

Applied Natural Language Processing

Info 256

Lecture 19: Named entity recognition (April 4, 2019)

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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].

[tim cook]PER is the ceo of [apple]ORG

 Identifying spans of text that correspond to typed entities that are proper names.

Type	Tag	ag Sample Categories Example sentences			
People	PER	people, characters	Turing is a giant of computer science.		
Organization	ORG	companies, sports teams	The IPCC warned about the cyclone.		
Location	LOC	regions, mountains, seas	The Mt. Sanitas loop is in Sunshine Canyon.		
Geo-Political	GPE	countries, states, provinces	Palo Alto is raising the fees for parking.		
Entity					
Facility	FAC	bridges, buildings, airports	Consider the Golden Gate Bridge.		
Vehicles	VEH	planes, trains, automobiles	It was a classic Ford Falcon.		

Figure 17.1 A list of generic named entity types with the kinds of entities they refer to.

ACE NER categories (+weapon)

 GENIA corpus of MEDLINE abstracts (biomedical)

We have shown that [interleukin-1]_{PROTEIN} ([IL-1]_{PROTEIN}) and [IL-2]_{PROTEIN} control [IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2R alpha) gene]_{DNA} transcription in [CD4-CD8- murine T lymphocyte precursors]_{CELL LINE}

protein

cell line

cell type

DNA

RNA

BIO notation



tim cook is the ceo of apple

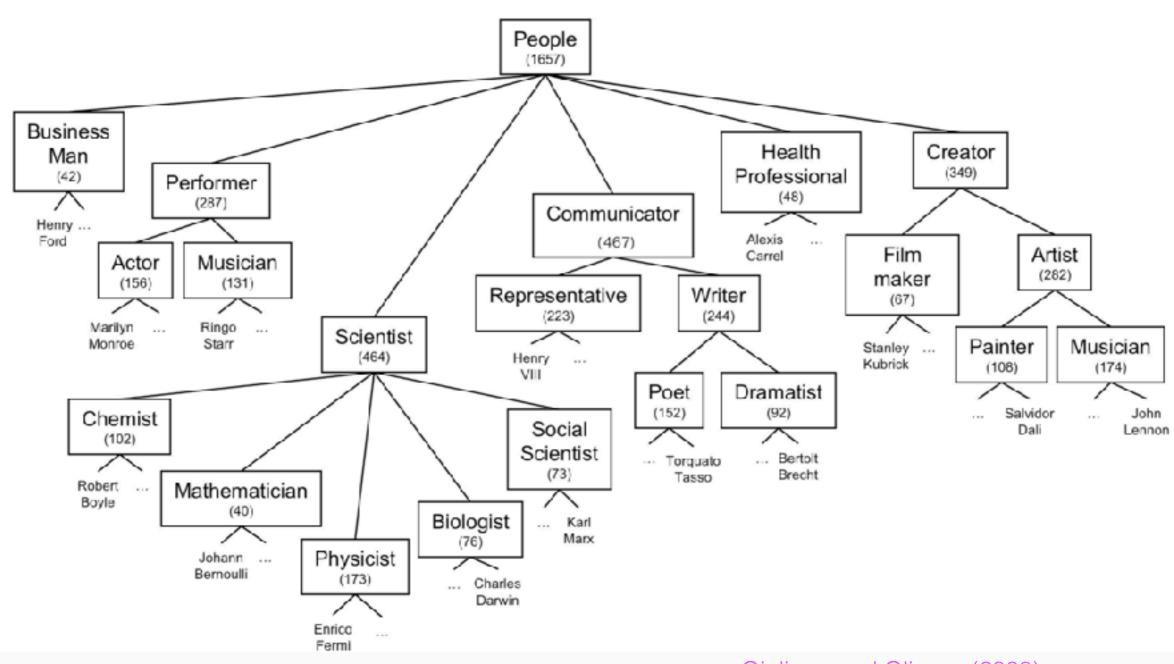
- Beginning of entity
- Inside entity
- Outside entity

[tim cook]PER is the ceo of [apple]ORG



After he saw Harry Tom went to the store

Fine-grained NER



Fine-grained NER

WordNet Search - 3.1

- WordNet home page - Glossary - Help

Word to search for: Bertolt Brecht Search WordNet

Display Options: (Select option to change) Change

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations Display options for sense: (gloss) "an example sentence"

Noun

- S: (n) <u>Brecht</u>, Bertolt Brecht (German dramatist and poet who developed a style of epic theater (1898-1956))
 - instance
 - S: (n) <u>dramatist</u>, <u>playwright</u> (someone who writes plays)
 - S: (n) poet (a writer of poems (the term is usually reserved for writers of good poetry))

Entity recognition

Person	named after [the daughter of a Mattel co-founder]			
Organization	[The Russian navy] said the submarine was equipped with 24 missiles			
Location	Fresh snow across [the upper Midwest] on Monday, closing schools			
GPE	The [Russian] navy said the submarine was equipped with 24 missiles			
Facility	Fresh snow across the upper Midwest on Monday, closing [schools]			
Vehicle	The Russian navy said [the submarine] was equipped with 24 missiles			
Weapon	The Russian navy said the submarine was equipped with [24 missiles]			

 Most named entity recognition datasets have flat structure (i.e., non-hierarchical labels).

- ✓ [The University of California]

 ORG
- **★** [The University of [California]_{GPE}]_{ORG}

 Mostly fine for named entities, but more problematic for general entities:

[[John]PER's mother]PER said ...

Nested NER

named	after	the	daughter	of	а	Mattel	co-founder
						B-ORG	
					B-PER	I-PER	I-PER
		B-PER	I-PER	I-PER	I-PER	I-PER	I-PER

Sequence labeling

$$x = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$$

- For a set of inputs x with n sequential time steps, one corresponding label y_i for each x_i
- Model correlations in the labels y.

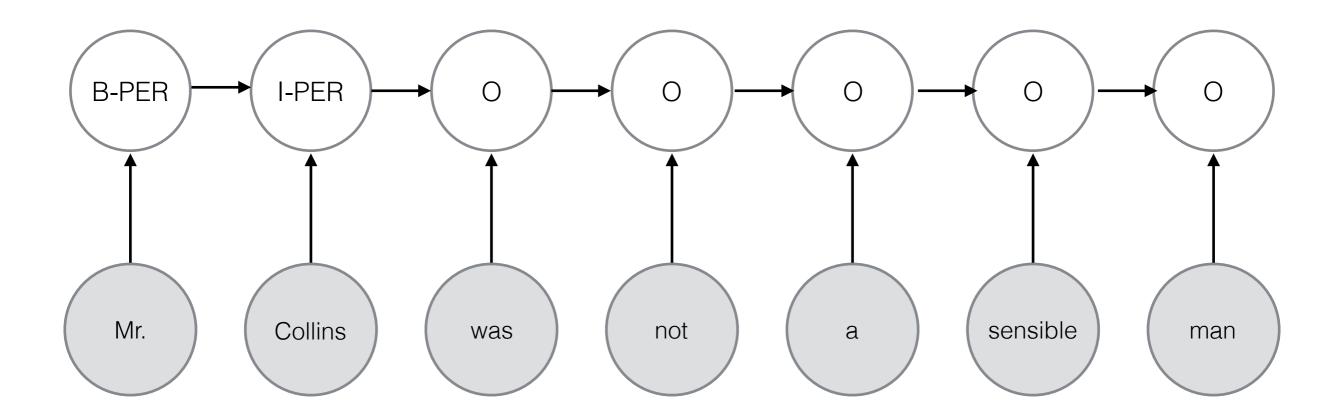
Maximum Entropy Markov Model (MEMM)

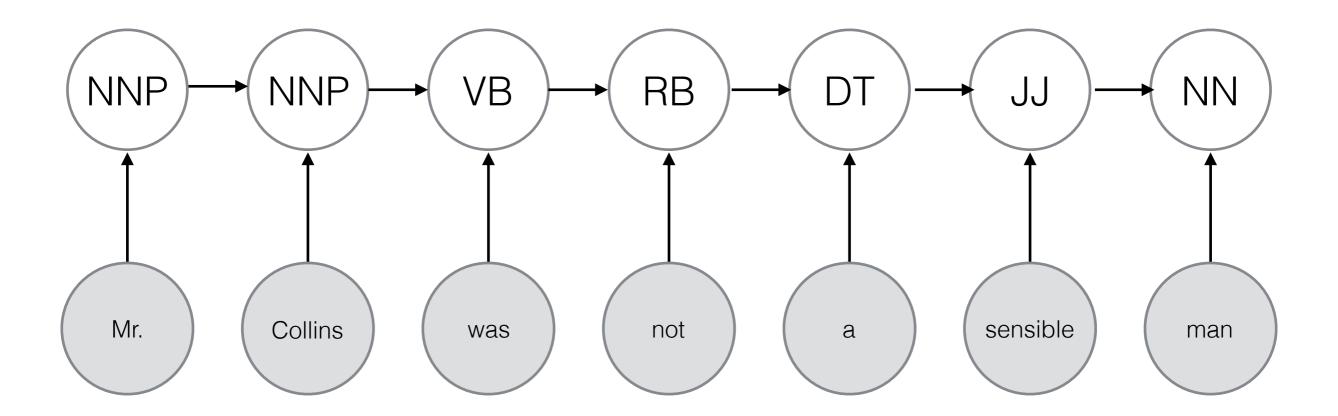
General maxent form

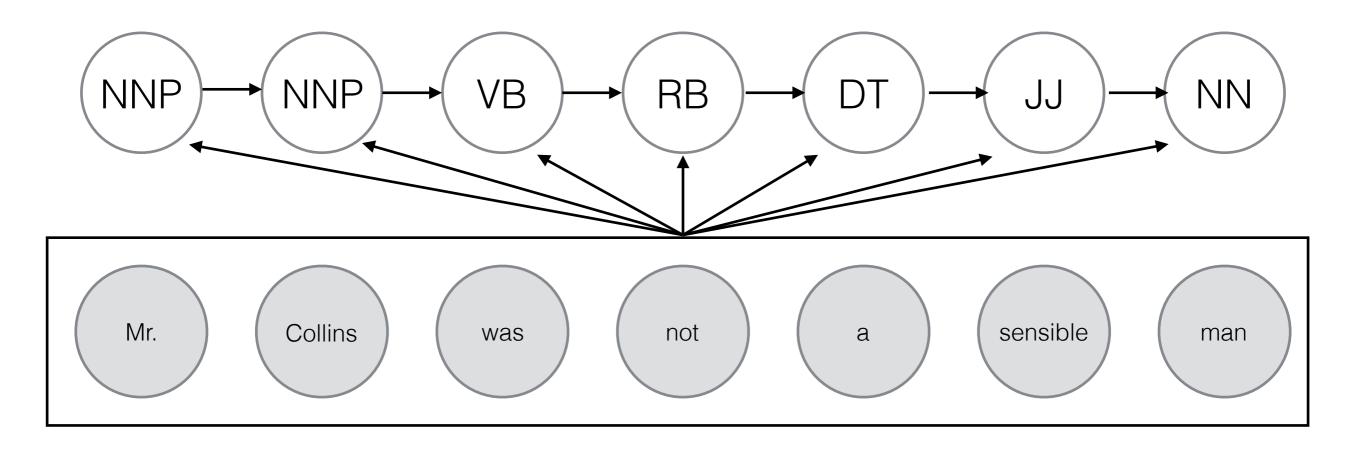
$$\operatorname{arg\,max}_{y} P(y \mid x, \beta)$$

Maxent with Markov assumption: Maximum Entropy
Markov Model

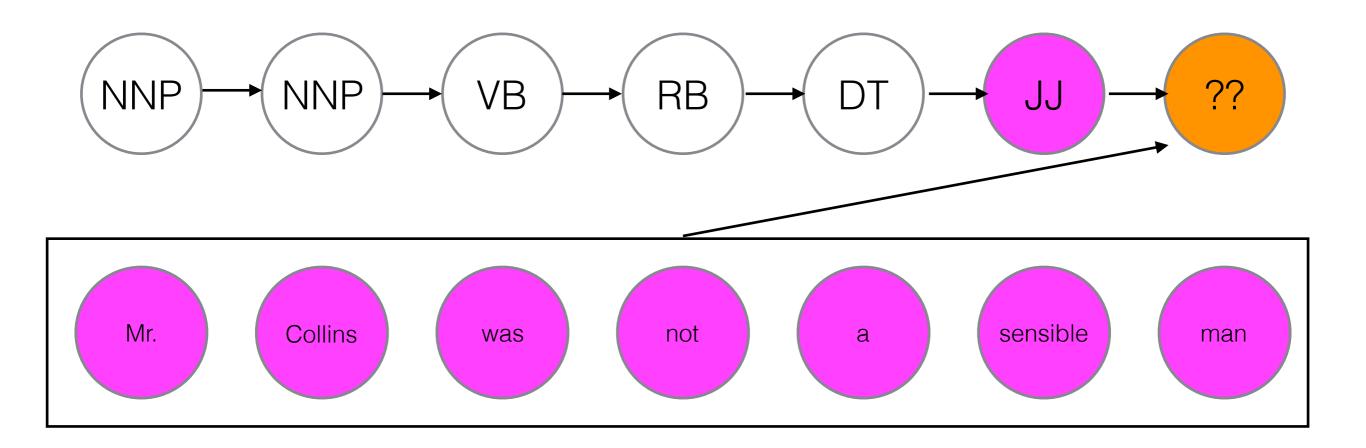
$$\arg \max_{y} \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i \mid y_{i-1}, x)$$







MEMMs condition on the *entire* input



Features

$$f(y_i, y_{i-1}; x_1, ..., x_n)$$

Features are scoped over the previous predicted tag and the entire observed input

feature	example		
x _i = man	1		
$y_{i-1} = JJ$	1		
i=n (last word of sentence)	1		
x _i ends in -ly	O		

NER sequence labeling

identity of w_i , identity of neighboring words embeddings for w_i , embeddings for neighboring words part of speech of w_i , part of speech of neighboring words base-phrase syntactic chunk label of w_i and neighboring words presence of w_i in a **gazetteer** w_i contains a particular prefix (from all prefixes of length ≤ 4) w_i contains a particular suffix (from all suffixes of length ≤ 4) w_i is all upper case word shape of w_i , word shape of neighboring words short word shape of w_i , short word shape of neighboring words presence of hyphen

Figure 17.5 Typical features for a feature-based NER system.

Gazetteers

- List of place names; more generally, list of names of some typed category
- GeoNames (GEO), US SSN (PER), Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Placenames, Getty Thesaurus of Art and Architecture

Dromore West

Dromore

Youghal Harbour

Youghal Bay

Youghal

Eochaill

Yellow River

Yellow Furze

Woodville

Wood View

Woodtown House

Woodstown

Woodstock House

Woodsgift House

Woodrooff House

Woodpark

Woodmount

Wood Lodge

Woodlawn Station

Woodlawn

Woodlands Station

Woodhouse

Wood Hill

Woodfort

Woodford River

Woodford

Woodfield House

Woodenbridge Junction Station

Woodenbridge

Woodbrook House

Woodbrook

Woodbine Hill

Wingfield House

Windy Harbour

Training

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i \mid y_{i-1}, x, \beta)$$

For all training data, we want probability of the true label y_i conditioned on the previous true label y_{i-1} to be high.

This is simply multiclass logistic regression

 With logistic regression, our prediction is simply the argmax y:

$$P(y \mid x, \beta)$$

 With an MEMM, we know the true y_{i-1} during training but we never of course know it at test time

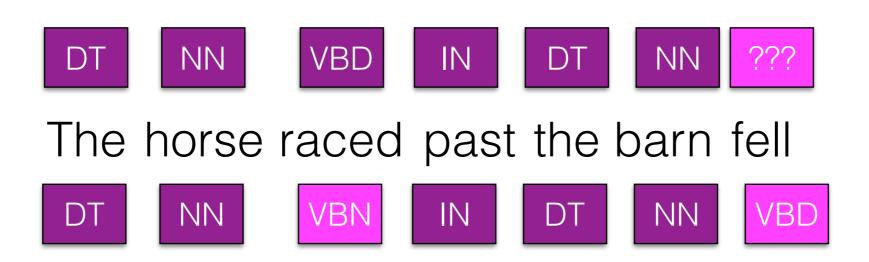
$$P(y_i \mid y_{i-1}, x, \beta)$$

 Greedy: proceed left to right, committing to the best tag for each time step (given the sequence seen so far)

Fruit	flies	like	а	banana
NN	VB	IN	DT	NN



The horse raced past the barn fell



Information later on in the sentence can influence the best tags earlier on.

All paths



Ideally, what we want is to calculate the joint probability of each path and pick the one with the highest probability. But for N time steps and K labels, number of possible paths = K^N

5 word sentence with 45 Penn Treebank tags

 $45^5 = 184,528,125$ different paths

 $45^{20} = 1.16e33$ different paths

Viterbi algorithm

- Basic idea: if an optimal path through a sequence uses label L at time T, then it must have used an optimal path to get to label L at time T
- We can discard all non-optimal paths up to label L at time T

Evaluation

 We evaluate NER with precision/recall/F1 over typed chunks.

Evaluation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	tim	cook	is	the	CEO	of	Apple
gold	B-PER	I-PER	0	0	0	0	B-ORG
system	B-PER	0	0	Ο	B-PER	0	B-ORG

<start, end, type>

Precision	1/3		
Recall	1/2		

gold

system

Activity

• 12.ner/ToponymResolution.ipynb