

CMPUT 497 Assignment 3: PoS Tagging

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

This assignment had me create 3 models trained on 3 sets each. The sets were two native English documents, and one English Language Learner document. In order to evaluate the documents, the Stanford PoS tagger was used, and the NLTK HMM and NLTK Brill tagger were used. Then, error analysis and comparisons were done between the results and accuracies of the different taggers.

1 Credits

The sources consulted for this assignment can be found in the README file.

2 Part of Speech Tagging

2.1 Stanford Tagger

The Stanford was quite good at tagging when trained on the Domain1 and Domain2 files. It consistently achieved greater than 70% across the tested files when trained on Domain1 and Domain2, sometimes getting above 80%.

Test File	Tags Right	Unknown Words Right
Domain1	78.0%	24.6%
Domain2	76.4%	29.3%
ELL	71.9%	30.8%

Table 1: Domain1 Tagger Results.

Test File	Tags Right	Unknown Words Right
Domain1	74.8%	26.1%
Domain2	79.5%	25.8%
ELL	76.4%	32.8%

Table 2: Domain2 Tagger Results.

The Stanford tagger was trained using the English language rules, rather than generic. This meant that it could quickly train and test the models. In addition to this, the choice was made to run the jar from the command line, in order to make the tagger run with little intervention from me. This led to a little manual data collection, but it was easier than trying to get it to run outside of this fact. The failures of these models seem to be largely in part minor mis-tags. For instance, rather than classifying American as a proper noun, the tagger assigns it the noun tag. Where the Stanford tagger seems to miss quite a bit of tags is when it is trained on the ELL set. Here, it fails to get above 55%, and does not recognize unknown words very well.

Test File	Tags Right	Unknown Words Right
Domain1	48.8%	25.0%
Domain2	51.4%	27.3%
ELL	50.2%	29.6%

Table 3: ELL Tagger Results.

I believe this is because of the many misspelled words in the ELL corpus. Because of this, the tagger fails to make heads or tails of what the word could possibly be tagged as, and makes a guess that is usually wrong. As the tagger is trained on English, it fails to recognize words that do not quite fit into the English language; it has a low fault tolerance for misspellings.

Manuscripts must be in two-column format. Exceptions to the two-column format include the title, authors' names and complete addresses, which must be centered at the top of the first page, and any full-width figures or tables (see the guidelines in Subsection 3.6). **Type single-spaced.** Start all pages directly under the top margin. See the guidelines later regarding formatting the first

page. The manuscript should be printed single-sided and its length should not exceed the maximum page limit described in Section 5. Pages are numbered for initial submission. However, **do not number the pages in the camera-ready version.**

By uncommenting `\aclfinalcopy` at the top of this document, it will compile to produce an example of the camera-ready formatting; by leaving it commented out, the document will be anonymized for initial submission. When you first create your submission on softconf, please fill in your submitted paper ID where *** appears in the `\def\aclpaperid{***}` definition at the top.

The review process is double-blind, so do not include any author information (names, addresses) when submitting a paper for review. However, you should maintain space for names and addresses so that they will fit in the final (accepted) version. The ACL 2017 L^AT_EX style will create a titlebox space of 2.5in for you when `\aclfinalcopy` is commented out.

2.2 The Ruler

The ACL 2017 style defines a printed ruler which should be presented in the version submitted for review. The ruler is provided in order that reviewers may comment on particular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are preparing a document without the provided style files, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the ruler should not change the appearance of any other content on the page. The camera ready copy should not contain a ruler. (L^AT_EX users may uncomment the `\aclfinalcopy` command in the document preamble.)

Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align well with lines in the paper – this turns out to be very difficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and equations, and, when done, looks ugly. In most cases one would expect that the approximate location will be adequate, although you can also use fractional references (e.g., the first paragraph on this page ends at mark 114.5).

2.3 Electronically-available resources

ACL provides this description in L^AT_EX2e (`acl2017.tex`) and PDF format (`acl2017.pdf`), along with the L^AT_EX2e style file used to format it (`acl2017.sty`) and an ACL bibliography style (`acl_natbib.bst`) and example bibliography

(`acl2017.bib`). These files are all available at acl2017.org/index.php?article_id=9. We strongly recommend the use of these style files, which have been appropriately tailored for the ACL 2017 proceedings.

2.4 Format of Electronic Manuscript

For the production of the electronic manuscript you must use Adobe’s Portable Document Format (PDF). PDF files are usually produced from L^AT_EX using the `pdflatex` command. If your version of L^AT_EX produces Postscript files, you can convert these into PDF using `ps2pdf` or `dvipdf`. On Windows, you can also use Adobe Distiller to generate PDF.

Please make sure that your PDF file includes all the necessary fonts (especially tree diagrams, symbols, and fonts with Asian characters). When you print or create the PDF file, there is usually an option in your printer setup to include none, all or just non-standard fonts. Please make sure that you select the option of including ALL the fonts. **Before sending it, test your PDF by printing it from a computer different from the one where it was created.** Moreover, some word processors may generate very large PDF files, where each page is rendered as an image. Such images may reproduce poorly. In this case, try alternative ways to obtain the PDF. One way on some systems is to install a driver for a postscript printer, send your document to the printer specifying “Output to a file”, then convert the file to PDF.

It is of utmost importance to specify the **A4 format** (21 cm x 29.7 cm) when formatting the paper. When working with `dvips`, for instance, one should specify `-t a4`. Or using the command `\special{papersize=210mm,297mm}` in the latex preamble (directly below the `\usepackage` commands). Then using `dvipdf` and/or `pdflatex` which would make it easier for some.

Print-outs of the PDF file on A4 paper should be identical to the hardcopy version. If you cannot meet the above requirements about the production of your electronic submission, please contact the publication chairs as soon as possible.

2.5 Layout

Format manuscripts two columns to a page, in the manner these instructions are formatted. The exact dimensions for a page on A4 paper are:

- Left and right margins: 2.5 cm
- Top margin: 2.5 cm
- Bottom margin: 2.5 cm
- Column width: 7.7 cm
- Column height: 24.7 cm
- Gap between columns: 0.6 cm

Papers should not be submitted on any other paper size. If you cannot meet the above requirements about the production of your electronic submission, please contact the publication chairs above as soon as possible.

2.6 Fonts

For reasons of uniformity, Adobe's **Times Roman** font should be used. In $\text{\LaTeX}2\text{e}$ this is accomplished by putting

```
\usepackage{times}
\usepackage{latexsym}
```

in the preamble. If Times Roman is unavailable, use **Computer Modern Roman** ($\text{\LaTeX}2\text{e}$'s default). Note that the latter is about 10% less dense than Adobe's Times Roman font.

Type of Text	Font Size	Style
paper title	15 pt	bold
author names	12 pt	bold
author affiliation	12 pt	
the word "Abstract"	12 pt	bold
section titles	12 pt	bold
document text	11 pt	
captions	11 pt	
abstract text	10 pt	
bibliography	10 pt	
footnotes	9 pt	

Table 4: Font guide.

2.7 The First Page

Center the title, author's name(s) and affiliation(s) across both columns. Do not use footnotes for affiliations. Do not include the paper ID number assigned during the submission process. Use the two-column format only when you begin the abstract.

Title: Place the title centered at the top of the first page, in a 15-point bold font. (For a complete guide to font sizes and styles, see Table 1) Long titles should be typed on two lines without a blank line intervening. Approximately, put the title at 2.5 cm from the top of the page, followed by a blank line, then the author's names(s), and the affiliation on the following line. Do not use only initials for given names (middle initials are allowed). Do not format surnames in all capitals (e.g., use "Mitchell" not "MITCHELL"). Do not format title and section headings in all capitals as well except for proper names (such as "BLEU") that are conventionally in all capitals. The affiliation should contain the author's complete address, and if possible, an electronic mail address. Start the body of the first page 7.5 cm from the top of the page.

The title, author names and addresses should be completely identical to those entered to the electronic paper submission website in order to maintain the consistency of author information among all publications of the conference. If they are different, the publication chairs may resolve the difference without consulting with you; so it is in your own interest to double-check that the information is consistent.

Abstract: Type the abstract at the beginning of the first column. The width of the abstract text should be smaller than the width of the columns for the text in the body of the paper by about 0.6 cm on each side. Center the word **Abstract** in a 12 point bold font above the body of the abstract. The abstract should be a concise summary of the general thesis and conclusions of the paper. It should be no longer than 200 words. The abstract text should be in 10 point font.

Text: Begin typing the main body of the text immediately after the abstract, observing the two-column format as shown in the present document. Do not include page numbers.

Indent: When starting a new paragraph. Use 11 points for text and subsection headings, 12 points for section headings and 15 points for the title.

2.8 Sections

Headings: Type and label section and subsection headings in the style shown on the present document. Use numbered sections (Arabic numerals) in order to facilitate cross references. Number subsections with the section number and the subsec-

Command	Output	Command	Output
<code>\a</code>	ä	<code>\c c</code>	ç
<code>\^e</code>	ê	<code>\u g</code>	ğ
<code>\`i</code>	ì	<code>\l</code>	ł
<code>\.I</code>	İ	<code>\~n</code>	ñ
<code>\o</code>	ø	<code>\H o</code>	ö
<code>\'u</code>	ú	<code>\v r</code>	ř
<code>\aa</code>	å	<code>\ss</code>	ß

Table 5: Example commands for accented characters, to be used in, *e.g.*, Bib_{TEX} names.

tion number separated by a dot, in Arabic numerals. Do not number subsections.

Citations: Citations within the text appear in parentheses as (?) or, if the author’s name appears in the text itself, as Gusfield (?). Using the provided L_{TEX} style, the former is accomplished using `\cite` and the latter with `\shortcite` or `\newcite`. Collapse multiple citations as in (??); this is accomplished with the provided style using commas within the `\cite` command, *e.g.*, `\cite{Gusfield:97,Aho:72}`. Append lower-case letters to the year in cases of ambiguities. Treat double authors as in (?), but write as in (?) when more than two authors are involved. Collapse multiple citations as in (??). Also refrain from using full citations as sentence constituents.

We suggest that instead of

“(?) showed that ...”

you use

“Gusfield (?) showed that ...”

If you are using the provided L_{TEX} and Bib_{TEX} style files, you can use the command `\citet` (cite in text) to get “author (year)” citations.

If the Bib_{TEX} file contains DOI fields, the paper title in the references section will appear as a hyperlink to the DOI, using the `hyperref` L_{TEX} package. To disable the `hyperref` package, load the style file with the `nohyperref` option: `\usepackage[nohyperref]{acl2017}`

Digital Object Identifiers: As part of our work to make ACL materials more widely used and cited outside of our discipline, ACL has registered as a CrossRef member, as a registrant of Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), the standard for registering permanent URNs for referencing scholarly materials. As of 2017, we are requiring all camera-ready references to contain the appropriate DOIs (or as a second resort, the hyperlinked ACL Anthology Identifier) to all cited works. Thus,

please ensure that you use Bib_{TEX} records that contain DOI or URLs for any of the ACL materials that you reference. Appropriate records should be found for most materials in the current ACL Anthology at <http://aclanthology.info/>.

As examples, we cite (?) to show you how papers with a DOI will appear in the bibliography. We cite (?) to show how papers without a DOI but with an ACL Anthology Identifier will appear in the bibliography.

As reviewing will be double-blind, the submitted version of the papers should not include the authors’ names and affiliations. Furthermore, self-references that reveal the author’s identity, *e.g.*,

“We previously showed (?) ...”

should be avoided. Instead, use citations such as

“? (?) previously showed ...”

Please do not use anonymous citations and do not include acknowledgements when submitting your papers. Papers that do not conform to these requirements may be rejected without review.

References: Gather the full set of references together under the heading **References**; place the section before any Appendices, unless they contain references. Arrange the references alphabetically by first author, rather than by order of occurrence in the text. Provide as complete a citation as possible, using a consistent format, such as the one for *Computational Linguistics* or the one in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (?). Use of full names for authors rather than initials is preferred. A list of abbreviations for common computer science journals can be found in the *ACM Computing Reviews* (?).

The L_{TEX} and Bib_{TEX} style files provided roughly fit the American Psychological Association format, allowing regular citations, short citations and multiple citations as described above.

Appendices: Appendices, if any, directly follow the text and the references (but see above). Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A. Title of Appendix**.

2.9 Footnotes

Footnotes: Put footnotes at the bottom of the page and use 9 points text. They may be numbered or referred to by asterisks or other symbols.¹ Footnotes should be separated from the text by a line.²

¹This is how a footnote should appear.

²Note the line separating the footnotes from the text.

output	natbib	previous ACL style files
(?)	\citep	\cite
?	\citet	\newcite
(?)	\citeyearpar	\shortcite

Table 6: Citation commands supported by the style file. The citation style is based on the natbib package and supports all natbib citation commands. It also supports commands defined in previous ACL style files for compatibility.

2.10 Graphics

Illustrations: Place figures, tables, and photographs in the paper near where they are first discussed, rather than at the end, if possible. Wide illustrations may run across both columns. Color illustrations are discouraged, unless you have verified that they will be understandable when printed in black ink.

Captions: Provide a caption for every illustration; number each one sequentially in the form: “Figure 1. Caption of the Figure.” “Table 1. Caption of the Table.” Type the captions of the figures and tables below the body, using 11 point text.

2.11 Accessibility

In an effort to accommodate the color-blind (as well as those printing to paper), grayscale readability for all accepted papers will be encouraged. Color is not forbidden, but authors should ensure that tables and figures do not rely solely on color to convey critical distinctions. Here we give a simple criterion on your colored figures, if your paper has to be printed in black and white, then you must assure that every curves or points in your figures can be still clearly distinguished.

3 Translation of non-English Terms

It is also advised to supplement non-English characters and terms with appropriate transliterations and/or translations since not all readers understand all such characters and terms. Inline transliteration or translation can be represented in the order of: original-form transliteration “translation”.

4 Length of Submission

The ACL 2017 main conference accepts submissions of long papers and short papers. Long papers may consist of up to eight (8) pages of content plus unlimited pages for references. Upon acceptance, final versions of long papers will be given one additional page – up to nine (9) pages of content plus unlimited pages for references – so that reviewers’

comments can be taken into account. Short papers may consist of up to four (4) pages of content, plus unlimited pages for references. Upon acceptance, short papers will be given five (5) pages in the proceedings and unlimited pages for references.

For both long and short papers, all illustrations and tables that are part of the main text must be accommodated within these page limits, observing the formatting instructions given in the present document. Supplementary material in the form of appendices does not count towards the page limit.

However, note that supplementary material should be supplementary (rather than central) to the paper, and that reviewers may ignore supplementary material when reviewing the paper (see Appendix A). Papers that do not conform to the specified length and formatting requirements are subject to be rejected without review.

Workshop chairs may have different rules for allowed length and whether supplemental material is welcome. As always, the respective call for papers is the authoritative source.

Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments should go immediately before the references. Do not number the acknowledgments section. Do not include this section when submitting your paper for review.

A Supplemental Material

ACL 2017 also encourages the submission of supplementary material to report preprocessing decisions, model parameters, and other details necessary for the replication of the experiments reported in the paper. Seemingly small preprocessing decisions can sometimes make a large difference in performance, so it is crucial to record such decisions to precisely characterize state-of-the-art methods.

Nonetheless, supplementary material should be supplementary (rather than central) to the paper. **Submissions that misuse the supplemen-**

tary material may be rejected without review.

Essentially, supplementary material may include explanations or details of proofs or derivations that do not fit into the paper, lists of features or feature templates, sample inputs and outputs for a system, pseudo-code or source code, and data. (Source code and data should be separate uploads, rather than part of the paper).

The paper should not rely on the supplementary material: while the paper may refer to and cite the supplementary material and the supplementary material will be available to the reviewers, they will not be asked to review the supplementary material.

Appendices (*i.e.* supplementary material in the form of proofs, tables, or pseudo-code) should come after the references, as shown here. Use `\appendix` before any appendix section to switch the section numbering over to letters.

B Multiple Appendices

...can be gotten by using more than one section.
We hope you won't need that.