Named Entity Recognition on Transcription using cascaded classifiers

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Overview

- Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- Experiment
 - Written vs spoken documents (e.g. transcription)
 - System architecture
 - Case restoration model
- Results
- Conclusion and future study

Named Entity Recognition system

NER is the subtask of Information Extraction (IE) aiming to detect and classify entities in texts into predefined categories such as person, location, organization, time expressions and so on.



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Written vs Spoken documents

- Written documents: Text appears as standard written form e.g. newspaper articles.
- **Spoken documents:** Speech (e.g. broadcast news) are transcribed using Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) system.
- Three factors of recognizing NEs in spoken documents:
 - Case information is missing
 - Punctuation marks is missing
 - ASR errors

Written vs Spoken documents

• Examples of written text:

Dal 2000 ad oggi sono stati così sottratti alle casse dello Stato ben 14 milioni di euro.

• Examples of spoken text:

Automatic Trancription:

dieta dimagrante parla ventidue ridotti da venticinque a quattordici membri del Cda ha cambiato lo statuto l' altoatesino Prada Acer verso la presidenza Duiella probabile amministratore delegato

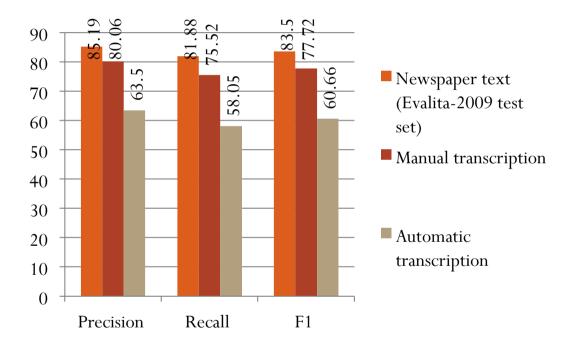
Manual transcription:

ORG

dieta dimagrante per la A
ventidue ridotti da
venticinque a quattordici i
membri del CDA cambiato lo
Statuto l' altoatesino
Pardatscher verso la
Presidenza Duiella probabile
amministratore delegato

Written vs Spoken documents

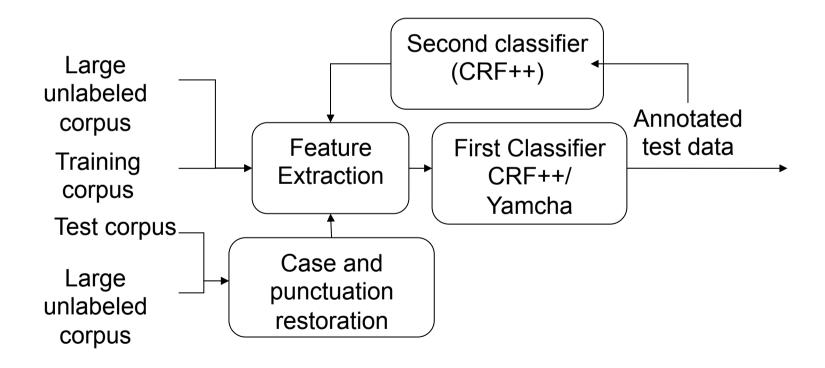
• Final classification has been done using Yamcha



• The word error rate (WER) of the ASR is 16.39%, unit accuracy is 83.61% and percent correct is 87.48%

System Architecture

- Approach is similar to Typhoon developed by HLT unit at FBK.
- Second classifier is based on CRF instead of HMM

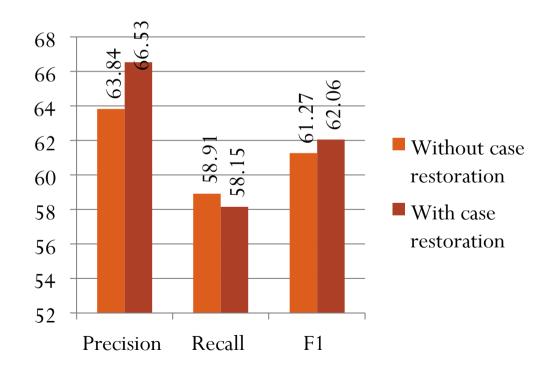


Second Classifier

- Using unlabeled datasets as additional features
 - 1. First classifier (CRF++) is trained on annotated data (training set)
 - 2. Annotate unlabeled data by first classifier
 - 3. Second classifier is trained on datasets that is produced by first classifier in step 2 and it classifies training and test sets to integrate additional features.
 - 4. Finally, retrain the *first classifier* on the training set produced in step 3 and classify the test data

Case and Punctuation Restoration

- L'adige corpus
- Classifier is based on CRF
- Performance of this model is 96.49



Official results on closed task

| Category | Precision | Recall | F 1 |
|----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Overall | 61.76% | 60.23% | 60.98 |
| GPE | 81.79% | 78.52% | 80.12 |
| LOC | 65.22% | 47.87% | 55.21 |
| ORG | 50.21% | 43.85% | 46.82 |
| PER | 47.28% | 55.26% | 50.96 |

Official results on Open task

| Category | Precision | Recall | F1 |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Overall | 65.55% | 61.69% | 63.56 |
| GPE | 80.33% | 80.44% | 80.38 |
| LOC | 76.36% | 44.68% | 56.38 |
| ORG | 60.51% | 47.52% | 53.24 |
| PER | 48.92% | 54.39% | 51.51 |

Official results of manually transcribed test set

| Task | Precision | Recall | F 1 |
|-------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Closed task | 79.33% | 79.80% | 79.57 |
| Open task | 82.82% | 81.27% | 82.04 |

Conclusion and future study

- Case and punctuation model improve the performance of the system
- Exploiting unlabeled datasets helps to improve the performance
- Future Study:
 - Using unlabeled transcribed data
 - Adapting relevant sentences from unlabeled data
 - This system is going to include into typhoon which is available as a part of Textpro (http://textpro.fbk.eu/).

Thank you

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