# MWEs discovery, using semantic slusters, association measures, compositionality, and lexicons

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#### Motivation

MWEs discovery

Evaluation

SELEXINI Corpus



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- Too few annotated multiword expressions (MWEs)
- Difficult detection of unannotated MWEs
- How to maximize the diversity of MWE predictions nonetheless ?
- Question : Can we integrate unsupervised methods for MWE detection ?



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#### Candidate Extraction

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SELEXINI Corpus



- The methods are intended to be generic and can be applied to both verbal and non-verbal expressions.
- Form of a candidate :

ightarrow Lemma1 Lemma2 ... Sorted alphabetically. The same lemma can appear multiple times

- à\_le\_secours\_voler %
  appeler\_chat\_chat\_un\_un \*\*



# **Candidate Extraction**

# • Methods :

Clusters
 Association Measures
 Compositionality

Lexicons

• Majority Voting?



#### Candidate extraction : sense clusters







Identification of a list of target verbs

ightarrow 866 verbs from the PARSEME corpus



# Candidate Extraction : Method 1, Sense Clusters



- Identification of a list of target verbs
  - ightarrow 866 verbs from the PARSEME corpus
- Retrieval of 10,000 diverse examples for each verb
  - ightarrow Maximizing entropy based on wordforms in sentences



# Candidate Extraction : Method 1, Sense Clusters

- Identification of a list of target verbs
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- Retrieval of 10,000 diverse examples for each verb
  - $\rightarrow\,$  Maximizing entropy based on wordforms in sentences
- Sense clustering for each verb
  - ightarrow x-means algorithm, automatically selects the number of clusters (max 15)

# Candidate Extraction : Method 1, Sense Clusters

- Identification of a list of target verbs
  - ightarrow 866 verbs from the PARSEME corpus
- Retrieval of 10,000 diverse examples for each verb
  - $\rightarrow\,$  Maximizing entropy based on wordforms in sentences
- Sense clustering for each verb
  - ightarrow x-means algorithm, automatically selects the number of clusters (max 15)
- Extraction of lemma n-grams in each cluster
  - $\rightarrow$  Punctuation, stop words, and words more than 5 positions away from the target verb are removed
    - $\rightarrow\,$  Bigrams : target verb + most frequent word in the cluster
    - $\rightarrow$  Trigrams and Quadrigrams : target verb + most frequent n-grams

For each target verb :

- Retrieval of all sentences containing the target lemma
- ☺ PMI computation between the lemma and other words
- $\odot$  Candidate : n-grams with a score above a specified threshold

Similar method to association measures



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- Wiktionary (all entries with a space)
- ↔ LEFFF (Note : Downloading appears to be currently impossible)



A lot of noise in candidate extraction :

- A candidate will be considered "reliable" if it :
  - Comes from a lexicon
    - ? Appears in more than one/two/three methods...

ightarrow Does appearing in more than one cluster count as multiple methods?

- **?** Achieves a compositional score > threshold
- ? Achieves an association measure score > threshold
- ? Other
- Majority voting



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Intrinsic

Extrinsic

SELEXINI Corpus



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Using MWE lexicons :

For each MWE in the lexicon including the target lemma :

- ⊖ Has this MWE been found in at least one of the clusters?
- $\odot$  Does it appear significantly more often in any of the clusters?

Allows for evaluating recall and cluster quality.

Using candidates in a task to identify MWEs never seen during training (from PARSEME).

Two methods :

- ⊖ Data augmentation
- Adding one or more "potential candidate" columns in the data

- Retrieval of all sentences where all the lemmas of a candidate appear
- $\odot$  Tagging these candidates as gold MWEs
- ☺ Training of a new identification system with more data

- On the gold data, we add a "candidate" column, annotated similarly to the "MWE" column (without the type).
- Reliable candidates are added to this column.
- Addition of a candidate column per extraction method.



# Exemple

		Le	poulpe	lui	vole	la	vedette
Train	MWE	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Candidate Cluster	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Candidate Lexicon	-	-	-	1	1	1
		Elle	vole	au	secours	du	poulpe
Train	MWE	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Candidate Cluster	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Candidate Lexicon	-	1	1	1	-	-
		L'	oiseau	vole	gracieusement		
Train	MWE	-	-	-	-		
	Candidate Cluster	-	1	1	-		
	Candidate Lexicon	-	-	-	-		
		La	fenêtre	vole	en	éclats	
Test	MWE	?	?	?	?	?	
	Candidate Cluster	-	-	1	-	1	
	Candidate Lexicon	-	-	1	1	1	



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Creating a Database

Automatic re-annotation of the corpus



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Creating a database using sqlite3

- 22 GB
- 54 million sentences
- 1,440,000,000 tokens
- Construction time : 33 hours

Ability to quickly retrieve sentences containing a specific lemma

#### However...

 $\implies$  Issues with the initial quality of annotations.

- Wikisource not usable
  - $\rightarrow$  Sentences starting in the middle of a sentence

 $\rightarrow$  Issues with characters and presence of HTML tags : "{{nr|/ÆNEAS SYLVIUS./545}}ne me soient retirées."

- ightarrow Sentences in old french
- $\rightarrow$  ...
- UDPipe sometimes predicts "PUNCT \_ " instead of "PONCT PONCT" for rare punctuation marks (%, {, }, etc.)
- Pre-processing issues : segmentation whenever a '.' is encountered

• ...

 $30\ sentences\ evaluated\ by\ 7\ annotators\ (totaling\ 210\ sentences)\ for\ 5,460\ tokens$ 

	Accuracy
Correct Lemmas	97.64
Correct POS	95.31
Correct Features	92.05
Problem-free Sentences	84.30



#### Automatic re-annotation of the corpus

#### Identification of recoverable parts of the Tithir code

- ightarrow UDPipe 1, corpus split
- Selection of Syntax Annotation
  - ightarrow Yes if time permits
- Choice of tagset
  - ightarrow FTB-dep (+ UD if syntax)
- Addition of corpus to enhance diversity
- Addition of features (early stopping, ...)
- ─ Full reannotation

