



Le lingue al crocevia di dati, informazioni e conoscenza

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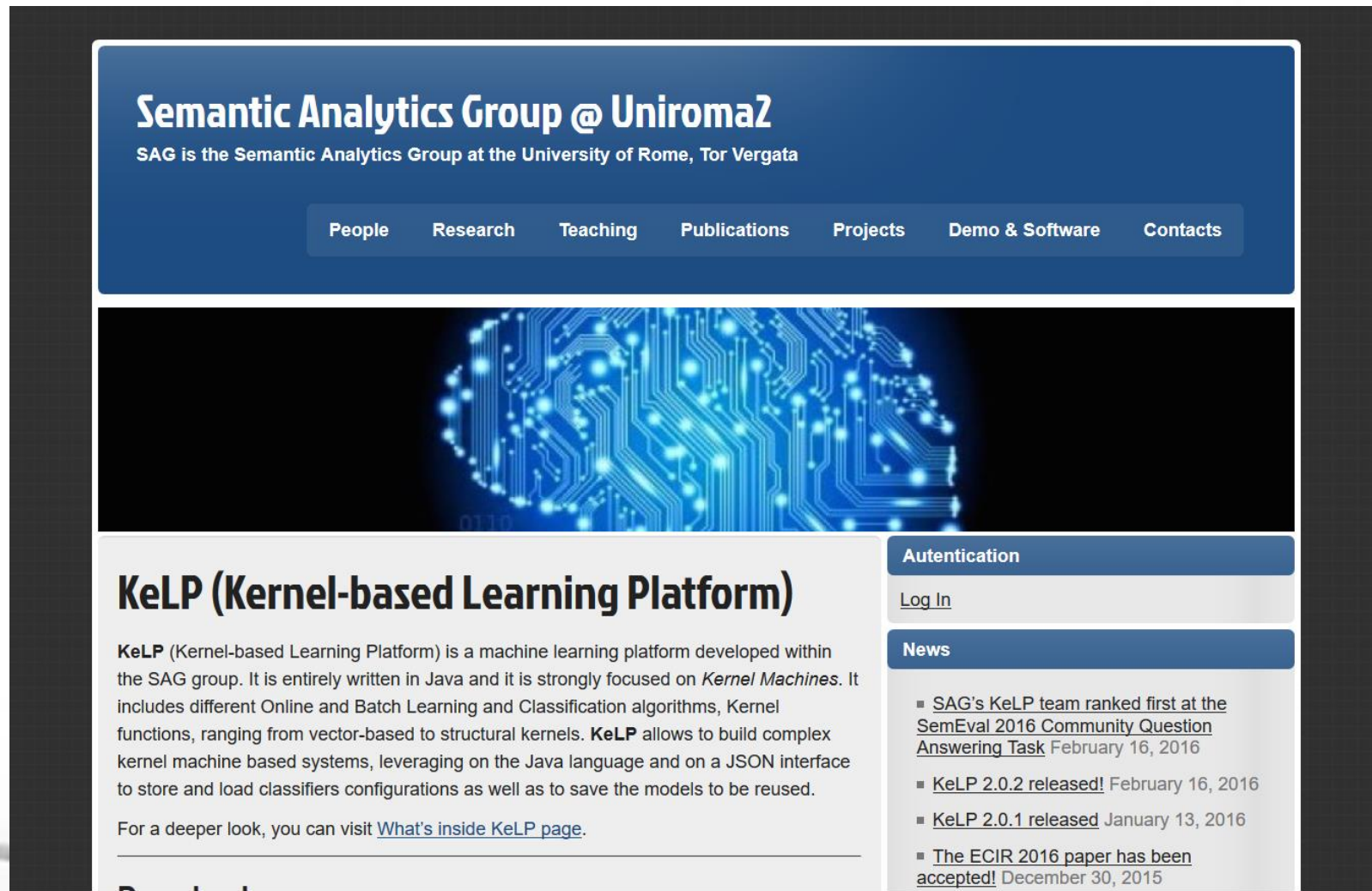
dblp: <http://dblp.uni-trier.de/pers/hd/b/Basili:Roberto.html>

Google scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=U1A22fYAAAAJ&hl=it&oi=sra>

Bologna, 17 Maggio 2018

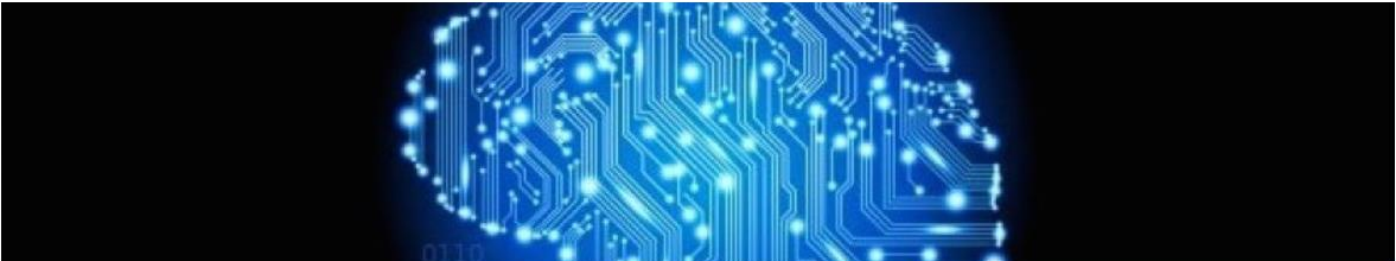
Semantic Analytics Group

- <http://sag.art.uniroma2.it>



Semantic Analytics Group @ Uniroma2
SAG is the Semantic Analytics Group at the University of Rome, Tor Vergata

People Research Teaching Publications Projects Demo & Software Contacts



KeLP (Kernel-based Learning Platform)

KeLP (Kernel-based Learning Platform) is a machine learning platform developed within the SAG group. It is entirely written in Java and it is strongly focused on *Kernel Machines*. It includes different Online and Batch Learning and Classification algorithms, Kernel functions, ranging from vector-based to structural kernels. **KeLP** allows to build complex kernel machine based systems, leveraging on the Java language and on a JSON interface to store and load classifiers configurations as well as to save the models to be reused.

For a deeper look, you can visit [What's inside KeLP page](#).

Authentication

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News

- [SAG's KeLP team ranked first at the SemEval 2016 Community Question Answering Task](#) February 16, 2016
- [KeLP 2.0.2 released!](#) February 16, 2016
- [KeLP 2.0.1 released](#) January 13, 2016
- [The ECIR 2016 paper has been accepted!](#) December 30, 2015

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Content Processing and Acquisition

Ontology Engineering

Machine Learning

Web & Information Retrieval

Text Processing and Natural Language Parsing

Distributional Semantics

Human-Robot Interaction

Semantic Role Labeling

Sentiment Analysis

People

[Professors](#)

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SAG in ACL Benchmarking Champaigns

- **SEMEVAL 2016 (and 2017): Community Question Answering (English) Best system**
- **Sentipolc 2014: Sentiment Analysis on Twitter (Ita) (Best system on Irony Detection)**
- **SemEval 2014: Aspect-based SA (Eng)**
- **Best paper COLING 2014**
- **Best Innovative System (Robocup, 2014)**
- **SemEval 2013:**
 - **Task: Spatial Role Labeling (Eng/Robotics)**
 - **Task: Structured Text Similarity (Eng)**
 - **Task: Opinion Analysis over Twitter (Eng)**
- **StarSem Shared Task 2012: Text Similarity**
- **Evallta: Frame Labeling over Italian Texts (Ita)**

Outline

- **Artificial Intelligence & Natural Language Processing**
 - Comunicazione linguistica & Conoscenza
 - Il ruolo dei dati
- **Natural Language Processing: *Task*, Modelli e Metodi**
- **Un esempio: computational semantics in Prolog**
- **Trattamento delle lingue e *Machine Learning***
 - Statistical Language Processing
 - Apprendimento discriminativo per l’NLP
- **Natural Language Processing: applications**
- **Conclusions & Perspectives**

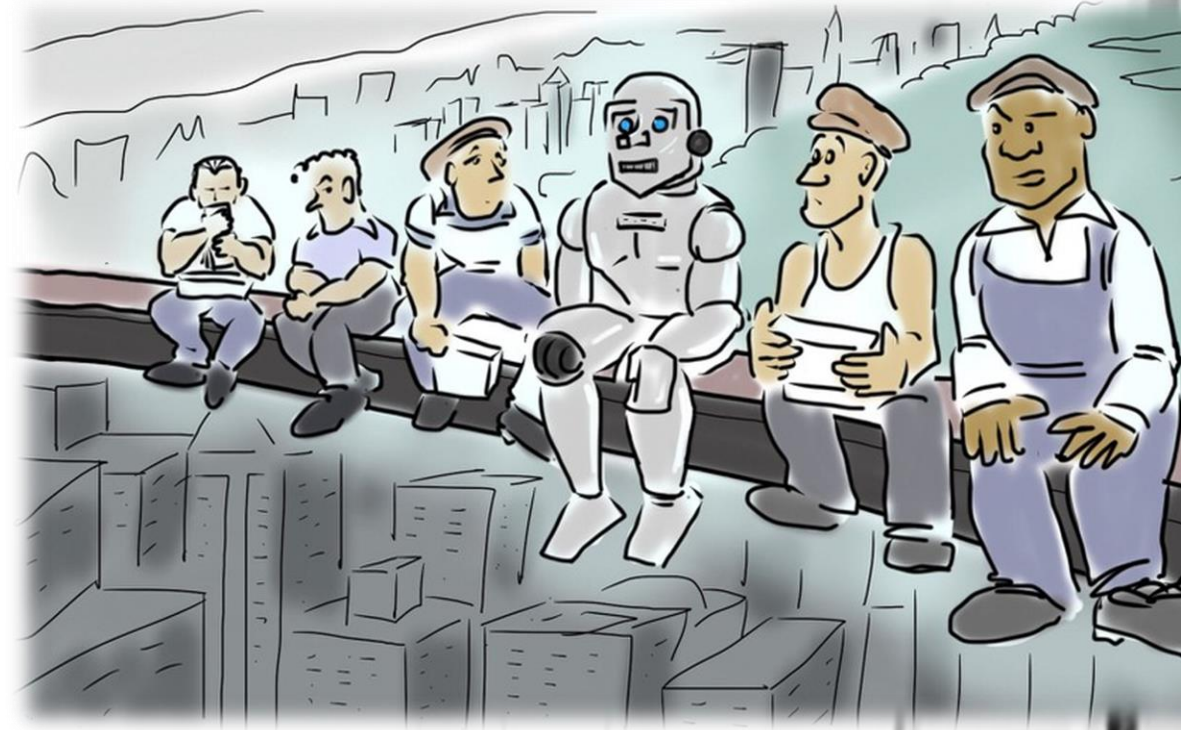
AI (aka IA): un fenomeno sociale

Lo sviluppo continuo del campo dell'Intelligenza Artificiale sposta in avanti la frontiera della cosiddetta machine intelligence.

Ironicamente si rafforza l'“effetto IA” (“odd paradox”)

- Non appena l'IA porta nuovi risultati nella vita comune, le persone si abituano a tali tecnologie, e smettono di considerarle IA. Questo schema si ripete.
- IA non rilascia prodotti dirompenti dal nulla. Piuttosto, le tecnologie IA costruiscono in modo incrementale approssimazioni sempre migliori dell'intelligenza

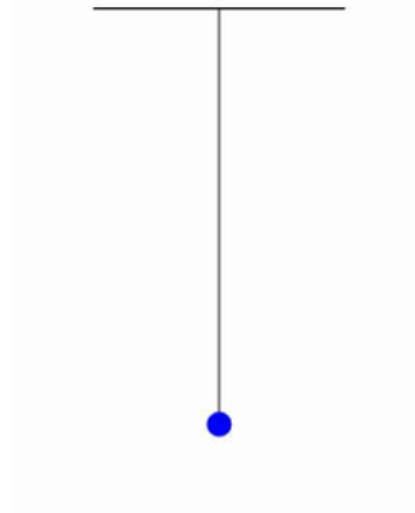
Nonostante questo, l'intelligenza umana è la scelta d'elezione per la *misura del progresso dell'IA.*



AI: the pendulum

- "A physical symbol system has the necessary and sufficient means for general intelligent action."
- Symbols are Luminiferous Aether of AI

*--Allen Newell &
Herbert Simon*



—Geoff Hinton



Semantics, Open Data & Natural Language

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the URL www.takungpao.com.hk. The page is the homepage of the Takung Pao newspaper, dated November 13, 2011. The main headline is "胡總語特首:防範經濟金融風險" (Hu Jintao's special message to the Chief Executive: Preventing economic and financial risks). Below the headline is a photograph of Hu Jintao and the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, Leung Chun-ying, shaking hands. The article text discusses the APEC summit and the importance of maintaining economic and financial stability. To the right of the main article is a "即時新聞" (Real-time News) section with a list of headlines, including "組國/河南全國太極拳錦標賽賽況" and "奧巴馬重申美不支持「台灣獨立」". Below that is a "焦點關注" (Focus) section with sub-headlines like "區議會選舉" and "香港特首選舉". The browser's address bar and search engine are also visible.

Digital contents are mostly *opaque* from a semantic standpoint

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

Hu meets KMT honorary chairman in Hawaii

(Xinhua)

11:10, November 12, 2011



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)



Miao ethnic group celebrates Miao's New Year in SW China



World's first Angry Birds exclusive shop opens in Helsinki



Night life in Shanghai



China's 2011 foreign trade to grow 20 p...

Who is Hu Jintao?

- 1 Hu reaffirms support to Hong Kong's sta...
- 2 Hu meets KMT honorary chairman in Hawaii
- 3 China in APEC: a mutually beneficial en...
- 4 Night life in Shanghai
- 5 China's 2011 foreign trade to grow 20 p...
- 6 Beijing house prices stumble 5.1 pct as...
- 7 Lama students start school in Tibet Col...
- 8 Police in central China crack money ca...
- 9 China-ASEAN cooperation sees notable pr...



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

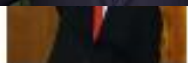
Foto

Clip art

Disegni

Visual standard

Mostra dimensioni



Content Semantics & Natural Language



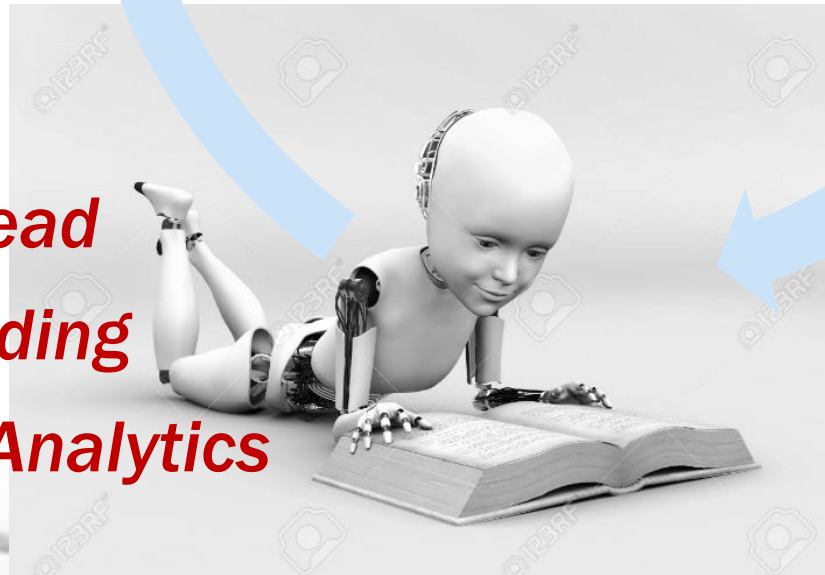
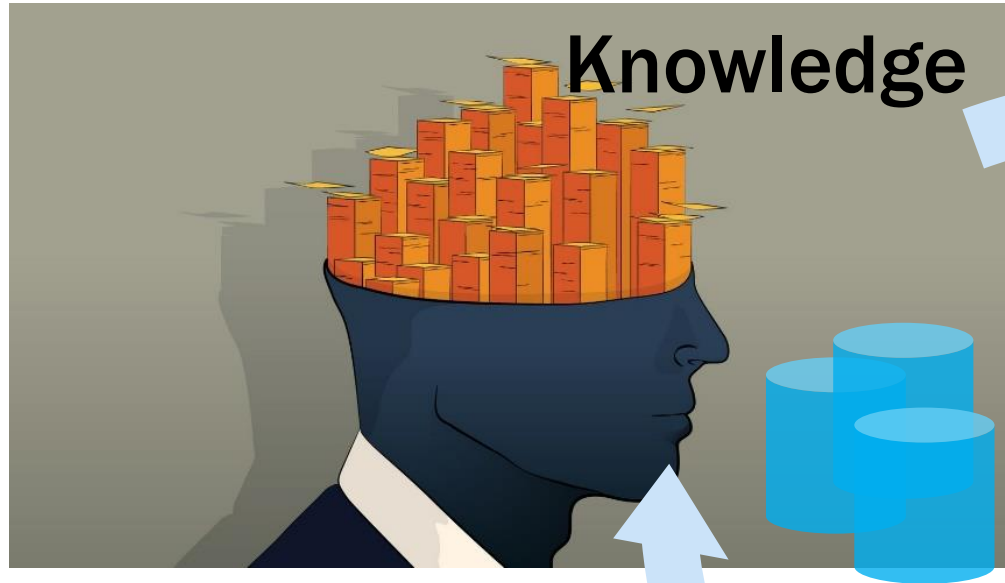
- Le lingue sono i veicoli tradizionali e consolidati della creazione, condivisione e comunicazione delle conoscenze diffuse nei contenuti del Web
- Sono le parole e le strutture sintattiche ad esprimere in modo trasparente i concetti, le attività, gli eventi, le astrazioni e le relazioni concettuali che noi scambiamo attraverso i flussi di dati
- *“Language is parasitic to knowledge representation languages but the viceversa is not true” (Wilks, 2001)*
- Apprendere la lettura (**Learning to Read**) abilita la genesi di nuova conoscenza (**Knowledge Distillation**) attraverso processi integrati di **Interpretazione semantica**

Semantica, Lingue & Learning: tasks

Engineering
Natural Language Processing
Knowledge Language Interactions
Human-Computer Meaning

- Dal **Learning to Read** alla **Knowledge Distillation**:
 - **Information Extraction**
 - Entity Recognition and Classification
 - Relation Extraction
 - Semantic Role Labeling (Shallow Semantic Parsing)
 - **Estimation of Text Similarity**
 - 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**

AI & NLP: knowledge acquisition, and decision-making



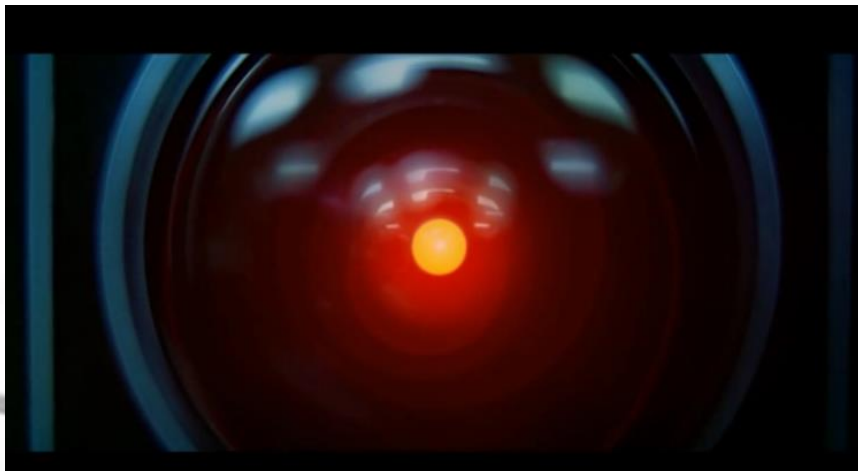
Learning to read
Machine Reading
Learning for Analytics

Outline

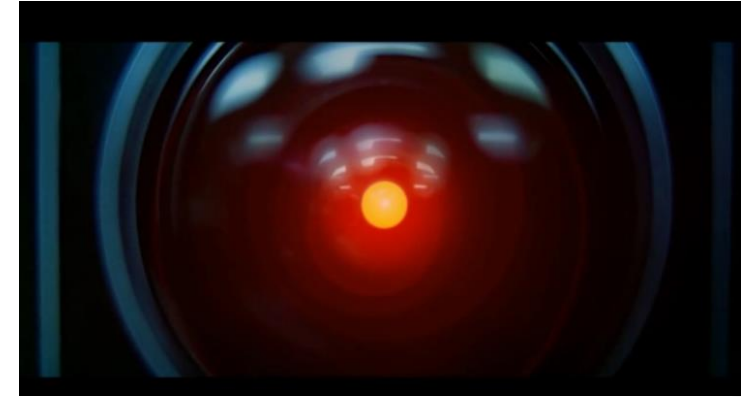
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-  **Natural Language Processing: *Task*, Modelli e Metodi**
- **Trattamento delle lingue e *Machine Learning***
 - Statistical Language Processing
 - Apprendimento discriminativo per l'NLP
- ***Natural Language Processing*: applicazioni**
- **Conclusioni & Prospettive**

NLP: quali conoscenze?

- HAL 9000, da “2001: A Space Odyssey”
- Dave: *Open the pod bay doors, Hal.*
- HAL: *I’m sorry Dave, I’m afraid I can’t do that.*

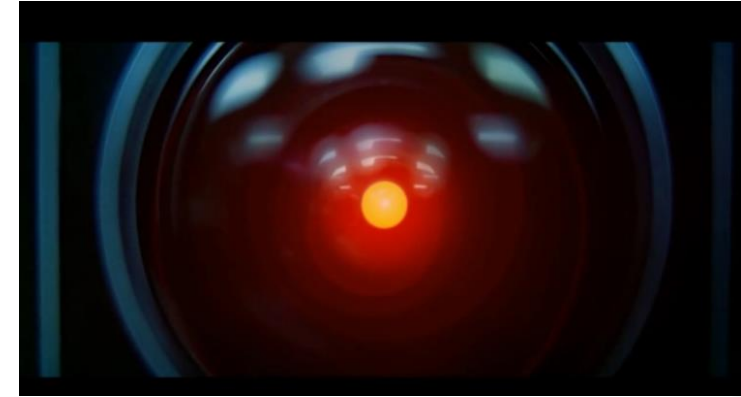


Qual'e' la conoscenza di HAL?



- **Riconoscimento e Sintesi del linguaggio parlato**
 - Dizionari (*spelling*)
 - Regole fonetiche (come i suoni vengono riconosciuti e prodotti)
- **Comprensione**
 - **Conoscenze Lessicali**
 - Qual'e' il significato delle parole?
 - Come tali significati si combinano (*`pod bay door'*)
 - **Competenza riguardo alla struttura sintagmatica delle frasi**
 - *I'm I do, Sorry that afraid Dave I'm can't*

Qual'e' la conoscenza di HAL?



- **Dialogo & pragmatica**

- “*open the door*” è una richiesta (e non una dichiarazione o una interrogazione)
- La replica implica una azione ed è necessario usare modi gentili (anche a fronte dell'intenzione di uccidere ...)
- E' utile comportarsi in modo cooperativo (*I'm afraid, I can't...*)
- Infine: cosa significa *that* in *I can't do that*?

Trattamento delle lingue come processo di interpretazione (semantica)

- Elaborare un testo corrisponde a comprendere diversi aspetti relativi al suo significato:
 - Dominio tematico (e.g. scienze/economia/sport)
 - Obiettivi Operativi (e.g. e-mail spam)
 - Entità coinvolte, ad esempio *persone* or *luoghi*
 - Eventi potenziali (e.g. fatti raccontati dal testo)
 - Obiettivi Comunicativi (e.g. dialogo, ordini/dichiarazioni/pianificazione)
- RISULTATO: una *rappresentazione esplicita del significato del testo* con lo scopo di *sostenere tipi diversi di decisioni* (inferenze) (e.g. ranking nell'IR, pianificazione, acquisizione di nuova conoscenza, ...)

Sfide Principali

- Accuratezza Linguistica (i.e. grado di approssimazione della performance dei parlanti nativi)
- Robustezza (errori/rumore/incompletezza)
- Scala
 - Copertura dei fenomeni (Lessici/Grammatiche)
- Expressività
 - Informazione semantica nei Dizionari, Lessici e nei Thesauri
 - Modelli del Mondo e tipi di inferenza
- Flessibilità
 - Variabilità linguistica (e.g. producer vs. consumer)
- Naturalezza
 - Accuratezza percepita

Lingue & Ambiguità



Ambiguità

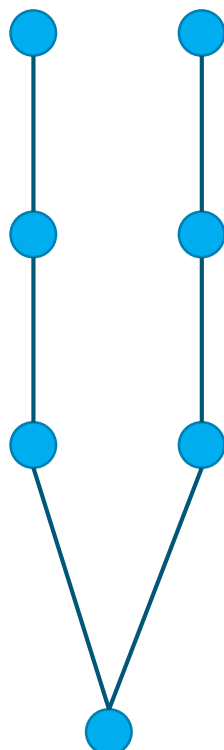
"Dogs must be carried on this escalator"

can be interpreted in a number of ways:

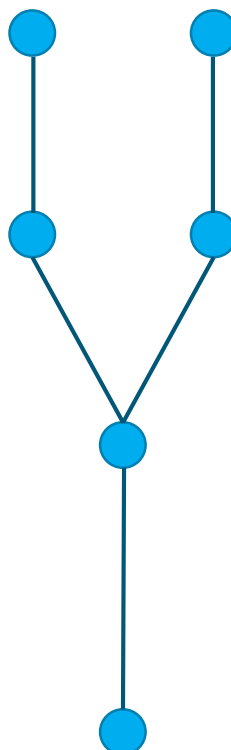
- All dogs should have a chance to go on this wonderful escalator ride
- This escalator is for dog-holders only
- You can't carry your pet on the other escalators
- When riding with a pet, carry it

Livelli di Ambiguità

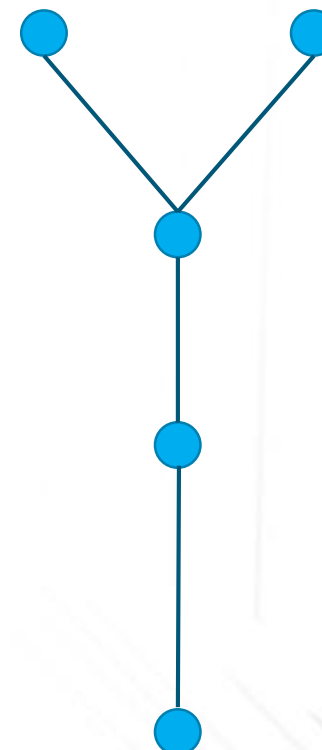
- Semantica
- Grammaticale
- Morfologica
- Fonologica



dei/dèi



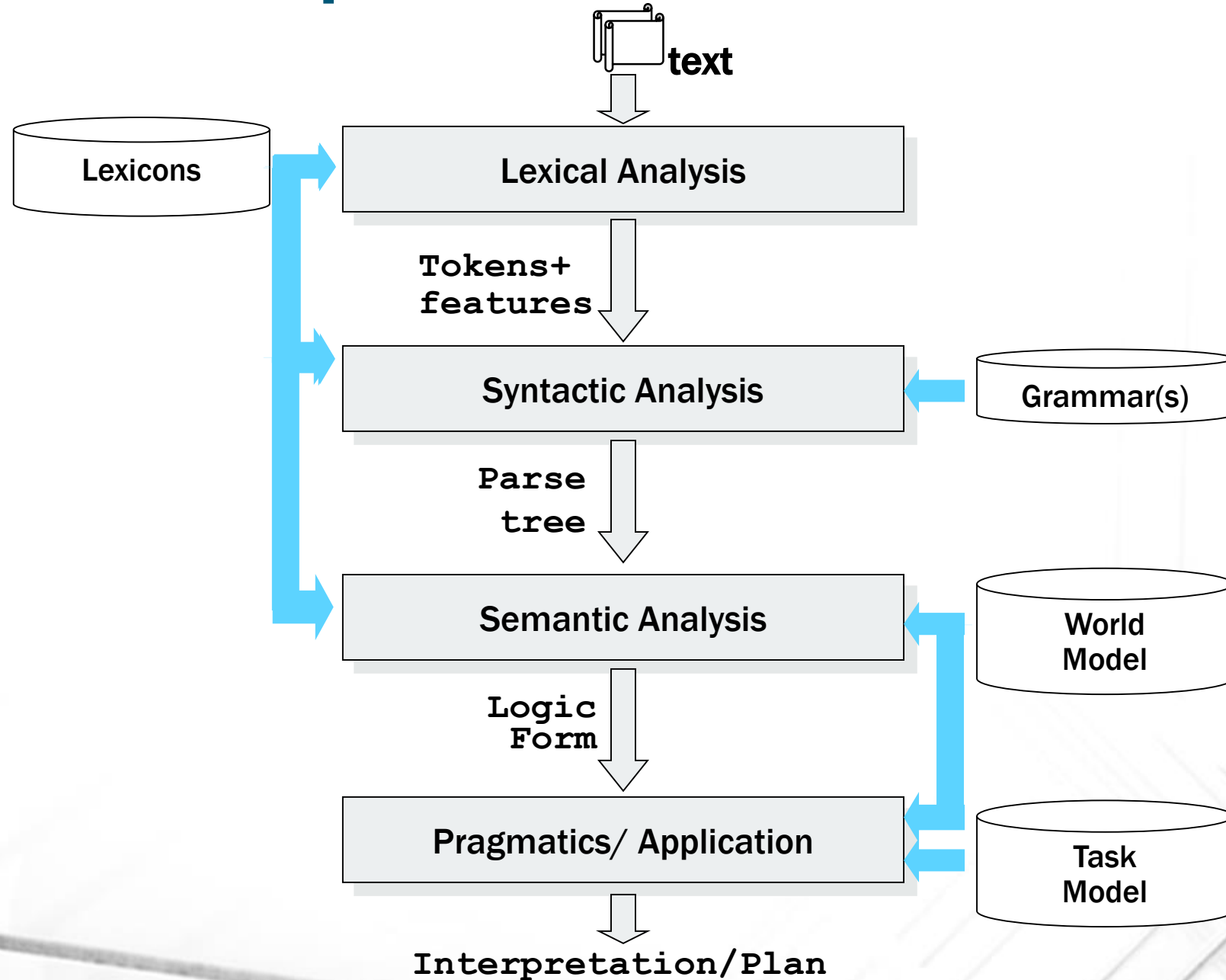
compro la borsa
in pelle



il timore dei manager



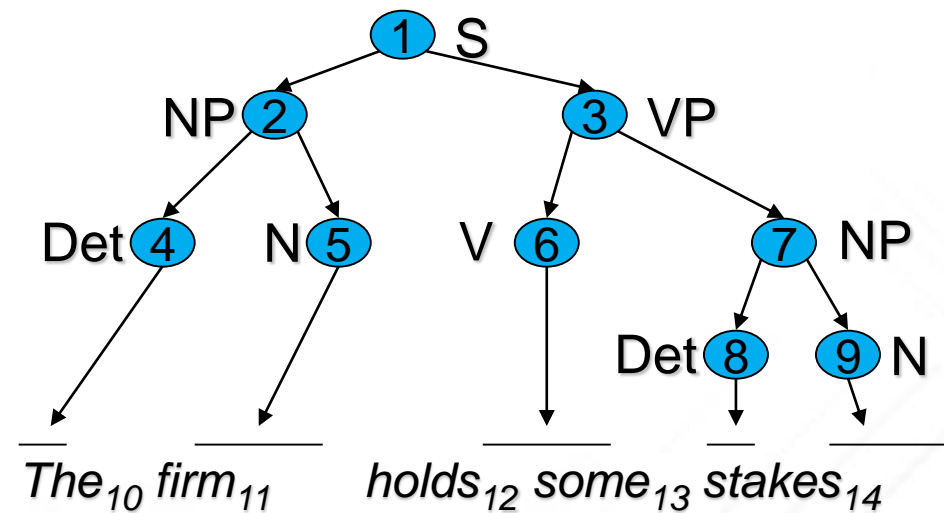
NLP: il processo



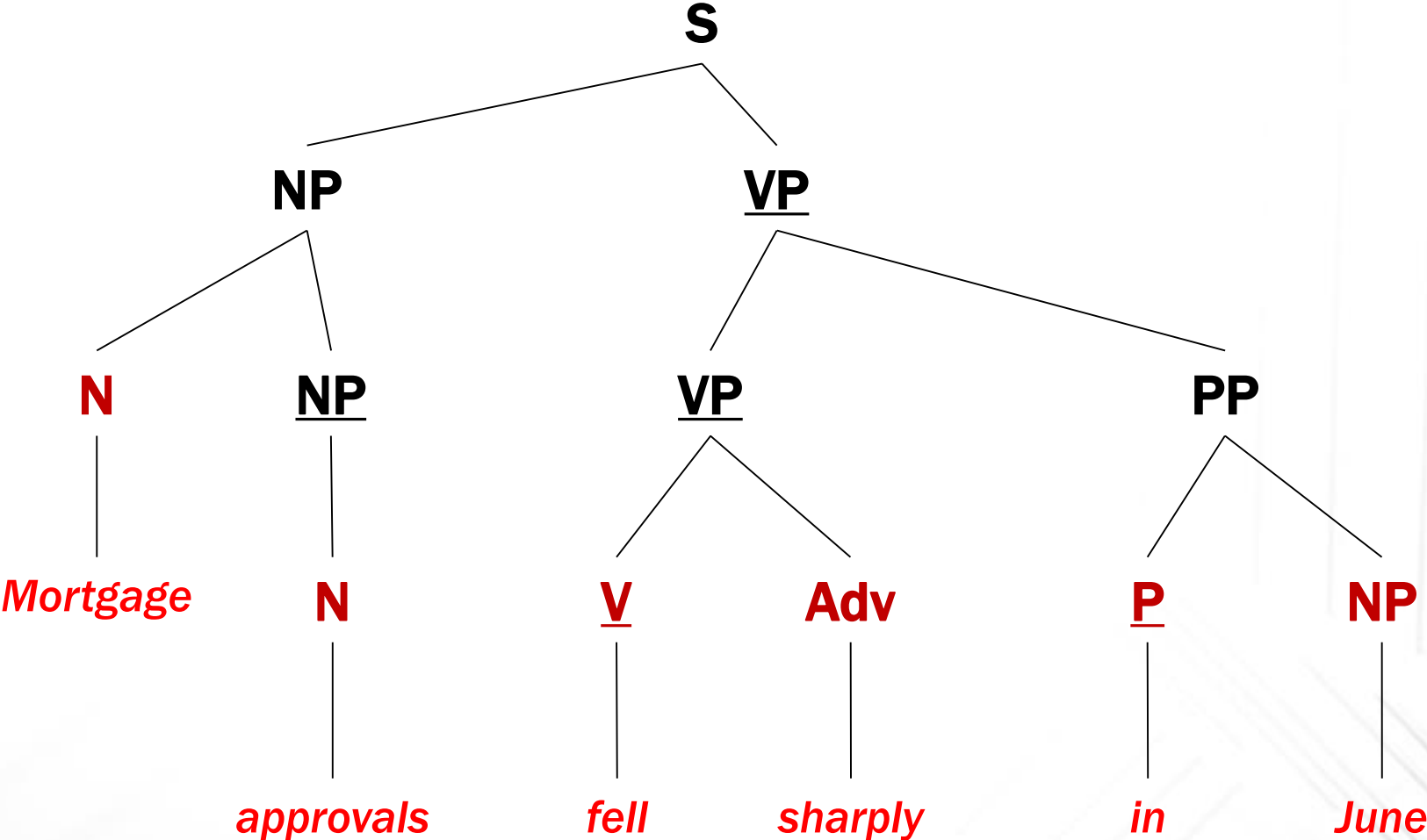
Sintassi: Grammatiche a struttura sintagmatica

“The firm holds some stakes”

- $V_n = \{S, NP, VP, Det, N\}$, Axiom: S
- Productions: $\{S \rightarrow NP VP, VP \rightarrow V NP, NP \rightarrow Det N\}$
- Derivation:
 - $S > NP VP > Det N VP > The N VP > The firm VP > The firm V NP > The firm holds NP > The firm holds Det N > The firm holds some N > The firm holds some stakes$



Parsing a Costituenti (con Head segnalate)



Altre strutture: Dependency Parsing

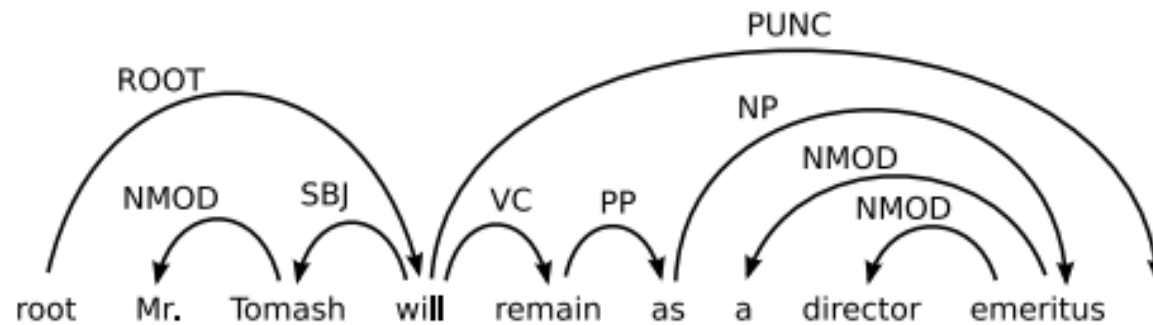


Figure 1: A projective dependency graph.

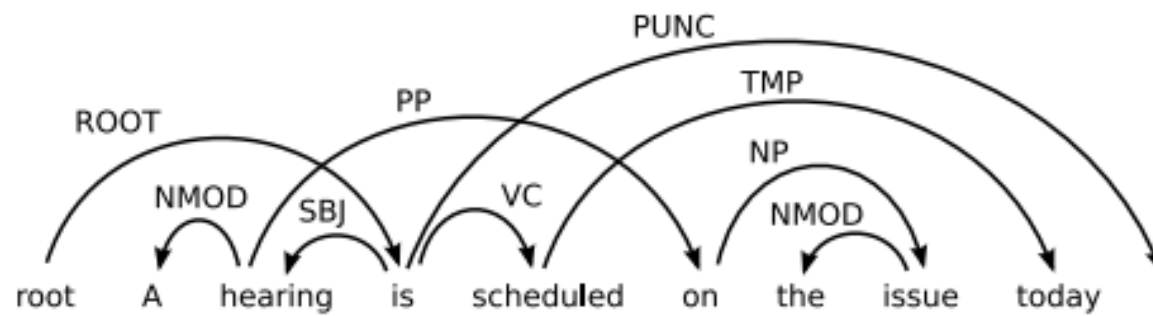
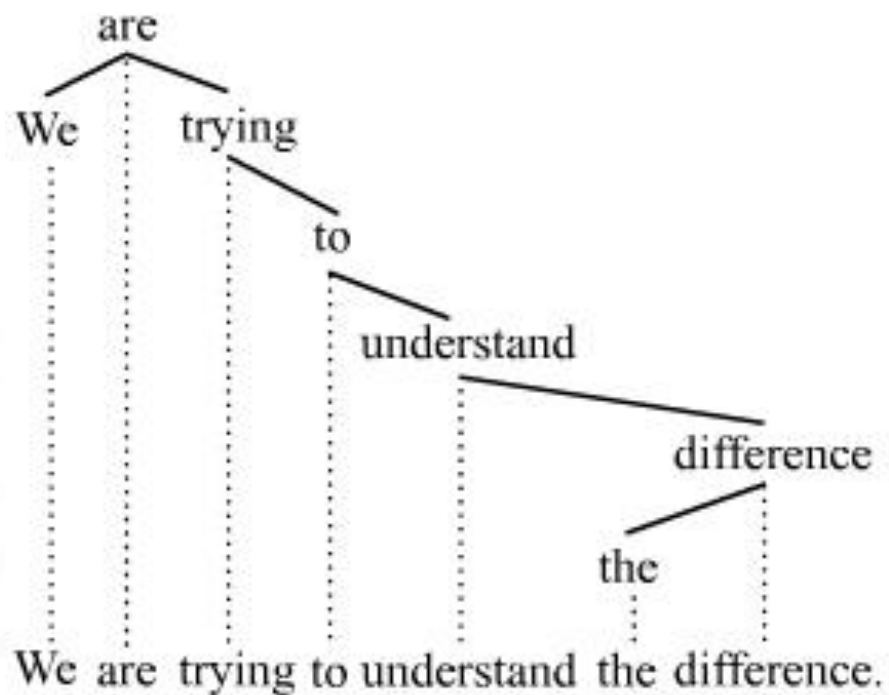
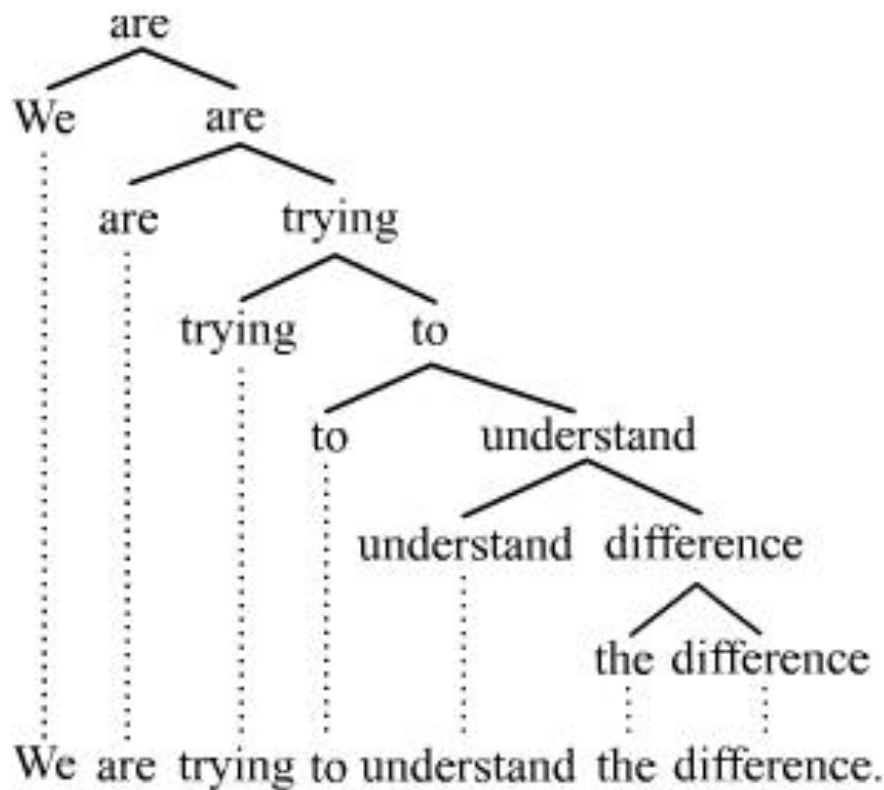


Figure 2: Non-projective dependency graph.

Constituency vs. Dependency



Dependency



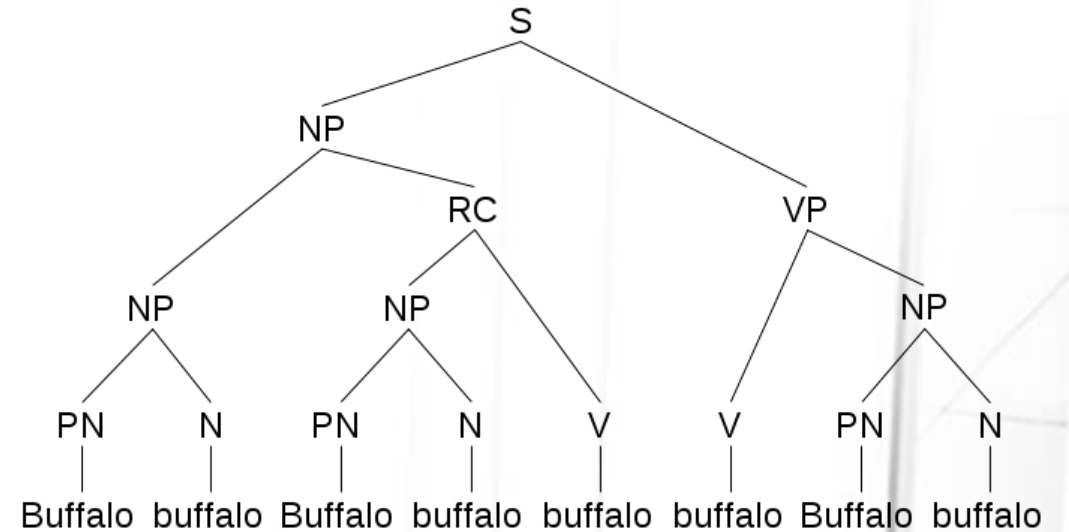
Constituency (BPS)

Parsing e Ambiguità

- Lo spazio di ricerca di un parser è enorme a causa delle molteplici ambiguità che interagiscono in modo combinatorio
 - E.g. *La vecchia porta la sbarra,*

Buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo

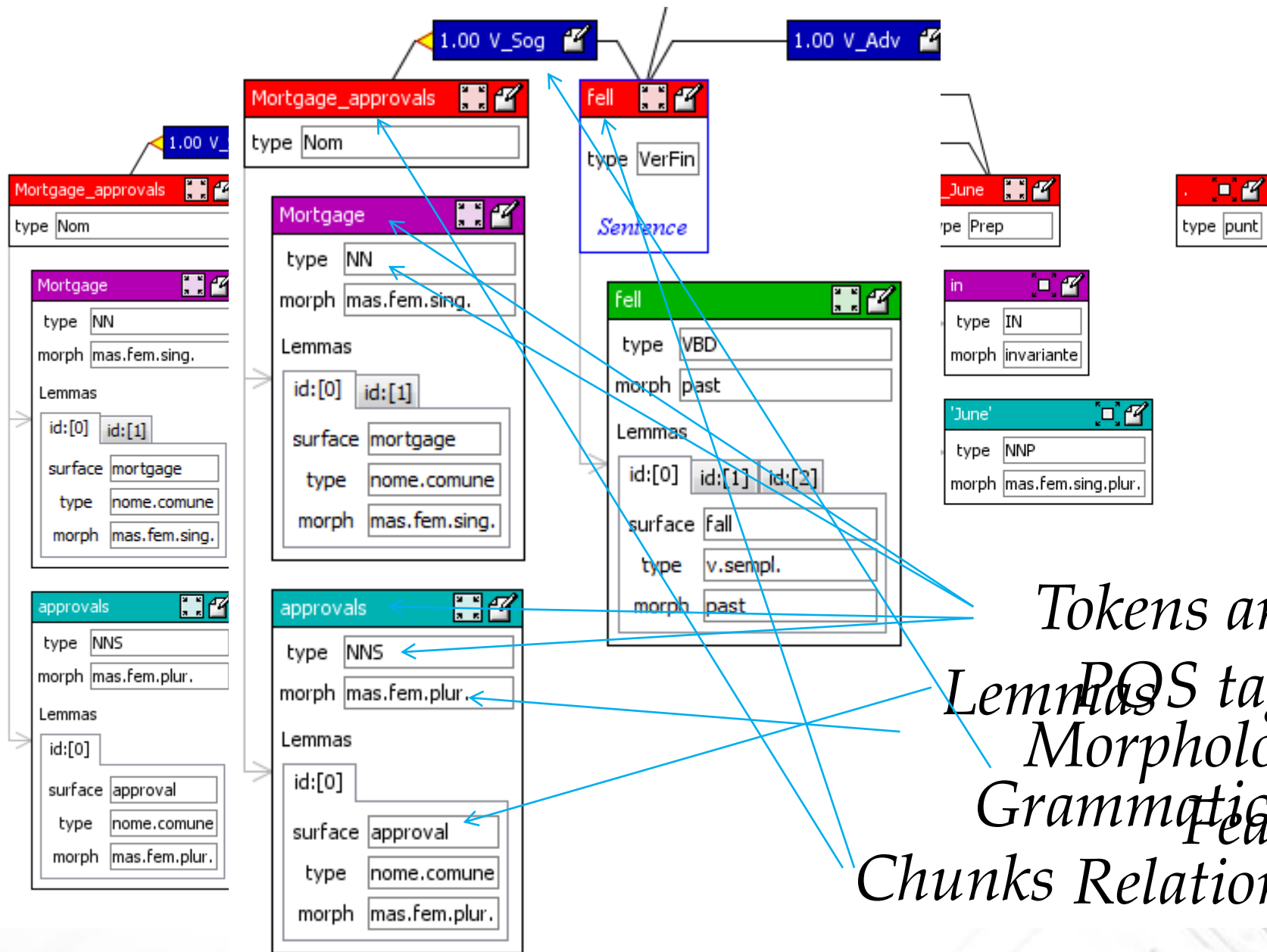
- C'è una dipendenza stretta con la semantica
 - La maggior parte di ambiguità non si può risolvere a livello grammaticale
 - L'informazione lessicali (i sensi) sono cruciali
 - *Operare in un mercato* ≠ *Operare un paziente*



Bison from Buffalo, New York who are intimidated by other bison in their community also happen to intimidate other bison in their community



**(A(SHIP SHIPPING)SHIP)
SHIPPING(SHIPPING SHIPS))**



*Tokens and
POS tags
Lemmas
Morphological
Grammatical
Features
Chunks Relations*

FT (July, 29): Mortgage approvals fell sharply in June.

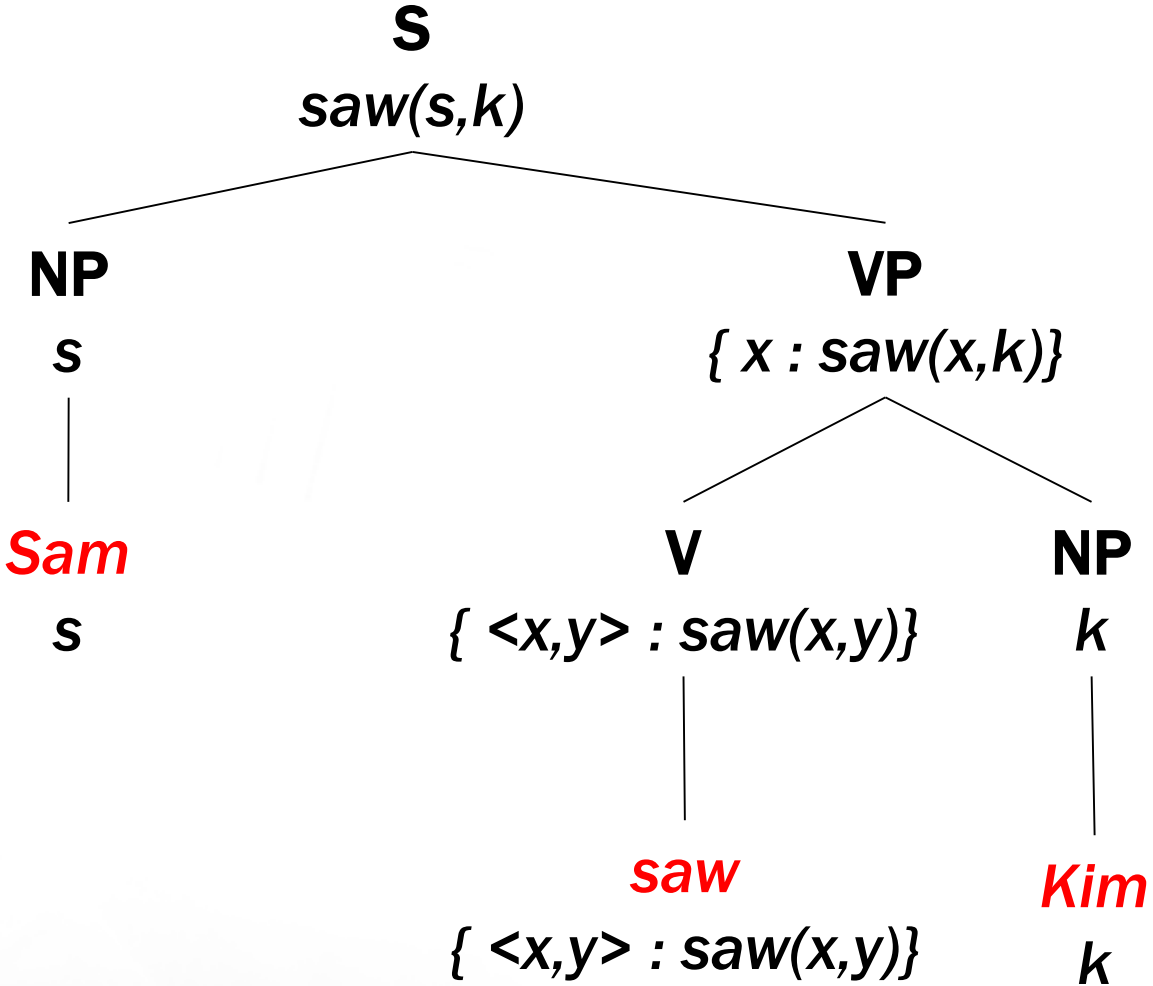
Semantica

- Qual è il significato di una frase come
John saw Kim



- **Proprietà desiderabili di una rappresentazione del significato:**
 - Deve essere **composizionale**, i.e. il significato deve essere funzione dei costituenti come **Kim, John** e il verbo **see**
 - **Indipendente dai fenomeni della sintassi**, e.g. **Kim was seen by John** è una frase sinonima (parafrasi)
 - Deve essere usata per **derivare delle conseguenze**:
 - **Who** was seen by John? **Kim!**
 - John saw Kim. **He** started running to **her**.

Logica e Semantica delle Lingue



John saw Kim

Computational Semantics

- See slides on «*Compositional Semantics in Prolog*»

Prospettive Linguistiche sul Significato

- **Semantica Lessicale**
 - Studio del significato delle parole individuali
- **Semantica Formale** (o Compositional Semantics, Sentential Semantics)
 - Come i significati individuali si compongono al fine di determinare il significato degli enunciati individuali
- **Discorso o Pragmatica**
 - Come i significati frasali si combinano tra loro e con altri fatti riguardo a diversi tipi di contesti in modo da comporre significati di un testo o di un discorso
 - Il Dialogo o la Conversazione spesso sono integrati nella interpretazione di un Discorso



Lexical Semantics: Synonymy

- Parole che hanno lo stesso significato in alcuni o tutti i contesti
 - *couch / sofa*
 - *big / large*
 - *automobile / car*
 - *vomit / throw up*
 - *Water / H₂O*
- Due lessemi sono sinonimi se possono essere sostituiti l'uno all'altro in tutte le situazioni
 - Hanno in questo modo lo stesso **significato proposizionale**

Lexical Semantics: Synonymy (2)

- Gli esempi di sinonimia perfetta sono pochi (o inesistenti)
 - Perché è così?
 - Anche se gli aspetti del significato si preservano potrebbero differire nella accettabilità legata al genere, allo slang, al tono o allo stile
- Example:
 - Water vs. H₂O
 - **Non diremmo mai:**
I like fresh H₂O after the tennis

Terminologia

- Lemmi e parole
 - Un **lessema** è la relazione stabile (astratta) tra significato e forma
 - Un **lemma** è la forma grammaticale usata per rappresentare un lessema.
 - *Carpet* è il lemma di *carpets*, *Dormir* è il lemma di *duermes*.
 - Le forme superficiali quali *carpets*, *duermes* sono le **parole flesse (wordforms)**
- Il lemma *bank* ha due **sen**si:
 - **Instead, a bank can hold the investments in a custodial account in the client's name**
 - **But as agriculture burgeons on the east bank, the river will shrink even more.**
- Un **sen**so è la rappresentazione discreta di un aspetto del significato di una parola

Sinonimia come relazione tra i sensi piuttosto che tra *parole*

- Ad esempio: *big* and *large*
- Sono sinonimi?
 - *How big is that plane?*
 - *Would I be flying on a large or small plane?*
- E qui?
 - *Miss Nelson, for instance, became a kind of big sister to Benjamin.*
 - *?Miss Nelson, for instance, became a kind of large sister to Benjamin.*
- Infatti:
 - *big* ha un senso che significa *being older*, or *grown up*
 - *large* manca del tutto di un tale senso

WordNet

- Home page:
 - <http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn>

WordNet Search - 3.1

- [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)

Word to search for:

Display Options:

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

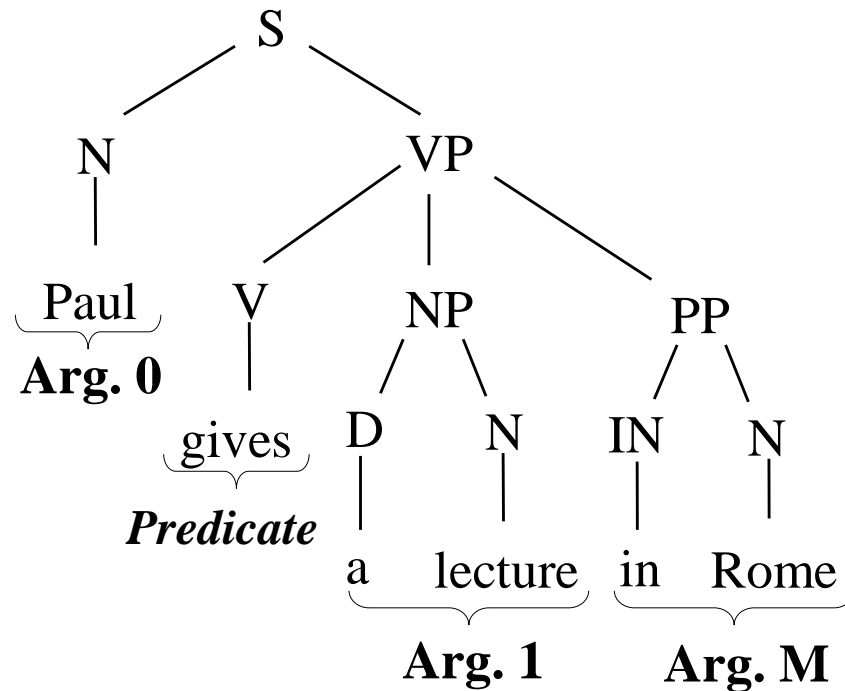
Display options for sense: (gloss) "an example sentence"

Noun

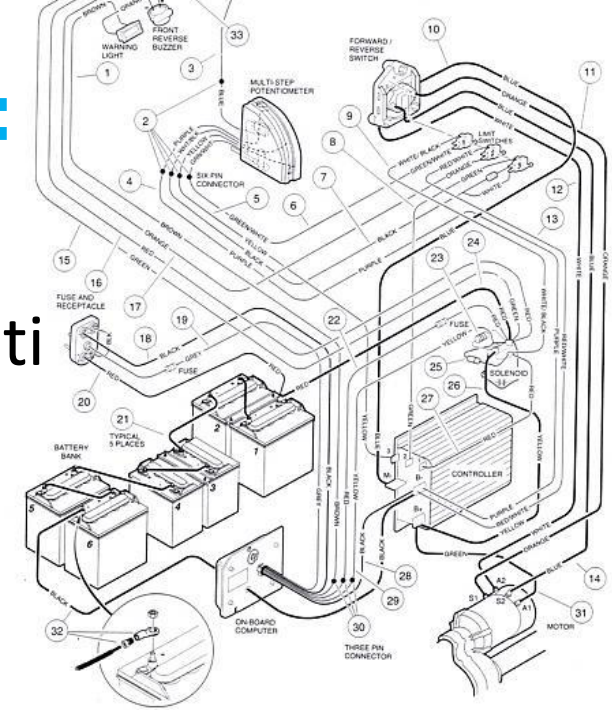
- **S: (n) meaning, [significance](#), [signification](#), [import](#)** (the message that is intended or expressed or signified) *"what is the meaning of this sentence"; "the significance of a red traffic light"; "the signification of Chinese characters"; "the import of his announcement was ambiguous"*
 - [direct hyponym](#) / [full hyponym](#)
 - [direct hypernym](#) / [inherited hypernym](#) / [sister term](#)
 - [derivationally related form](#)
- **S: (n) meaning, [substance](#)** (the idea that is intended) *"What is the meaning of this proverb?"*

Dalla semantic lessicale alla logica formale: compositionality

- Il *mapping* sintassi-semantica: assemblare significati



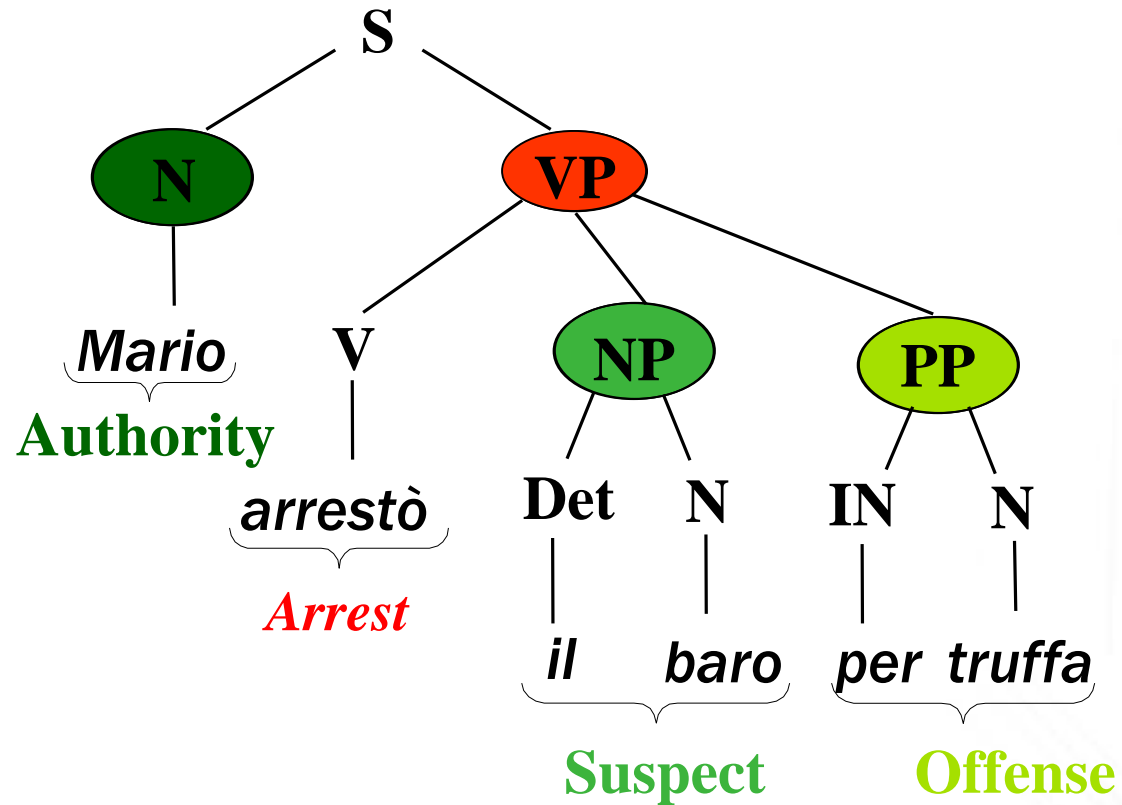
E' richiesta una teoria della predicazione e dei ruoli semantici di riferimento (Teorie *lessicali*: PropBank, Teorie *Cognitive*: *FrameNet*)



L'interfaccia sintassi-semantica: Frame Semantics

(Fillmore, 1975)

Mario arrestò il baro per truffa



[Il baro]_{Suspect} [fu arrestato]_{Arrest} [da Mario]_{Authority} [per truffa]_{Offense}

Frame Semantics

- Research in Empirical Semantics suggests that **words represents categories of experience** (*situations*)
- A **frame** is a cognitive structuring device (i.e. a kind of prototype) indexed by *words* and used to support understanding (Fillmore, 1975)
 - Lexical Units **evoke** a Frame in a sentence
- Frames are made of *elements* that express participants to the situation (Frame Elements)
- During communication LUs evoke the frames

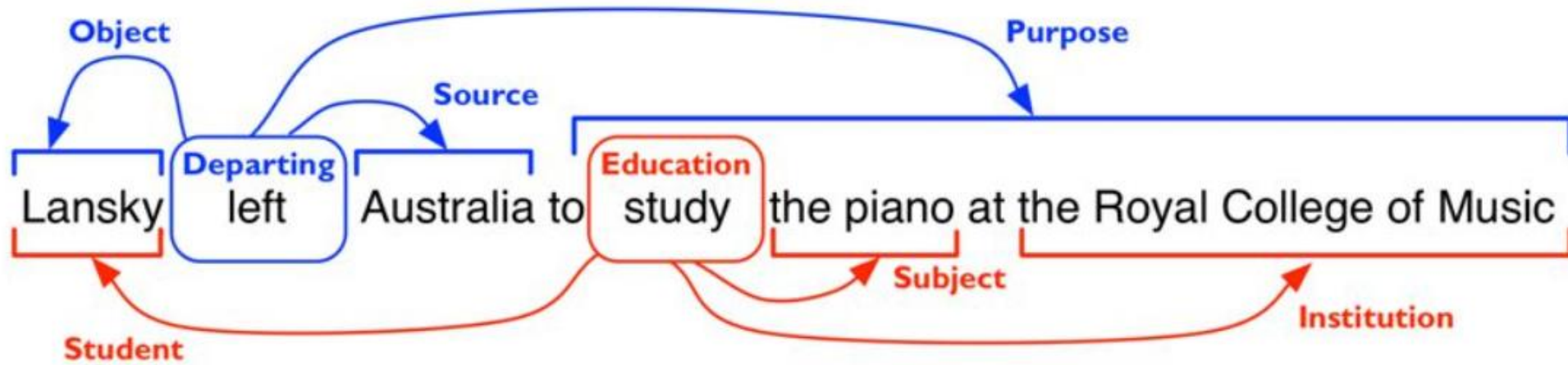
Frame

Frame: KILLING	
A KILLER or CAUSE causes the death of the VICTIM.	
Frame Elements	KILLER John <u>drowned</u> Martha.
	VICTIM John <u>drowned</u> Martha .
	MEANS The flood <u>exterminated</u> the rats by cutting off access to food .
	CAUSE The rockslide <u>killed</u> nearly half of the climbers.
	INSTRUMENT It's difficult to <u>suicide</u> with only a pocketknife .
Predicates	annihilate.v, annihilation.n, asphyxiate.v, assassin.n, assassinate.v, assassination.n, behead.v, beheading.n, blood-bath.n, butcher.v, butchery.n, carnage.n, crucifixion.n, crucify.v, deadly.a, decapitate.v, decapitation.n, destroy.v, dispatch.v, drown.v, eliminate.v, euthanasia.n, euthanize.v, ...

Frame Semantics

- Lexical descriptions are expected to define the indexed frame and the frame elements with their realization at the syntactic level:
 - *John bought a computer from Janice for 1000 \$*
- Mapping into syntactic arguments
 - the buyer is (usually) in the subject position
- Obligatory vs. optional arguments
- Selectional preferences
 - *The seller* and *the buyer* are usually “humans” or “social groups”

Frames: Nuove strutture



Applicazioni: Fenomeni Semantici di interesse



- **Entità.** Individui, luoghi, organizzazioni citate nei testi



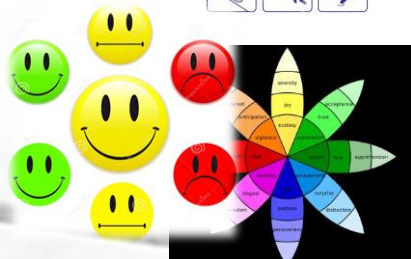
- **Relazioni.** Associazioni tra entità



- **Fatti.** Fenomeni o Eventi




- **Topic.** Argomenti di Discussione / Community / Niche Domains



- **Tratti Emotivi e Psicologici.** Social Science, Profilazione


Outline

- **Artificial Intelligence & Natural Language Processing**
 - Comunicazione linguistica & Conoscenza
 - Il ruolo dei dati
- **Natural Language Processing: *Task*, Modelli e Metodi**
-  **Esempio: Computational Semantics in Prolog**
- **Trattamento delle lingue e *Machine Learning***
 - Statistical Language Processing
 - Apprendimento discriminativo per l'NLP
- **Natural Language Processing: applications**
- **Conclusions & Perspectives**

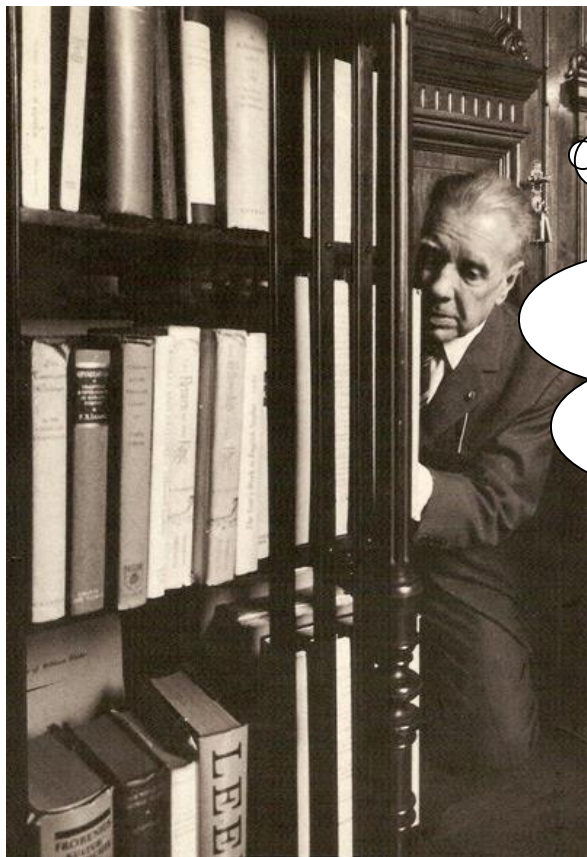
Semantica & Calcolo

- Vedi slide su «[Computational Semantics in Prolog](#)»

Outline

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Le lingue tra codici ed esperienza



... comincia qui la mia disperazione di scrittore. Ogni linguaggio è un alfabeto di simboli il cui uso presuppone un passato che gli interlocutori condividono; come trasmettere agli altri l'infinito Aleph che la mia timorosa memoria a stento abbraccia?



(*) J.L. Borges, "L'aleph", 1949.

- Il significato è acquisito e riconosciuto attraverso la pratica quotidiana del suo uso
 - *The meaning of a word is to be defined by the rules for its use, not by the feeling that attaches to the words*

L. Wittgenstein's Lectures, Cambridge 1932-1935.

- Comprendere un significato consiste nel collegare una espressione linguistica ad una esperienza (*praxis*) attraverso meccanismi quali la **analogia** o la limitazione del **rischio di essere fraintesi/inappropriati/oscuri**
- La **interpretazione** è riconducibile alla induzione di una o più **funzioni di decisione dalla esperienza**

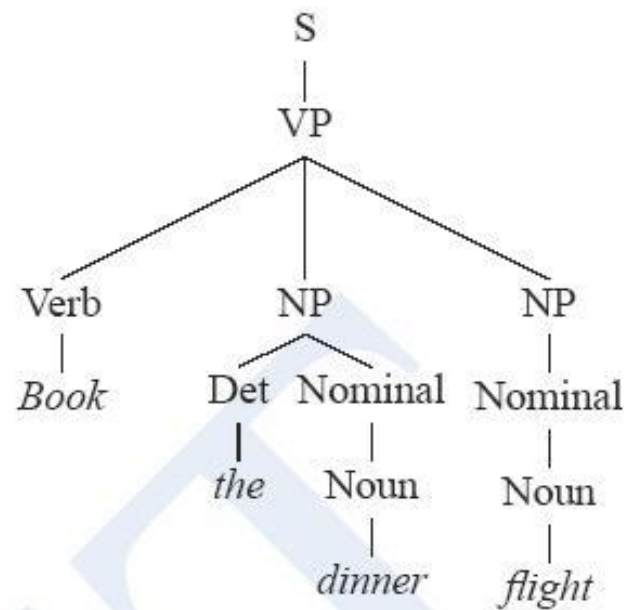
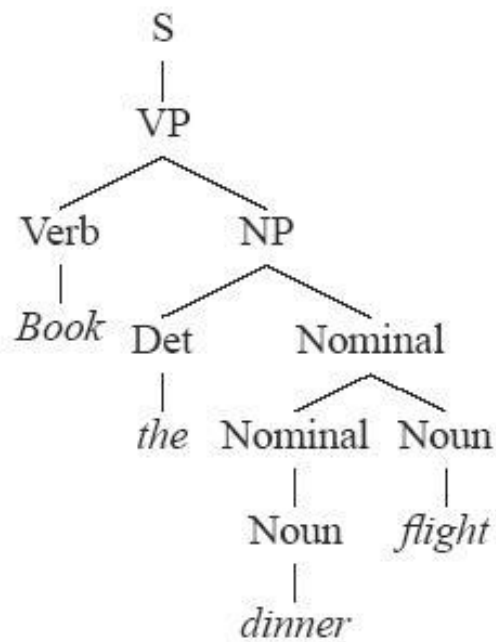
Dal ragionamento simbolico alle rappresentazioni quantitative ed alla inferenza induttiva



Machine Learning: *weapons*

- Rule and Pattern learning from Data
 - *Frequent Pattern Mining (Basket analysis)*
- Probabilistic Extensions of Natural Language Grammars
 - Probabilistic CFGs
 - Stochastic Grammars
- Bayesian Models & Graphical Models
- Learning Discriminativo nei perceptron e reti neurali
- Speciali tipi di perceptron: le SVM
 - Funzioni Kernel in spazi di rappresentazione impliciti
- Il potere dell'ottimizzazione: il *deep learning*

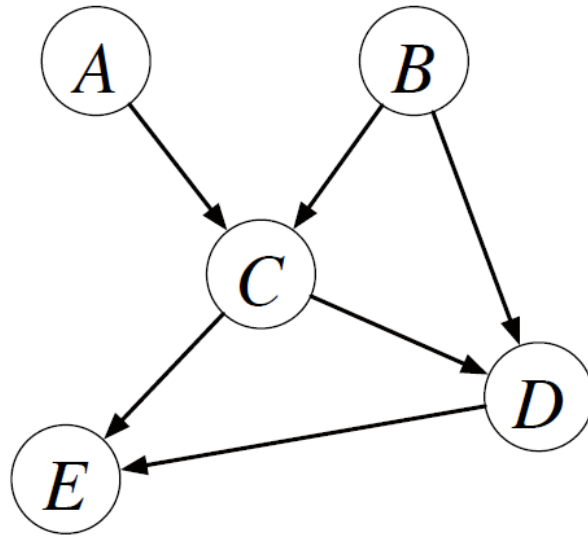




	Rules	P		Rules	P
S	→ VP	.05	S	→ VP	.05
VP	→ Verb NP	.20	VP	→ Verb NP NP	.10
NP	→ Det Nominal	.20	NP	→ Det Nominal	.20
Nominal	→ Nominal Noun	.20	NP	→ Nominal	.15
Nominal	→ Noun	.75	Nominal	→ Noun	.75
Verb	→ book	.30	Nominal	→ Noun	.75
Det	→ the	.60	Verb	→ book	.30
Noun	→ dinner	.10	Det	→ the	.60
Noun	→ flights	.40	Noun	→ dinner	.10
			Noun	→ flights	.40

Figure 13.2 Two parse trees for an ambiguous sentence, The transitive parse (a) cor-

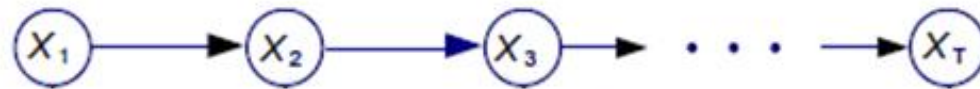
Modelli Grafici Bayesiani



$$p(A, B, C, D, E) = p(A)p(B)p(C|A, B)p(D|B, C)p(E|C, D)$$

Lingue come Modelli Markoviani

- Descrivono un linguaggio in termini di un processo markoviano che, tramite un memoria limitata, esprime la probabilità di ogni sequenza
- Applicazioni:
 - Elaborazione del parlato
 - Riconoscimento della lingua
 - Machine Translation
 - Word Embeddings (Lexical Semantic)

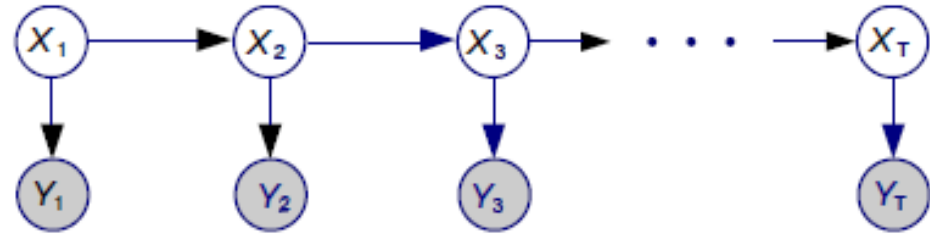


$$p(X_1, \dots, X_T) = p(X_1) \prod_{t=2}^T p(X_t | X_{t-1})$$

Hidden Markov Models (HMM)

- Stati (nascosti) = Categorie/Classi

- Osservazioni



- Emissioni di simboli

- Transizioni (tra Stati)

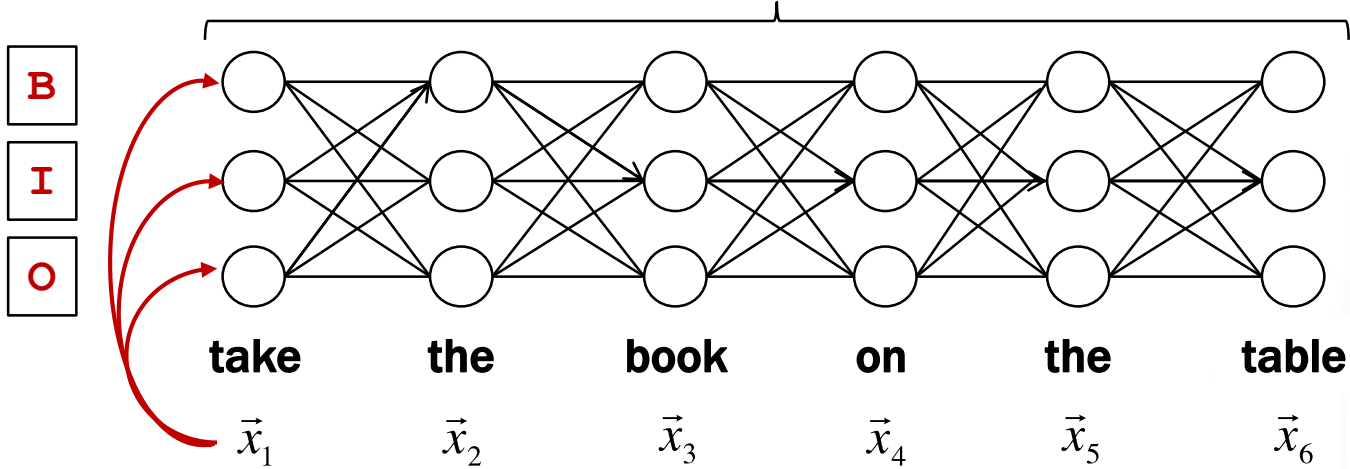
$$p(X_1, \dots, T, Y_1, \dots, T) = p(X_1)p(Y_1|X_1) \prod_{t=2}^T [p(X_t|X_{t-1})p(Y_t|X_t)]$$

- Applicazioni

- Recognition del parlato
- Task di *Sequence Labeling* (e.g. *POS tagging*)

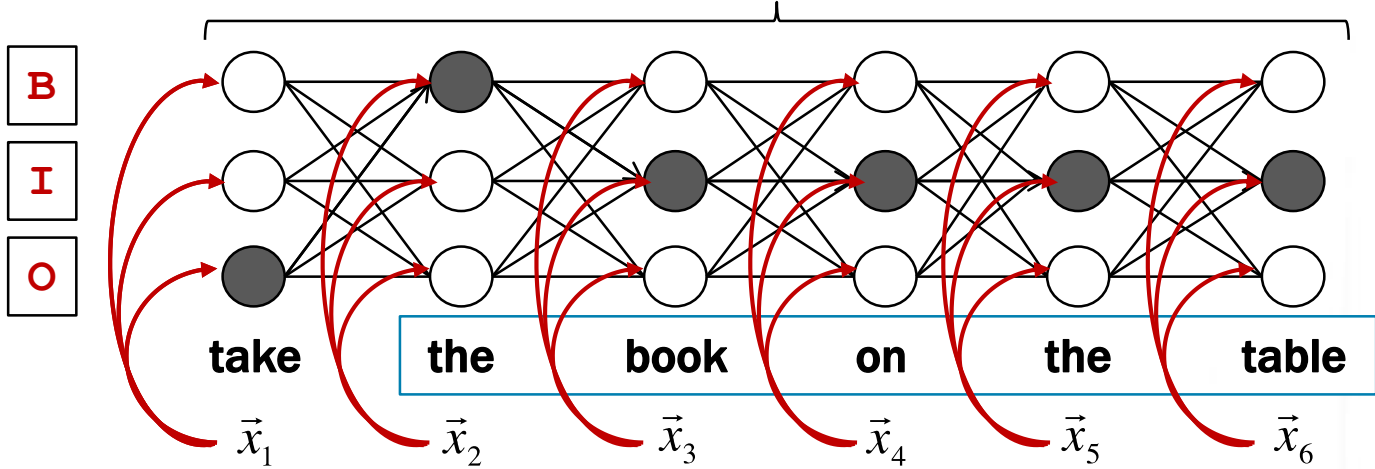
HMM & sequence labeling

HMM and Viterbi Decoding



HMM & sequence labeling

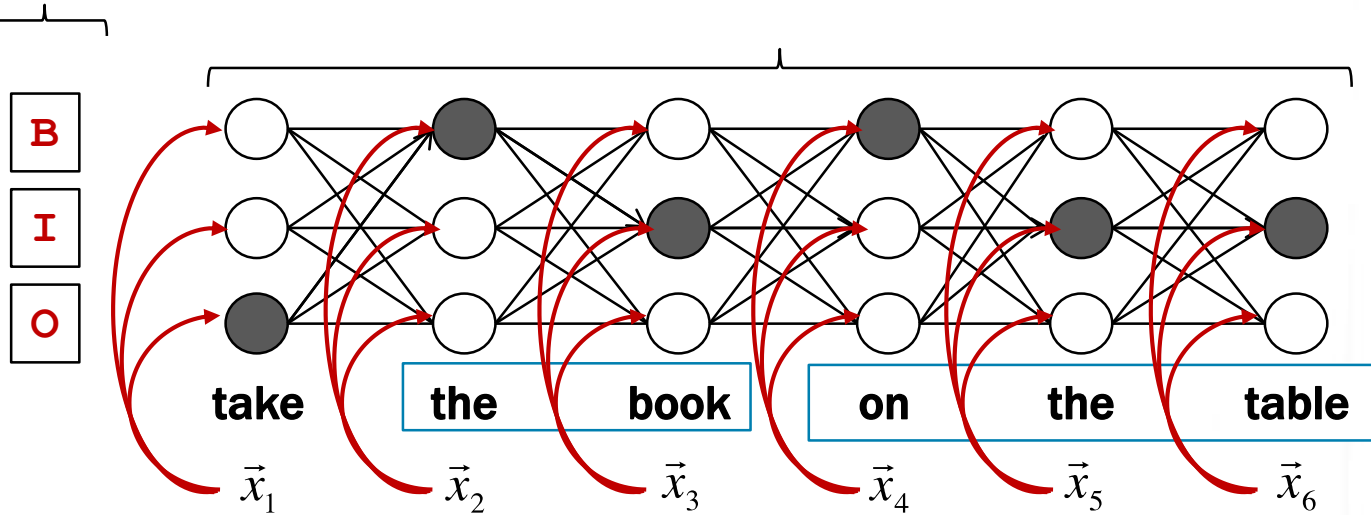
HMM and Viterbi Decoding



HMM & sequence labeling

Multiclass
SVM

HMM and Viterbi Decoding



HMM decoding in NLP

- Molti task linguistici sono riconducibili ad un processo di HMM sequence labeling :
 - Tokenizzazione
 - Riconoscimento di Multi Word Expression
 - POS tagging
 - Riconoscimento e Classificazione delle Entità
 - Semantic Parsing
 - Shallow Semantic Parsing over Framenet

Multiword Expressions



he was willing to budge a little on

O O O O B b i l

the price which means a lot to me .

O O O B l l l l O

a little; means a lot to me; budge ... on

See: “Discriminative lexical semantic segmentation with gaps: running the MWE gamut,” Schneider et al. (2014).

Named Entity Recognition



With Commander Chris Ferguson at the helm ,

person

O B I I O O O O

Atlantis touched down at Kennedy Space Center .

spacecraft

location

B O O O B I I O

Supersense Tagging



ikr smh he asked fir yo last name
- - - communication - - - cognition

so he can add u on fb lololol
- - - stative - - group -

See: “Coarse lexical semantic annotation with supersenses: an Arabic case study,” Schneider et al. (2012).

Machine Learning: Classificatori discriminativi

In uno spazio n -dimensionale, la funzione :

$$f(\vec{x}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{w} + b, \quad \vec{x}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

dove:

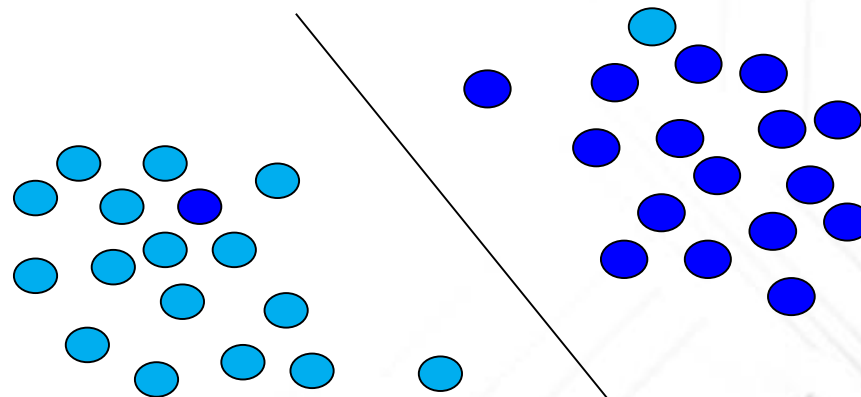
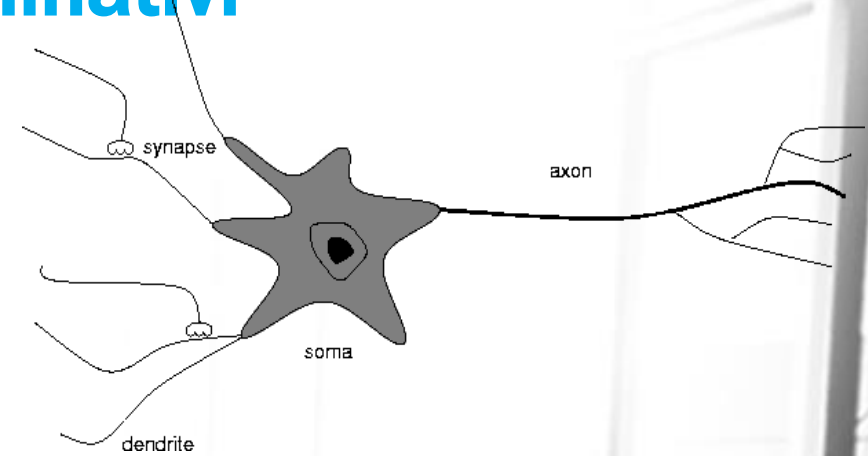
\vec{x} è il vettore che descrive un esempio in input

\vec{w} è il gradiente di un iperpiano

corrisponde alla funzione caratteristica di un concetto C da apprendere

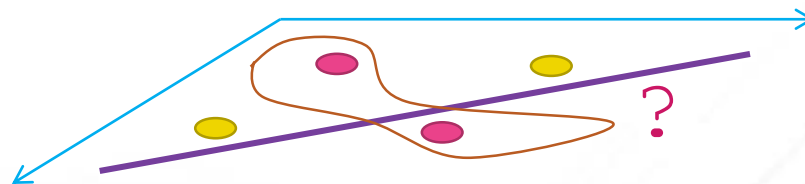
Classificazione:

$$h(x) = \text{sign}(f(x))$$



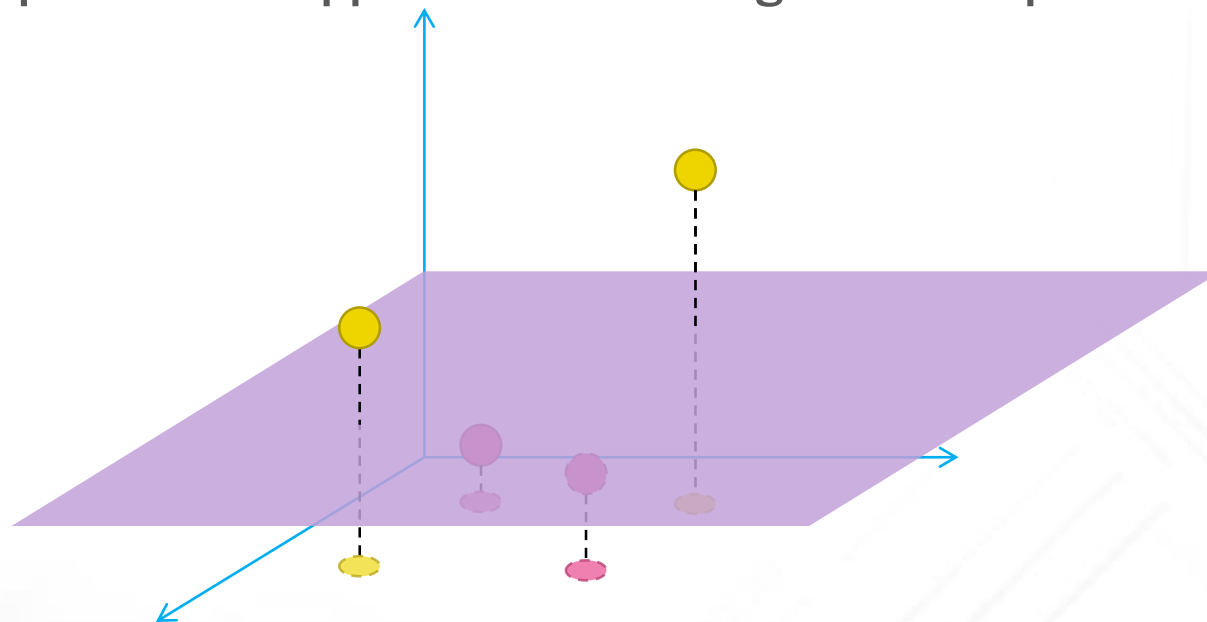
Apprendere rappresentazioni per concetti complessi

- Concetti complessi richiedono spazi complessi e funzioni complesse:
- Il concetto può non essere esprimibile correttamente da una legge lineare
 - In \mathbb{R}^2 , 4 punti non possono essere sempre separati (as $VC=3$)
[Vapnik and Chervonenkis(1971)]
- Soluzione 1 (*neural networks*): Complessificare la funzione di classificazione
 - Architetture complesse basate su *ensemble di neuroni* (ad es. Reti multistrato)
 - Rischio di *over-fitting*



Kernel machines

- Soluzione 2: Mappare il problema in uno spazio a maggiore dimensionalità, i.e. un nuovo spazio delle proprietà attraverso una opportuna funzione di proiezione φ
- Idea (from SLT): Spazi più complessi costituiscono un limite all'overfitting
- Gli spazi corrispondono a rappresentazioni adeguate di un problema



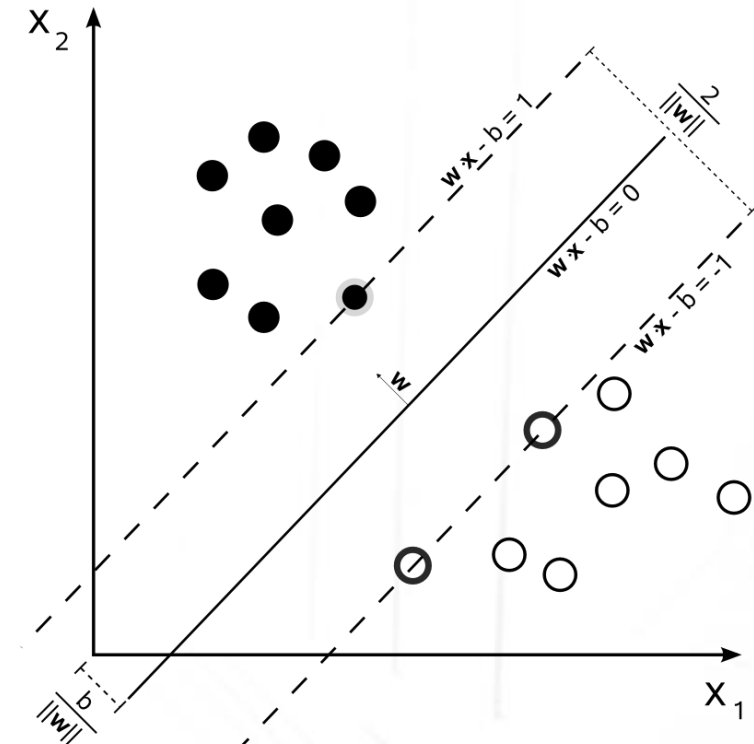
- Poichè la funzione lineare dipende dal prodotto scalare, i.e.

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \phi(x_i) \cdot \phi(x_j),$$

per apprendere $h()$ non è necessaria alcuna rappresentazione esplicita del vettore prodotta dalla funzione ϕ (Cristianini et al., 2002)

- Le SVM possono essere addestrate in spazi ad alta dimensionalità:
 - Disaccoppiando l'addestramento dalla scelta della rappresentazione ($\phi(x_j)$)
 - Esprimendo strutture complesse (ad es. alberi)
- $k(.,.)$ corrisponde ad una metrica di similarità (e.g. legata al **lessico**, **sintassi** and/or **semantica**)

Representazione & Kernel



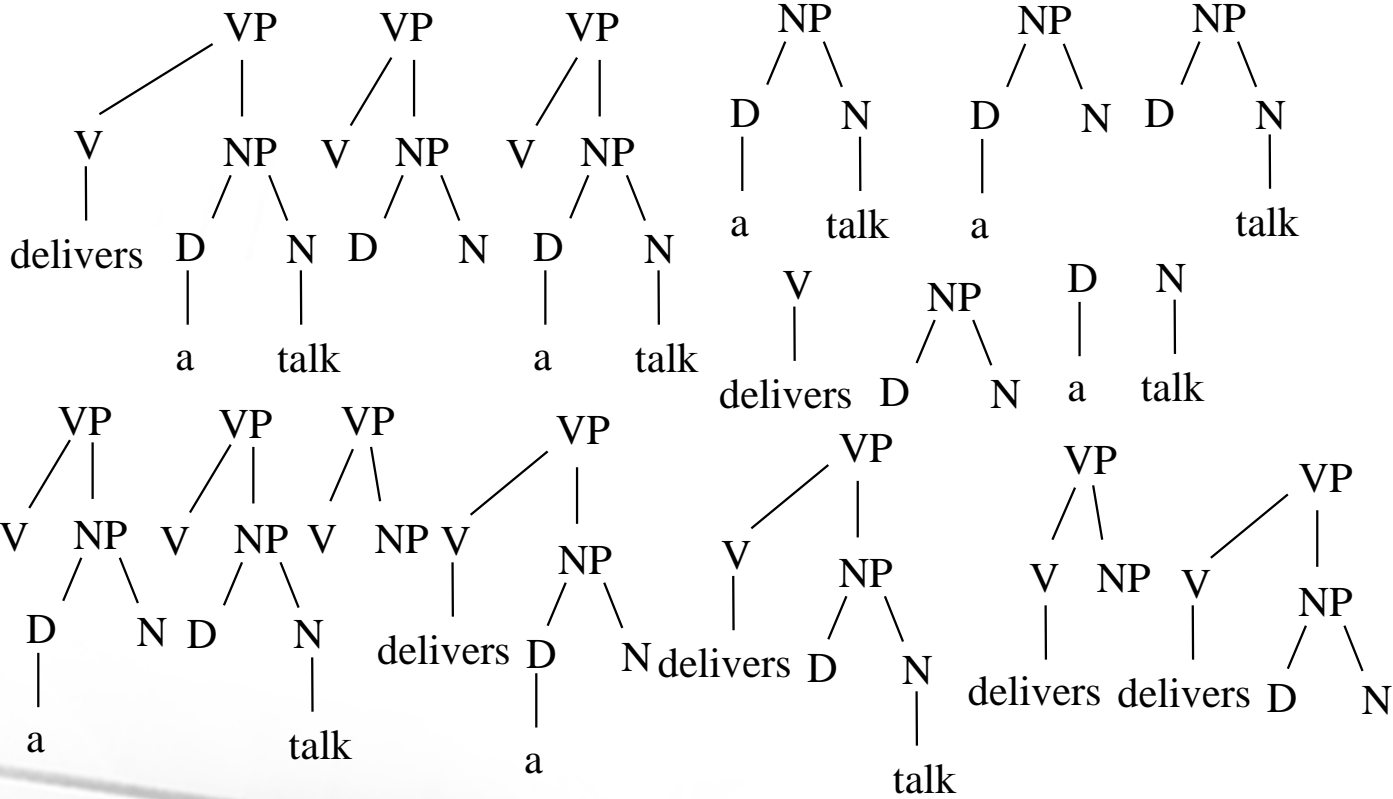
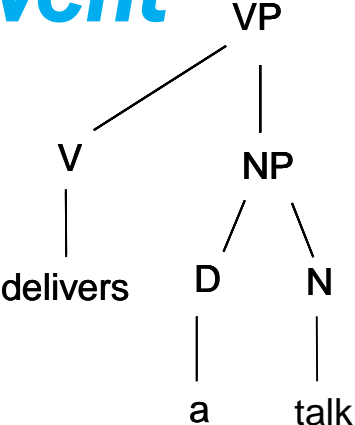
Support Vectors

$$h(x) = \text{sgn}(\vec{w} \cdot \phi(\vec{x}) + b) = \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=1..l} \alpha_j y_j \phi(\vec{x}_j) \cdot \phi(\vec{x}) + b\right) =$$

$$= \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1..l} \alpha_i y_i k(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}) + b\right)$$

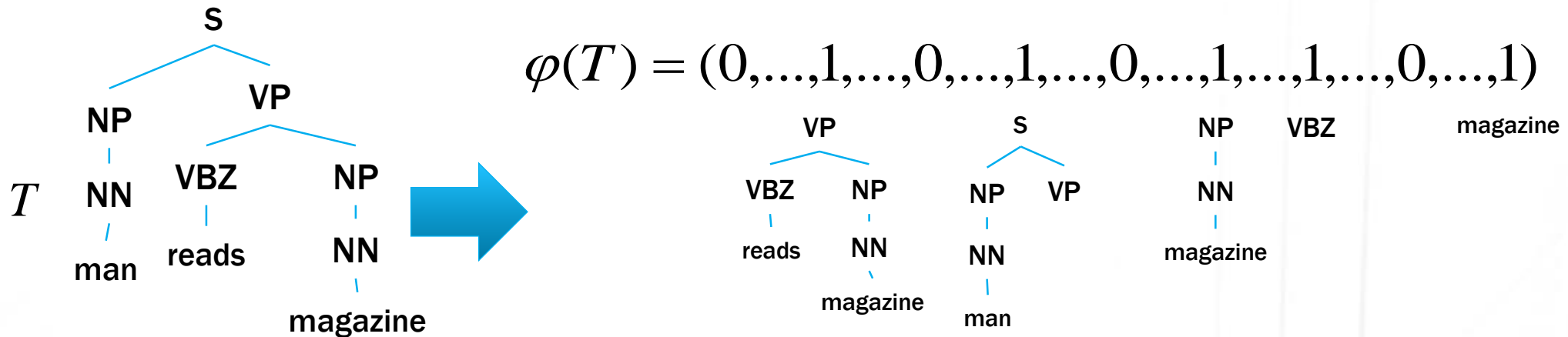
Kernels & Strutture Sintattiche: *joint event*

Un parse tree può essere visto come l'occorrere contemporaneo di un insieme di eventi (*joint event*)



Dagli alberi allo spazio (implicito) Kernel

- Una funzione (implicita) φ trasforma un albero T in un vettore che rappresenta TUTTI i suoi sottoalberi, esprimendo
 - Informazione Lessicale (*man, magazine*)
 - Informazione grammaticale: POS tags e frammenti complessi dell'albero



- Il prodotto scalare $\varphi(T) \cdot \varphi(T')$ opera nello spazio di tutti i sottoalberi (possibili) ed è proporzionale al numero dei sottoalberi condivisi tra T e T'
- L'algoritmo neurale (e.g. SVM) seleziona gli esempi (le strutture salienti) che siano discriminative rispetto al task

Deep Learning

- "A physical symbol system has the necessary and sufficient means for general intelligent action."
- Symbols are Luminiferous Aether of AI

*--Allen Newell &
Herbert Simon*

—Geoff Hinton



Multilayer Perceptrons

$$NN_{MLP2}(\mathbf{x}) = (g^2(g^1(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{W}^1 + \mathbf{b}^1)\mathbf{W}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2))\mathbf{W}^3$$

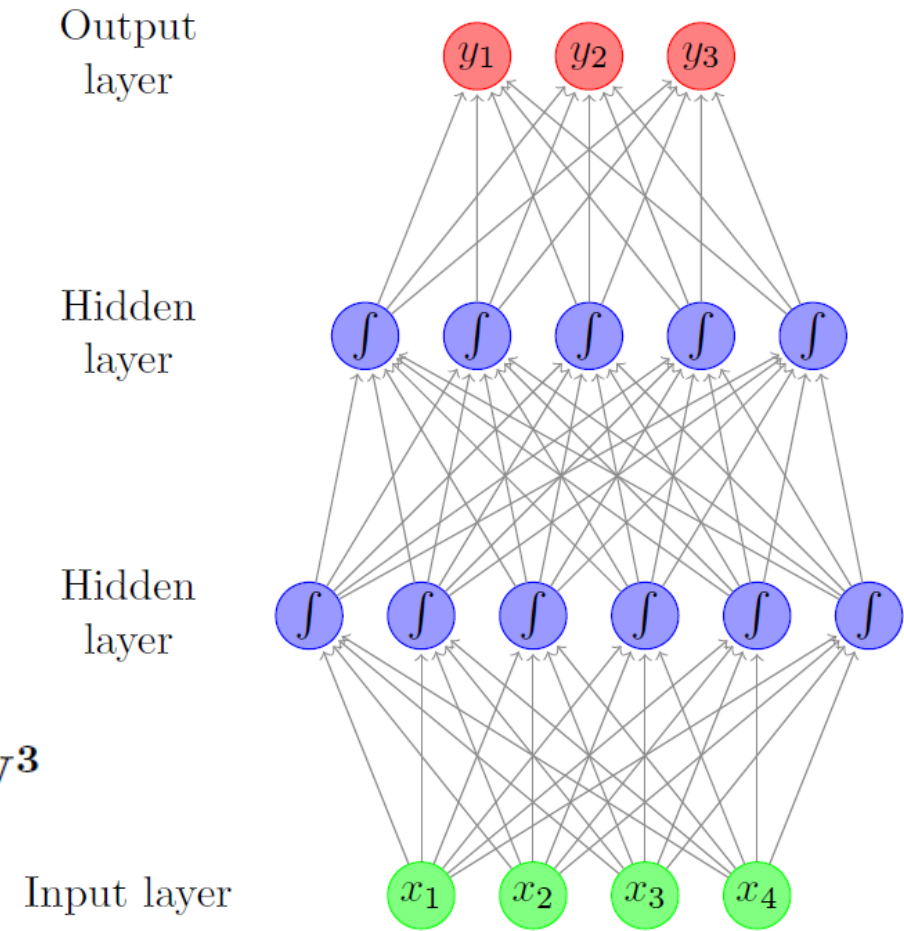
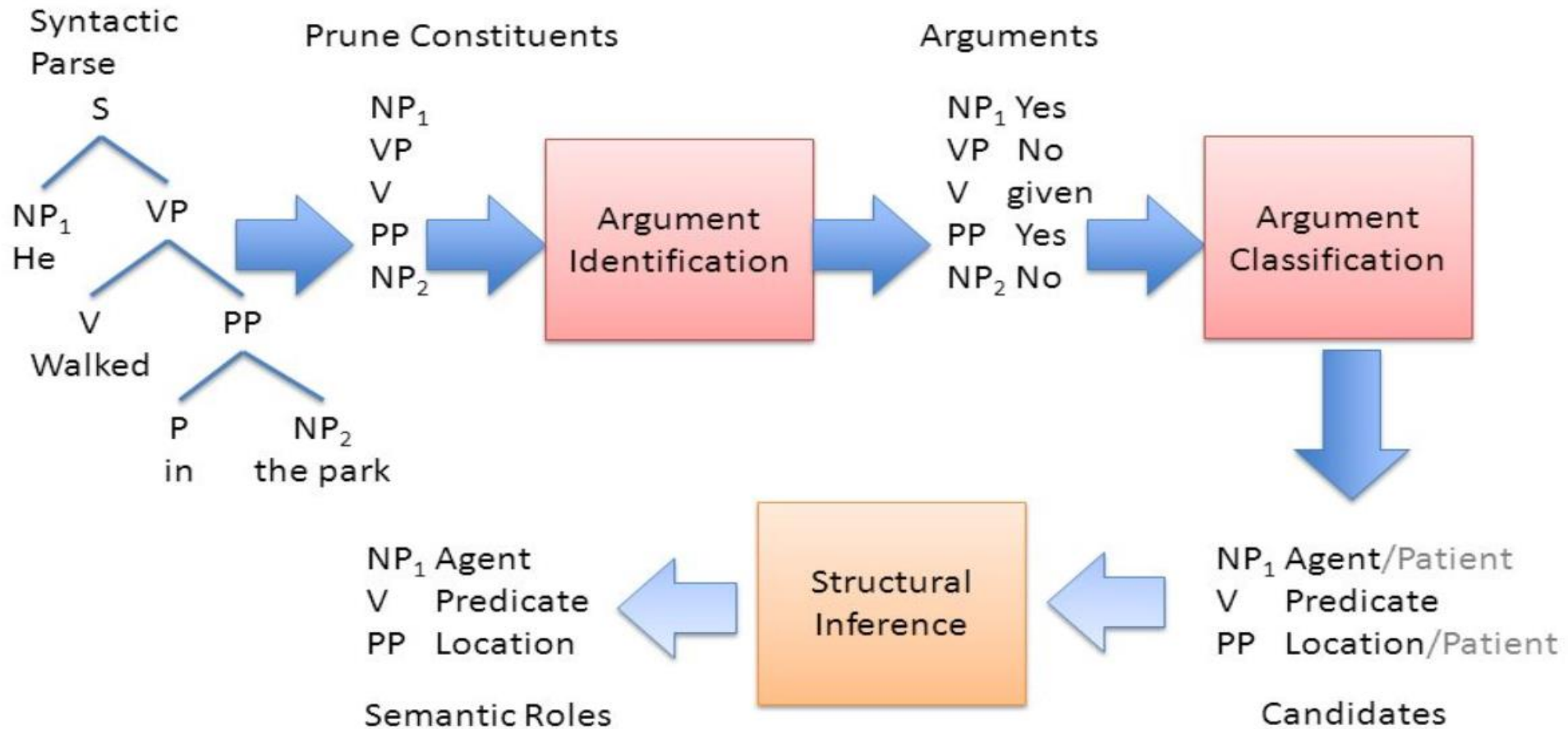


Figure 2: Feed-forward neural network with two hidden layers.

Semantic parsing su Framenet/PropBank

SRL Pipeline



Recurrent Neural Networks

For example, consider the classical form of a dynamical system:

$$\mathbf{s}^{(t)} = f(\mathbf{s}^{(t-1)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad (10.1)$$

where $\mathbf{s}^{(t)}$ is called the state of the system.

Equation 10.1 is recurrent because the definition of \mathbf{s} at time t refers back to the same definition at time $t - 1$.

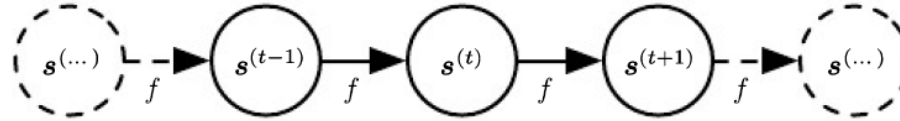
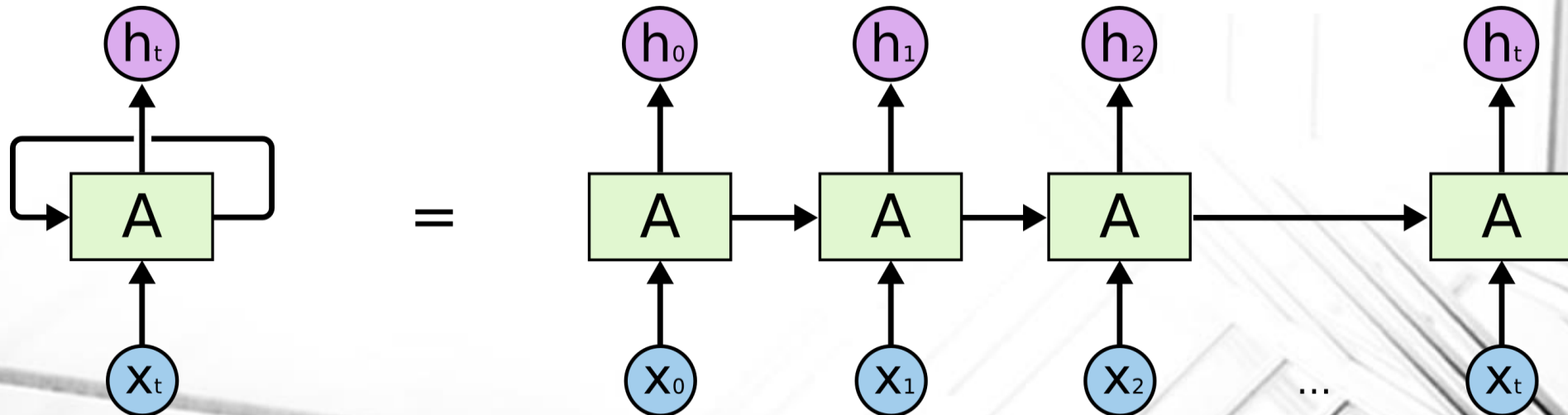


Figure 10.1: The classical dynamical system described by equation 10.1, illustrated as an unfolded computational graph. Each node represents the state at some time t , and the function f maps the state at t to the state at $t + 1$. The same parameters (the same value of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ used to parametrize f) are used for all time steps.



Training a RNN

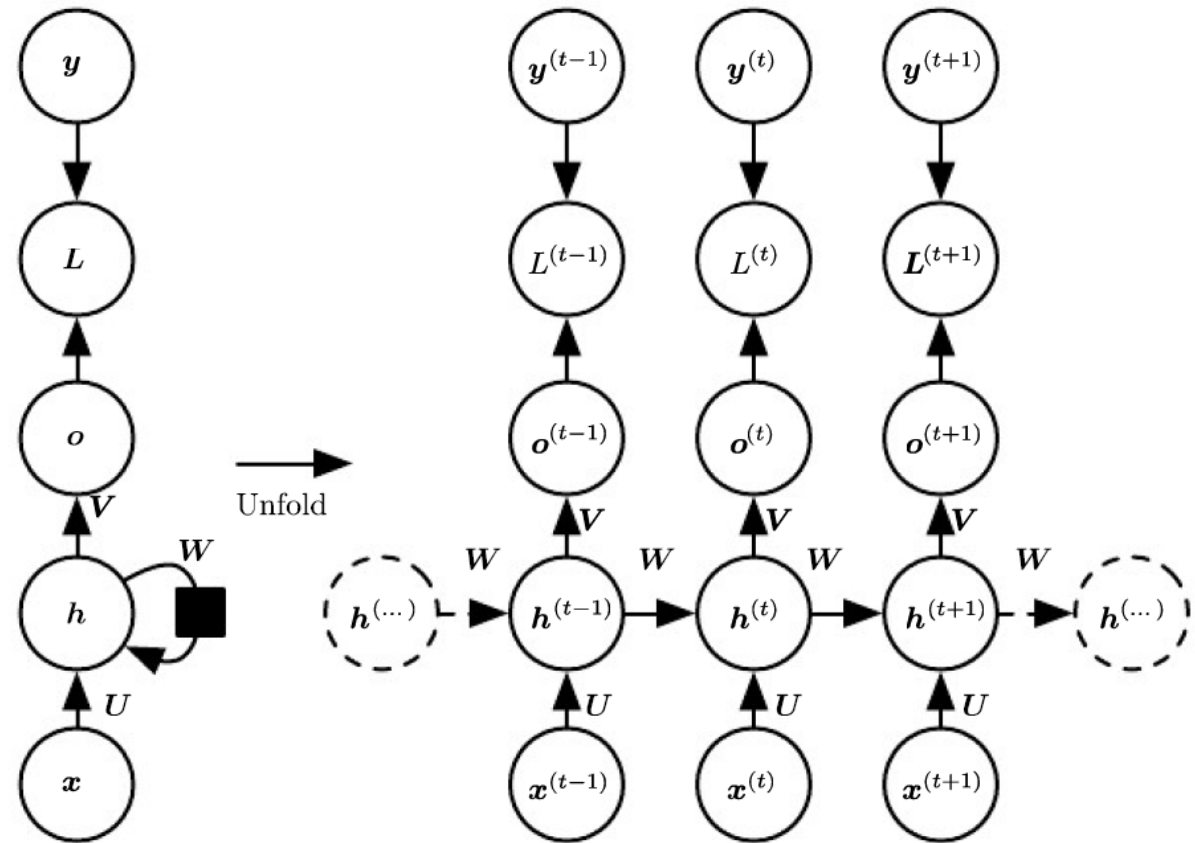


Figure 10.3: The computational graph to compute the training loss of a recurrent network that maps an input sequence of \mathbf{x} values to a corresponding sequence of output \mathbf{o} values. A loss L measures how far each \mathbf{o} is from the corresponding training target \mathbf{y} . When using softmax outputs, we assume \mathbf{o} is the unnormalized log probabilities. The loss L internally computes $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{o})$ and compares this to the target \mathbf{y} . The RNN has input to hidden connections parametrized by a weight matrix U , hidden-to-hidden recurrent connections parametrized by a weight matrix W , and hidden-to-output connections parametrized by a weight matrix V . Equation 10.8 defines forward propagation in this model. (Left) The RNN and its loss drawn with recurrent connections. (Right) The same seen as a time-unfolded computational graph, where each node is now associated with one particular time instance.

Types of RNNs

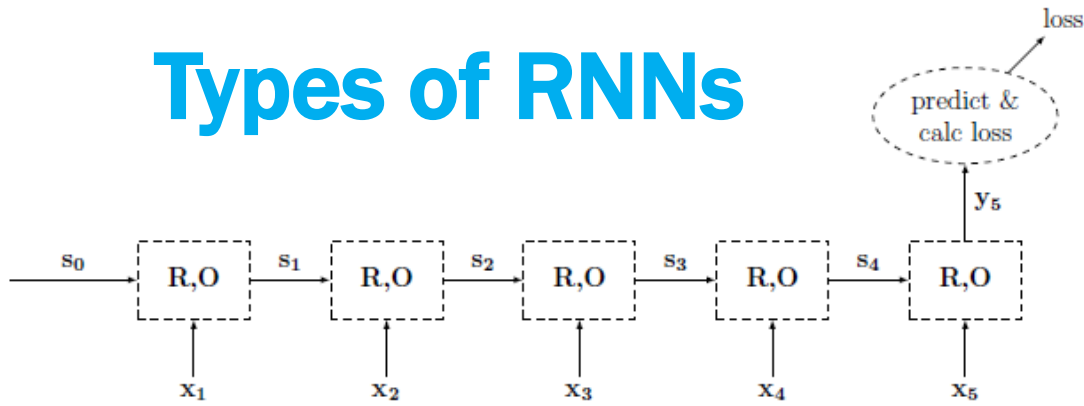


Figure 7: Acceptor RNN Training Graph.

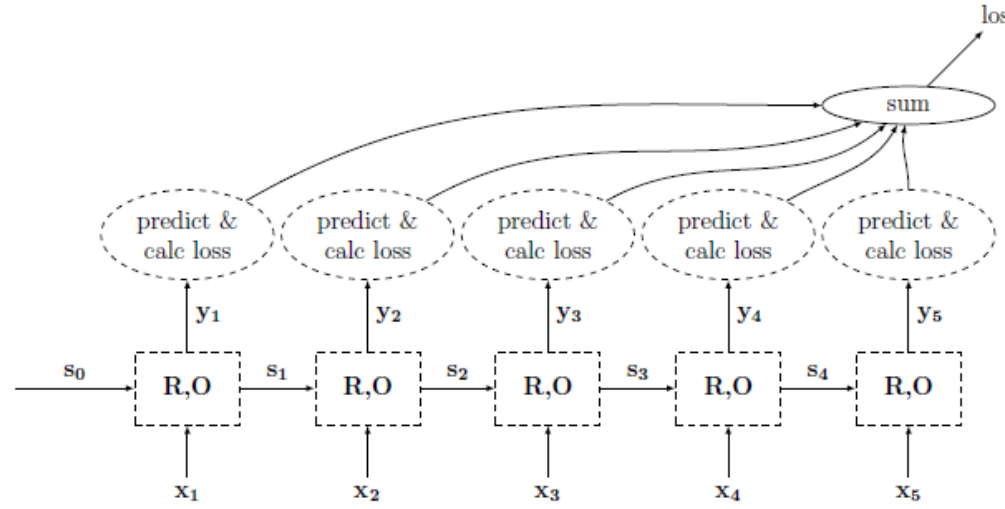


Figure 8: Transducer RNN Training Graph.

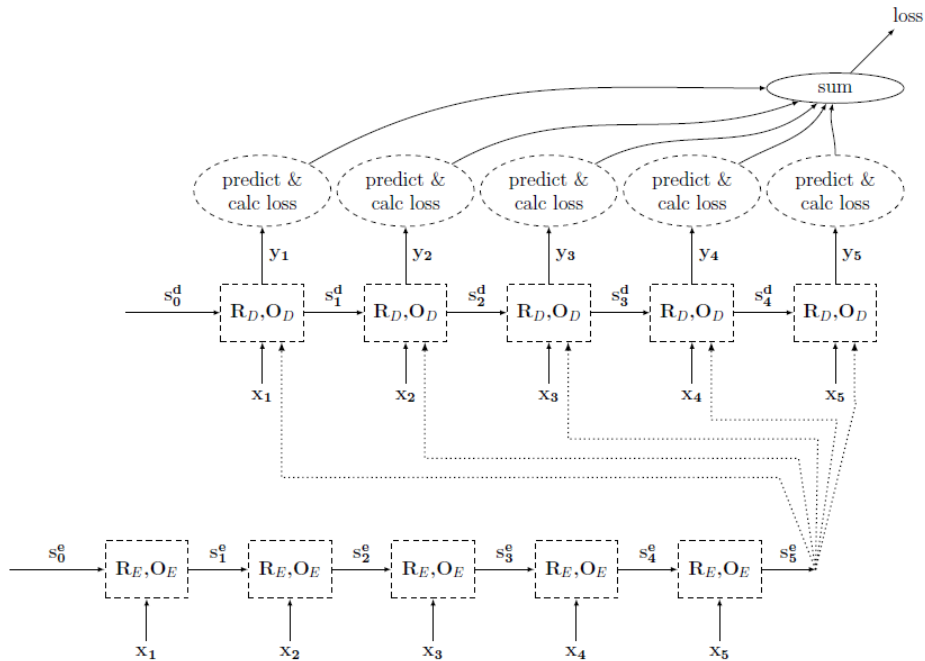


Figure 9: Encoder-Decoder RNN Training Graph.

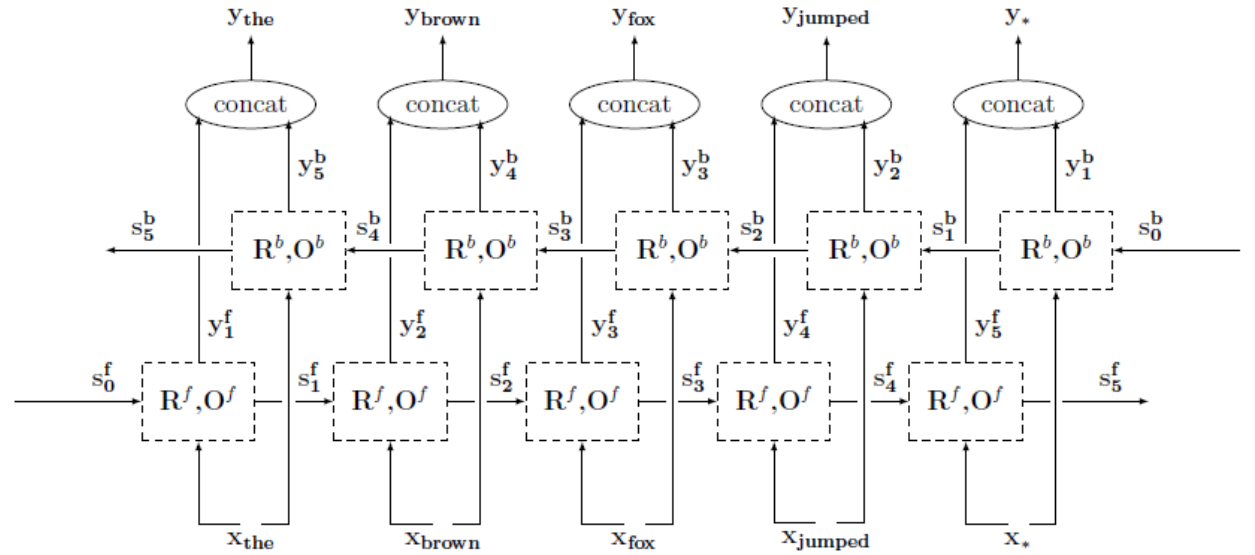
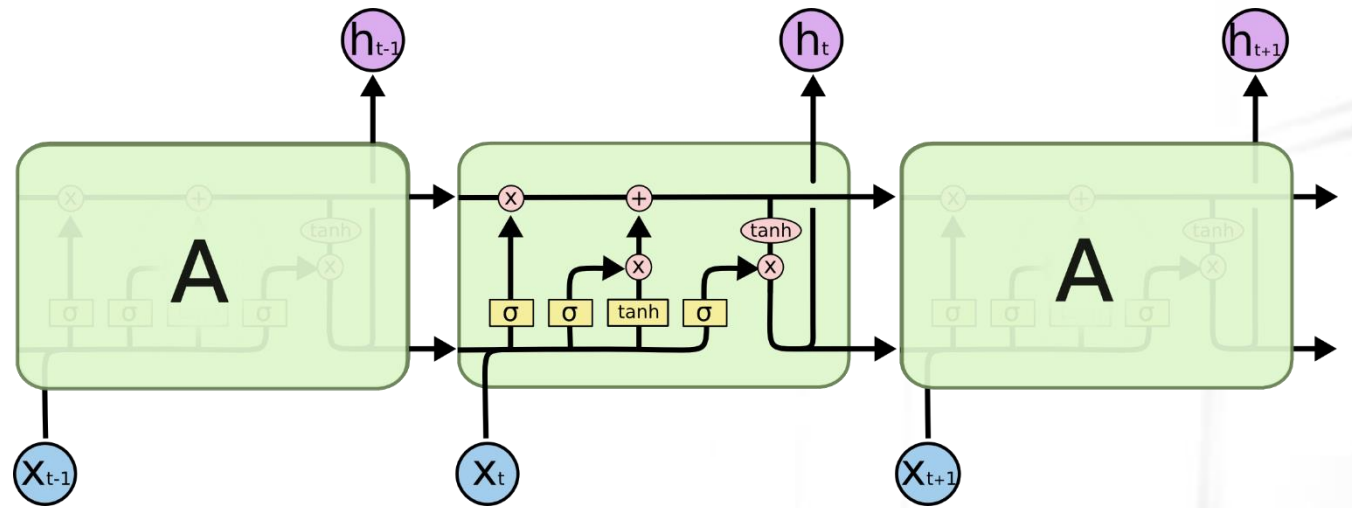


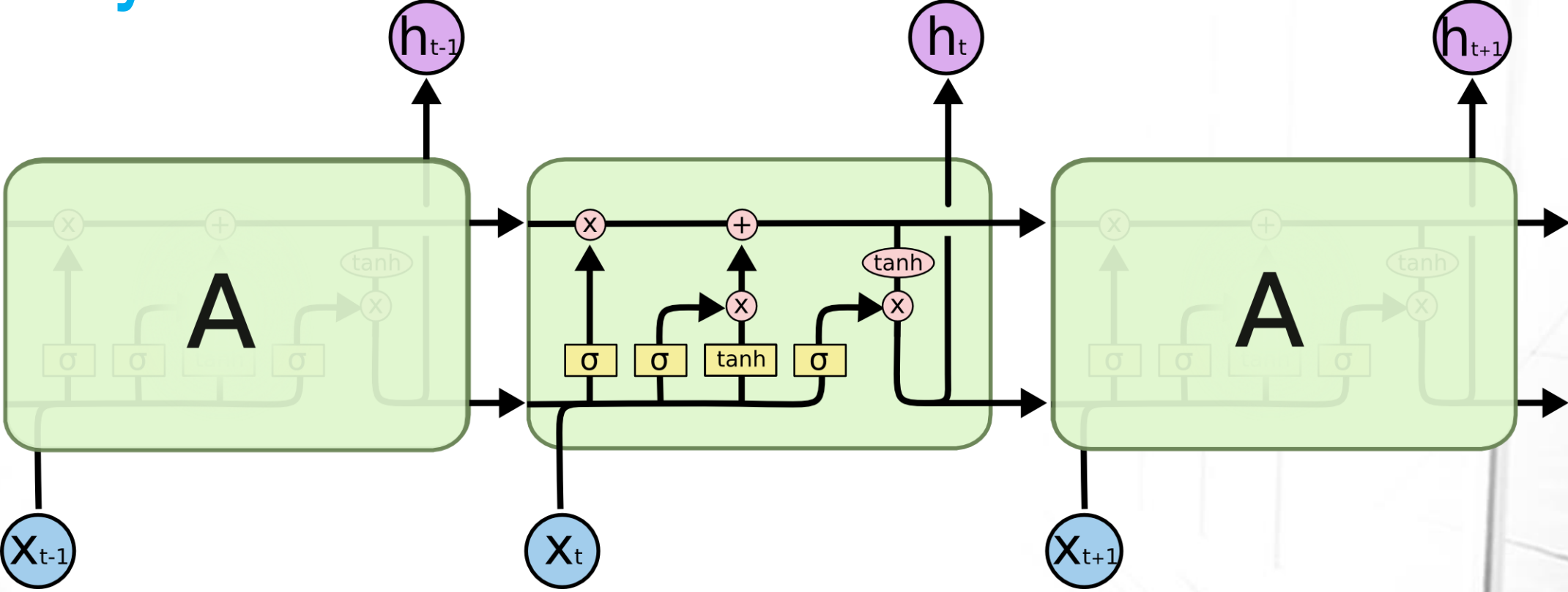
Figure 11: biRNN over the sentence "the brown fox jumped .".

LSTMS



- At each input state, a gate is used to decide:
 - how much of the new input should be written to the memory cell,
 - how much of the current content of the memory cell should be forgotten.
- Concretely, a gate g in $[0;1]^n$ is a vector of values in the range $[0; 1]$ that is multiplied component-wise with another vector C in R^n , and the result is then added to another vector.
- Indices in C corresponding to near-one values in g are allowed to pass, while those corresponding to near-zero values are blocked.

4 layer RNNs



Neural Network Layer

Pointwise Operation

Vector Transfer

Concatenate


Copy

Examples: Language understanding

<https://github.com/Microsoft/CNTK/wiki/Hands-On-Labs-Language-Understanding>

Task: Slot tagging with an LSTM

show	0
flights	0
from	0
burbank	B-fromloc.city_name
to	0
st.	B-toloc.city_name
louis	I-toloc.city_name
on	0
monday	B-depart_date.day_name

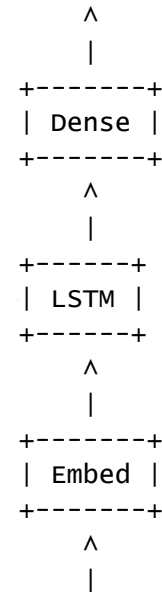


Examples: language understanding

<https://github.com/Microsoft/CNTK/wiki/Hands-On-Labs-Language-Understanding>

Task: Slot tagging with an LSTM

```
19 |x 178:1 |# BOS      |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 770:1 |# show    |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 429:1 |# flights |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 444:1 |# from     |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 272:1 |# burbank  |y 48:1  |# B-fromloc.city_name
19 |x 851:1 |# to         |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 789:1 |# st.        |y 78:1  |# B-toloc.city_name
19 |x 564:1 |# louis      |y 125:1 |# I-toloc.city_name
19 |x 654:1 |# on         |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 601:1 |# monday     |y 26:1  |# B-depart_date.day_name
19 |x 179:1 |# EOS       |y 128:1 |# 0
```

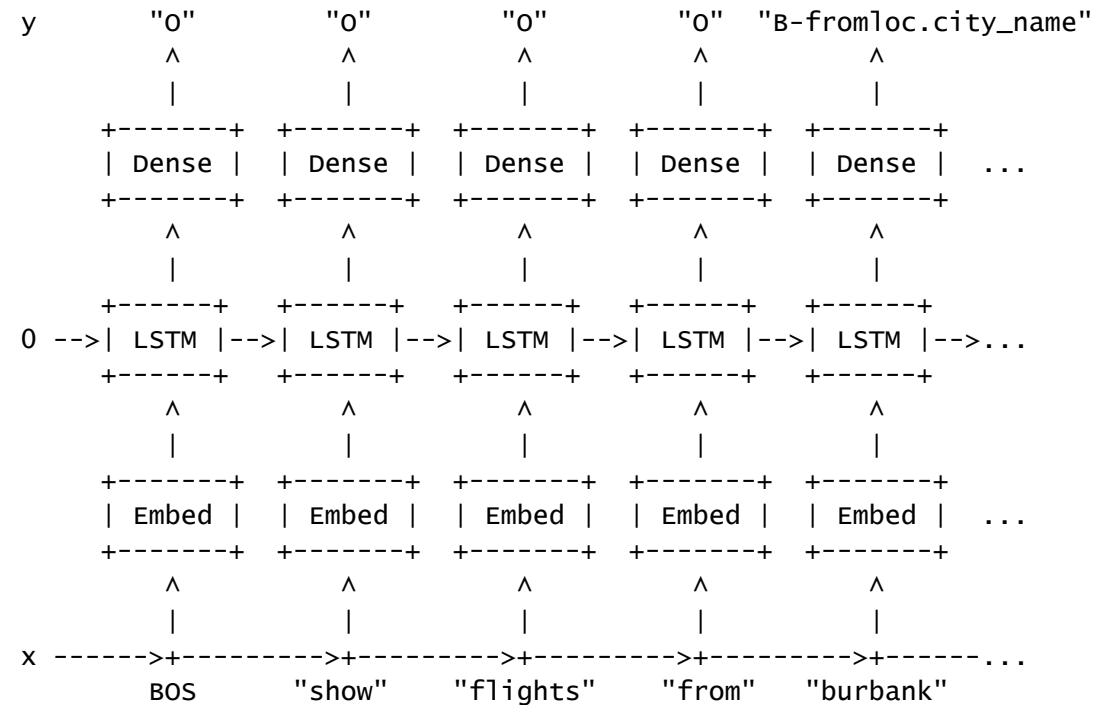


Examples: language understanding

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Task: Slot tagging with an LSTM

```
19 |x 178:1 |# BOS      |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 770:1 |# show    |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 429:1 |# flights |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 444:1 |# from     |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 272:1 |# burbank  |y 48:1  |# B-fromloc.city_name
19 |x 851:1 |# to       |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 789:1 |# st.      |y 78:1  |# B-toloc.city_name
19 |x 564:1 |# louis    |y 125:1 |# I-toloc.city_name
19 |x 654:1 |# on       |y 128:1 |# 0
19 |x 601:1 |# monday   |y 26:1  |# B-depart_date.day_name
19 |x 179:1 |# EOS      |y 128:1 |# 0
```



Bi-directional RNNs (Schuster and Paliwal, 1997)

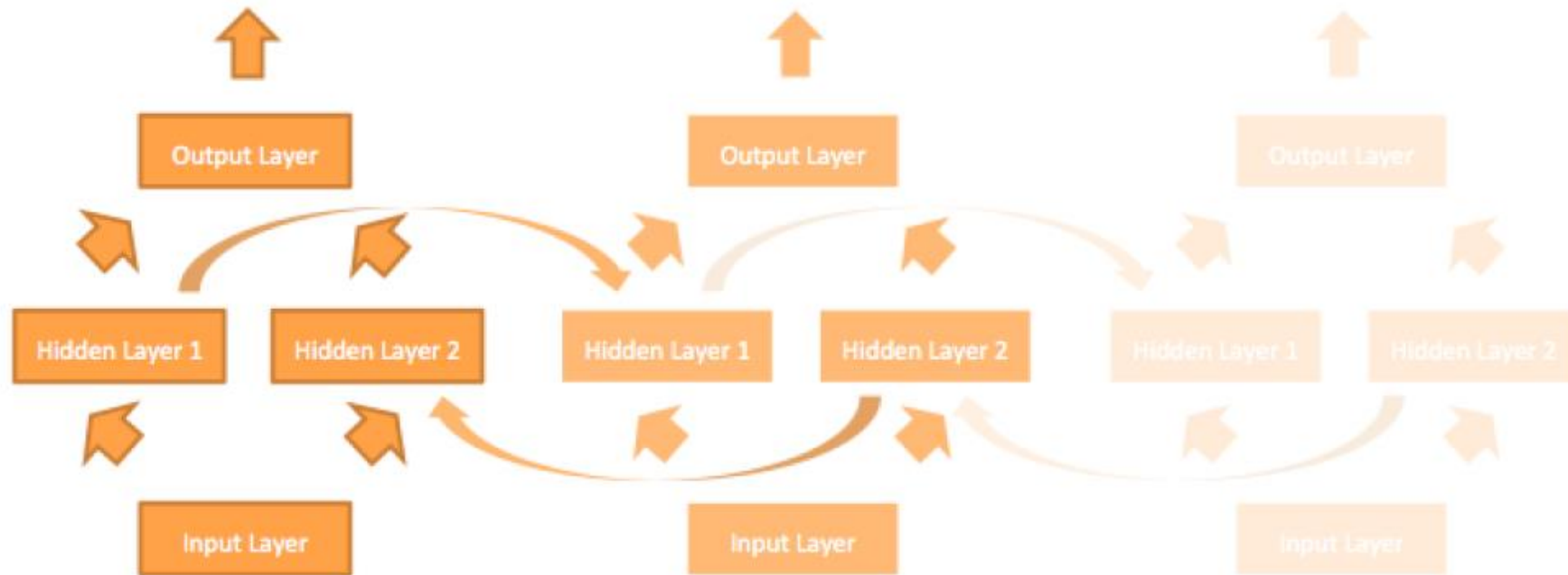
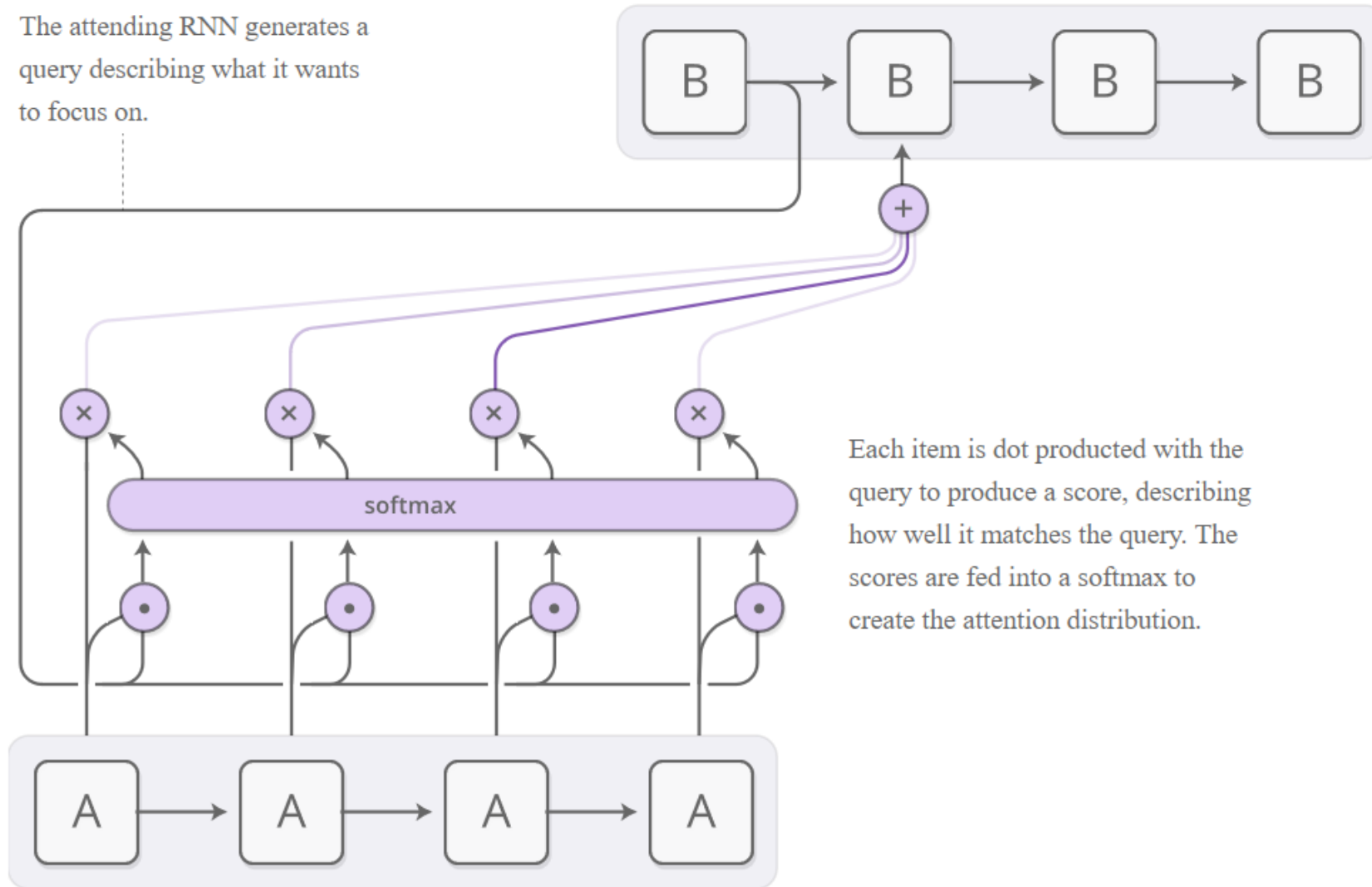


Figure 23: The unfolded structured of BRNN. The temporal order is from left to right. Hidden layer 1 is unfolded in the standard way of an RNN. Hidden layer 2 is unfolded to simulate the reverse connection.

Attention-based RNNs

The attending RNN generates a query describing what it wants to focus on.



Each item is dot producted with the query to produce a score, describing how well it matches the query. The scores are fed into a softmax to create the attention distribution.

Attention mechanisms in Machine Translation

l' accord sur la zone économique européenne a été signé en août 1992 . <end>

" accord sur la zone économique européenne a été signé en août 1992 . <end>

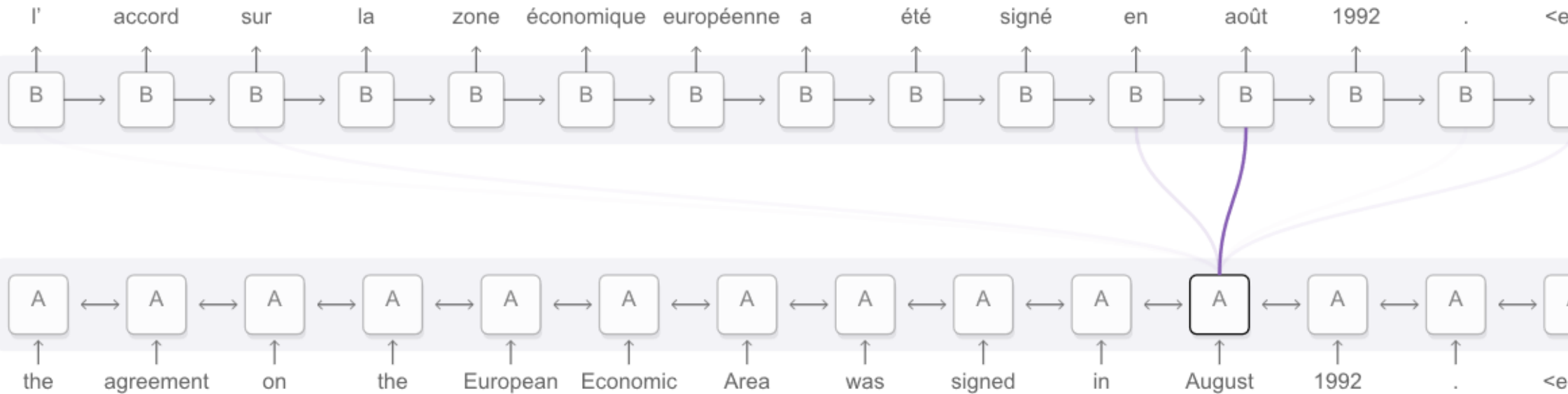


Diagram derived from Fig. 3 of Bahdanau, *et al.* 2014

WSD with Bi-LSTM (Raganato et al., EMNLP 2017)

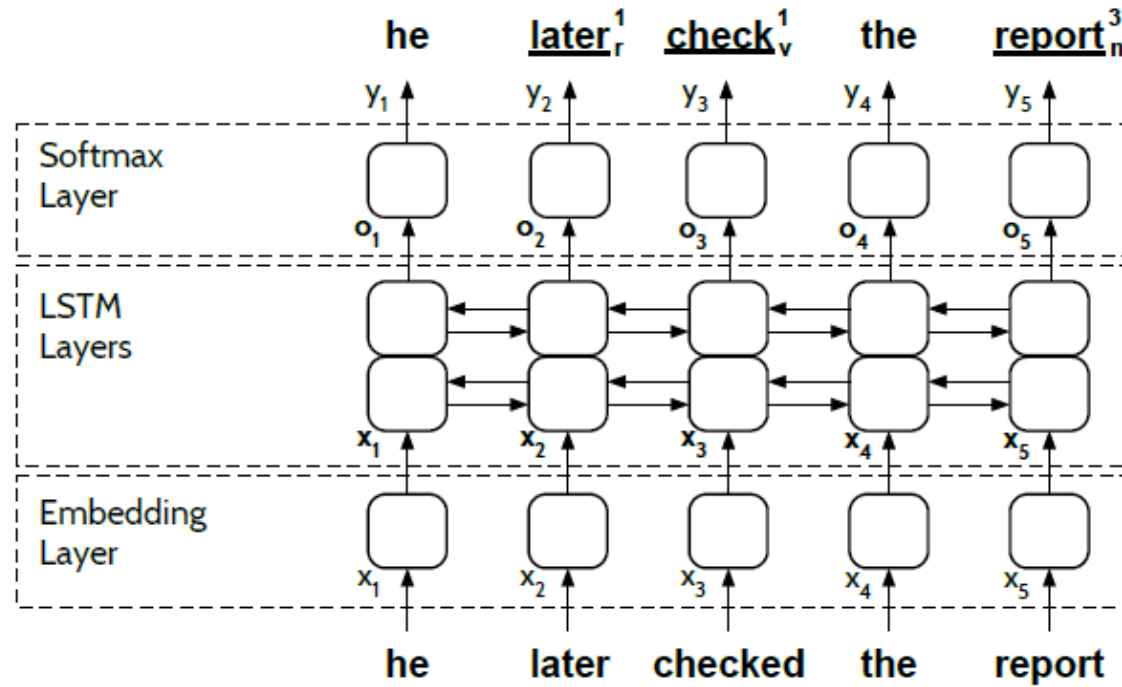


Figure 1: Bidirectional LSTM sequence labeling architecture for WSD (2 hidden layers). We use the notation of Navigli (2009) for word senses: w_p^i is the i -th sense of w with part of speech p .

A complex application: Image captioning



A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



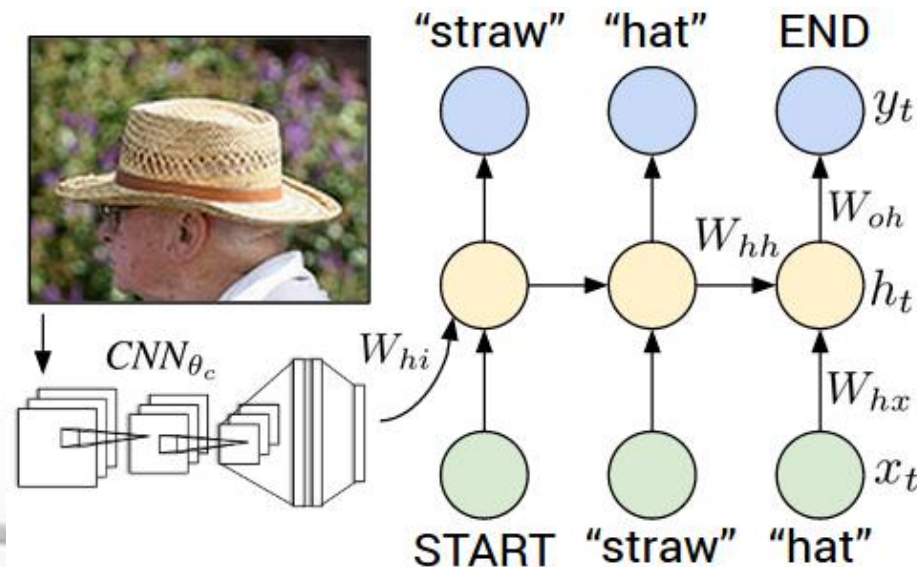
A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.

Other Advanced architectures

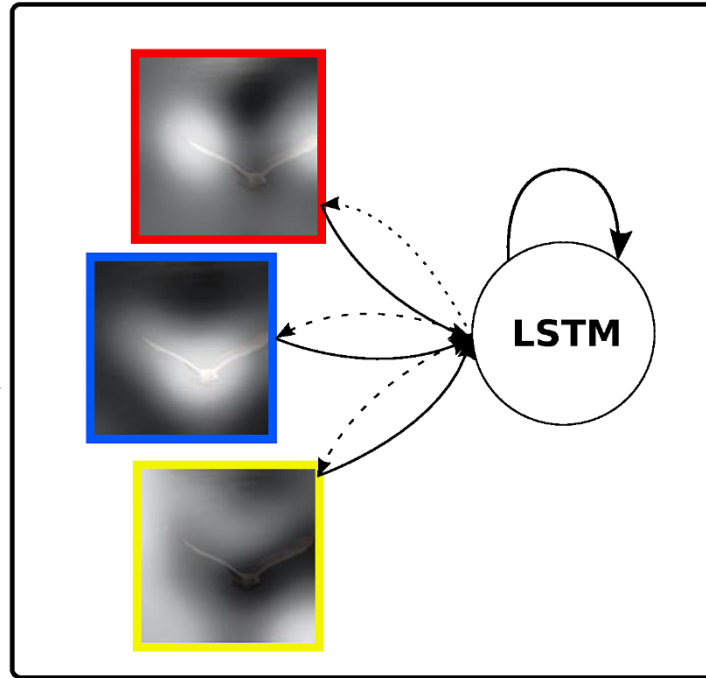
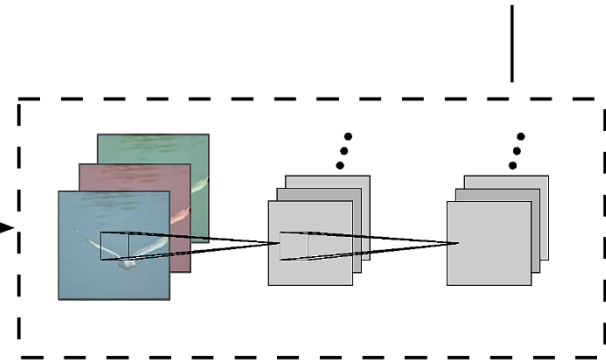
- Image to captions
 - Convolutional Neural Network to learn a representation of the image
 - (Bi-directional) Recurrent Neural Network to generate a caption describing the image
 - its input is the representation computed from the CNN
 - its output is a sequence of words, i.e. the caption



"baseball player is throwing ball in game."



14x14 Feature Map



A
bird
flying
over
a
body
of
water

1. Input Image

2. Convolutional Feature Extraction

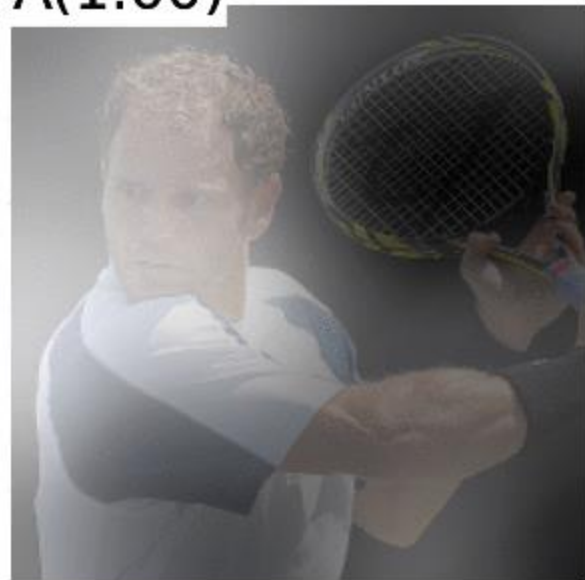
3. RNN with attention over the image

4. Word by word generation

A(0.99)



A(1.00)



Show & Tell in italiano

- Current work at UniTV (Croce, Masotti, Basili, 2017)



(a) *im2txt+translation: Un giocatore di baseball che oscilla una grande mazza ad una sfera, Italian model: Un giocatore di baseball che tiene una mazza da baseball su un campo.*



(b) *im2txt+translation: Una grande torre dell'orologio che sovrasta una città, Italian model: Un grande edificio con un orologio sulla parte superiore.*



(c) *in di per dei ce che ce*



(d) *im2txt+translation: Una persona che salta una tavola skate in aria, Italian model: Un uomo che cavalca uno skateboard su una strada.*

Outline

- **Artificial Intelligence & Natural Language Processing**
 - Comunicazione linguistica & Conoscenza
 - Il ruolo dei dati
- **Natural Language Processing: *Task*, Modelli e Metodi**
- **Trattamento delle lingue e *Machine Learning***
 - Statistical Language Processing
 - Apprendimento discriminativo per l’NLP
- **Natural Language Processing: applications**
- **Conclusions & Perspectives**



Applicazioni NLP: a roadmap



NLP sui testi

- Sfrutta modelli linguistici per il **riconoscimento di fenomeni semantici**
- **Risolve** le principali **ambiguità di senso**
- **Scala al trattamento di tutti i documenti coinvolti** (grandi archivi documentali e il Web)



Concettualizzazione

- **Riconoscimento di fenomeni impliciti**
- **Analisi in ampiezza delle fonti documentali e *fact checking*** a grana fine
- Scoperta di **nuovi fatti di interesse (globale)**



Esplorazione e Predizione

- **Verifica della consistenza dei fatti individuali**
- **Aggregazione di fatti correlati**
- **Validazione empirica di nuove ipotesi interpretative**
- **Planning di nuove analisi**



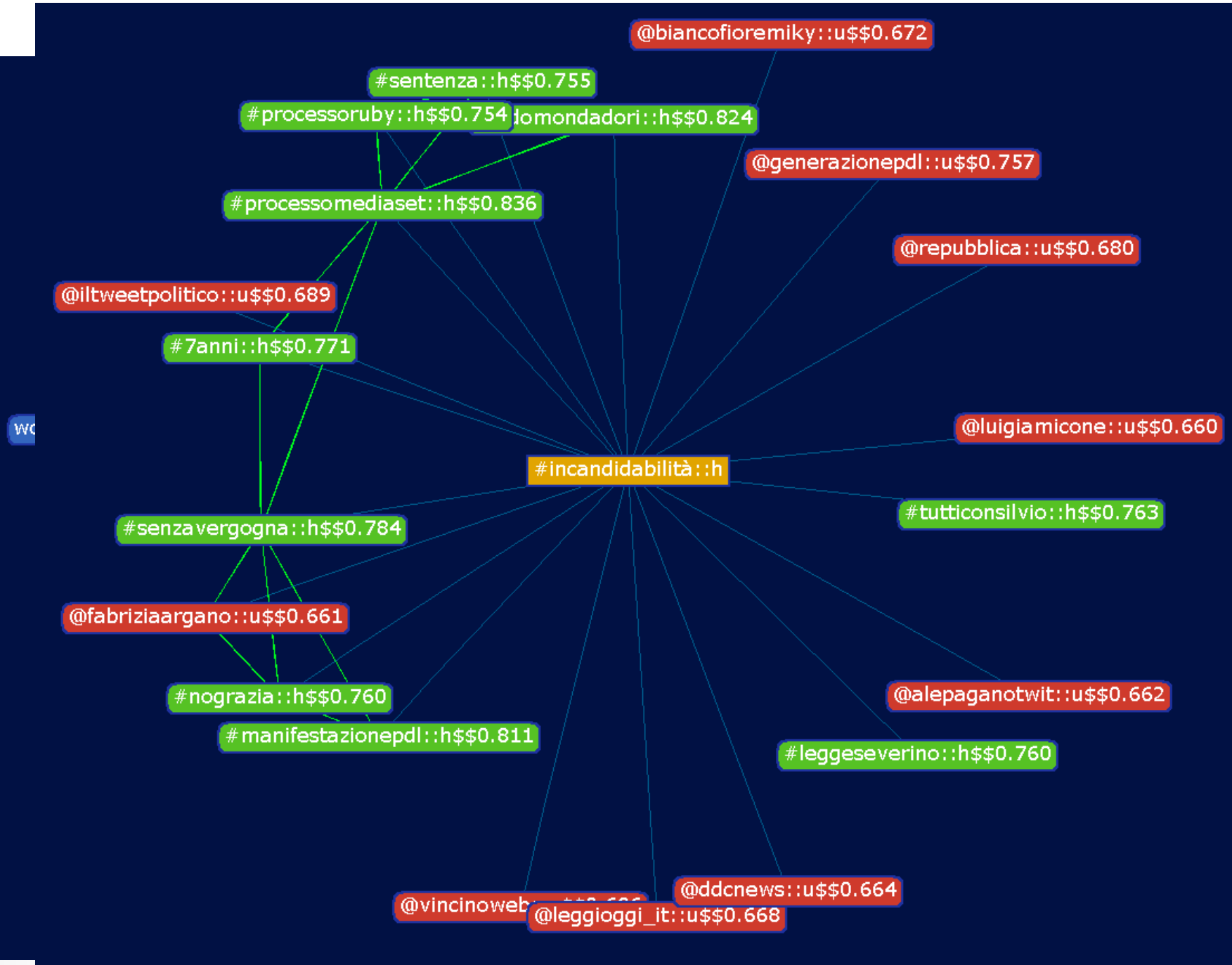
Conoscenza Operativa,
Verifica dei Fatti & *Trust checking*



Use cases

- **Distributional Semantics (Embeddings vettoriali)**
- **Semantic Search engines**
- **NLP in supporto alla Investigazione**
- **Sentiment analysis over twitter**
- **Psychological modeling**

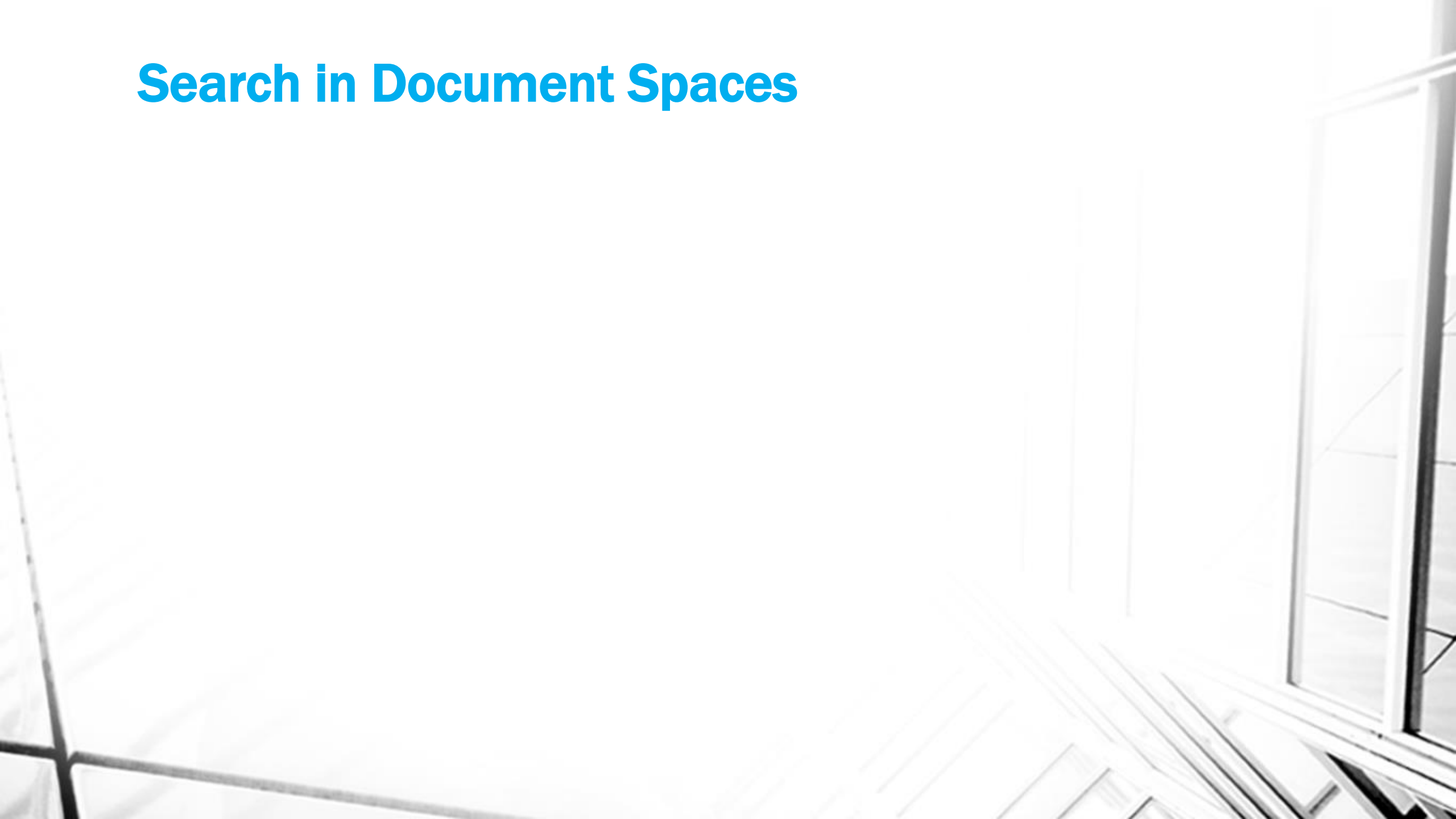
Dic



wc

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Search in Document Spaces



Semantic Search per le organizzazioni



MLT Semantic Search Engine



Home

UOG

Committee

Process

Advanced Search

Settings

Logout

UOG LIST

- Filter Clear Expand
- UNICREDIT SPA
 - Board Of Directors
 - Board Secretary's Office
 - CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 - CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
 - ASSET MANAGEMENT
 - Planning, Finance and Administration**
 - DATA GOVERNANCE
 - Group M & A
 - TAX AFFAIRS
 - ' PLANNING, FINANCE AND ADMIN
 - GROUP INVESTOR RELATIONS
 - ACCOUNTING
 - SHAREHOLDING
 - PLANNING, STRATEGY AND CAPIT.
 - GROUP FINANCE
 - Country Chairman Poland
 - GENERAL MANAGER
 - Country Chairman Germany
 - CEE DIVISION
 - Legal And Compliance
 - CIB DIVISION

UOG: Planning, Finance and Administration

TYPE: DEPARTMENT

Insert Date: 19/11/2013

Scope: Global

Core Business: GROUP

Description: ⓘ

The Planning, Finance and Administration (PFA) departments mission, under the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is to: . - maximise the return on capital employed - in accordance with the risk profiles defined by the relevant bod ...

Certified Processes (0) ⓘ

Intelligent Search

Get Related UOG

Get Relevant Process

Get Committee

Search Relevant Documents

Related UOG

Show 1-10 items of 100>>

UOG: GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT (Department)

Path: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Description: The Group_Risk_Management departments mission , under the responsibility of the Group_Chief_Risk_Officer (Group_CRO) is_to : . optimize the quality of the Group 's assets , minimizing the risk cost in accordance with the risk/profitability goals set for the business_a ...

feedback

UOG: PLANNING, STRATEGY AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Department)

Path: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER > Planning, Finance and Administration

Description: overseeing and coordinating_planning and control_process (e._g_. Budget , Forecast) for the Group and for the Holding Company. Defining targets through a process of harmonization between top-down objectives / at Division/ Region level -

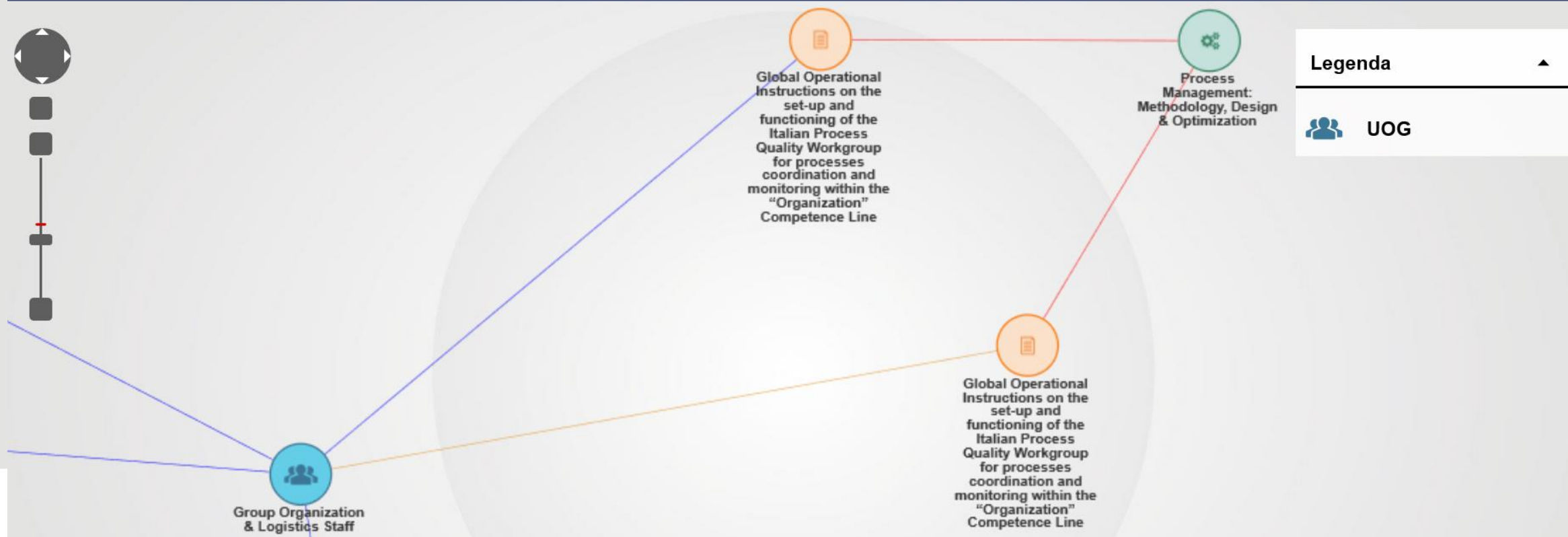


Tor Vergata

Navigare il Knowledge Graph organizzativo



Discovering the value of your data



Crime Investigation

- Information and Relation Extraction da documentazione investigativa (ad es. sistemi informativi per la DNA)
 - Verbali di interrogatorio
 - Documenti giudiziari
 - Fonti aperte: Notizie stampa, Social media
- Riconoscimento e tracciamento di Entità, Eventi e Luoghi
- Semantic search
- Popolamento automatico e metadattazione di archivi distribuiti in supporto all'investigazione

File Modifica Visualizza Cronologia Segnalibri Strumenti Aiuto

Via Borgo dei Leoni, 99 - ... Search Services - search

www.revealsrl.it/relext-webinterface-newgraph/search

Più visitati Didattica UsefulLinks TEOW SonicArts R

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More Para

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Best Para

paragraph 1


- era coinv

criminali di

L " incontro veniva riscontrato da un servizio dinamico predisposto dal ROS CC Roma che alle ore 19,40 potevano notare **AGHASAGBON Kingsley** in attesa nei pressi del lavaggio " Filosa Service " **via Giarratana nr . 50** , a bordo dell " autovettura **Mercedes_190** targata **CK_004_DB** ; alle ore 19.45 , una persona riconosciuta in **MASKAJ Roland** ed un altro uomo non identificato salivano a bordo del citato veicolo **Mercedes_190** dell " **AGHASAGBON** , che si immetteva sulla **via Casilina** e successivamente in **via Vermicino** , fino ad arrivare al locale distributore " Q 8 " ; alle ore 20.15 , la vettura **Mercedes_190** condotta da **AGHASAGBON Kingsley** ripartiva dal distributore sino a giungere in **via Borgo Fazio** dove **MASKAJ Roland** e l " altro uomo scendevano ; più tardi il veicolo **Mercedes_190** , sempre condotto da **AGHASAGBON Kingsley** veniva sottoposto a controllo da personale del Comando Compagnia Carabinieri di Frascati con esito negativo (Allegato 95) .

L"ascolto delle successive conversazioni permetteva di capire che mentre AGHASAGBON Kingsley incontrava il suo fornitore MASKAJ Roland, UWUHAROGIE Osamede Kelly attendeva altrove con il denaro destinato all"acquisto dello stupefacente

Retrieved Entities

NAME	TYPE	GRAPH
ROMA	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_LUOGO	
AGHASAGBON KINGSLEY	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_SOGGETTO_FISICO	
VIA GIARRATANA	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_LUOGO	
MERCEDES BENZ E 190	AUTOMOBILE	
CK004DB	TARGA_AUTOMOBILISTICA	
MASKAJ ROLAND	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_SOGGETTO_FISICO	
VIA CASILINA	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_LUOGO	
VIA VERMICINO	FONTI_INFORMATIVA_DI_LUOGO	

Tecnologie e arti del s... NLPIWE 2012 VINITALY

Il grafo di una interrogazione e l'emergenza di comunità



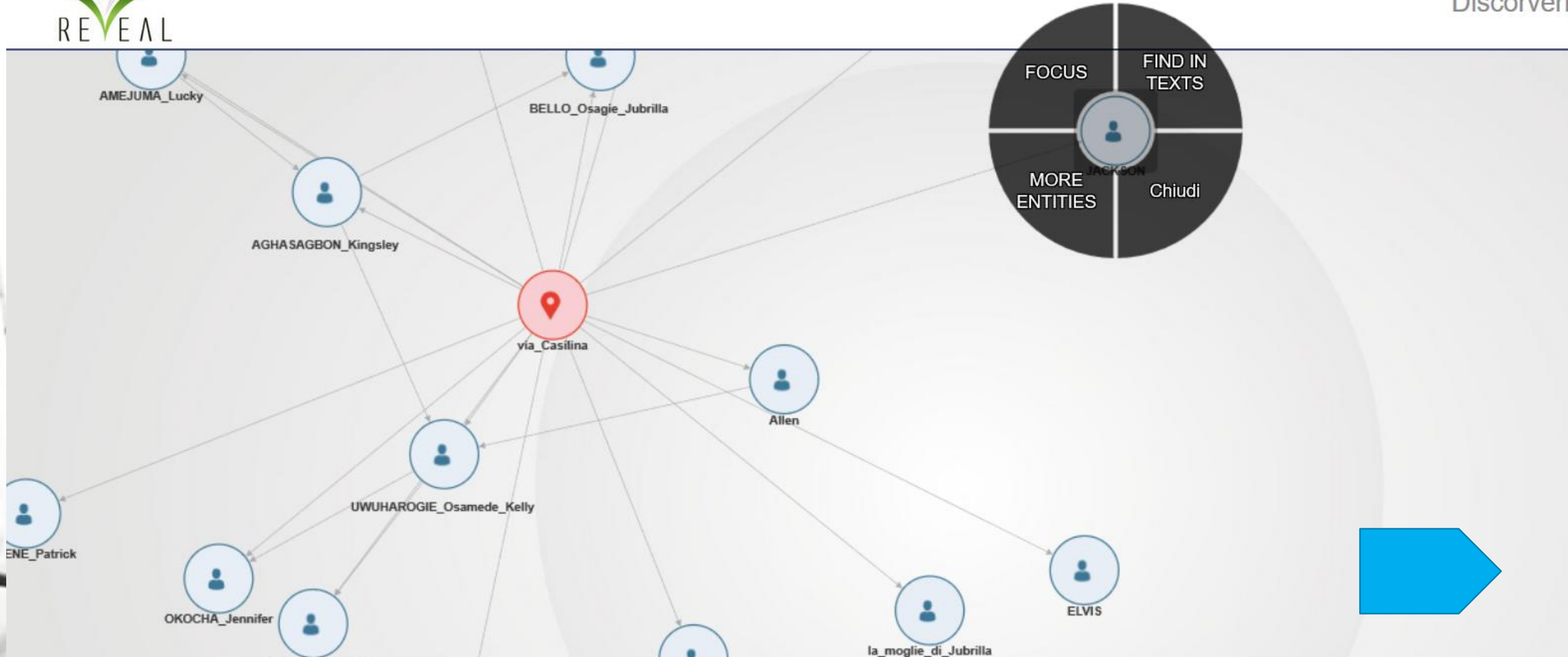
Discovering the value



Funzionalità ai nodi



Discoveri



La esplorazione a partire da un nodo



Discovering the value



Dai nodi di ritorno ai documenti

Search for:



Add Entity Constraint



Text	Type	
<input type="text" value="uwuharogie_osamede_kelly"/>	<input type="text" value="persona"/>	

Document: Cult / 7.conclusioni.txt(13)

Best Paragraph

paragraph 179:

- **UWUHAROGIE_OSAMEDE_Kelly** è tra gli esponenti apicali di questa organizzazione dedita anche al traffico di sostanze stupefacenti , come peraltro segnalato dalla stessa collaboratrice . In_particolare **UWUHAROGIE_Osamede_Kelly** , dal call center denominato " Negozio di Kelly " , base operativa e centro di interessi dell " associazione , gestisce l " intero ciclo della commercializzazione dello stupefacente , approvvigionandosene prevalentemente da un gruppo di albanesi e distribuendolo , attraverso corrieri , alle ramificazioni territoriali dell " organizzazione . strumentali allo smercio e alla commercializzazione

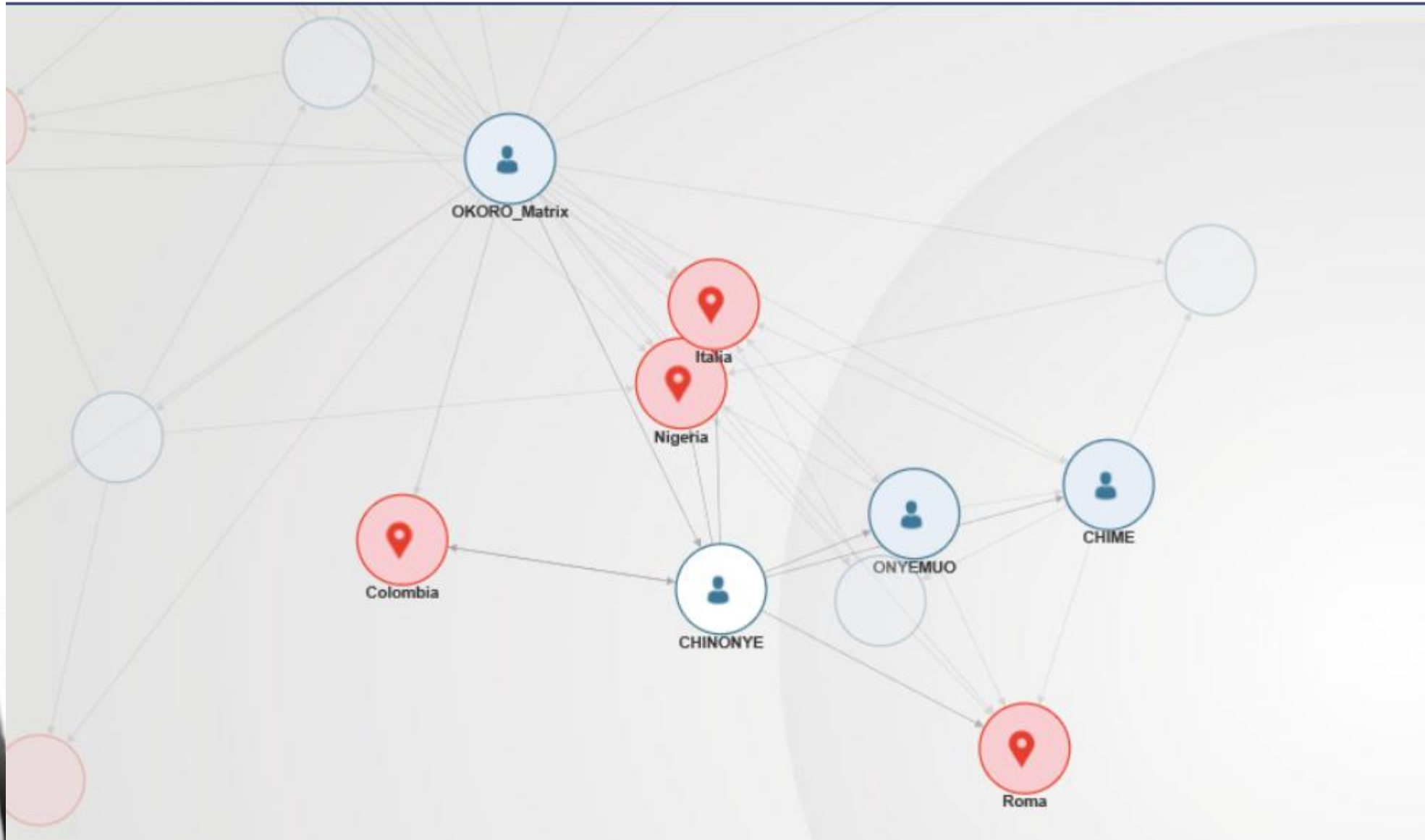
Latest news

No news were found





Un esempio di informazione *implicita*

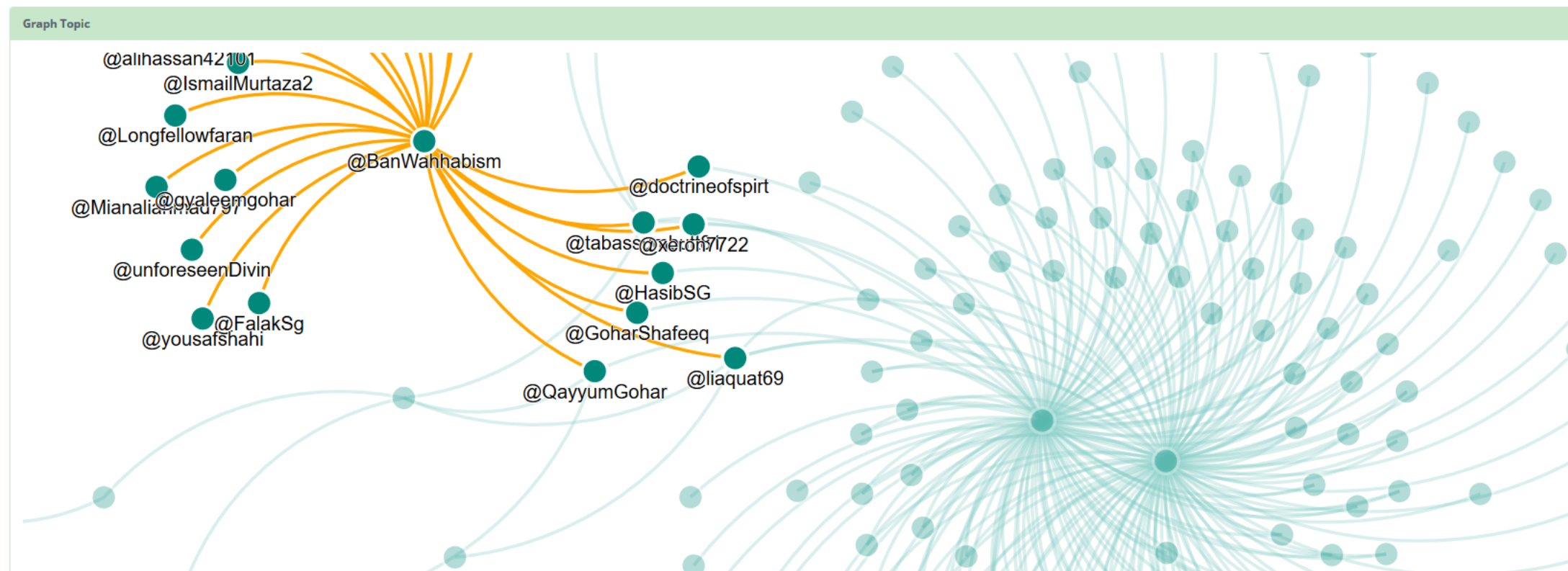


SentiRe

Benvenuto Roberto Basili

- Home
- Clusters
- Time Line
- Users
- Users Graph**
- Tweets Map
- Sentiment
- Sentiment Annotation

Twitter User Graph



Tendenze

- **Integrazione di Linguaggio e Cognizione**
 - Visione
 - Percezione: Grounding e Interazione Robotica
 - Pianificazione
- **Deep Neural Learning in Semantic tasks**
 - Reti ricorrenti e meccanismi di attenzione
 - Aumentare la sensibilità alle strutture linguistiche
 - Architetture end-to-end
- **Social Computational Science**
 - Demografia e Social Media
 - Studio del benessere

Un task *data-driven* molto complesso: *image captioning*

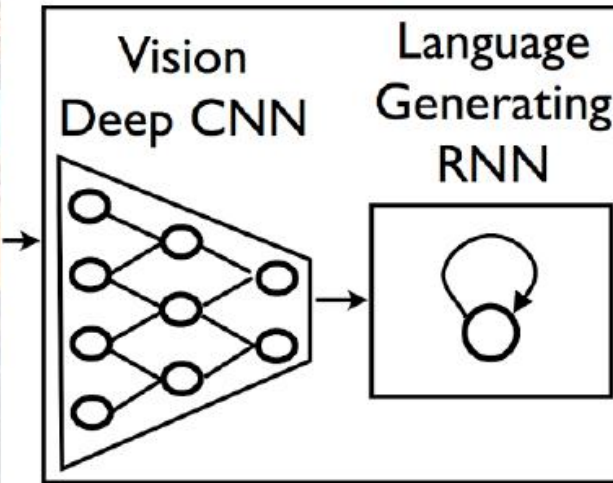
A caption is a brief **description** in natural language of an image which captures the objects, the relations between them and the actions performed by them, and is grammatically and syntactically correct.



“A chef preparing food inside of a kitchen near a window.”

Automatic image captioning (Vinyals et al., 2014)

In the recent years, ML has offered the chance to build an *integrated solution* for image captioning, that performs these subtasks simultaneously by using **neural networks**.



A group of people shopping at an outdoor market.

There are many vegetables at the fruit stand.

... una rete neurale addestrata per il *captioning* in Italiano (Masotti et al., 2017)



*Uno scuolabus giallo
parcheeggiato sul lato
della strada.*



*Un uomo che
cavalca un cavallo
su una strada
cittadina.*



*Un segnale di stop
che si siede su un
angolo di strada.*

References

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 - «Statistical Methods for Speech Recognition», F. Jelinek, MIT Press, 1998
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