A Tajik Extension of the Multilingual Information Extraction System ZENON

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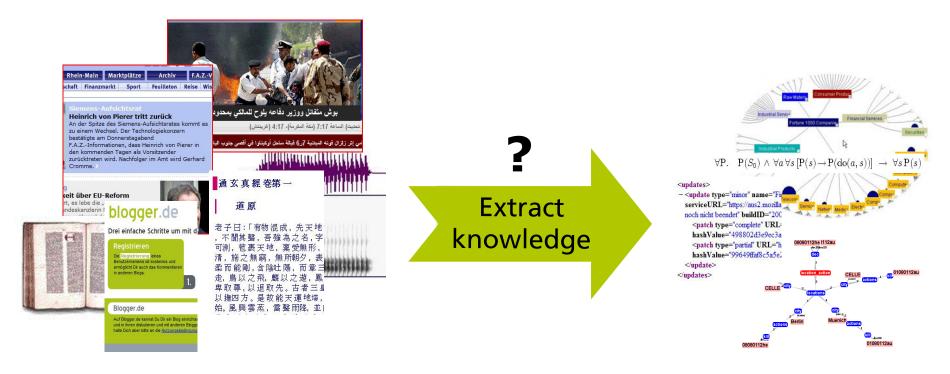
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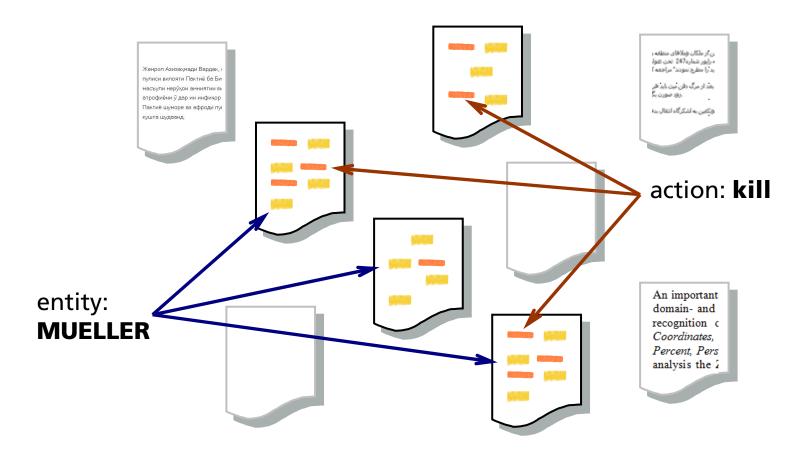
- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Multilingual ZENON System
- 3. The Multilingual Tajik Extension of the ZENON System
- 4. Conclusion, References



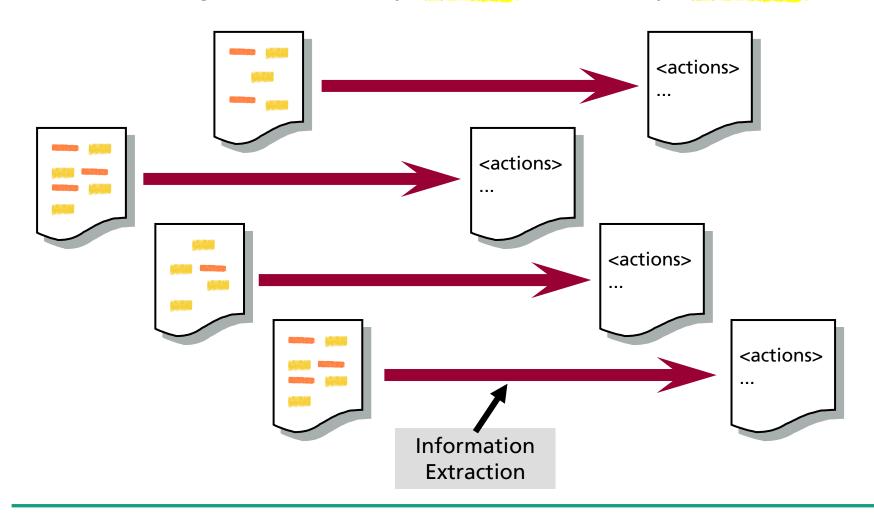


- Military relevant knowledge is available in different languages, formats and media.
- How to get the knowledge out of documents or audio files coded in different languages? How can we increase productivity of the intelligence analyst

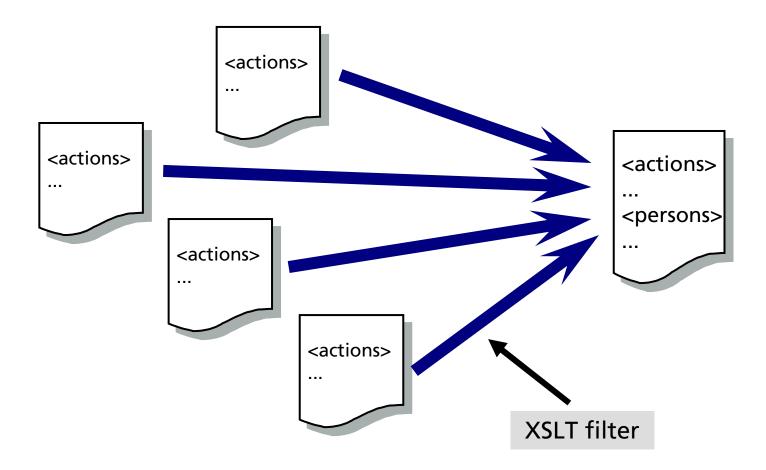
The knowledge about actions and entities is distributed over many reports.



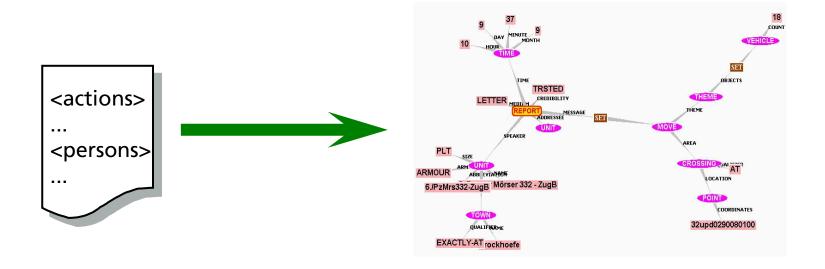
1.) The knowledge is automatically extracted and formally represented, ...



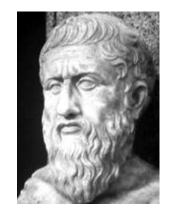
2.) ... then analysis-specifically combined, and...



3.) ... and graphically presented.



- Multilingual information extraction with the ZENON system, research prototype not an operational system
- The information about the actions and named entities are identified from each sentence and the content of the sentences are formally represented in typed feature structures.

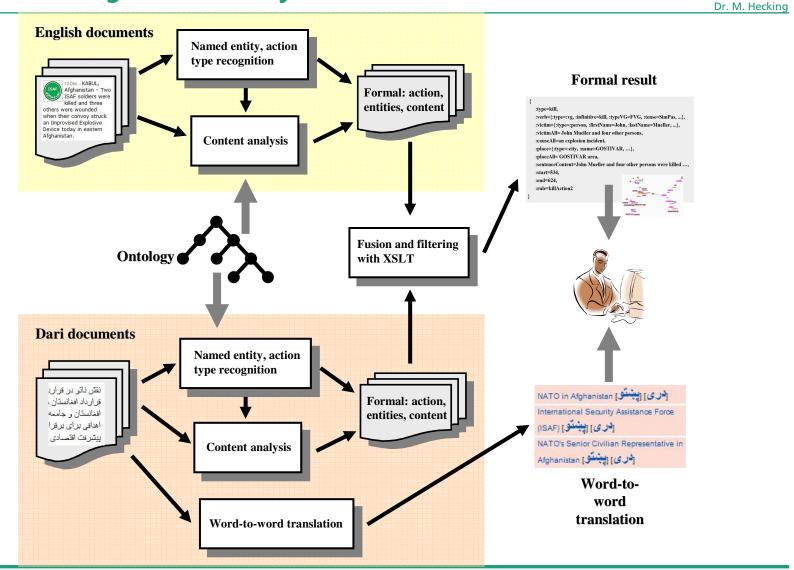


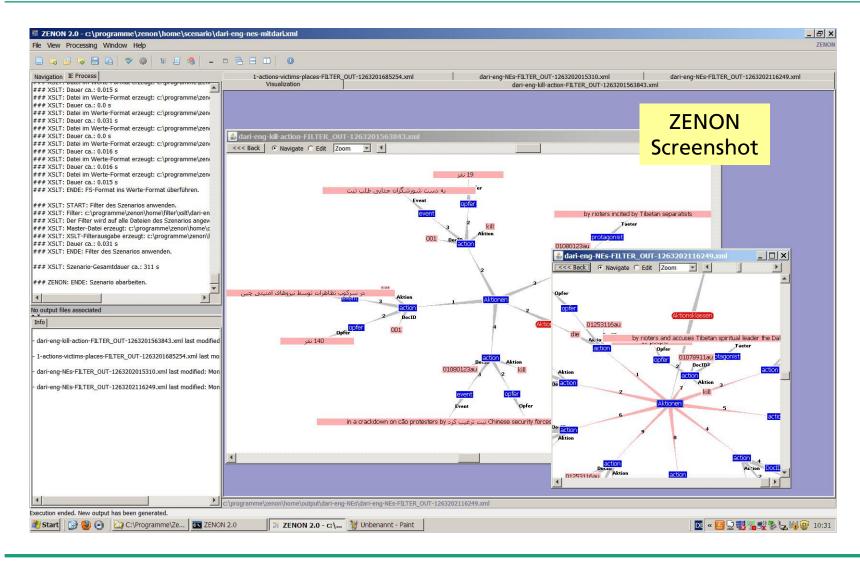
These structures can be combined and presented in a graphically navigatable *Entity-Action-Network*.

Zenon of Citium 336 BC - 264 BC

- (Partial) information extraction from English HUMINT reports from the KFOR deployment, Dari texts, and Tajik texts.
- Also: a word-to-word-translation to further support the analyst.
- GATE: "is one of the most widely used human language processing systems in the world.", "comprises an architecture, framework (or SDK) and graphical development environment ...", University of Sheffield since 1995

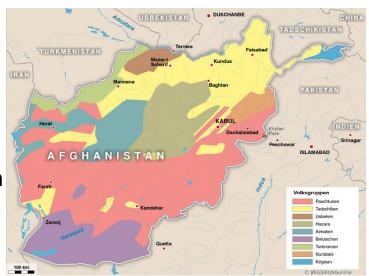
2. The Multilingual ZENON System - VI





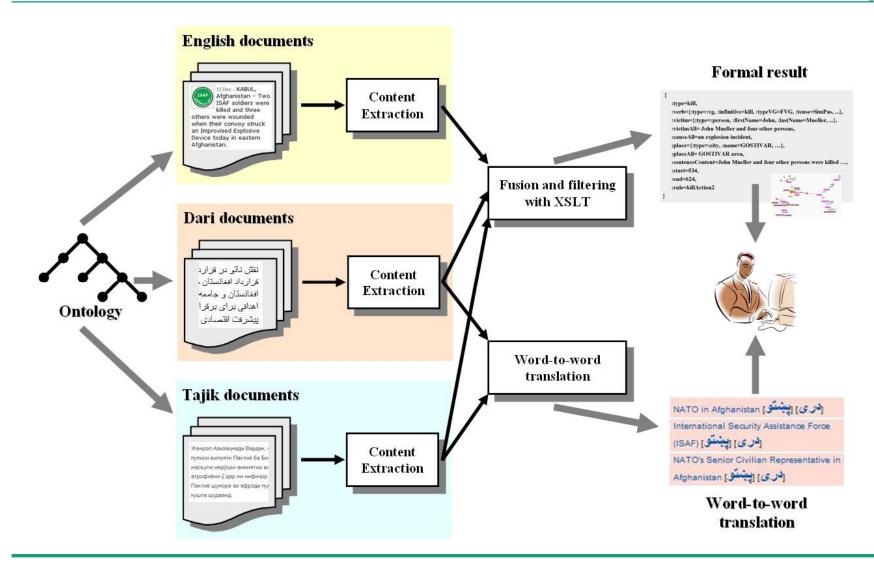


- The Tajik language (Tajik Persian, точикй)
 is a modern version of Persian spoken in
 Central Asia.
- Most speakers: in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- Tajik is the official language of Tajikistan
- A member of the Indo-European language family.
- The word order of Tajik is Subject-Object-Verb.
- The Tajik Persian grammar is almost identical to the classical Persian grammar (and the grammar of modern varieties such as Iranian Persian).
- Tajik is written in the Cyrillic alphabet.



Женрол Азизаҳмади Вардак, пулиси вилояти Пактиё ба Бимасъули неруҳои амниятии виатрофиёни ў дар ин инфичор Пактиё шуморе аз афроди пулкушта шудаанд.

- The ZENON research system will be extended by natural language processing functionality for *Tajik* texts.
- With the Tajik extension of the ZENON system it is possible to fuse information from sources written in the three different languages.
- The GATE module was already implemented, but it is not yet integrated into the overall system.
- Functionalities:
 - formal descriptions of named entities
 - formal descriptions of verbs
 - a word-to-word translation for the analyst (like the Dari module).
- Note: no combination of NEs and verbs at the moment (no assignment of semantic roles)



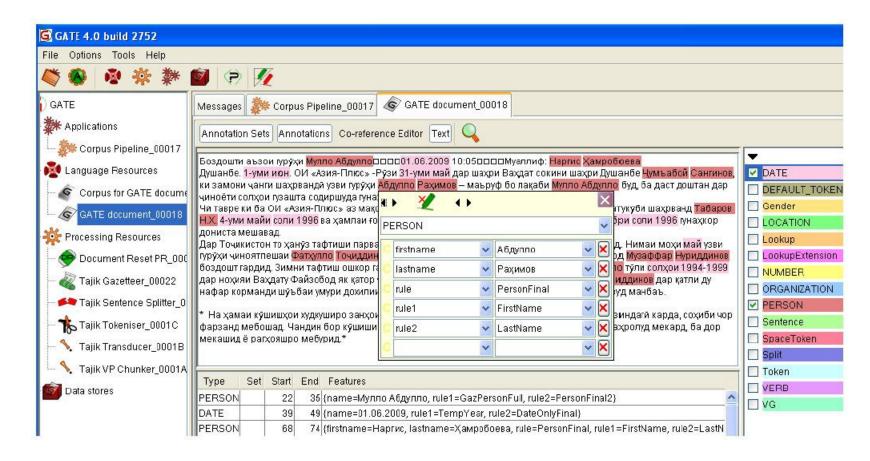


- How the Tajik module was developed:
 - Documents were available in Tajik with their English and Russian translations
 - A broad collection of linguistically annotated Tajik texts (corpora) is not currently available.
 - Statistically-based machine learning methods are therefore not usable
 - The classical rule-based approach is used.
- Components of the Tajik module:
 - Tajik Tokenizer, Tajik Sentence Splitter, Gazetteer lists
 - Tajik NE Transducers
 - Tajik VP-Chunker
 - word-to-word translation into German

- The *Tajik Tokenizer* and the *Tajik Sentence Splitter* are nearly identical to similar GATE components for the English language.
- The *Tajik Gazetteer* is used to identify names, as the basis for named entity recognition.
- All Gazetteer lists together contain about 2,100 entries (also some Gazetteer lists with English names)
- Gazetteer types with the number of entries:

city_tg.lst (41)	mountain.1st (19)	person_full.1st (38)
city_world.lst (60)	name_all_male.lst (98)	pers_pron.1st (14)
country.1st (197)	name_all_female.1st (92)	person_relig.1st (11)
country_adj.lst (4)	name_tg_male.1st (526)	provinz.1st (21)
date_key.lst (12)	name_tg_female.lst (318)	region.1st (16)
day.1st (16)	number_letters.1st (156)	river.1st (40)
determiner.1st (8)	ordinal.1st (58)	sea.1st (17)
jobtitle.1st (98)	organization.1st (34)	time_unit.1st (5)
ministry.1st (15)	org_base.1st (96)	title.lst (20)
money.lst (9)	org_mil.1st (10)	title_female.lst (2)
month.1st (24)	org_terr.1st (53)	

- Based on the recognition of the Gazetteer list entries the named entities (NE) are identified with the help of the Tajik NE Transducers.
- These JAPE grammars generate new annotations that are used in subsequent processing steps, e.g. PERSON{firstname=Hamrokhon}
- Implemented NE types: City, CommonOrg, Country, Date, GovernmentOrg, MilitaryOrg, Money, Person, Number, Gender, Jobtitle, Province, Region, TerroristOrg.
- All types have various features which are also determined during the recognition process (e.g., firstname, lastname, rule).

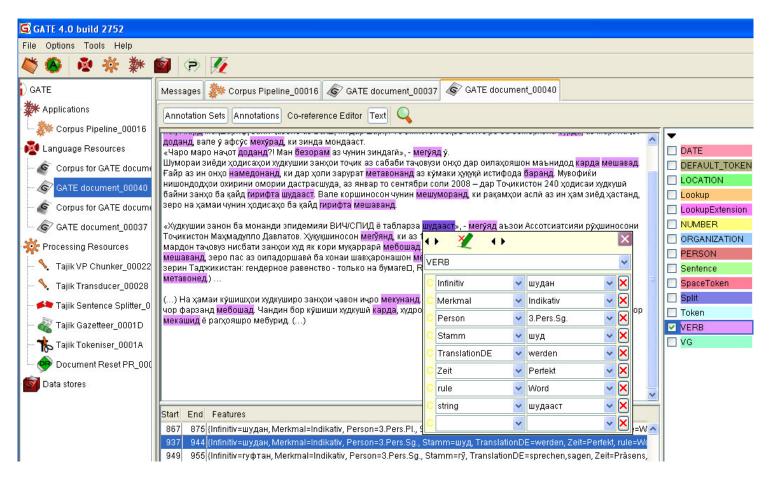


Named entity recognition of type Person and Date



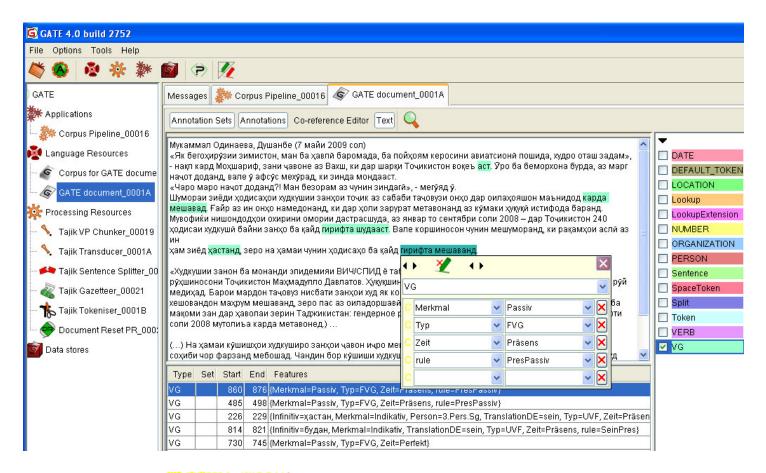
- The verbal phrases must be analyzed as a basis for the identification of the action.
- The *Tajik VP-Chunker* implements through JAPE rules the analysis of finite (present, past tense, perfect, past perfect) and non-finite verb phrases, participles, adverbs and negations (partial morphological analysis).
- Four full-form lexica for Tajik verbs
 - present-participle forms
 - past-participle forms
 - past-participle forms for compound verb phrases
 - compound verb phrases forms in past tense

- To identify the number, infinitive and the verb stem the approach of word stemming was used.
- The result of the analysis of simple verbs is stored in the annotation type Verb. Different features contain the recognized information:
 - infinitive ("Infinitiv"),
 - mood ("Merkmal")
 - person ("Person"),
 - stem ("Stamm"),
 - translation of the infinitive ("TranslationDE"),
 - tense ("Zeit"),
 - rule,
 - string.



Verb annotations





Annotations of compound verb phrases (annotation type VG).

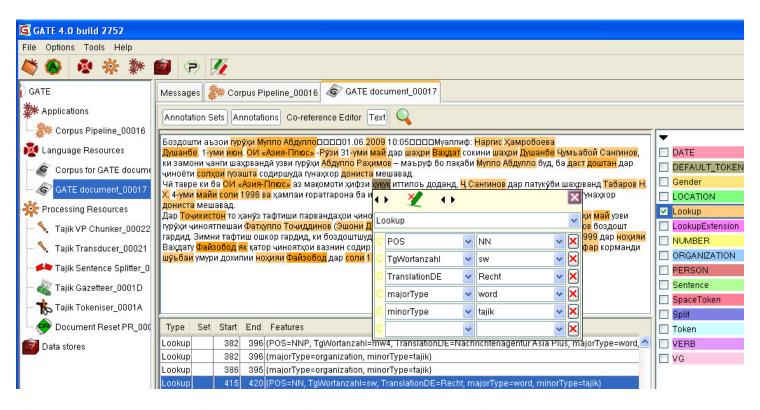


- Also a translation submodule to give a rough word-to-word translation into German.
- This is an additional support for the analyst to decide whether a highquality translation from a human translator should be created.
- No online Tajik-German dictionary was freely available. Therefore a simple dictionary with 1,300 entries was created manually.
- For each entry this is available:
 - Tajik lemma,
 - Tajik part-of-speech (POS),
 - Number of words in Tajik ("TgWortanzahl") with values "sw" (single word) or "mwX" (multiple words with X words),
 - German translation ("TranslationDE").

Арабистони Саъудй:POS=NNP:TgWortanzahl=mw2:TranslationDE=Saudi Arabien Артиллерист:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Artillerist Аскари савора:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=mw2:TranslationDE=Kavallerist Аскар:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Soldat Астронавт:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Astronaut Астроном:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Astronom Афгонистон:POS=NNP:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Afganistan Афсар:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Offizier Афғонистон:POS=NNP:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Afganistan Ашт:POS=NNP:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Ascht Балчувон:POS=NNP:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Baldschuvon Бахри:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Meer Бахрнавард:POS=NN:TgWortanzahl=sw:TranslationDE=Matrose

Dictionary entries





- The dictionary is implemented as a Gazetteer list.
- Lookup annotations with word-to-word translations.

- In this presentation, we presented the functionality to perform information extraction for Tajik texts in the multilingual ZENON system.
- We expect that systems like ZENON will increase productivity of the intelligence analyst. He might analyze and combine information even from texts written in languages the analyst does not understand.
- Possible improvements
 - greater coverage of grammatical phenomena of Tajik
 - realize the recognition of action types and the combination of actions with their semantic roles
 - larger dictionary, independent translation system, deeper integration
- A more general problem is to get the same coverage of linguistic data (e.g., dictionaries, grammars) and functionality (e.g., POS tagger, morphology analyzer) for rare languages (like Dari and Tajik).

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Thank you for your attention!



Questions?