

Semantic Computing: From Patterns to Meaning

Stanford, September 20, 2011 Industry Panel, ICSC'11

Natasa Milic-Frayling

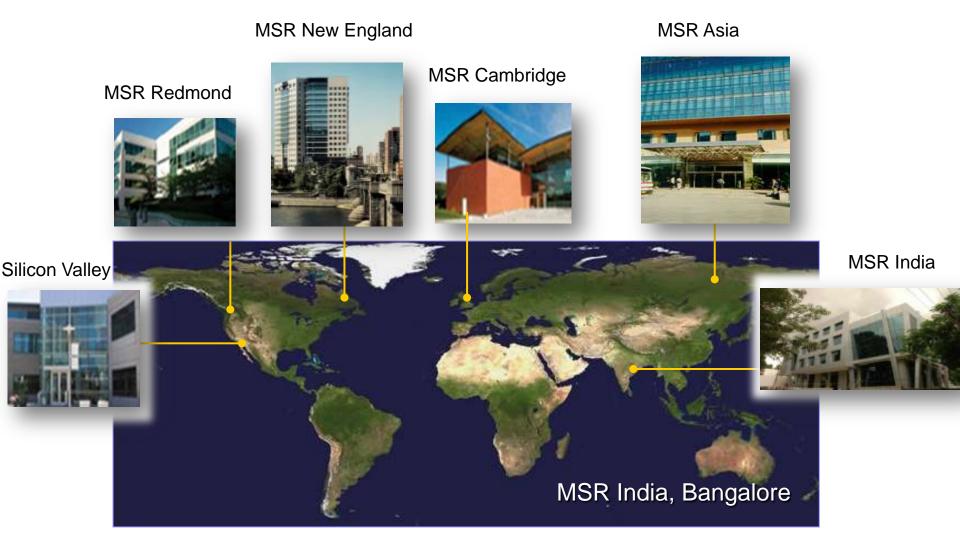
Principal Researcher



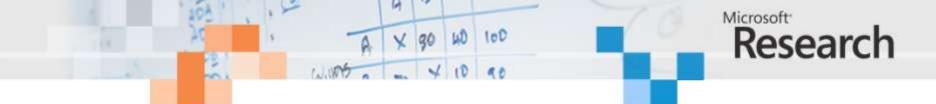
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Research in Semantics

- Analysis of language expressions
- Meaning of utterances
- Meaning of gestures
- Meaning of patterns in digital traces (user activities and user intent)

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

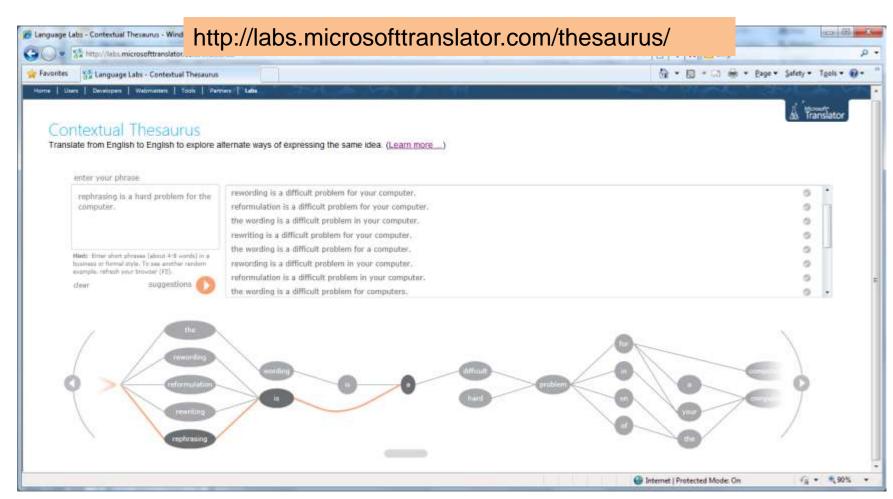
semantics, also called **semiotics**, **semology**, or **semasiology**, the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial **languages**. The term is one of a group of English words formed from the various derivatives of the Greek verb *sēmainō* ("to mean" or "to signify"). The noun *semantics* and the adjective *semantic* are derived from *sēmantikos* ("significant"); *semiotics* (adjective and noun) comes from *sēmeiōtikos* ("pertaining to signs"); *semiology* from *sēma* ("sign") + *logos* ("account"); and *semasiology* from *sēmasia* ("signification") + *logos*.

Analysis of Language Expressions: Paraphrasing in English

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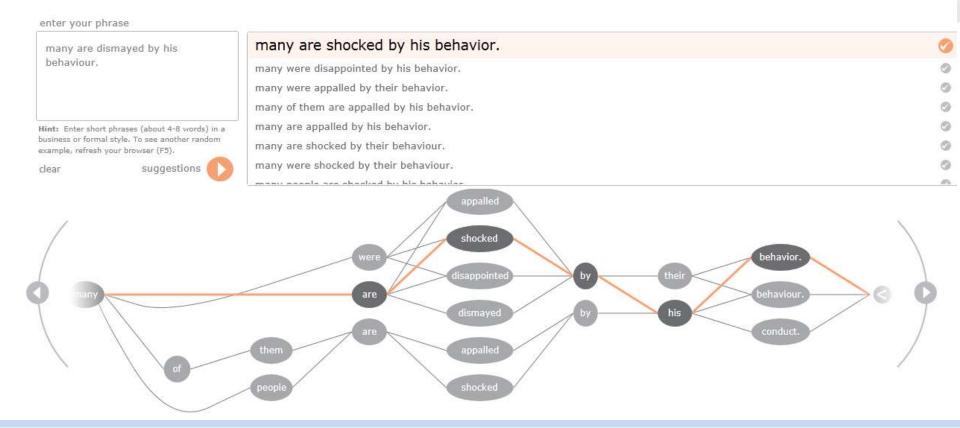
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Contextual Thesaurus

Translate from English to English to explore alternate ways of expressing the same idea. (Learn more ...)



Sentence:

"many are dismayed by his behaviour"

many are dismayed by his behaviour

many were appalled by his behavior many were shocked by his behavior many are shocked by his behavior many are shocked by their behaviour many were shocked by their behaviour

Meaning of Utterances: Search Over Audio

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Meaning of Utterances: Search Over Audio

http://www.msravs.com/audiosearch_demo/



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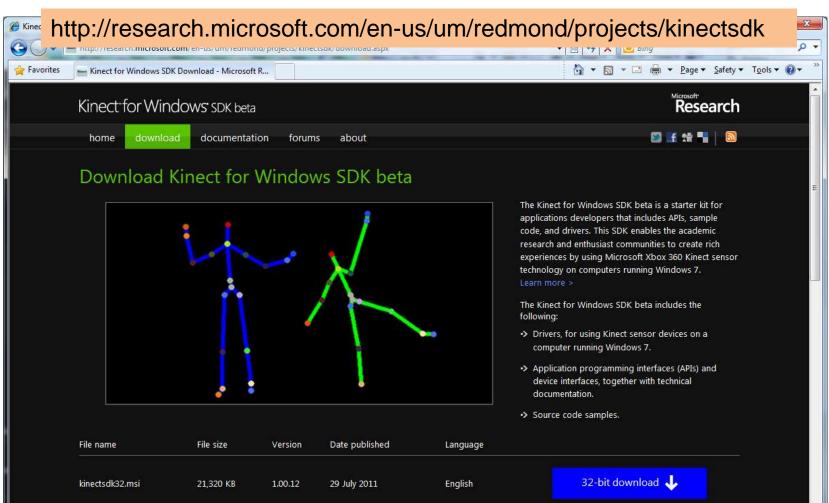
blob storage speech recognition mobile sdk parallel ling

Powered by MAVIS and Microsoft Research.

Meaning of Gestures: Kinect SDK

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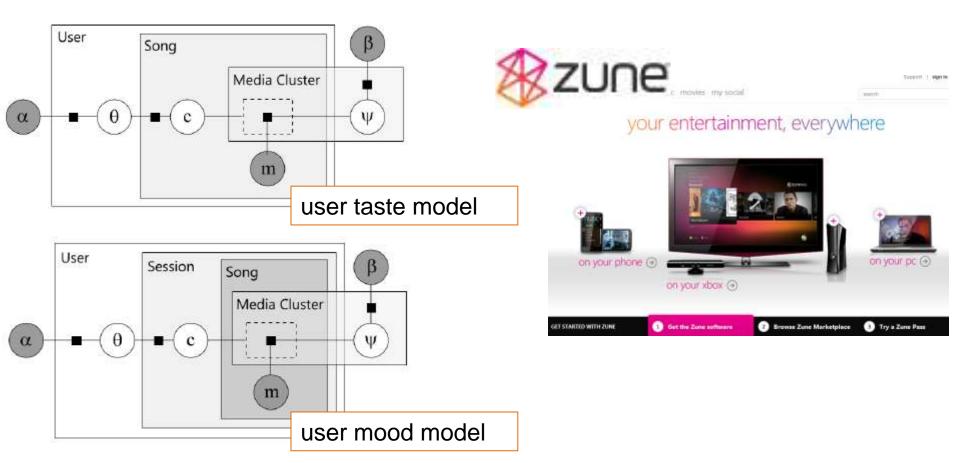


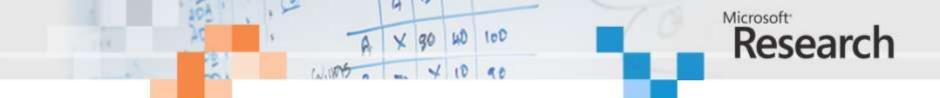


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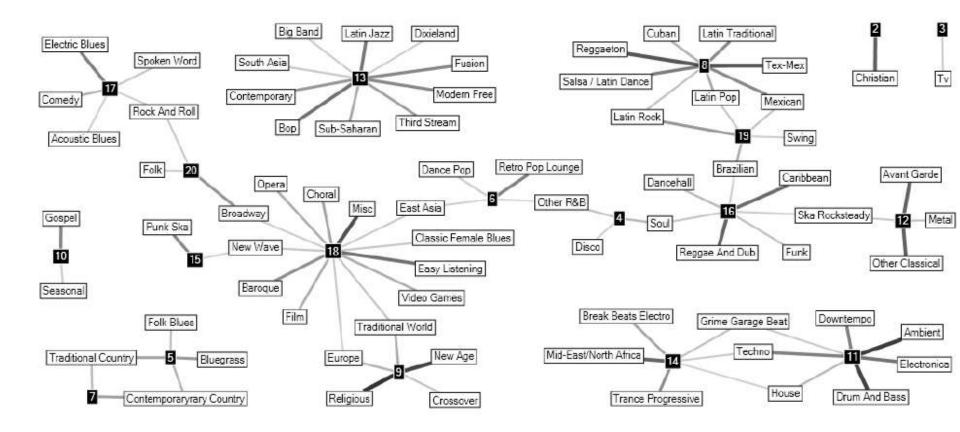
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Pattern detection: Clusters from Bayesian Inference





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http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/cambridge/projects/infernet



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Infer.NET is a framework for running Bayesian inference in graphical models. It can also be used for probabilistic programming as shown in this video.

You can use Infer.NET to solve many different kinds of machine learning problems, from standard problems like classification or clustering through to customised solutions to domain-specific problems. Infer.NET has been used in a wide variety of domains including information retrieval, bioinformatics, epidemiology, vision, and many others.

Infer.NET 2.4 beta 2 is now available [17th December, 2010]. This release is a *minor update* to Infer.NET 2.4 beta 1. See the release change history for details.



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Questions? Suggestions?

Please use the forum to provide feedback and to share the ways in which you are using Infer.NET (or send e-mail to infersup@microsoft.com).

Citing Infer.NET If you use Infer.NET as part of your research, please cite us as detailed in the FAQ.



User Traces in Social Network

YAHOO! ANSWERS



ENGAGEMENT:Social networkvs. managed crowdsourcing serviceINCENTIVES:Social rewardsvs. pay

Pattern Discovery and Semantic Interpretation: Graph of Co-occurring Flickr Tags

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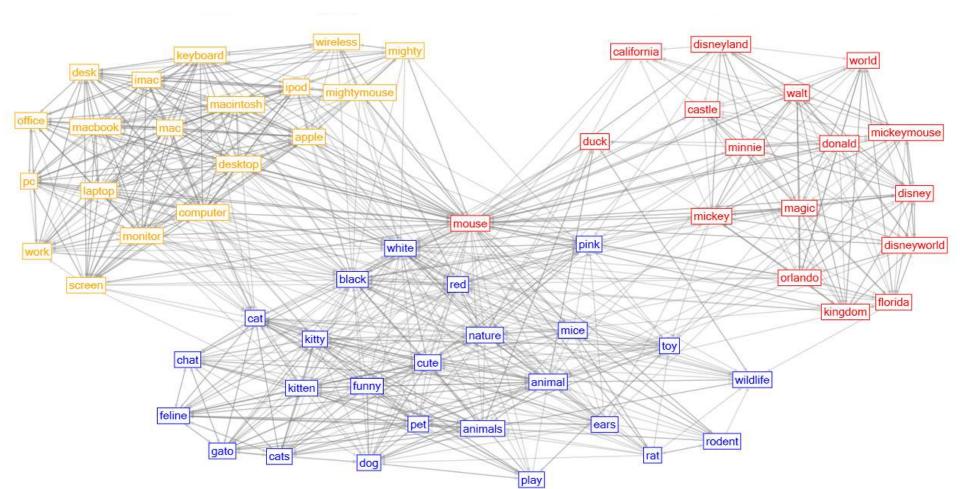
Pattern Discovery and Semantic Interpretation: Graph of Co-occurring Flickr Tags

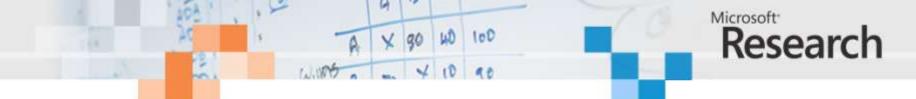
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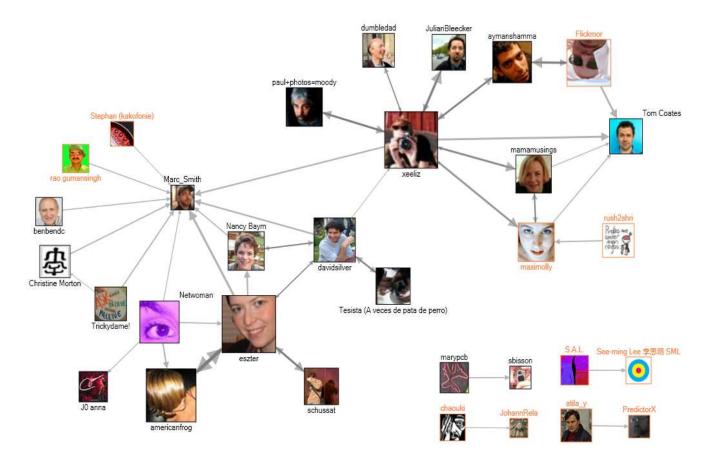
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Pattern Discovery and Sociological Interpretation: **'Commenting' Activity on Flickr**



Flickr users who commented on Marc_Smith's photos (more than 4 times)

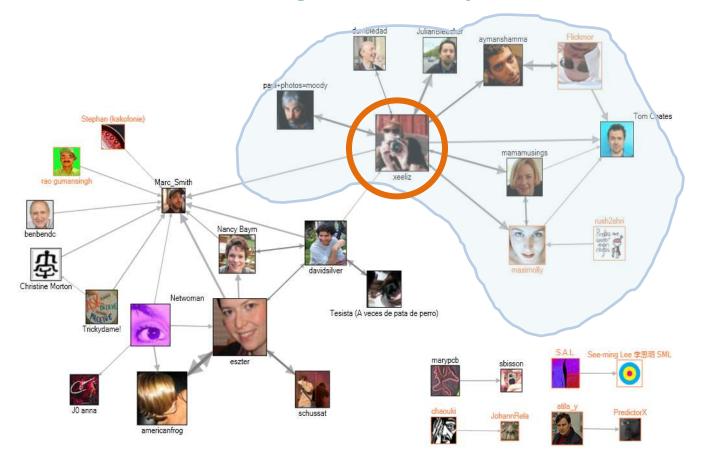
Pattern Discovery and Sociological Interpretation: **'Commenting' Activity on Flickr**

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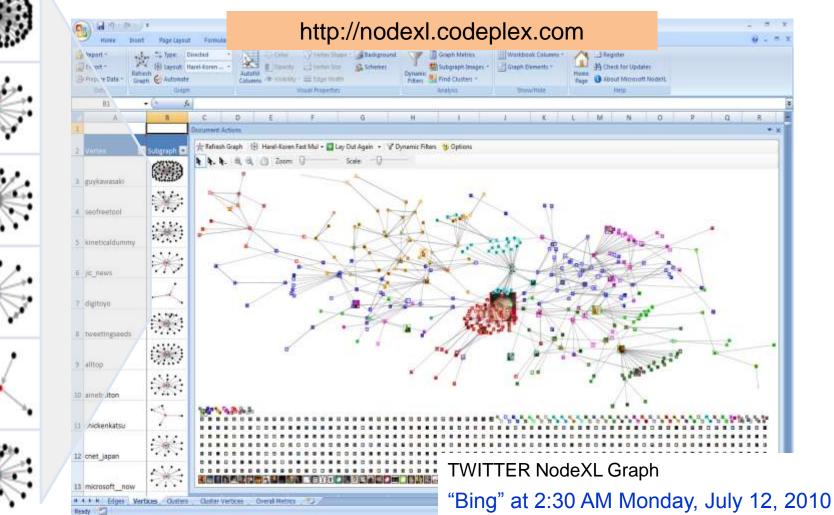
Flickr users who commented on Marc_Smith's photos (more than 4 times)



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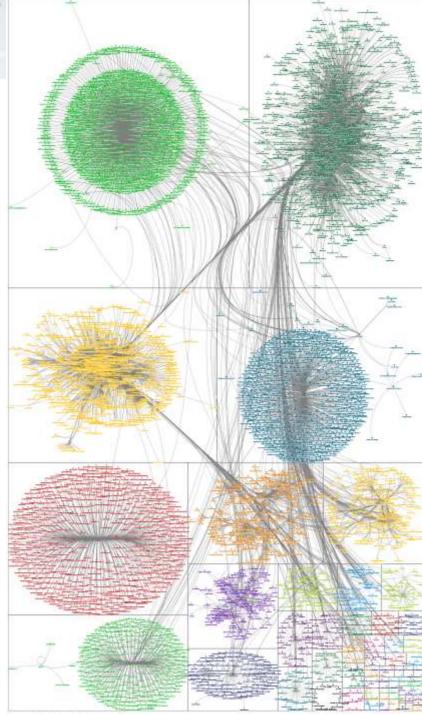
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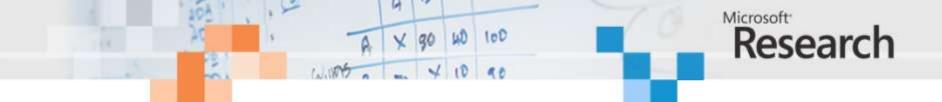


From Pattern to Meaning: Email

- Validation of pattern analysis requires human input.
- Meaning can be considered globally accepted or strictly contextual, generally understood or individually constructed.



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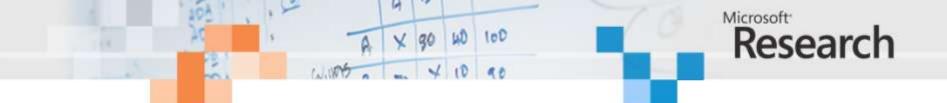
Enabling Users to Express the Meaning Project Colletta

http://research.microsoft.com/enus/um/cambridge/projects/ResearchDesktop/ProjectColletta





- Universal bookmarking
- Creating, naming, and describing collections of artefacts that are relevant to the user's tasks



Enabling Users to Express the Meaning Project Colletta



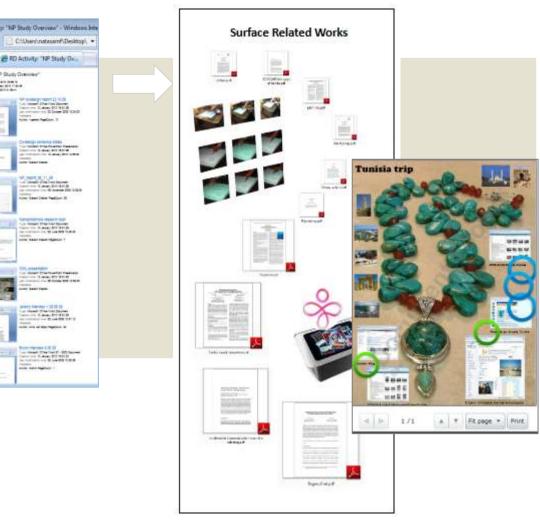
GATHERING content across application and storage silos

CONTEXTUALIZING – creating representations of data while authoring, sense making, etc.

DESKTOP TAGGING FACILITY

COLLECTION BROWSLETS

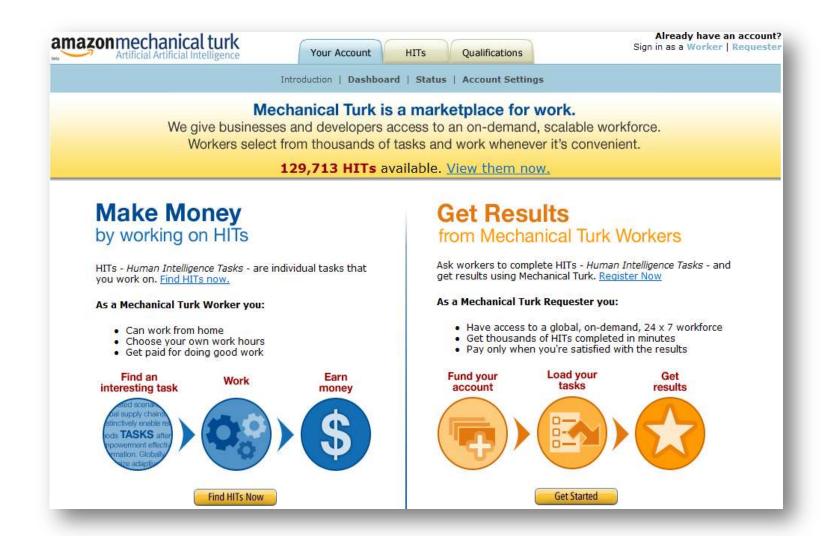


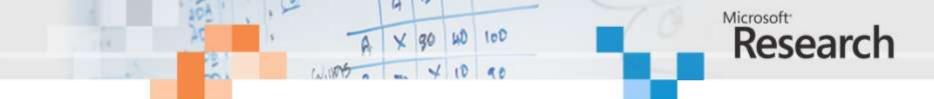




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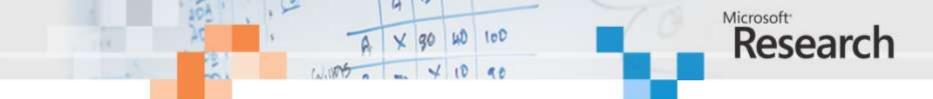




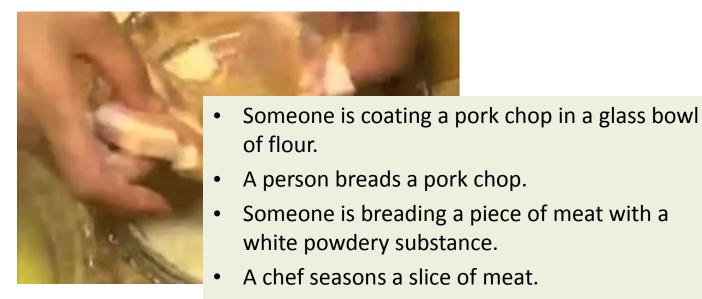
Designing HITs to Collect the Meaning



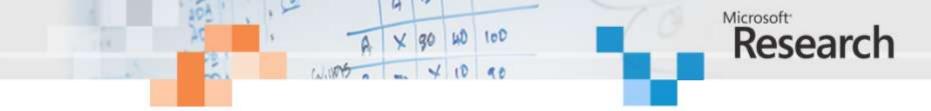
- Task: describe the video in one sentence
- Use the collected sentence to train the paraphrasing algorithms



Designing HITs to Collect the Meaning



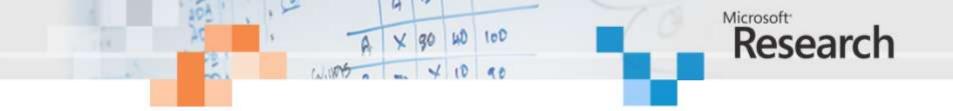
- Task: describ
- Use the collect paraphrasing
- Someone is putting flour on a piece of meat.
- A woman is adding flour to meat.
 - A woman is coating a piece of pork with breadcrumbs.
 - A man dredges meat in bread crumbs.
 - A person breads a piece of meat.
 - A woman is breading some meat.



Summary

- The challenge is not in the standards for representations and pattern discovery but in the interpretation and validation of that interpretation.
- 'Meaning' has different connotations in different context
 - The difficulty is determining and addressing the right level of granularity.
- The meaning of things may escapee us by its very nature. It is relative, subjective, volatile, underdefined.

Users adapt to and adopt technology and its result They reuse and apply it in unpredictable ways, finding utility where designers have not seen it.



Thank you!

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