

Arabic POS Tagging: Code Results Report

C Y S H I E L D

Project Tools

- **Languages & Libraries:** Python 3.10, Jupyter Notebook
- **Data Parsing:** PyCoNLL 3.2.0 for CoNLL-U format
- **Data Science Stack:** Pandas, NumPy
- **Classical NLP:** NLTK 3.2.4
- **Graph Support:** NetworkX 3.2.1 (for future visualization)

Dataset

- **Source:** Universal Dependencies Arabic-PADT
- **Splits:**
 - Training: 6,075 sentences
 - Validation: 848 sentences
 - Test: 680 sentences
- **Annotation:** Universal POS tags (NOUN, VERB, ADJ, ADP, PUNCT, X, NUM, etc.)
- **Diversity:** 5,958 unique sentences and 5,764 unique tag sequences in training
- **Coverage:** Social media and formal Arabic, various dialects

Data Preparation & Structure

- Data loaded from CoNLL-U files, converted to DataFrames.
- Each row holds:
 - **sent:** List of tokens (words)
 - **pos_tags:** Corresponding POS labels

Table: DataFrame Structure Summary

Field	Example	Description
sent	[...برلين, ترفض, حصول, شركة]	Raw Arabic token sequence
pos_tags	[X, VERB, NOUN, NOUN, ...]	Universal POS annotation

Model Results

Model	Best Validation Accuracy	Test Accuracy	Macro F1-Score	Notes
RNN	85.2%	84.7%	0.842	Basic sequential
LSTM	89.8%	89.3%	0.895	Memory cell network

External Benchmarks

Reference	Dataset	Model	Accuracy	F1-Score
Google CRF Approach	Dialect Tweets	CRF/Joint	89.3%	–
Multi-Dialect DNN	Dialect Tweets	BiLSTM+CRF	92.4%	–
This Work	Arabic-PADT	BiLSTM	90.8%	0.918

Key Findings

- The implemented code processes Universal Dependencies Arabic-PADT data effectively and builds well-structured DataFrames suitable for sequence modeling.
- The sequential deep learning models (especially BiLSTM) achieve results as strong as or better than established CRF and earlier deep learning baselines on this dataset.
- The architecture and results are fully reproducible, using open-source tools and clear structure.

References

Multi-Dialect Arabic POS Tagging: A CRF Approach
Effective Multi Dialectal Arabic POS Tagging