



# 词性标注和隐马尔科夫模型

Xinyu Dai 2020-11



# 概要



- 词性标注
- HMM模型
- HMM模型用于词性标注
- 相关问题讨论



#### 词性标注



- 定义及任务描述
- 词性标注的问题 标注歧义 (兼类词)
- 词性标注之重要性
- 词性标注方法



# 词性标注任务描述



- 什么叫词性(Part-of-Speech)?
  - 词性又称词类,是指词汇基本的语法属性。
- 划分词类的依据
  - 词的形态、词的语法功能、词的语法意义
- 汉语的词类划分
  - 借用英文的词类体系
  - o 缺乏词性的变化
- 词性标注:给某种语言的词标注上其所属的词类
  - The lead paint is unsafe.
  - The/Det lead/N paint/N is/V unsafe/Adj.
  - 他有较强的领导才能。
  - 他/代词 有/动词 较/副词 强/形容词 的/助词 领导/名词 才能/ 名词。



# 词性标注问题 - 词性标注歧义(兼类词)



- 一个词具有两个或者两个以上的词性
- 英文的Brown语料库中,10.4%的词是兼类词
  - The back door
  - On my back
  - Promise to back the bill
- 《现代汉语八百词》(吕叔湘),22.5%兼类词
  - 把门锁上, 买了一把锁
  - 他研究与自然语言处理相关的研究工作
- 对兼类词消歧一 词性标注的任务



# 词性标注的应用及重要性



- 句法分析的预处理
- 机器翻译
- Text Speech (record)



# 词性标注常见方法



- 规则方法:
  - o 词典提供候选词性
  - 人工整理标注规则
- 基于错误驱动的方法
  - 错误驱动学习规则
  - 利用规则重新标注词性
- 统计方法
  - 问题的形式化描述
  - 建立统计模型
    - HMM方法
    - 最大墒方法
    - 条件随机场方法
    - 结构化支持向量机方法



#### 词性标注的性能指标



- 性能指标:标注准确率
- 当前方法正确率可以达到97%
- 正确率基线(Baseline)可以达到90%
  - · 基线的做法:
    - 给每个词标上它最常见的词性
    - 所有的未登录词标上名词词性



# 形式化为一个分类问题



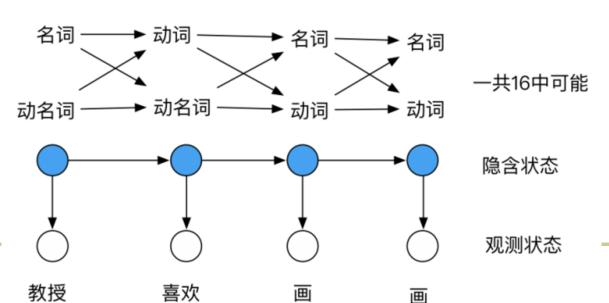
- 词串:  $x_1x_2...x_n$ ; 词性串:  $y_1y_2...y_n$
- Training data  $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$
- Learning a mapping function  $f: X \to Y$
- ......



# 决定一个词词性的因素



- 从语言学角度:由词的用法以及在句中的语法功能决定
- 统计学角度:
  - 和上下文的词性(前后词的标注)相关
  - 和上下文单词(前后词)相关



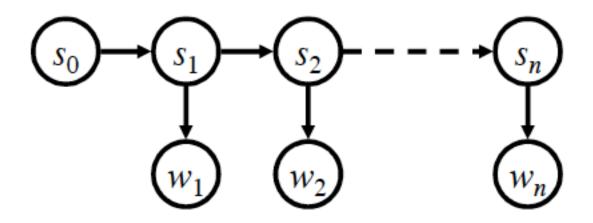


# 一种经典的统计方法

# -- 隐马尔科夫模型



- 词串W, 词性串S
- *P* (*W*,*S*)?



$$P(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i} P(s_i | s_{i-1}) P(w_i | s_i)$$



# 隐马尔可夫模型

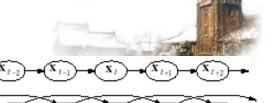
# 一 概要



- 马尔可夫模型:描述了一类随机过程
- 隐马尔可夫模型



# 马尔可夫模型



- 马尔科夫过程
  - o 一个系统有N个有限状态 $S=\{s_{1,s_{2,...}}s_{N}\}$
  - Q=(q<sub>1</sub>,q<sub>2</sub>,...q<sub>T</sub>)是一个随机变量序列。随机变量的取值 为状态集S中的某个状态。
  - o  $P(q_t=s_j|q_{t-1}=s_i,q_{t-2}=s_k,...,q_1=s_h)$
- 假设1 有限视野(Limited Horizon)

 $P(q_{t+1}=s_k|q_1,...q_t) = P(q_{t+1}=s_k|q_{t-(n-1)},...q_t)$ (n-1)<sup>th</sup> 阶马尔可夫链  $\rightarrow$  n 元语言模型

■ 假设2 时间独立性(No change over time)  $P(q_{t+1}=s_k|q_t=s_h) = P(q_{t+k+1}=s_k|q_{t+k}=s_h)$ 



# 马尔可夫模型示例 一 天气预报



- 状态:雨、多云、晴
- 给定不同天气之间的 转换概率,预测未来 数天的天气
- 若是1阶马尔科夫链, 则可以通过如右图所 示的矩阵描述状态之 间的转移概率

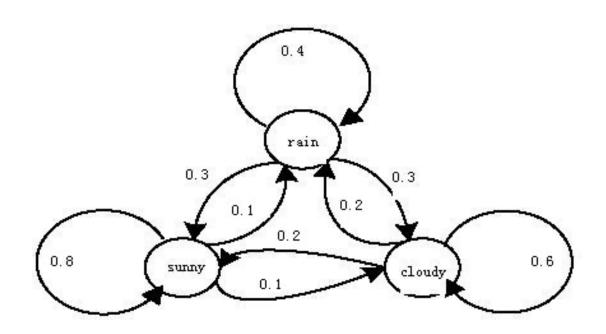
$$A = \{a_{ij}\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$



# 马尔可夫模型示例 - 天气预报



■ 通过有限状态自动机描述状态转移概率





# 预测

# 一 计算未来天气 (序列的概率)



■ 晴-雨-晴-雨-晴-多云-晴,未来七天天气是这种情况的概率

$$P(Q | Model) = P(S_3, S_1, S_3, S_1, S_3, S_2, S_3 | Model)$$

$$= P(S_3 | Begin) * P(S_1 | S_3) * P(S_3 | S_1) *$$

$$*P(S_1 | S_3) * P(S_3 | S_1) * P(S_2 | S_3) * P(S_3 | S_2)$$

$$= \Pi_3 * a_{31} * a_{13} * a_{13} * a_{13} * a_{32} * a_{23}$$

$$= 0.33 * 0.1 * 0.3 * 0.1 * 0.3 * 0.1 * 0.2 = 5.94 * 10^{-6}$$



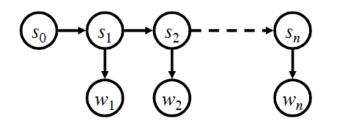
# 隐马尔可夫模 — Hidden Markov Model



- 介绍
- 定义
- 隐马模型应用于词性标注



#### HMM模型的简单介绍



$$P(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i} P(s_i | s_{i-1}) P(w_i | s_i)$$

- HMM是一阶马尔可夫模型的扩展
  - 隐藏的状态序列满足一阶马尔可夫模型
  - 观察值与状态之间存在概率关系
- 何谓"隐"?
  - 状态(序列)是不可见的(隐藏的)
- 相对于markov模型的又一假设:输出独立性

$$P(O_1,...O_T | S_1,...S_T) = \prod_{T} \mathbf{P}(O_t | S_t)$$



#### HMM的定义



- 定义: 一个HMM模型 *λ=(S,V,A,B,π)*
- S是状态集, *S=(S<sub>1</sub>,S<sub>2</sub>,...S<sub>N</sub>)*
- V是观察集, $V=(V_1,V_2,...V_M)$
- 状态序列 $Q = q_1q_2...q_T$  (隐藏),观察序列 $O = o_1o_2...o_T$  (可见)
- A是状态转移概率分布 $A=[a_{ij}], a_{ij}=P(q_t=s_j|q_{t-1}=s_i)$  (满足假设1.)
- B是观察值生成概率分布 $B=[b_j(v_k)],$   $b_j(v_k)=P(o_t=v_k|q_t=s_i)$  (满足假设2、3)
- 初始状态值概率分布  $\Pi=[\Pi_i], \Pi_i=P(q_1=s_i)$



# 词性标注的HMM模型定义



- HMM: S V A B π
- S: 预先定义的词性标注集
- V: 文本中的词汇
- A: 词性之间的转移概率
- B: 某个词性生成某个词的概率 例, P(我|"代词")
- π:初始概率
- 基于构建的HMM,利用某些算法,寻找一个最合适的词性标注 序列,即为一个词串上的每个词标注上词性。
- $\blacksquare$  注:可见的观察序列为 $W_1W_2...W_T$



# POS tagging using HMM

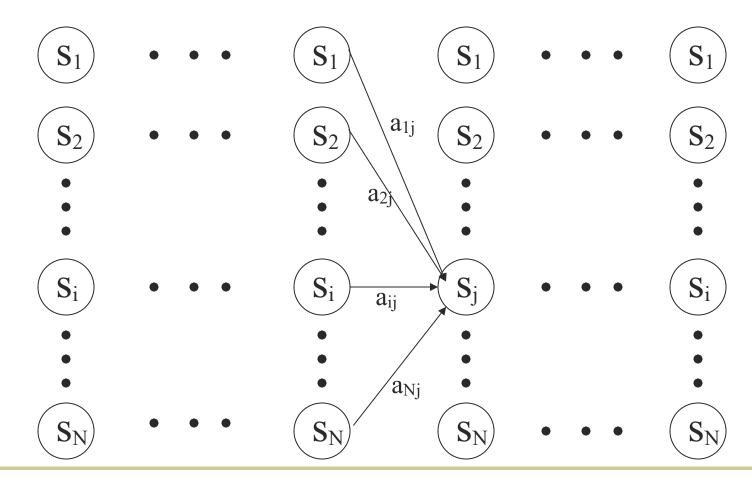


- 模型解码(Decoding)
  - 给定模型和一个观测序列,寻求一个产生这个观测序列的可能性最大的状态序列
  - o 给定词序列 $w_1w_2...w_T$ (可见的观察序列),寻求产生这个词序列的最可能的词性标注序列 $S_1S_2...S_T$ (隐藏的状态序列)
  - o 如何发现"最优"状态序列能够"最好地解释"观察 序列
  - o 需要高效算法, Viterbi算法
- 模型参数学习(Learning)



# Trellis representation of an HMM





# 计算观察序列对应某一状态序列的概念

■ 模型λ,观察序列O,假设对应状态序列为Q,计 算该状态序列存在的可能性:

$$P(O,Q \mid \lambda) = P(Q \mid \lambda)P(O \mid Q,\lambda)$$

$$= \pi_{q_1} b_{q_1}(o_1) \prod_{t=2}^{T} a_{q_{t-1}q_t} b_{q_t}(o_t)$$

■ 简单的方法,计算所有可能的状态序列,**O(N<sup>T</sup>)** 



# Viterbi算法



- 一种更有效率的利用动态规划思想的算法
- 定义一个变量 $\delta_t(i)$ ,指在时间t时,HMM沿着某一条路径到达 $S_i$ ,并输出序列为 $w_1w_2...w_t$ 的最大概率

$$\delta_t(i) = \max P(Pos_1...Pos_{t-1}, Pos_t = s_i, w_1...w_t)$$



# 利用Viterbi算法的求解过程



- $\delta_1(i) = \max P(Pos_1 = s_i, w_1) = \pi_i b_i(w_1), \quad 1 \le i \le N$
- 迭代:

$$\begin{split} \delta_{t+1}(j) &= \max P(Pos_1...Pos_t, Pos_{t+1} = s_j, w_1 w_2...w_{t+1}) \\ &= \max_i [a_{ij}b_j(w_{t+1}) \max P(Pos_1...Pos_{t-1}, Pos_t = s_i, w_1 w_2...w_t)] \\ &= \max_i [a_{ij}b_j(w_{t+1})\delta_t(i)], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq t \leq T-1 \end{split}$$

- 迭代结束
- 回溯记录最优路径:

$$\max_{i} [\delta_{T}(i)]$$



# Viterbi算法时间复杂度



■ 每计算一个 $δ_i(i)$ ,必须考虑从t-1时刻所有的N个状态转移到状态的 $s_i$ 概率,时间复杂度为O(N),对应每个时刻t,要计算N个中间变量 $δ_i(1)...δ_i(N)$ ,时间复杂度为 $O(N^2)$ ,又t从1...T,因此整个算法时间复杂度为 $O(N^2$ T)



#### 模型参数学习



- 给定状态集S和观察集V,学习模型参数A、B、π
- 模型参数学习过程就是构建模型的过程
- 有指导的学习 最大似然估计
- 无指导的学习 Welch-Baum



# 有指导学习模型参数 一 从标注语料中学习



#### ■ 最大似然估计

$$a_{ij} = P(s_j \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Number of transitions from state } s_i \text{ to stae } s_j}{\text{Number of transition out of stae } s_i}$$

$$b_i(v_k) = P(v_k \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Number of times observation } v_k \text{ occurs in state } s_i}{\text{Number of times in state } s_i}$$

对于无标注的语料库(状态不可见)如何获取 模型参数?



# 无指导学习模型参数

### — Welch-Baum 算法



■ 迭代估计参数,使得  $\arg \max_{\lambda} P(O_{training} | \lambda)$  此时 $\lambda$ 最能拟合训练数据

$$a_{ij} = P(s_j \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Expected Number of transitions from state } s_i \text{ to stae } s_j}{\text{Expected Number of transitions out of state } s_i}$$

$$b_i(v_k) = P(v_k \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Expected Number of times observation } v_k \text{ occurs in state } s_i}{\text{Expected Number of times in state } s_i}$$

$$\pi_i = P(s_i) = \text{Expected Frequency in state } s_i \text{ at time (t=1)}$$

■ Baum证明:随着迭代过程,  $P(O|\hat{\lambda}) \ge P(O|\lambda)$ 



#### 无指导学习模型参数

#### — Welch-Baum 算法



- 找到使得训练数据存在概率最大化的模型
- 基本思想: 随机给出模型参数的初始化值,得到最初的模型λ<sub>0</sub>,然后利用初始模型λ<sub>0</sub>得到某一状态转移到另一状态的期望次数,然后利用期望次数对模型进行重新估计,由此得到模型λ<sub>1</sub>,如此循环迭代,重新估计,直至模型参数收敛(模型最优)。



#### HMM模型似然函数



■ 给定一个HMM λ和一个观察序列,计算该序列存在的概率 — 对所有可能生成该序列的状态序列的概率求和

$$P(\sigma \mid \lambda) = \sum_{Q} P(O, Q \mid \lambda) = \sum_{Q} P(Q \mid \lambda) P(O \mid Q, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{Q} \left( \pi_{q_1} \prod_{t=2}^{T} a_{q_{t-1}q_t} \right) \left( \prod_{t=1}^{T} b_{q_t}(o_t) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{Q} \left( \pi_{q_1} b_{q_1}(o_1) \prod_{t=2}^{T} a_{q_{t-1}q_t} b_{q_t}(o_t) \right)$$

$$|\log P(\sigma \mid \lambda_{i+1}) - \log P(\sigma \mid \lambda_i)| \le \varepsilon$$

■ 计算复杂度高



#### 模型似然函数



- 类似Veterbi动态规划算法
- 前向算法:
  - 定义前向概率:观察值为 $O_1O_2...O_t$ ,t时刻对应的状态值为 $S_i$ 的概率  $\alpha_{i}(i) = P(o_{1}...o_{i}, q_{i} = s_{i} \mid \lambda)$
  - o 选代  $\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{t}(i) a_{ij} b_{j}(o_{t+1}), \quad 1 \le j \le N \quad 1 \le t \le T 1$
  - 模型似然  $P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{T}(i)$  后向算法:
- - 定义后向概率:观察值为 $O_tO_{t+1}...O_T$ ,t时刻对应的状态值为 $S_i$ 的概率  $\beta_t(i) = P(o_t...o_T, q_t = s_i \mid \lambda)$
  - 迭代  $\beta_t(i) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_{ij}b_j(o_{t+1})\beta_{t+1}(j), 1 \le i \le N; 1 \le t \le T-1$
  - 模型似然

$$P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i b_i(o_1) \beta_1(i)$$



# Welch-Baum算法的参数估计



- How to calculate Expected Number?
- 定义一个变量  $ξ_i(i,j)$  ,对应于观察序列 $O_1O_2...O_T$ ,假设在t时刻的状态是 $S_i$ ,t+1时刻的状态是 $S_j$ 的概率。

$$\begin{split} \xi_{t}(i,j) &= P(q_{t} = s_{i}, q_{t+1} = s_{j} \mid o_{1}o_{2}...o_{T}) \\ &= \frac{P(q_{t} = s_{i}, q_{t+1} = s_{j}, o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{T})}{P(o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{T})} \\ &= \frac{P(q_{t} = s_{i}, o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{t}) a_{ij} b_{j} (o_{t+1}) P(o_{t+2} ... o_{T}, q_{t+1} = s_{j})}{P(o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{T})} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_{t}(i) a_{ij} b_{j} (o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)}{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{t}(i) a_{ij} b_{j} (o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)} \end{split}$$



# Welch-Baum算法的参数估计(续)

**E** 定义一个变量  $\gamma_{\iota}(i)$  ,对应于观察序列  $O_1O_2...O_T$ ,假设在t时刻的状态是 $S_i$ 。

$$\begin{split} \gamma_{t}(i) &= P(q_{t} = s_{i} \mid o_{1}o_{2}...o_{T}) \\ &= \frac{P(q_{t} = s_{i}, o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{T})}{P(o_{1} o_{2} ... o_{T})} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_{t}(i)\beta_{t}(i)}{\sum_{i} \alpha_{t}(i) \beta_{t+1}(i)} \end{split}$$



# 无指导学习模型参数

# — Welch-Baum 算法(二)



■ 赋a<sub>ij</sub>,b<sub>i</sub>(v<sub>k</sub>)的初始值

$$\overline{a_{ij}} = P(s_j \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Expected Number of transitions from state } s_i \text{ to state } s_j}{\text{Expected Number of transitions out of state } s_i} = \frac{\sum_{t} \xi_t(i, j)}{\sum_{t} \gamma_t(i)}$$

$$\overline{b_i(v_k)} = P(v_k \mid s_i) = \frac{\text{Expected Number of times observation } v_k \text{ occurs in state } s_i}{\text{Expected Number of times in state } s_i} = \frac{\sum_{t,o_t=v_k} \gamma_t(i)}{\sum_{t} \gamma_t(i)}$$

$$\overline{\pi_i} = P(s_i) = \text{Expected Frequency in state } s_i \text{ at time } (t=1) = \gamma_1(i)$$

■ 反复迭代, 直到收敛  $|\log P(\sigma|\lambda_{i+1}) - \log P(\sigma|\lambda_i)| \leq \varepsilon$ 



# 词性标注HMM的参数估计

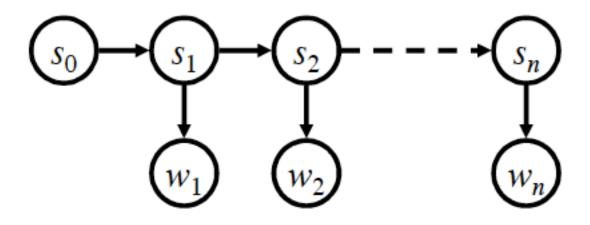


- 状态转移概率(词性一词性的概率)
  - e.g. P(N|V)
- 生成概率(词性一词的概率)
  - e.g. P("研究" |N)
- 利用词性标注语料库获取状态转移概率和生成概率 (最大似然估计)
- 利用无标注语料库获取状态转移概率和生成概率 (Welch-Baum 算法)
- 平滑
- 未登录词处理



#### **Revisit HMM**





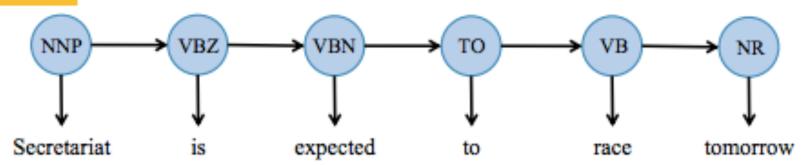
$$P(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i} P(s_i | s_{i-1}) P(w_i | s_i)$$



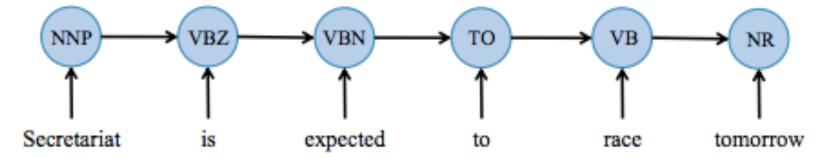
# Maximum Entropy Markov Model







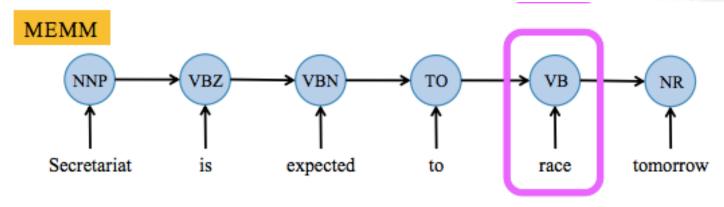
#### MEMM





#### **MEMM: Conditional Model**





$$P(Q \mid O) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(q_i \mid q_{i-1}, o_i)$$

$$P(q | q', o) = \frac{1}{Z(o, q')} \exp(\sum_{i} w_{i} f_{i}(o, q))$$



## **MEMM: Conditional Model**



Given a conditional tagging model, the function from sentences  $x_1 \dots x_n$  to tag sequences  $y_1 \dots y_n$  is defined as

$$f(x_1 \dots x_n) = \arg \max_{y_1 \dots y_n \in \mathcal{Y}(n)} p(y_1 \dots y_n | x_1 \dots x_n)$$

We are left with the following three questions:

- How we define a conditional tagging model  $p(y_1 \dots y_n | x_1 \dots x_n)$ ?
- How do we estimate the parameters of the model from training examples?
- How do we efficiently find

$$\arg \max_{y_1...y_n \in \mathcal{Y}(n)} p(y_1...y_n|x_1...x_n)$$

for any input  $x_1 \dots x_n$ ?



$$P(Y_1 = y_1 \dots Y_n = y_n | X_1 = x_1 \dots X_n = x_n)$$

$$P(Y_1 = y_1 \dots Y_n = y_n | X_1 = x_1 \dots X_n = x_n)$$



$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i = y_i | X_1 = x_1 \dots X_n = x_n, Y_1 = y_1 \dots Y_{i-1} = y_{i-1})$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i = y_i | X_1 = x_1 \dots X_n = x_n, Y_{i-2} = y_{i-2}, Y_{i-1} = y_{i-1})$$

For any pair of sequences  $x_1 \dots x_n$  and  $y_1 \dots y_n$ , we define the *i*'th "history"  $h_i$  to be the four-tuple

$$h_i = \langle y_{i-1}, y_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_n, i \rangle$$

Thus  $h_i$  captures the conditioning information for tag  $y_i$  in the sequence, in addition to the position i in the sequence. We assume that we have a feature-vector representation  $f(h_i, y) \in \mathbb{R}^d$  for any history  $h_i$  paired with any tag  $y \in \mathcal{K}$ . The feature vector could potentially take into account any information in the history  $h_i$  and the tag y. As one example, we might have features

$$f_1(h_i, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i = \text{the and } y = \text{DT} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(h_i, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y_{i-1} = V \text{ and } y = DT \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



- A set of words V (this set may be finite, countably infinite, or even uncountably infinite).
- A finite set of tags K.
- Given V and K, define H to be the set of all possible histories. The set H contains all four-tuples of the form  $\langle y_{-2}, y_{-1}, x_1 \dots x_n, i \rangle$ , where  $y_{-2} \in K \cup \{*\}, y_{-1} \in K \cup \{*\}, n \geq 1, x_i \in V$  for  $i = 1 \dots n, i \in \{1 \dots n\}$ . Here \* is a special "start" symbol.
- An integer d specifying the number of features in the model.
- A function  $f: \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{K} \to \mathbb{R}^d$  specifying the features in the model.
- A parameter vector  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

Given these components we define the conditional tagging model

$$p(y_1 \dots y_n | x_1 \dots x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | h_i; \theta)$$

where  $h_i = \langle y_{i-1}, y_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_n, i \rangle$ , and

$$p(y_i|h_i;\theta) = \frac{\exp(\theta \cdot f(h_i, y_i))}{\sum_{y \in \mathcal{K}} \exp(\theta \cdot f(h_i, y))}$$



#### **Others**



### Feature engineering:

- https://github.com/Michael-Tu/ML-DL-NLP/tree/master/MEMM-POS-Tagger
- Training:

$$f_{104}(h, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \langle y_{-1}, y \rangle = \langle \text{JJ}, \text{VB} \rangle \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Maximum log-likelihood
- **Decoding:**

$$f_{105}(h, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \langle y \rangle = \langle VB \rangle \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Still Viterbi

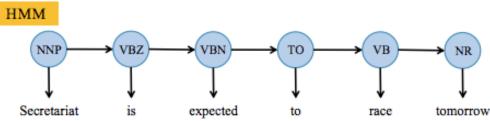
$$f_{103}(h,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \langle y_{-2}, y_{-1}, y \rangle = \langle \text{DT, JJ, VB} \rangle \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{106}(h,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if previous word } x_{i-1} = the \text{ and } y = \text{VB} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

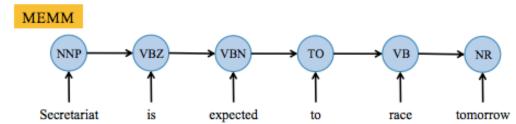
$$f_{107}(h,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if next word } x_{i+1} = the \text{ and } y = \text{VB} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



#### HMM vs. MEMM







- HMM
- 生成式模型(Generative Model)
  - 计算联合概率 P(words, tags)
  - o 除了生成tags,还生成words
  - o 实际上,我们只需要预测tags
  - Probability of each slice = emission \* transition = P(w<sub>i</sub>|tag<sub>i</sub>)\*P(tag<sub>i</sub>|tag<sub>i-1</sub>)

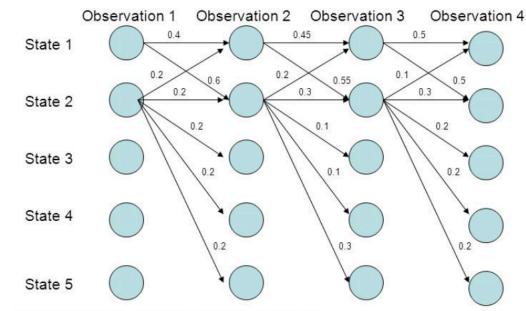
- MEMM
- 判别式模型(Discriminative Model)
  - o 直接计算条件概率 P(tags|words)
  - 预测tags,不需要考虑input的 分布
  - Probability of each slice = P(tag<sub>i</sub>|tag<sub>i-1</sub>,word<sub>i</sub>)
     or P(tag<sub>i</sub>|tag<sub>i-1</sub>, all words)

\* 很难结合更多的特征



#### MEMM \

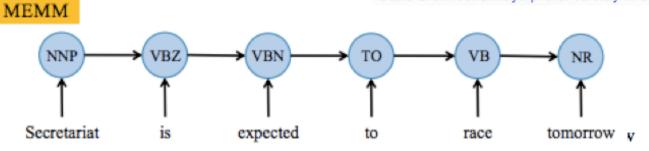
- 每个状态的归一化:自每
- 标注偏置:容易选择出边
- 条件随机场模型:克服M
  - Please refer a sample http://www.cis.upenn

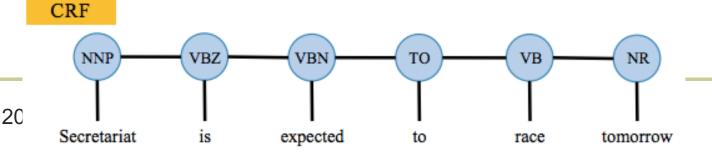


45

What the local transition probabilities say:

- State 1 almost always prefers to go to state 2
- State 2 almost always prefer to stay in state 2

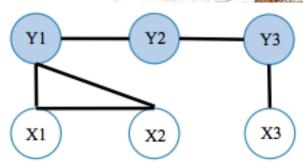






#### MEMM vs. CRF





- 是无向图,不再用概率模型去解释,而是一种称之为"团"或者"势"度量节点间的关系。  $\phi(X1,X2,Y1)$  or  $\phi(Y1,Y2)$   $\phi(Y1,Y2)=\exp\sum_{i}w_{i}f_{i}(Y1,Y2)$
- 仍然是条件概率模型,不是对每个状态做归一化,而是对整个串(图)做归一化,避免标注偏置。  $P(Y|X) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{cliqueC} \varphi_c(X,Y)$

$$Z = \sum \prod \varphi_C(X,Y)$$

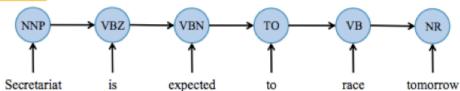
Y cliqueC



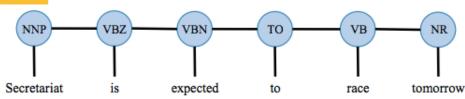
#### Linear Chain CRF







#### CRF



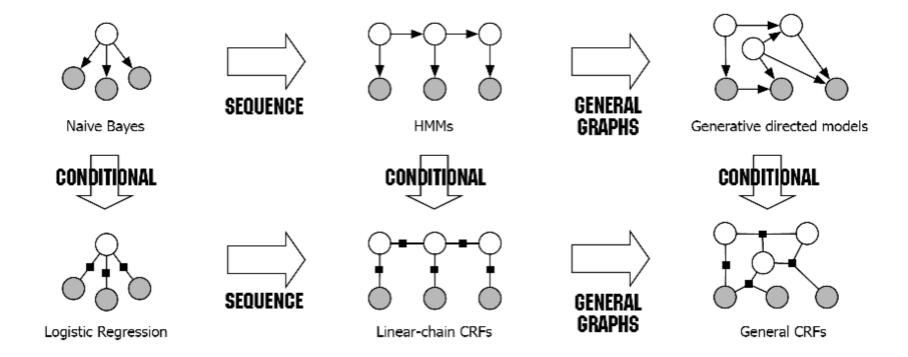
$$P(q \mid o) = \frac{1}{Z(o)} \prod_{t} \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{t} w_i f_i(q_t, q_{t-1}, o))$$

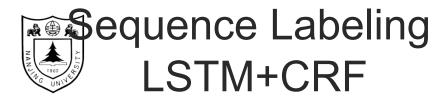
$$Z(o) = \sum_{q \subseteq Q} \prod_{t} \exp(\sum_{i=1} w_{i} f_{i}(q_{t}, q_{t-1}, o))$$



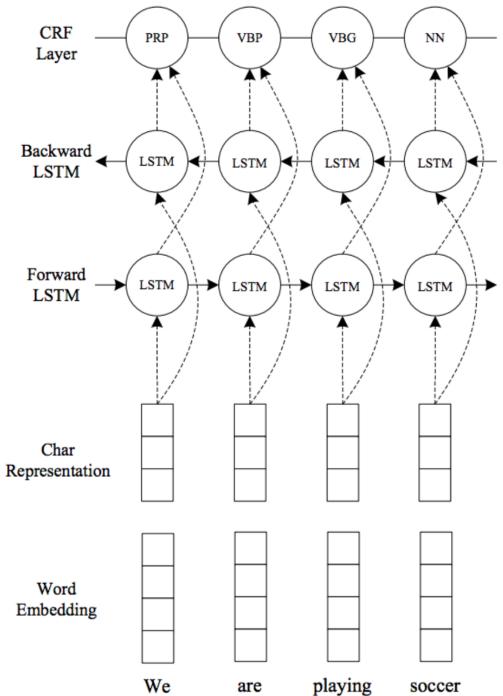
## 方法的发展







End-to-end Sequence Labeling via Bidirectional LSTM-CNNs-CRF, Ma Xuezhe, Hovy, ACL2016





## 任务的扩展



- 词性标注
- 分词?
- 命名实体识别?
- 基因序列识别?
- . . . . . .
- 序列化标注任务: Sequence Labeling



#### Reference



- Chapter 6 of Speech and Language Processing:
   An introduction to natural language processing (
   http://www.mit.edu/~6.863/spring2009/jmnew/6.pdf

   )
- http://www.cis.upenn.edu/~pereira/papers/crf.pdf
- HMM, MEMM, CRF in wikipedia
- Some useful toolkit
  - Mallet
  - o CRF++
  - O ...