

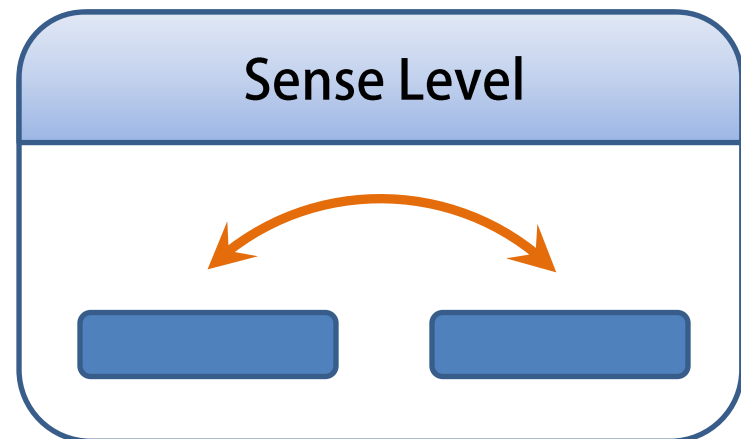
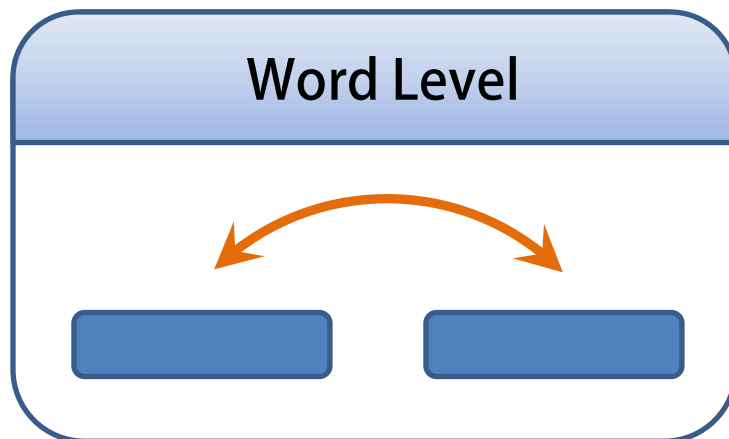
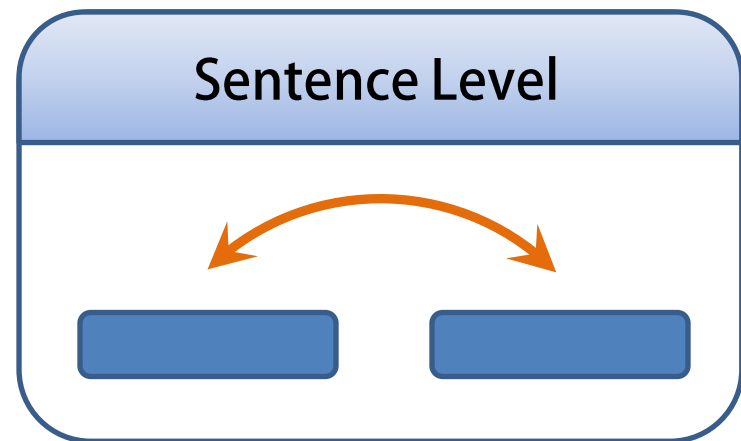
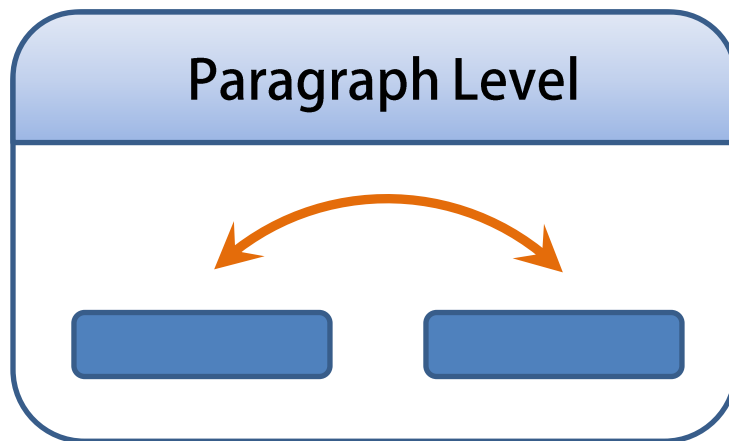
Semantic Similarity

how similar are a pair of
lexical items?



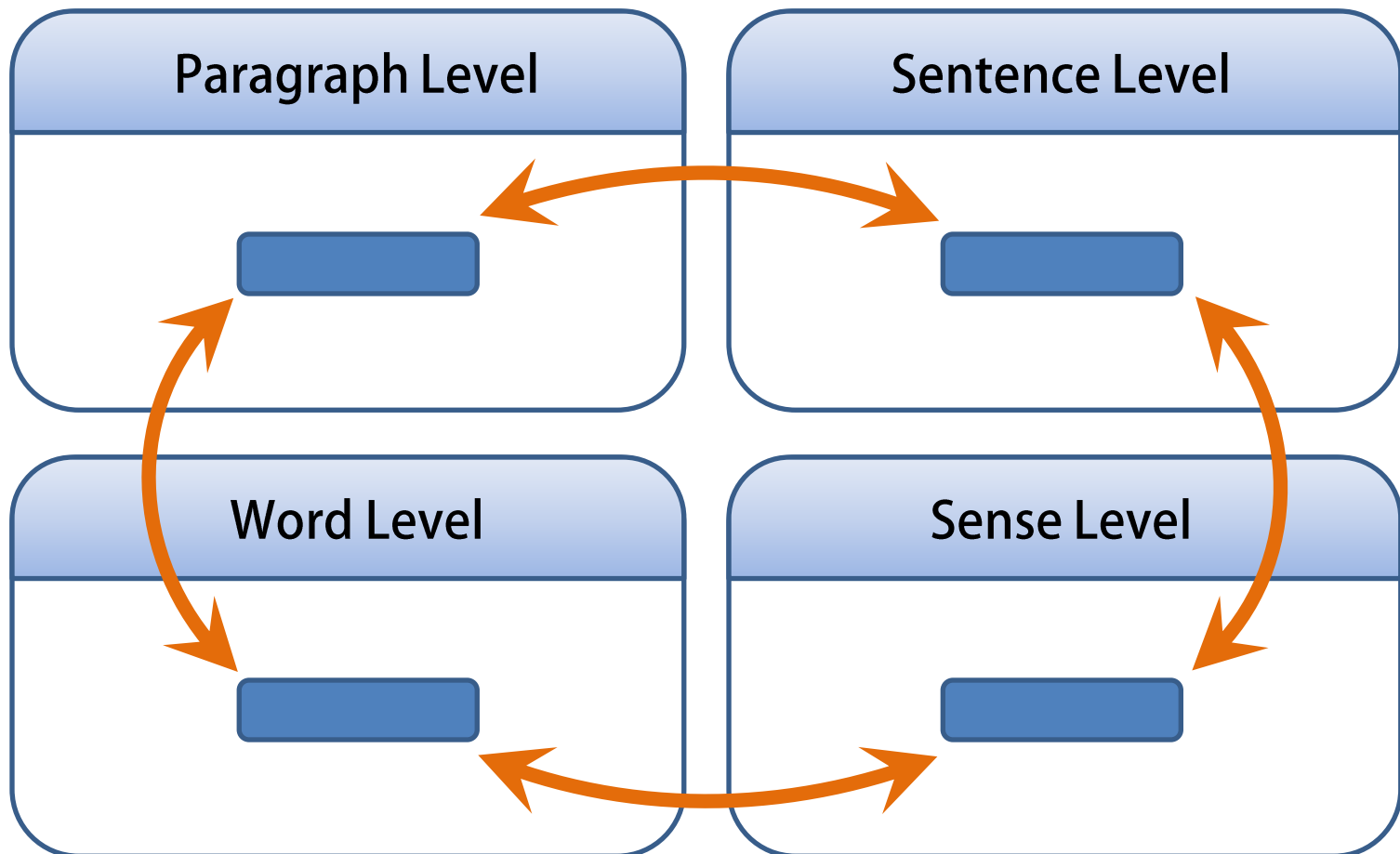
Semantic Similarity

Mostly focused on **similar** types of lexical items



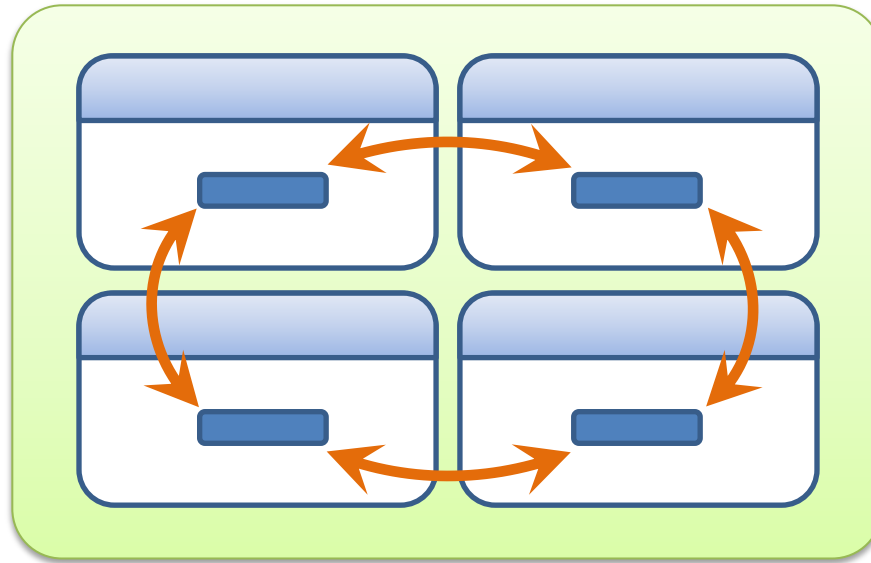
Semantic Similarity

What if we have **different** types of inputs?



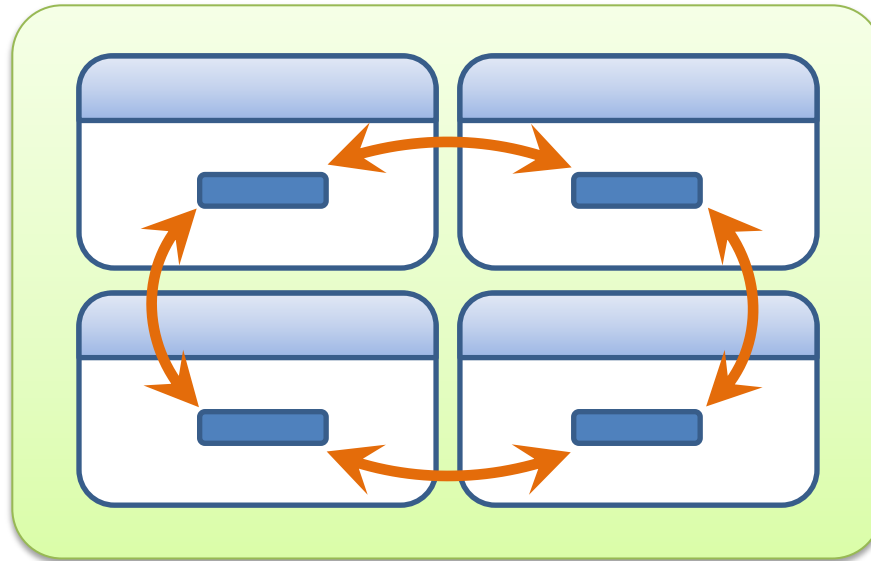
CLSS: Cross-Level Semantic Similarity

A new type of similarity task



CLSS: Cross-Level Semantic Similarity

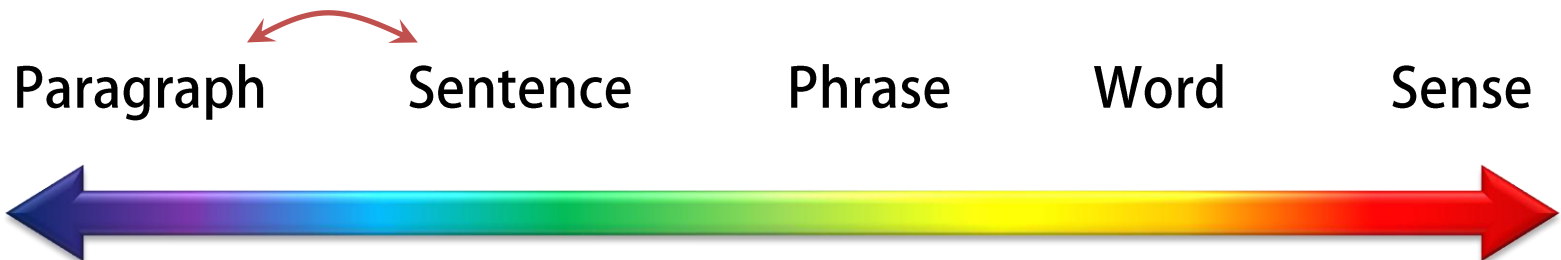
A new type of similarity task



- Multiple **types** of comparison
- Incorporate **multiple genres** of text
- Push towards computing the similarity of **anything**

CLSS: Comparison Types

Paragraph to Sentence



CLSS: Comparison Types

Paragraph to Sentence

Sentence to Phrase

The 30-year-old woman has had no contact with the outside world.

30-year-old female recluse

Paragraph

Sentence



Phrase

Word

Sense



CLSS: Comparison Types

Paragraph to Sentence

Sentence to Phrase

Phrase to Word

a large, expensive house
mansion

Paragraph

Sentence

Phrase

Word

Sense



CLSS: Comparison Types

Paragraph to Sentence

Sentence to Phrase

Phrase to Word

Word to Sense

driver
vehicle¹_n

(a conveyance that transports people or objects)

Paragraph

Sentence

Phrase

Word

Sense



Task Data

4000 pairs in total

500 pairs per type

Paragraph to Sentence

Sentence to Phrase

Phrase to Word

Word to Sense

Training set

500 pairs per type

Paragraph to Sentence

Sentence to Phrase

Phrase to Word

Word to Sense

Test set

Task Data

A wide range of domains and text styles

Paragraph to Sentence

Newsire

Travel

Question Answering

Scientific

Metaphoric

Review

Sentence to Phrase

Newsire

Travel

Question Answering

Scientific

Slang

Idiomatic

Phrase to Word

Newsire

Slang

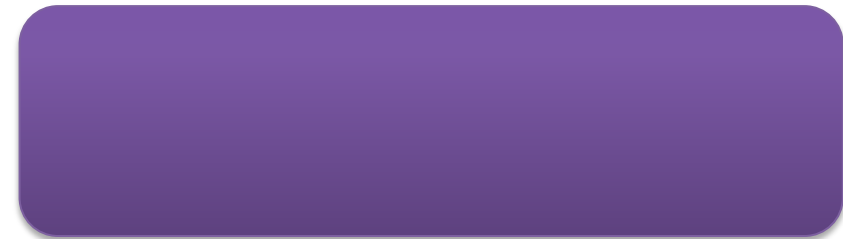
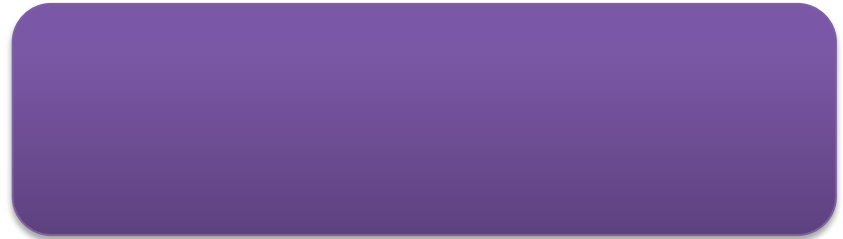
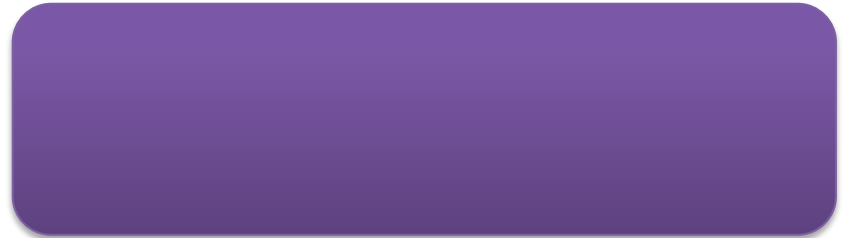
Idiomatic

Lexicographic

Descriptive

Search

Word to Sense pairs



Word to Sense

pairs

“Regular”

“central” vs. essential#a#1

“tyre” vs. automobile#n#1

Word to Sense

pairs

“Regular”

“central” *vs.* essential#a#1

“tyre” *vs.* automobile#n#1

Word not in WordNet

“zombify” *vs.* resurrect#v#3

“drank” *vs.* opiate#n#1

Word to Sense

pairs

“Regular”

“central” *vs.* essential#a#1

“tyre” *vs.* automobile#n#1

Word not in WordNet

“zombify” *vs.* resurrect#v#3

“drank” *vs.* opiate#n#1

Sense not in WordNet

“red” *vs.* communist#a#1

“shiraz” *vs.* grape#n#1

Rating Scale



4 -- *Nearly* identical

3 -- Similar, but not identical

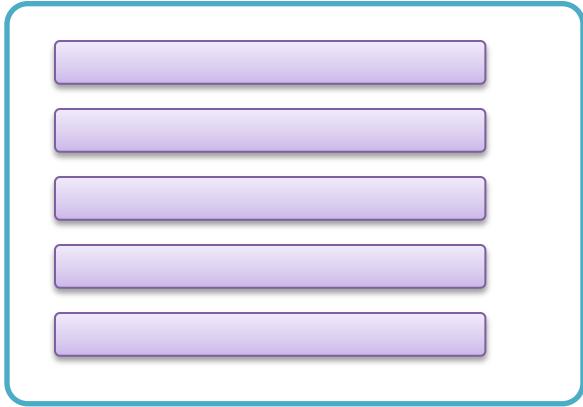
2 -- Related but not similar

1 -- On the same topic, but not closely related

0 -- Completely unrelated

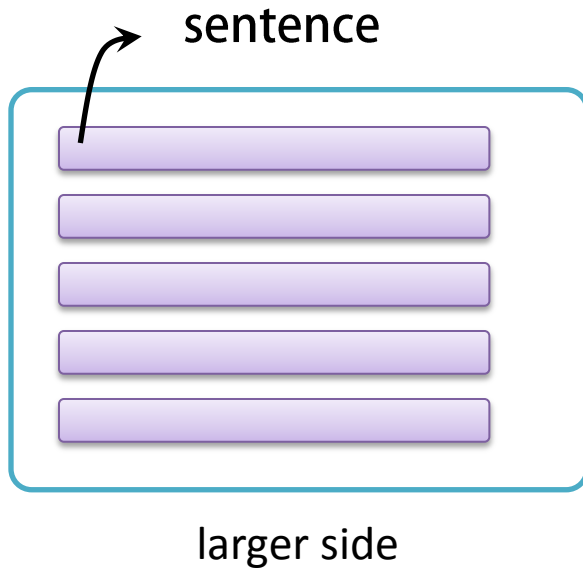
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution

Crafting an idealized similarity distribution

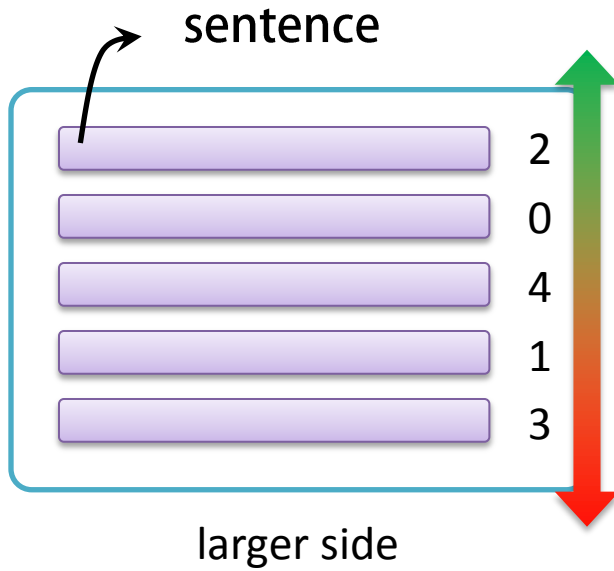


larger side

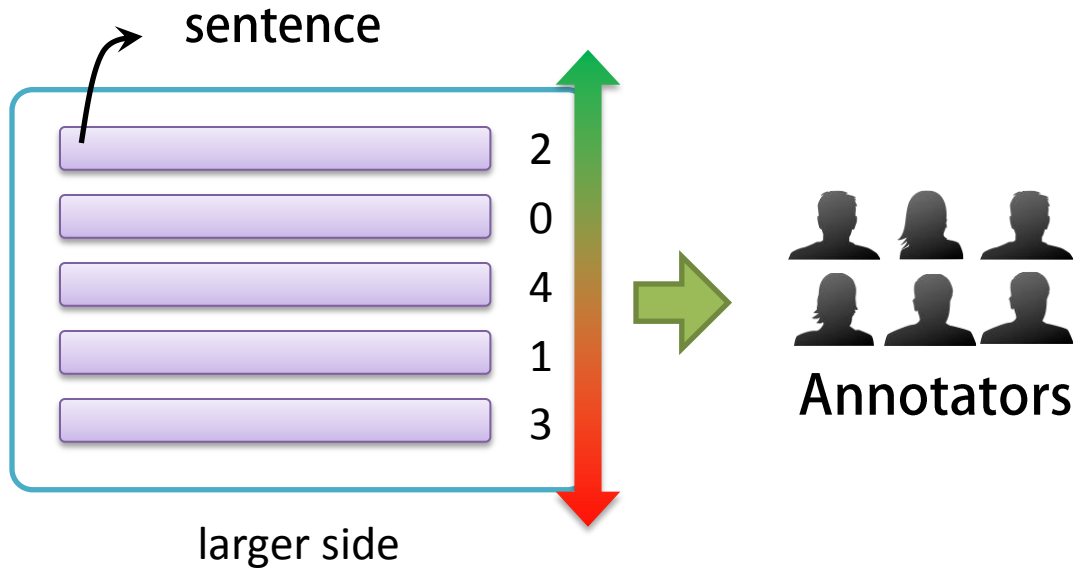
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



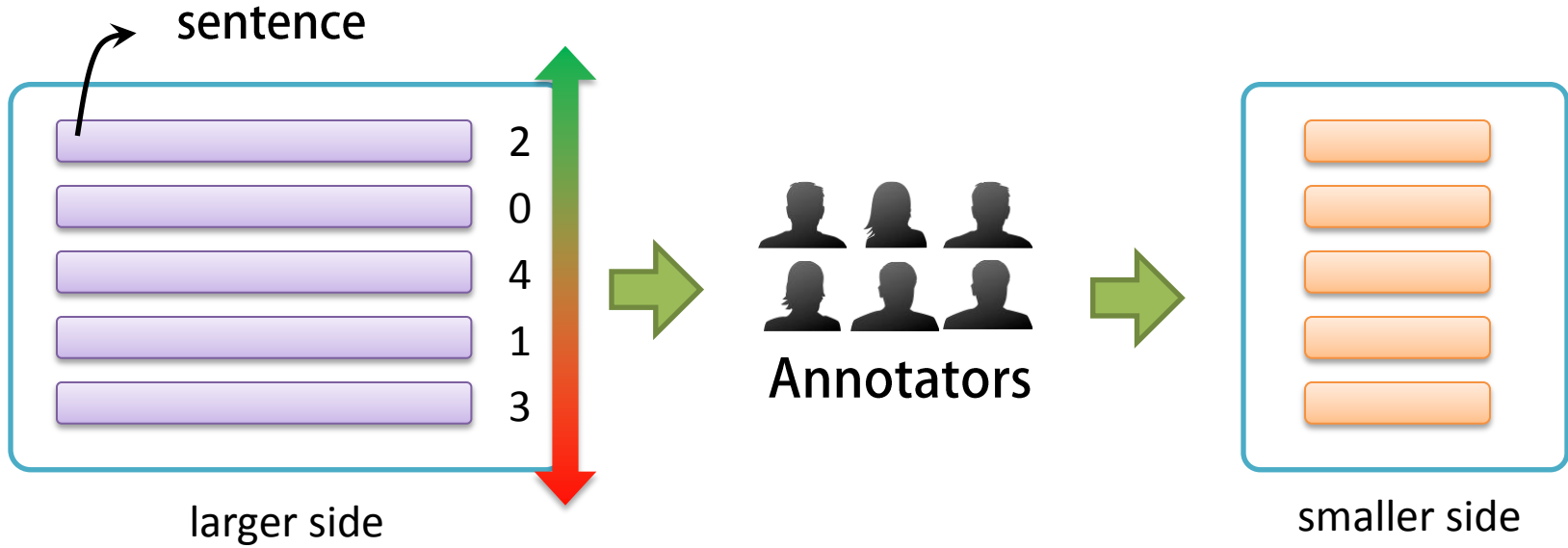
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



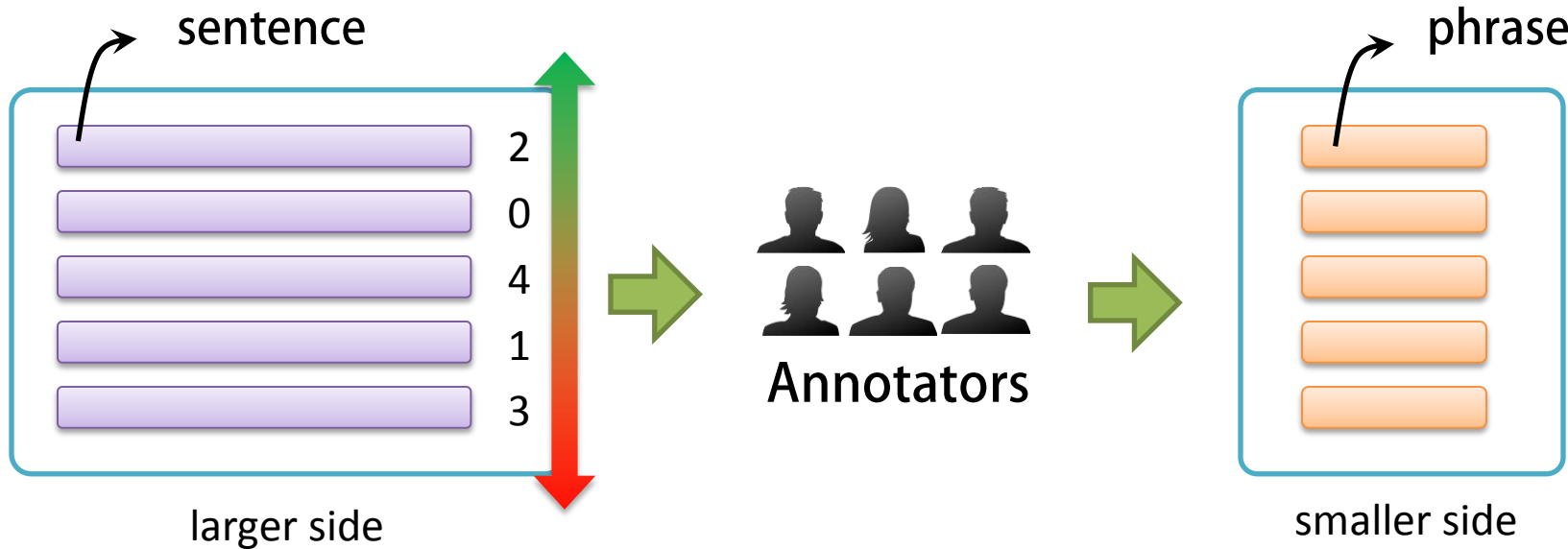
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



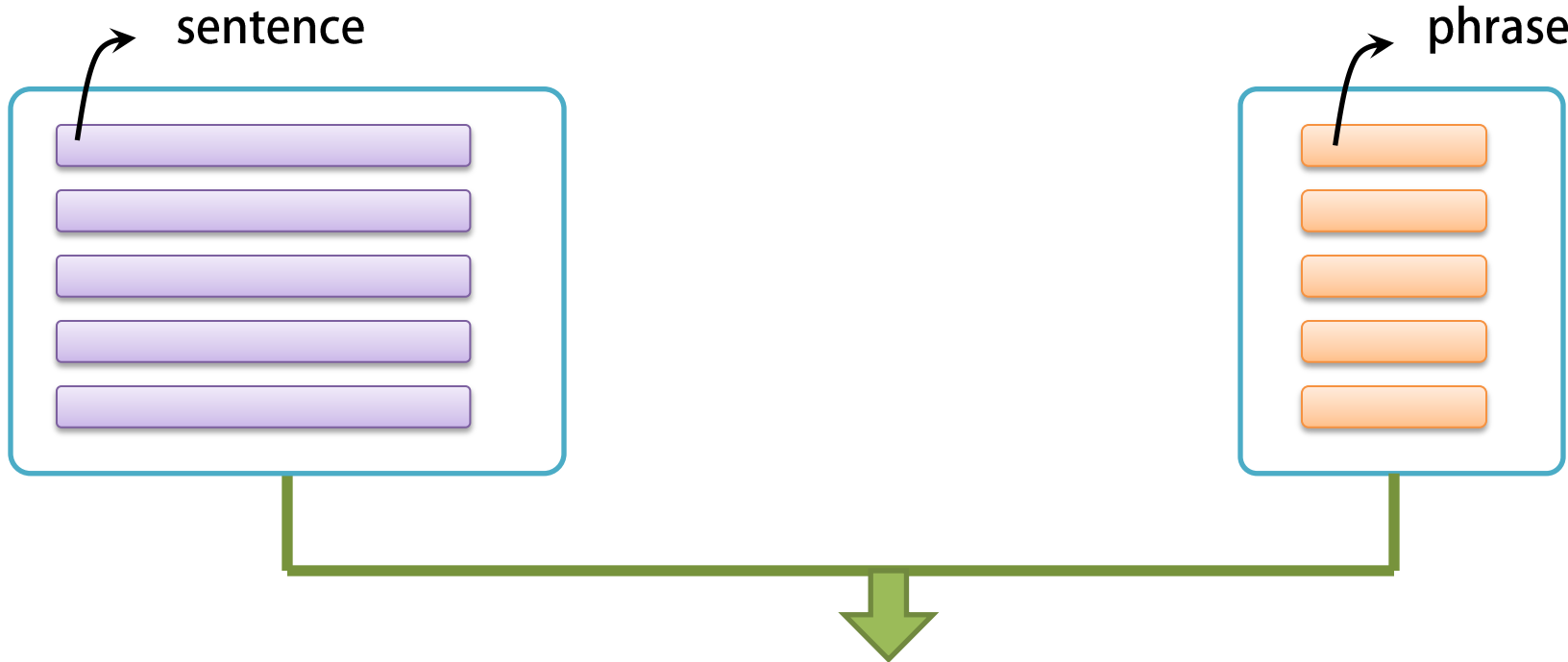
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



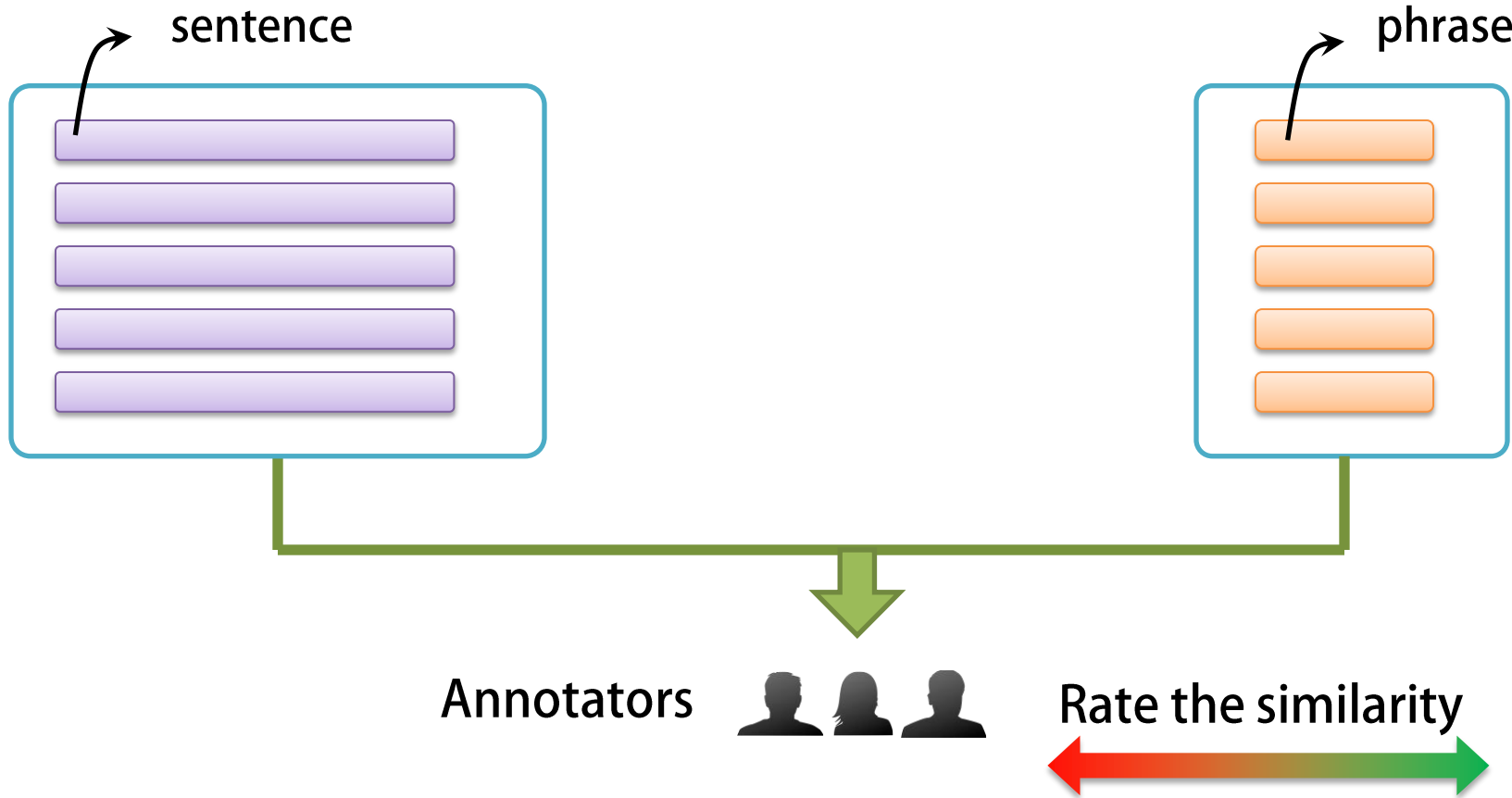
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



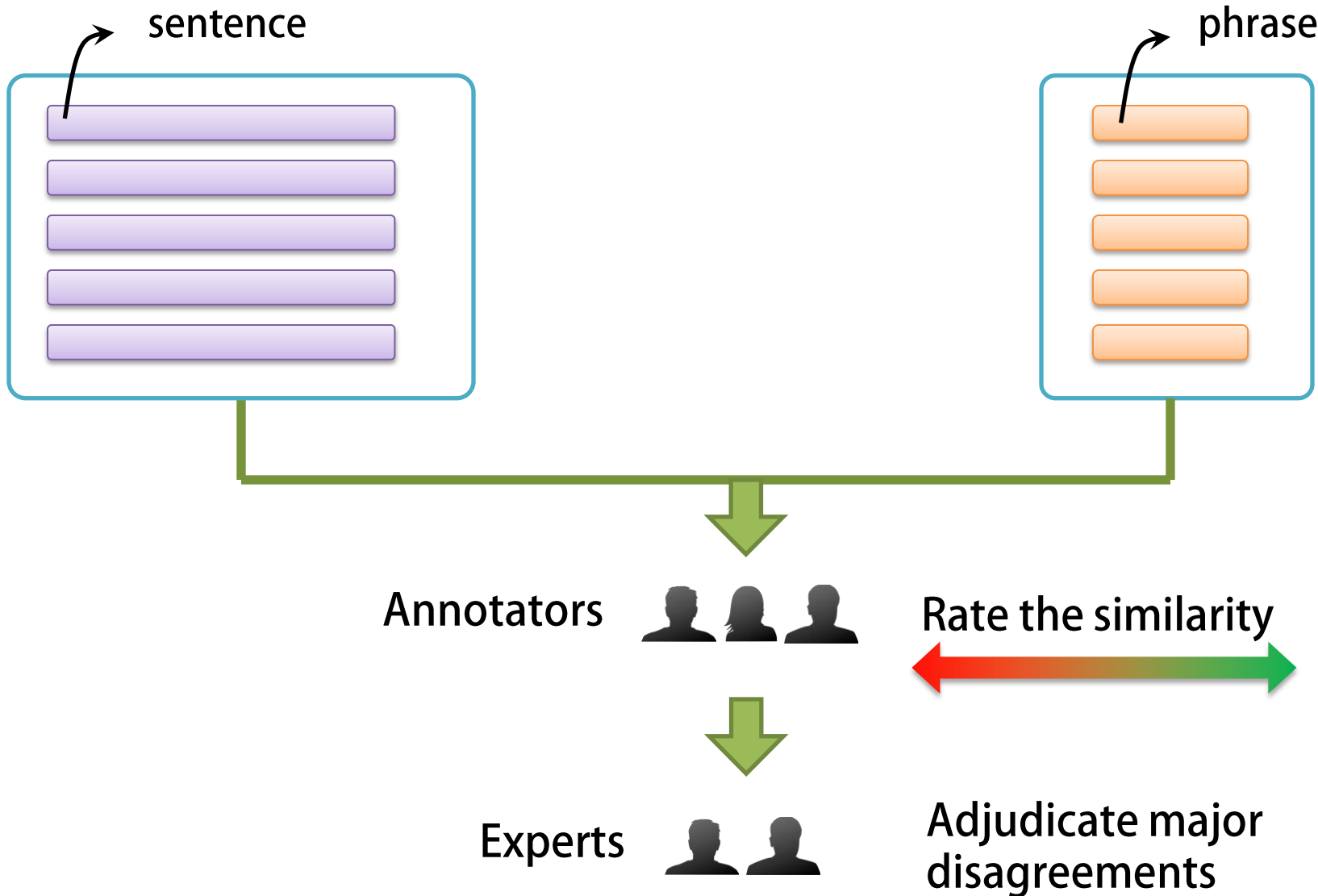
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



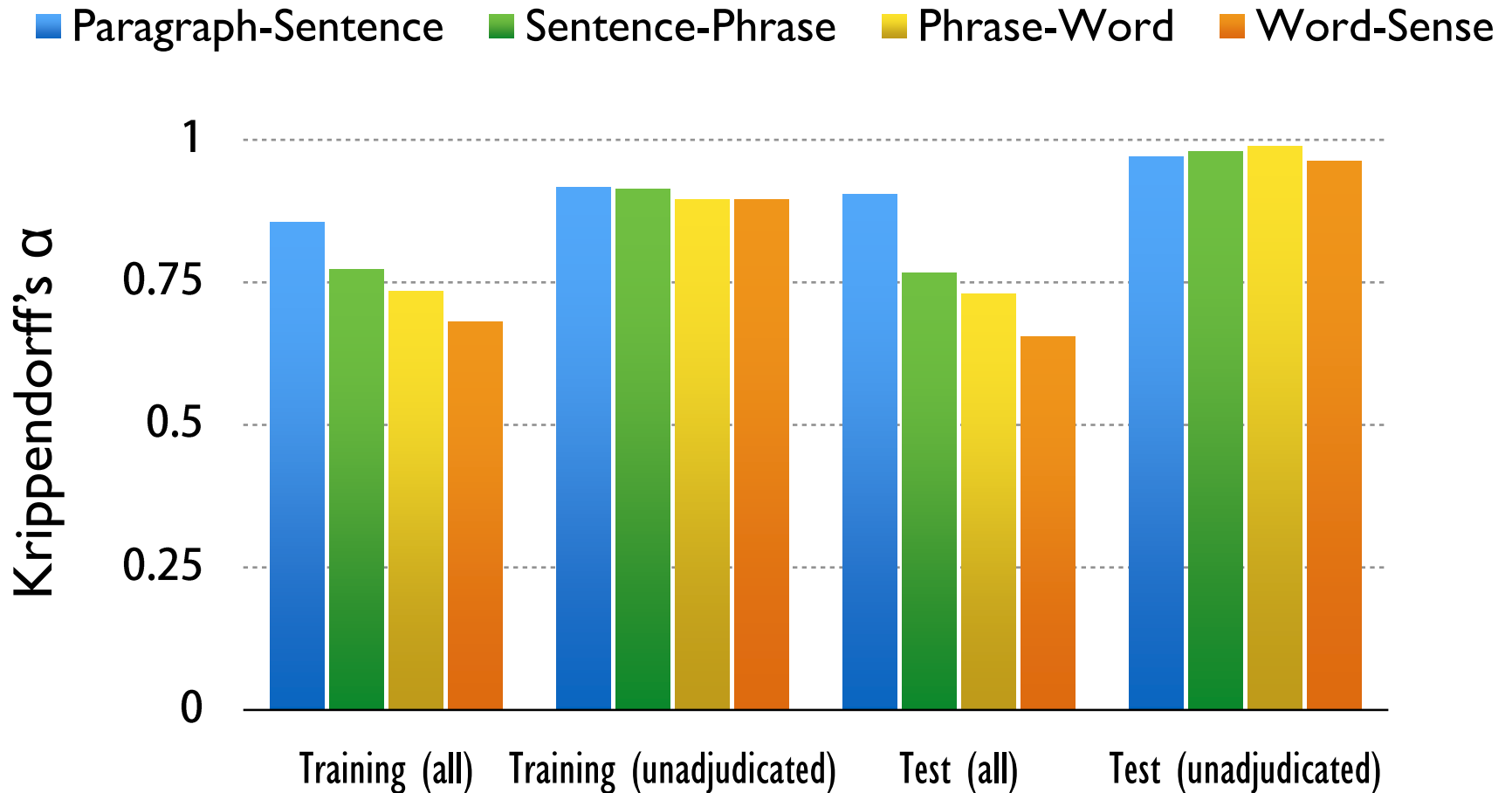
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



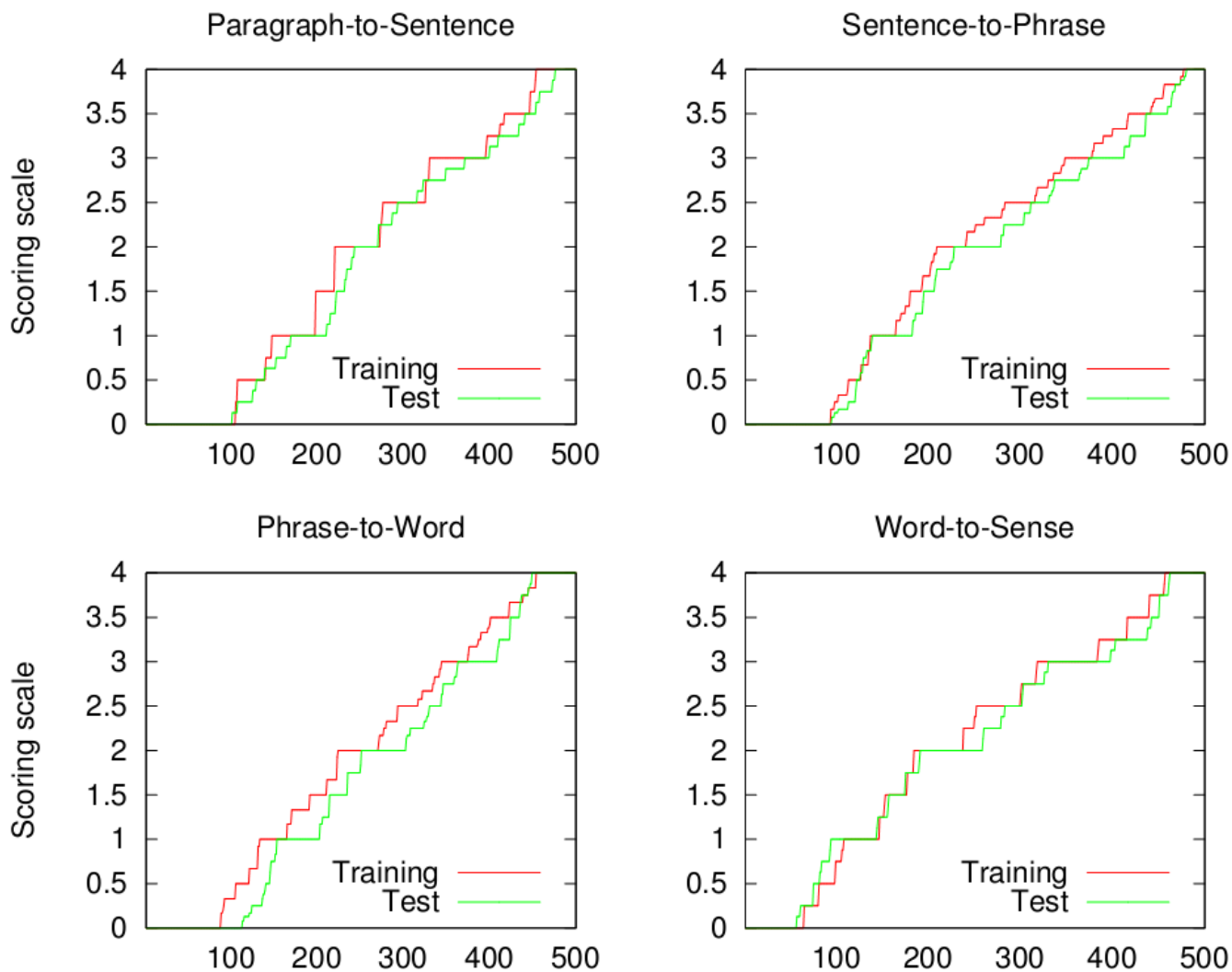
Crafting an idealized similarity distribution



Test and Training data IAA



The annotation procedure produces a balanced rating distribution

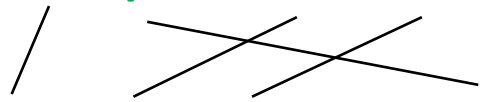


Experimental Setup

Baselines:


- Longest Common Substring (LCS)

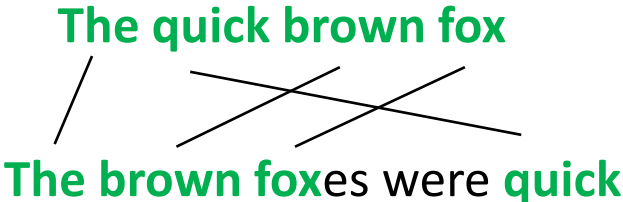
The quick **brown fox**
The **brown fox** was quick
- Greedy String Tiling (GST)

The quick brown fox

The brown foxes were **quick**

Experimental Setup

Baselines:

- Longest Common Substring (LCS) 

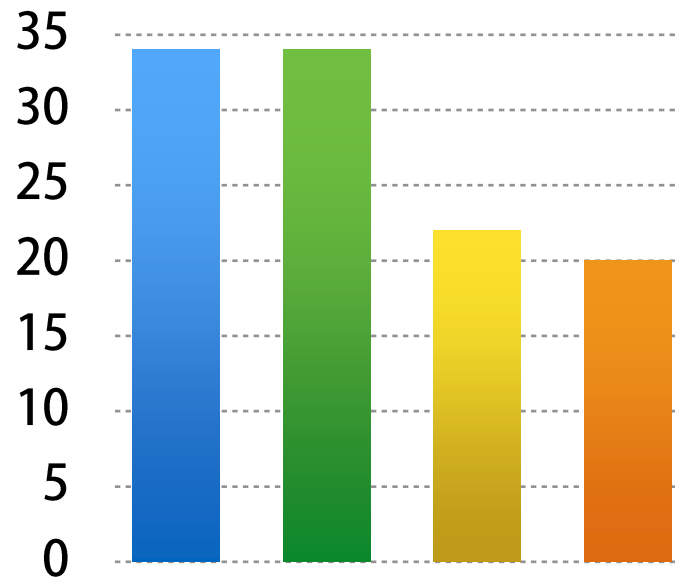
The quick **brown fox**
The **brown fox** was quick
- Greedy String Tiling (GST) 

The quick brown fox
The brown foxes were **quick**

Evaluation Measure: Pearson correlation

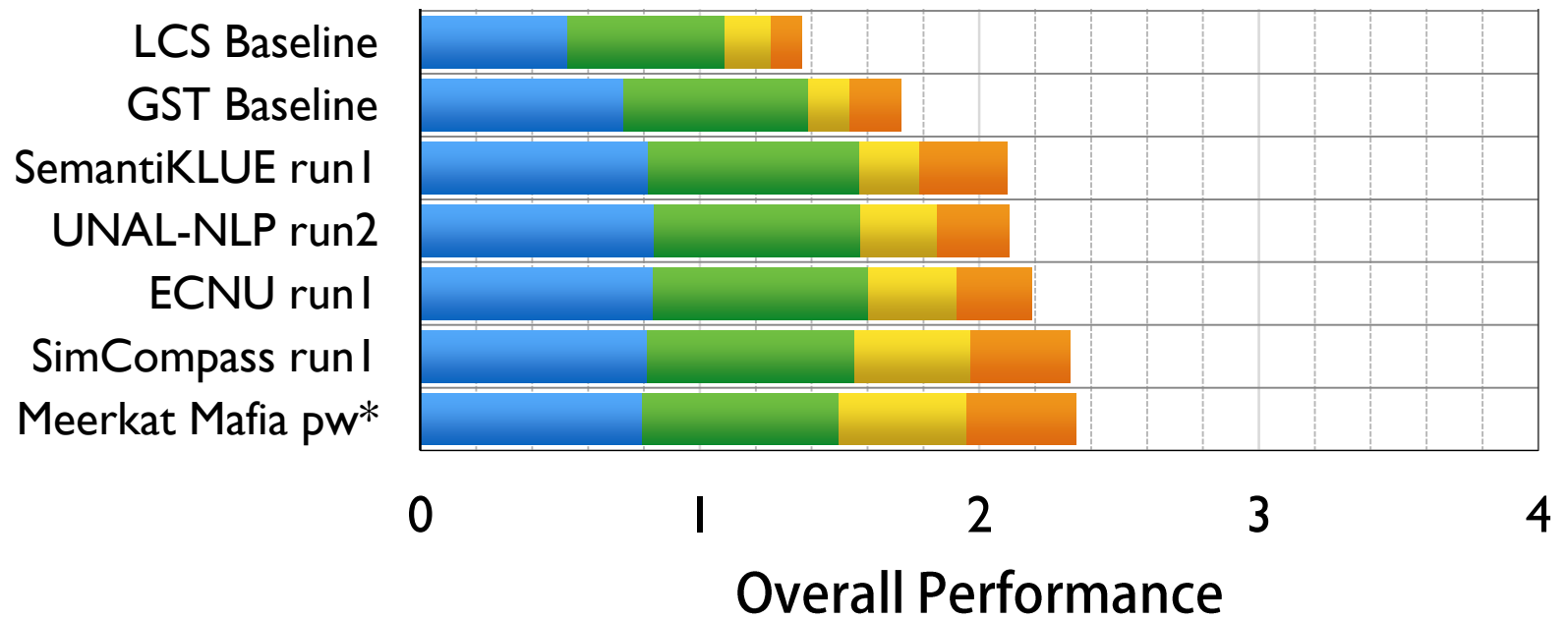
Number of participants

■ Paragraph-Sentence ■ Sentence-Phrase ■ Phrase-Word ■ Word-Sense



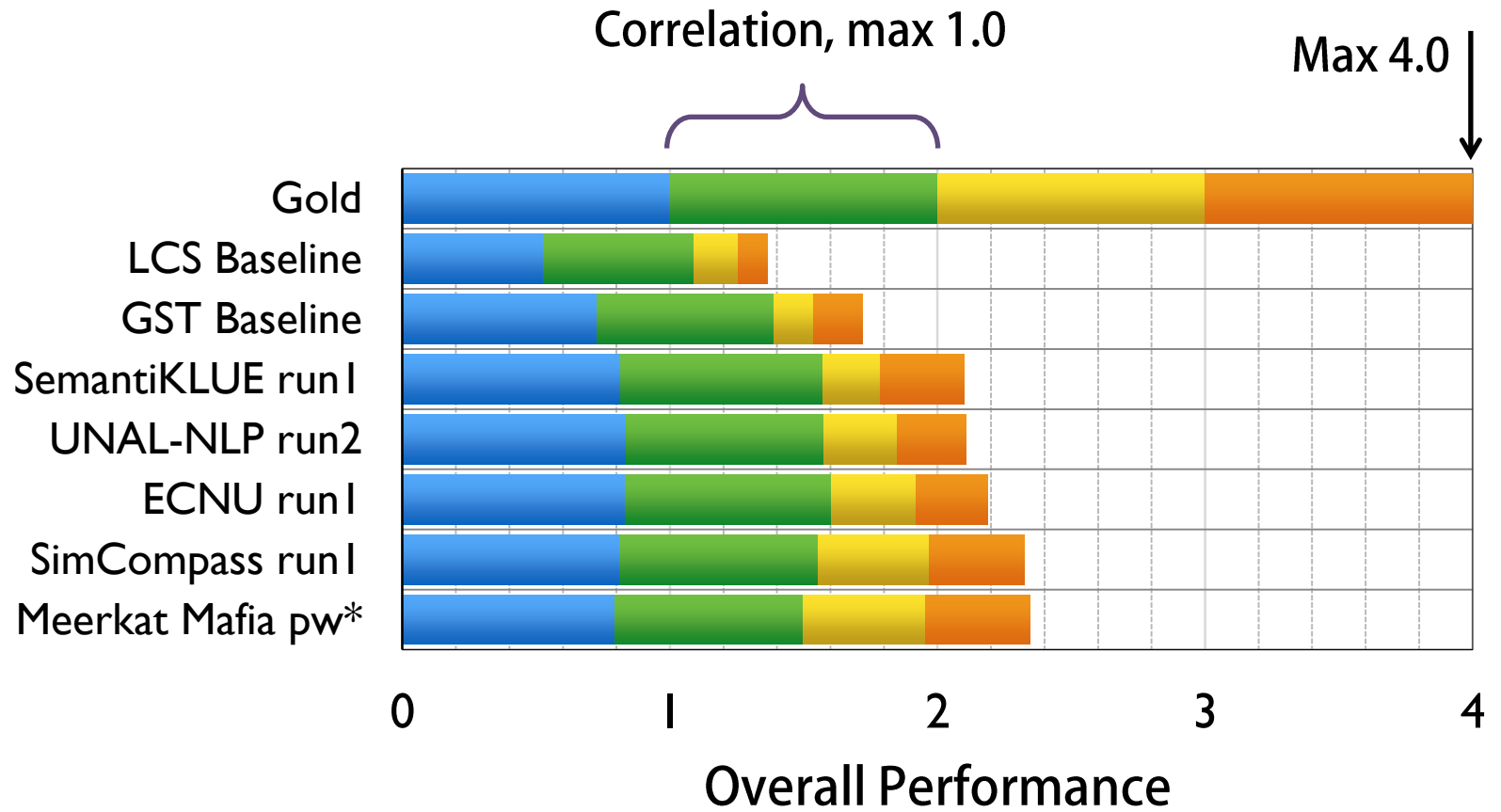
38 Systems total from 19 teams

Top 5 Systems and Baselines



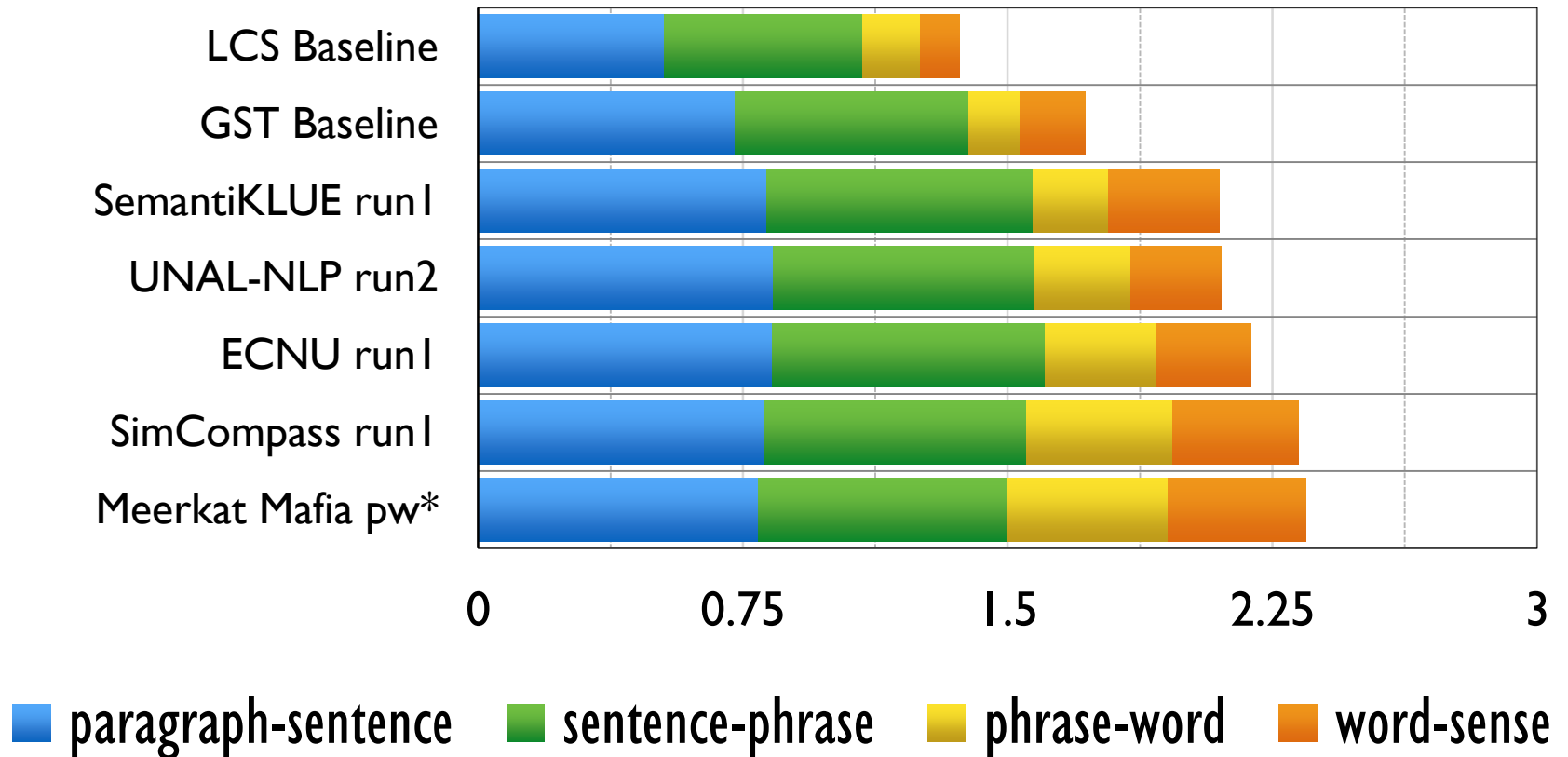
■ paragraph-sentence ■ sentence-phrase ■ phrase-word ■ word-sense

Top 5 Systems and Baselines



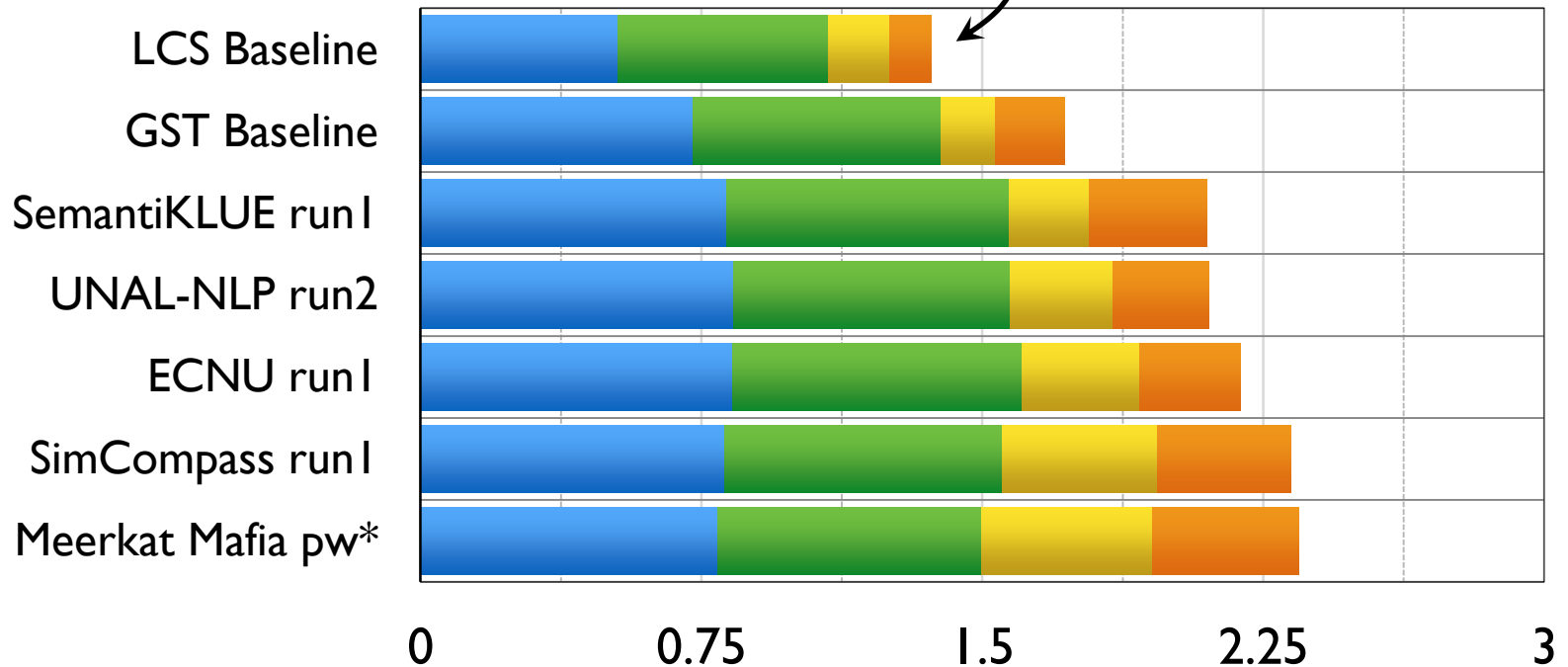
■ paragraph-sentence ■ sentence-phrase ■ phrase-word ■ word-sense

Where do the baselines stand?



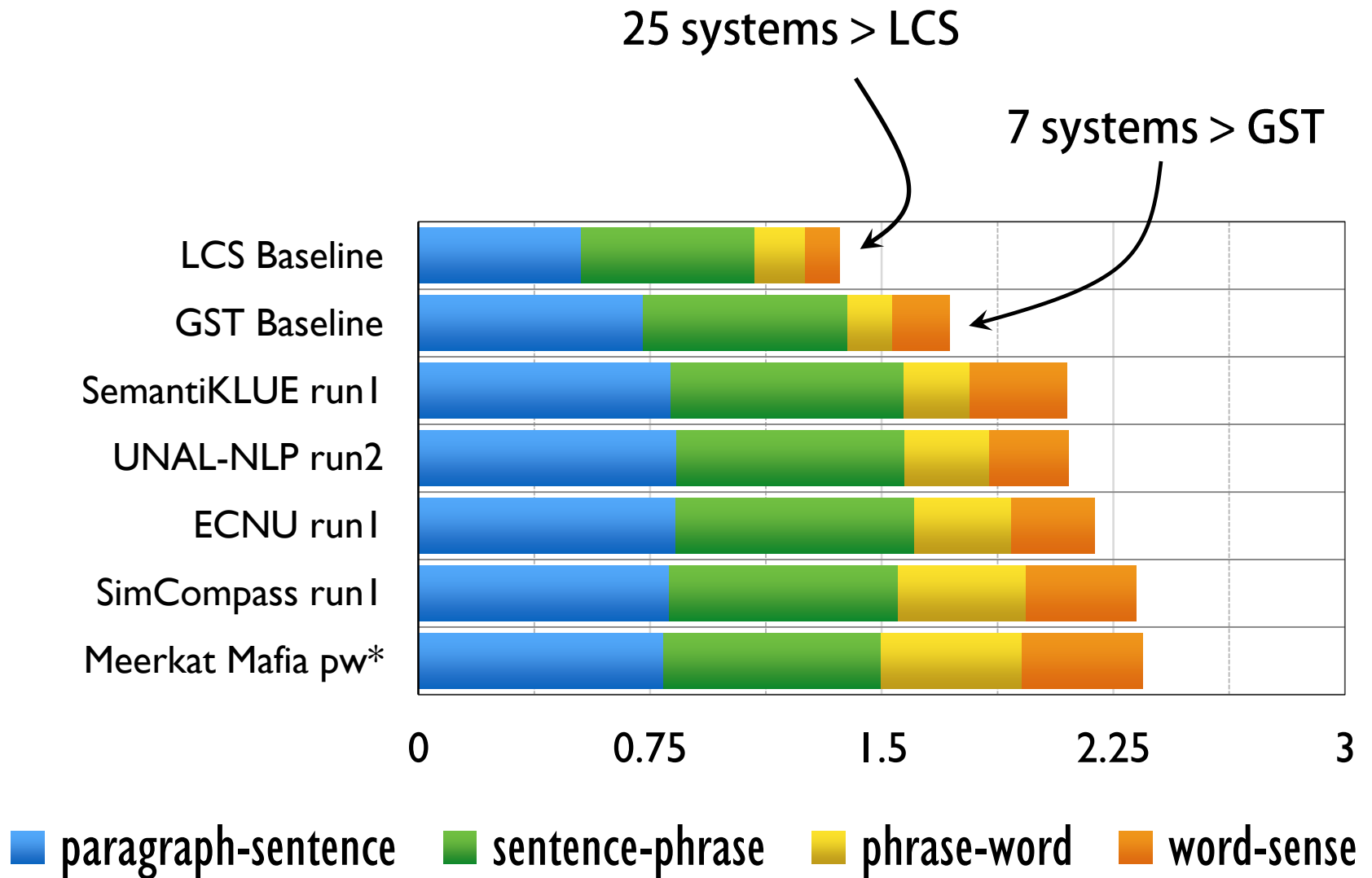
Where do the baselines stand?

25 systems > LCS

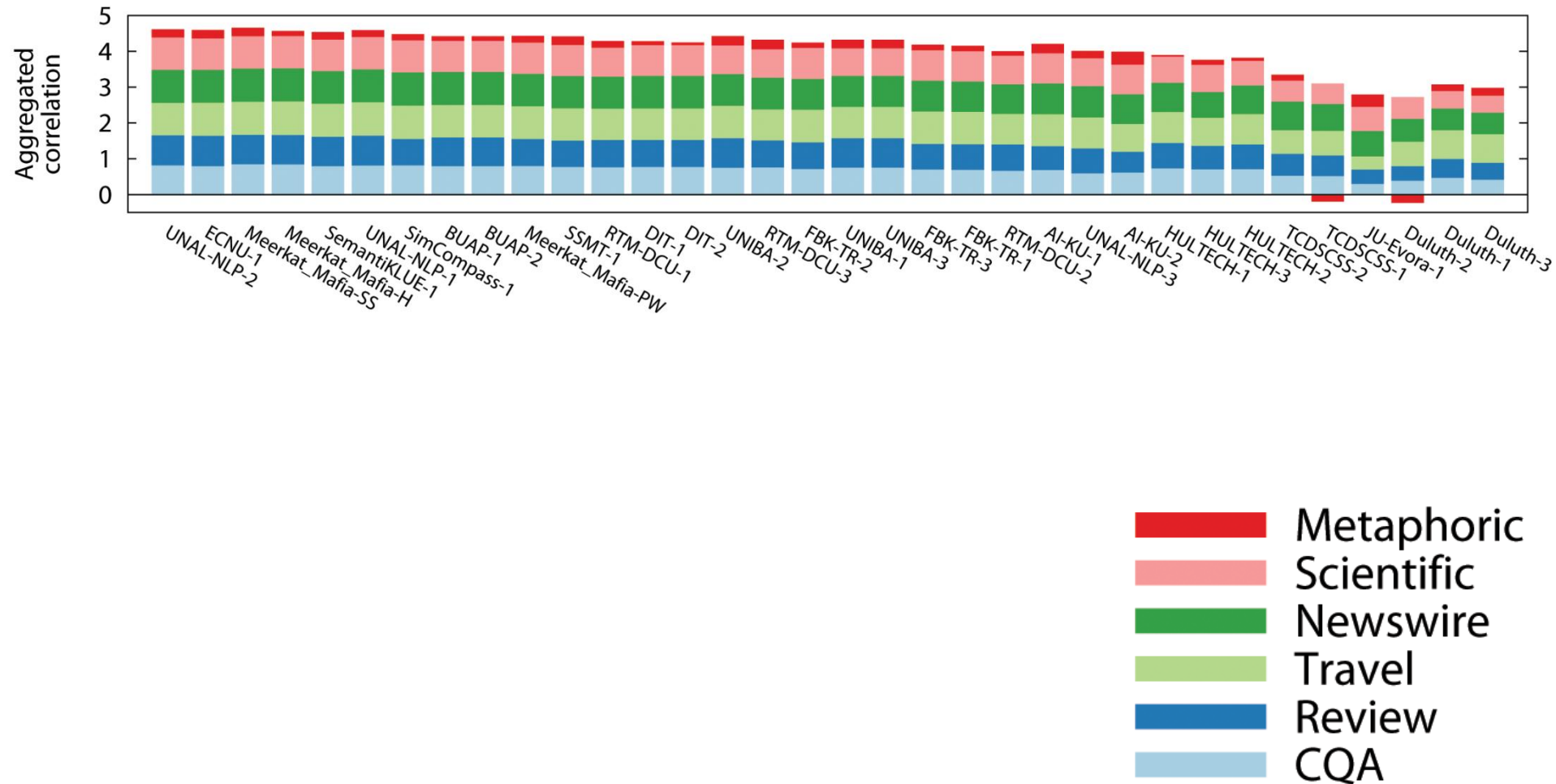


■ paragraph-sentence ■ sentence-phrase ■ phrase-word ■ word-sense

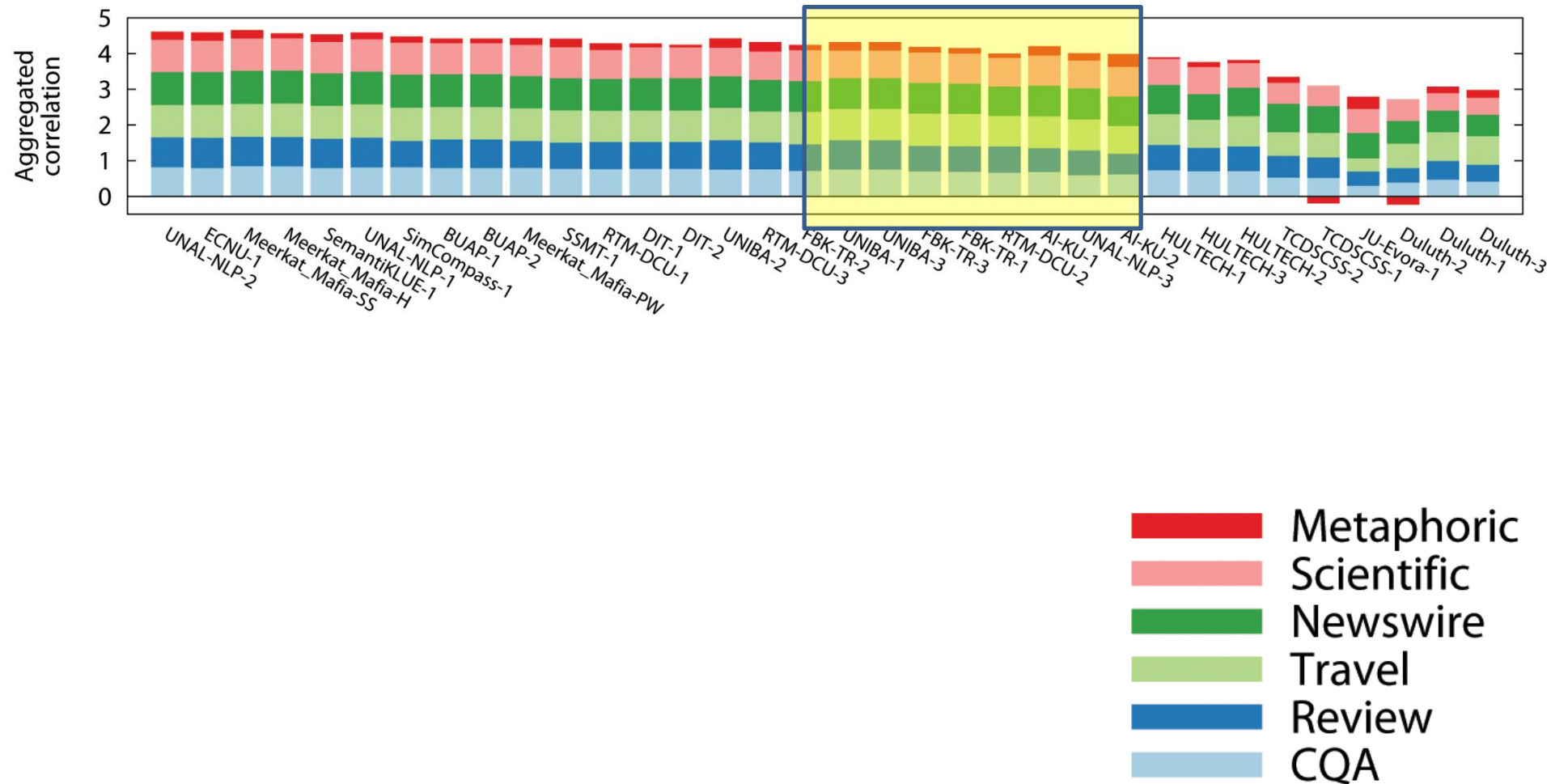
Where do the baselines stand?



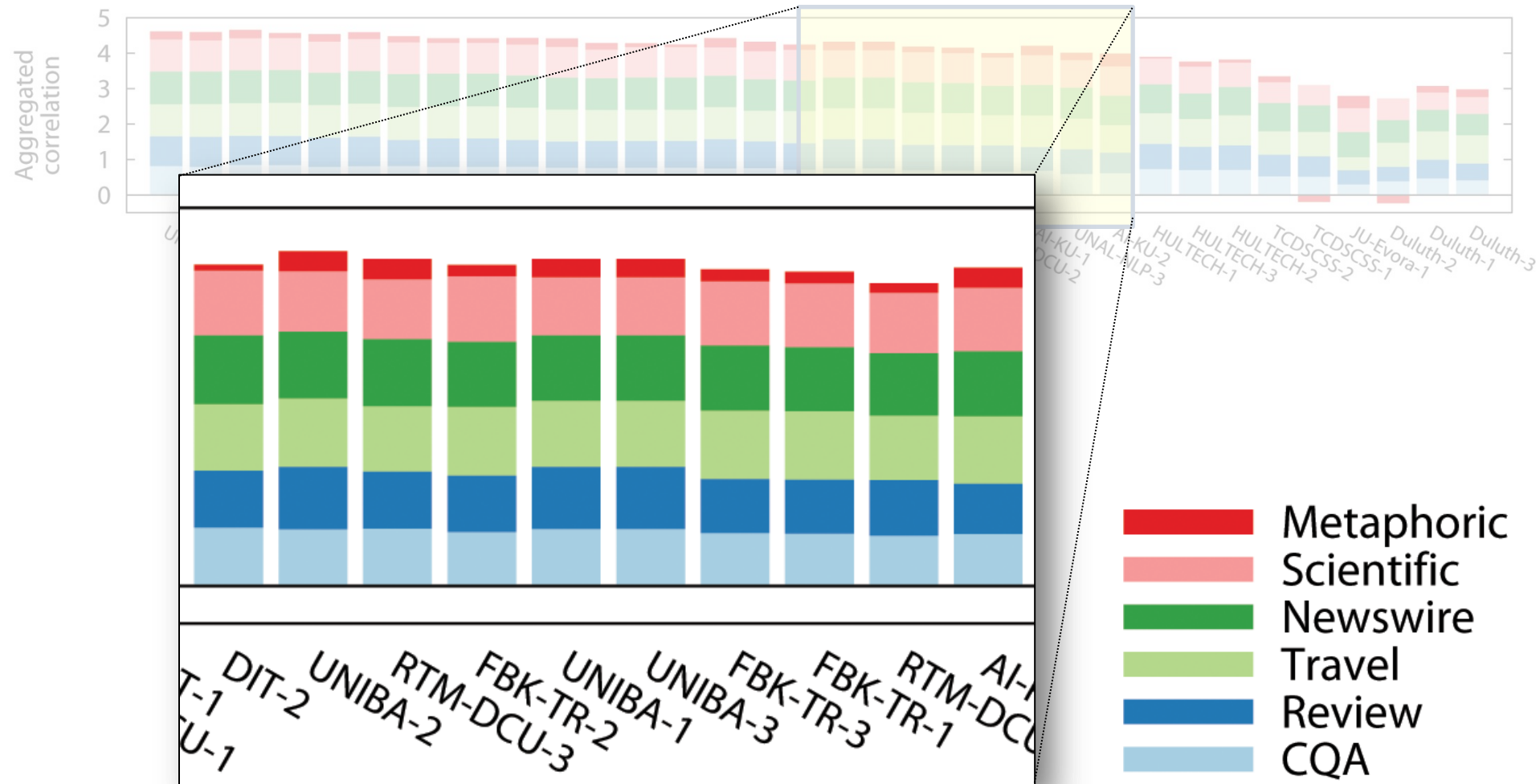
Correlation per genre paragraph-to-sentence



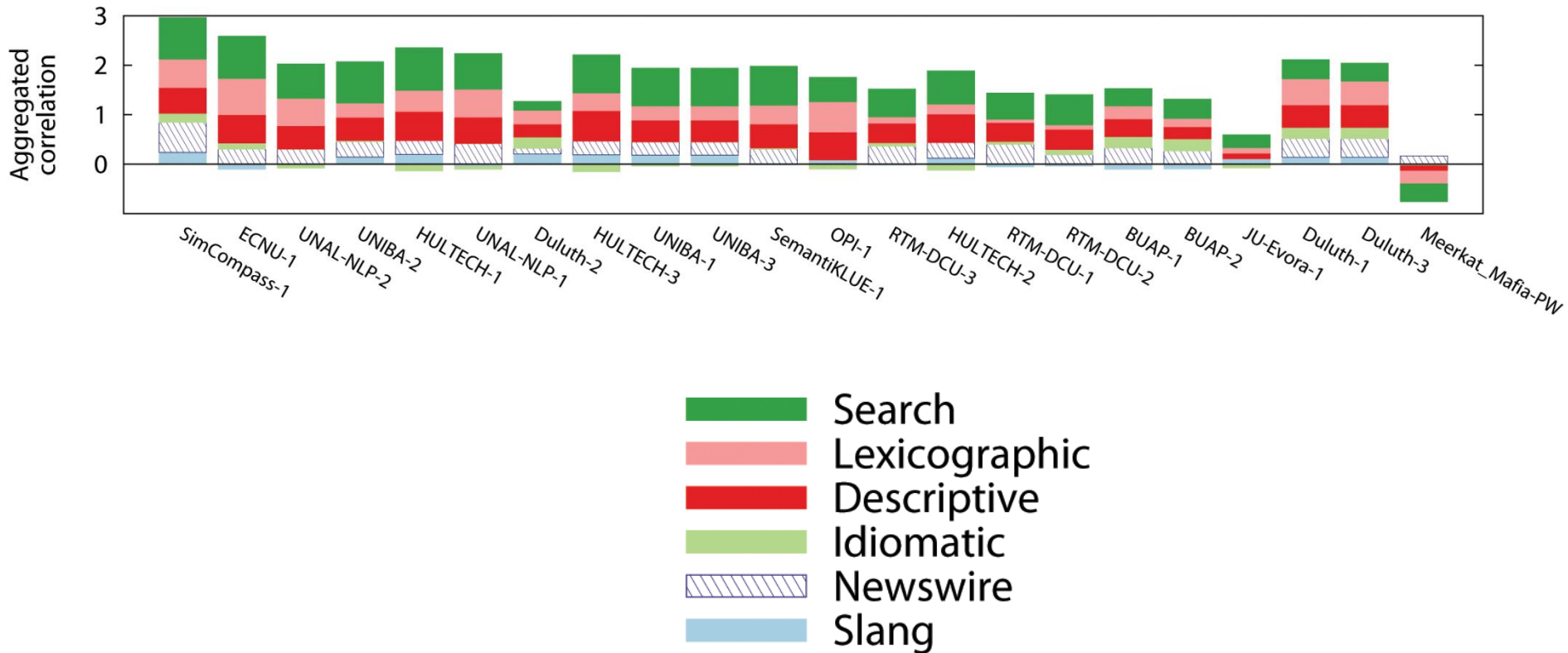
Correlation per genre paragraph-to-sentence



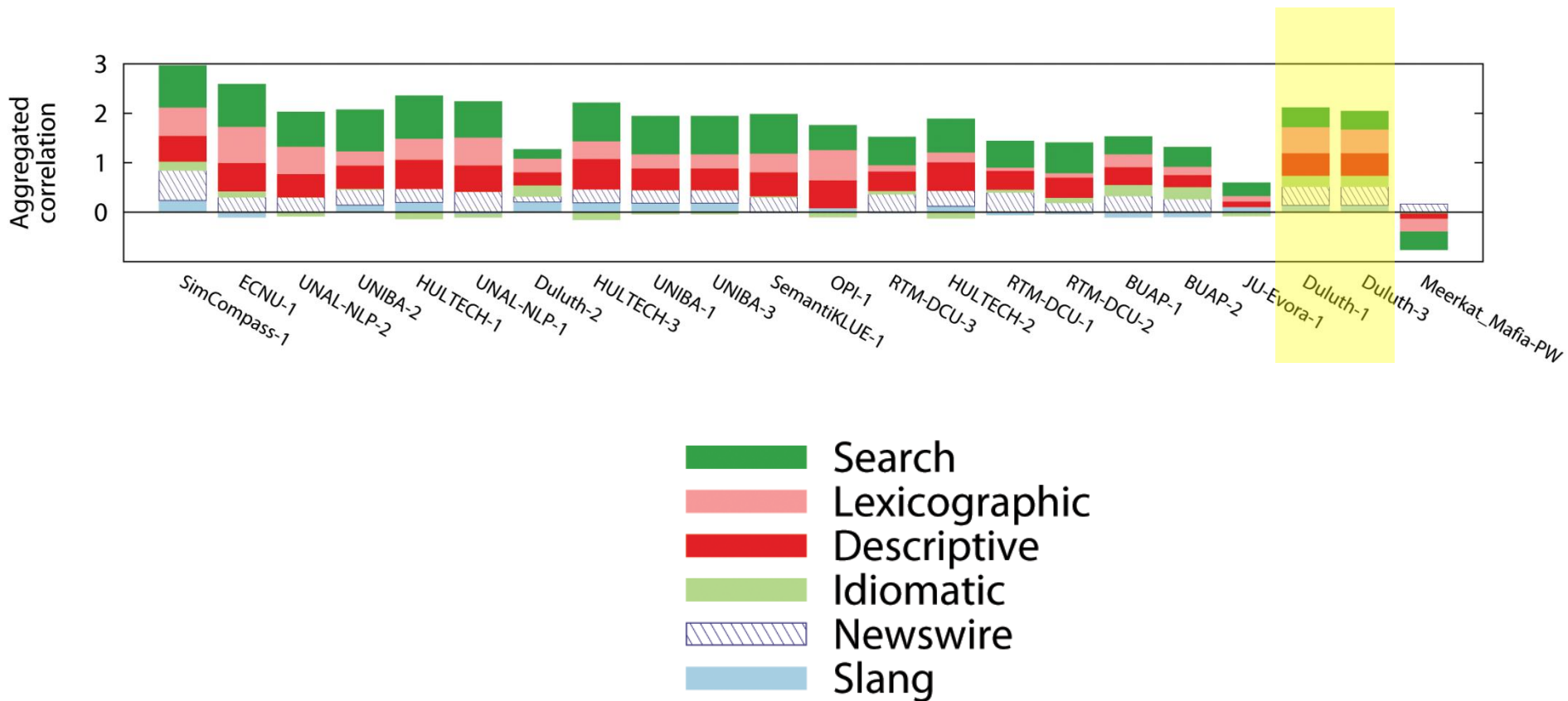
Correlation per genre paragraph-to-sentence



Correlation per genre phrase-to-word



Correlation per genre phrase-to-word



What makes the task difficult?

Handling OOV words and novel usages

How often do **draik** eggs come in **Merifoods** in **Meridell**?

frequency of **draik** eggs in **Merifoods**

Hard feelings

grudge

Dealing with *social media* text

can i **watch** 4od bbc iplayer etc with 10GB useage allowence?

online television streaming for bbc

Can d Internet companies see which websyts ive bin visiting?

internet provider's knowledge of my actions

CLSS: Cross-Level Semantic Similarity

Similarity of **different types** of lexical items

High-quality dataset: **4000** pairs for **four** comparison types

38 systems from **19** teams



<http://alt.qcri.org/semEval2014/task3/>

Thank you!



David Jurgens

Mohammad Taher Pilehvar

Roberto Navigli



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UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



MultiJEDI
ERC 259234



<http://alt.qcri.org/semEval2014/task3/>