

Comparing Conditional Random Fields and LSTM Networks for Named Entity Recognition

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Motivation

test

Overview

1. Background & Related Work
2. Implementation Details
3. Evaluation and Comparison
4. Conclusion

Background & Related Work

Named Entity Recognition

Definition: NER

Named Entity Recognition is the task of locating and classifying named entities in unstructured text. A named entity is classified into a predefined set of categories.

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James visited the Eiffel Tower in 2012.



James [PERSON] visited the Eiffel [LOCATION] Tower [LOCATION] in 2012 [TIME].

Conditional Random Fields

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$$p(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z(x)} \prod_{t=1}^T \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k f_k(y_t, y_{t-1}, x_t)\right) \quad (1)$$

where $Z(x)$ is an normalization function:

$$Z(x) = \sum_y \prod_{t=1}^T \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k f_k(y_t, y_{t-1}, x_t)\right) \quad (2)$$

Recurrent Neural Networks

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- Suited for sequence labeling
- Problems with long term dependencies
- Vanishing and exploding gradient

Long-Short-Term-Memory Networks

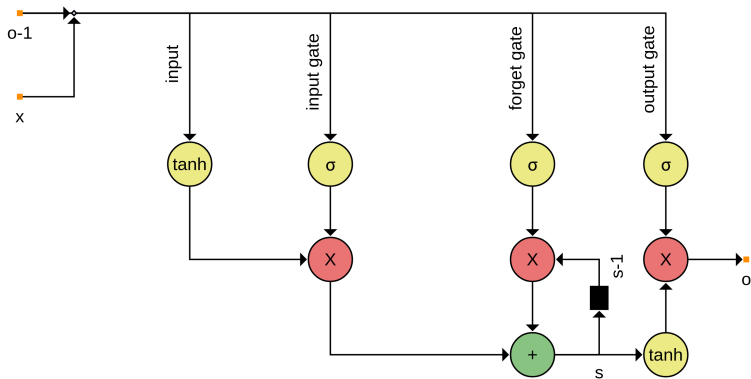
Definition: LSTM networks

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Implementation Details

Conference on Computational NL Learning

CoNLL 2003 was a shared task on language independent named entity recognition.

Four types of Named Entities:

- Person
- Location
- Organization
- Miscellaneous

Workshop on Noisy User-generated Text

W-NUT 17 was a workshop that focused on NLP on noisy and informal text, such as comments from social media.

Four types of Named Entities:

- Person
- Location
- Corporation
- Consumer good
- Creative work
- Group

Dataset Syntax

Word	POS	Syntax Chunk	NE
U.N.	NNP	I-NP	I-ORG
official	NN	I-NP	O
Ekeus	NNP	I-NP	I-PER
heads	VBZ	I-VP	O
for	IN	I-PP	O
Baghdad	NNP	I-NP	I-LOC
.	.	O	O

Conditional Random Fields

Libraries:

- pycrfsuite
- nltk
- gensim

Features should describe characteristics of named entities.

- Word Features
- Sentence & Collection Features
- Dictionary Features
- Features from unsupervised ML algorithms

Word Features

- length of word
- the word starts with an upper-case letter
- the word contains an upper-case letter
- the word contains a digit
- the word contains a special character (-, /, etc.)
- word shape: 'Word' → 'Aa+', 'WORD' → 'A+',
'2019-12-12' → '9999#99#99'

Sentence & Collection Features

- position of word in sentence
- number of occurrences in collection

Dictionary Features

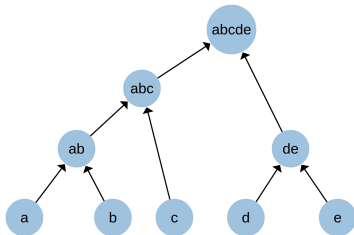
The word is contained in:

- **stop-words** list
 - is, as, the, are, has, that, etc.
 - Problems: 'The Who', 'Take That'
- **name list**
 - 7579 person names from nltk corpus
- **word list**
 - dictionary of 235892 words from nltk corpus
- **wordnet**
 - dictionary and thesaurus
 - provides hypernyms, synonyms, etc.

Features from unsupervised ML algorithms

The cluster of each word is used as a feature.

- **brown cluster**
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- **Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic**
 - modelling the abstract topics of document
 - example: document A is 20% topic 1, 60% topic 2 and 20% topic 3

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 - hierarchical clustering algorithm
- **Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic**
 - modelling the abstract topics of document
 - example: document A is 20% topic 1, 60% topic 2 and 20% topic 3
- gensim implementation of **w2v cluster**
 - maps similar words to similar vectors
 - $w2v(king) - w2v(man) + w2v(woman) \approx w2v(queen)$

LSTM Network

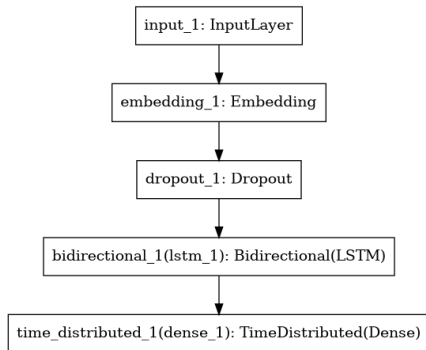
Libraries:

- Keras functional API
- Tensorflow as backend

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Bidirectional LSTM Layer

- idea is to duplicate LSTM layer
 - input as-is is feed into first LSTM layer
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- speech depends on context past and future

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Example:

The other day we saw Paris .

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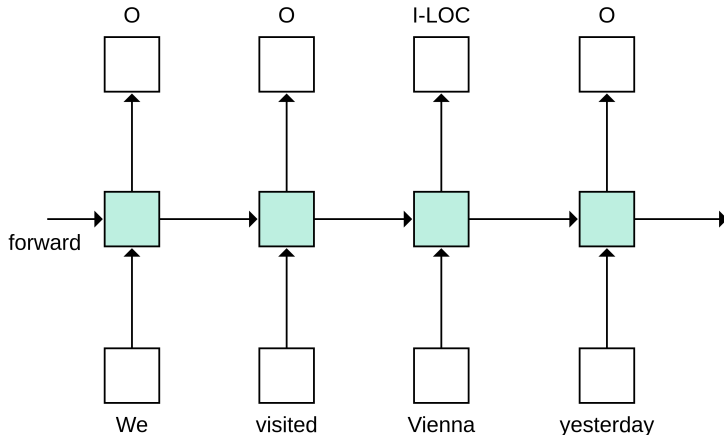
The other day we saw Paris **Hilton**.

Time Distributed Dense Layer

- adds the same dense layer to every timestep

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The best of both worlds?

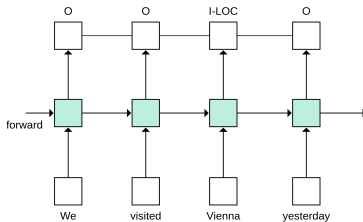
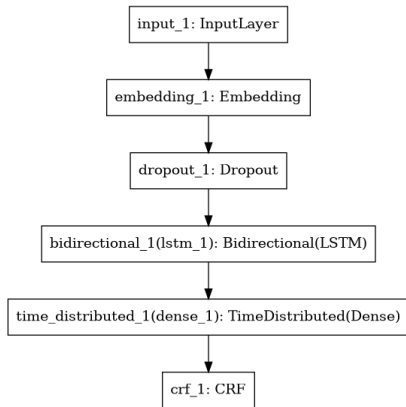
combine the LSTM approach with CRF by adding a CRF layer at bottom:

- use past input features via LSTM layer
- use sentence level tag information via CRF layer

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Evaluation and Comparison

Evaluation of the implemented NER systems with metrics:

- accuracy
- recall
- F1-score

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Evaluation performed based on:

- token level
- named entity level (CoNLL standard)

Results CoNLL Dataset

token based:

Method	Accuracy	Recall	F1-score
CRF	0.873	0.958	0.914
Bi-LSTM	0.934	0.893	0.913
Bi-LSTM-CRF	0.853	0.963	0.904

named entity based:

Method	Accuracy	Recall	F1-score
CRF	0.867	0.947	0.905
Bi-LSTM	0.851	0.959	0.902
Bi-LSTM-CRF	0.906	0.864	0.884

Results WNUT Dataset

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CRF			
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Conclusion
