Forst: Question Answering System for Term and Essay Questions at NTCIR-13 QA Lab-3 Task

Kotaro Sakamoto*1, *2, Madoka Ishioroshi*2, Yuta Fukuhara*1, Akihiro Iizuka*1, Hideyuki Shibuki*1, Tatsunori Mori*1, Noriko Kando*2, *3

*1: Yokohama National University, *2: National Institute of Informatics, *3: The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI)

Motivation

- QA is widely regarded as an advancement in IR.
- However, QA systems are not as popular as search engines in the real world.
- In order to apply QA systems to real-world problems
- We tackled the term question task and the essay question task including the evaluation-method subtask in Japanese
- Our systems for the term question task and the essay question endto-end subtask are successors of our systems at the QA Lab-2

Knowledge Sources

- 4 textbooks (Given in the task)
- World history event ontology (Given in the task)
- Glossary (6,081 words)
- Term Q & A collection (4,324 pairs)
- Essay Q & A collection (about 1,200 pairs from 6 books)
- Japanese thesaurus (about 300,000 entry words)
- English translation of the 4 textbooks by Google Translate
- English translation of the glossary by Google Translate

Term type answering (JA)

- The same pipeline as QA Lab-2's Forst system
- Updates since QA Lab-2:
 - Using keyword importance
 - The later keywords appear in a question are more emphasized.
 - Extending dictionary for NE of world history
 - Adding decision rules for question types
 - Using majority decision score for answer selection



Essay type answering (JA)

- We developed 3 types of end-to-end system.
 - 1. QA Lab-2's Forst system + MMR
 - The (minor) update is to add sentences from top in the MMR ranking when the answer is shorter than the length limitation
 - Using Okapi BM25 to extract sentences if there were no keywords; short essay questions.
 - (Released to the public) github.com/ktrskmt/FelisCatusZero-multilingual



Essay type answering (JA)

- We developed 3 types of end-to-end system.
 - 1. QA Lab-2's Forst system + MMR
 - 2. Use of **`implicit keywords'** that are question focuses but not stated positively



Essay type answering (JA)

- We developed 3 types of end-to-end system. The most similar question
 - 1. QA Lab-2's Forst system + MMR
 - 2. Use of **`implicit keywords'** that are question focuses but not stated positively
 - 3. Example based. Use of Q&A corpus (including test questions)



Essay evaluation method (JA)

- We developed two types of evaluation method systems
 - 1. Based on world history **terms**
 - 1. Simply counts the number of terms in essay
 - 2. Based on gold standard nuggets
 - 1. Segments an essay into sentences by punctuation
 - 2. Counts the number of nuggets that are matched with any one of sentences
 - If more than one term in a nugget are included in a sentence, the nugget is matched with the sentence.

Evaluation Results – Term Question Task (JA)

	Correct rate
Phase1	0.397
Phase2	0.273

Evaluation Results – Essay question's end-to-end task

		Human expert	
	priority	(complex essay only)	ROUGE-1
Phase1	1	0.011	0.0523
	2		0.0698
	3		(0.0887)
Phase2	1	0.0339	0.0385
	2		0.0680

Evaluation Results -Essay question's evaluation method task

			Spearman's	Kendall's
	priority	approach	Rho	Tau-b
Phase1	1	term	0.427	0.334
	2	nugget	0.596	0.534
Phase2	1	term	-0.071	-0.049
	2	nugget	0.404	0.360

Conclusion

- We participated in all phases of the term question task and the essay question task in Japanese
- Although the updates since the QA Lab-2 did not bring the major improvement
- Using `implicit keywords' extracted from question texts makes the results better
- The evaluation results of the evaluation method based on gold standard nuggets are **moderate**