

HMM Tagging

PA154 Language Modeling (6.2)

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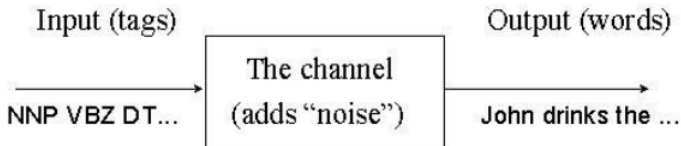
Source: Introduction to Natural Language Processing (600.465)
Jan Hajič, CS Dept., Johns Hopkins Univ.
www.cs.jhu.edu/~hajic

Review

- Recall:
 - tagging \sim morphological disambiguation
 - tagset $V_T \subset (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$
 - C_i - morphological categories, such as POS, NUMBER, CASE, PERSON, TENSE, GENDER,...
 - mapping $w \rightarrow \{t \in V_T\}$ exists
 - restriction of Morphological Analysis: $A^+ \rightarrow 2^{(L, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)}$
where A is the language alphabet, L is the set of lemmas
 - extension of punctuation, sentence boundaries (treated as words)

The Setting

- Noisy Channel setting:



- Goal (as usual): discover "input" to the channel (T , the tag seq.) given the "output" (W , the word sequence)
 - $p(T|W) = p(W|T)p(T)/p(W)$
 - $p(W)$ fixed (W given)... $\operatorname{argmax}_T p(T|W) = \operatorname{argmax}_T p(W|T)p(T)$

The Model

- Two models ($d = |W| = |T|$ word sequence length):
 - $p(W|T) = \prod_{i=1\dots d} p(w_i|w_1, \dots, w_{i-1}, t_1, \dots, t_d)$
 - $p(T) = \prod_{i=1\dots d} p(t_i|t_1, \dots, t_{i-1})$
- Too much parameters (as always)
- Approximation using the following assumptions:
 - words do not depend on the context
 - tag depends on limited history:
 $p(t_i|t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}) \cong p(t_i|t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1})$
 - n-gram tag "language" model
 - word depends on tag only: $p(w_i|w_1, \dots, w_{i-1}, t_1, \dots, t_d) \cong p(w_i|t_i)$

The HMM Model Definition

- (Almost) general HMM:
 - output (words) emitted by states (not arcs)
 - states: (n-1)-tuples of tags if n-gram tag model used
 - five-tuple (S, s_0, Y, P_S, P_Y) where:
 - $S = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_T\}$ is the set of states, s_0 is the initial state,
 - $Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_Y\}$ is the output alphabet (the words),
 - $P_S(s_j|s_i)$ is the set of prob. distributions of transitions
 - $P_S(s_j|s_i) = p(t_i|t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1}); s_j = (t_{i-n+2}, \dots, t_i), s_i = (t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1})$
 - $P_Y(y_k|s_i)$ is the set of output (emission) probability distributions
 - another simplification: $P_Y(y_k|s_j)$ if s_i and s_j contain the same tag as the rightmost element: $P_Y(y_k|s_i) = p(w_i|t_i)$

Supervised Learning (Manually Annotated Data Available)

- Use MLE

- $p(w_i|t_i) = c_{wt}(t_i, w_i)/c_t(t_i)$

- $p(t_i|t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1}) =$
 $c_{tn}(t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1}, t_i)/c_{t(n-1)}(t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1})$

- Smooth(both!)

- $p(w_i|t_i)$: "Add 1" for all possible tag, word pairs using a predefined dictionary (thus some 0 kept!)

- $p(t_i|t_{i-n+1}, \dots, t_{i-1})$: linear interpolation:

- e.g. for trigram model:

- $$p'_\lambda(t_i|t_{i-2}, t_{i-1}) = \lambda_3 p(t_i|t_{i-2}, t_{i-1}) + \lambda_2 p(t_i|t_{i-1}) + \lambda_1 p(t_i) + \lambda_0 / |V_T|$$

Unsupervised Learning

- Completely unsupervised learning impossible
 - at least if we have the tagset given- how would we associate words with tags?
- Assumed (minimal) setting:
 - tagset known
 - dictionary/morph. analysis available (providing possible tags for any word)
- Use: Baum-Welch algorithm (see lecture 6.1)
 - "tying": output (state-emitting only, same dist. from two states with same "final" tag)

Comments on Unsupervised Learning

- Initialization of Baum-Welch
 - is some annotated data available, use them
 - keep 0 for impossible output probabilities
- Beware of:
 - degradation of accuracy (Baum-Welch criterion: entropy, not accuracy!)
 - use heldout data for cross-checking
- Supervised almost always better

Unknown Words

- "OOV" words (out-of-vocabulary)
 - we do not have list of possible tags for them
 - and we certainly have no output probabilities
- Solutions:
 - try all tags (uniform distribution)
 - try open-class tags (uniform, unigram distribution)
 - try to "guess" possible tags (based on suffix/ending) - use different output distribution based on the ending (and/or other factors, such as capitalization)

Running the Tagger

- Use Viterbi
 - remember to handle unknown words
 - single-best, n-best possible
- Another option
 - assign always the best tag at each word, but consider all possibilities for previous tags (no back pointers nor a path-backpass)
 - introduces random errors, implausible sequences, but might get higher accuracy (less secondary errors)

(Tagger) Evaluation

- **A must.** Test data (S), previously unseen (in training)
 - change test data often if at all possible! ("feedback cheating")
 - Error-rate based
- Formally:
 - $\text{Out}(w)$ = set of output "items" for an input "item" w
 - $\text{True}(w)$ = single correct output (annotation) for w
 - $\text{Errors}(S) = \sum_{i=1..|S|} \delta (\text{Out}(w_i) \neq \text{True}(w_i))$
 - $\text{Correct}(S) = \sum_{i=1..|S|} \delta (\text{True}(w_i) \in \text{Out}(w_i))$
 - $\text{Generated}(S) = \sum_{i=1..|S|} \delta |\text{Out}(w_i)|$

Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy: Single output (tagging: each word gets a single tag)
 - Error rate: $\text{Err}(S) = \text{Errors}(S)/|S|$
 - Accuracy: $\text{Acc}(S) = 1 - (\text{Errors}(S)/|S|) = 1 - \text{Err}(S)$
- What if multiple (or no) output?
 - Recall: $R(S) = \text{Correct}(S)/|S|$
 - Precision: $P(S) = \text{Correct}(S)/\text{Generated}(S)$
 - Combination: F measure: $F = 1/(\alpha/P + (1 - \alpha)/R)$
 - α is a weight given to precision vs. recall; for $\alpha = .5, F = 2PR/(R + P)$