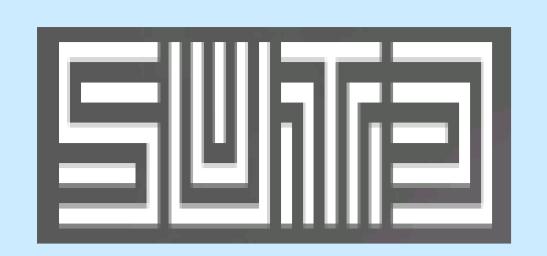
ZORE: A Syntax-based System for Chinese Open Relation Extraction

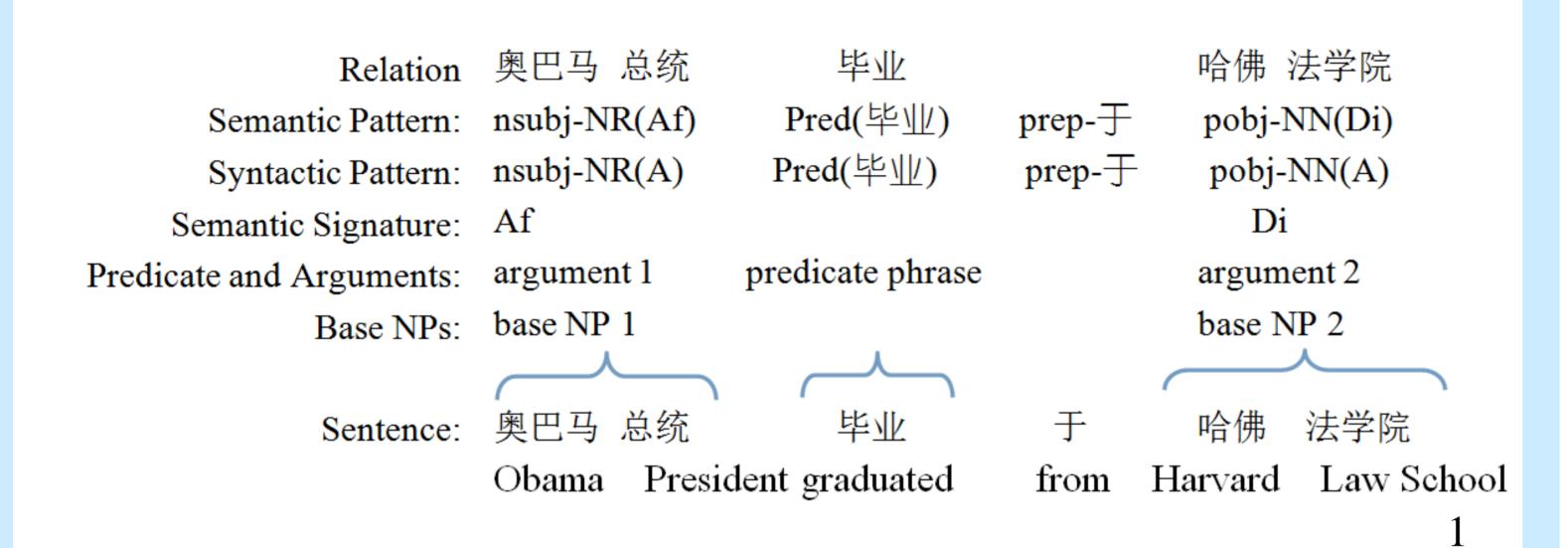


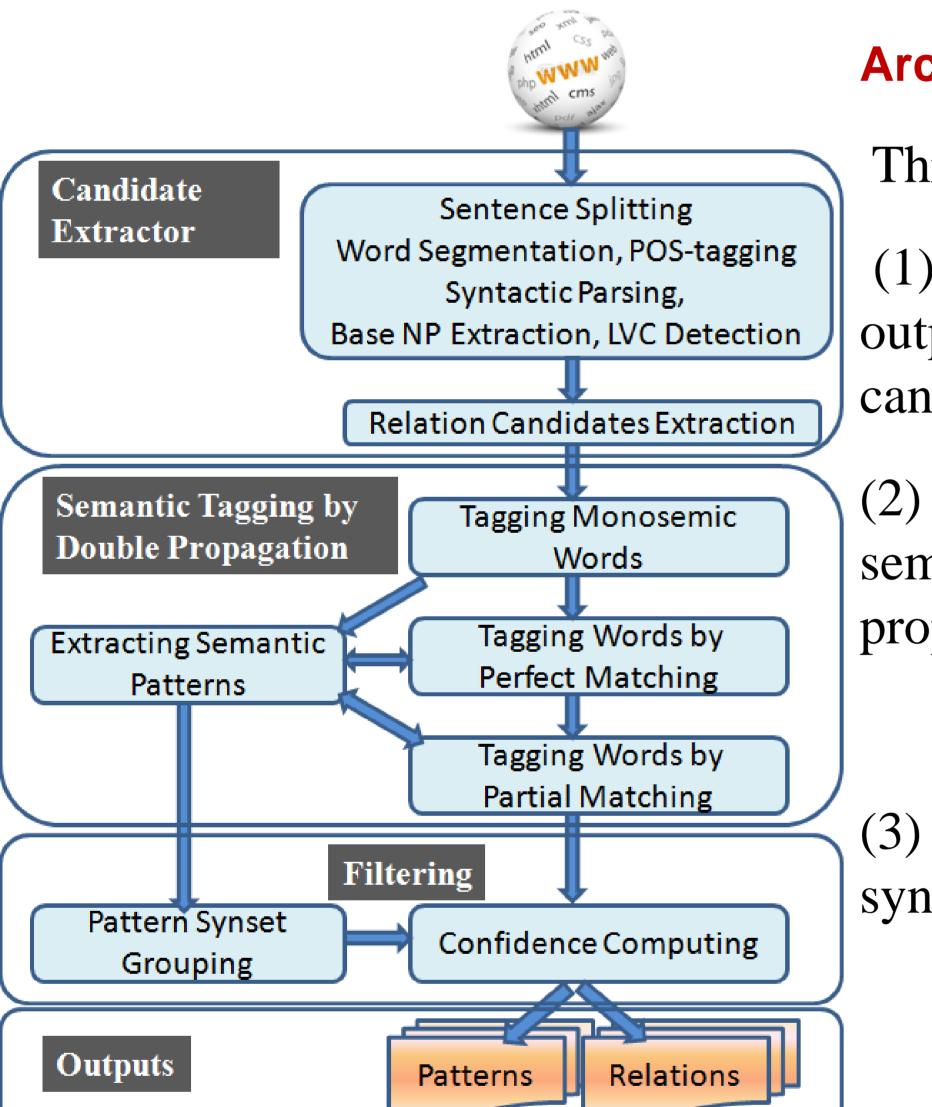
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Motivation and goal:

- •Motivation: Existing ORE techniques pay little attention to give semantic analysis to extracted relations, which is the advantage of traditional IE.
- •Goal: to extract relations by using syntactic dependency patterns, while associating them with explicit semantic information





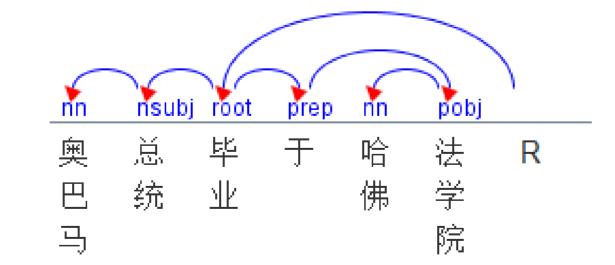
Architecture of ZORE

Three components:

- (1) consumes input text and outputs a set of relation candidates.
- (2) tags relations and extracts semantic patterns by a double propagation algorithm.
- Group patterns into synsets, and filter relations.

Dependency parsing

Parsing result of the example sentence in Figure 1, in Stanford dependencies.



Relations candidates

Common and dummy LVC relations: the predicate phrase of the relation is an LVC (e.g., a light verb and a nominal object)

Verb	Noun
进行 (do) (*)	发行 (distribution), 分析 (analysis), 收集 (collection),
有 (have) (*)	影响(effect), 贡献 (contribution), 兴趣 (interest),
产生 (generate) (**)	影响 (effect), 兴趣 (interest), 怀疑(doubt),
造成 (cause) (**)	影响 (effect), 破坏(destruction), 伤害 (harm),
表示 (express) (**)	满意 (satisfaction), 欢迎 (welcome), 尊重 (respect),
展开 (launch) (**)	调查 (investigation), 攻击 (attack),攻势 (offensive),

Verb relations: a verb acts as the predicate phrase (see the instance in Figure 1)

Relative-clause relations

毕业 (graduate) 于 (from) 哈佛 (Harvard) 法学院 (Law School) 的 (de, an auxiliary word) 奥巴马 (Obama) 总统 (president) 3

Semantic Tagging by Double Propagation

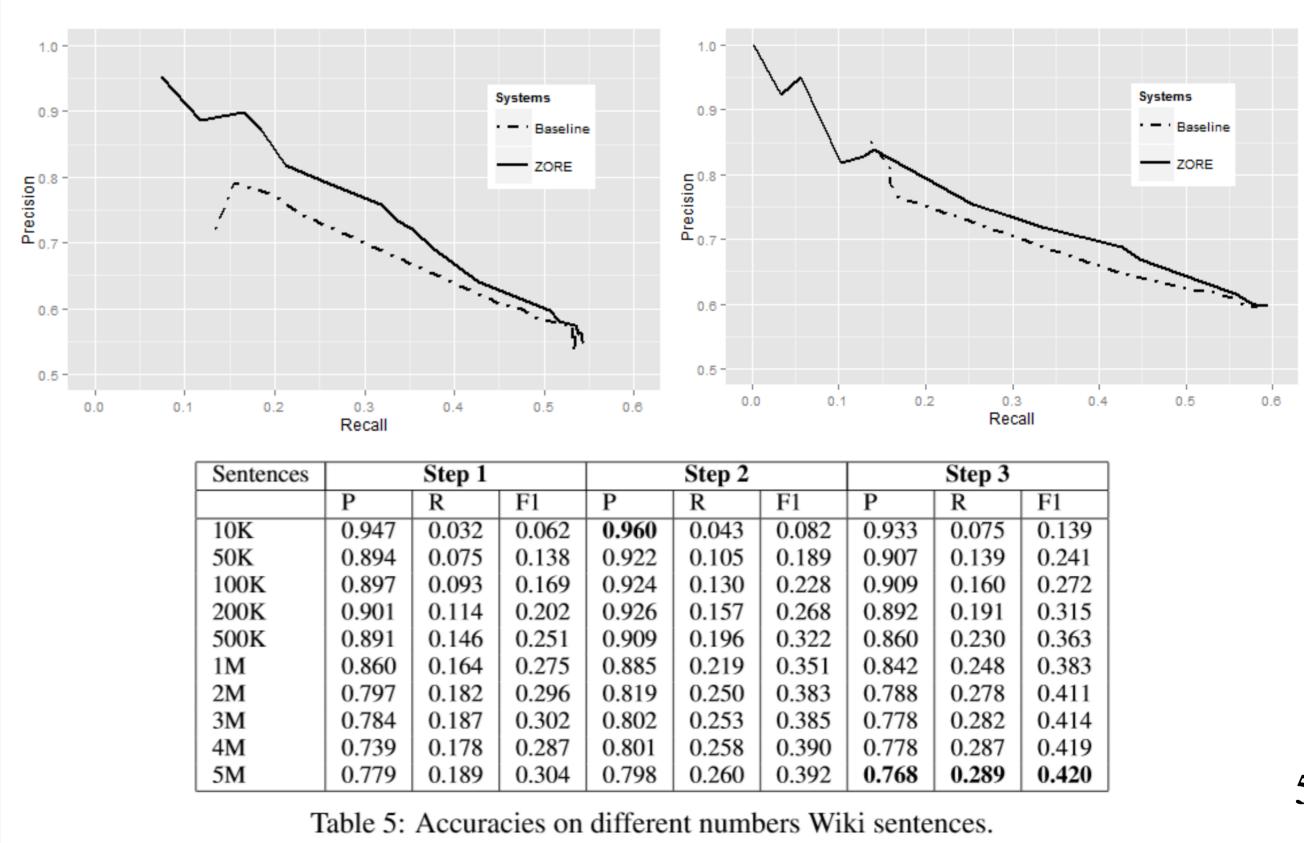
- Step1: Tagging Monosemic Arguments:
 - Take the semantic category of the head word of a base NP as the semantic category of the base NP
 - Only monosemic words are tagged
 - Tagged relation candidate are generalized into semantic patterns Set^{SemPat}, consisting of syntactic patterns and semantic signatures
- Step2: Tagging by Perfect Pattern Matching
 - Acquire a set of possible semantic categories according to the characters of a head word.
 - Acquire possible semantic signatures of untagged₆ relation candidates and match patterns in Set^{SemPat}. The matched pattern with highest frequency is taken as the final pattern for the current relation, and so the relation is semantically tagged.
- Step3: Tagging by Partial Pattern Matching
 - Tag the ambiguous and unknown words by partial matching rather than perfect matching of the whole semantic pattern.
 - This can be treated as a back-off of the last step.

Experiments

Annotated relation datasets

Dataset	Source	#Sen	#Rel
Wiki-500	Chinese Wikipedia	500	561
Sina-500	Sina News	500	707

Performance on Wiki and news



Conclusion

- A parsing-based System
- A system for Chinese open information extraction
- Joint WSD and relation extraction
- Both the system and data are freely available at: https://sourceforge.net/projects/zore