2.4 词性标注及隐马尔科夫模型

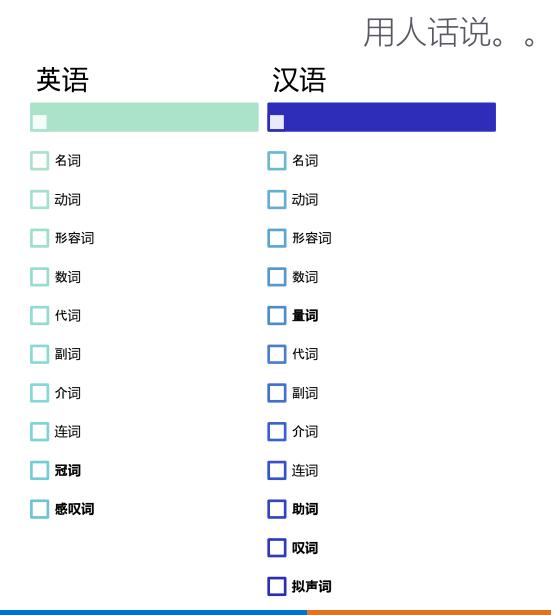
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2024年秋季学期

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- ▶ 词性标注的实战经验及常用工具推荐

词性标注就是在给定句子中判定每个词的语法范畴,确定其词性并加以标注的过程



词性 (词类) Part-Of-Speech (POS)



指词的语法分类,就是各位中学里学到的词类。

词性标注 POS Tagging

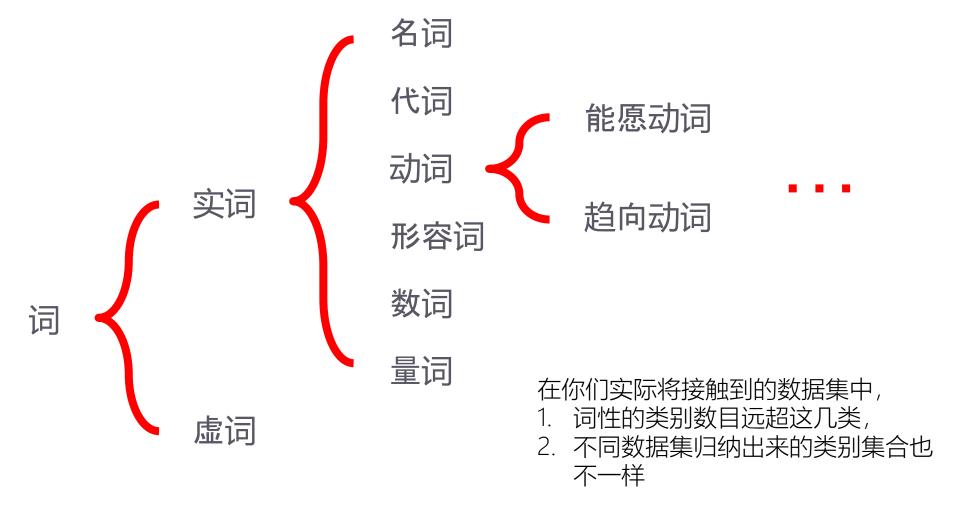


就是用算法自动将句子 中每个词的词性判断出 来的过程。

词性与上下文相关

- 汉语是一种缺乏词形态变化的语言,词的类别不能像印欧语那样,直接从词的形态变化上来判别。
- 常用词兼类现象严重。《现代汉语八百词》收取的常用词中,兼类词所占的 比例高达22.5%,而且发现越是常用的词,不同的用法越多。由于兼类使用 程度高,兼类现象涉及汉语中大部分词类,因而造成在汉语文本中词类歧义 排除的任务量大。
- 研究者主观原因造成的困难。语言学界在词性划分的目的、标准等问题上还存在分歧。目前还没有一个统的被广泛认可汉语词类划分标准,词类划分的粒度和标记符号都不统一。词类划分标准和标记符号集的差异,以及分词规范的含混性,给中文信息处理带来了极大的困难。

词性划分具有层次性



词性标注

词性划分具有层次性

Tag	Description	Example	Tag	Description	Example
CC	Coordin. Conjunction	and, but, or	SYM	Symbol	+,%, &
CD	Cardinal number	one, two, three	TO	"to"	to
DT	Determiner	a, the	UH	Interjection	ah, oops
EX	Existential 'there'	there	VB	Verb, base form	eat
FW	Foreign word	mea culpa	VBD	Verb, past tense	ate
IN	Preposition/sub-conj	of, in, by	VBG	Verb, gerund	eating
JJ	Adjective	yellow	VBN	Verb, past participle	eaten
JJR	Adj., comparative	bigger	VBP	Verb, non-3sg pres	eat
JJS	Adj., superlative	wildest	VBZ	Verb, 3sg pres	eats
LS	List item marker	1, 2, One	WDT	Wh-determiner	which, that
MD	Modal	can, should	WP	Wh-pronoun	what, who
NN	Noun, sing. or mass	llama	WP\$	Possessive wh-	whose
NNS	Noun, plural	llamas	WRB	Wh-adverb	how, where
NNP	Proper noun, singular	IBM	\$	Dollar sign	\$
NNPS	Proper noun, plural	Carolinas	#	Pound sign	#
PDT	Predeterminer	all, both	"	Left quote	' or "
POS	Possessive ending	's	"	Right quote	' or "
PRP	Personal pronoun	I, you, he	(Left parenthesis	[, (, {, <
PRP\$	Possessive pronoun	your, one's)	Right parenthesis],), }, >
RB	Adverb	quickly, never	,	Comma	,
RBR	Adverb, comparative	faster		Sentence-final punc	.!?
RBS	Adverb, superlative	fastest	:	Mid-sentence punc	: ;
RP	Particle	up, off			

Figure 5.6 Penn Treebank part-of-speech tags (including punctuation).

Penn Treebank (英语) : 45个词性

代码	名称	代码	名称	代码	名称	代码	名称
Ag	形语素	g	语素	ns	地名	u	助词
a	形容词	h	前接成分	nt	机构团体	Vg	动语素
ad	副形词	i	成语	nz	其他专名	v	动词
an	名形词	j	简称略语	0	拟声词	vd	副动词
b	区别词	k	后接成分	р	介词	vn	名动词
с	连词	1	习用语	q	量词	w	标点符号
Dg	副语素	m	数词	r	代词	х	非语素字
d	副词	Ng	名语素	S	处所词	у	语气词
e	収词	n	名词	Tg	时语素	z	状态词
f	方位.词	nr	人名	t	时间词		

北大词性标记集(汉语): 39个词性

(opening parenthesis) closing parenthesis 1 TO infinitive marker interjection, exclamation verb, base form verb, past tense verb, present participle, gerund verb, past past past past past past past past	Tag	Description	Tag	Description
* negator UH infinitive marker infinitive marker verb, past participle, comma VBD verb, base form verb, past tense verb, present participle, gerund verb, past participle verb, past participle verb, past participle verb, past participle verb, and past past past past past past past past	(opening parenthesis	RP	adverb or particle
ABL pre-qualifier ABN pre-quantifier ABX pre-quantifier ABY post-determiner AT article BE/BED/BEDZ/BEG/BEM/BEN/BEZ CC coordinating conjunction CD cardinal numeral CS subordinating conjunction DO/DOD/DOZ DT singular determiner DTS plural determiner DTS plural determiner DTX determiner, double conjunction EX existential there HV/HVD/HVG/HVN/HVZ IN preposition JJ adjective JJR comparative adjective JJR comparative adjective JJR comparative adjective NPS possessive plural noun NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive plural proper noun PPLS plural adverbial noun possessive personal pronoun possessive personal pronoun possessive personal pronoun possessive personal pronoun pobjective personal pronoun podia auxiliary NN (common) singular or mass noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive plural noun RBR adverb NPS plural reflexive pronoun QL qualifier RB adverb NPS passe form verb, past tense verb, present participle verb, past tense verb, present participle verb, prast participle verb, past participle verb, prast participle verb, past participle verb, past participle verb, past participle verb, prast participle verb, past participe	ì		TO	infinitive marker
VB verb, base form VBC verb, past tense VBC verb, past participle, gerund VBC verb, past participle VBC verb, past participe VBC verb, past participe VBC verb, past participe V	*			interjection, exclamation
- dash sentence terminator colon sentence terminator colon ABL pre-qualifier				verb, base form
Schelche Chilmanor Colon ABL pre-qualifier ABN pre-quantifier, double conjunction AP post-determiner AT article BE/BED/BEDZ/BEG/BEM/BEN/BER/BEZ CC coordinating conjunction CD cardinal numeral CS subordinating conjunction DO/DOD/DOZ DT singular determiner, DTI singular or plural determiner DTX determiner, DTX determiner, double conjunction EX existential there HV/HVD/HVG/HVN/HVZ PP\$ possessive personal pronoun BYS possessive personal pronoun JJ adjective HV/HVD/HVG/HVN/HVZ PP\$ possessive personal pronoun JJR comparative adjective JJS semantically superlative adj. JJT morphologically superlative adj. MD modal auxiliary NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive plural noun RBR comparative adverb RBR comparative adverb NRS postessive plural noun RBR comparative adverb NRS postessive pronoun VBD werb, past participle verb, 3rd singular present wh- determiner possessive wh- pronoun objective wh- pronoun NPS plural proper noun NRS plural proper noun NRS plural adverbial noun NRS plural adverbial noun OD ordinal numeral PNS possessive personal pronoun PNS possessive personal pronoun PP\$ second possessive personal pronoun JJT morphologically superlative adj. MD modal auxiliary NN (common) singular or mass noun NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive plural noun RBR comparative adverb NPS post-qualifier ABV WPO WPO WPO WPO WPO WPO WPO WP	_	dash		
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ABN pre-quantifier ABX pre-quantifier, double conjunction AP post-determiner AT article BE/BED/BEDZ/BEG/BEM/BEN/BER/BEZ CC coordinating conjunction CD cardinal numeral CS subordinating conjunction DO/DOD/DOZ DT singular determiner, DTI singular or plural determiner DTS plural determiner DTX determiner, double conjunction EX existential there HV/HVD/HVG/HVN/HVZ IN preposition IN preposition JJ adjective JJR comparative adjective JJR comparative adjective JJS semantically superlative adj. JJT morphologically superlative adj. NNS possessive plural noun NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive singular common noun NNS possessive plural noun RBR comparative adverb NP singular proper noun RBR comparative adverb	:	colon		
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NP singular proper noun RBT superlative adverb			RBR	comparative adverb
			RBT	
	NP\$	possessive singular proper noun	RN	nominal adverb

Brown Corpus (英语): 87个词性



对该问题建模的流派

基于规则的词性标注方法

- ▶ 基于规则的词性标注方法是人们提出较早的一种词性标注方法,其基本思想是按兼类词搭配关系和上下文语境建造词类消歧规则。早期的词类标注规则一般由人工构建。
- ▶ 随着标注语料库规模的增大,可利用的资源也变得越来越多,这时候以人工提取规则的方法显然变得不现实,于是乎,人们提出了基于机器学习的规则自动提出方法。

▶ 基于统计模型的词性标注方法

- ▶ 统计方法将词性标注看作是一个序列标注问题。其基本思想是:给定带有各自标注的词的序列,我们可以确定下一个词最可能的词性。
- ▶ 现在已经有隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)或条件随机场(CRF)等统计模型了,这些模型可以使用有标记数据的大型语料库进行训练,而有标记的数据则是指其中每一个词都分配了正确的词性标注的文本。

基于统计方法与规则方法相结合的词性标注方法

- ▶ 理性主义方法与经验主义相结合的处理策略一直是自然语言处理领域的专家们不断研究和 探索的问题,对于词性标注问题当然也不例外。
- ▶ 这类方法的主要特点在于对统计标注结果的筛选,只对那些被认为可疑的标注结果,才采用规则方法进行歧义消解,而不是对所有情况都既使用统计方法又使用规则方法。

基于深度学习的词性标注方法

可以当作序列标注的任务来做,目前深度学习解决序列标注任务常用方法包括LSTM+CRF、 BiLSTM+CRF等。

对该问题建模的流派

▶ 基于规则的词性标注方法

- ▶ 基于规则的词性标注方法是人们提出较早的一种词性标注方法,其基本思想是按兼类词搭配关系和上下文语境建造词类消歧规则。早期的词类标注规则一般由人工构建。
- ▶ 随着标注语料库规模的增大,可利用的资源也变得越来越多,这时候以人工提取规则的方法显然变得不现实,于是乎,人们提出了基于机器学习的规则自动提出方法。

▶ 基于统计模型的词性标注方法

- ▶ 统计方法将词性标注看作是一个序列标注问题。其基本思想是:给定带有各自标注的词的序列,我们可以确定下一个词最可能的词性。
- ▶ 现在已经有隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)或条件随机场(CRF)等统计模型了,这些模型可以使用有标记数据的大型语料库进行训练,而有标记的数据则是指其中每一个词都分配了正确的词性标注的文本。

基于统计方法与规则方法相结合的词性标注方法

- ▶ 理性主义方法与经验主义相结合的处理策略一直是自然语言处理领域的专家们不断研究和 探索的问题,对于词性标注问题当然也不例外。
- ▶ 这类方法的主要特点在于对统计标注结果的筛选,只对那些被认为可疑的标注结果,才采用规则方法进行歧义消解,而不是对所有情况都既使用统计方法又使用规则方法。

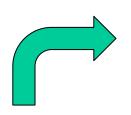
▶ 基于深度学习的词性标注方法

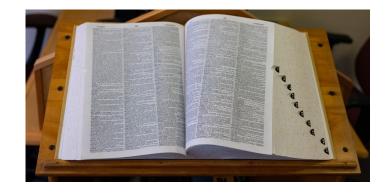
► 可以当作序列标注的任务来做,目前深度学习解决序列标注任务常用方法包括LSTM+CRF、BiLSTM+CRF等。

目录

- ▶ 什么是词性标注
- ▶ 隐马尔科夫模型 (HMM)
- ► HMM的几个重要算法
 - ▶ 给定文本推断词性: Viterbi算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 前向算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 后向算法
 - ▶ 有监督学习: 最大似然参数估计
 - ▶ 无监督学习:前向-后向算法
- ▶ 词性标注的实战经验及常用工具推荐

词性标注: 从规则到HMM







Tag	Description	Example	Tag	Description	Example
CC	Coordin. Conjunction	and, but, or	SYM	Symbol	+,%, &
CD	Cardinal number	one, two, three	TO	"to"	to
DT	Determiner	a, the	UH	Interjection	ah, oops
EX	Existential 'there'	there	VB	Verb, base form	eat
FW	Foreign word	mea culpa	VBD	Verb, past tense	ate
IN	Preposition/sub-conj	of, in, by	VBG	Verb, gerund	eating
JJ	Adjective	yellow	VBN	Verb, past participle	eaten
JJR	Adj., comparative	bigger	VBP	Verb, non-3sg pres	eat
JJS	Adj., superlative	wildest	VBZ	Verb, 3sg pres	eats
LS	List item marker	1, 2, One	WDT	Wh-determiner	which, that
MD	Modal	can, should	WP	Wh-pronoun	what, who
NN	Noun, sing. or mass	llama	WP\$	Possessive wh-	whose
NNS	Noun, plural	llamas	WRB	Wh-adverb	how, where
NNP	Proper noun, singular	IBM	\$	Dollar sign	\$
NNPS	Proper noun, plural	Carolinas	#	Pound sign	#
PDT	Predeterminer	all, both	66	Left quote	" or "
POS	Possessive ending	'S	"	Right quote	' or "
PRP	Personal pronoun	I, you, he	(Left parenthesis	[, (, {, <
PRP\$	Possessive pronoun	your, one's)	Right parenthesis],), }, >
RB	Adverb	quickly, never	,	Comma	,
RBR	Adverb, comparative	faster		Sentence-final punc	.!?
RBS	Adverb, superlative	fastest	:	Mid-sentence punc	:;
RP	Particle To 1	up, off			

Figure 5.6 Penn Treebank part-of-speech tags (including punctuation).

Jobs old , will join Steve 42 years Apple **NNS** NN **NNP NNPS** , CD JJ MD **VBP NNP** LS NNP **VB NNP NNS** NN

词性标注: 从规则到HMM

```
Steve Jobs , 42 years old , will join Apple ...

NNP NNPS ,→CD→NNS→JJ→,→MD VBP NN

NNP LS NNP VB→NNP

NNS
```

词性标注: 从规则到HMM

NNP→NNP→,→CD→NNS→JJ→,→MD→VB→NNP

Steve Jobs , 42 years old , will join Apple ...

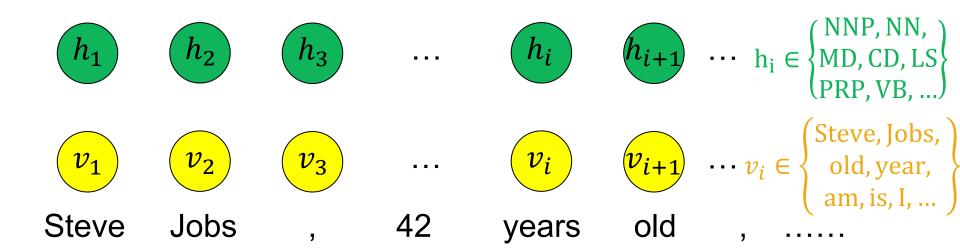
create NeXT

fund Pixar

Donald Trump 71 be POA

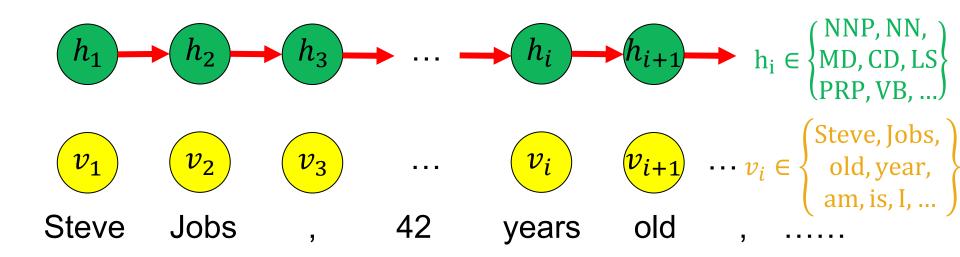
- 我们只知道单词,不知道他们背后的词性
- 我们知道词性之间组织起来的规则
- 对于同一个词性,有很多单词与之对应,形成很多语法正确的句子。

隐马尔科夫模型(Hidden Markov Model), 用概率的语言统一实现了这一切。



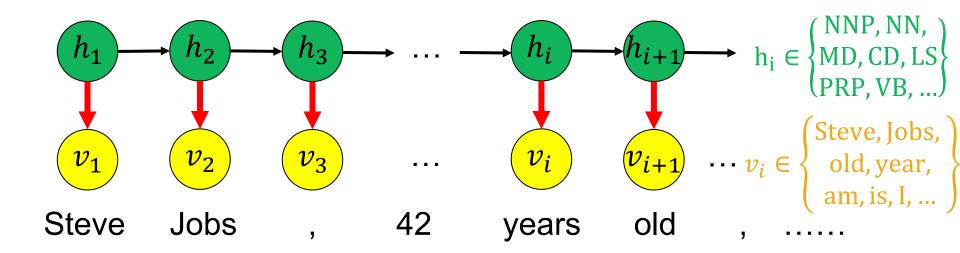
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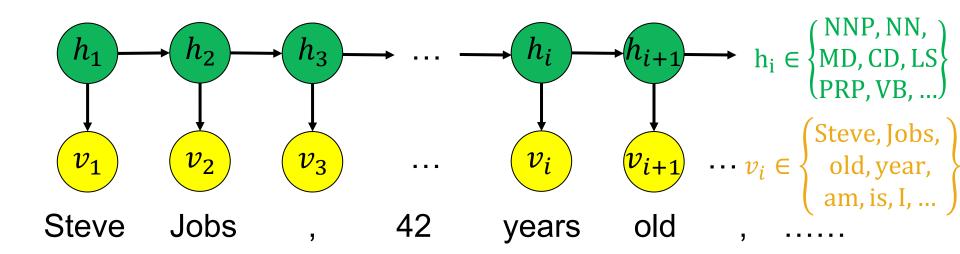
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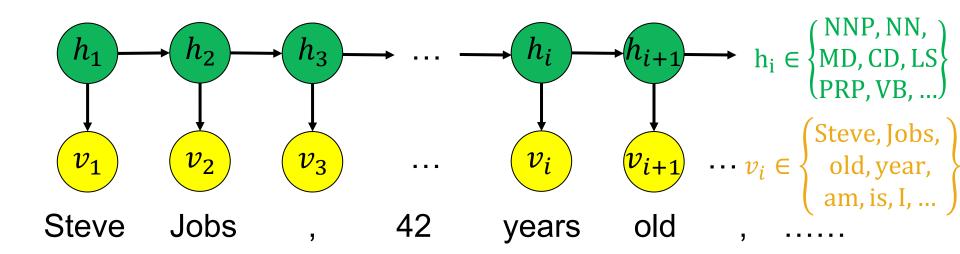


已知句子中的单词,预测每个单词的词性,变成了这样一个任务:

$$\underset{h_1,h_2,\dots,h_l,\dots,h_N}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h_1,h_2,\dots,h_l,\dots,h_N \mid v_1,v_2,\dots,v_l,\dots,v_l)$$

$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h \mid v)$$

$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(v \mid h)P(h)}{P(v)} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v \mid h) \cdot P(h)$$

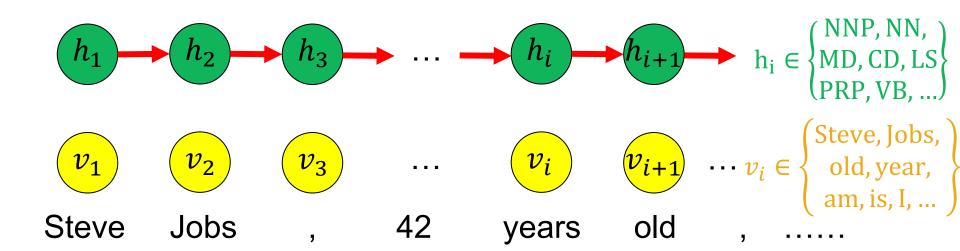


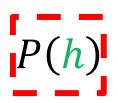
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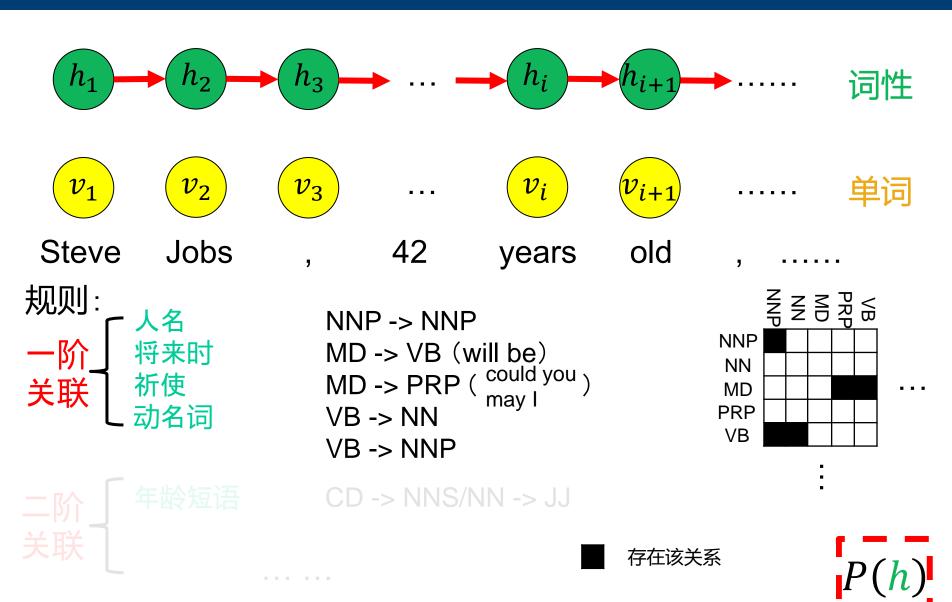
$$\underset{h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N \mid v_1,v_2,\dots,v_i,\dots,v_i,\dots,v_N)$$

$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h \mid v)$$

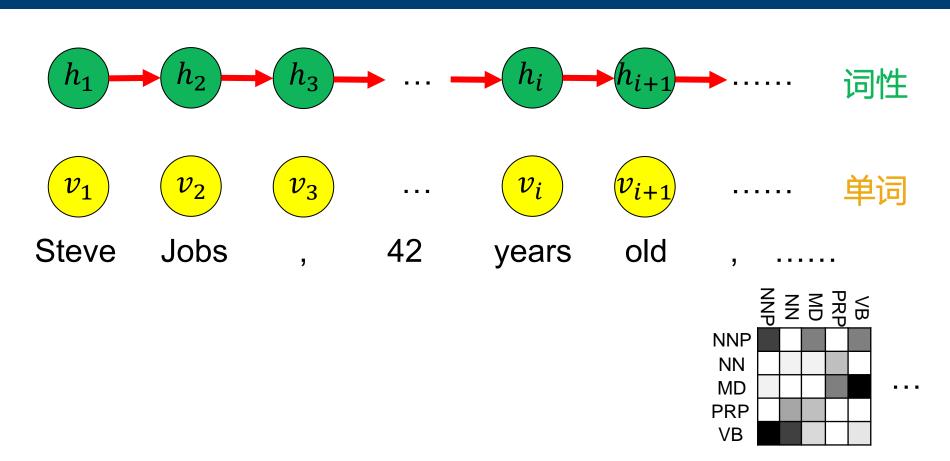
$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(v \mid h)P(h)}{P(v)} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v \mid h) \cdot P(h)$$





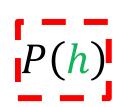


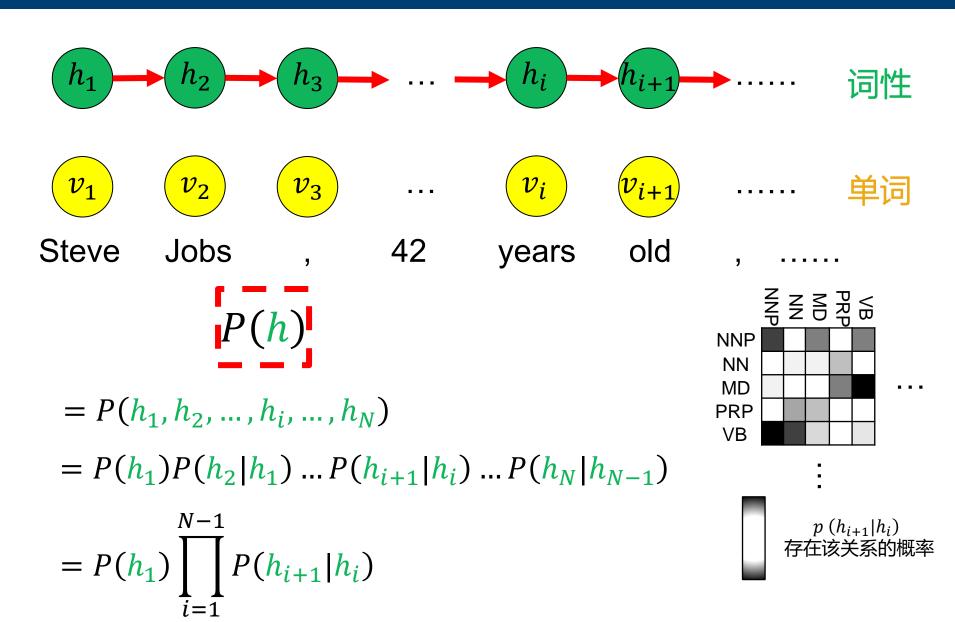
不存在该关系

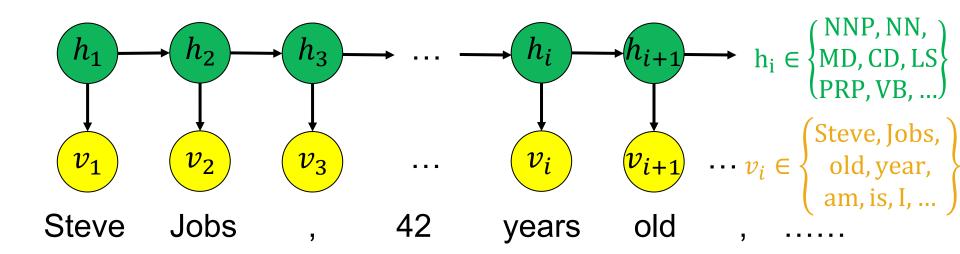


 $p(h_{i+1}|h_i)$ 存在该关系的概率 **一** 存在该关系

不存在该关系





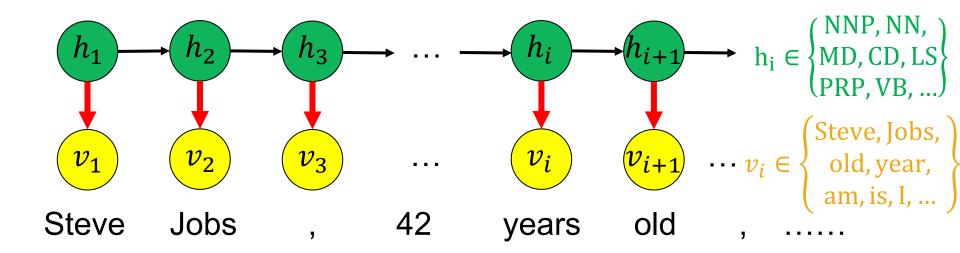


已知句子中的单词,预测每个单词的词性,变成了这样一个任务:

$$\underset{h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N \mid v_1,v_2,\dots,v_i,\dots,v_i,\dots,v_N)$$

$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h \mid v)$$

$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(v \mid h)P(h)}{P(v)} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v \mid h) \cdot P(h)$$

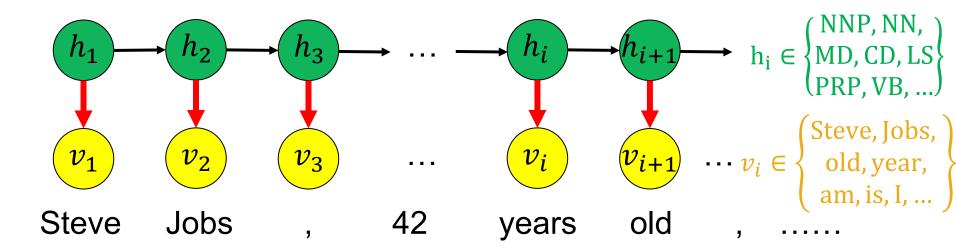


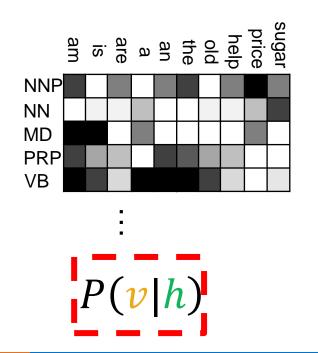
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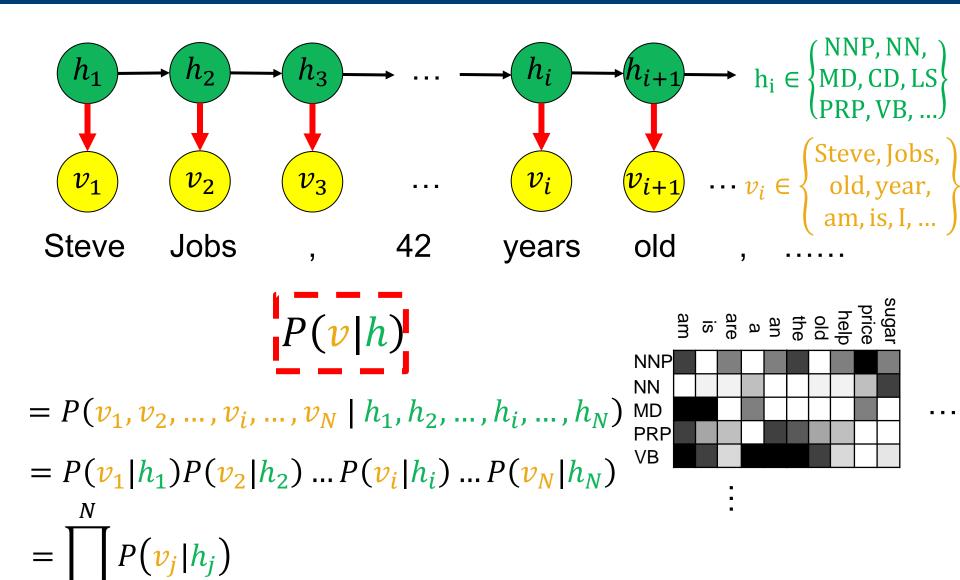
$$\underset{h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h_1,h_2,\dots,h_i,\dots,h_N \mid v_1,v_2,\dots,v_i,\dots,v_N)$$

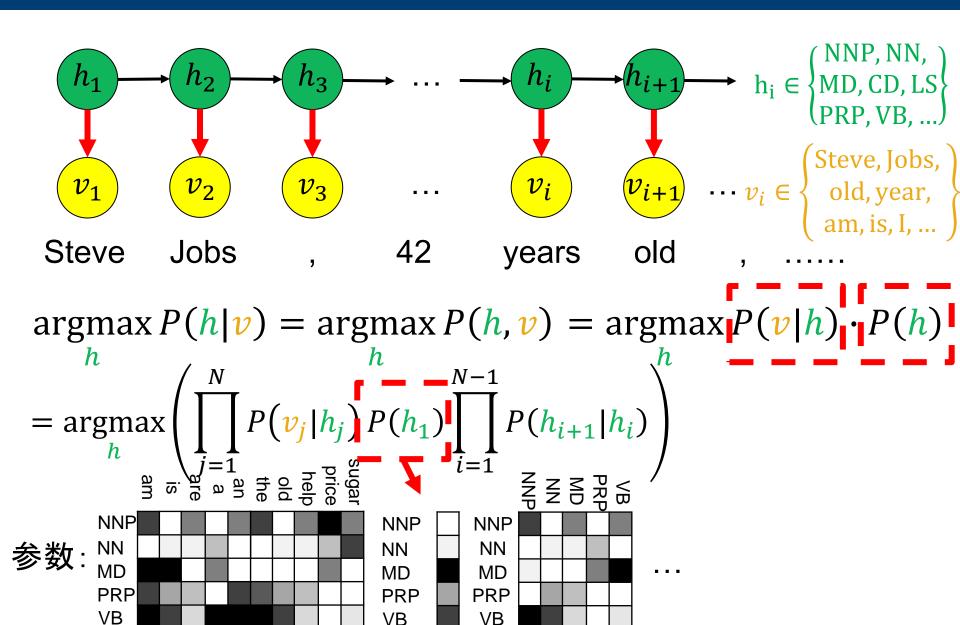
$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h \mid v)$$

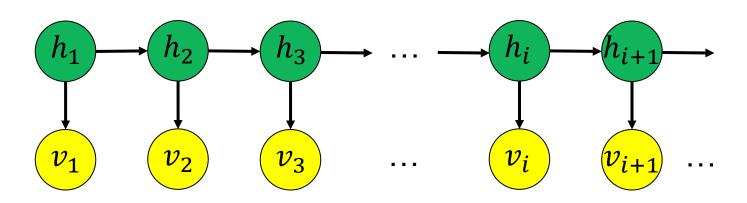
$$= \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(v \mid h)P(h)}{P(v)} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v \mid h) \cdot P(h)$$











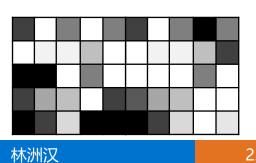
$$P(h,v) = P(v|h) \cdot P(h)$$

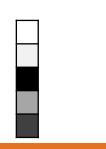
$$= \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(v_i|h_i) P(h_1) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P(h_{i+1}|h_i)$$
 依照左式对联合概率 分布 $P(v,h)$ 建模,即

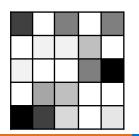
依照左式对联合概率 被称为HMM模型。

隐马尔科夫模型的定义

参数:







v,h都应是<mark>离散</mark>随机变 量的离散序列。

小测验

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下联合概率分布:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

对应POS为: NNP NNP , CD NNS JJ

$$P(h, v) = P(NNP, NNP, ,, CD, NNS, JJ, Steve, Jobs, ,, 42, years, old)$$

- = P(NNP)P(NNP|NNP)P(,|NNP) P(CD|,) P(NNS|CD)P(JJ|NNS) P(Steve|NNP)P(Jobs|NNP) P(, |,) P(42|CD)P(years|NNS) P(old|JJ)
 - $= 0.05 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \\ \times 0.1 \times 0.05 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 \times 0.1 \times 0.4$
- = 0.000000003024

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
.1.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下联合概率分布:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

对应POS为: NNP NNS , CD NNS JJ

$$P(h, v) = P(NNP, NNP, ,, CD, NNS, JJ, Steve, Jobs, ,, 42, years, old)$$

- = P(NNP)P(NNS|NNP)P(,|NNS)P(CD|,)P(NNS|CD)P(JJ|NNS) P(Steve|NNP)P(Jobs|NNS)P(,|,)P(42|CD)P(years|NNS)P(old|JJ)
 - $= 0.05 \times 0.01 \times 0.1 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 \times 0.1 \times 0.4$
- = 0.0000000003024

已知: steve	, <u>old</u> 42	NN ' CO	N N C
-----------	-----------------	---------	-------

NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01

_			_	•	
0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下联合概率分布:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

对应POS为: NNP NNP , CD NNS JJ

 $\log P(h_1, v) = -19.62$ $P(h_1, v) = 0.000000003024$

对应POS为: NNP NNS , CD NNS JJ

 $\log P(h_2, v) = -21.92$ $P(h_2, v) = 0.0000000003024$

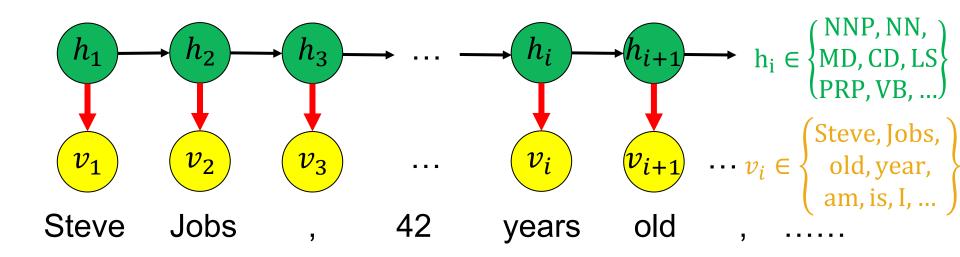




 $\log(MN) = \log M + \log N$

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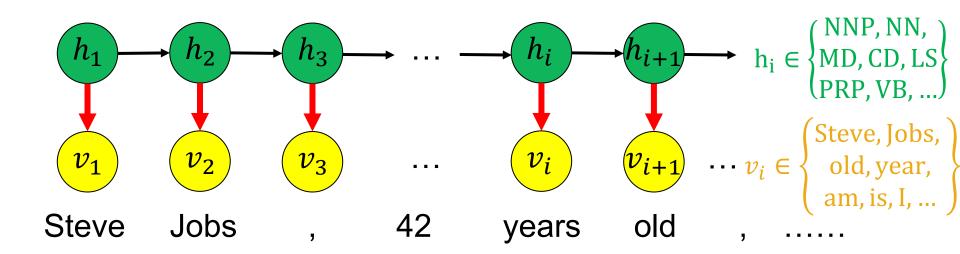
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$$P(h_1, \mathbf{v})$$

$$P(h_2, v)$$

以上例子可知,给定一个句子及其POS序列我们可以算出它的联合分布概率。



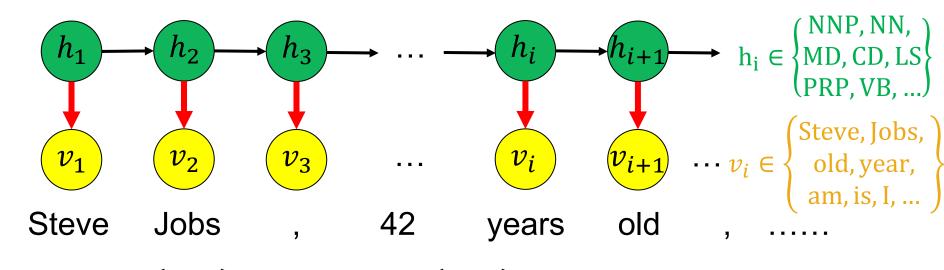
$$\underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h,v)$$

以上例子可知,给定一个句子及其POS序列我们可以算出它的联合分布概率。

但是我们是要求argmax(·),总不能对所有可能的序列都去算

一遍。所以我们怎么**给定句子单词,找到最优的ħ序列呢**?

隐马尔科夫模型: Viterbi算法

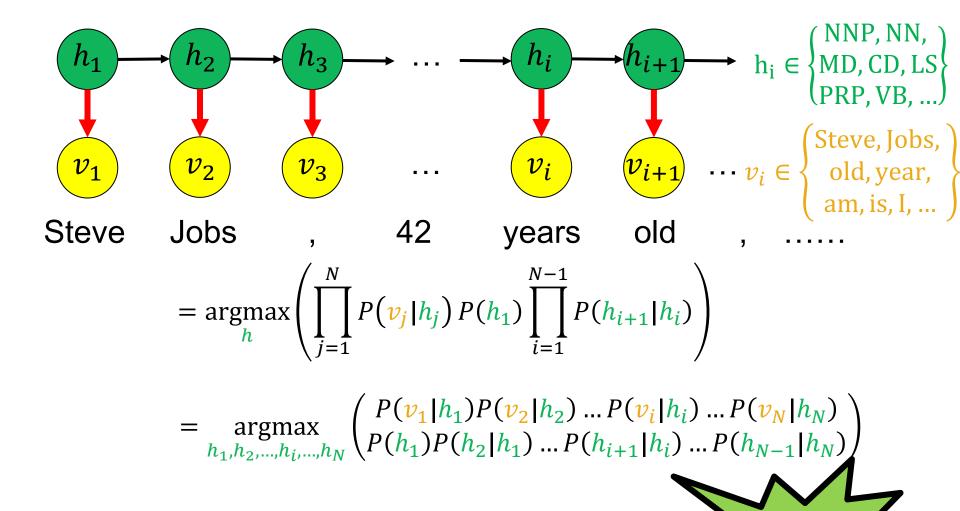


$$\underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h, v)$$

$$= \operatorname*{argmax} \left(P(\mathbf{v}|h) \cdot P(h) \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{N} P(v_j | h_j) P(h_1) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P(h_{i+1} | h_i) \right)$$

隐马尔科夫模型: Viterbi算法



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N N		CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
.1.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下競舍概義住和(S标注:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

对应POS为: NNP NNP , CD NNS JJ

 $\log P(h_1, v) = -19.62$ $P(h_1, v) = 0.000000003024$

对应POS为: NNP NNS , CD NNS JJ

 $\log P(h_2, \mathbf{v}) = -21.92$ $P(h_2, \mathbf{v}) = 0.000000003024$



$$\log(MN) = \log M + \log N$$

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NN	•	CD	N N N	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下句子的最佳POS标注:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

```
NNP P(NNP)P(Steve|NNP)
, P(,)P(Steve|,)
CD P(CD)P(Steve|CD)
NNS P(NNS)P(Steve|NNS)
JJ P(JJ)P(Steve|JJ)
```

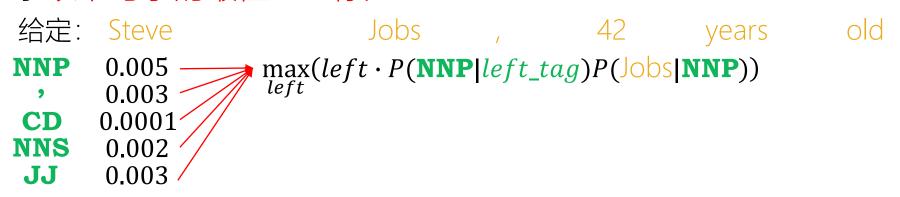
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NN	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下句子的最佳POS标注:

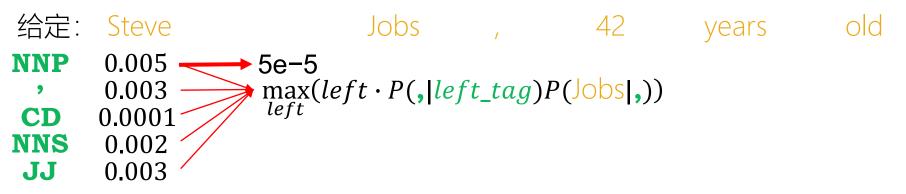
给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

NNP 0.005 , 0.003 CD 0.0001 NNS 0.002 JJ 0.003

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



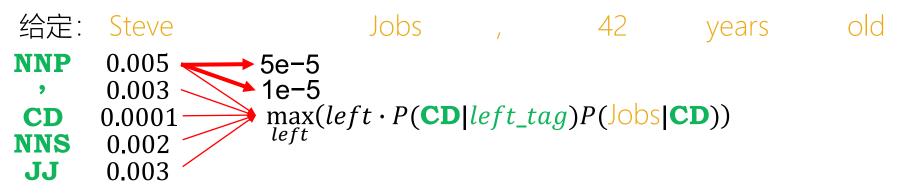
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



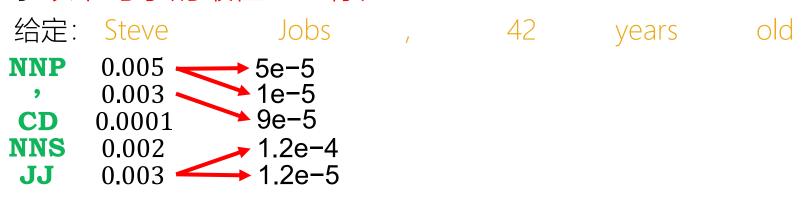
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NN	•	CD	N N N	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



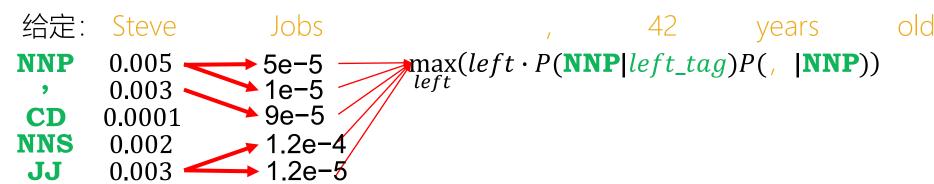
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



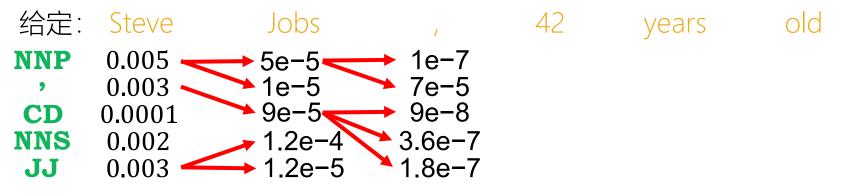
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



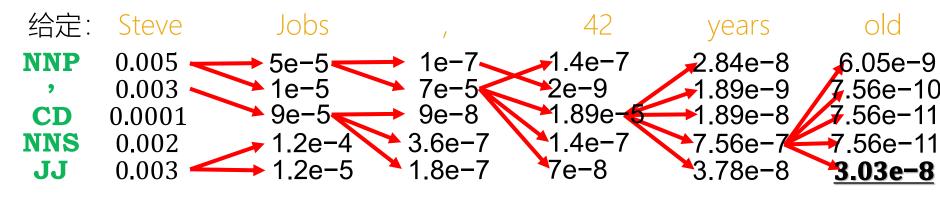
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



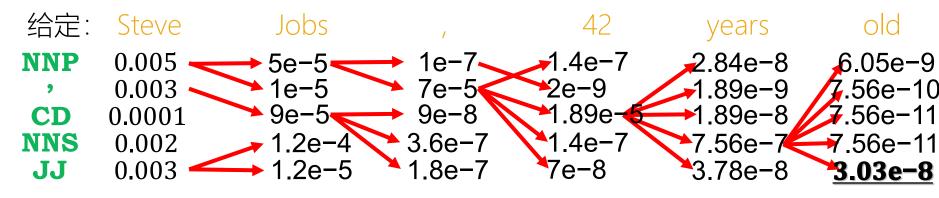
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N N	•	CD	NNS	7	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3



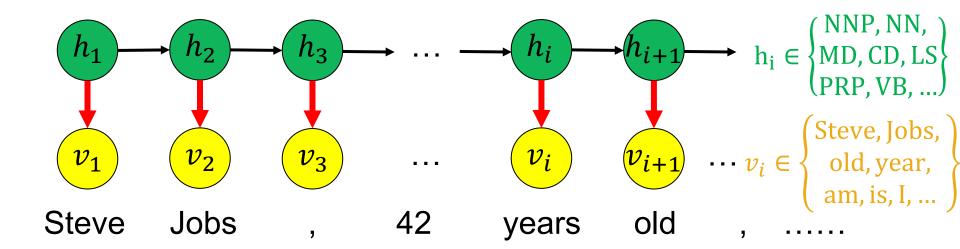
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	7	
NNP	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
CD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.01
NNS	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2
JJ	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

求以下句子的最佳POS标注:



2.4 词性标

隐马尔科夫模型



定义直接给出• P(h, v)

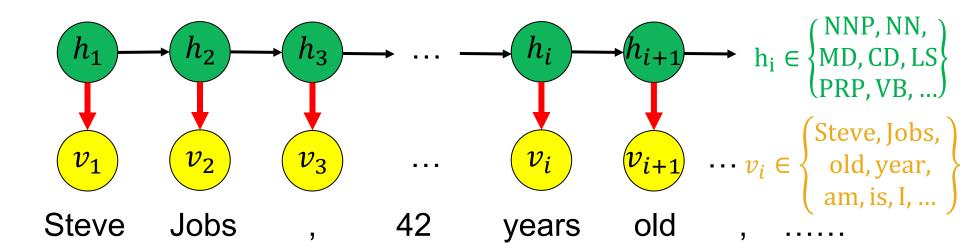
Viterbi算法 • argmax $P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h,v)$

$$P(h|v) = \frac{P(v|h)P(h)}{P(v)}$$

目录

- ► 什么是词性标注
- ▶ 隐马尔科夫模型 (HMM)
- ► HMM的几个重要算法
 - ▶ 给定文本推断词性: Viterbi算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 前向算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率:后向算法
 - ▶ 有监督学习: 最大似然参数估计
 - ▶ 无监督学习:前向-后向算法
- ▶ 词性标注的实战经验及常用工具推荐

隐马尔科夫模型



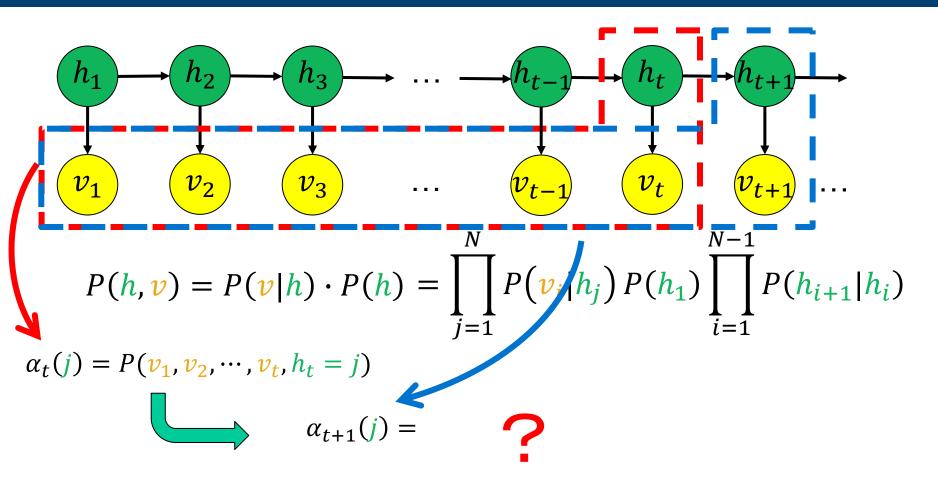
定义直接给出• P(h, v)

Viterbi算法 • argmax $P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h,v)$

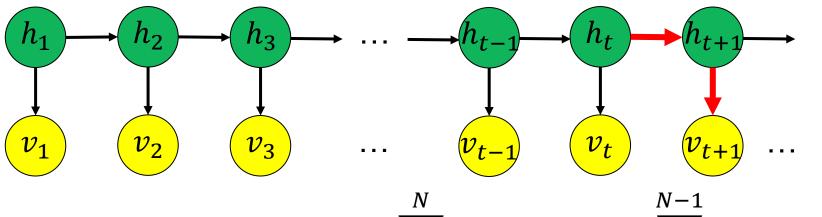
前向算法 后向算法

• P(v)

隐马尔科夫模型: α与β



隐马尔科夫模型: α 与 β

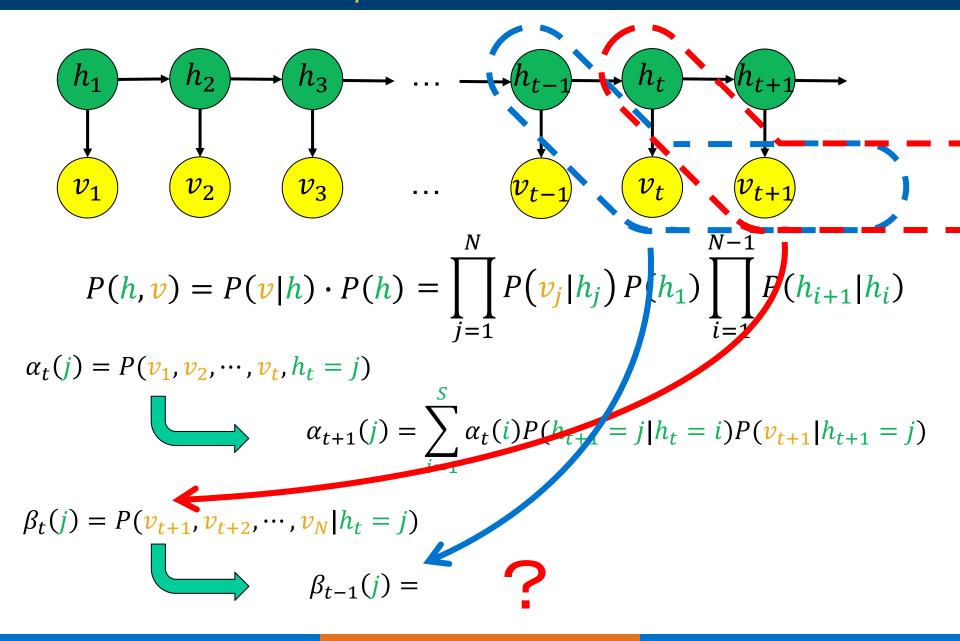


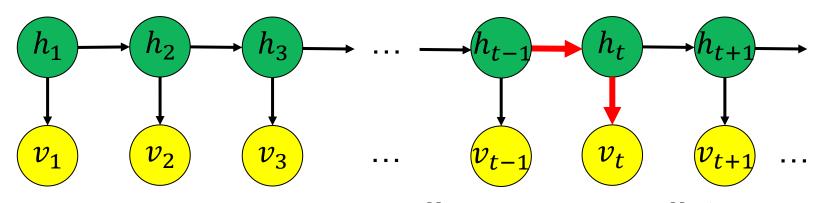
$$P(h, v) = P(v|h) \cdot P(h) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(v_j|h_j) P(h_1) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P(h_{i+1}|h_i)$$

$$\alpha_t(j) = P(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, h_t = j)$$

$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_t(i) P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) P(v_{t+1} | h_{t+1} = j)$$

隐马尔科夫模型: α与β



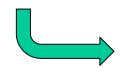


$$P(h, v) = P(v|h) \cdot P(h) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(v_j|h_j) P(h_1) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P(h_{i+1}|h_i)$$

$$\alpha_t(j) = P(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, h_t = j)$$

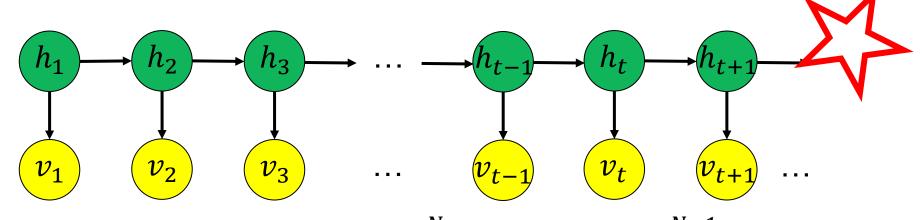
$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_t(i) P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) P(v_{t+1} | h_{t+1} = j)$$

$$\beta_t(j) = P(v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_N | h_t = j)$$



$$\beta_{t-1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{S} \beta_t(i) P(h_t = i | h_{t-1} = j) P(v_t | h_t = i)$$

隐马尔科夫模型: α 与 β



$$P(h, v) = P(v|h) \cdot P(h) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(v_j|h_j) P(h_1) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P(h_{i+1}|h_i)$$

$$\alpha_t(j) = P(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, h_t = j)$$

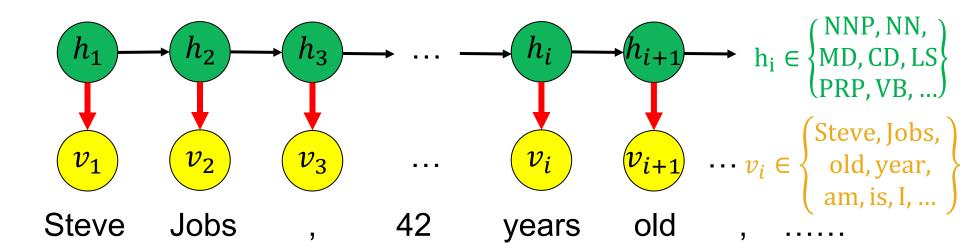
$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_t(i) P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) P(v_{t+1} | h_{t+1} = j)$$

$$\beta_t(j) = P(v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_N | h_t = j)$$



$$\beta_{t-1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \beta_t(i) P(h_t = i | h_{t-1} = j) P(v_t | h_t = i)$$

隐马尔科夫模型

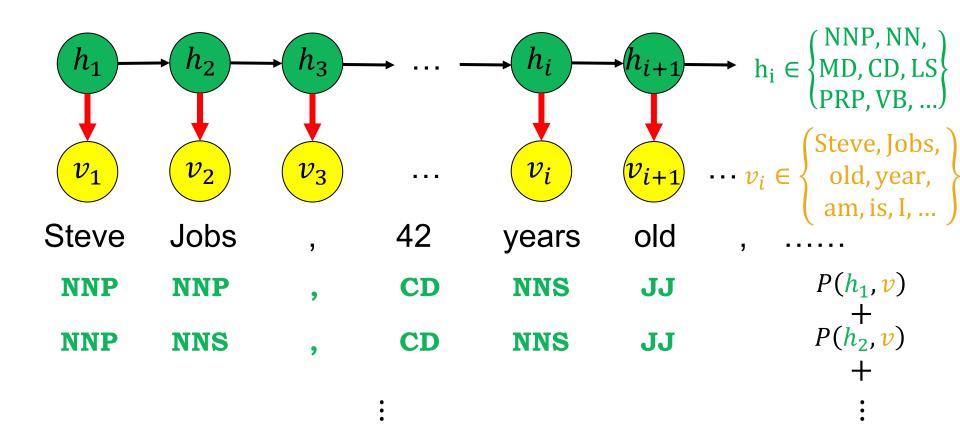


定义直接给出• P(h, v)

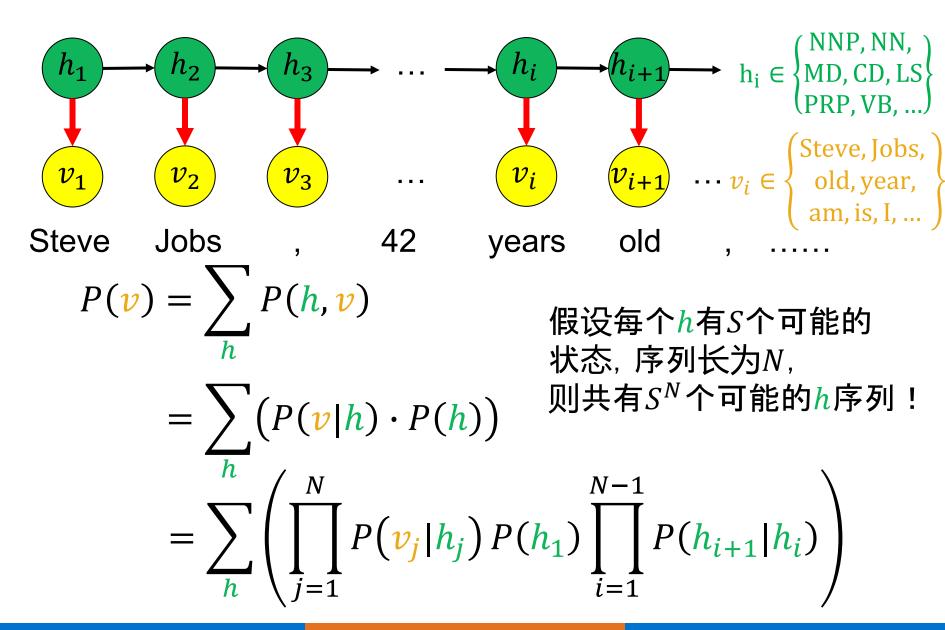
Viterbi算法 • argmax $P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h,v)$

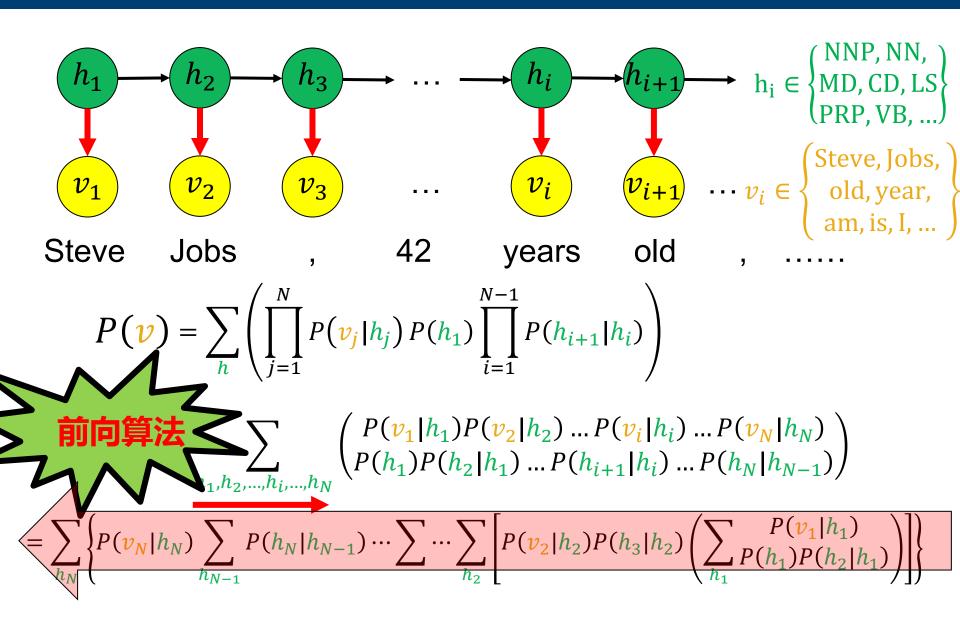
前向算法 后向算法

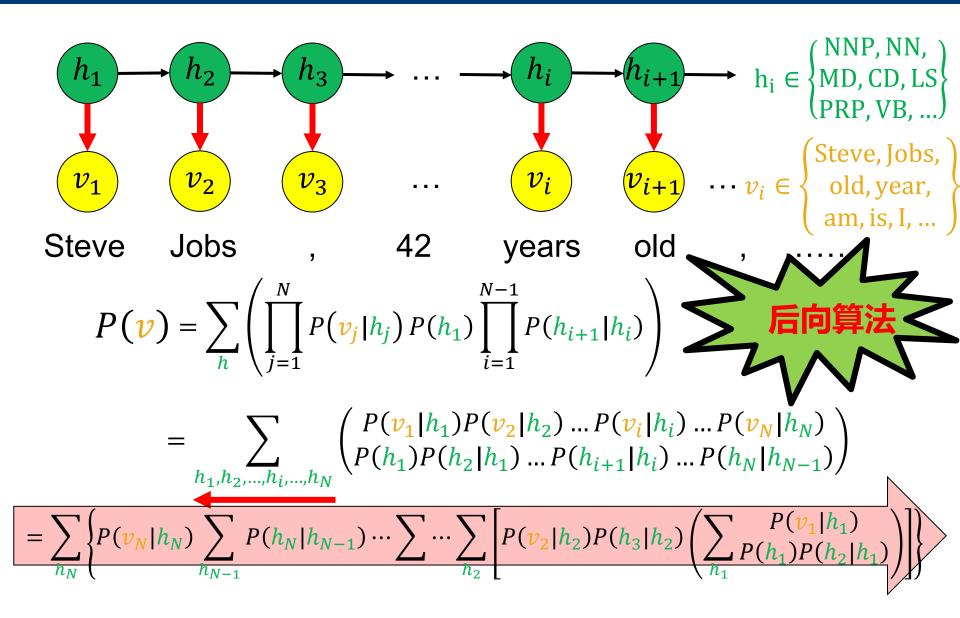
• P(v)



•
$$P(v) = \sum_{h} P(h, v)$$







已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old .	42	N N	•	CD	N N N	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 years old

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	o d	42	AN N	•	CD	NN NN	Γ
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03

NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02

_		O	_	,	
0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:

给定: Steve

Jobs

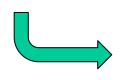
years



 $\alpha_2(CD)$

第二个位置的隐变量是CD, 且CD生成的是Jobs的概率。

$$\alpha_t(j) = P(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, h_t = j)$$



$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{S} \alpha_t(i) P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) P(v_{t+1} | h_{t+1} = j)$$

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:

给定: Steve Jobs , 42 yea

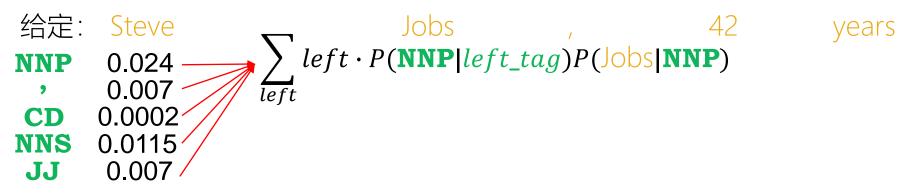
NNP P(NNP)P(Steve|NNP)
, P(,)P(Steve|,)

P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,) P(,)P(Steve|,)

JJ P(JJ)P(Steve|JJ)

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NN	•	СО	NNS	7	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	N N N	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

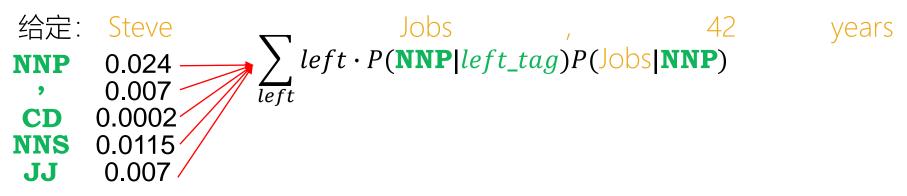
求以下句子的最佳POS标注:



(Viterbi算法)

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	7	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	o <u>l</u>	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	7	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NNP	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

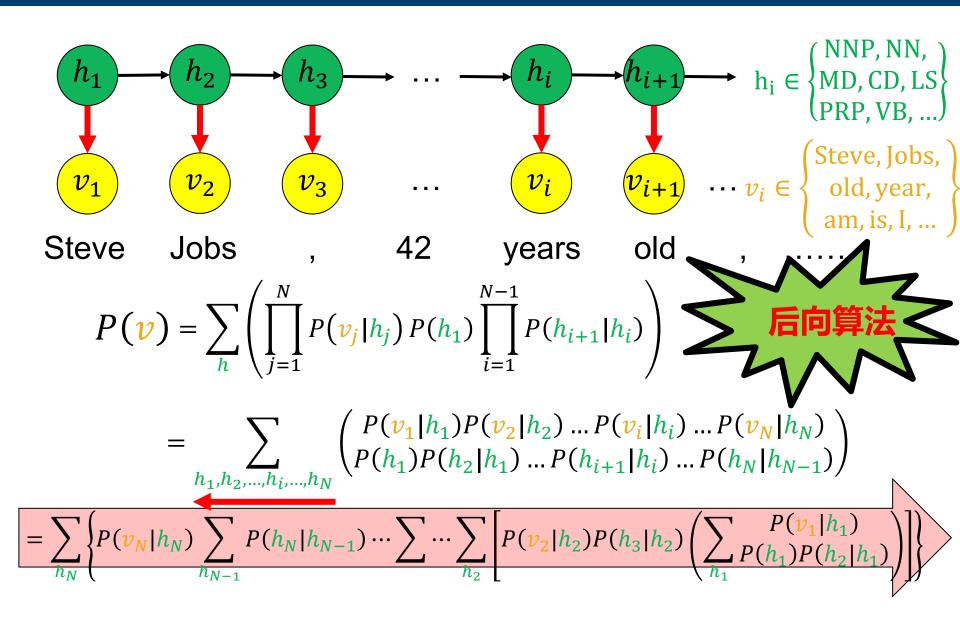
使用前向算法求以下句子出现的概率:

给定:	Steve	Jobs	1	42	years	old
NNP	0.024	5.64e-3	1.08e-4	3.59e-5	5.47e-6	1.45e-5
CD	0.007 0.0002	1.44e-4 1.10e-4	2.80e-3 1.04e-5	2.46e-6 1.01e-3	6.80e-7 2.14e-6	8.27e-7 2.40e-7
NNS JJ	0.0115 0.007	2.21e-3 1.30e-4	1.51e-5 1.41e-5	2.86e-5 5.32e-6	1.53e-4	3.71e-7
JJ	0.007	1.306-4	1.416-3	J.J2 C- 0	5.05e-6	3.01e-5

$$P(\text{Steve, Jobs, , , 42, years, old}) = 4.60e - 5$$

2.4 词性标注与隐马尔科夫模型

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已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	CD	NN NN	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23

使用后向算法求以下句子出现的概率:

0.02

0.02

0.02

给定: Steve Jobs 42 years

0.02

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.3

0.4

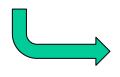
0.35

0.9



$$\beta_t(j) = P(v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_N | h_t = j)$$

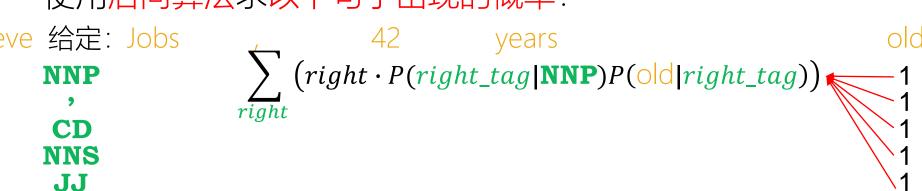
0.02



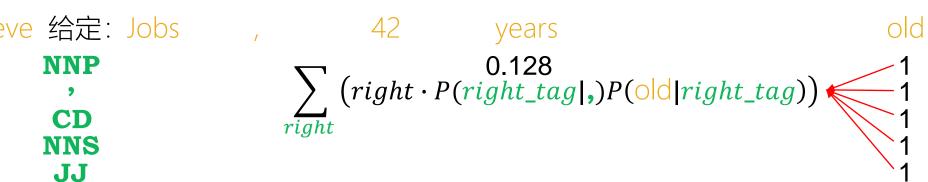
$$\beta_{t-1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{S} \beta_t(i) P(h_t = i | h_{t-1} = j) P(v_t | h_t = i)$$

JJ

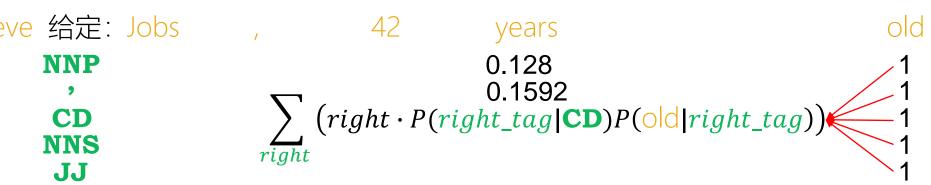
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35



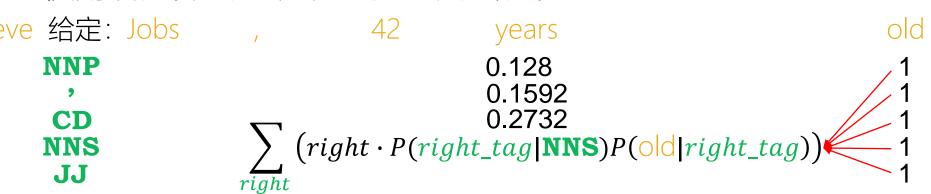
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	\mathbb{T}	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35



已知:	jobs	years	steve	-	old	42		NN	•	СО	NNS NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0).45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0).45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35



已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N D	•	СО	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

eve 给定: Jobs ,	42 years	old
NNP	0.128	1
,	0.1592	1
CD	0.2732	1
NNS	0.2779	1
JJ	0.399	1

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N N	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

给定:	Steve	Jobs	1	42	years	old
NNP					0.128	1
,					0.1592	1
CD					0.2732	1
NNS					0.2779	1
JJ					0.399	1

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	o <u>l</u>	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	7	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

给定:	, 42	years	old
NNP	5.34e-3	_ 0.128	1
,	2.08e-2	0.1592	1
CD	$\left\langle (right \cdot P(right_tag \mathbf{CD})P(years right_tag) \right\rangle$	(0.2732)	1
NNS	right	0.2779	1
JJ		0.399	1

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	o <u>l</u>	42	N N D	•	CD	NNS	7	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

给定:	, 42	years	old
NNP	5.34e-3	0.128	1
,	2.08e-2	0.1592	1
CD	4.48e-2	0.2732	1
NNS	7.00e-3	0.2779	1
JJ	2.95e-2	0.399	1

已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	NN	•	CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

给定:	Steve	Jobs	1	42	years	old
NNP	9.37e-4	6.65e-3	2.42e-3	5.34e-3	0.128	1
,	9.76e-4	2.44e-4	1.63e-2	2.08e-2	0.1592	1
CD	1.24e-3	2.68e-4	4.38e-3	4.48e-2	0.2732	1
NNS	9.60e-4	3.73e-3	3.20e-3	7.00e-3	0.2779	1
JJ	7.72e-4	1.57e-3	4.45e-3	2.95e-2	0.399	1

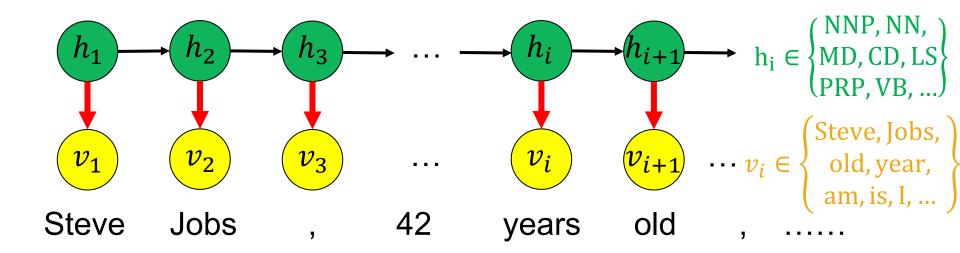
已知:	jobs	years	steve	•	old	42	N N N		CD	NNS	Γ	
NNP	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.2	0.04	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06
,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.35
CD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.15	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.24	0.01
NNS	0.5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.23
JJ	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.9	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.35

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •					
给定:	Steve	Jobs	/	42	years	old
NNP	9.37e-4	6.65e-3	2.42e-3	5.34e-3	0.128	1
,	9.76e-4	2.44e-4	1.63e-2	2.08e-2	0.1592	1
CD	1.24e-3	2.68e-4	4.38e-3	4.48e-2	0.2732	1
NNS	9.60e-4	3.73e-3	3.20e-3	7.00e-3	0.2779	1
JJ	7.72e-4	1.57e-3	4.45e-3	2.95e-2	0.399	1
$\beta_1(j) =$	$P(v_2, v_3, \cdot)$	$v_N h_1 = j$				

$$P(v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, \dots, v_{N} | h_{1} = j)$$

$$P(v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, \dots, v_{N}) = \sum_{j} \beta_{1}(j)P(j)P(\text{Steve}|j) = 4.60e - 5$$

隐马尔科夫模型



定义直接给出• P(h, v)

Viterbi算法 • argmax $P(h|v) = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(h,v)$

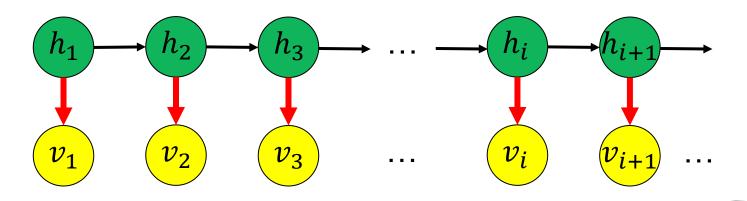
前向算法 后向算法

• P(v)

目录

- ► 什么是词性标注
- ▶ 隐马尔科夫模型 (HMM)
- ► HMM的几个重要算法
 - ▶ 给定文本推断词性: Viterbi算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 前向算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率:后向算法
 - ▶ 有监督学习: 最大似然参数估计
 - ▶ 无监督学习:前向-后向算法
- ▶ 词性标注的实战经验及常用工具推荐

隐马尔科夫模型



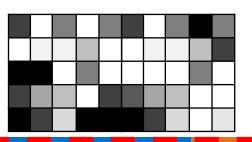
$$P(\mathbf{v}, h) = P(\mathbf{v}|h) \cdot P(h)$$
$$= \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(\mathbf{v}_{i}|h_{i}) P(h)$$

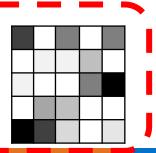
N-1

依照左式对联合概率 被称为HMM模型。

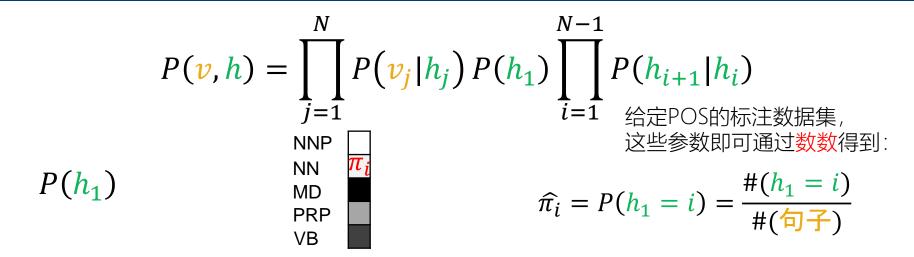
隐马尔科夫模型的定义

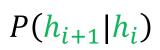


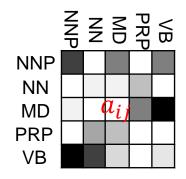




v,h都应是<mark>离散</mark>随机变 量的离散序列。



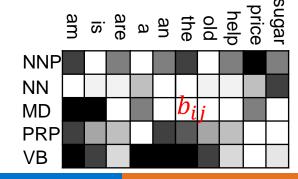




$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i)$$

$$= \frac{\#(tags = (i, j))}{\#(tag = i)}$$

$$P(v_j|h_j)$$



$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = P(v_t = j | h_t = i)$$

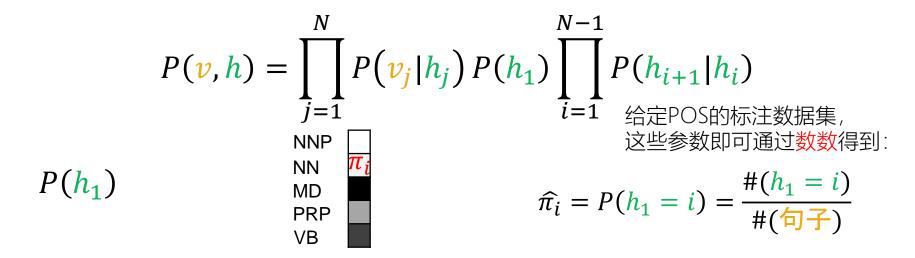
$$= \frac{\#(tag = i, word = j)}{\#(tag = i)}$$

隐马尔科夫模型: 思考题

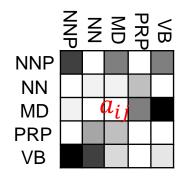
这样数数的方式,计算非常简便直观。可是,为什么这样算出来的值是对的? 存不存在更好的算法?

目录

- ▶ 什么是词性标注
- ▶ 隐马尔科夫模型 (HMM)
- ► HMM的几个重要算法
 - ▶ 给定文本推断词性: Viterbi算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 前向算法
 - ▶ 计算给定文本出现的概率: 后向算法
 - ▶ 有监督学习: 最大似然参数估计
 - ▶ 无监督学习:前向-后向算法
- ▶ 词性标注的实战经验及常用工具推荐



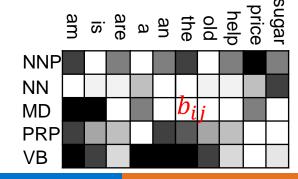




$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i)$$

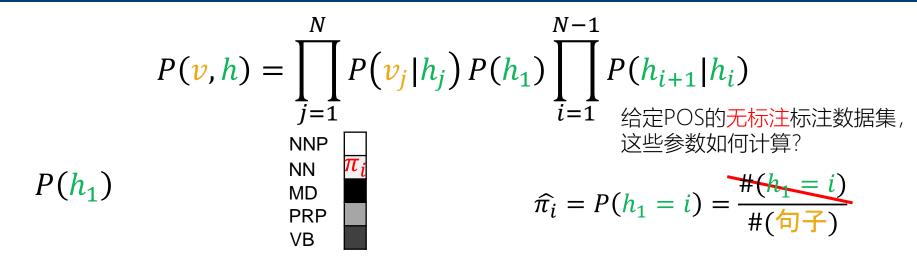
$$= \frac{\#(tags = (i, j))}{\#(tag = i)}$$

$$P(v_j|h_j)$$

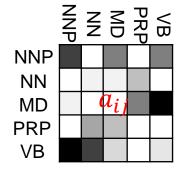


$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = P(v_t = j | h_t = i)$$

$$= \frac{\#(tag = i, word = j)}{\#(tag = i)}$$







$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i)$$

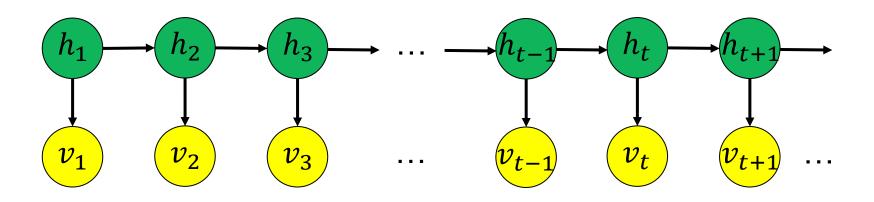
$$= \frac{\#(tags = (i, j))}{\#(tag = i)}$$

$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = P(v_t = j | h_t = i)$$

$$= \frac{\#(tag = i, word = j)}{\#(tag = i)}$$

95 / 110

VB



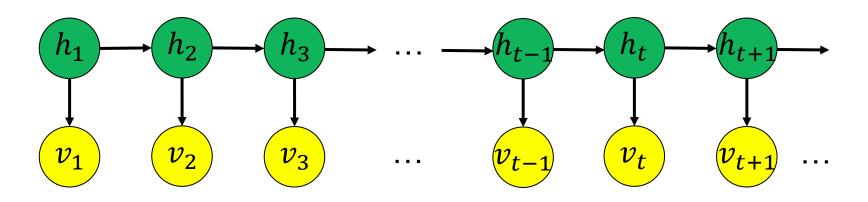
$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) = \frac{\#(tags = (i, j))}{\#(tag = i)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i \to j}}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i}} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{序列}_s \text{中从状态}_i \text{转移到}_j \text{的次数的数学期望}}{\text{序列}_s \text{中状态}_i \text{出现次数的数学期望}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{S:i \to j} = \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_t(i,j)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{S:i} = \sum_{j=1}^{S} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_t(i,j)$$

$$\xi_t(i,j) = P(h_t = i, h_{t+1} = j | v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$$

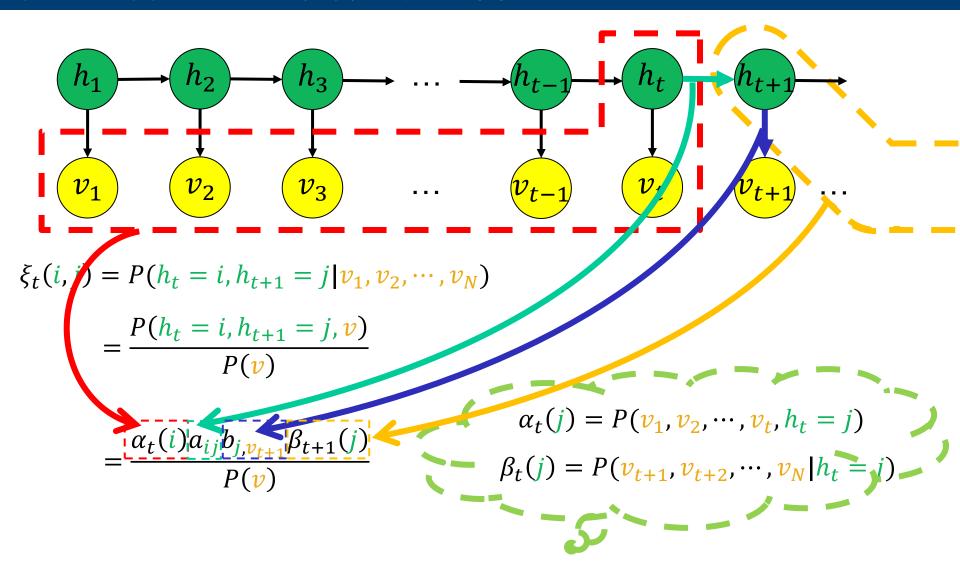


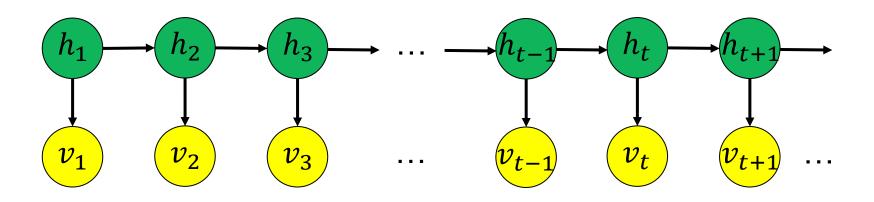
$$\xi_t(i,j) = P(h_t = i, h_{t+1} = j | v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$$

$$= \frac{P(h_t = i, h_{t+1} = j, v)}{P(v)}$$

$$\alpha_t(j) = P(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, h_t = j)$$

$$\beta_t(j) = P(v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_N | h_t = j)$$





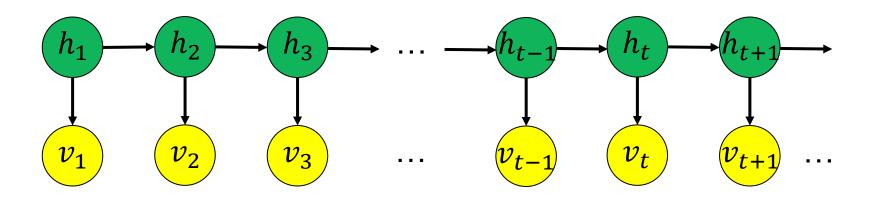
$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = P(h_{t+1} = j | h_t = i) = \frac{\#(tags = (i, j))}{\#(tag = i)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i \to j}}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i}} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{序列}_s \text{中从状态}_i \text{转移到}_j \text{的次数的数学期望}}{\text{序列}_s \text{中状态}_i \text{出现次数的数学期望}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{S:i \to j} = \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)$$

$$\xi_{t}(i,j) = P(h_{t} = i, h_{t+1} = j | v_{1}, v_{2}, \dots, v_{N})$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{S:i} = \sum_{i=1}^{S} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)$$

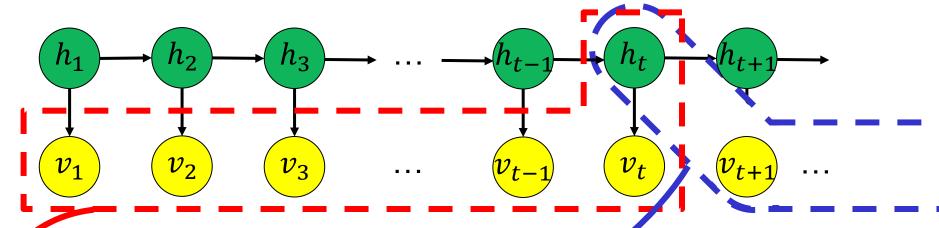


序列s中从状态i生成第j个单词的次数的数学期望 序列s中状态i出现次数的数学期望

$$\mathbb{E}_{s:i\to j} = \sum_{v_t=j} \gamma_t(i)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{s:i} = \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_t(i)$$

$$\gamma_t(i) = P(h_t = i | v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$$

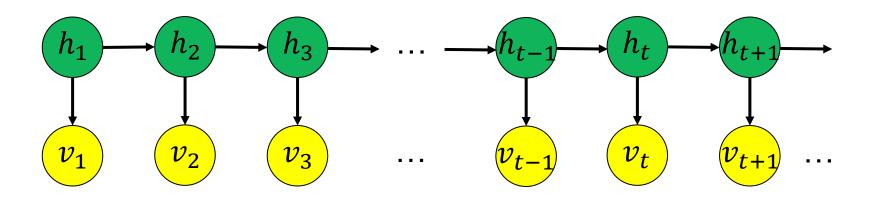


$$\gamma_t(i) = P(h_t = i | v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$$
$$= \frac{P(h_t = i, v)}{P(v)}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{P(v)}$$

$$\alpha_{t}(j) = P(v_{1}, v_{2}, \dots, v_{t}, h_{t} = j)$$

$$\beta_{t}(j) = P(v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_{N} | h_{t} = j)$$



$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = P(v_t = j | h_t = i) = \frac{\#(tag = i, word = j)}{\#(tag = i)}$$

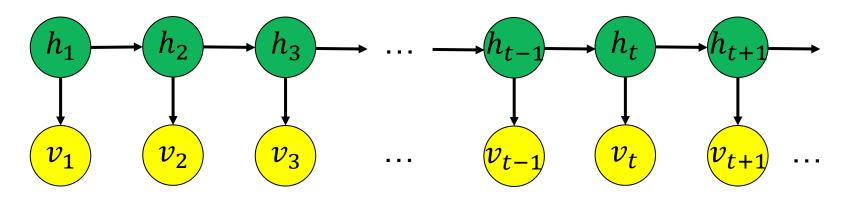
$$= \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i \to j}}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \mathbb{E}_{s:i}} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{序列}_s \text{中从状态}_i \text{生成}$$

序列s中从状态i生成第j个单词的次数的数学期望 序列s中状态i出现次数的数学期望

$$\mathbb{E}_{s:i\to j} = \sum_{v_t=j} \gamma_t(i)$$

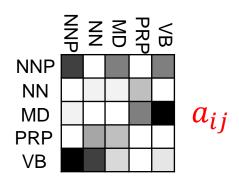
$$\mathbb{E}_{s:i} = \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_t(i)$$

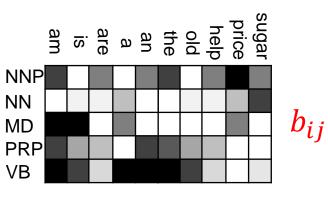
$$\gamma_t(i) = P(h_t = i | v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$$

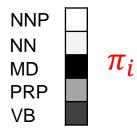


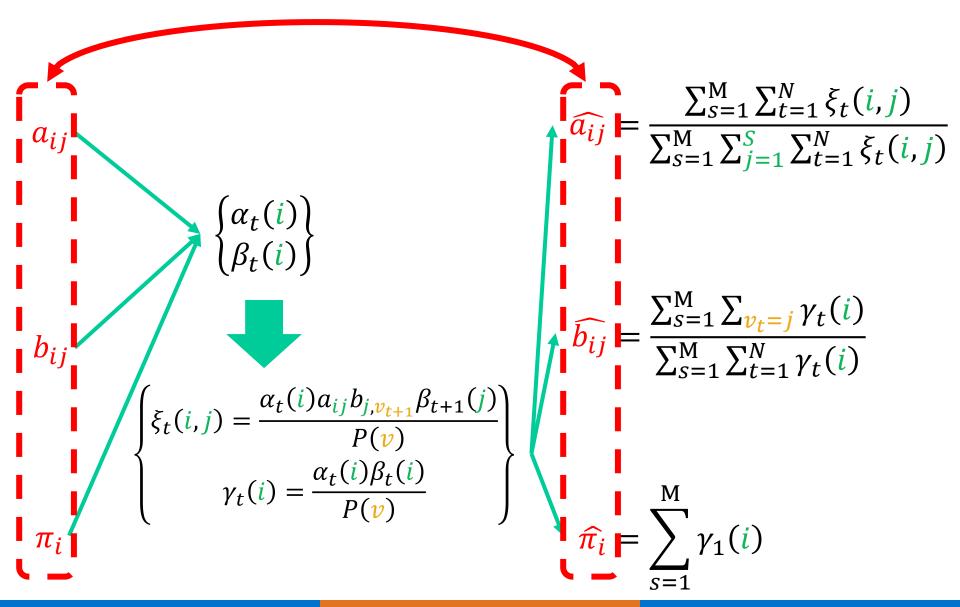
$$\widehat{\pi_i} = P(h_1 = i) = \frac{\#(h_1 = i)}{\#(\Box F)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{s:h_1=i} = \gamma_1(i) \qquad \longleftarrow \quad \gamma_t(i) = P(h_t = i | v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_N)$$









E步 (expectation): 给定参数算各种数学期望

M步 (maximization): 给定数学期望算各种参数

$$a_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_t(i) \\ \beta_t(i) \end{cases}$$

$$b_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_t(i,j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)a_{ij}b_{j,v_{t+1}}\beta_{t+1}(j)}{P(v)} \\ \gamma_t(i) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{P(v)} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_i$$

$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{S} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)}$$

$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_{t}(i)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_{t}(i)}$$

$$\widehat{\pi_{i}} = \sum_{s=1}^{M} \gamma_{1}(i)$$

E步 (expectation): 给定参数算各种数学期望

M步(maximization): 给定数学期望算各种参数

$$a_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{t}(i) \\ \beta_{t}(i) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_{t}(i,j) = \frac{\alpha_{t}(i)a_{ij}b_{j,v_{t+1}}\beta_{t+1}(j)}{P(v)} \\ \gamma_{t}(i) = \frac{\alpha_{t}(i)\beta_{t}(i)}{P(v)} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{i}$$

$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_t(i,j)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{S} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_t(i,j)}$$

$$\widehat{b_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{v_t=j}^{V} \gamma_t(i)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_t(i)}$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\pi_i}} = \sum_{s=1}^{M} \gamma_1(i)$$

随机初始化 a_{ij} 、 b_{ij} 、 π_i

不断迭代以下两步直至收敛:

E步 (expectation) : 给定参数算 $\xi_t(i,j)$ 和 $\gamma_t(i)$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_t(i,j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)a_{ij}b_{j,v_{t+1}}\beta_{t+1}(j)}{P(v)} \\ \gamma_t(i) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{P(v)} \end{cases}$$

M步 (maximization): 给定数学期望算参数的新估值

$$\widehat{a_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{S} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \xi_{t}(i,j)} \quad \widehat{b_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{v_{t}=j}^{N} \gamma_{t}(i)}{\sum_{s=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \gamma_{t}(i)} \quad \widehat{\pi_{i}} = \sum_{s=1}^{M} \gamma_{1}(i)$$

将新的估值赋值给 a_{ij} 、 b_{ij} 、 π_i

这就是前向-后向算法,也叫Baum-Welch算法

隐马尔科夫模型: (超纲) 思考题

- 为什么这样迭代的算法是正确的?
- 为什么算法会收敛?
- 能保证找到全局最优解么?

隐马尔科夫模型:一些实战经验(以WSJ数据集为例)

有监督的POS tagging模型:

不顾上下文盲猜某个单词最常见的词性 HMM (Brants, 2000) 90%~94% 96.5%

无监督的前向-后向算法:

HMM + Baum-Welch (Johnson, 2007)

~40%