Chunking

LING 570 Fei Xia

What is chunking?

- Also called partial or shallow parsing.
- Task: to assign some additional structure to tagged input.
 - The structure is often not nested: "dividing input text into non-overlapping segments"
 - Some material in the input can be skipped over.

Ex: The cow in the barn ate ...

Why chunking?

- Used when full parsing is not feasible or not desirable.
- Often application-specific

give NP up

 An example: find subcategorization frames for verbs: give NP to NP
give NP NP

Another example: Information Extraction (IE)

General process

Tokenization:

The student

bought two books

POS tagging:

N TC

V

CD N

Chunking:

NP

NP

Extraction:

NP

V

NP

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Evaluation

- System output: the set of chunks returned by the chunk parser
- Gold system: the set of chunks in the gold standard
- Correct: the correct set of chunks
- Prec = Correct/Guessed
- Recall = Correct/Gold
- F-score = 2 Prec * Recall / (Prec + Recall)

Rule-based approach

- Longest match (Abney 1995):
 - One FSA for each phrasal category
 - NP → D? (Adj | N)* N
 - Process the input sentence from left to right
 - Find the winner for the position (i.e., the longest match)
 - If no match for a given word, skipped it (i.e., didn't chunk it)
 - Ex: $NP \rightarrow D$? (Adj | N)* N
 - Input: "Time flies like an arrow"
 - Results: Precision 0.92, Recall 0.88

Treating the chunking task into a sequence labeling problem

- Tagset:
 - IOB scheme:
 - B-X: first word of a chunk of type X
 - I-X: non-initial word of a chunk of type X
 - O: outside chunks
 - Other schemes: IOBE, etc.
 - B-X
 - I-X
 - O
 - E-X: the last word of a chunk of type X

An example

IOB:

the yellow We dog saw JJ PRP VBD NN I-NP B-NP B-NP I-NP IOBE: B-NP B-NP I-NP E-NP

Algorithms

- Any classification algorithm
 - MaxEnt
 - SVM
 - Boosting
 - **—** ...
- Any sequence labeling algorithm
 - HMM
 - CRF
 - ...