWord(+w,"t1", i) ∧ * HasWord(+w,"t2", i) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(+w1, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(h, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,+w1) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)
HasWord(h, "t1", i) ∧ HasWord(+w2, "t2", i) ∧ Hypo(h,+w2) ⇒ Entail(+lab, i)

Result

BC Subtask

	BC-01 Method	BC-02 Method	BC-03 Method
Accuracy	59.34	51.48	48.36
Macro F1	54.34	50.14	48.05

MC Subtask

	MC-01 Method	MC-02 Method	MC-03 Method
Accuracy	28.10	36.31	40.33
Macro F1	24.47	21.99	25.89