

# Challenges in NLP

- Words that look completely different can have similar meaning.
- Same words in a different order can have completely different meanings.
- That's why we need to look for extra information.
- What is it?

# Why POS Tagging?

- It is necessary to use linguistic knowledge to add useful information.
  - e.g. Noun, Verb, Adjective

Sequence  
Labeling for Part  
of Speech and  
Named Entities

## Part of Speech Tagging

# Parts of Speech

From the earliest linguistic traditions (Yaska and Panini 5<sup>th</sup> C. BCE, Aristotle 4<sup>th</sup> C. BCE), the idea that words can be classified into grammatical categories

- part of speech, word classes, POS, POS tags

8 parts of speech attributed to Dionysius Thrax of Alexandria (c. 1<sup>st</sup> C. BCE):

- noun, verb, pronoun, preposition, adverb, conjunction, participle, article
- These categories are relevant for NLP today.

# Two classes of words: Open vs. Closed

## Closed class words

- Relatively fixed membership
- Usually **function** words: short, frequent words with grammatical function
  - determiners: *a, an, the*
  - pronouns: *she, he, I*
  - prepositions: *on, under, over, near, by, ...*

## Open class words

- Usually **content** words: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs
  - Plus interjections: *oh, ouch, uh-huh, yes, hello*
- New nouns and verbs like *iPhone* or *to fax*

## Open class ("content") words

### Nouns

#### Proper

*Janet*  
*Italy*

#### Common

*cat, cats*  
*mango*

### Verbs

#### Main

*eat*  
*went*

#### Auxiliary

*can*  
*had*

### Adjectives

*old green tasty*

### Adverbs

*slowly yesterday*

### Numbers

*122,312*  
*one*

Interjections *Ow hello*

*... more*

## Closed class ("function")

Determiners *the some*

Conjunctions *and or*

Pronouns *they its*

Prepositions *to with*

Particles *off up*

*... more*

# Part-of-Speech Tagging

Assigning a part-of-speech to each word in a text.

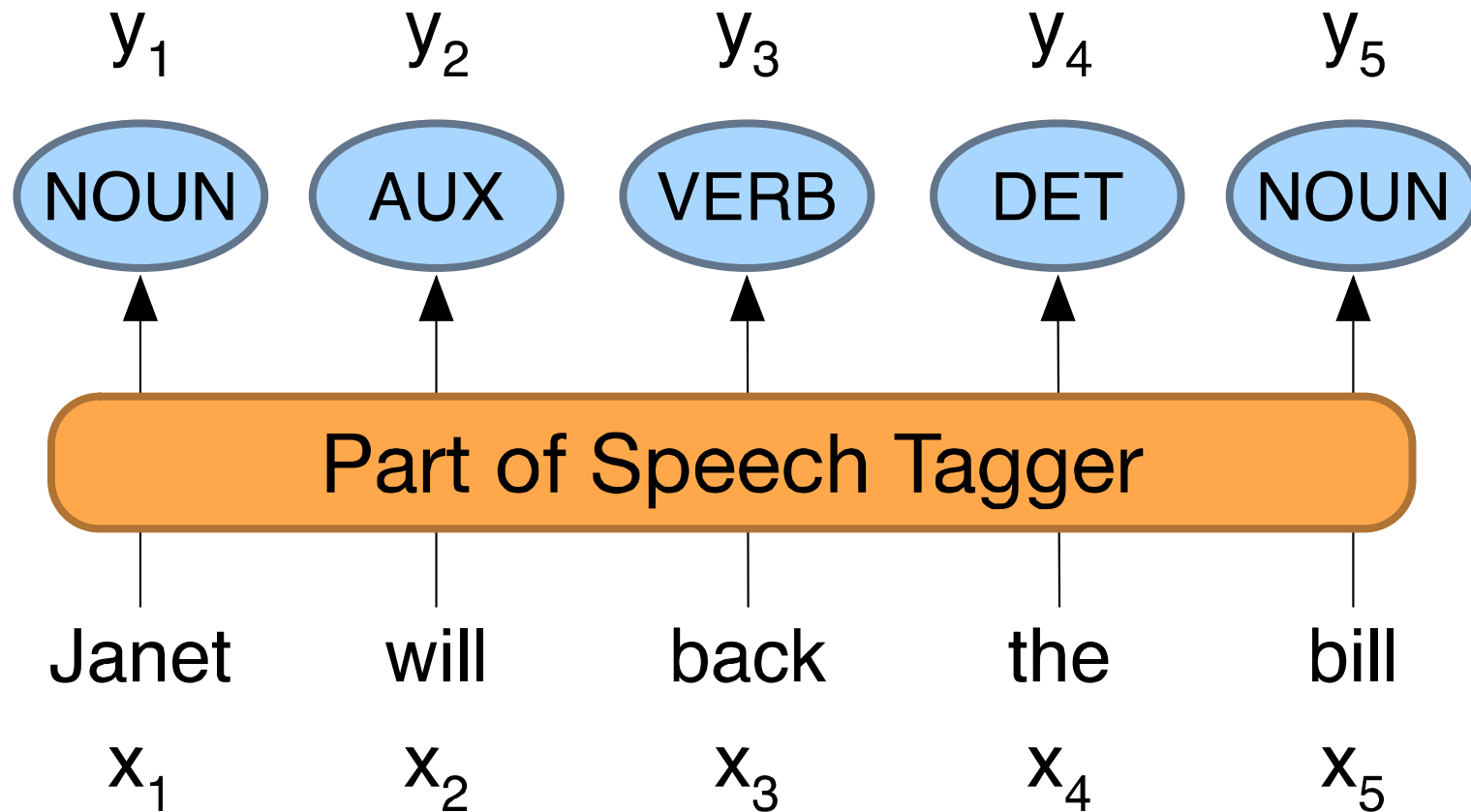
Words often have more than one POS.

**book:**

- VERB: (***Book** that flight*)
- NOUN: (*Hand me that **book***).

# Part-of-Speech Tagging

Map from sequence  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  of words to  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  of POS tags



# "Universal Dependencies" Tagset

Nivre et al. 2016

	Tag	Description	Example
Open Class	<b>ADJ</b>	Adjective: noun modifiers describing properties	<i>red, young, awesome</i>
	<b>ADV</b>	Adverb: verb modifiers of time, place, manner	<i>very, slowly, home, yesterday</i>
	<b>NOUN</b>	words for persons, places, things, etc.	<i>algorithm, cat, mango, beauty</i>
	<b>VERB</b>	words for actions and processes	<i>draw, provide, go</i>
	<b>PROPN</b>	Proper noun: name of a person, organization, place, etc..	<i>Regina, IBM, Colorado</i>
	<b>INTJ</b>	Interjection: exclamation, greeting, yes/no response, etc.	<i>oh, um, yes, hello</i>
Closed Class Words	<b>ADP</b>	Adposition (Preposition/Postposition): marks a noun's spacial, temporal, or other relation	<i>in, on, by under</i>
	<b>AUX</b>	Auxiliary: helping verb marking tense, aspect, mood, etc.,	<i>can, may, should, are</i>
	<b>CCONJ</b>	Coordinating Conjunction: joins two phrases/clauses	<i>and, or, but</i>
	<b>DET</b>	Determiner: marks noun phrase properties	<i>a, an, the, this</i>
	<b>NUM</b>	Numeral	<i>one, two, first, second</i>
	<b>PART</b>	Particle: a preposition-like form used together with a verb	<i>up, down, on, off, in, out, at, by</i>
	<b>PRON</b>	Pronoun: a shorthand for referring to an entity or event	<i>she, who, I, others</i>
	<b>SCONJ</b>	Subordinating Conjunction: joins a main clause with a subordinate clause such as a sentential complement	<i>that, which</i>
Other	<b>PUNCT</b>	Punctuation	<i>; , ()</i>
	<b>SYM</b>	Symbols like \$ or emoji	<i>\$, %</i>
	<b>X</b>	Other	<i>asdf, qwfg</i>

# Sample "Tagged" English sentences

There/**PRO** were/**VERB** 70/**NUM** children/**NOUN**  
there/**ADV** ./**PUNC**

Preliminary/**ADJ** findings/**NOUN** were/**AUX**  
reported/**VERB** in/**ADP** today/**NOUN** 's/**PART**  
New/**PROPN** England/**PROPN** Journal/**PROPN**  
of/**ADP** Medicine/**PROPN**

# Why Part of Speech Tagging?

- Can be useful for other NLP tasks
  - Parsing: POS tagging can improve syntactic parsing
  - MT: reordering of adjectives and nouns (say from Spanish to English)
  - Sentiment or affective tasks: may want to distinguish adjectives or other POS
  - Text-to-speech (how do we pronounce “lead” or “object”?)
- Or linguistic or language-analytic computational tasks
  - Need to control for POS when studying linguistic change like creation of new words, or meaning shift
  - Or control for POS in measuring meaning similarity or difference

# How difficult is POS tagging in English?

Roughly 15% of word types are ambiguous

- Hence 85% of word types are unambiguous
- *Janet* is always PROP, *hesitantly* is always ADV

But those 15% tend to be very common.

So ~60% of word tokens are ambiguous

E.g., *back*

earnings growth took a *back*/ADJ seat

a small building in the *back*/NOUN

a clear majority of senators *back*/VERB the bill

enable the country to buy *back*/PART debt

I was twenty-one *back*/ADV then

# POS tagging performance in English

How many tags are correct? (Tag accuracy)

- About 97%
  - Hasn't changed in the last 10+ years
  - HMMs, CRFs, BERT perform similarly .
  - Human accuracy about the same

But baseline is 92%!

- Baseline is performance of stupidest possible method
  - "Most frequent class baseline" is an important baseline for many tasks
    - Tag every word with its most frequent tag
    - (and tag unknown words as nouns)
- Partly easy because
  - Many words are unambiguous

# Sources of information for POS tagging

Janet **will** back the **bill**  
**AUX/NOUN/VERB?**                      **NOUN/VERB?**

## Prior probabilities of word/tag

- "**will**" is usually an AUX

## Identity of neighboring words

- "**the**" means the next word is probably not a verb

## Morphology and wordshape:

- Prefixes                      **unable:**                      **un-** → ADJ
- Suffixes                      **importantly:**                      **-ly** → ADJ
- Capitalization                      **Janet:**                      **CAP** → PROPN

# Standard algorithms for POS tagging

Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms:

- Hidden Markov Models
- Conditional Random Fields (CRF)/ Maximum Entropy Markov Models (MEMM)
- Neural sequence models (RNNs or Transformers)
- Large Language Models (like BERT), finetuned

All required a hand-labeled training set, all about equal performance (97% on English)

All make use of information sources we discussed

- Via human created features: HMMs and CRFs
- Via representation learning: Neural LMs

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## Named Entity Recognition (NER)

# Named Entities

- **Named entity**, in its core usage, means anything that can be referred to with a proper name. Most common 4 tags:
  - **PER** (Person): “Marie Curie”
  - **LOC** (Location): “New York City”
  - **ORG** (Organization): “Stanford University”
  - **GPE** (Geo-Political Entity): “Boulder, Colorado”
- Often multi-word phrases
- But the term is also extended to things that aren't entities:
  - dates, times, prices

# Named Entity tagging

The task of named entity recognition (NER) includes:

- find spans of text that constitute proper names
- tag the type of the entity.

# NER output

Citing high fuel prices, [ORG **United Airlines**] said [TIME **Friday**] it has increased fares by [MONEY **\$6**] per round trip on flights to some cities also served by lower-cost carriers. [ORG **American Airlines**], a unit of [ORG **AMR Corp.**], immediately matched the move, spokesman [PER **Tim Wagner**] said. [ORG **United**], a unit of [ORG **UAL Corp.**], said the increase took effect [TIME **Thursday**] and applies to most routes where it competes against discount carriers, such as [LOC **Chicago**] to [LOC **Dallas**] and [LOC **Denver**] to [LOC **San Francisco**].

# Why NER?

- **Sentiment analysis:** consumer's sentiment toward a particular company or person?
- **Question Answering:** answer questions about an entity?
- **Information Extraction:** Extracting facts about entities from text.

# Why NER is hard

## 1) Segmentation

- In POS tagging, no segmentation problem since each word gets one tag.
- In NER we have to find and segment the entities!

## 2) Type ambiguity

Washington could be a person, an organization or even a location!

[PER Washington] was born into slavery on the farm of James Burroughs.  
[ORG Washington] went up 2 games to 1 in the four-game series.  
Blair arrived in [LOC Washington] for what may well be his last state visit.  
In June, [GPE Washington] passed a primary seatbelt law.

# BIO Tagging

How can we turn this structured problem into a sequence problem like POS tagging, with one label per word?

[PER Jane Villanueva] of [ORG United] , a unit of [ORG United Airlines Holding] , said the fare applies to the [LOC Chicago ] route.

# BIO Tagging

[PER Jane Villanueva] of [ORG United] , a unit of [ORG United Airlines Holding] ,  
said the fare applies to the [LOC Chicago ] route.

Words	BIO Label
Jane	B-PER
Villanueva	I-PER
of	O
United	B-ORG
Airlines	I-ORG
Holding	I-ORG
discussed	O
the	O
Chicago	B-LOC
route	O
.	O

Now we have one tag per token!!!

# BIO Tagging

B: token that *begins* a span

I: tokens *inside* a span

O: tokens outside of any span

# of tags (where  $n$  is #entity types):

1 O tag,

$n$  B tags,

$n$  I tags

total of  $2n+1$

Words	BIO Label
Jane	B-PER
Villanueva	I-PER
of	O
United	B-ORG
Airlines	I-ORG
Holding	I-ORG
discussed	O
the	O
Chicago	B-LOC
route	O
.	O

# BIO Tagging variants: IO and BIOES

[PER Jane Villanueva] of [ORG United] , a unit of [ORG United Airlines Holding] ,  
said the fare applies to the [LOC Chicago ] route.

Words	IO Label	BIO Label	BIOES Label
Jane	I-PER	B-PER	B-PER
Villanueva	I-PER	I-PER	E-PER
of	O	O	O
United	I-ORG	B-ORG	B-ORG
Airlines	I-ORG	I-ORG	I-ORG
Holding	I-ORG	I-ORG	E-ORG
discussed	O	O	O
the	O	O	O
Chicago	I-LOC	B-LOC	S-LOC
route	O	O	O
.	O	O	O

# Standard algorithms for NER

Supervised Machine Learning given a human-labeled training set of text annotated with tags

- Hidden Markov Models
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## Named Entity Recognition (NER)

# Sequence Labeling

A task that assigns, to each word  $x_i$ , in an input word sequence, a label  $y_i$ , so that the output sequence  $Y$  has the same length as the input sequence  $X$ .