

## PROBLEM SETUP

### Weakly supervised named entity recognition (NER)

- Manually labeling NER datasets is hard and time-consuming.
- Alternative:** automatically generate labels from *weak sources* (e.g., knowledge bases, heuristic functions, etc.).

### Multi-source weak supervision

- The annotations of one weak source are often incomplete and inaccurate.
- Solution:** Use multiple sources to get comprehensive results.

	Rockefeller	Center	in	New	York	was...
Source 1	B-PER	O	O	B-LOC	I-LOC	O...
Source 2	B-LOC	I-LOC	O	O	B-LOC	O...
Target	B-LOC	I-LOC	O	B-LOC	I-LOC	O...

- Input:** 1) a sequence of  $T$  tokens  $w^{(1:T)}$ ; and  
 2)  $K$  sets of weak label sequences  $\{x_k^{(1:T)}\}_{k=1}^K, x_k^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^L$  where  $L$  is the number of entity labels.
- Target:** one sequence of aggregated labels  $y^{(1:T)}, y^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^L$ .

## CONDITIONAL HIDDEN MARKOV MODEL

Previous approaches [5, 3] use the hidden Markov model (HMM) as the label aggregator.

- Disadvantage:** HMM's transition and emission probabilities do not reflect input tokens' meaning and context.

The house of Barack Obama...

**Ideal:**  $P(\text{PER}|\text{others}) = 0.1$      $P(\text{PER}|\text{others}) = 0.8$     Different ✓  
**HMM:**  $P(\text{PER}|\text{others}) = 0.2$      $P(\text{PER}|\text{others}) = 0.2$     Same ✗

The conditional hidden Markov model (CHMM) predicts *token-wise* transitions and emissions from the BERT token embeddings through one layer of feed-forward network.

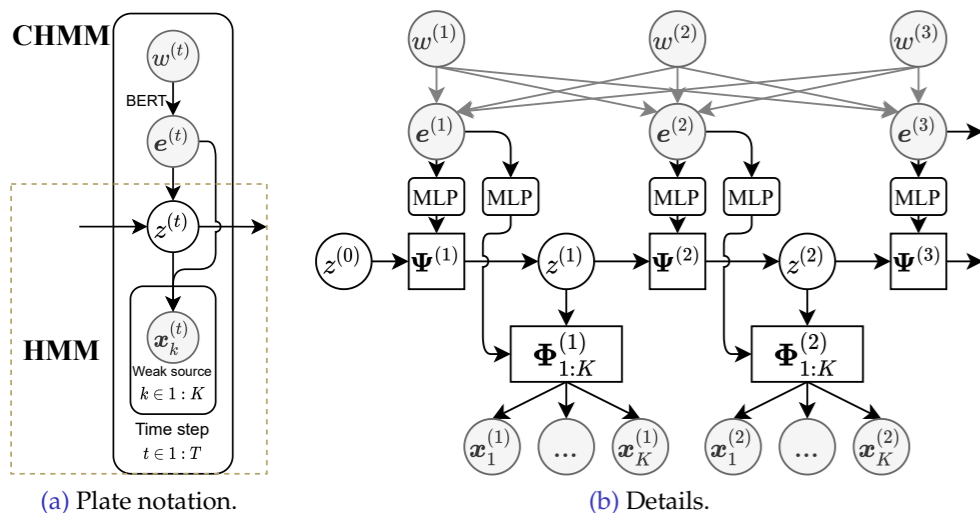


Figure: CHMM's model architecture.  $z$ : hidden state;  $\Psi$ : transition matrix;  $\Phi$  emission matrix.  $w$  represents the token and  $e$  is its BERT embedding.

## ALTERNATE-TRAINING

**Limitation:** CHMM cannot predict labels observed by no source.

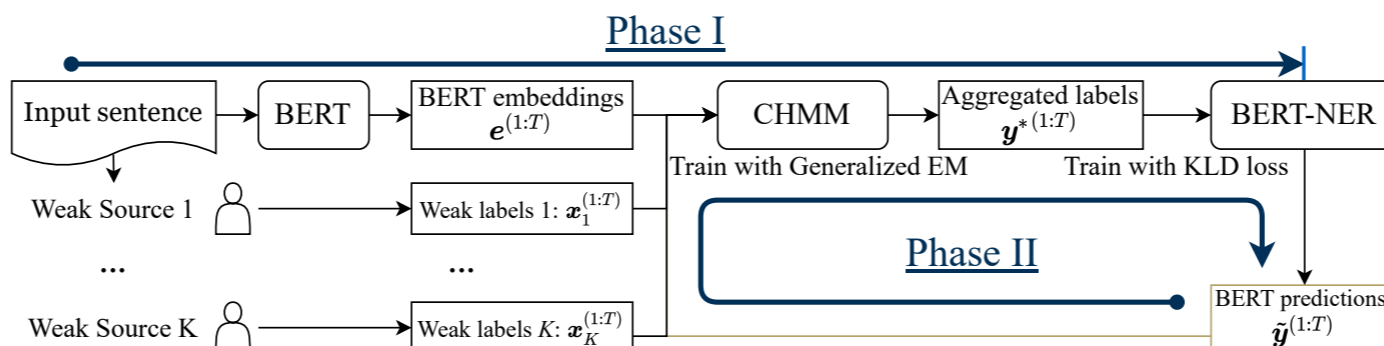
	Rockefeller	Center	in	New	York	was...
Source 1	O	O	O	B-LOC	I-LOC	O...
Source 2	O	O	O	O	B-LOC	O...
Target	B-LOC	I-LOC	O	B-LOC	I-LOC	O...

**Not possible!**

**Improvement:** introduce a *supervised* BERT-NER model into the pipeline.

- BERT-NER is fine-tuned with the labels predicted by CHMM;
- BERT-NER refines the labels with the context information contained in BERT.

The alternate-training method (CHMM-ALT) trains CHMM and BERT-NER alternately in a two-phase manner.



### In phase I:

- Construct weak labels  $x_{1:K}^{(1:T)}$  and BERT embeddings  $e^{(1:T)}$ .
- Train CHMM with  $x_{1:K}^{(1:T)}$  and obtain aggregated labels  $y^*(1:T), y^*(t) \in \mathbb{R}^L$ .
- Fine-tune BERT-NER with  $y^*(1:T)$  and KL divergence loss; get output labels  $\tilde{y}^{(1:T)}$ .

### In phase II:

- Append BERT-NER outputs  $\tilde{y}^{(1:T)}$  to weak observations:  $x_{1:K+1}^{(1:T)} = \{x_{1:K}^{(1:T)}, \tilde{y}^{(1:T)}\}$ .
- Train CHMM with  $x_{1:K+1}^{(1:T)}$  and get its aggregated labels  $y^*(1:T)$  as in phase I.
- Fine-tune BERT-NER from its previous checkpoint with the updated  $y^*(1:T)$ .
- Repeat the above procedure for several loops with  $y^*(1:T)$  and  $\tilde{y}^{(1:T)}$  ( $x_{1:K+1}^{(1:T)}$ ) being alternately updated; select the best model based on the validation performance.

## EXPERIMENTS

	Co03	NCBI	CDR	LR
# Instance	22137	793	1500	3845
# Training	14041	593	500	2436
# Development	3250	100	500	609
# Test	3453	100	500	800
Ave# Tokens	14.5	219.8	217.7	16.4
# Entities	4	1	2	1
# Sources	13	5	8	4

Table: Dataset statistics.

### Datasets:

- CoNLL 2003 dataset of the Reuters news stories;
- LaptopReview dataset from the customer reviews of laptops;
- NCBI-Disease and 4) BC5CDR datasets constructed from the biomedical science articles.

### Metrics:

Entity level precision, recall and F1 scores.

## EXPERIMENTS

**Baselines:** 1) Majority Voting; 2) Snorkel [4]; 3) SwellShark [1]; 4) AutoNER [6]; 5) BOND [2]; 6) HMM [3]; 7) Linked HMM [5].

**Supervised baselines:** 1) BERT-NER trained with manual labels; and 2) a *best consensus* that keeps only correct annotations from each source (100% precision).

**Ablation study:** CHMM-iid that removes the transition dependencies of CHMM.

### Main results:

Models	CoNLL 2003	NCBI-Disease	BC5CDR	LaptopReview
Supervised BERT-NER † ‡	90.74 (90.37/91.10)	88.89 (87.05/90.82)	88.81 (87.12/90.57)	81.34 (82.02/80.67)
best consensus ‡	89.18 (100.0/80.47)	81.60 (100.0/68.91)	87.58 (100.0/77.89)	77.72 (100.0/63.55)
SwellShark (noun-phrase) † ‡	-	67.10 (64.70/69.70)	84.23 (84.98/83.49)	-
SwellShark (hand-tuned) † ‡	-	80.80 (81.60/80.10)	84.21 (86.11/82.39)	-
AutoNER † ‡	67.00 (75.21/60.40)	75.52 (79.42/71.98)	82.13 (83.23/81.06)	65.44 (72.27/59.79)
Snorkel † ‡	66.40 (71.40/62.10)	73.41 (71.10/76.00)	82.24 (80.23/84.35)	63.54 (64.09/63.09)
Linked HMM † ‡	-	79.03 (83.46/75.05)	82.96 (82.65/83.28)	69.04 (77.74/62.11)
BOND-MV † ‡ † ‡	65.96 (64.22/67.82)	80.33 (84.77/76.34)	83.18 (82.90/83.49)	67.19 (68.90/65.75)
Majority Voting † ‡	58.40 (49.01/72.24)	73.94 (79.76/68.91)	80.73 (83.79/77.88)	67.92 (72.93/63.55)
HMM † ‡	68.84 (70.80/66.98)	73.06 (83.88/64.70)	80.57 (88.75/73.76)	66.96 (77.46/58.96)
CHMM-i.i.d. † ‡	68.57 (69.67/67.50)	71.69 (83.49/62.87)	79.37 (85.68/73.92)	65.89 (75.70/58.34)
CHMM † ‡	70.11 (72.98/67.47)	78.88 (93.37/68.28)	82.39 (89.93/76.02)	73.02 (87.23/62.79)
CHMM + BERT-NER † ‡ † ‡	74.30 (75.02/73.58)	82.87 (89.42/77.22)	84.33 (85.58/83.12)	69.67 (75.48/64.70)
CHMM-ALT † ‡ † ‡	75.54 (76.22/74.86)	85.02 (87.92/82.47)	85.12 (84.97/85.28)	76.55 (81.39/72.32)

Table: Metrics are presented in the "F1 (Precision/Recall)" format.

- Observation:** CHMM has high precision; BERT-NER exchanges recall with precision.

### Evaluating the alternate-training method:

Label aggregator	Co03	NCBI	CDR	Laptop	Label aggregator-ALT	Co03	NCBI	CDR	Laptop
MV † ‡	58.40	73.94	80.73	67.92	MV-ALT † ‡ † ‡	66.64	80.83	82.78	70.45
HMM † ‡	68.84	73.06	80.57	66.96	HMM-ALT † ‡ † ‡	74.04	82.99	83.34	72.90
i.i.d. † ‡	68.57	71.69	79.37	65.89	i.i.d.-ALT † ‡ † ‡	73.84	83.15	83.17	72.61
CHMM † ‡	70.11	78.88	82.39	73.02	CHMM-ALT † ‡ † ‡	75.54	85.02	85.12	76.55

Table: Alternate-training F1 scores with different label aggregators.

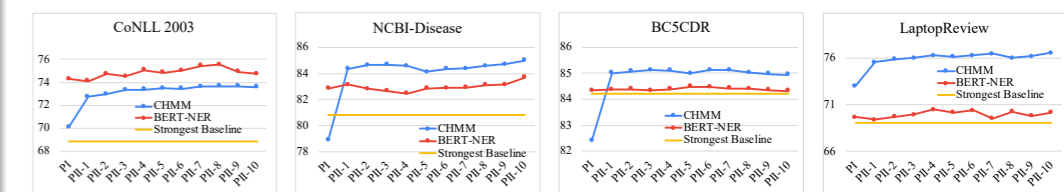


Figure: F1 score evolution through the alternate-training phases.

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