

pioNER: Datasets and Baseline for Armenian Named Entity Recognition

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Motivation

- Create named entity corpora for the Armenian language
- Establish baseline results for named entity recognition

Main contributions

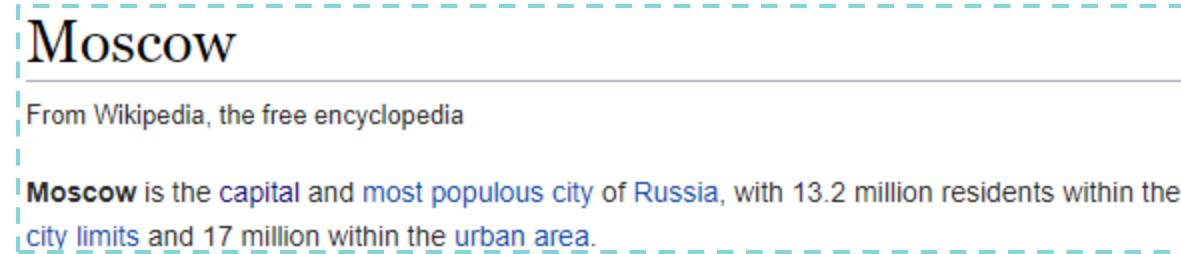
- Silver-standard named entity corpus
- Gold-standard named entity corpus
- GloVe word embeddings
- Baseline results

Plan

- Datasets
 - Automatic train set generation
 - Annotation of test set
- Word embeddings training
- Evaluation of NER models

Train set generation

- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Extract article fragments with outgoing links*



The image shows a portion of a Wikipedia page for the city of Moscow. The title 'Moscow' is at the top in bold black font, followed by a horizontal line and the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. Below this, a summary sentence is shown in blue text: 'Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia, with 13.2 million residents within the city limits and 17 million within the urban area.' The entire snippet is enclosed in a dashed green rectangular border.

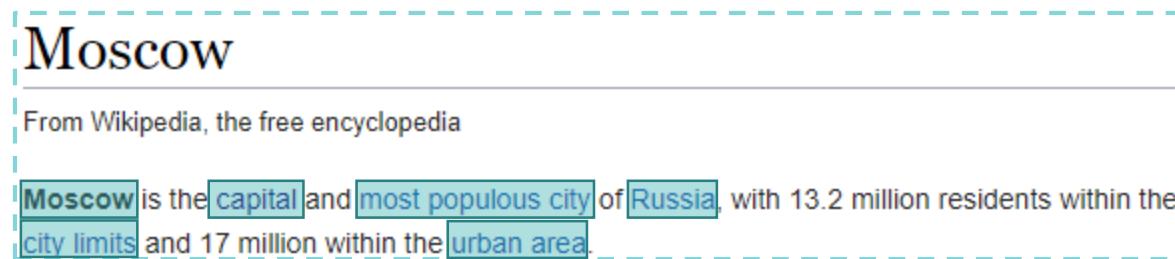
Moscow

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia, with 13.2 million residents within the city limits and 17 million within the urban area.

Train set generation

- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Select outgoing links in the article fragment*



Moscow

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Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia, with 13.2 million residents within the city limits and 17 million within the urban area.

Train set generation

- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Retrieve the links' target articles*



Train set generation

- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Extract articles' "instance of", "subclass of" categories from their Wikidata element*



Train set generation

- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Classify articles into named entity types using “instance of”, “subclass of” values*



Train set generation

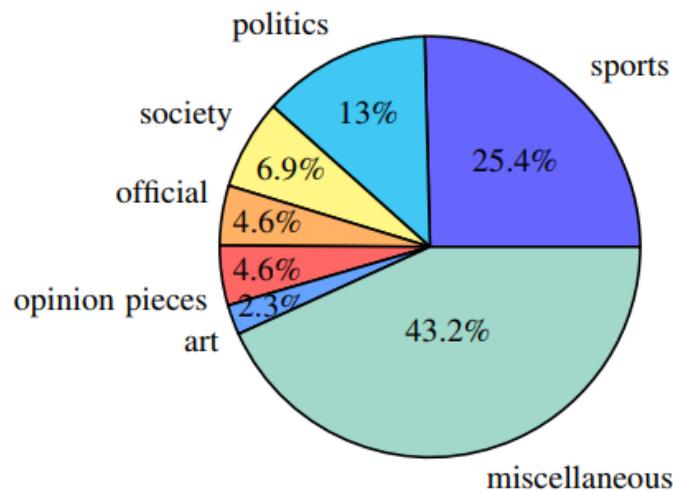
- Automatic generation using Wikipedia (Nothman et al. 2013, Sysoev and Andrianov 2016)
- Steps: *Label links' text according to their target article's type*

The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia page for "Moscow". The title "Moscow" is at the top, followed by a horizontal line and the text "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". Below this, there are two "LOC" labels: one above the sentence "Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia, with 13.2 million residents within the city limits and 17 million within the urban area.", and another to its right. The word "Moscow" in the sentence is highlighted with a blue box, and "Russia" is also highlighted with a blue box.

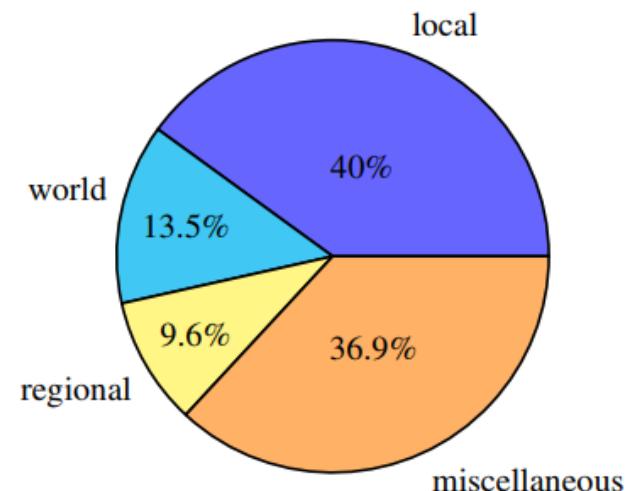
Test set annotation

- Over 250 news articles (sports, politics, art etc)
- Location, organization, person entities
- Annotation tool: BRAT NLP
- BBN Technologies guidelines for TREC 2002 question answering track

Distribution of news articles' topics in the test set



Geographical distribution of news articles' content in the test set



Test set statistics

- Comparable in size with benchmark datasets for other languages

Table 1. Comparison of Armenian, English, German, Spanish and Russian test sets: sentence, token, and named entity counts

Test set	Tokens	LOC	ORG	PER
Armenian	53453	1306	1337	1274
English CoNLL03	46435	1668	1661	1617
German CoNLL03	51943	1035	773	1195
Spanish CoNLL02	51533	1084	1400	735
Russian factRuEval-2016	59382	1239	1595	1353

Word Embeddings

- Data
 - 79 million tokens
 - Source: Armenian Wikipedia, The Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, a subcorpus of Eastern Armenian National Corpus, news articles, blog posts
- Model
 - GloVe
 - Dimensions: 50, 100, 200, 300
 - Vocabulary size: 400 000

Baselines

- Stanford NER
- SpaCy 2.0 NER
- biLSTM+CRF over GloVe+charBiLSTM features

Evaluation

- Generated data randomly split into 80% as train, 20% as development set
- Manually annotated data as test set
- IOB tagging scheme

Table 2. Evaluation results for named entity recognition algorithms

Algorithm	dev			test		
	Precision	Recall	F1	Precision	Recall	F1
Stanford NER	76.86	70.62	73.61	78.46	46.52	58.41
spaCy 2.0	68.19	71.86	69.98	64.83	55.77	59.96
Char-biLSTM+biLSTM+CRF	77.21	74.81	75.99	73.27	54.14	62.23

Error analysis

On development set:

- Errors caused by incompleteness of generated annotations
- Low precision for organization entities
- Error rate higher on descriptor words

Table 3. Confusion matrix of charBiLSTM+biLSTM+CRF on the development set

		Predicted						
		O	B-PER	B-ORG	B-LOC	I-ORG	I-PER	I-LOC
Actual	O	26707	100	57	249	150	78	129
	B-PER	107	712	6	32	2	4	0
	B-ORG	93	6	259	58	8	0	0
	B-LOC	226	25	32	1535	5	3	20
	I-ORG	67	1	5	3	289	3	19
	I-PER	46	5	0	1	6	660	8
	I-LOC	145	0	1	13	45	11	597
Precision (%)		97.5	83.86	71.94	81.17	57.23	86.95	77.23

Future work

- Improved approaches for dataset generation (e.g. WiNER)
- Richer annotation
 - more entity types (e.g. Event)
 - more fine-grained types (e.g. City, Country, Region instead of Location)

Thank you!