

CSEP 517

Natural Language Processing

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Linear Sequence Models

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[Many slides from Yejin Choi, Dan Klein]

Overview

- Linear Language Model
- Linear Tagging Techniques
 - MEMMs, Structured Perceptron, CRFs
 - Running Example: POS Tagging
- Linear Parsing Model

Internals of probabilistic models: nothing but *adding log-prob*

- LM: ... + $\log p(w_7 | w_5, w_6) + \log p(w_8 | w_6, w_7) + \dots$
- PCFG: $\log p(\text{NP VP} | S) + \log p(\text{Papa} | \text{NP}) + \log p(\text{VP PP} | \text{VP}) \dots$
- HMM tagging: ... + $\log p(t_7 | t_5, t_6) + \log p(w_7 | t_7) + \dots$
- Noisy channel: $[\log p(\text{source})] + [\log p(\text{data} | \text{source})]$
- Naïve Bayes:
 $\log p(\text{Class}) + \log p(\text{feature1} | \text{Class}) + \log p(\text{feature2} | \text{Class}) \dots$

arbitrary **scores** instead of **log probs**?

Change $\log p(\text{this} \mid \text{that})$ to $\Phi(\text{this} ; \text{that})$

- LM: ... + $\Phi(w_7 ; w_5, w_6) + \Phi(w_8 ; w_6, w_7) + \dots$
- PCFG: $\Phi(\text{NP VP} ; \text{S}) + \Phi(\text{Papa} ; \text{NP}) + \Phi(\text{VP PP} ; \text{VP}) \dots$
- HMM tagging: ... + $\Phi(t_7 ; t_5, t_6) + \Phi(w_7 ; t_7) + \dots$

- Noisy channel: $[\Phi(\text{source})] + [\Phi(\text{data} ; \text{source})]$
- Naïve Bayes:
 $\Phi(\text{Class}) + \Phi(\text{feature1} ; \text{Class}) + \Phi(\text{feature2} ; \text{Class}) \dots$

arbitrary **scores** instead of **log probs**?

Change $\log p(\text{this} \mid \text{that})$ to $\Phi(\text{this} ; \text{that})$

- LM: ... + $\Phi(w_7 ; w_5, w_6) + \Phi(w_8 ; w_6, w_7) + \dots$
- PCFG: $\Phi(\text{NP VP} ; \text{S}) + \Phi(\text{Papa} ; \text{NP}) + \Phi(\text{VP PP} ; \text{VP}) \dots$
- ~~HMM tagging~~: ... + $\Phi(t_7 ; t_5, t_6) + \Phi(w_7 ; t_7) + \dots$
MEMM or CRF
- Noisy channel: $[\Phi(\text{source})] + [\Phi(\text{data} ; \text{source})]$
- ~~Naïve Bayes~~:
 $\Phi(\text{Class}) + \Phi(\text{feature1} ; \text{Class}) + \Phi(\text{feature2} ; \text{Class}) \dots$
logistic regression / max-ent

Review: Language Modeling

- **Setup:** Assume a (finite) vocabulary of words

$$\mathcal{V} = \{\text{the}, \text{a}, \text{man}, \text{telescope}, \text{Beckham}, \text{two}, \text{Madrid}, \dots\}$$

- We can construct an (infinite) set of strings

$$\mathcal{V}^\dagger = \{\text{the}, \text{a}, \text{the a}, \text{the fan}, \text{the man}, \text{the man with the telescope}, \dots\}$$

- **Data:** given a *training set* of example sentences $x \in \mathcal{V}^\dagger$

- **Problem:** estimate a probability distribution

$$\sum_{x \in \mathcal{V}^\dagger} p(x) = 1$$

and $p(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in \mathcal{V}^\dagger$

$$p(\text{the}) = 10^{-12}$$

$$p(\text{a}) = 10^{-13}$$

$$p(\text{the fan}) = 10^{-12}$$

$$p(\text{the fan saw Beckham}) = 2 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$p(\text{the fan saw saw}) = 10^{-15}$$

...

- **Question:** can we do better than n-grams, now that we have features?

Log-linear LMs

- Law of conditional probability:

$$p(x_1 \dots x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n q(x_i | x_1 \dots x_{i-1})$$

- Approach: train $q(x_i | x_1 \dots x_{i-1})$ as a discrete log-linear (maxent) model:

$$q(x_i | x_1 \dots x_{i-1}) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \phi(x_1 \dots x_i))}{\sum_{x'} \exp(w \cdot \phi(x_1 \dots x_{i-1}, x'))})$$

- Can train with any techniques from before, e.g. maxent, perceptron, etc.
- Was SOTA before NN methods [e.g. Roark et al 2006]

Example: Trigger-based Linear Models

[Rosenfeld, 1996]

- Features: carefully chosen word pairs (called triggers) that appear anywhere before target word in sentence (or document)

HARVEST \Leftarrow CROP HARVEST CORN SOYBEAN SOYBEANS AGRICULTURE GRAIN DROUGHT GRAINS
BUSHELS

HAVANA \Leftarrow CUBAN CUBA CASTRO HAVANA FIDEL CASTRO'S CUBA'S CUBANS COMMUNIST MIAMI
REVOLUTION

- Results:

vocabulary	top 20,000 words of WSJ corpus	
training set	5MW (WSJ)	
test set	325KW (WSJ)	
trigram perplexity (baseline)	173	173
ME experiment	top 3	top 6
ME constraints:		
unigrams	18400	18400
bigrams	240000	240000
trigrams	414000	414000
triggers	36000	65000
ME perplexity	134	130
perplexity reduction	23%	25%
0.75·ME + 0.25·trigram perplexity	129	127
perplexity reduction	25%	27%

Table 8: Maximum Entropy models incorporating N -gram and trigger constraints.

Review: Pairs of Sequences

- Consider the problem of jointly modeling a pair of strings
 - E.g.: part of speech tagging

DT NNP NN VBD VBN RP NN NNS

The Georgia branch had taken on loan commitments ...

DT NN IN NN VBD NNS VBD

The average of interbank offered rates plummeted ...

- We previously learn a joint distribution:

$$p(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_n)$$

- And then computed the most likely assignment:

$$\arg \max_{y_1 \dots y_n} p(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_n)$$

- Q: Can we do better, now that we have feature rich models?

Why POS Tagging?

- Useful in and of itself (more than you'd think)
 - Text-to-speech: record, lead
 - Lemmatization: saw[v] → see, saw[n] → saw
 - Quick-and-dirty NP-chunk detection: grep {JJ | NN}* {NN | NNS}
- Useful as a pre-processing step for parsing
 - Less tag ambiguity means fewer parses
 - However, some tag choices are better decided by parsers

IN
DT NNP NN VBD VBN RP NN NNS
The Georgia branch had taken on loan commitments ...

VDN
DT NN IN NN VBD NNS VBD
The average of interbank offered rates plummeted ...

CC	conjunction, coordinating	and both but either or
CD	numeral, cardinal	mid-1890 nine-thirty 0.5 one
DT	determiner	a all an every no that the
EX	existential there	there
FW	foreign word	gemeinschaft hund ich jeux
IN	preposition or conjunction, subordinating	among whether out on by if
JJ	adjective or numeral, ordinal	third ill-mannered regrettable
JJR	adjective, comparative	braver cheaper taller
JJS	adjective, superlative	bravest cheapest tallest
MD	modal auxiliary	can may might will would
NN	noun, common, singular or mass	cabbage thermostat investment subhumanity
NNP	noun, proper, singular	Motown Cougar Yvette Liverpool
NNPS	noun, proper, plural	Americans Materials States
NNS	noun, common, plural	undergraduates bric-a-brac averages
POS	genitive marker	' 's
PRP	pronoun, personal	hers himself it we them
PRP\$	pronoun, possessive	her his mine my our ours their thy your
RB	adverb	occasionally maddeningly adventurously
RBR	adverb, comparative	further gloomier heavier less-perfectly
RBS	adverb, superlative	best biggest nearest worst
RP	particle	aboard away back by on open through
TO	"to" as preposition or infinitive marker	to
UH	interjection	huh howdy uh whammo shucks heck
VB	verb, base form	ask bring fire see take
VBD	verb, past tense	pleaded swiped registered saw
VBG	verb, present participle or gerund	stirring focusing approaching erasing
VBN	verb, past participle	dilapidated imitated reunified unsettled
VBP	verb, present tense, not 3rd person singular	twist appear comprise mold postpone
VBZ	verb, present tense, 3rd person singular	bases reconstructs marks uses
WDT	WH-determiner	that what whatever which whichever
WP	WH-pronoun	that what whatever which who whom
WP\$	WH-pronoun, possessive	whose
WRB	Wh-adverb	however whenever where why

Baselines and Upper Bounds

- Choose the most common tag
 - 90.3% with a bad unknown word model
 - 93.7% with a good one

JJ JJ NN
chief executive officer

- Noise in the data
 - Many errors in the training and test corpora
 - Probably about 2% guaranteed error from noise (on this data)

NN JJ NN
chief executive officer

JJ NN NN
chief executive officer

NN NN NN
chief executive officer

Overview: Accuracies

- Roadmap of (known / unknown) accuracies:

- Most freq tag: ~90% / ~50%

- Trigram HMM: ~95% / ~55%

- TnT (Brants, 2000):

- A carefully smoothed trigram tagger
 - Suffix trees for emissions
 - 96.7% on WSJ text (SOA is ~97.5%)

- Upper bound: ~98%

Most errors
on unknown
words

Common Errors

- Common errors [from Toutanova & Manning 00]

	JJ	NN	NNP	NNPS	RB	RP	IN	VB	VBD	VBN	VBP	Total
JJ	0	177	56	0	61	2	5	10	15	108	0	488
NN	244	0	103	0	12	1	1	29	5	6	19	525
NNP	107	106	0	132	5	0	7	5	1	2	0	427
NNPS	1	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
RB	72	21	7	0	0	16	138	1	0	0	0	295
RP	0	0	0	0	39	0	65	0	0	0	0	104
IN	11	0	1	0	169	103	0	1	0	0	0	323
VB	17	64	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	7	85	189
VBD	10	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	143	2	166
VBN	101	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	108	0	1	221
VBP	5	34	3	1	1	0	2	49	6	3	0	104
Total	626	536	348	144	317	122	279	102	140	269	108	3651

NN/JJ NN

official knowledge

VBD RP/IN DT NN

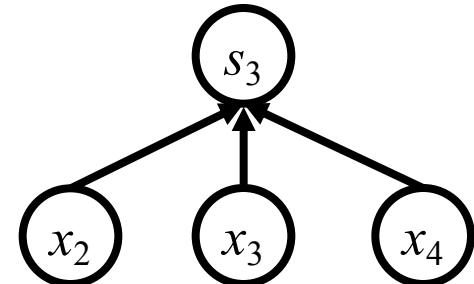
made up the story

RB VBD/VBN NNS

recently sold shares

What about better features?

- Choose the most common tag
 - 90.3% with a bad unknown word model
 - 93.7% with a good one
- What about looking at a word and its environment, but no sequence information?
 - Add in previous / next word
 - Previous / next word shapes
 - Occurrence pattern features
 - Crude entity detection
 - Phrasal verb in sentence?
 - Conjunctions of these things
- Uses lots of features: > 200K



the __
X __ X
[X: x X occurs]
__ (Inc.|Co.)
put __

Overview: Accuracies

- Roadmap of (known / unknown) accuracies:
 - Most freq tag: ~90% / ~50%
 - Trigram HMM: ~95% / ~55%
 - TnT (HMM++): 96.2% / 86.0%
 - Maxent $P(s_i|x)$: 96.8% / 86.8%
- Q: What does this say about sequence models?
- Q: How do we add more features to our sequence models?
- Upper bound: ~98%

MEMM Taggers

- One step up: also condition on previous tags

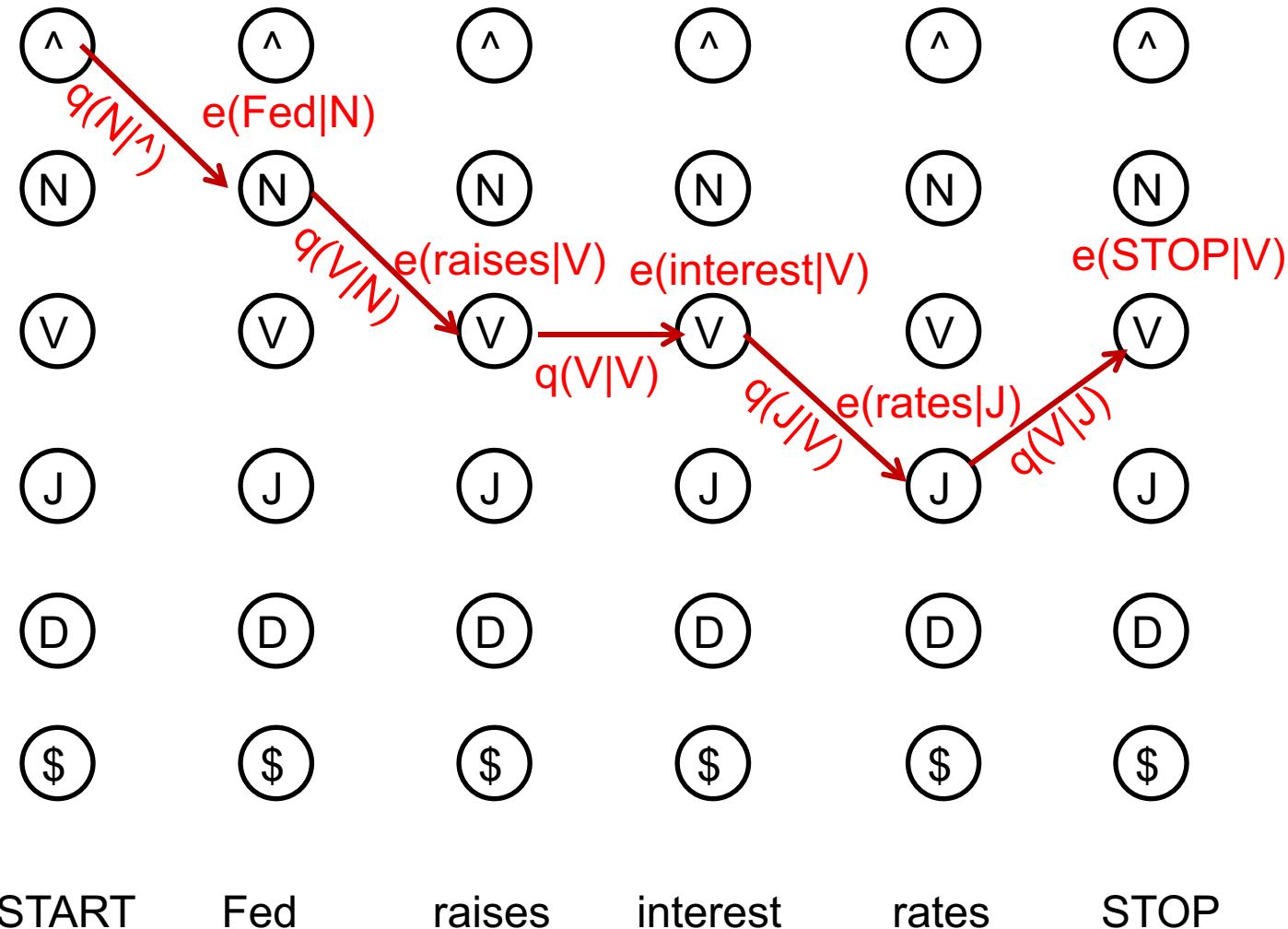
$$\begin{aligned} p(s_1 \dots s_m | x_1 \dots x_m) &= \prod_{i=1}^m p(s_i | s_1 \dots s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m p(s_i | s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m) \end{aligned}$$

- Train up $p(s_i | s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m)$ as a discrete log-linear (maxent) model, then use to score sequences

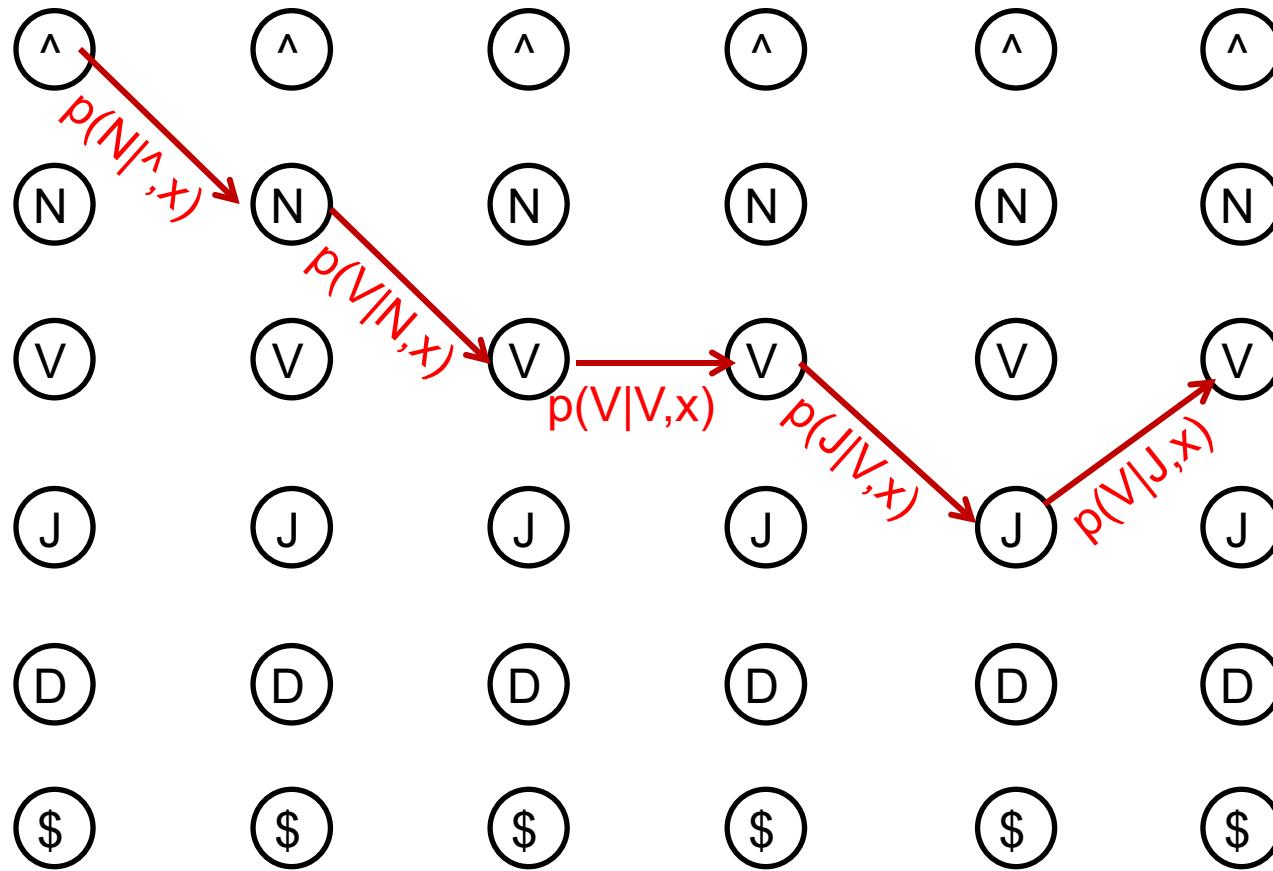
$$p(s_i | s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \phi(x_1 \dots x_m, i, s_{i-1}, s_i))}{\sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \phi(x_1 \dots x_m, i, s_{i-1}, s'))}$$

- This is referred to as an MEMM tagger [Ratnaparkhi 96]
- Beam search effective! (Why?)
- What's the advantage of beam size 1?

The HMM State Lattice / Trellis



The MEMM State Lattice / Trellis



$x = \text{START}$

Fed

raises

interest

rates

STOP

Decoding

- Decoding maxent taggers:

- Just like decoding HMMs
- Viterbi, beam search, posterior decoding

- Viterbi algorithm (HMMs):

- Define $\pi(i, s_i)$ to be the max score of a sequence of length i ending in tag s_i

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} e(x_i | s_i) q(s_i | s_{i-1}) \pi(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

- Viterbi algorithm (Maxent):

- Can use same algorithm for MEMMs, just need to redefine $\pi(i, s_i)$!

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} p(s_i | s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m) \pi(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

Overview: Accuracies

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 - MEMM tagger: 96.9% / 86.9%
- Upper bound: ~98%

Global Discriminative Taggers

- Newer, higher-powered discriminative sequence models
 - CRFs (also perceptrons, M3Ns)
 - Do not decompose training into independent local regions
 - Can be deathly slow to train – require repeated inference on training set
- Differences can vary in importance, depending on task
- However: one issue worth knowing about in local models
 - “Label bias” and other explaining away effects
 - MEMM taggers’ local scores can be near one without having both good “transitions” and “emissions”
 - This means that often evidence doesn’t flow properly
 - Why isn’t this a big deal for POS tagging?
 - Also: in decoding, condition on predicted, not gold, histories

Review: Discrete Perceptron

- The perceptron algorithm
 - Iteratively processes the training set, reacting to training errors
 - Can be thought of as trying to drive down training error
- The (online) perceptron algorithm:

- Start with zero weights
- Visit training instances (x_i, y_i) one by one
 - Make a prediction

$$y^* = \arg \max_y w \cdot \phi(x_i, y)$$

Previously assumed y comes from a small set.

- If correct ($y^* == y_i$): no change, goto next example!
- If wrong: adjust weights

$$w = w + \phi(x_i, y_i) - \phi(x_i, y^*)$$

- Question: What if y is a sequence instead?

Structured Perceptron

- The perceptron algorithm
 - Iteratively processes the training set, reacting to training errors
 - Can be thought of as trying to drive down training error
- The (online) perceptron algorithm:
 - Start with zero weights
 - Visit training instances (x_i, y_i) one by one
 - Make a prediction

$$y^* = \arg \max_y w \cdot \phi(x_i, y)$$

Sentence: $x=x_1\dots x_m$

Tag Sequence:
 $y=s_1\dots s_m$

- If correct ($y^*==y_i$): no change, goto next example!
- If wrong: adjust weights

$$w = w + \phi(x_i, y_i) - \phi(x_i, y^*)$$

Challenge: How to compute argmax efficiently?

Local Features

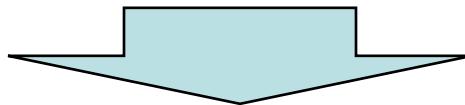
- Linear Perceptron $s^* = \arg \max_s w \cdot \Phi(x, s)$
 - Features must be local, for $x=x_1\dots x_m$, and $s=s_1\dots s_m$

$$\Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

- Will be important for efficient inference, but lets look at some examples first

HMM Recap: Chunking

[Germany]_{LOC} 's representative to the [European Union]_{ORG} 's veterinary committee [Werner Zwingman]_{PER} said on Wednesday consumers should...



Germany/BL 's/NA representative/NA to/NA the/NA European/BO Union/CO 's/NA veterinary/NA committee/NA Werner/BP Zwingman/CP said/NA on/NA Wednesday/NA consumers/NA should/NA...

- HMM Model:
 - States $Y = \{NA, BL, CL, BO, CO, BP, CP\}$ represent beginnings (BL, BO, BP) and continuations (CL, CO, CP) of chunks, as well as other words (NA)
 - Observations $X = V$ are words
 - Transition dist' n $q(y_i | y_{i-1})$ models the tag sequences
 - Emission dist' n $e(x_i | y_i)$ models words given their type

Chunking Features

$$\Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

- Can we mimic the parameters of HMM?

- Transitions: $\phi_{t1,t2}(s_{j-1}, s_j) = 1$ if $s_{j-1} == t1$ AND $s_j == t2$, else 0
 - instantiate for all pairs of tags $t1, t2$
 - e.g. $\phi_{CO,BO}(s_{j-1}, s_j) = 1$ if $s_{j-1} == CO$ AND $s_j == BO$, else 0
- Emissions: $\phi_{t,w}(x_j, s_j) = 1$ if $s_j == t$ AND $x_j == w$, else 0
 - instantiate for all pairs of word w and tag t
 - e.g. $\phi_{BL,Seattle}(x_j, s_j) = 1$ if $s_j == BL$ AND $x_j == Seattle$, else 0
- Can also have lots of other features, for example:
 - $\phi_7(s_j) = 1$ if $j == 3$ AND $s_j == NA$, else 0 [this is not a good feature, but allowed!]
 - $\phi_{cap}(x_j, s_j) = 1$ if x_j is capitalized AND ($s_j == *L$ OR $s_j == *P$), else 0 [probably a good feature, if you know those classes tend to be capitalized. shared parameter across many words and tags]

Decoding

- Linear Perceptron $s^* = \arg \max_s w \cdot \Phi(x, s)$
 - Features must be local, for $x=x_1\dots x_m$, and $s=s_1\dots s_m$

$$\Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

- Define $\pi(i, s_i)$ to be the max score of a sequence of length i ending in tag s_i

Review: HMMs

$$p(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_{n+1}) = q(\text{STOP}|y_n) \prod_{i=1}^n q(y_i|y_{i-1}) e(x_i|y_i)$$

$$y^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{y_1 \dots y_n} p(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_{n+1})$$

- Define $\pi(i, y_i)$ to be the max score of a sequence of length i ending in tag y_i

$$\pi(i, y_i) = \max_{y_1 \dots y_{i-1}} p(x_1 \dots x_i, y_1 \dots y_i)$$

$$= \max_{y_{i-1}} e(x_i|y_i) q(y_i|y_{i-1}) \max_{y_1 \dots y_{i-2}} p(x_1 \dots x_{i-1}, y_1 \dots y_{i-1})$$

$$= \max_{y_{i-1}} e(x_i|y_i) q(y_i|y_{i-1}) \pi(i-1, y_{i-1})$$

- We now have an efficient algorithm. Start with $i=0$ and work your way to the end of the sentence!

Dynamic Program: Structured Perceptron

$$w \cdot \Phi(x_1 \dots x_n, s_1 \dots s_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n w \cdot \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

- Define $\pi(i, s_i)$ to be the max score of a sequence of length i ending in tag s_i

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(i, s_i) &= \max_{s_1 \dots s_{i-1}} w \cdot \Phi(x_1 \dots x_i, s_1 \dots s_i) \\ &= \max_{s_{i-1}} w \cdot \phi(x, i, s_{i-1}, s_i) + \max_{s_1 \dots s_{i-2}} w \cdot \Phi(x_1 \dots x_{i-1}, s_1 \dots s_{i-1}) \\ &= \max_{s_{i-1}} w \cdot \phi(x, i, s_{i-1}, s_i) + \pi(i-1, s_{i-1})\end{aligned}$$

- We now have an efficient algorithm. Start with $i=0$ and work your way to the end of the sentence!

Decoding

- Linear Perceptron $s^* = \arg \max_s w \cdot \Phi(x, s)$

- Features must be local, for $x=x_1\dots x_m$, and $s=s_1\dots s_m$

$$\Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1} \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

- Define $\pi(i, s_i)$ to be the max score of a sequence of length i ending in tag s_i

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} w \cdot \phi(x, i, s_{i-1}, s_i) + \pi(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

- Viterbi algorithm (HMMs):

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} e(x_i | s_i) q(s_i | s_{i-1}) \pi(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

- Viterbi algorithm (Maxent):

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} p(s_i | s_{i-1}, x_1 \dots x_m) \pi(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

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- Roadmap of (known / unknown) accuracies:
 - Most freq tag: ~90% / ~50%
 - Trigram HMM: ~95% / ~55%
 - TnT (HMM++): 96.2% / 86.0%
 - Maxent $P(s_i|x)$: 96.8% / 86.8%
 - MEMM tagger: 96.9% / 86.9%
 - Perceptron 96.7% / ??
- Upper bound: ~98%

Review: Discrete Log-linear Models

- Maximum entropy (logistic regression)

- Model: use the scores as probabilities:

$$p(y|x; w) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \phi(x, y))}{\sum_{y'} \exp(w \cdot \phi(x, y'))}$$

Previously assumed y comes from a small set.

- Learning: maximize the (log) conditional likelihood of training data $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

$$L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log p(y_i|x_i; w) \quad w^* = \arg \max_w L(w)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\phi_j(x_i, y_i) - \sum_y p(y|x_i; w) \phi_j(x_i, y) \right) - \lambda w_j$$

- Prediction: output $\operatorname{argmax}_y p(y|x; w)$
 - Question: What if y is a sequence instead?

Conditional Random Fields (CRFs)

[Lafferty, McCallum, Pereira 01]

- Maximum entropy (logistic regression)

Sentence: $x=x_1 \dots x_m$

$$p(y|x; w) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \phi(x, y))}{\sum_{y'} \exp(w \cdot \phi(x, y'))}$$

Tag Sequence: $y=s_1 \dots s_m$

- Learning: maximize the (log) conditional likelihood of training data $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\phi_j(x_i, y_i) - \sum_y p(y|x_i; w) \phi_j(x_i, y) \right) - \lambda w_j$$

- Prediction: output $\operatorname{argmax}_y p(y|x; w)$
- Computational Challenges?
 - Most likely tag sequence, normalization constant, gradient

Decoding

$$s^* = \arg \max_s p(s|x; w)$$

■ CRFs

- Features must be local, for $x=x_1\dots x_m$, and $s=s_1\dots s_m$

$$p(s|x; w) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s))}{\sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s'))} \quad \Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

$$\arg \max_s \frac{\exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s))}{\sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s'))} = \arg \max_s \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s))$$

$$= \arg \max_s w \cdot \Phi(x, s)$$

■ Same as Perceptron!!!

$$\pi(i, s_i) = \max_{s_{i-1}} \phi(x, i, s_{i-1}, s_i) + \pi(i-1, s_{i-1})$$

CRFs: Computing Normalization*

$$p(s|x; w) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s))}{\sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s'))} \quad \Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s')) &= \sum_{s'} \exp\left(\sum_j w \cdot \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)\right) \\ &= \sum_{s'} \prod_j \exp(w \cdot \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)) \end{aligned}$$

Define $\text{norm}(i, s_i)$ to sum of scores for sequences ending in position i

$$\text{norm}(i, y_i) = \sum_{s_{i-1}} \exp(w \cdot \phi(x, i, s_{i-1}, s_i)) \text{norm}(i - 1, s_{i-1})$$

- Forward Algorithm! Remember HMM case:

$$\alpha(i, y_i) = \sum_{y_{i-1}} e(x_i | y_i) q(y_i | y_{i-1}) \alpha(i - 1, y_{i-1})$$

- Could also use backward?

CRFs: Computing Gradient*

$$p(s|x; w) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s))}{\sum_{s'} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(x, s'))} \quad \Phi(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi(x, j, s_{j-1}, s_j)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\Phi_j(x_i, s_i) - \sum_s p(s|x_i; w) \Phi_j(x_i, s) \right) - \lambda w_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_s p(s|x_i; w) \Phi_j(x_i, s) &= \sum_s p(s|x_i; w) \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_k(x_i, j, s_{j-1}, s_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a,b} \sum_{s: s_{j-1}=a, s_b=b} p(s|x_i; w) \phi_k(x_i, j, s_{j-1}, s_j) \end{aligned}$$

- Need forward and backward messages

See notes for full details!

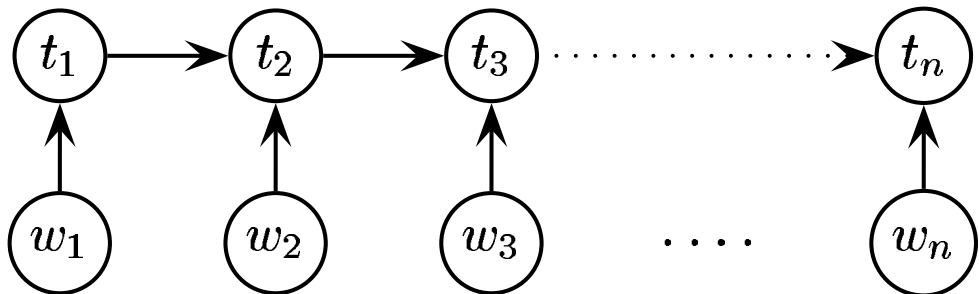
Overview: Accuracies

- Roadmap of (known / unknown) accuracies:
 - Most freq tag: ~90% / ~50%
 - Trigram HMM: ~95% / ~55%
 - TnT (HMM++): 96.2% / 86.0%
 - Maxent $P(s_i|x)$: 96.8% / 86.8%
 - MEMM tagger: 96.9% / 86.9%
 - Perceptron 96.7% / ??
 - CRF (untuned) 95.7% / 76.2%
- Upper bound: ~98%

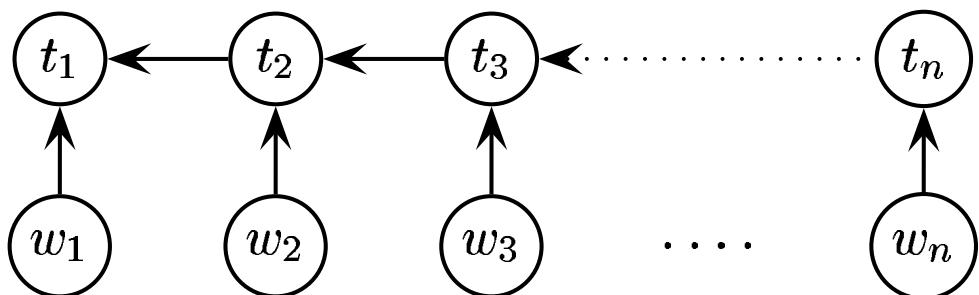
Cyclic Network

[Toutanova et al 03]

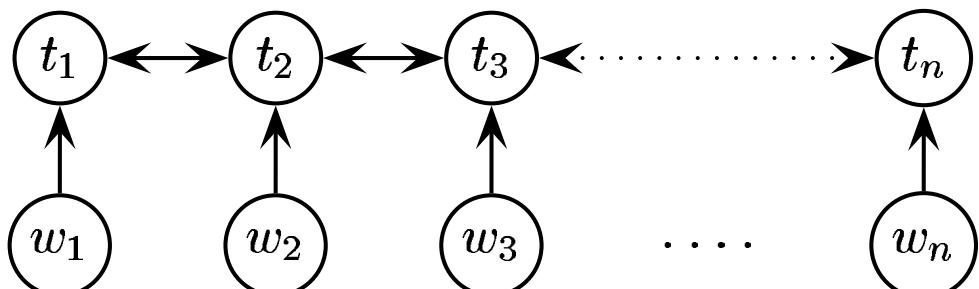
- Train two MEMMs, multiple together to score
- And be very careful
 - Tune regularization
 - Try lots of different features
 - See paper for full details



(a) Left-to-Right CMM



(b) Right-to-Left CMM



(c) Bidirectional Dependency Network

Overview: Accuracies

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 - CRF (untuned) 95.7% / 76.2%
 - Cyclic tagger: 97.2% / 89.0%
 - Upper bound: ~98%

Domain Effects

- Accuracies degrade outside of domain
 - Up to triple error rate
 - Usually make the most errors on the things you care about in the domain (e.g. protein names)
- Open questions
 - How to effectively exploit unlabeled data from a new domain (what could we gain?)
 - How to best incorporate domain lexica in a principled way (e.g. UMLS specialist lexicon, ontologies)

Review PCFGs

■ Model

- The probability of a tree t with n rules $\alpha_i \rightarrow \beta_i$, $i = 1..n$

$$p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n q(\alpha_i \rightarrow \beta_i)$$

■ Learning

- Read the rules off of labeled sentences, use ML estimates for probabilities

$$q_{ML}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = \frac{\text{Count}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)}{\text{Count}(\alpha)}$$

- and use all of our standard smoothing tricks!

■ Inference

- For input sentence s , define $T(s)$ to be the set of trees whose *yield* is s (whole leaves, read left to right, match the words in s)

$$t^*(s) = \arg \max_{t \in T(s)} p(t)$$

Review: PCFG Example

S	\Rightarrow	NP	VP	1.0
VP	\Rightarrow	Vi		0.4
VP	\Rightarrow	Vt	NP	0.4
VP	\Rightarrow	VP	PP	0.2
NP	\Rightarrow	DT	NN	0.3
NP	\Rightarrow	NP	PP	0.7
PP	\Rightarrow	P	NP	1.0

Vi	\Rightarrow	sleeps	1.0
Vt	\Rightarrow	saw	1.0
NN	\Rightarrow	man	0.7
NN	\Rightarrow	woman	0.2
NN	\Rightarrow	telescope	0.1
DT	\Rightarrow	the	1.0
IN	\Rightarrow	with	0.5
IN	\Rightarrow	in	0.5

- Probability of a tree t with rules

$$\alpha_1 \rightarrow \beta_1, \alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n \rightarrow \beta_n$$

is

$$p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n q(\alpha_i \rightarrow \beta_i)$$

where $q(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$ is the probability for rule $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$.

Linear CFG

- Key Assumption

- Features for a tree t with n rules $\alpha_i \rightarrow \beta_i$, $i = 1..n$

$$\Phi(t, s) = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi(\alpha_i \rightarrow \beta_i, s)$$

- Model and Learning

- Can define log-linear model, perceptron score, etc.

$$score(t, s) = w \cdot \Phi(t, s) \quad p(t|s) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot \Phi(t, s))}{\sum_{t' \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \exp(w \cdot \Phi(t', s))}$$

- Inference

- Can adapt CKY and Inside-Outside algorithms, as long as feature assumption (above) is true

Log-Linear CFG [Finkel et al 2008]

■ Features

Table 1: Lexicon and grammar features. w is the word and t the tag. r represents a particular rule along with span/split information; ρ is the rule itself, r_p is the parent of the rule; w_b , w_s , and w_e are the first, first after the split (for binary rules) and last word that a rule spans in a particular context. All states, including the POS tags, are annotated with parent information; $b(s)$ represents the base label for a state s and $p(s)$ represents the parent annotation on state s . $ds(w)$ represents the distributional similarity cluster, and $lc(w)$ the lower cased version of the word, and $unk(w)$ the unknown word class.

Lexicon Features	Grammar Features	
t		Binary-specific features
$b(t)$	ρ	$\langle b(p(r_p)), ds(w_{s-1}, ds w_s) \rangle$
$\langle t, w \rangle$	$\langle b(p(r_p)), ds(w_s) \rangle$	PP feature: if right child is a PP then $\langle r, w_s \rangle$
$\langle t, lc(w) \rangle$	$\langle b(p(r_p)), ds(w_e) \rangle$	VP features: if some child is a verb tag, then rule, with that child replaced by the word
$\langle b(t), w \rangle$	unary?	
$\langle b(t), lc(w) \rangle$	simplified rule: base labels of states	
$\langle t, ds(w) \rangle$	dist sim bigrams: all dist. sim. bigrams below rule, and base parent state	
$\langle t, ds(w_{-1}) \rangle$	dist sim bigrams:	
$\langle t, ds(w_{+1}) \rangle$		Unaries which span one word:
$\langle b(t), ds(w) \rangle$		$\langle r, w \rangle$
$\langle b(t), ds(w_{-1}) \rangle$		$\langle r, ds(w) \rangle$
$\langle b(t), ds(w_{+1}) \rangle$		$\langle b(p(r)), w \rangle$
$\langle p(t), w \rangle$	heavy feature:	$\langle b(p(r)), ds(w) \rangle$
$\langle t, unk(w) \rangle$	whether the constituent is “big”	
$\langle b(t), unk(w) \rangle$	as described in (Johnson, 2001)	

Final Results

Parser	F1 ≤ 40 words	F1 all words
Klein & Manning '03	86.3	85.7
Matsuzaki et al. '05	86.7	86.1
Collins '99	88.6	88.2
Charniak & Johnson '05	90.1	89.6
Petrov et. al. 06	90.2	89.7
Finkel et. al. 08	89	88