

Question Focus Recognition in Question Answering Systems

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Abstract- Question Answering (QA) Systems are systems that attempts to answer questions posed by human in natural language. As a part of the QA system comes the question processing module. The question processing module serves several tasks including question classification and focus identification. Question classification and focus identification play crucial role in Question Answering systems. This paper describes and evaluates the techniques we developed for answer type detection based on question classification and focus identification in Arabic Question Answering systems. Question classification helps in providing the type of the expected answer and hence directing the answer extraction module to apply the proper technique for extracting the answer. While focus identification helps in ranking the candidate answers. Consequently, that has increased the accuracy of answers produced by the QA system. Question processing module involves analyzing the questions in order to extract the important information for identifying what is being asked and how to approach answering it, and this is one of the most important components of a QA system. Therefore, we propose methods for solving two main problems in question analysis, namely question classification and focus extraction.

Index Terms— Question classification, Question focus extraction, Question Answering Systems, Information Retrieval.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional search engines like Google and Yahoo provides the user with a set of links based on the user query and it is the responsibility of the user to go through these links and try to get the answer that he/she is looking for. On the contrary, Question Answering (QA) systems tries to generated precise answers automatically for questions presented in natural languages. Developing a completely capable QA system, however, has challenges mostly due to several challenging sub-problems that require to be solved, such as question analysis (involving pre-processing, classification of questions and identification of focus), information retrieval and generation of answer (including extracting and formulating answer), along with some other lower level subtasks, such as reference resolution and paraphrasing.

In addition, the type of a QA system, and the employed techniques usually depend on factors such as domain of question and language. Many researchers have opted for solving the individual problems involved in such systems separately. While some of these problems are considered to be solved, the majority of them are still open to further research [1,2]. The main goal of question

classification is to precisely assign labels to questions based on expected answer category[3].

II. METHODOLOGY

Most QA systems-as part of question analysis-determine the answer type, i.e. the class of the entity, sought by the question [3]. For example, the question Q1 :”نم” si (؟noisivelet eht detnevni ohW) “اك تشف ال تل فزيون؟” asking for the name of a Human entity(Person), whereas Q2 :””ةيىوضلا فايال ال يه ام:” (What are Optical fibers?) looks for a Definition type of discourse. Therefore, the answer types will be Human, and Definition respectively. Knowing the answer type correlated with a given question can assist during the answer extraction stage, where the system will use it to select the answer from a wide range of candidates. Moreover, the answer type will determine the technique used for extracting the correct answer. The answer type for question Q1(Human) means that the required answer is simply the name of a person, and can be identified using a named entity recognizer. The question Q2 is of type definition , and it will involve techniques that identify paragraphs with definition structures concentrated on the question topic (optical fibers), or more complex techniques in which sentences on the question topic are automatically gathered from multiple documents into an answer paragraph that is presented in the form of a definition.

The use an explicit set of answer types emphasize the importance of summarizing the given natural language question into a single word which clarifies the type of the expected answer: according to [4] the question focus is defined as “a noun phrase composed of several words and in some cases a simple noun, that is the property or entity being sought by the question”. According to [4], the nouns country, city, population and color are the focus nouns in the following questions:

Q 3 “رَفُوفُ اللّاهِ فِ حَتَمِ عَقِي نِي يَدِمِ أَيَّ فِ”

(“Louvre Museum is located in what city?”)

Q 4 “أَءَوْضَلُّا عَرَسَ مَكِّ”

)”How much the speed of light?”(

Q 5 “يَفِ اِمْدَخْتَسَا رَثْكَأَلَا يِنِ اَثَلَا قَلْعَلَا فَرِحَ وَهْ اِم”

الإذْجَلُ بِيْزِيَّةُ”

)” What 's the second-most-used vowel in English ??”(

Q 6 “أَلْكَيرْمُ أَيَّ فِ رَشْنِ تَكْرَشْ رِبْكَأُ يَهْ اِم”

(“What company is the largest American publisher?”)

Q 7 “أَمْلَا عِلَا أَيَّ فِ نَبْمِ لَوَطَاوَهْ اِم”

)”What is the tallest building in the world?”(

In question Q6 , the word company emphasizes the type of the answer. In question Q7 and the noun phrase “the largest city in Germany” specifies the focus of the question, while at the same time its head noun city specifies a type/class of the answer. The following table gives examples of natural language questions along with answer type/question class and question focus.

Question	Answer Type	Focus
ما هو الكمبيوتر? What is Computer?	Definition	كمبيوتر Computer
ما هو لون الشمس? What is the color of the sun?	Entity: color	لون الشمس Color of the sun
من هو أول مدير لناسا? Who is the first director of NASA?	Person	أول مدير لناسا First director of NASA
أين يوجد أطول نهر في العالم? Where does the longest river in the world exist?	Location: river	أطول نهر في العالم Longest river in the world

Table -1 Sample Questions with their Answer Type & Focus

The following sections explains the process of identifying the answer type and question focus;

A. Answer Type/Question Classification

The question processing module tries to provide each question an answer type, which is a label that specifies what kind of answer the question is looking for. For question classification we used the same taxonomy proposed by Li & Roth[5]. In our previous work [6] we used Support Vector Machine(SVM) classifier which is trained using a training data consisting of 300 questions derived from the Arabic Wikipedia and tested over 200 questions translated from Text Retrieval Conference(TREC 10)[7]. For example:

Question: “نِيلْسِن بِلَا حَقْل فَشْتَكَا نَم”

)”Who invented the Penicillin vaccine ?”(

Question Class = PERSON

Furthermore, question analysis tries to get a more general type. It tries to find a noun or a noun phrase. For example,

Question: “يَفِ تَيْكِرْحَ تَوْقَ يَلْعَأُ اِهْيَدَلُ يَتَلَا قَرَايْسَلَا يَهْ اِم”

الْعَلَامُ”

)”What car has the highest horsepower in the world?”(

General Type = “قَرَايْس” (car)

Question: “أَلْكَرُوِي وَيِنِ يَفِ نِي مَاتُ تَكْرَشْ لَوَا مَسَا وَهْ اِم”

(“What is the name of the first insurance company in New York?”)

Named Entity List = ORGANIZATION

General Type = company

The following architecture shows the overall process of answer type detection and question focus identification:

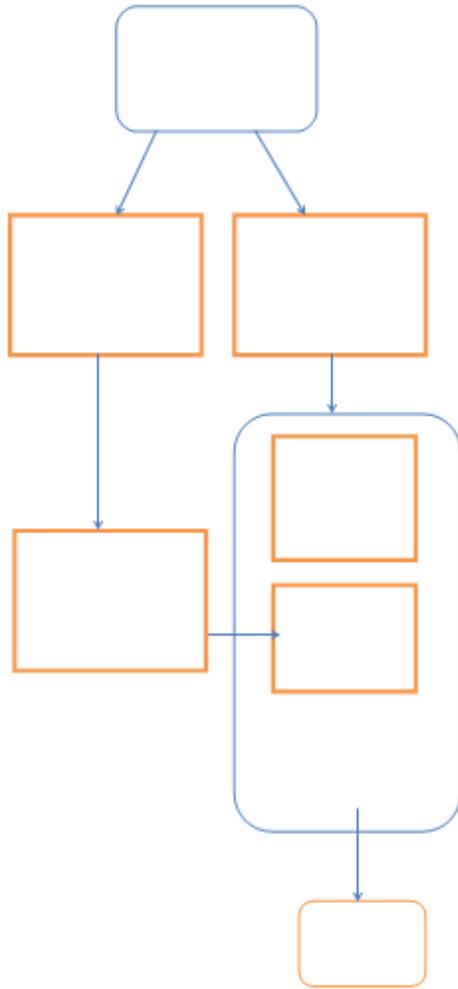


Fig 1 Architecture for answer type detection and question focus identification.

Defining Question Focus

To the best of our knowledge, all previous literature on answer typing considers only the question class for identification of answer type. The question focus is the set of all the noun phrases available in the question that clarify the type of the answer. In this regard, question processing tries to find the question focus, which represents a noun or a noun phrase that is likely to be present in the answer. For each question, we will determine a focus, a focus head (the main noun) and the "modifiers" of the focus head (adjective, complement...).

For example:
Question: "من هو أول رئيس لجامعة هارفارد؟"
("Who was the first rector of Harvard university?")
FOCUS = "درافراه ةعماج لس يئر لوأ"

(first rector of Harvard university)
FOCUS-HEAD = "س يئر" (rector)
MODIFIERS-FOCUS-HEAD = ADJ "لوأ" (first), COMP "درافراه ةعماج" (Harvard university)

Question Focus recognition

The focus of a question is considered as follows:
(a) the head of the focus, (b) a list of modifiers. The question processing module tries to identify this focus in the sentences of the retrieved documents. It first finds the head of the focus, and then finds the noun phrase in which the head is enclosed. To determine the borders of this noun phrase, we define grammar rules for the NP in Arabic. This grammar relies on the output of Stanford Part-Of-Speech Tagger(POS) for Arabic language. For example, for the following question :

"رتوب يراه فلؤم وه نم؟"
("Who is the author of Harry Potter?"),
the focus is "وب يراه فلؤم" (rettoP yrraH fo rohtua eht) with the head : "فلؤم" (author).

we found the following NP: "رتوب يراه فلؤم" (the author of Harry Potter)

which fits the following expression:
Noun + Proper Noun + Proper Noun

Other grammar rules that we used for extracting various noun phrases are listed below:

- Noun + Adjective
- Plural Noun + Adjective
- Noun + Proper Noun+ Proper Noun
- Noun + Adjective + Adjective
- Adjective + Noun + Noun

When the identification of the focus in the question failed, Question processing module looks for the proper nouns in the question, and it attempts to recognize NPs that contain these proper nouns. The scoring algorithm always considers the number of words available in the question phrase and in the document noun phrase.

For example the score given to the NP:

تمزه ياوغوروا ةلوطبلل ةحشرملاو فيضتسملأ ،ريخألأ يف ةلود لوأ تنحبصأو صخش 93000 نم دشح مامأ 2-الأرجن تين 4 tournament فوز ب كأس العالم." (erp dna stsoh ,lanif eht nI").
favorites Uruguay defeated Argentina 4–2 in front of a crowd of 93,000 people, and became the first nation to win the World Cup.) Obtained for the question:

"ملاع لس أكب زوفي دلبل لوأ وه ام؟"
("Which country won the first world cup for football?"), has been assigned a higher score because it has been obtained from the focus "دلبل" (country), and from the noun phrase "ملاع لس أك لوأ" (first world cup), because of the availability of all the words of this noun phrase: "ملاع لس أك لوأ" (first world cup).

For each sentence of the selected document, Question processing module assigns all the relevant NPs according to the preceding algorithm, with the associated scores. It only retains the NPs which got the best scores, which in turn provides an evaluation of the relevance of the sentence, which will be used in the sentence selection module.

Answer Extraction and Ranking

The answer extraction module selects of a set of sentences that may contain the answer to a question is based : it compares each sentence from the selected documents for a question to this question and constantly stores them in a list of sentences that are the most similar to the question(The total number of selected sentences are 5). The comparison between the question and each sentence depends on a set of features extracted both from the questions and the sentences of the selected documents:

Terms, focus and named entities and distribution of terms in the sentence.

A similarity score is derived individually for each of these features. The last feature enables the module to decide between two sentences having the same score for the first three features. In this paper we tried several weighting schemes for terms[8]. The one we choose here was to sum the weights of the terms of the question that are in the document sentence. The term score is combined with the focus score and the resulting score constitutes the first condition for evaluating two document sentences S1 and S2: if S1 has a combined score much higher than S2, S1 is ranked higher than S2. If not, the named entity score is used in the same way.

II. RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

To evaluate our proposed method we used a set of 100 question translated from TREC 10. We calculated the precision ,recall and F- measure of the question processing module while classifying the questions and identifying the question focus of the 50 questions supplied to the module. For evaluating the performance of the question focus identification subtask we used the following formulas:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{No. of QFOCUS Correctly Detected}}{\text{No. of Detected QFOCUS}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{No. of QFOCUS Correctly Detected}}{\text{Actual No.of QFOCUS available in the question set}}$$

$$\text{F1-Measure} = 2 \frac{(\text{Precision})(\text{Recall})}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \quad [9]$$

For evaluating the performance of the question classification/answer type detection we used the following formulas:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{No.of samples correctly classified as c}}{\text{Total No.of samples classified as c}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{No.of samples correctly classified as c}}{\text{Actual No.of samples in class c}}$$

Table-2 Performance Evaluation of Question Focus (QFOCUS) Identification subtask Performance Evaluation

	Precision	Recall	F1-measure
Question Focus Identification	79%	73%	75%

Table-3 Question Classification(QC) Subtask Performance Evaluation

	Precision	Recall	F1-measure
Question Classification	96.3%	91%	93%

Table-4 Impact on Question Answering System

Criteria	Question-Answering accuracy(%)
Using Question class(QC) Only	63.4%
Using Both Question Class and Question Focus(QFocus)	71%

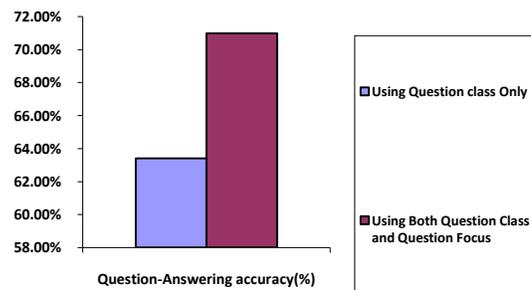


Figure-2: Accuracy distribution of QA system performance evaluation using two features(QC & QFocus)

From Figure 2, it is obvious that the accuracy of the question answering system increased when the question focus identification is employed. This result proves that using question classification and question focus recognition tasks in the question processing module can highly improve the accuracy of the Question Answering System.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have developed techniques for Question classification and Question focus recognition for the purpose of increasing the accuracy of the Arabic QA Systems. The result we got is promising and these techniques can be used effectively in developing better QA Systems. As a future work, additional features will be incorporated besides the techniques we provided to get a more efficient QA system.

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