K-means Clustering for POS Tagger Improvement

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Inspiration

Ljubešić, Erjavec and Fišer (2017):

Adapting a State-of-the-Art Tagger for South Slavic

Languages to Non-Standard Text

• Efficiently using Brown clustering information to improve ReLDI tagger

Project: Using K-means clustering to improve the ReLDI tagger and compare with Brown clustering

Previous Work

- Turian et al, 2010
 - Compare Brown clustering, Collobert and Weston embeddings, HLBL embeddings for NER tasks
 - Brown clusters show highest accuracy
- Owoputi et al, 2013
 - Use Brown clusters to improve PoS tagging in informal conversational texts
- Lin and Wu, 2009
 - Use K-means clustering on phrases for NER and query classification with great results

Dataset

- Clustering: *SIWaC v2.0* web corpus of Slovene (1.2 billion tokens)
- Tagger: Janes-Tag v1.2 annotated dataset
 - Slovene CMC texts: forum posts, tweets, comments
 - Training: 60,367 tokens
 - Testing: 7,484

K-means Clustering

- K = number of clusters = number of centroids
- Random initialization of centroids
- In each iteration:
 - 1. Assign clusters
 - 2. Move centroids
- Repeat until conversion



Word2Vec

- Converts words to vectors based on their context
- Single layer of a feed-forward neural network
- Probability of word co-occurring with other words
- Output: a feature matrix of words

Clustering settings

- Word2Vec: Gensim library
 - Only words with frequency > 50
 - Window size is 2
- K-Means: Scikit-learn package

- K = 2000

Results

	ReLDI trained on CMC data	Brown	K-means
MSD	84.15	85.17	88.32
PoS	89.85	91.12	92.88

Conclusions

- Clustering information improves tagger accuracy
- K-means combined with Word2Vec outperforms Brown
- Future work:
 - Finding a more efficient way of including K-means data into tagger
 - Testing of other parameter settings
 - Exploration of other clustering techniques