

POS TAGGING

HMM, CRF, and search

and a bit of NER

Discourse

Semantics

Syntax: Constituents

Syntax: Part of Speech

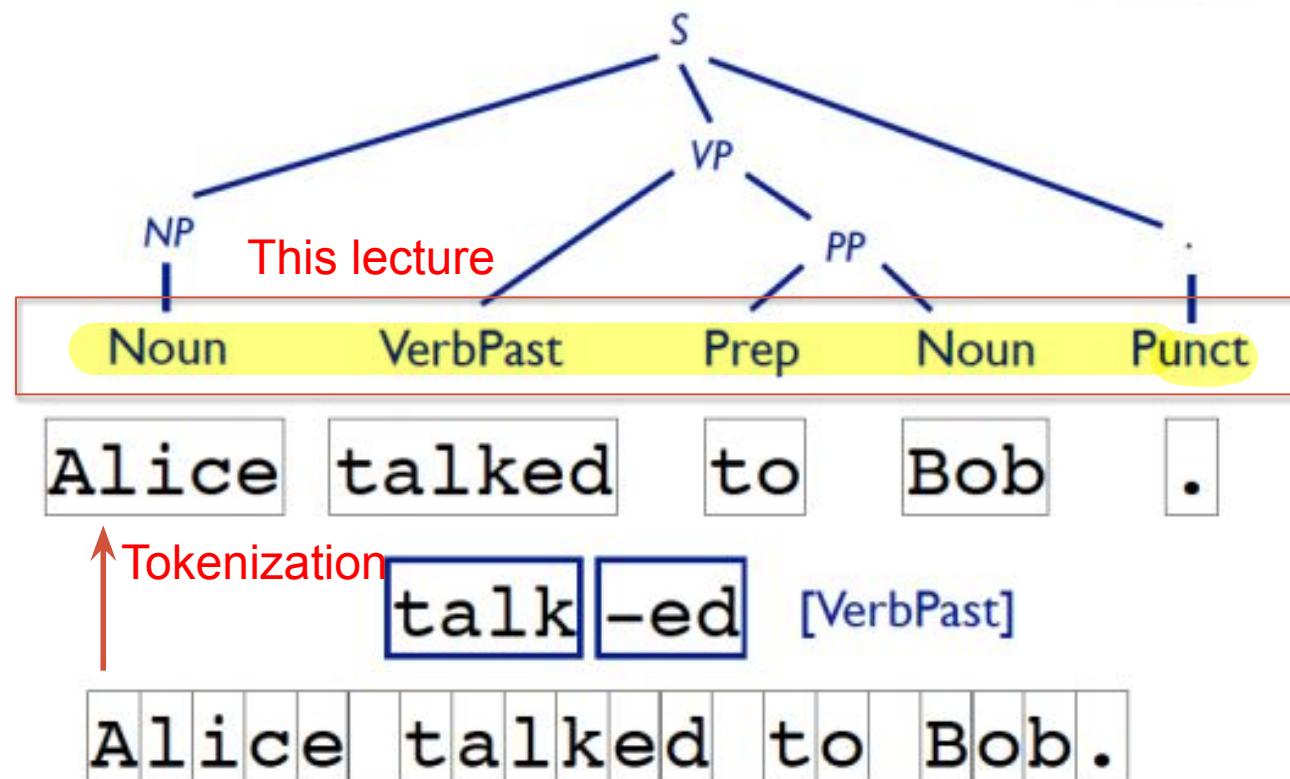
Words

Morphology

Characters

CommunicationEvent(e)
Agent(e, Alice)
Recipient(e, Bob)

SpeakerContext(s)
TemporalBefore(e, s)



Part-Of-Speech tagging

- Categorize words into similar **grammatical properties** (syntax)
 - Examples: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives
- Actual applications often use more granular PoS labels
- PoS tags are often
 - Language specific
 - Application/corpus specific

Number	Tag	Description
1.	CC	Coordinating conjunction
2.	CD	Cardinal number <i>1st, 2nd, ...</i>
3.	DT	Determiner
4.	EX	Existential <i>there</i>
5.	FW	Foreign word
6.	IN	Preposition or subordinating conjunction
7.	JJ	Adjective <i>cool</i>
8.	JJR	Adjective, comparative <i>cooler</i>
9.	JJS	Adjective, superlative <i>coolest</i>
10.	LS	List item marker
11.	MD	Modal
12.	NN	Noun, singular or mass
13.	NNS	Noun, plural
14.	NNP	Proper noun, singular
15.	NNPS	Proper noun, plural
16.	PDT	Predeterminer
17.	POS	Possessive ending
18.	PRP	Personal pronoun
19.	PRP\$	Possessive pronoun
20.	RB	Adverb
21.	RBR	Adverb, comparative
22.	RBS	Adverb, superlative
23.	RP	Particle
24.	SYM	Symbol
25.	TO	<i>to</i>

Part-Of-Speech tagging

- Input

សារ-ចំណាំ

→ in word disambiguation

- They refuse to permit us to obtain the refuse permit.

សារ-ចំណាំ

Nice
ស្ថាបី
adj. ↗

គោរព
ពិនិត្យ

- Output

- They/*PRP* refuse/*VBP* to/*To* permit/*VB* us/*PRP* to/*TO* obtain/*VB* the/*DT* refuse/*NN* permit/*NN*

→ in NER

(Named-entity recognition)

ស្ថាបី/ពិនិត្យ

→ in Parsing

talked ↗ to ↗ Bob

Example from MIT 6.864

PoS usage

- Word disambiguation
 - Different word vectors for different PoS of the same words
- Text-to-speech
 - Different pronunciations based on PoS tag
- Helps other NLP tasks
- PoS provides additional information that helps other tasks
 - **Tokenization**
 - **Name-Entity Recognition**
 - Identify group of words that refer to the same entity
 - ลุง พล ร้อง เพลง คุกเกี้ย เสี่ยงทาย
 - [ลุงพล]/person ร้อง เพลง [คุกเกี้ยเสี่ยงทาย]/title
- **Parsing**

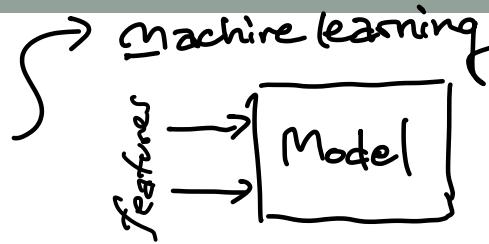
Overview

- What is PoS? ✓
- Traditional methods
 - Frequency-based
 - Local methods
 - Sequence methods
 - HMM
 - CRF
 - Viterbi and beamsearch
- Neural network methods

Frequency-based methods

- Tag using most frequent tag for each word in the vocabulary
*ex: refuse → use as verb mostly
∴ refuse always be verb.*
- If OOV, tag using
 - Most frequent tag
← tag in the dict.
- Decent accuracy on seen data, but overfits on the training data
 - They refuse to permit us to obtain the refuse permit.
 - They/PRP refuse/VBP to/To permit/VB us/PRP to/TO obtain/VB the/DT refuse/VBP permit/VB

Local methods



- Decides the PoS tags using word and context feature
- PoS as a multiclass classification task
 - Logistic regression, naïve bayes, etc.
- Each PoS assignments are independent of each other
- Use local features
 - Word features → எட்டுக்கூறு? , ...
 - Context features → எனது திரு?

word feature	example
Prefixes	unfathomable: un- → adjective
Suffixes	surprisingly: -ly → adverb
Capitalization	Meridian: CAP → proper noun

Method	Seen word accuracy	Unseen word accuracy
Most Frequent Tag	90%	50%
Log-linear Model with <u>word features</u>	93.7%	82.6%
Log-linear Model with <u>context features</u>	96.6%	86.8%

107!

90% 50%

93.7% 82.6%

96.6% 86.8%

57.90%

Sequence methods.

ကြောင်းပြန်လည်စဉ်တွေကို အမျှ။

ရှိခိုက်များ သိမ်းကြော်တဲ့ ပုံမှန် သူ့။

- They refuse to permit us to obtain the refuse permit.
- They *PRP* refuse/*VBP* to *To* permit/*VB* us/*PRP* to/*TO* obtain/*VB* the/*DT* refuse/*NN* permit/*NN*
- Determining the PoS tag depends on the decision of the words around it
 - A sequence problem

Problem setup

..... → time.

- Sequence of words

- $W := \{w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n\}$

- Sequence of tags

- $T := \{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n\}$

- Given W predict T

- argmax_T P(T|W)

Discriminative Model

150

- Or

- argmax_T $\frac{P(T,W)}{P(W)}$

P(a,b) joint distribution

P(a|b) conditional distribution

P(a) marginal distribution

$$P(a) = \sum_b P(a,b)$$

conditional dist.

ML മുൻഗഡ്സ് ഓഫീസ് ഫോറ്റ്

→ $PCT(w)$ Discriminative

→ $P(\tau, \omega)$ Generating

↳ joint dist.

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_T P(T, W)$$

Generative Model

(W)

$P(W)$ is constant does not affect the argmax

Modeling $P(T,W)$

- $P(T,W) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n, t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n)$
 - Is there a problem with this? ~~had~~ ..

Modeling distributions

Wind in the morning

$$X \in \{\text{Calm}, \text{Windy}\}$$

PM2.5 level in the afternoon

$$Y \in \{\text{Low}, \text{Med}, \text{High}\}$$

$\operatorname{argmax} P(Y | X)$

Day	X	Y
1	W	M
2	C	M
3	W	M
4	W	H
5	C	L
6	W	L
7	C	H
8	W	L

Modeling distributions

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3	W	M
4	W	H
5	C	L
6	W	L
7	C	H
8	W	L

P(X, Y)	L	M	H
C			
W			

Joint distribution

P(Y X)	L	M	H
C			
W			

Conditional
distribution

Modeling distributions

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$\operatorname{argmax} P(Y | X)$

Joint distribution

Day	X	Y
1	W	M
2	C	M
3	W	M
4	W	H
5	C	L
6	W	L
7	C	H
8	W	L

P(X, Y)	L	M	H
C	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
W	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Total data
8

$\hat{P}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Count}(X, Y)}{\text{Total count}}$

count(X, Y)	L	M	H
C	1	1	1
W	2	2	1

$P(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Count}(X, Y)}{\text{Total count}}$ is the Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of $P(X, Y)$

Modeling distributions

Wind in the morning

$$X \in \{\text{Calm}, \text{Windy}\}$$

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$\operatorname{argmax} P(Y | X)$

Day	X	Y
1	W	M
2	C	M
3	W	M
4	W	H
5	C	L
6	W	L
7	C	H
8	W	L

given X

P(Y X)	L	M	H	
C	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\rightarrow 1$
W	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\rightarrow 1$

Conditional distribution

Total data
8

count(X,Y)	L	M	H	Total
C	1	1	1	3
W	2	2	1	5

$P(Y | X) = \frac{\text{Count}(X, Y)}{\text{Total count}(X)}$ is the Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of $P(Y|X)$

Curse of dimensionality

Wind in the morning

$$X \in \{\text{Calm, Windy}\}$$

PM2.5 level in the afternoon

$$Y \in \{\text{Low, Med, High}\}$$

PM2.5 level in the evening

$$Z \in \{\text{Low, Med, High}\}$$

$\operatorname{argmax} P(\underline{Y, Z} | \underline{X})$

Day	X	Z	Y
1	W	L	M
2	C	M	M
3	W	H	M
4	W	M	H
5	C	H	L
6	W	M	L
7	C	L	H
8	W	H	L

$P(Y, Z \underline{X} = C)$	ZL	ZM	ZH
YL	0	0	$1/3$
YM	0	$1/3$	0
YH	$1/3$	0	0

$$= 1$$

prob. නිවාර්ගික වූ මෙයින් ප්‍රතිඵලිත සාර්ථකමයෙනු



Curse of Dimensionality



මෙයින් නොවන...



$P(Y, Z \underline{X} = W)$	ZL	ZM	ZH
YL	0	$1/5$	$1/5$
YM	$1/5$	0	$1/5$
YH	0	$1/5$	0

$$= 1$$

Simplifying assumptions

Wind in the morning

$$X \in \{\text{Calm, Windy}\}$$

PM2.5 level in the afternoon

$$Y \in \{\text{Low, Med, High}\}$$

PM2.5 level in the evening

$$Z \in \{\text{Low, Med, High}\}$$

$$\operatorname{argmax} P(Y, Z | X) = P(Z | X)P(Y | X)$$

new.
assumption
(added)

$Z \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | X$

morning Z no longer
influences Y given X 's

Day	X	Z	Y
1	W	L	M
2	C	M	M
3	W	H	M
4	W	M	H
5	C	H	L
6	W	M	L
7	C	L	H
8	W	H	L

P(Y X)	L	M	H
C			
W			

P(Z X)	L	M	H
C			
W			

Modeling $P(T, W)$

$$P(T, W) = P(\underbrace{w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n}_{|V|}, \underbrace{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n}_{|T|})$$

The Question is...
→ what size of table?
we should compute.

$|V|^n$ vocab can be 10^5

- Is there a problem with this? **Curse of dimensionality** ∵ too much...

Next week

Language modeling

- $P(w_t)$ requires N table values
- $P(w_t | w_{t-1})$ requires N^2 table values
- $P(w_t | w_{t-1}, w_{t-2})$ requires N^3 table values
- Many values have 0 counts (needs many tricks)

↓
answer will be soon.

We can use Markov Assumptions

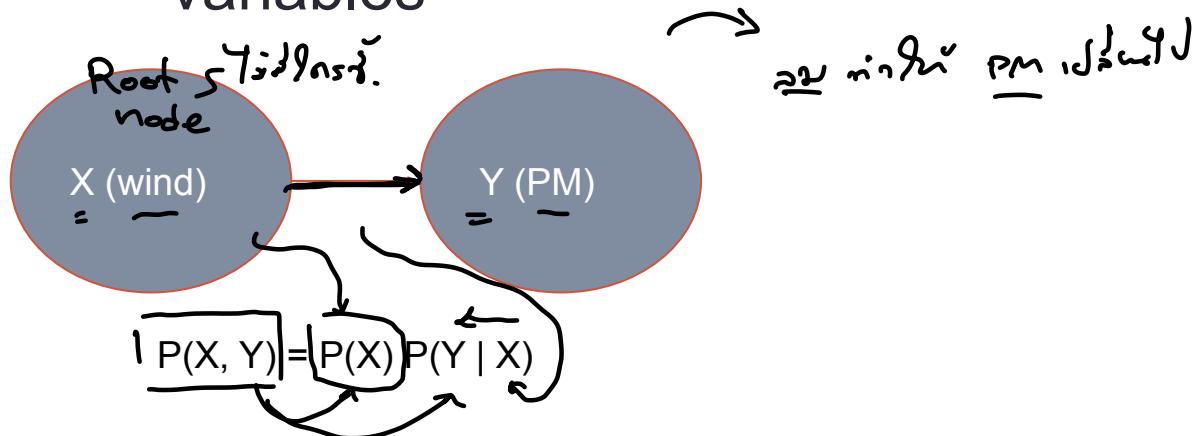
Today

- Or more generally, we use **independence assumptions (conditional independence)** to simplify the distribution to model

Dependence as "graphical models"

"In probabilistic graphical models, we can draw the relationship between random variables using graph notations

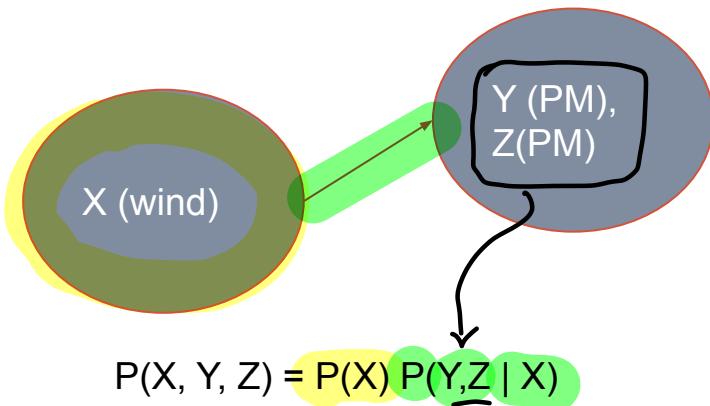
- A node is a variable.
- An arrow refers to the relationship between the variables



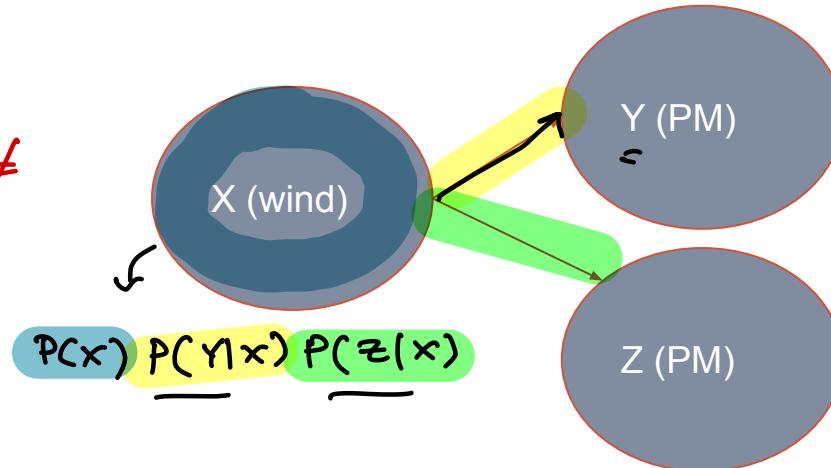
Dependence as graphical models

In probabilistic graphical models, we can draw the relationship between random variables using graph notations

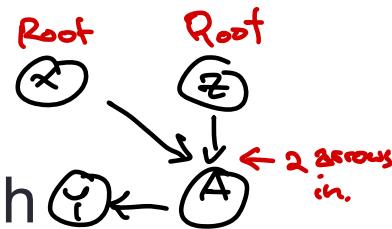
- A node is a variable.
- An arrow refers to the relationship between the variables



≠



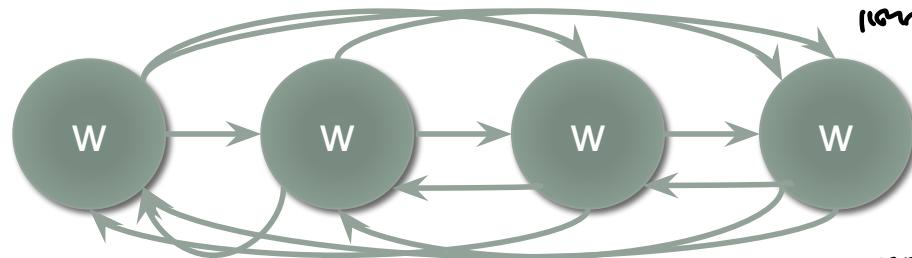
$$P(X, Y, Z) = P(X) P(Y | X) P(Z | X)$$



$$P(x, y, z, A) = \underline{P(x)} \underline{P(z)} \underline{P(A|x, z)} \underline{P(y|A)}$$

Dependence as graphical models

$$P(W) =$$

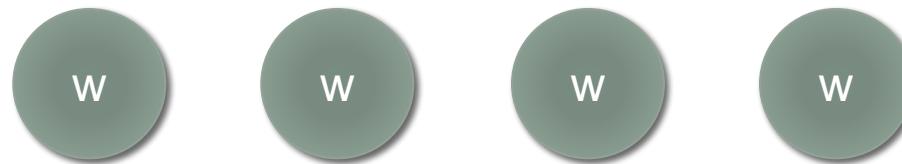


ມີມຳກົດລົງທະບຽນ.

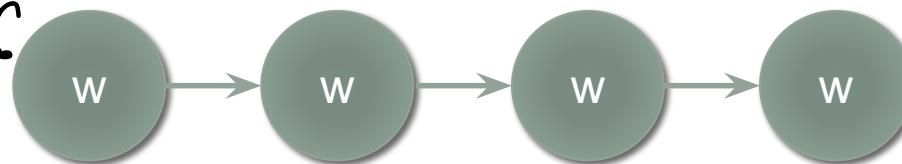
ກອກຄວາມຈົດຕະວິດ.

$$\underbrace{P(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)}_{\text{Full dependency}}$$

no relationship:



ຍັງມີເວັບສ່ອງ
ຕະຫຼາດ



Unigrams

$$\underbrace{P(w_1)}_{\text{Independent}} \underbrace{P(w_2)}_{\text{Independent}} \underbrace{P(w_3)}_{\text{Independent}} \underbrace{P(w_4)}_{\text{Independent}}$$

Independent ດີເລີນ

ເຖິງເລືອດແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັດໃຫຍ່
ກົດຕະວິດ.

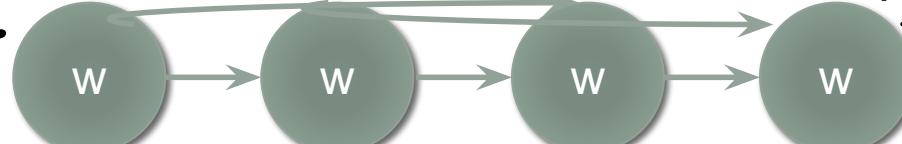
Bigrams

$$\underbrace{P(w_1)}_{\text{Independent}} \underbrace{P(w_2|w_1)}_{\text{Dependent}} \underbrace{P(w_3|w_2)}_{\text{Dependent}} \underbrace{P(w_4|w_3)}_{\text{Dependent}}$$

Trigrams

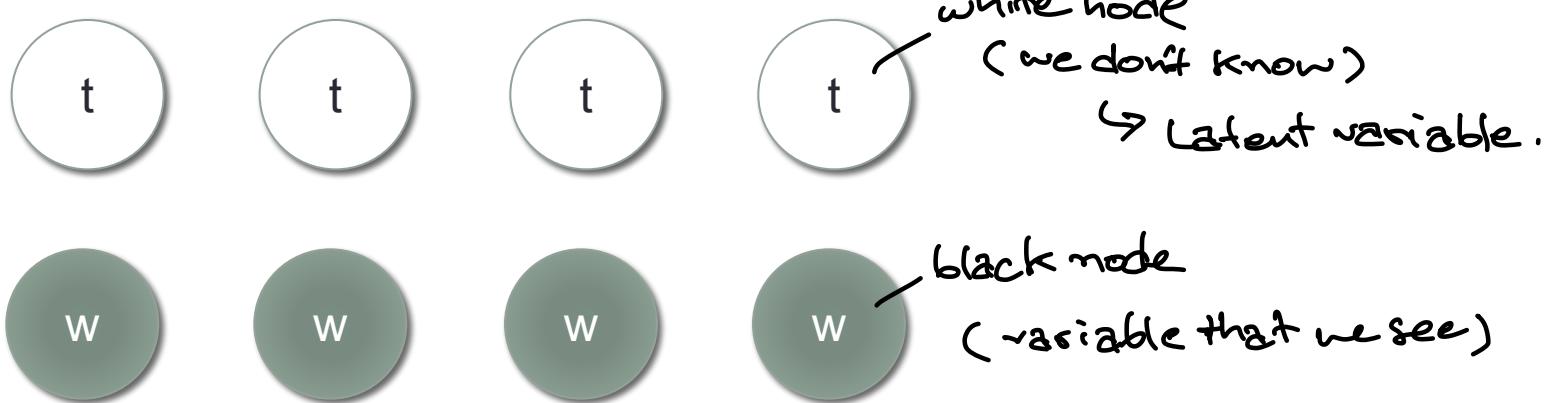
$$\underbrace{P(w_1)}_{\text{Independent}} \underbrace{P(w_2|w_1)}_{\text{Dependent}} \underbrace{P(w_3|w_2w_1)}_{\text{Dependent}} \underbrace{P(w_4|w_3w_2)}_{\text{Dependent}}$$

2ຂຶ້ນຫວຸນ



Graphical models summarize how to write the full probability of some joint probability distribution

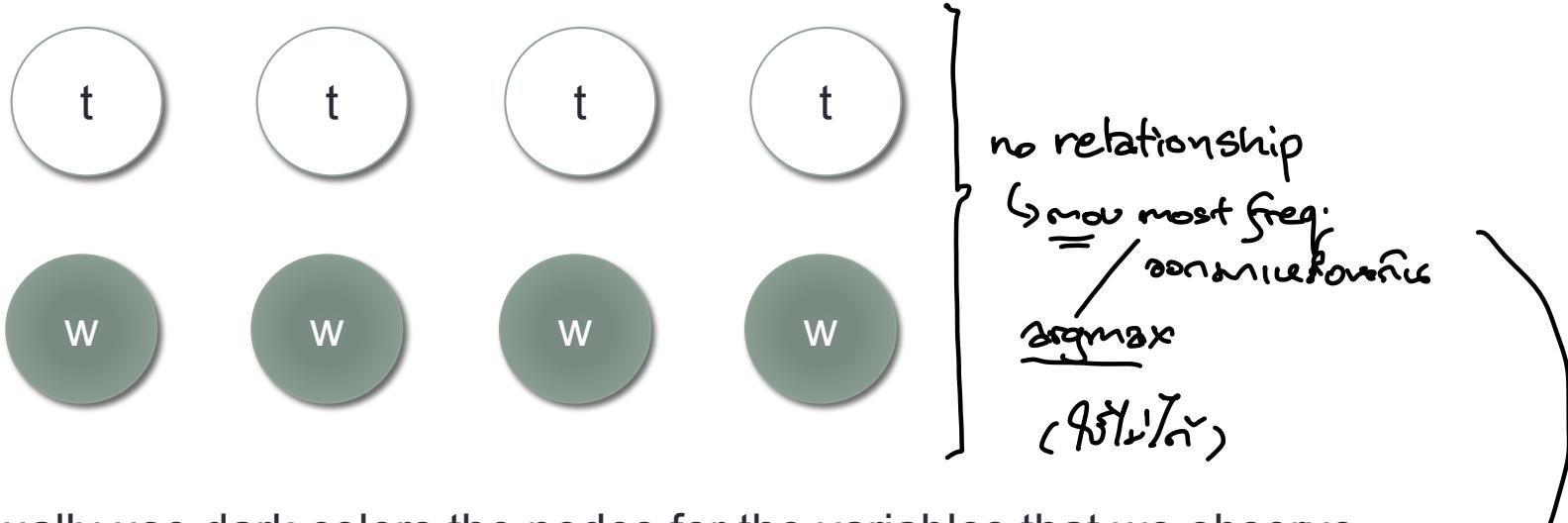
Latent variables



We usually use dark colors the nodes for the variables that we observe from data (known values)

We usually use **light color** the nodes for the variables that do not know from data (unknown values, latent values)

Latent variables



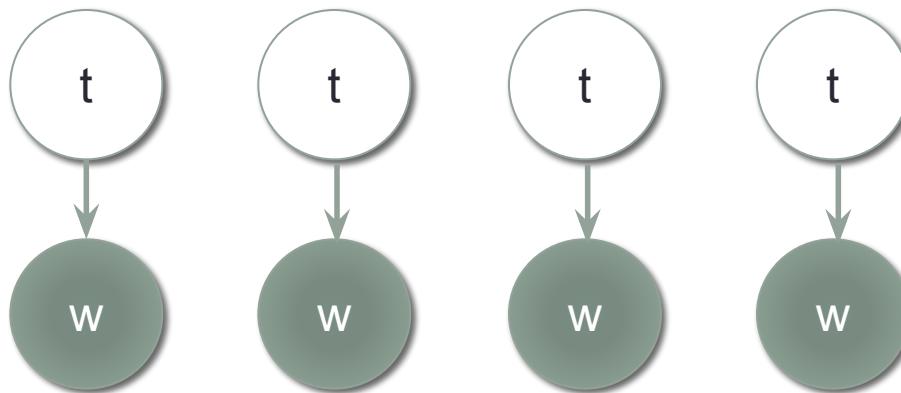
We usually use dark colors the nodes for the variables that we observe from data (known values)

We usually use **light color** the nodes for the variables that do not know from data (unknown values, latent values)

$$\rightarrow P(w_1) \dots P(w_n) P(t_1) \dots P(t_n)$$

$P(T,W) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n, t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n)$ means?

Local tagging



$$P(T, W) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n, t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n)$$

$$= P(w_1|t_1)P(w_2|t_2)P(w_3|t_3)P(w_4|t_4)$$

We want to introduce sequence dependence when doing PoS

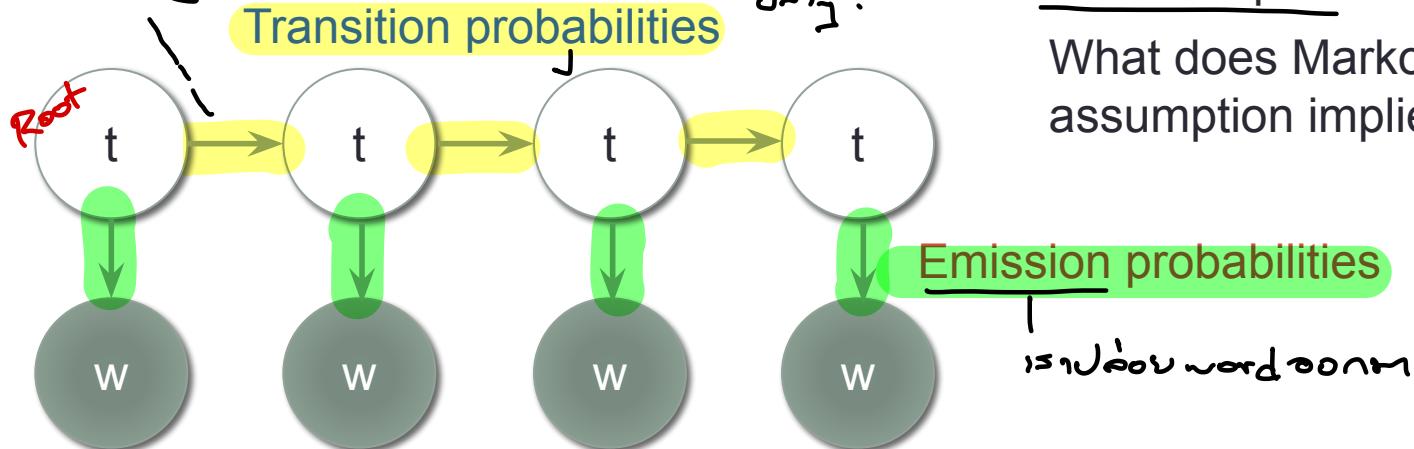
Solution: Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

→ cur of latent variable.

[HMM]

Hidden Markov Model

one prev. tag only.



Markov assumption

Current value only depends
immediate pass (1 step before)

What does Markov assumption implies?

T are called the hidden states. Usually comes from a finite set of possibilities
Ex: $t \in \{\text{Noun, Adv, Adj, Verb}\}$

$$P(T,W) = P(t_1)P(t_2|t_1)P(t_3|t_2)P(t_4|t_3)P(w_1|t_1)P(w_2|t_2)P(w_3|t_3)P(w_4|t_4)$$

Initial state prob Transition probabilities Emission probabilities

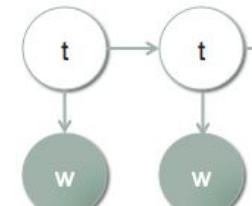
Hidden Markov Model

- Defining HMM requires
- 1. Starting state probability $p_0 = [0.7 \ 0.3]$
- 2. Transition probability, A_{ij}
- 3. Emission probably, B_{ik}
- If emits discrete values
 - Discrete HMM \rightarrow now.
- If emits continuous values
 - Continuous HMM

*ex model 1 2 tag
[JKN, TJKN]*

N = Noun
 NN = Not Noun
 i, j – state (tag) index
 k – emission (word) index

$ T $	A_{ij}	To N	To NN
	From N	0.6	0.4
	From NN	0.5	0.5



B_{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

Question: What's the probability of $P([I \text{ eat chinese}], [N \text{ NN N}])$? *Slow... must fix it.*

$= p_0(N) * A_{12} * A_{21} * B_{11} * B_{22} * B_{13}$

$= 0.7 * 0.4 * 0.5 * 0.8 * (0.45 * 0.19)$

trans N to NN NN to N

N, Chinese

NN, eat

$P([I \text{ eat ch}], [? ? ?])$

max combination pick max prob.

Hidden Markov Model

- How to estimate A and B?
- Counts!

$$P(A_{11}) = \frac{\text{Count(from N to N)}}{\text{Count(N)}}$$

A _{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

B _{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

Hidden Markov Model

- How to estimate A and B?

A _{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

- Counts!

$$P(B_{11}) = \frac{\text{Count("I", N)}}{\text{Count(N)}}$$

B _{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

Decoding

- Recall we want to find the sequence of tags that maximizes the joint probability
 - $\text{argmax}_T P(T, W)$
- How to do this?
 - Brute force
 - Find all possible sequence of T, calculate $P(T, W)$ and compare
 - Length N words, B possible tags
 - Big O = ?
 B^N
 - Depth first search?
 - Breadth first search?

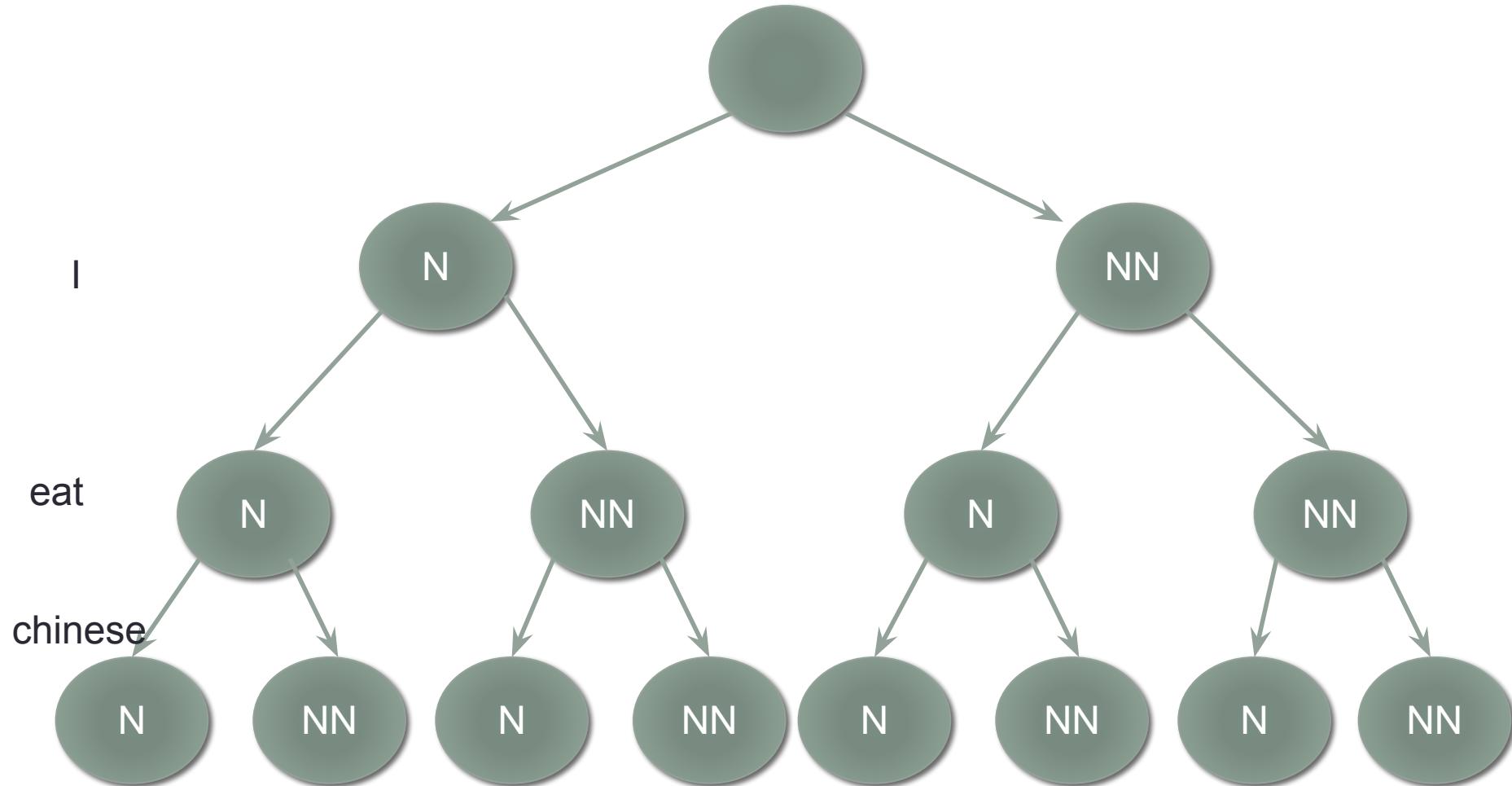
$$P([w_1, w_2, w_3], [T \ T \ T])$$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \underbrace{2 \ 2 \ 2} \end{matrix}$

real 25 tags.
... dead.
 $x_0 x$

2³ is okay

Breadth first/depth first search

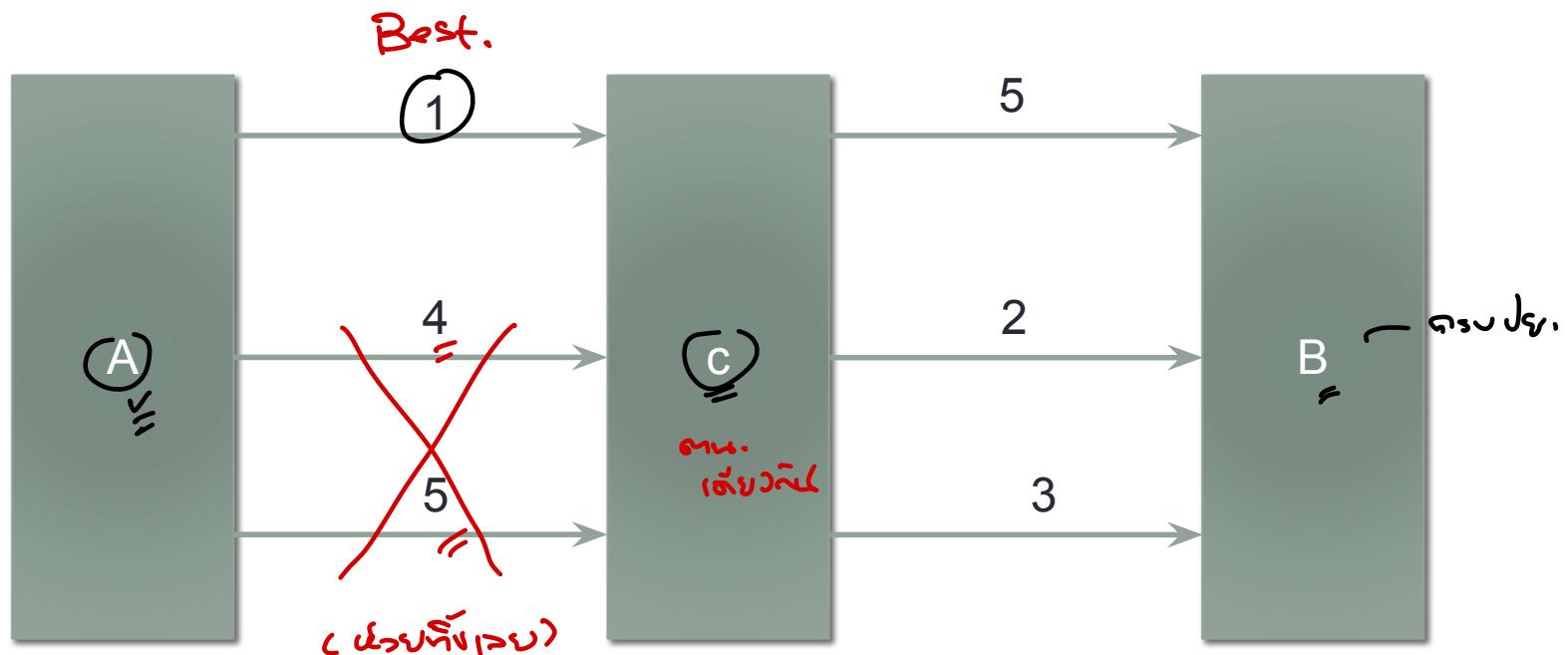


The Viterbi Algorithm (Dynamic programming)

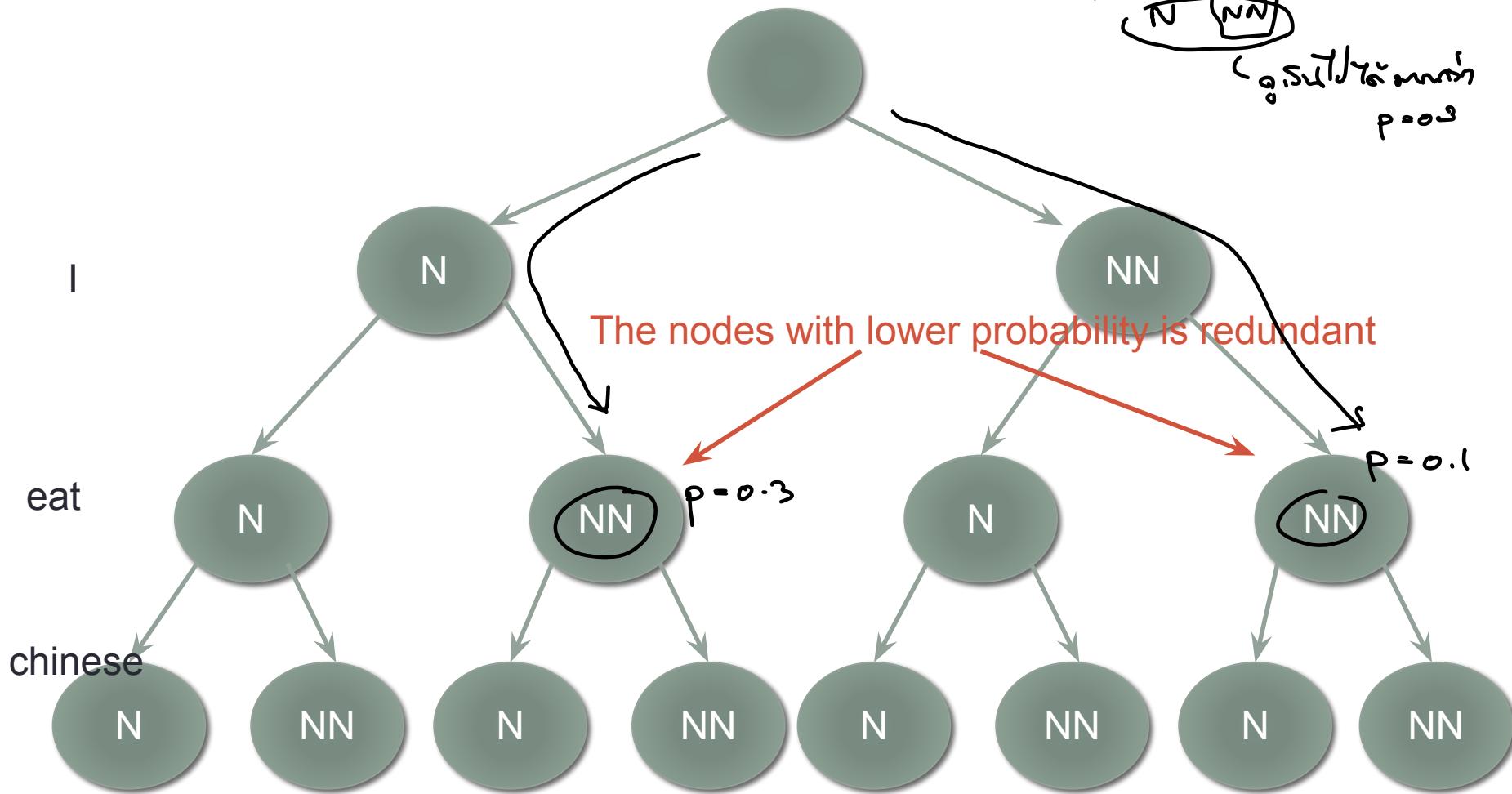
- Some computation are redundant
 - We can save computation from previous steps

Dynamic programming

- Saving computation for future use. How?
- Example: Find best route from A to B



Redundancy



The Viterbi Algorithm (Dynamic programming)

- Some computation are redundant
 - We can save computation from previous steps
- Creates two matrices
 - $\pi[i, t]$ saves the best probability at word position i for hidden state t
 - $B[i, t]$ saves the previous hidden state that maximize this current state probability ↳ to backtrack.

Viterbi

Base Step:

$$\pi[0, < S >] = \log 1 = 0$$

$$\pi[0, t] = \log 0 = -\infty, \text{ if } t \neq < S >$$

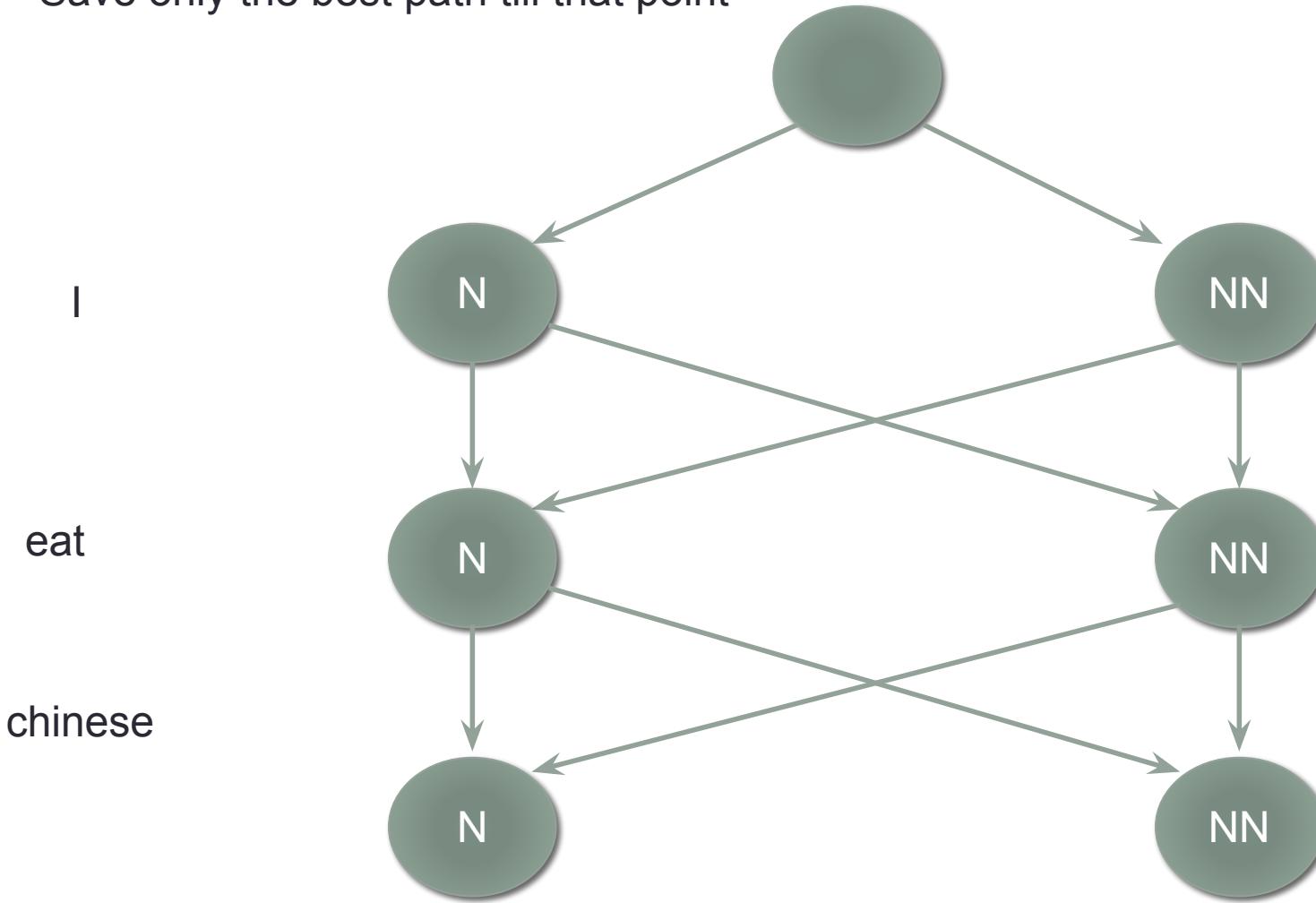
where $< S >$ is the start symbol.

Recursive Step:

$$\pi[i, t] = \max_{t'} \{ \pi[i - 1, t'] + \log P(t|t') + \log P(w_i|t) \}$$

Viterbi

Save only the best path till that point



Decoding example

A_{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

B_{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

Assumptions: initial state ρ_0

Recursive Step:

$$\pi[i, t] = \max_{t'} \{ \pi[i - 1, t'] + \log P(t|t') + \log P(w_i|t) \} \quad \text{using log} \rightarrow \oplus$$

We ignore the log to do easy compute

$\pi[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	<u>0.8</u> $\times \rho_0$	0.005	
State NN	0.1		

$B[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	-	N	
State NN	-		

→ next.

Decoding example

A_{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

B_{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

$\pi[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.005	
State NN	0.1		

$B[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	-	N	
State NN	-		

$$0.8 * 0.6 * 0.01 \text{ vs } 0.1 * 0.5 * 0.01 \\ 0.0048 \text{ vs } 0.0005$$

→ next

Recursive Step:

$$\pi[i, t] = \max_{t'} \{ \pi[i - 1, t'] + \log P(t|t') + \log P(w_i|t) \}$$

Decoding example

A_{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

B_{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

$\pi[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.005	0.014
State NN	0.1	0.144	0.032

$B[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	-	N	NN
State NN	-	N	NN

Recursive Step:

$$\pi[i, t] = \max_{t'} \{ \pi[i - 1, t'] + \log P(t|t') + \log P(w_i|t) \}$$

Decoding example (backtrack)

A_{ij}	To N	To NN
From N	0.6	0.4
From NN	0.5	0.5

B_{ik}	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.01	0.19
State NN	0.1	0.45	0.45

$\pi[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	0.8	0.005	0.014
State NN	0.1	0.144	0.032

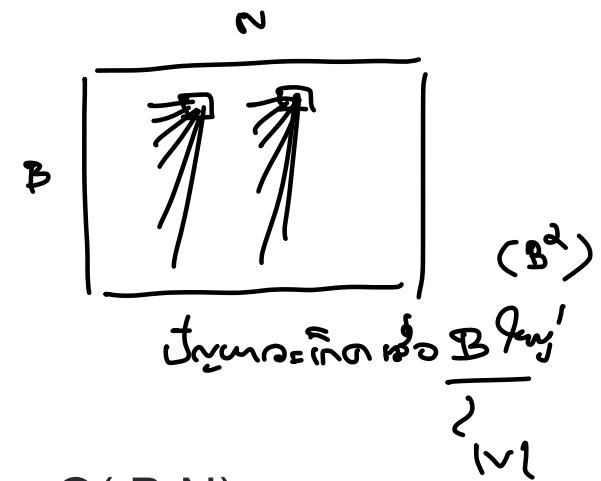
$B[i, t]$	I	eat	Chinese
State N	-	N	NN
State NN	-	N	NN

N, NN, NN

Decoding (Reconstructing T)

- We can find the best T by
- Find that best probability at the end
- Backtrack according to $B[i, t]$

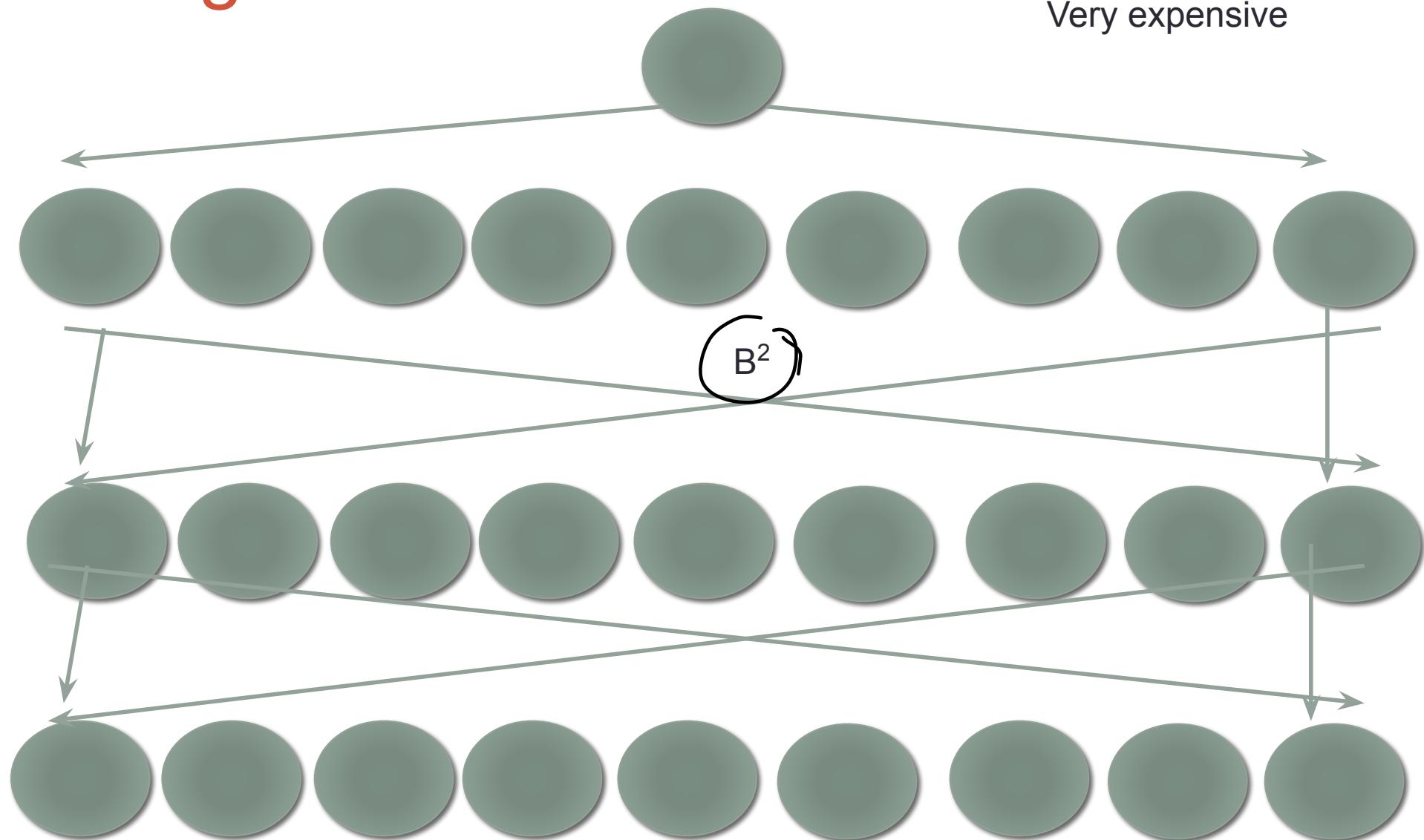
$$t_N = \arg \max_t \pi[N, t]$$



- This gives a big O of
 - We need to compute and create a table of size $O(BN)$
 - For each value we need to perform B computations
 - $O(B^2N)$, Space complexity of $O(2BN)$
- What happens if B is big?

Large hidden states

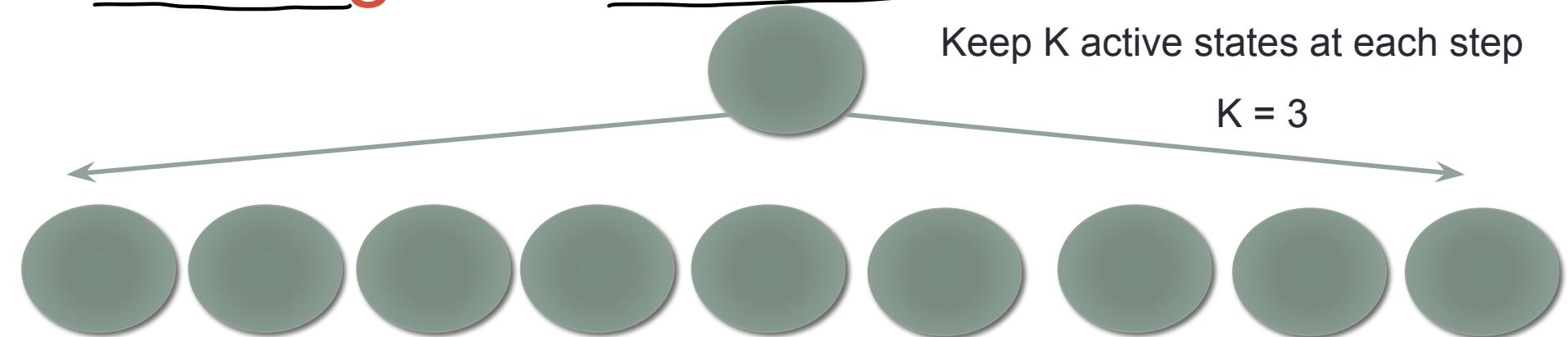
Very expensive



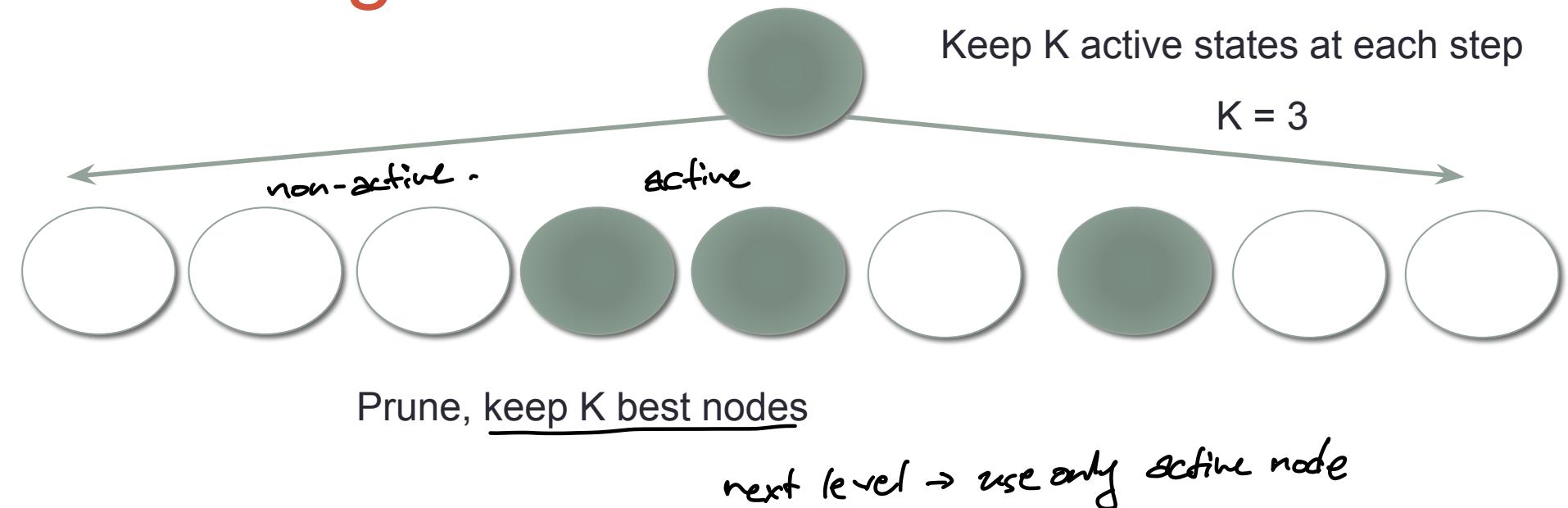
“Pruning” with Beamsearch

Keep K active states at each step

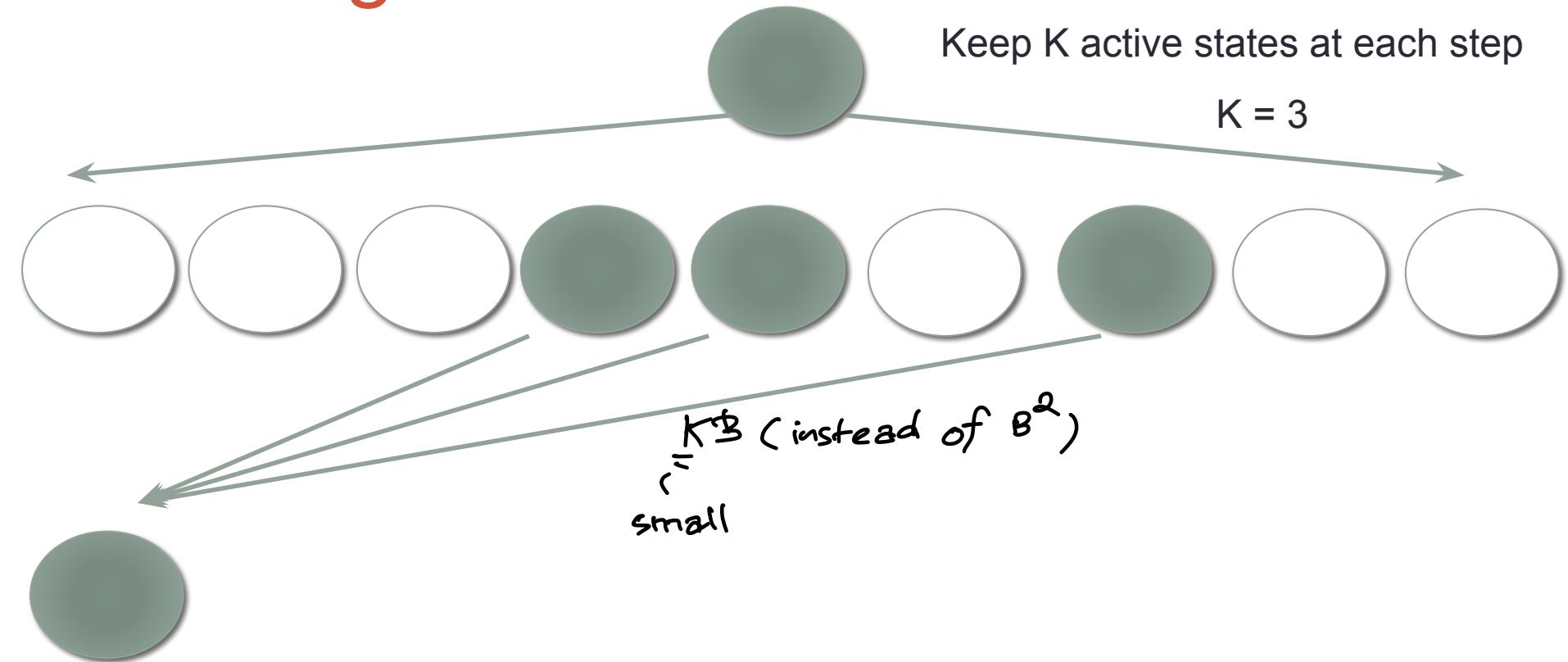
$K = 3$



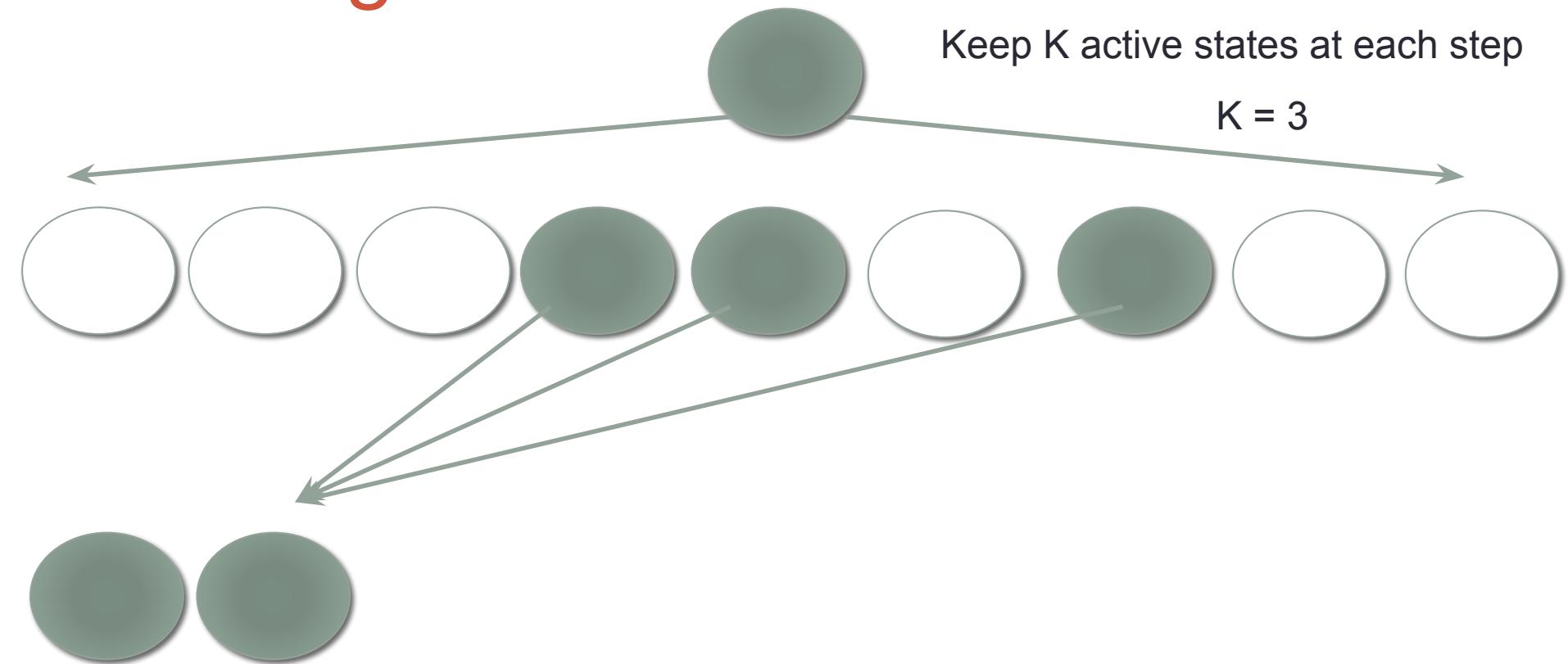
Pruning with Beamsearch



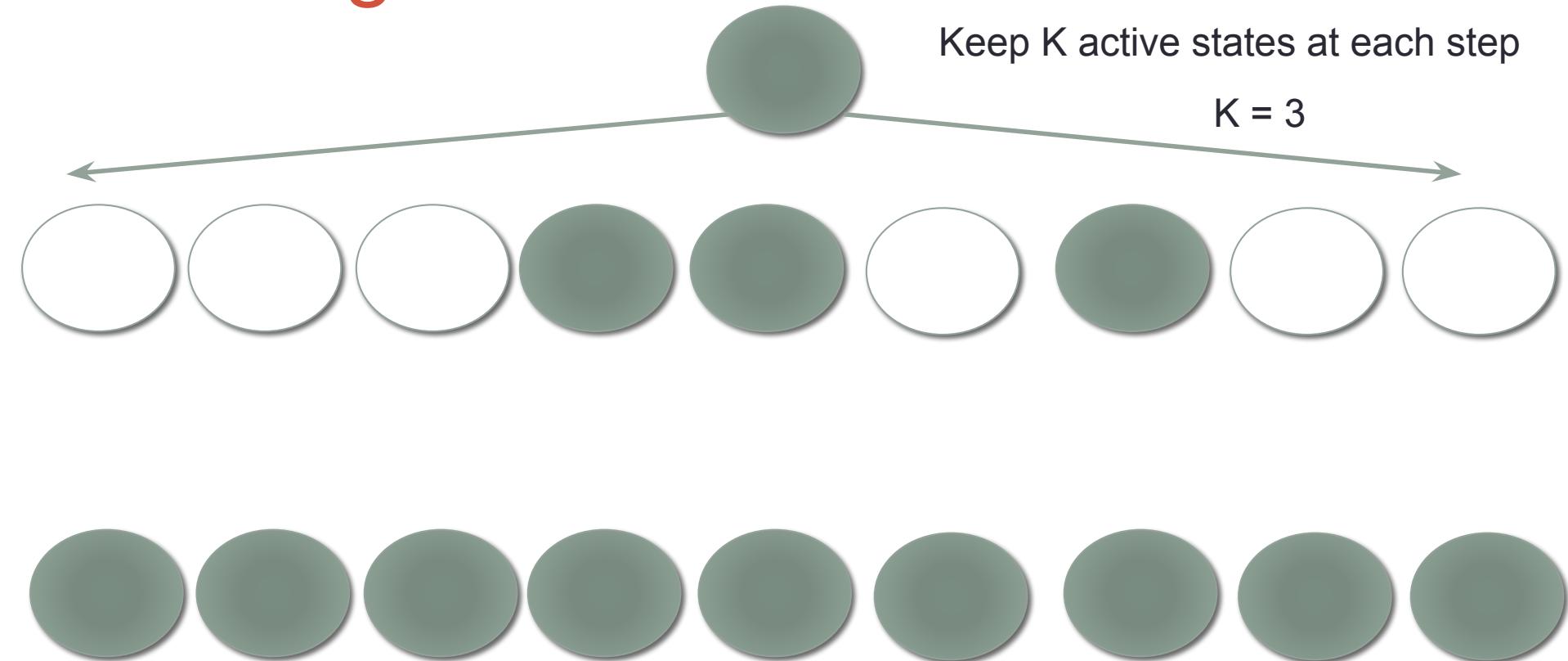
Pruning with Beamsearch



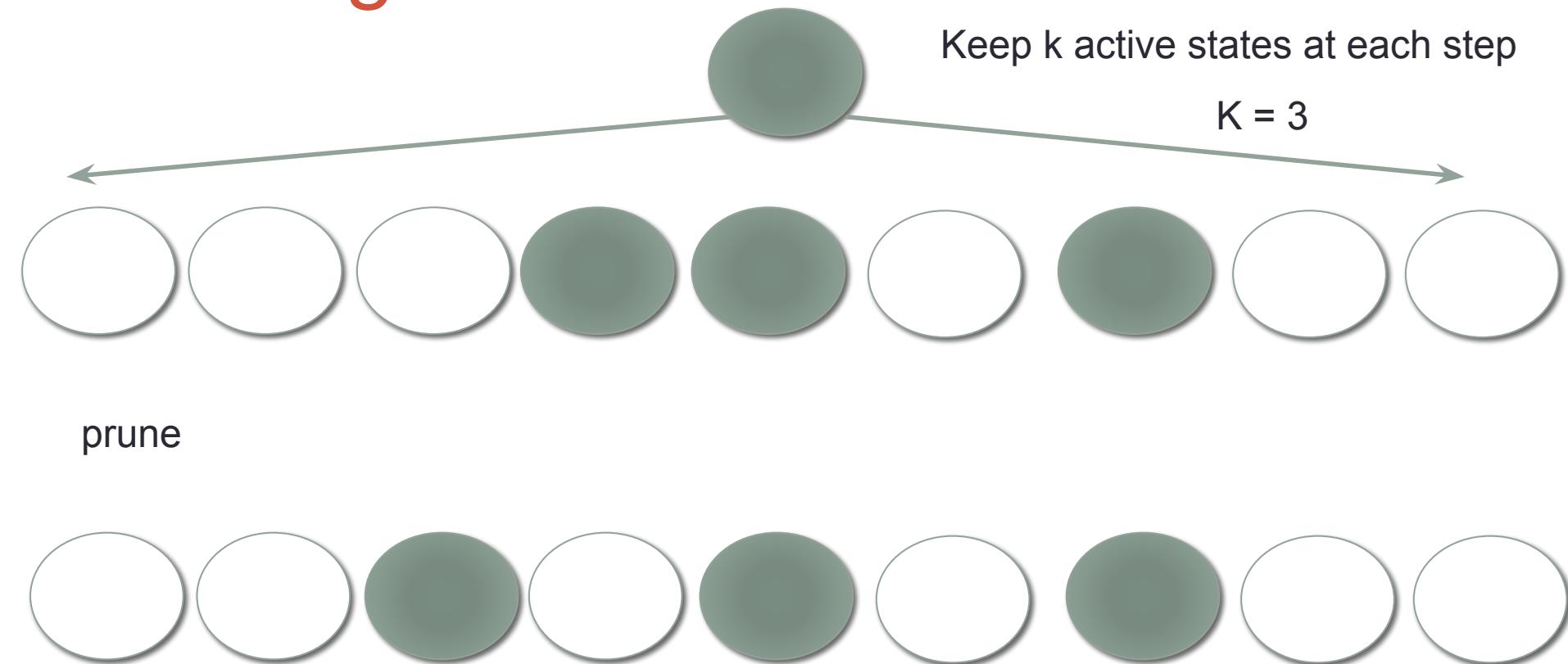
Pruning with Beamsearch



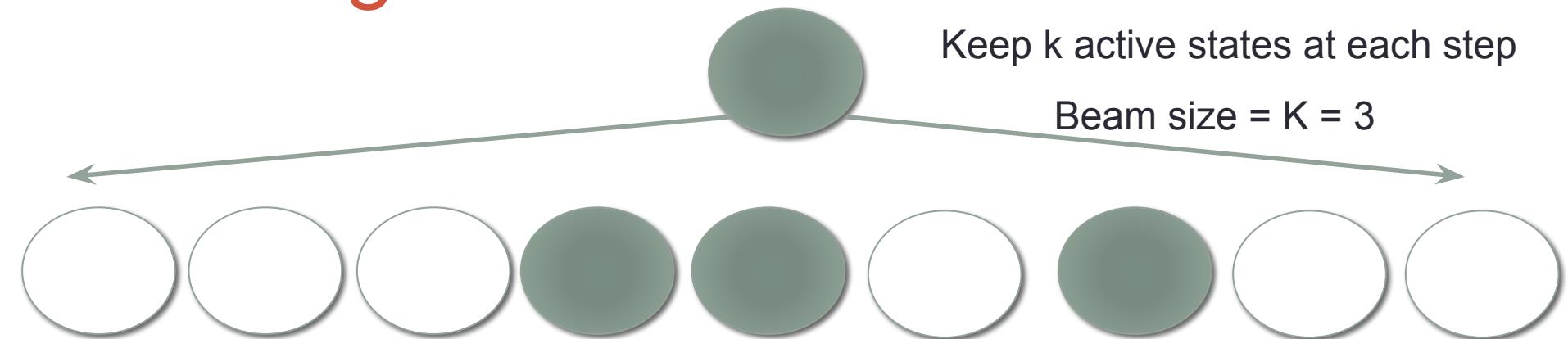
Pruning with Beamsearch



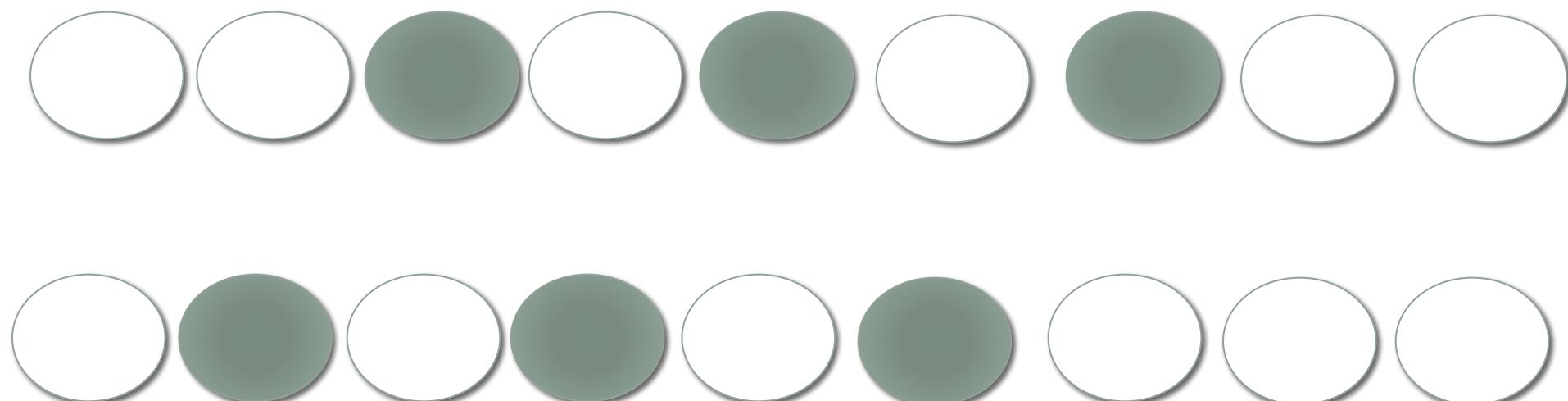
Pruning with Beamsearch



Pruning with Beamsearch

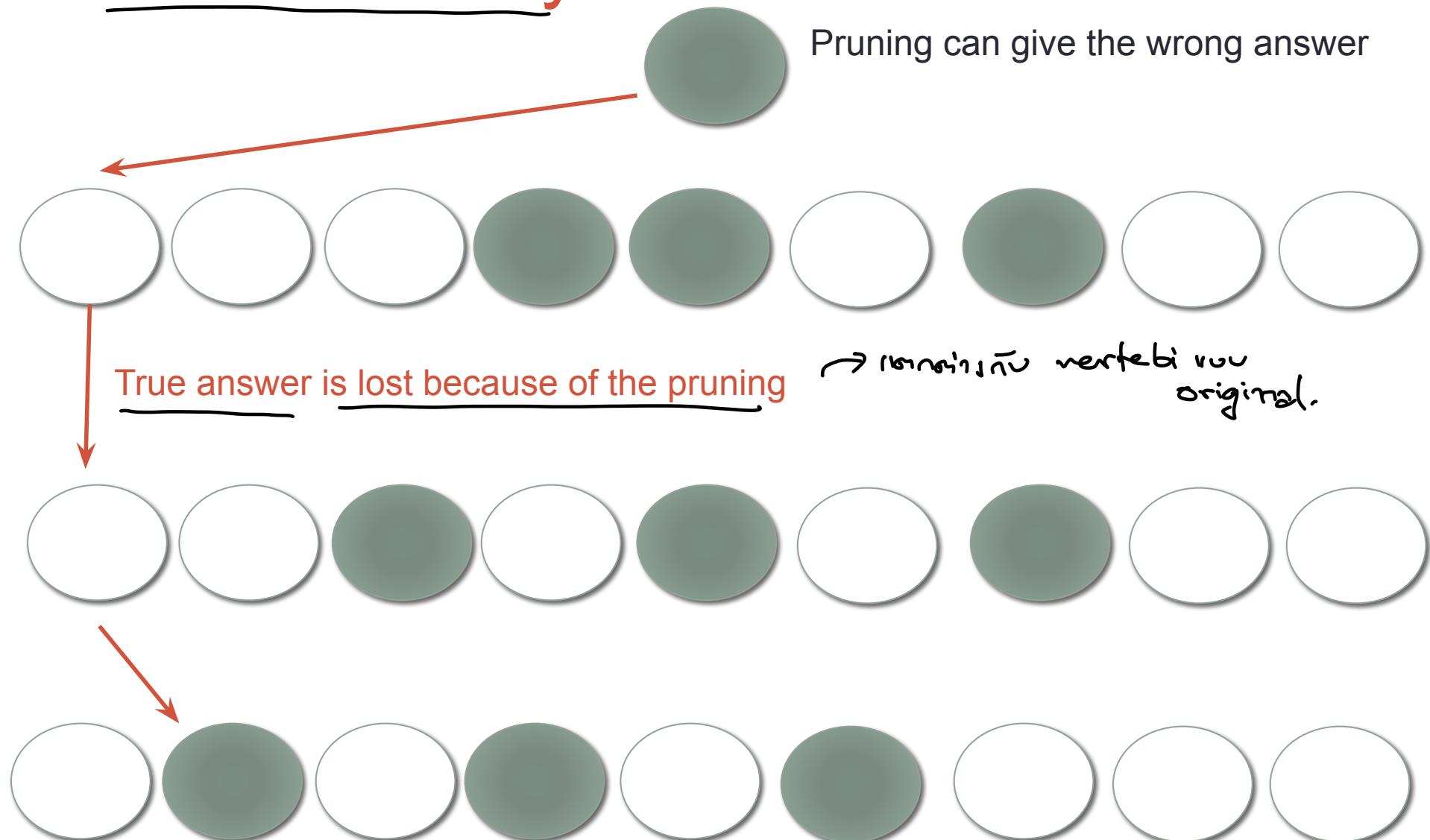


$O(kB)$ per word index



Inadmissibility

Pruning can give the wrong answer



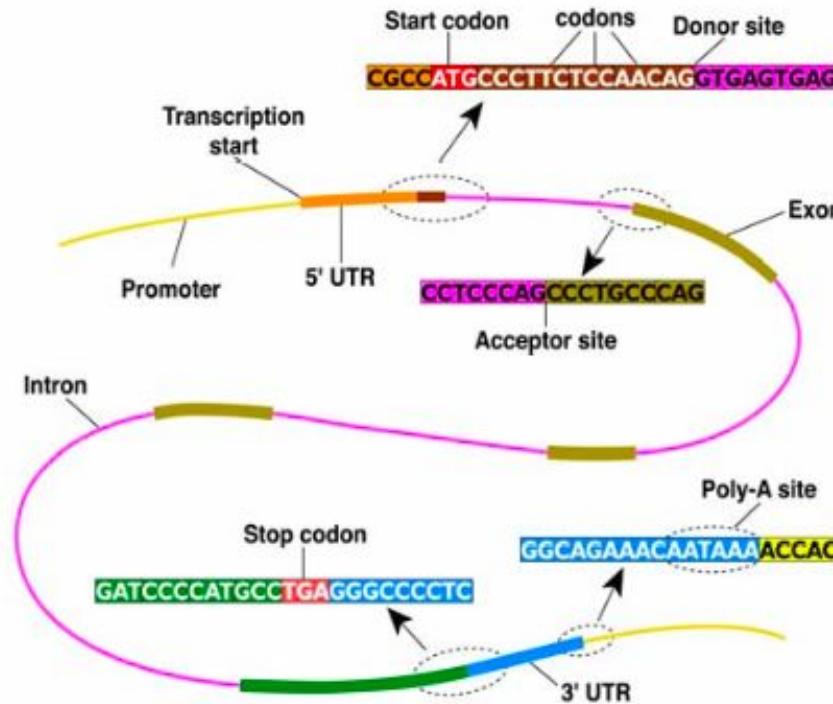
Beam search

- Beam search is inadmissible (can be wrong)
- Size of beam affect the quality of the answer
 - Practically still useful even for small size (K < 10 in machine translation)
- We will use beam search again for text generation.

Other applications for sequence modeling

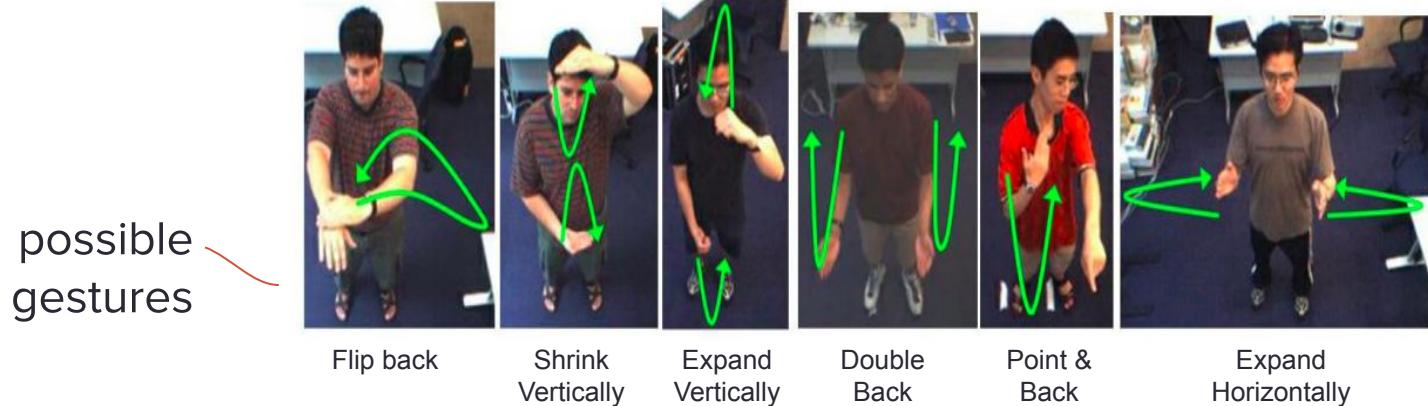
HMM can apply on sequence data.

- Finance
- Speech recognition
- Genetics and molecular biology

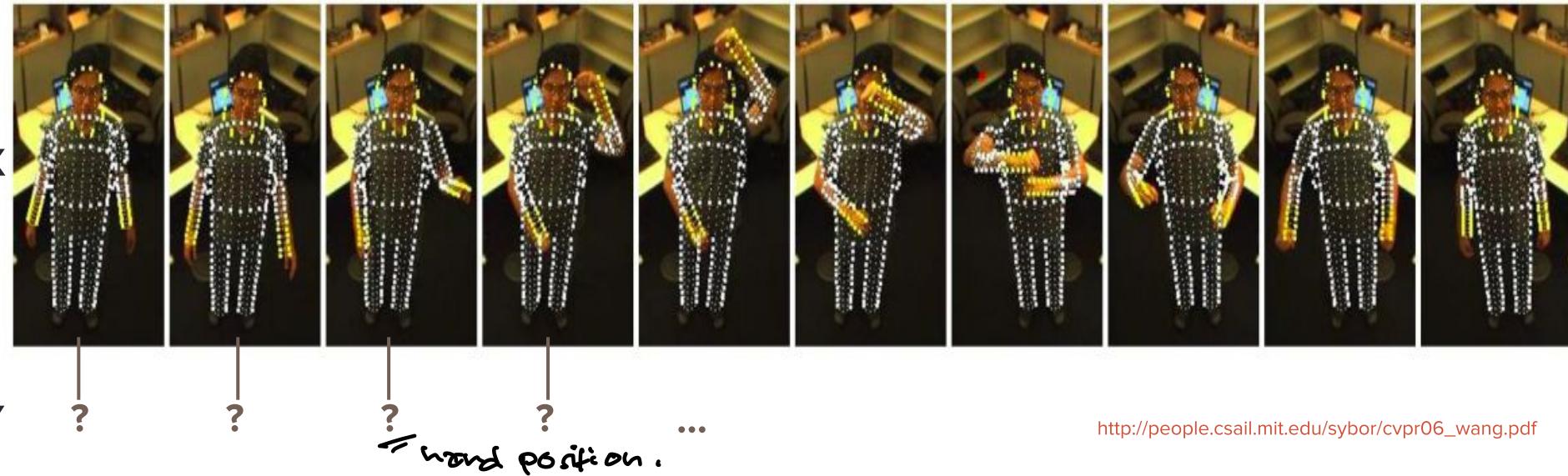


Sequence Labeling in non-NLP task

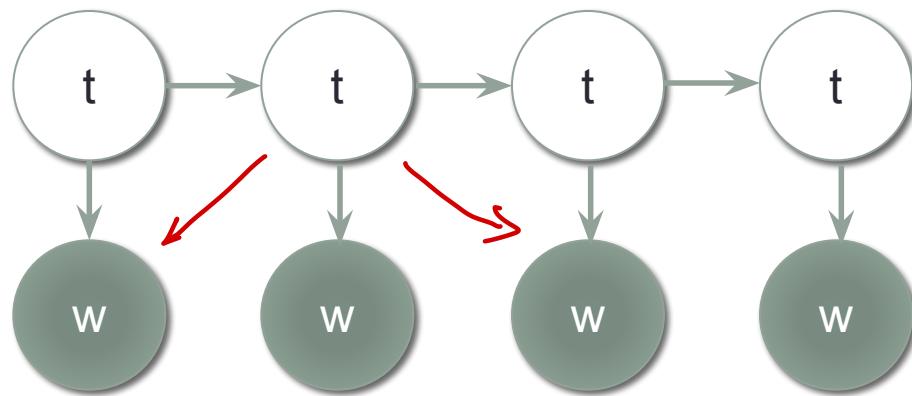
Gesture recognition



sequence of photos



HMM assumptions and disadvantages



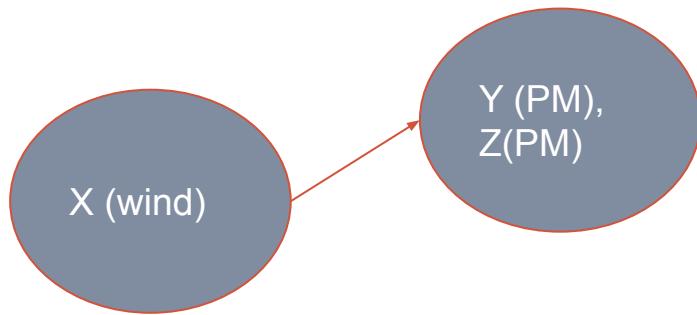
✓ *overinfl. → "marg."*

- No dependency across words
- HMM is a generative model $P(T, W)$
 - But we care about $P(T | W)$ *discriminative → more acc. (mostly)*
 - Mismatch between final objective and model learning objective

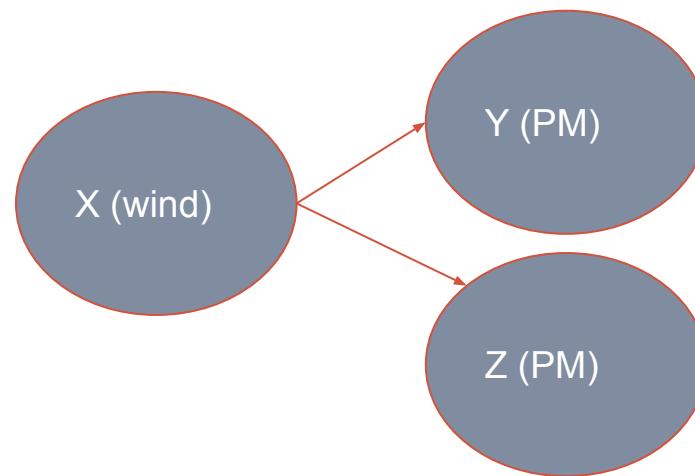
Dependence as graphical models

In probabilistic graphical models, we can draw the relationship between random variables using graph notations

- A node is a variable.
- An arrow refers to the relationship between the variables

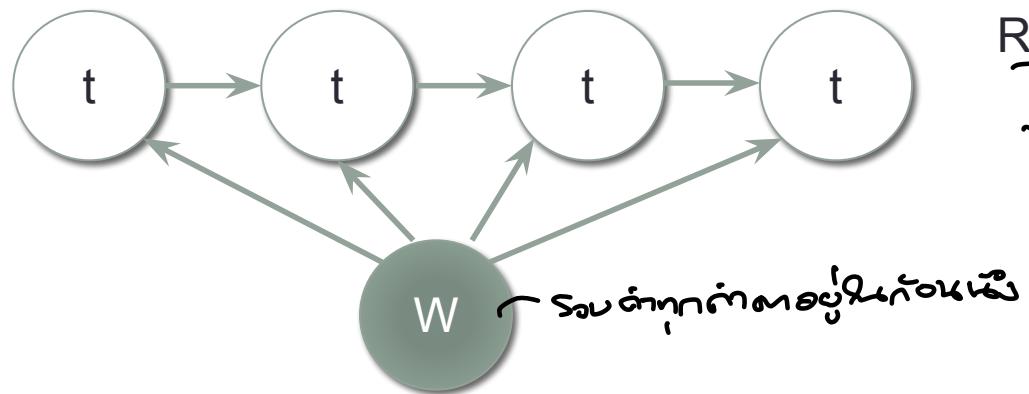


$$P(X, Y, Z) = P(X) P(Y, Z | X)$$



$$P(X, Y, Z) = P(X) P(Y | X) P(Z | X)$$

Solution: Conditional Random Fields (CRF)



Random variable
Random/stochastic process
Random field
 $x(t)$
n-dimension.
dimensions

"ເຫັນກຳດໍາ" ໃນ "ເວັບຕົກກຳ"
"ວິທີ"

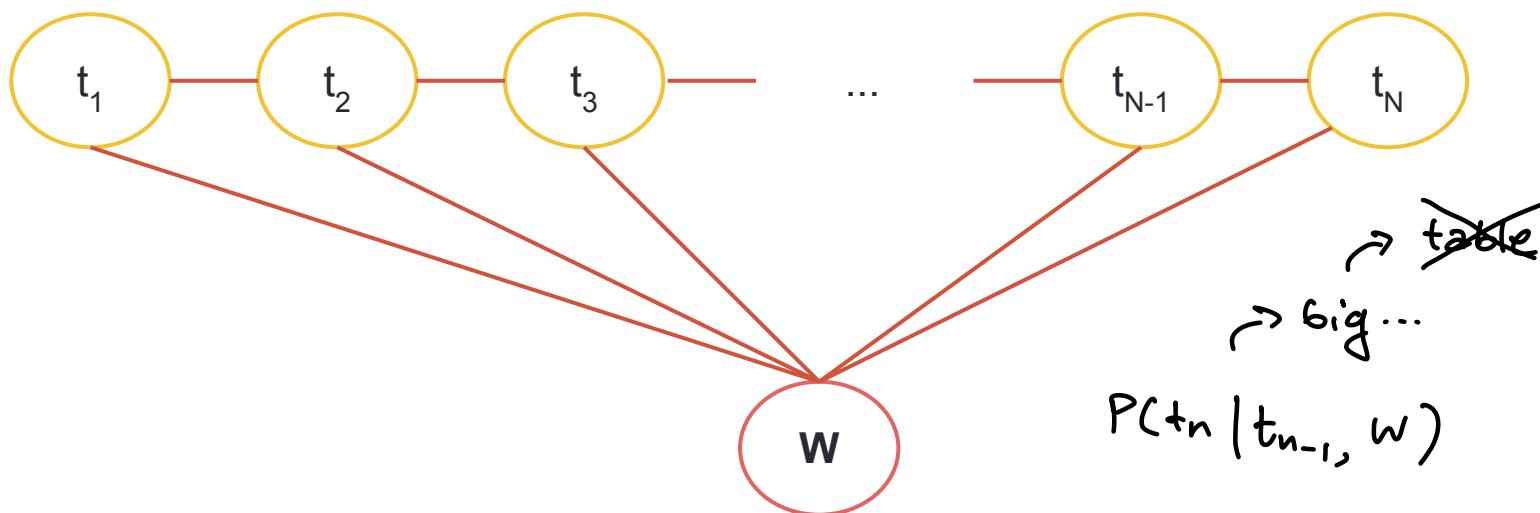
$$P(T|W) = \prod P(t_n | t_{n-1}, \underline{W}) = P(t_1 | \underline{W}) P(t_2 | t_1, \underline{W}) P(t_3 | t_2, \underline{W}) P(t_4 | t_3, \underline{W})$$

- Every point in the chain now depends on the entire sentence
- CRF is a discriminative model

Linear chain CRF

Linear-chain CRF models with these independent assumption:

- (1) each label t_n only depends on previous label t_{n-1}
- (2) each label t_n globally depends on x

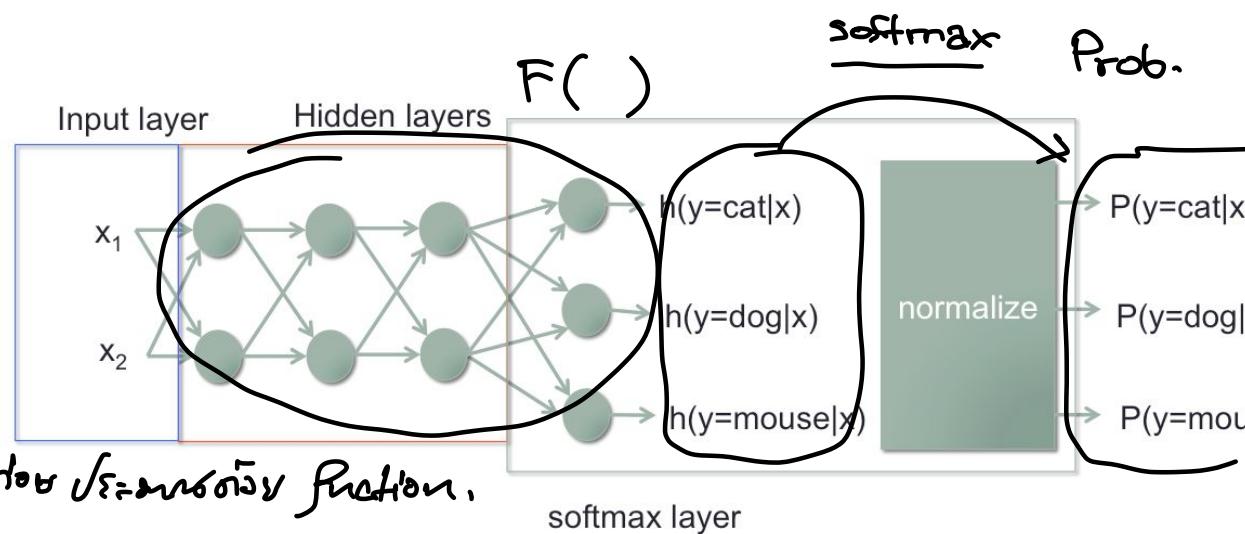
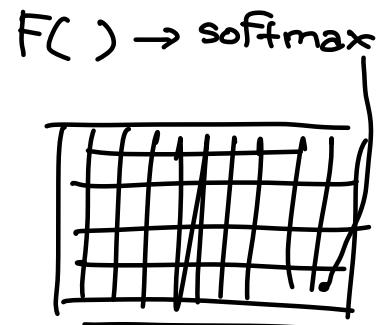


Problem: This is a big function (depends on $n + 2$ things). Hard to estimate using our previous method (counting)

Workaround

- Probability distribution is a function (with special constraints)
- Find a **function** that will represent “probabilities”
- We can turn functions into probabilities easily.
 - Softmax function normalization
 - We just need to have **a function that give higher values to more likely inputs**

$$P(y = j|x) = \frac{e^{h(y=j|x)}}{\sum_y e^{h(y|x)}}$$



∴ Found func. ~~minimizing~~ ~~for~~ ~~softmax~~ function.

Goal

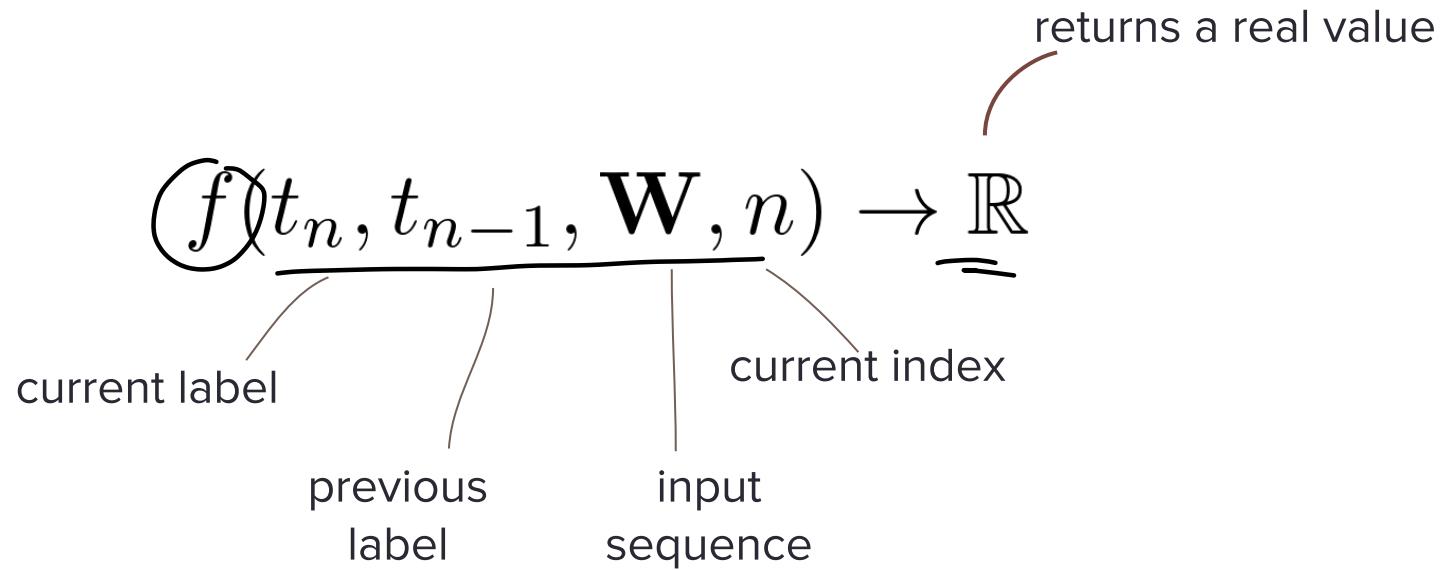
- Find a function that will represent “probabilities”
- Turn functions into probabilities
 - Softmax function normalization
 - We just need to have function that give higher to more likely inputs
- Building functions that represent the whole sequence is hard
 - We'll build by combining pieces
 - But each piece should have the form $f(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, \underline{n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - This is from our independence assumption.
 - We call these functions, feature functions

ก้าวต่อไป.
ก้าวต่อไป func. นี้ func. นั้น
จะ..
func. นี้จะมีประโยชน์มาก.

Feature function

At each time step, a feature function $f(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is used to capture some characteristics of current label and the observation.

A feature function in linear-CRF:



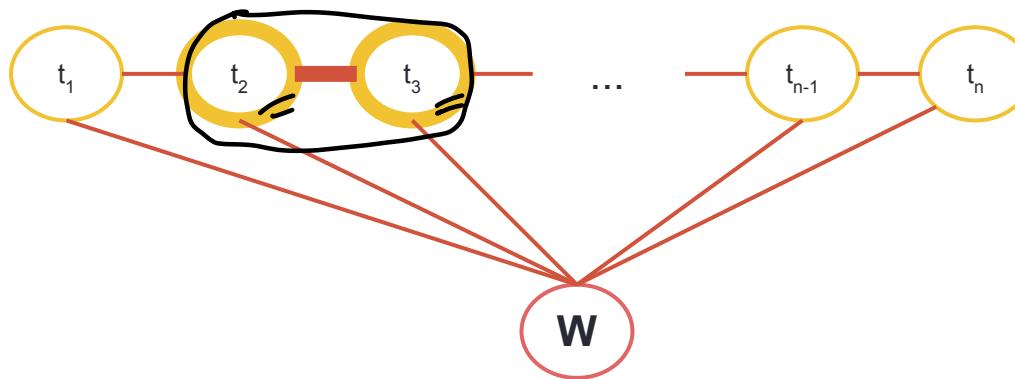
Example features

In general, we often define a feature function as a binary function, taking current label and its dependent variable into account. For example:

- transition function

$$f_1(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } t_{n-1} = \text{ADJ.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

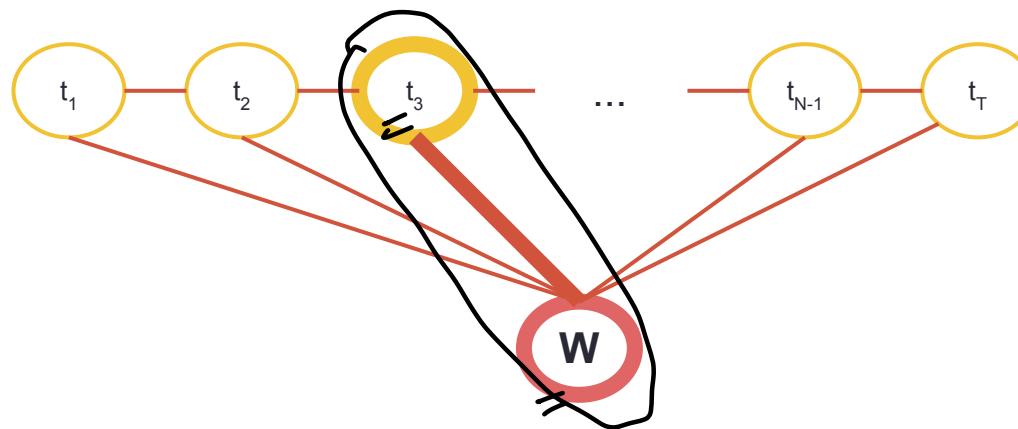
$n = 3$



Feature function: More example

- state function

$$f_2(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_n = \text{fox}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



- The whole input sequences can be used in a feature function.

$$f_3(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \underline{t_n = \text{NOUN}} \text{ and } \underline{w_{n-1} = \text{an}}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Feature function: More example

Other features other than word form can be used too.

$$f_4(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{PROPER NOUN} \text{ and } w_n \text{ is capitalized.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_5(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_{n-1} \text{ ends with "est".} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

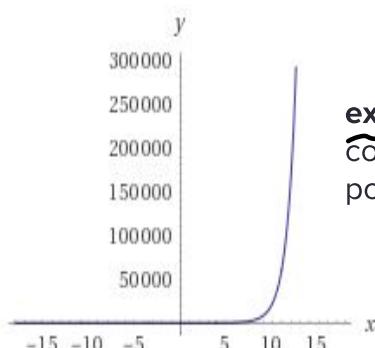
feature
engineering.

Potential

At each time step, a potential $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a function that takes all feature functions into account, by summing their products with the associated weight

factors at time n

$$\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}) = \exp\left[\sum_k^K \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n)\right]$$



exponential function: used to convert the summation to the positive range

number of all feature functions

kth feature function

weight associated with each feature function, estimated within training process

Potential: Example

n	n=1	n=2	n=3	n=4	...
t*	NOUN	VERB	NOUN	VERB	...
w	The	fastest	fox	jumps	...

From feature functions and trained weights on the right, we can compute potentials for the predicted label sequence \mathbf{t}^* at time step $n=3$ as following:

$$f_1(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } t_{n-1} = \text{ADJ.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_n = \text{fox.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_3(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_{n-1} = \text{an.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_4(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{PROPER NOUN} \text{ and } w_n \text{ is cap.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_5(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_{n-1} \text{ ends with "es".} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

⋮
⋮ (जानकी जूँड़ी ...)

$$\theta_1 = 2.54, \theta_2 = 0.13, \theta_3 = 1.12, \theta_4 = 2.01, \theta_5 = 0.97$$

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{\text{weight}}$

$$\Psi_3(t_3, t_2, \mathbf{W}) = \exp[\sum_1^5 \theta_k f_k(t_3, t_2, \mathbf{W})]$$

potential
at pos#3

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \exp\{(0 \times 2.54) + (1 \times 0.13) + (0 \times 1.12) + (0 \times 2.01) + (1 \times 0.97)\} \\
 &= 3.00
 \end{aligned}$$

Probability of the whole sequence

Joint probability distribution of input and output sequence can be represented as:

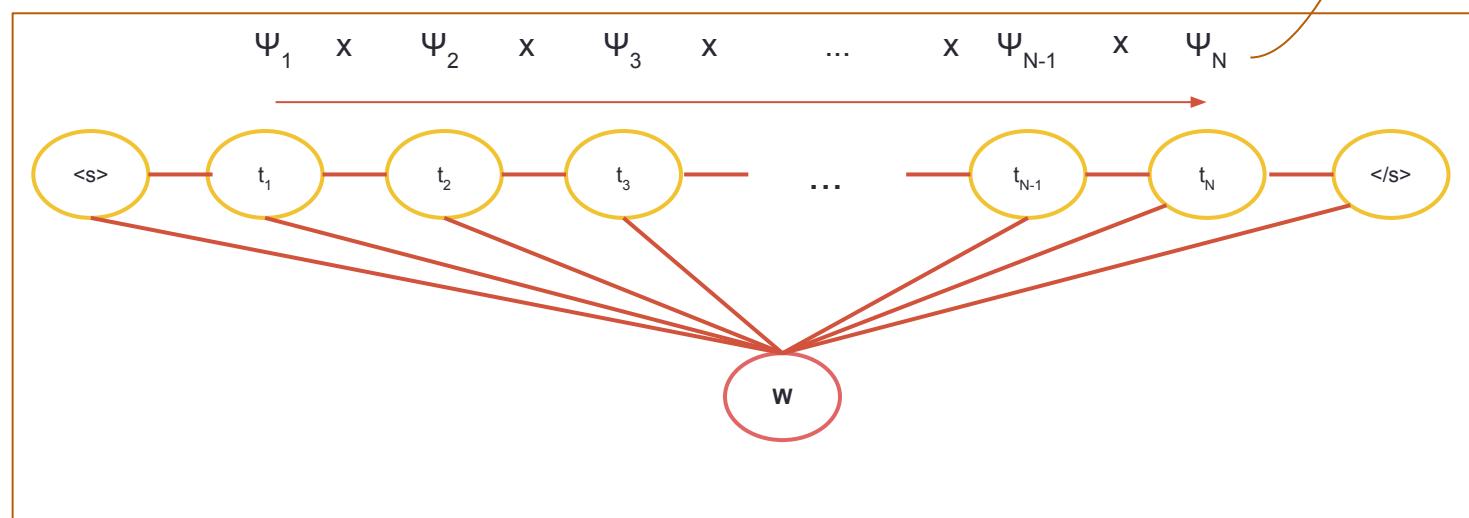
$$P(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})$$

Sum of scores for all possible labels with all possible input sequences

$$Z = \sum_{T,W} \prod_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})$$

With $p(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{W})$ we can compare and pick the best \mathbf{T}

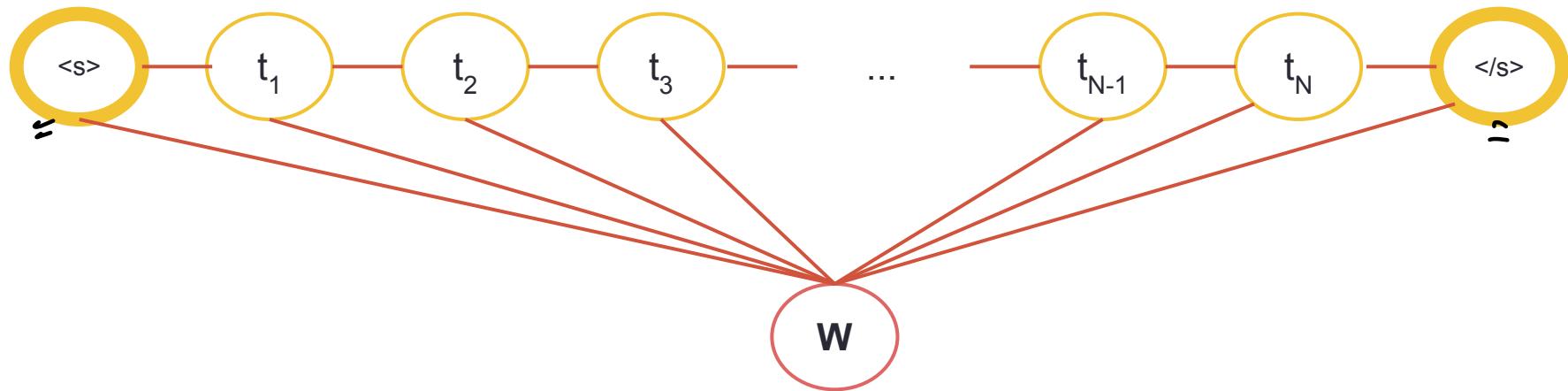
Score of a sequence label \mathbf{T} for a given sequence input \mathbf{W}



Special states and characters

To simplify modeling, we add two new special states and characters:

- * $\langle s \rangle$ indicates the beginning of the sequence
- * $\langle /s \rangle$ indicates the end of the sequence



Product of sum over feature functions

From the definition of factors, the joint distribution can be represented by a number of feature functions

$$P(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{n=1}^N \underbrace{\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})}_{\downarrow}$$

↓
Sampling
Discriminative

$$P(T, W) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k^K \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

↑
summing up
all features

$$Z = \sum_{T, W} \prod_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})$$

Computing Z is intractable:

Imagine a sentence of 20 words with vocabulary size of 100,000

we have to consider all $(100000)^{20}$ possible input sequences!

Linear-chain CRF

Modeling conditional probability distribution $P(T|W)$ is enough for classification tasks.

So, in linear-chain CRF, we model the conditional distribution by using these two equations:

$$P(T|W) = \frac{P(T, W)}{P(W)} = \underbrace{\frac{P(T, W)}{\sum_{T'} P(T', W)}}_{=}$$

$$P(T, W) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k^K \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

$$Z = \sum_{T, W} \prod_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})$$

Linear-chain CRF

A linear-chain CRF is a conditional distribution

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

, where $Z(x)$ is an instance-specific normalization function

$$Z(W) = \sum_T \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

only over "T" only (not T, W)

$$Z = \sum_{T,W} \prod_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W})$$

Linear-chain CRF

1.) ការពិនិត្យលទ្ធផល tag

2.) ផ្តល់ tag តាមរយៈលក្ខណៈ.

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k^K \underbrace{\theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n)}_{\text{model function}} \right]$$

normalization function
the sum of products of all possible output sequences
not the same as **Z** in the joint distribution

multiply over all time steps

sum of weighted feature functions at one time step, then taken to the **exponential** function

model function
feature functions
exponential

Linear-chain CRF big picture

- Wants $P(T|W)$
- Assumes independence, where we only consider $P(t_{t-1}, t_t, W)$
- How to model $P(t_{t-1}, t_t, W)$?
 - Still too hard, let's make it into a function where high value means high probability – potential functions $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 - Still too hard, let's build it from pieces – feature functions $f(t_n, t_{n-1}, W, n)$
- We can get $P(T, W)$ by multiplying all $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 - This is not a probability, need a normalization
- We can also get $P(T|W)$ from multiplying all $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W)$
 - Still need a normalization, but easier.
- This is our model, but!
 - How to use? How to estimate potential functions? What features functions?

How to use?

- If we are given the model, and \mathbf{W}

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp\left[\sum_k^K \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n)\right]$$

- Find \mathbf{T}

- Not so straight forward, many possible \mathbf{T}
 - Noun, adjective, verb
 - Noun, noun, verb
 - Verb, noun, noun
 - Too many possibilities to compare
- Solution ??????  viterbi

Viterbi algorithm

Viterbi algorithm is an algorithm for decoding based on dynamic programming.

From the equation, we can see the $Z(W)$ is the same for all possible label sequences, so we can consider only the part in the rectangle

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

Goes over time step just like HMM viterbi

ပုံစံနှင့်... \rightarrow စုံ (သော သာ အ မြတ်မြတ်)

Find the label sequence T that maximize this value

Viterbi: Structure

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \left| \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right] \right|$$

Create two 2D arrays: VTB and Var

	0	1	...	N	N+1
ADJ					
ADP					
...					
<S>					
</S>					

VTB(<s>, T) stores the highest value a label sequence that y_T is $<s>$ can take

	0	1	...	N	N+1
ADJ					
ADP					
...					
<S>					
</S>					

Var(<s>, T) stores the label y_{T-1} in the sequence that yields the value in $\text{VTB}(<s>, T)$

Viterbi: Initialization

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) \right]$$

VTB

	0	1	...	N	N+1
ADJ	0	0.12			
ADP	0	0.03			
...			
</S>	0	10e-9			
<S>	1	10e-3			

For all other labels, apply the same way as ADJ



$$\text{VTB}(\text{ADJ}, 1) = \Psi_1(\text{ADJ}, <\text{s}>, \mathbf{x}) \text{VTB}(<\text{s}>, 0)$$

Factors at time t=1, for
current label=ADJ,
previous label=<s>

1

Var

	0	1	...	N	N+1
ADJ	-	<S>			
ADP	-	<S>			
...			
</S>	-	<S>			
<S>	-	<S>			

The first label of the output sequence must be <s>

Viterbi: Iteration

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp\left[\sum_k \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n)\right]$$

VTB

Iterate from $n=2$ to $n=N+1$

Var

	0	1	...	N	N+1
0	0.12	...	2.32	0.22	
1	0.03	...	0.02	0.10	
...
</S>	0	10e-9	...	0.03	3.09
<S>	1	10e-3	...	1.12	0.02

	0	1	...	N	N+1
0	-	<S>	...	NOUN	PREPO
1	-	<S>	...	NOUN	ADJ
...
</S>	-	<S>	...	VERB	ADJ
<S>	-	<S>	...	X	X

Var(t, n) Stores the value i that
maximize the value of
VTB(t, n)

$$VTB(ADJ, n) = \max_{i \in Tags} \Psi_n(ADJ, i, W) VTB(i, n - 1)$$

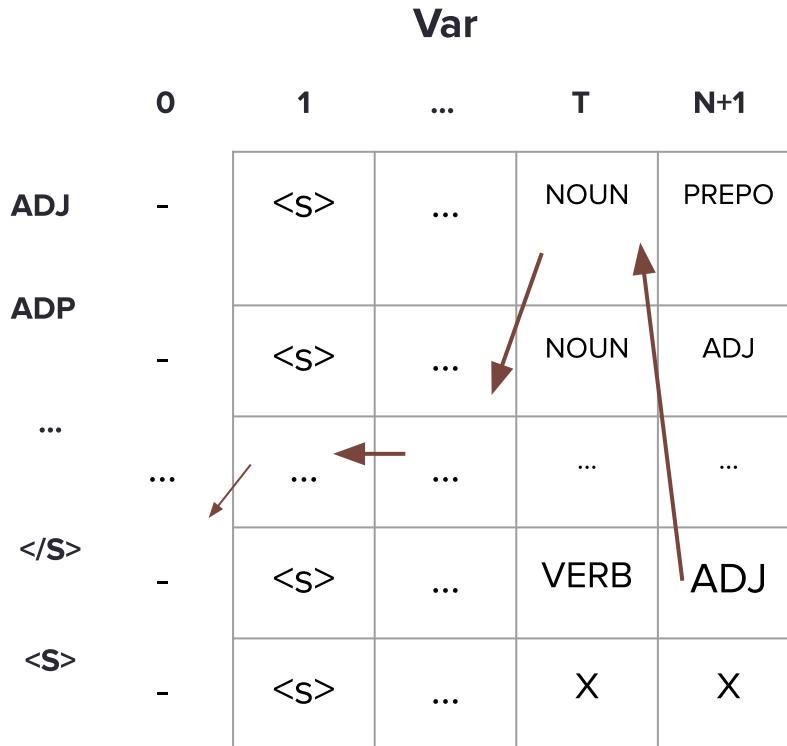
Find the max
among values
from all previous
label i

Factors at
time n

Maximum value that
label i can take at
time $n-1$

Viterbi: Finalize

Backtrack from $\text{Var}(</s>, N+1)$ to get the label sequences that maximize $P(T|W)$



For example:
output sequence =
<s>, NOUN, ..., NOUN, ADJ, </s>

Linear-chain CRF big picture

- Wants $P(T|W)$
- Assumes independence, where we only consider $P(t_{t-1}, t_t, W)$
- How to model $P(t_{t-1}, t_t, W)$?
 - Still too hard, let's make it into a function where high value means high probability – potential functions $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 - Still too hard, let's build it from pieces – feature functions $f(t_n, t_{n-1}, W, n)$
- We can get $P(T, W)$ by multiplying all $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 - This is not a probability, need a normalization
- We can also get $P(T|W)$ from multiplying all $\Psi_n(t_n, t_{n-1}, W)$ and use chain rule.
 - Still need a normalization, but easier.
- This is our model, but!
 - How to use? Viterbi
 - How to estimate potential functions? What features functions?

Parameters?

Parameters to be learned are weights associated to each feature functions. So, the number of parameters equals the number of feature functions.

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp\left[\sum_k^K \theta_k f_k(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n)\right]$$


parameters

Training loss

For linear-chain CRF, parameters are trained by maximum likelihood.

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log \overbrace{P(T^{(i)} | W^{(i)})}^{\text{maximize this prob.}} \quad (\text{Negative loss})$$

To clarify, parameters θ are trained to maximize the log probability of all pairs of label $T^{(i)}$ and input $W^{(i)}$ in the training set. (i) represents the i^{th} training sentence.

Learning algorithm

To learn parameters from the loss function $\ell(\theta)$, several learning algorithm can be used. Some popular learning algorithms for linear-chain CRFs are

- Limited-memory BFGS → ~~anug~~ Gradient Descent. → memory issue
 - Stochastic Gradient Descent
-

Feature functions?

- Anything you can think of, the more the better.
 - The model will learn what is important.

↳ යුතුවානු → ව්‍යුහාතිරෝ
(1000++)

$$f_1(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } t_{n-1} = \text{ADJ}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_n = \text{fox}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_3(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_{n-1} = \text{an}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_4(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{PROPER NOUN} \text{ and } w_n \text{ is capitalized}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_5(t_n, t_{n-1}, \mathbf{W}, n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t_n = \text{NOUN} \text{ and } w_{n-1} \text{ ends with "est"}. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

CRFsuite

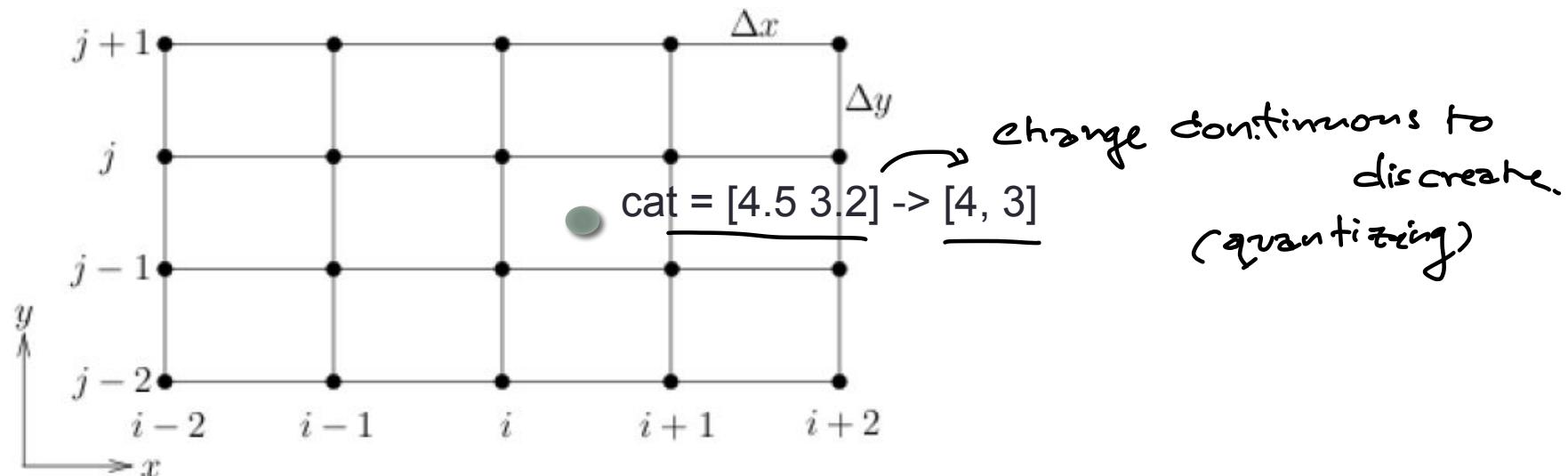
- An implementation of CRFs for labeling sequential data in C++
SWIG API is provided to be an interface for various languages
<http://www.chokkan.org/software/crfsuite/>
- python-crfsuite: Python binding for crfsuite
<https://github.com/scrapinghub/python-crfsuite>
- An example use of python-crfsuite can be found at
<https://github.com/scrapinghub/python-crfsuite/blob/master/examples/CoNLL%202002.ipynb>

} traditional
(without DL)

CRF with neural networks

Dense feature \rightarrow continuous.

- Many ways to use neural networks with CRFs
 - Caveats: most CRF takes discrete features.
- Neural networks features (embeddings) are continuous.
- Solution1: discretize the embeddings



CRF with neural networks

- Many ways to use neural networks with CRFs
 - Caveats: most CRF takes discrete features.
in feature.
- Neural networks features (embeddings) are continuous.
- Solution2: Use continuous version of CRF

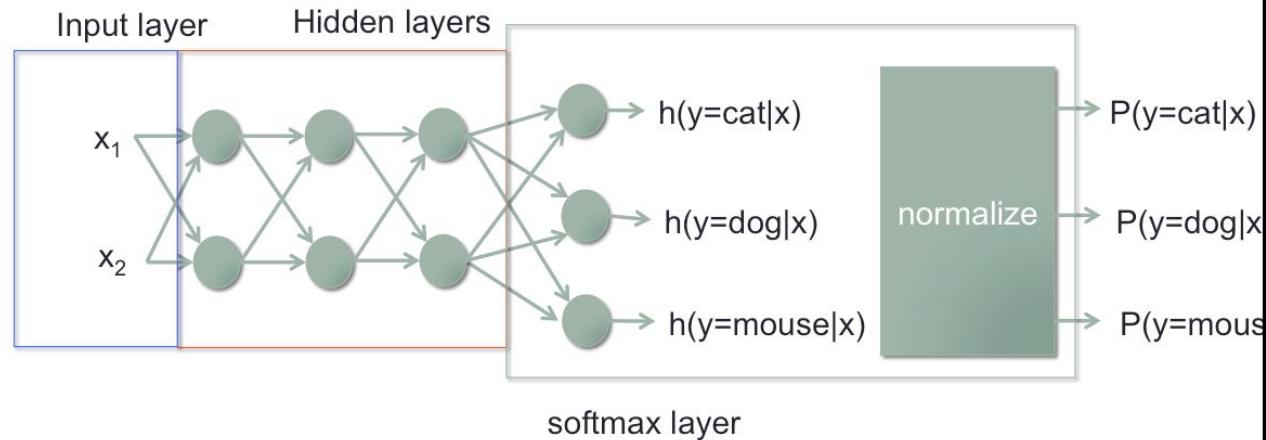
CRF with neural networks

→ this neural network now

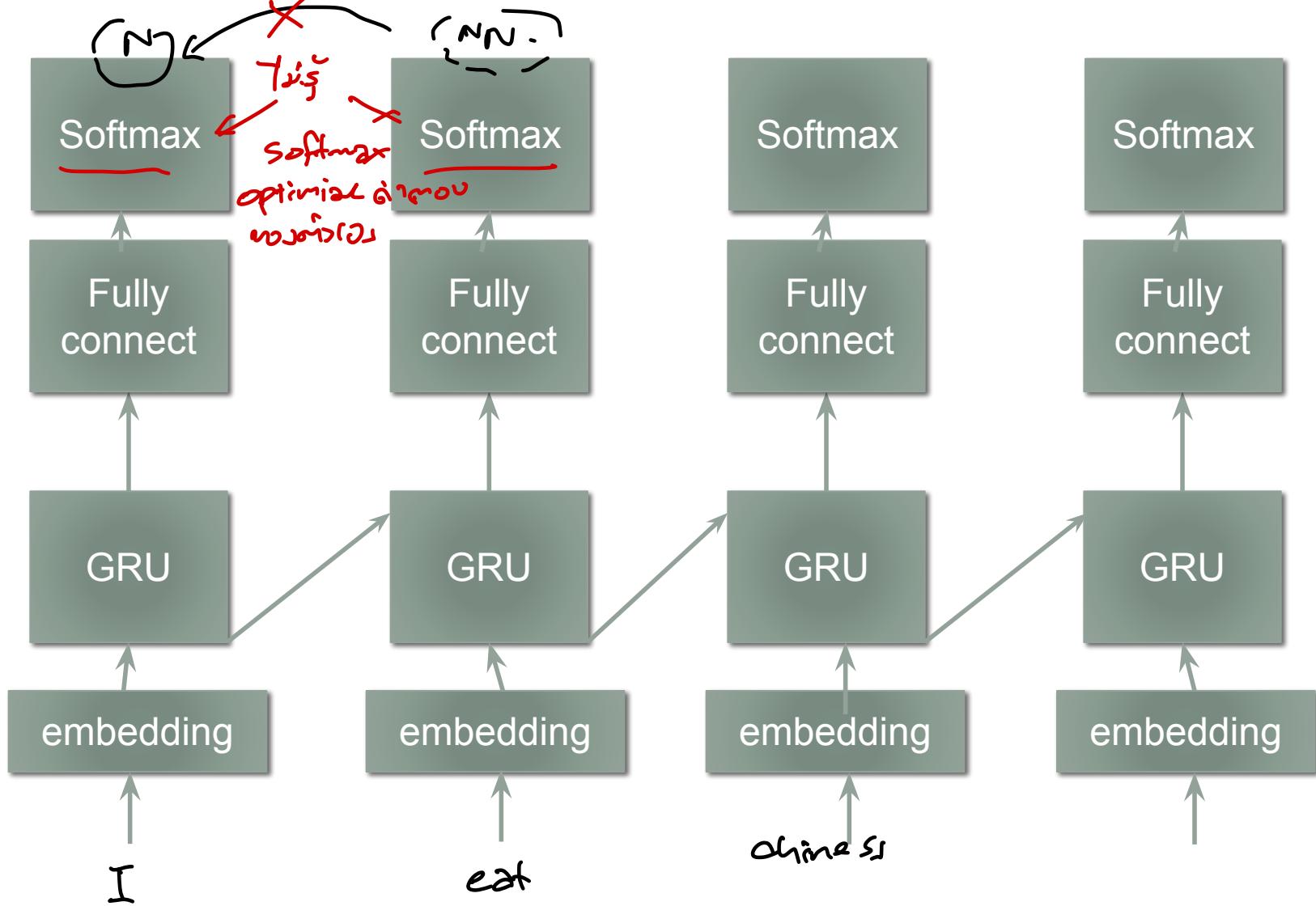
- Solution3: change the softmax layer and loss function
- CRFlayer: P(y|x) not just P(y_t|x_t)

Typical softmax only considers current word label
not the sequence

$$P(y = j|x) = \frac{e^{h(y=j|x)}}{\sum_y e^{h(y|x)}}$$



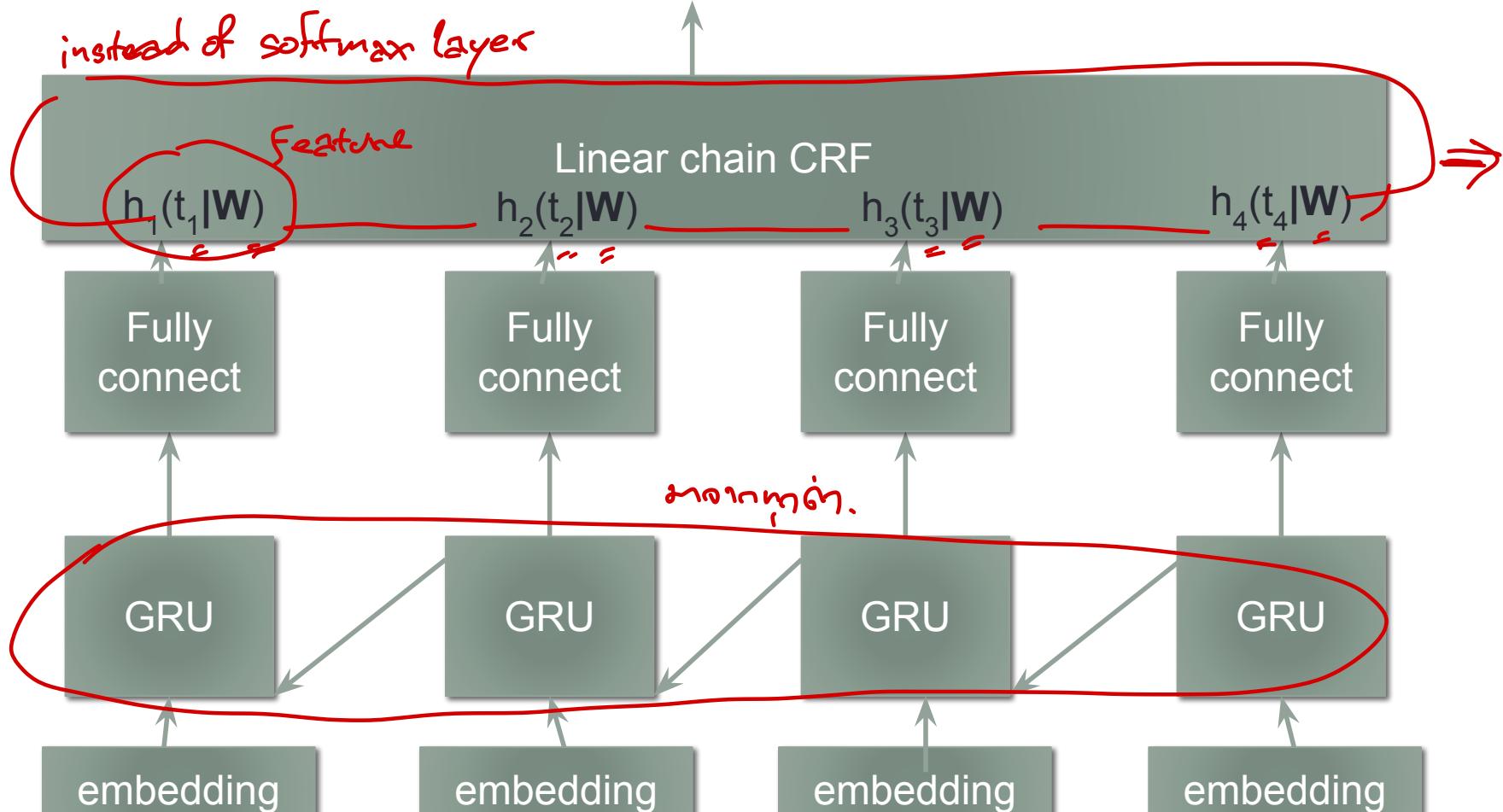
Neural network for POS (Jan without CRF)



Neural network for POS with CRF output

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp h_n(t_n|W)$$

maximize likelihood of sequence of tags instead



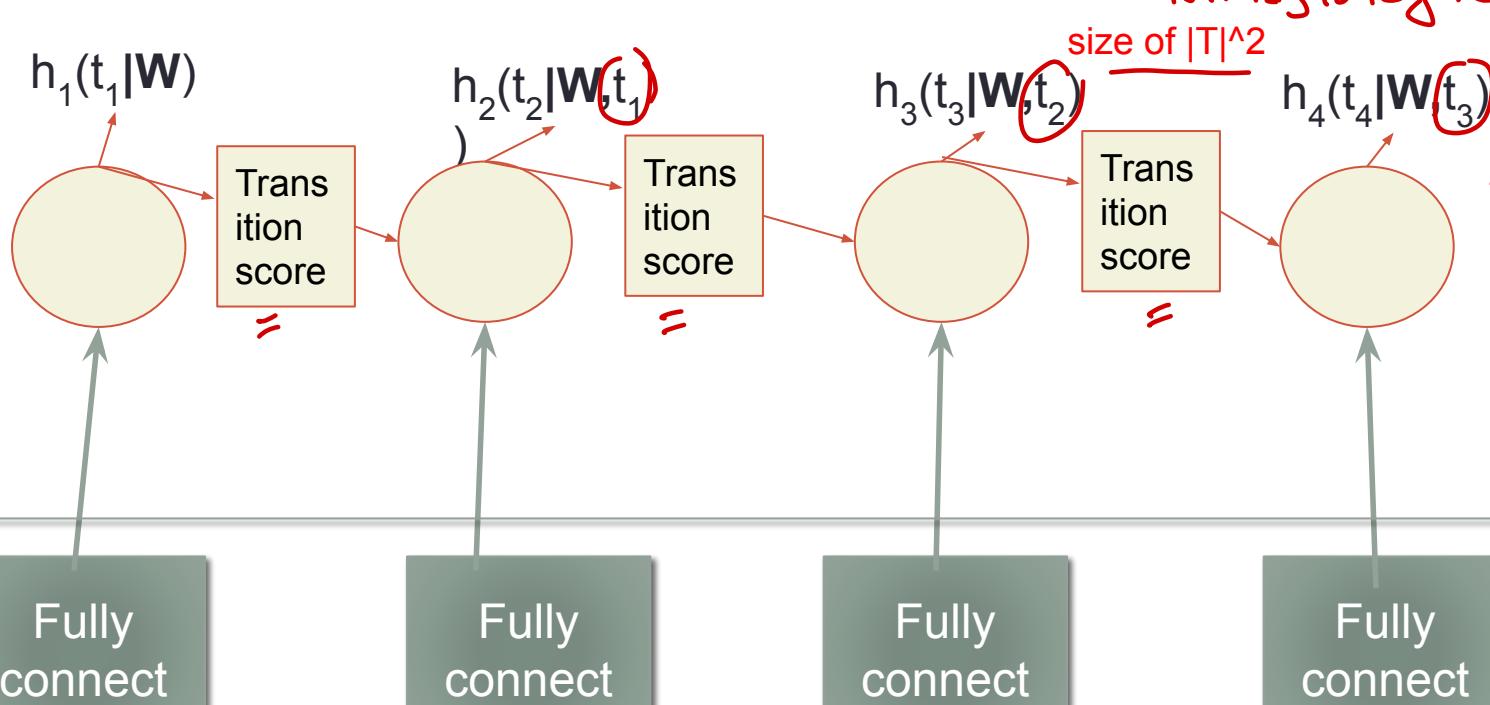
Neural network for POS with CRF output

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp h_n(t_n|W)$$

↳ සිංහල ප්‍රතිච්ඡාලය → normal gradient descent $\nabla P(t)$

a slight problem in gradient computation
needs to use forward-backward algorithm to compute the gradient
in this layer for efficient computation see Appendix A in the book

on tag-to-tag score sets.



Neural network for POS with CRF output

- Need to use Viterbi for finding the best sequence
 - Or instead of using the full sequence when decoding, consider each time step instead (marginal inference – faster decoding)
 - This is pretty much a regular softmax during decoding
- Loss function: computed likelihood as a sequence
 - Loss = $-\log(P(T^*|W))$ where T^* is the true output

$$P(T|W) = \frac{1}{Z(W)} \prod_{n=1}^N \exp h_n(t_n|x)$$

Example code: tf2 addon example
<https://github.com/xuxingya/tf2crf>

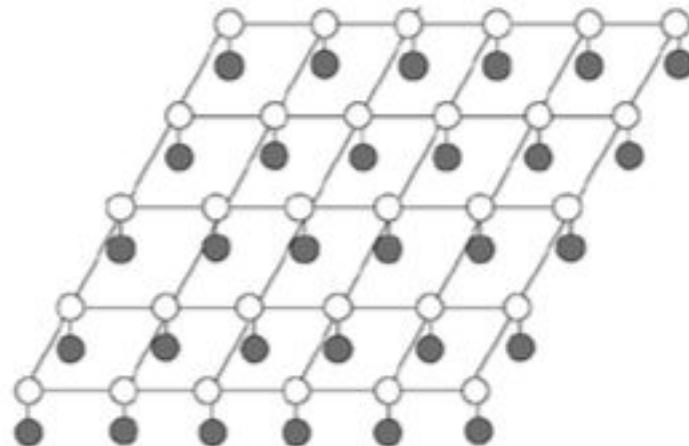
Conditional Random Fields

~ n-dimensional

~ వ్యక్తి

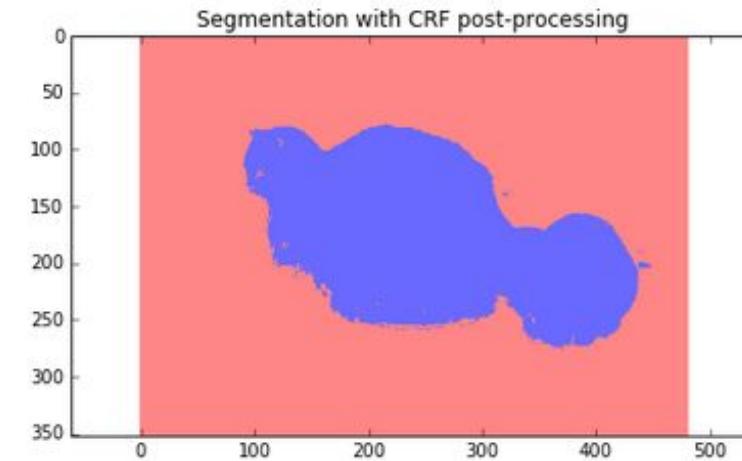
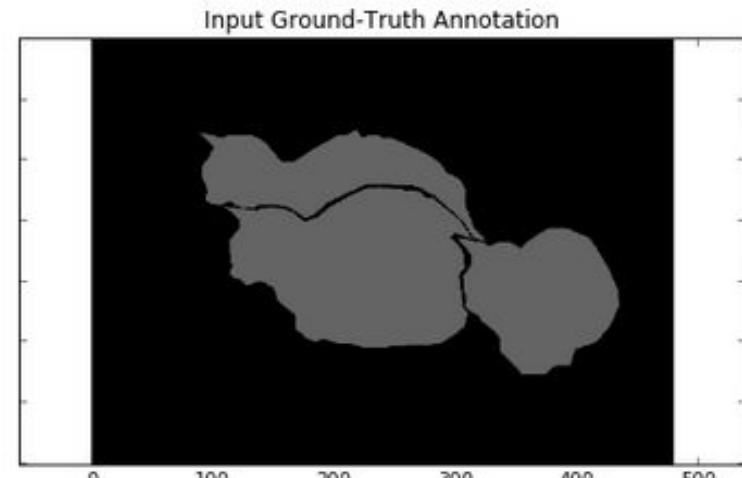
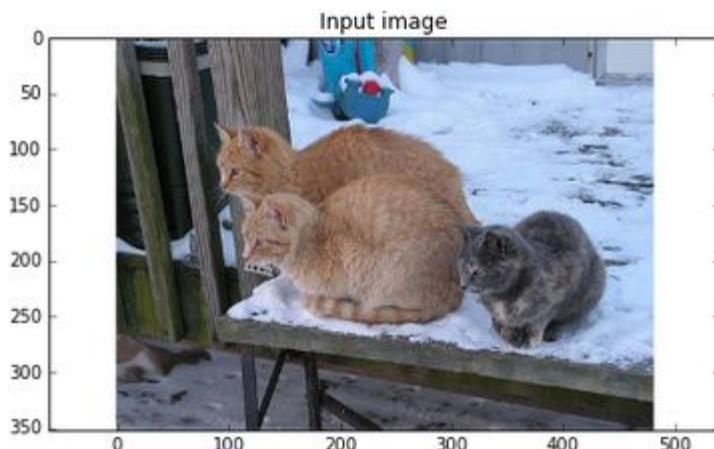
so we can use
in picture.

- So far we talked about 1-d chain CRF
- We can also have CRF for any graph structure
 - Thus, the name random fields



Conditional Random Fields in image

- Image segmentation



NER - វិនិភ័យនៃ PoS របួស.

- **Name-Entity Recognition**

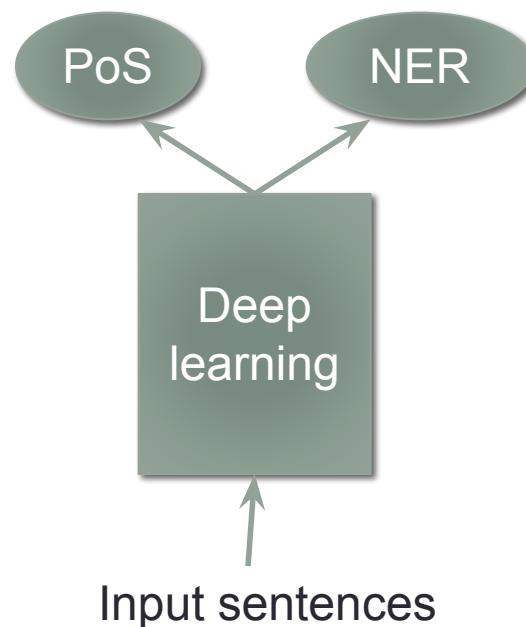
- Identify group of words that refer to the same entity
- តុង ផល វ៉ាន់ ពេល គុកកី តើ តុង ផល គុកកី តើ
- [តុងផល]/person វ៉ាន់ ពេល [គុកកី/តើ] /title

Biomedical publication mining

IL-2 gene expression and NF-kappa B activation through CD28 requires reactive oxygen production by 5-lipoxygenase.

NER

- Consider as PoS just different output labels
 - Sometimes use PoS as additional inputs
 - Or train PoS and NER jointly!



NER in applications

- Classifying/tagging content
 - Information retrieval
 - Trends analysis

When Michael Jordan was at the peak of his powers as an NBA superstar, his Chicago Bulls teams were mowing down the competition, winning six National Basketball Association titles and setting a record for wins in a season that was broken by the Golden State Warriors two seasons ago.

Extract

KEYWORDS

Place: Chicago

Name: Michael Jordan

Group: National Basketball Association

Performance

Model	Acc.
Giménez and Màrquez (2004)	97.16
Toutanova et al. (2003)	97.27
Manning (2011)	97.28
Collobert et al. (2011) [‡]	97.29
Santos and Zadrozny (2014) [‡]	97.32
Shen et al. (2007)	97.33
Sun (2014)	97.36
Søgaard (2011)	97.50
This paper	97.55

Table 4: POS tagging accuracy of our model on test data from WSJ proportion of PTB, together with top-performance systems. The neural network based models are marked with ‡.

Model	F1
Chieu and Ng (2002)	88.31
Florian et al. (2003)	88.76
Ando and Zhang (2005)	89.31
Collobert et al. (2011) [†]	89.59
Huang et al. (2015) [†]	90.10
Chiu and Nichols (2015) [‡]	90.77
Ratinov and Roth (2009)	90.80
Lin and Wu (2009)	90.90
Passos et al. (2014)	90.90
Lample et al. (2016) [‡]	90.94
Luo et al. (2015)	91.20
This paper	91.21

Table 5: NER F1 score of our model on test data set from CoNLL-2003. For the purpose of comparison, we also list F1 scores of previous top-performance systems. [†] marks the neural models.

Conclusion

- What is PoS?
- Traditional methods
 - Frequency-based
 - Local methods
 - Sequence methods
 - HMM
 - CRF
 - Viterbi and beamsearch
- Neural network methods
 - CRF loss

HMM vs CRF
acc ✓✓✓ (ఉపానుసరి)
speed ✓✓✓ (ఇంగ్లీషు లైట్) వాళ్ల
? → acc నుహాంగిమియాల్ కు
కానుండి/ను CRF ...

Orchid PoS corpus thw.

- Building A Thai Part-Of-Speech Tagged Corpus (ORCHID) (1999)

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.34.3496>

- 47 tags



No.	POS	Description	Example
1	NPRP	Proper noun	วินโคเวส 95, โคโน่, โค้ก, พระอาทิตย์
2	NCNM	Cardinal number	หนึ่ง, สี่, สาม, 1, 2, 3
3	NONM	Ordinal number	ที่หนึ่ง, ที่สอง, ที่สาม, ที่1, ที่2, ที่3
4	NLBL	Label noun	1, 2, 3, 4, ก, ข, a, b
5	NCMN	Common noun	หนังสือ, อาหาร, อาคาร, คน
6	NTTL	Title noun	คร., พลเอก
7	PPRS	Personal pronoun	คุณ, เขายัง, ฉัน
8	PDMN	Demonstrative pronoun	นี่, นั้น, ที่นั้น, ที่นี่
9	PNTR	Interrogative pronoun	ใคร, จะ, อะไร, อย่างไร
10	PREL	Relative pronoun	ที่, ซึ่ง, อัน, ผู้
11	VACT	Active verb	ทำงาน, ร้องเพลง, กิน
12	VSTA	Stative verb	เห็น, รู้, คือ
13	VATT	Attributive verb	อ้วน, ดี, สวย
14	XVBM	Pre-verb auxiliary, before negator “ไม่”	เกิด, เก็บ, กำลัง
15	XVAM	Pre-verb auxiliary, after negator “ไม่”	ค่อย, น่า, ได้
16	XVMM	Pre-verb, before or after negator “ไม่”	ควร, เคย, ต้อง
17	XVBB	Pre-verb auxiliary, in imperative mood	กรุณา, จง, เชิญ, อย่า, ห้าม
18	XVAE	Post-verb auxiliary	ไป, มา, ชื่น

