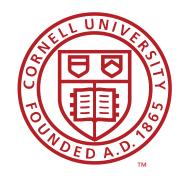
Large Language Models and NER

Better Results with Less Work



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Goal

Identify entities and relationships between identities in text segments.

Dale, striking a trail, turned his back to the fading afterglow and strode down the valley.

Our Solution

Text-to-text generative large language models can be trained to identify entities or other patterns in text. These models possess a flexibility that the alternative methods don't.

They're better at doing what you want and not what you said.

Examples

Here are some interesting examples of inputs and outputs from our own experiments.

```
I believe C. impar Rond. Genus = Chrisops, Epithet = impar, Author = Rond
```

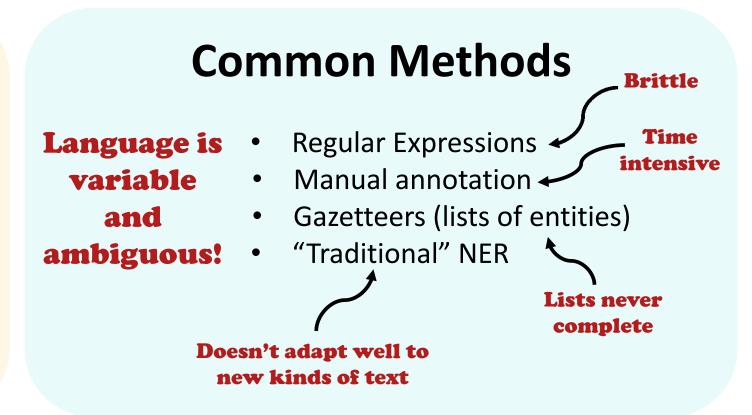
The LLM has learned that C. is an abbreviation for Chrisops.

```
Even then -- in [the palace of [the Sultan: 1] [himself: 1]: 2] -- [the three guardian priests: 3] still kept [their: 3] watch in secret.
```

An impressively accurate coreference annotation.

... there passed
from [[our: 4]
highways: 5] [a
 picturesque
 figure: 6].
... there passed
 from [our: 5]
 highways a
 picturesque
 figure.

A mistake: the LLM (right) has missed the nuances that the human annotator (left) has captured.



Procedure

#1

Create a spreadsheet with input and output columns demonstrating what you want the model to annotate.



Fix problems?

Fine-tune a pre-trained language model on the input/output examples.

#2

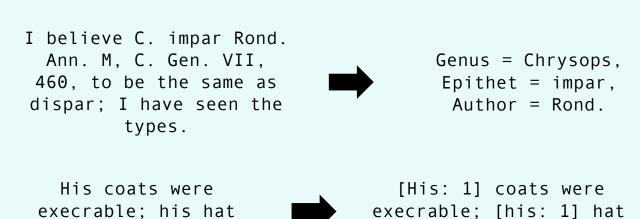
#3

Automatically annotate new examples using the fine-tuned model.



Sidebar: LLMs love punctuation!

We find that performance improves when we use an explicitly formatted structure for the output.





not to be handled.

Check out this tutorial on using LLMs for NER!

not to be handled.