Experiments with GORC Dataset using Topic Models

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GORC: A large contextual citation graph of academic papers¹

- GORC : the Semantic Scholar Graph of References in Context
- A large contextual citation graph of 81.1M academic publication
 - Each citation edge in the graph includes the context in which a paper cites another paper
- Contains parsed full text for 8.1M open access papers
- Sources include PubMed, PubMed Central, arXiv and ACL Anthology
- The dataset also includes *word2vec* based vector representation of papers based on their citation contexts.

¹Lo et al., "GORC: A large contextual citation graph of academic papers", 2019

 Experiments with ACL Anthology abstracts (# 27691) in GORC dataset using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)²

²Blei et al., "Latent Dirichlet Allocation", 2003

- Topic: a probability distribution over words
- Document: a probability distribution over topics

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Gist...

As the topics are interpretable, and we know how a document exhibits each topic, we can infer the **gist** of the document (Griffiths et al., 2007)^a.

^aGriffiths et al., "Topics in Semantic Representation", 2007

Topic-1	Topic-2	Topic-3	Topic-4
speech	grammar	pixel	gene
frame	sentence	colour	dna
band	language	segment	species
speaker	acquisition	scene	cell
audio	syntax	texture	tissue
utterance	corpus	light	genome
voice	fsm	surface	biological
acoustic	syntactic	affinity	genomic
channel	child	intensity	cancer
pitch	symbol	histogram	molecular

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A subset of topics on NIPS corpus:

processing

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speech	natural	image	genetics

language processing





Annotation of LDA Topics using LectureBank Taxonomy-I

Most probable words of the topic	Taxonomy ID
semantic role labeling syntactic predicate frame srl framenet ar-	Semantic Role
gument predicate-argument propbank thematic shallow assign-	Labeling (367)
ment labels frame-semantic proposition verbnet nombank nominal	
tagging pos tags tagger shallow unknown tag chunking tokens part	Part of Speech
token chunk memory-based tagset sequences transformation-based	(142)
predicted chunker pos-tagging part-of-speech brill	
grammars context-free tree parsing lexicalized derivation formal-	Context-Free
ism probabilistic transduction adjoining bottom-up strings linear	Grammars
trees extension pcfg stochastic cfg top-down	(315)
sense disambiguation wordnet senses wsd lexical ambiguous sam-	Word Sense
ple senseval disambiguate polysemy synsets inventory all-words	Disambigua-
knowledge-based coarse-grained semeval glosses ambiguity sense-	tion (39)
tagged	
entity named entities recognition names name ner linking person	Information
mentions proper personal location types nested base nes named-	Extraction and
entity wikipedia recognize newswire gazetteers link geographic f-	NER (232)
measure gazetteer muc persons lists organizations ace	

Annotation of LDA Topics using LectureBank Taxonomy-II

Most probable words of the topic	Topic Label
extraction events temporal ordering tense causal complex tem- peval narrative times date triggers key types aspectual timeline intervals duration temporally timeml	Temporal reason- ing
multimodal visual image spatial descriptions instructions video grounded objects grounding human vision actions world modalities multi-modal robot captions scene ground situated environment multimedia	Multimodal
resolution coreference anaphora pronoun resolving zero ellip- sis mentions coordination chains anaphoric antecedent mention bridging salience antecedents muc definite reference refer pronom- inal ontonotes centering null	Co-reference reso- lution
deep noisy noise bias uncertainty gender real-world auxiliary biases scenarios sampling suffer inherent tackle poor bert low real incorporating augment popular leads pre-trained biased suffers fine-tuning	Bias in NLP
evidence arguments stage claim preference selectional argumen- tation clues determine argumentative restrictions essential mining determining propositions inferring separate supporting specificity argue positions	Argumentation mining

Bias in NLP

- N19-1061: Lipstick on a Pig: Debiasing Methods Cover up Systematic Gender Biases in Word Embeddings But do not Remove Them
 - Word embeddings are widely used in NLP for a vast range of tasks. It was shown that word embeddings derived from text corpora reflect gender biases in society...
- D18-1302: Reducing Gender Bias in Abusive Language Detection
 - Abusive language detection models tend to have a problem of being biased toward identity words of a certain group of people because of imbalanced training datasets. For example, "You are a good woman" was considered "sexist" when trained on an existing dataset....
- P19-1160: Gender-preserving Debiasing for Pre-trained Word Embeddings
 - Word embeddings learnt from massive text collections have demonstrated significant levels of discriminative biases such as gender, racial or ethnic biases..
- N15-1084: Key Female Characters in Film Have More to Talk About Besides Men: Automating the Bechdel Test
 - The Bechdel test is a sequence of three questions designed to assess the presence of women in movies. Many believe that because women are seldom represented in film as strong leaders and thinkers...

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- Manually tag each LDA topic to one or more entries in the taxonomy

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- Manually tag each LDA topic to one or more entries in the taxonomy
- For each document in AAN corpus, infer distribution over the topics using the LDA model
- Classify an AAN document based on tags corresponding its most probable topics

- Lesser annotation efforts: #topics is likely to be small as compared to #documents
- Annotation of topics is likely to be sensitive to interpretation of topics and domain knowledge of annotators

- Labelling topics may not be enough, need an iterative process where annotators annotate a few documents, words, phrases and topics.
- Some topics may be noisy, may not represent an entity from the taxonomy
- LectureBank Taxonomy is hierarchical. How to capture the hierarchy using a topic model?
- Visualize the corpus to facilitate taxonomy construction and text classification.

• Thank you!