# 数量表現と比較に着目した意味解析に向けて

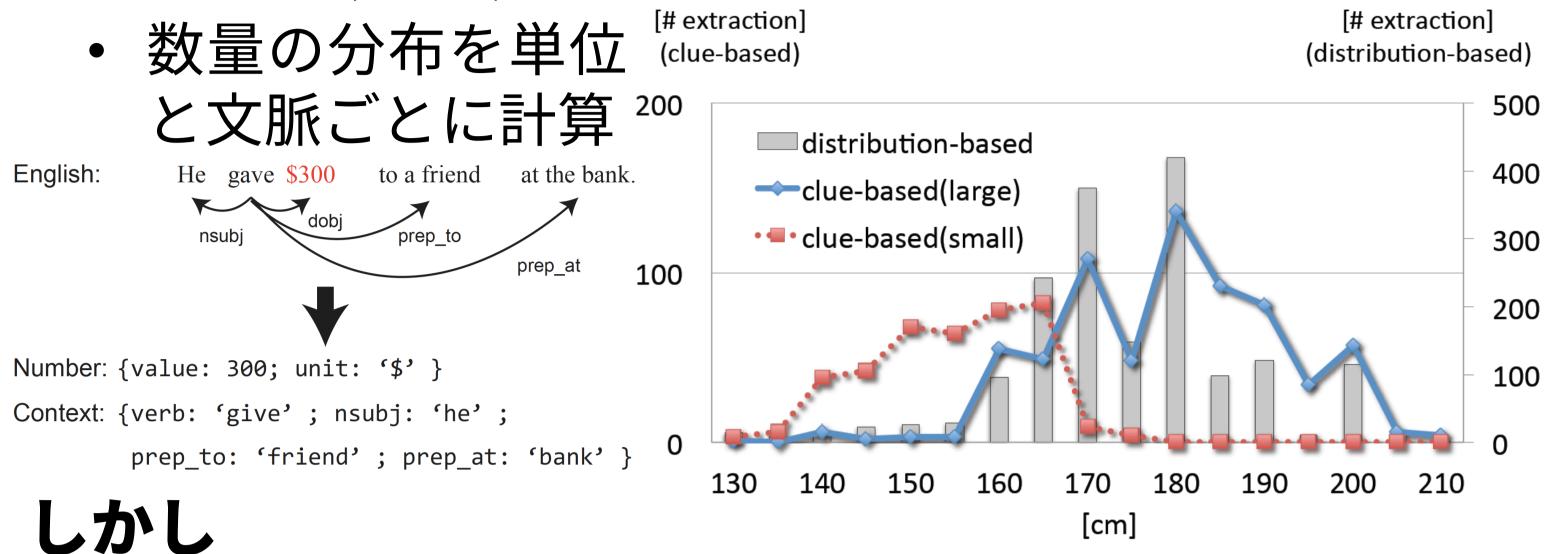
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## 背景•導入

#### 文章理解における数量に関する常識の必要性

例文: 「身長2m体重180kgの小錦は俊敏な動きで 相手のパンチをかわした」

Narisawaら(2013)は数量の大小の常識を獲得



▶ 記号ベースの文脈エンコードは困難であるとの報告

## Pomt 1 事前実験

ナイーブな手法で数量の文脈をエンコードできるか?

> 数量表現の周辺のベクトルを平均する

入力: Andorra's tourism services an estimated [10.2 million] visitors annually. 類似度上位:

#### 類似度|数量表現を含む文

- An estimated [10.2 million] tourists visit annually, attracted by 0.85 Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts.
- In the 1970s and 1980s, however, tourism was an important industry, drawing an average of [150,000] visitors annually.
- With over [10 million] foreign tourists annually, tourism generates 0.77 revenue in excess of \$7 billion.
- An estimated [20 million] tourists visit the state each year. 0.73
- > 精緻なエンコードは困難

# アomとと 比較の文に着目した意味解析

- 比較と数量表現は密接な関係にある
- **比較**の文の意味解析を行い,数量に関する常識を獲得 ▶ 自動アノテーション,分散表現の学習

## 比較を構成する6つの要素

- 1. 比較対象
- 4. 比較の順位表現 5. 比較に関連する数量表現 2. 比較範囲
- 3. 比較の視点
  - 6. 数量表現に紐づく述語

## 要素のアノテーション

#### アノテーションの例

Alabama is the most religious

with 58% of the population attending church regularly.

述語

defence largest the second budget <u>Algeria</u> has 視点 順位

in Africa

範囲

(\$10 billion)

### 自動アノテーションの展望

1. 系列ラベリングモデル 2. 意味役割ラベリングモデル

#### アノテーションインターフェース

#### Overview

Workers are given an English text which contains a superlative comparison and a numerical expression to support that comparison. Workers are asked to identify spans in the text as different participants in this comparing structure.

#### Detail

For example, given the sentence:

"Alabama is the most religious states in the U.S. with about 58 % of the population attending church regularly."

Workers are asked to copy spans of this sentence into the following six categories:

1. The thing being compared

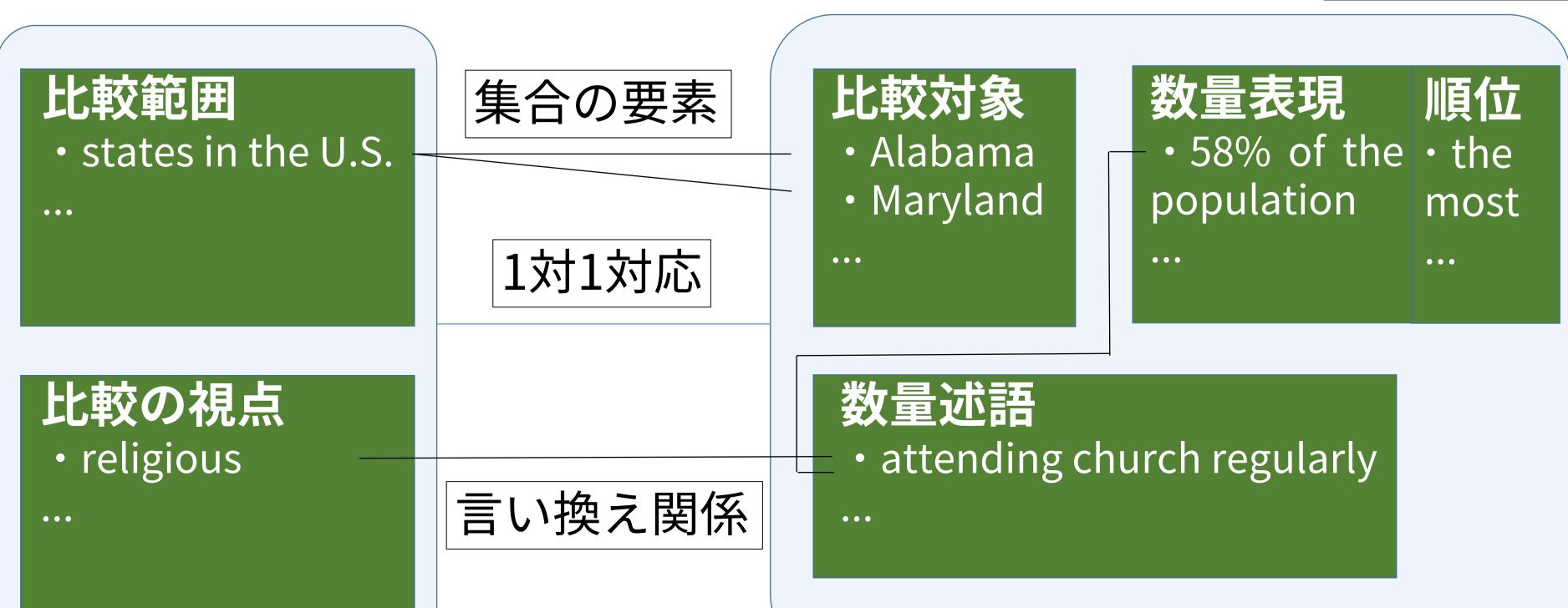
This is the focus of the sentence, a thing being compared to others and having the greatest degree in that comparison. In this example, it should be "Alabama".

#### Task

Target: "Alabama is the most religious states in the U.S. with about 58 % of the population attending church regularly."

- 1. The thing being compared
- 2. The class of things being considered for comparison

### 要素間の関係のモデル化



### 分散表現を用いた情報抽出

入力: 範囲 = destinations in Europe, 視点 = popular

出力: Amsterdam is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Europe, receiving more than 4.63 million international visitors.