Event Extraction

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Outline

- 1. Basic Conception
- 2. Dataset
- 3. Metric
- 4. Paper Counts
- 5. Approach And Challenge
- 6. Major Team
- 7. Future Work

1.Basic Conception

Two models of events

- TimeML model
 - An event is a word that points to a node in a network of temporal relations.
 - Every event is annotated.
 - Time is an important information, used to index events.

It's <EVENT class="OCCURRENCE">turning</EVENT> out to be another <EVENT class="STATE">bad</EVENT> financial week.

ACE model

- An event is a complex structure.
- Only "interesting" events (events that fall into one of 34 predefined categories) are annotated.

Task Definition

- Event Extraction(EE) ACE05 task definition
 - Event is represented as a structure comprising an event trigger and a set of arguments.
- Two core subtasks
 - Event Detection(ED):
 - Identifying event triggers
 - Categorizing

• Argument Extraction(AE):

- Argument identification
- Role classification



From "Automatically Labeled Data Generation for Large Scale Event Extraction" ACL17 "Exploiting Argument Information to Improve Event Detection via Supervised Attention Mechanisms" ACL17

Terminology

Event Trigger

• The main word that most clearly expresses the occurrence of an event (An ACE event trigger is typically a verb or a noun).

Event Attribute

 Type, Subtype, Modality(模态), Polairty(倾向性), Genericity(普遍性), Tense(时态), 8 types and 33 subtypes.(34 = 33 + None)

Justice Conflict		Business :	
Acquit	Attack	Declare-Bankruptcy	
Appeal	Demonstrate	End-Org	
Arrest-Jail	Contact	Merge-Org	
Charge-Indict	Meet	Start-Org	
Convict	Phone-Write	Personnel :	
Execute	Life :	Elect	
Extradite	Be-Born	End-Position	
Fine	Die	Nominate	
Pardon	Divorce	Start-Position	
Release-Parole	Injure	Transaction :	
Sentence	Marry	Transfer-Money	
Sue	Movement :	Transfer-Ownership	
Trial-Hearing	Transport		

Terminology

Argument Role

- The relationship between an argument to the event in which it participates.
- All 35 argument roles:

Plaintiff	Person	Place	Beneficiary
Buyer	Seller	Price	Artifact
Origin	Destination	Giver	Recipient
Money	Org	Agent	Victim
Instrument	Entity	Target	Defendant
Adjudicator	Attacker	Prosecutor	Crime
Position	Sentence	Vehicle	time-after
time-before	time-at-end	time-starting	time-at-beginning
time-ending	time-holds	time-within	

Event Mention

• A **phrase** or **sentence** within which an event is described, including a trigger and arguments.

Example



From "REPRESENTATION LEARNING BASED INFORMATION EXTRACTION" Xiaocheng Feng doctoral thesis

2.Dataset

ACE 2005

- Contains 599 documents, which include about 6,000 labeled events.
- Annotated with single-token event triggers
- 8 event types and 33 event subtypes that, along with the "non-event" class, constitutes a 34-class classification problem.

Dataset Drawback



Statistics of ACE 2005 English Data

- Nearly 70% of event types in ACE 2005 have less than 100 labeled samples
- There are even 3 event types which have less than 10 labeled samples.

3.Metric

Precision & Recall & F-score



4. Paper Counts

ACL&EMNLP&AAAI&COLING&IJCAI



5. Approach And Challenge

Overview





Rule-based & Pattern based

Advantage

- Rules are interpretable and suitable for rapid development and domain transfer
- Humans and machines can contribute to the same model

Disadvantage

• Not a "standard way to express rules"

• Example

```
- name: Phosphorylation_1
    priority: 2
2
    label: [Phosphorylation, Event]
3
    pattern: |
4
      trigger = [lemma="phosphorylation"]
5
      theme:PhysicalEntity = prep_of
6
           (nn|conj|cc) *
7
      cause:PhysicalEntity? = prep_by
8
           (nn|conj|cc) *
9
```

From "A Domain-independent Rule-based Framework for Event Extraction" ACL15

Rule & Pattern based Papers

- A Domain-independent Rule-based Framework for Event Extraction **ACL15**
- RBPB: Regularization-Based Pattern Balancing Method for Event Extraction ACL16

Clustering

- Open Domain: Twitter
- Challenge
 - Noisy
 - Wide Variety
 - Redundancy

Method

- Latent Event & Category Model (LECM): automatically grouping events into categories organized by event types.
- Each event category is assigned with an event type label without manual intervention.

From "An Unsupervised Framework of Exploring Events on Twitter: Filtering, Extraction and Categorization" AAAI15

Clustering Papers

- An Unsupervised Framework of Exploring Events on Twitter: Filtering, Extraction and Categorization AAAI15
- Liberal Event Extraction and Event Schema Induction ACL16





Basic Deep Learning

Challenge

- Same event might appear in the form of various trigger expressions
- An expression might represent different events in different contexts
- CNN or LSTM(Multi-Class Classification Task)



From "Event Detection and Domain Adaptation with Convolutional Neural Networks" ACL15 "Event Extraction via Dynamic Multi-Pooling Convolutional Neural Networks" ACL15

New Technique



Deep Learning Papers

• Basic DL

- Event Detection and Domain Adaptation with Convolutional Neural Networks ACL15
- Event Extraction via Dynamic Multi-Pooling Convolutional Neural Networks ACL15
- A Language-Independent Neural Network for Event Detection ACL16
- Event Nugget Detection with Forward-Backward Recurrent Neural Networks ACL16
- Modeling Skip-Grams for Event Detection with Convolutional Neural Networks EMNLP16
- Bidirectional RNN for Medical Event Detection in Electronic Health Records NAACL16

New Technique

- Graph Convolutional Networks with Argument-Aware Pooling for Event Detection AAAI18
- Nugget Proposal Networks for Chinese Event Detection ACL18
- Self-regulation: Employing a Generative Adversarial Network to Improve Event Detection ACL18





Joint Model

- Two main approaches to EE
 - The joint approach that predicts event triggers and arguments for sentences simultaneously as a structured prediction problem.
 - The pipelined approach that first performs trigger prediction and then identifies arguments in separate stages.

Joint framework

- Mitigating the error propagation problem of the pipelined approach.
- Exploiting the inter-dependencies between event triggers and argument roles via discrete structures.

Joint Model Papers

- Joint Event Trigger Identification and Event Coreference Resolution with Structured Perceptron EMNLP15
- Event Detection and Co-reference with Minimal Supervision **EMNLP16**
- Joint Extraction of Events and Entities within a Document Context NAACL16
- Joint Learning for Event Coreference Resolution ACL17
- A Neural Model for Joint Event Detection and Summarization IJCAI17

External Knowledge



Auto Generate Data

Challenge

- expensive to produce
- in low coverage of event types
- limited in size

Method

- World knowledge (Freebase)
- Linguistic knowledge (FrameNet)
- Soft Distant Supervision (SDS)



From "Automatically Labeled Data Generation for Large Scale Event Extraction" ACL17

Cross Lingual

Challenge

- Data scarcity
- Monolingual ambiguity
- Model
 - Monolingual context attention
 - Gated cross-lingual attention



From "Event Detection via Gated Multilingual Attention Mechanism" AAAI18

- Limited bilingual dictionaries
- Aligned multilingual word embeddings

From "Leveraging Multilingual Training for Limited Resource Event Extraction" COLING16

External Knowledge Papers

- Auto data generation
 - Leveraging FrameNet to Improve Automatic Event Detection ACL16
 - Automatically Labeled Data Generation for Large Scale Event Extraction ACL17
 - Scale Up Event Extraction Learning via Automatic Training Data Generation AAAI18
 - Semi-Supervised Event Extraction with Paraphrase Clusters NAACL18

Cross-lingual

- Leveraging Multilingual Training for Limited Resource Event Extraction **COLING16**
- Event Detection via Gated Multilingual Attention Mechanism AAAI18



Full Use Dataset

- Joint Models favor to Argument Extraction Task
 - Training corpus contains much more annotated arguments than triggers (about 9800 arguments and 5300 triggers in ACE 2005 dataset).
 - Pre-predicting potential triggers does not leverage any argument information.



From "Exploiting Argument Information to Improve Event Detection via Supervised Attention Mechanisms" ACL17

Document-Level

Challenge

- Lack of data
- Document level data

Method

- Distant Supervision for generate data
- Sequence tagging model for sentence-level events
- Key-detection model and argument-filling strategy for document-level events

Other Papers

- Incremental Global Event Extraction COLING16
- Disease Event Detection based on Deep Modality Analysis ACL15
- Exploiting Argument Information to Improve Event Detection via Supervised Attention Mechanisms **ACL17**
- Zero-Shot Transfer Learning for Event Extraction ACL18
- DCFEE: A Document-level Chinese Financial Event Extraction System based on Automatically Labeled Training Data ACL18
- Document Embedding Enhanced Event Detection with Hierarchical and Supervised Attention ACL18

6.Major Team

Institute of Automation

• Team

 National Laboratory of Pattern Recognition, Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

People

- Jun Zhao, Kang Liu, Yubo Chen.....
- Papers
 - Event Extraction via Dynamic Multi-Pooling Convolutional Neural Networks ACL15
 - Leveraging FrameNet to Improve Automatic Event Detection ACL16
 - A Probabilistic Soft Logic Based Approach to Exploiting Latent and Global Information in Event Classification **AAAI16**
 - Automatically Labeled Data Generation for Large Scale Event Extraction ACL17
 - Exploiting Argument Information to Improve Event Detection via Supervised Attention Mechanisms ACL17
 - Event Detection via Gated Multilingual Attention Mechanism AAAI18
 - DCFEE: A Document-level Chinese Financial Event Extraction System based on Automatically Labeled Training Data ACL18

Kang Liu Google scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=DtZCfl0AAAAJ&hl=zh-CN&oi=sra

Institute of Automation



15-18 Papers of Institute of Automation

7.Future Work

Future Work

- Based on ACE05, do some high-level tasks, like domain specific event graph.
- Do some document-level tasks.
- Combine event graph with inference.
- To Be Finished.

Thank You!