Evaluating Natural Language Processing Tasks with Low Inter-Annotator Agreement: The Case of Corpus Applications

Outline

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Outline

- 1 Goal of NLP
- 2 Gold standards
- 3 What's Wrong?
- 4 Solution?
- 5 Applications
- 6 Conclusions



Goal of Natural Language Processing

■ Applications

Outline

- to (help us) translate a text
- to summarize text for us
- to answer our questions
- ..
- Is it a trivial fact?
 - most scientific papers do not evaluate applications
 - but they should



Gold Standards

Outline

- State-of-the-art methodology for evaluating NLP tasks
- Gold standard
 - a data set manually annotated for correct solutions
 - syntactic analysis: treebanks
 - machine translation: parallel corpora
 - corpora with annotated named entities
 - ..
- **■** Evaluation

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- comparing output of a tool with the gold standard
- precision & recall, similarity scores



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Gold standards What's Wrong? Solution? Applications

Conclusions

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What's Wrong?

Goal of NLP

Outline

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Overfitting to gold standard

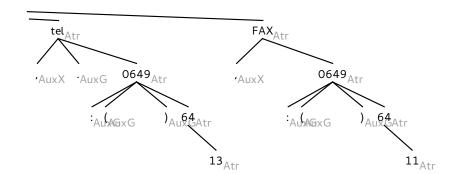
- creating gold standards is expensive
- (unlike the evaluations themselves)
- ⇒ one (or a few) gold standards per task
- ⇒ one type of output for all tools, defined by gold standard
- ⇒ e.g. same granularity
- this does not correspond to the reality
- different applications need different information
- e.g. recognizing named entities in Wikipedia vs. on Facebook



What's Wrong? - an Example

Goal of NLP

Outline





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What's Wrong? – II

Outline

- Inter-annotator agreement in gold standards
 - often low
 - rarely published
- Often unreachable
 - syntactic analysis: < 95 %
 - terminology extraction?
 - topic recognition?
 - text summarization?
 - but we need to evaluate these as well
- Trying to increase the agreement
 - extensive manuals (300 pages for Penn Treebank)
 - arbitrary decisions rather than language understanding

What's Wrong? - III

Outline

- Arbitrary decisions are crucial
 - comparing syntactic parsers for Czech on two different gold standards
 - → negative correlation
 - which one is correct?
- Arbitrary decisions do not correspod to application needs
 - negative correlations between gold standard evaluations and application-based evaluation

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- or weak improvements, compared to gold standard evaluations
- (various syntactic analysis tasks)



Solution?

Outline

- Evaluate final applications only
 - rather than measure similarities to what we expect to be useful
 - because the gold standard designers do not really know what the application needs
- This means
 - find/create application that will benefit from the tool
 - evaluate results of the application
- In some cases, this means asking people
 - more expensive & subjective
 - less replicable & sensitive
 - but the only way to measure what we really need

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Discussion

Outline

■ Price

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- evaluation by humans is more expensive
- but it is not needed too often
- in development: automated tests for regression
- Replicability & sensitivity
 - human evaluations are not perfectly replicable
 - (automated evaluations sometimes are)
 - but they are replicable to a significant extent
 - measuring 0.1% differences does not make sense anyway



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Discussion - II

Goal of NLP

Outline

- Specificity
 - the results will be application-specific
 - but that is much better than results irrelevant to any application
- Subjectivity, more space for cheating
 - it is possible to cheat with gold standards, too
 - human evaluations technically easier to replicate/disprove



Evaluation of Corpus Applications

- Word sketch (collocation extraction)
- Distributional thesaurus
- Terminology extraction
- Principle

Outline

- select a suitable sample
- show 2 versions of the output to the evaluators
- let the evaluators judge parts where they differ
- (and nothing else)
- sum the judgements





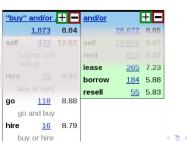
bought some

Outline





subjects of	f "buy"		subject		
	3,381	0.14		<u>78,061</u>	0.14
customer	<u>47</u>	7.97	investor		6.40
			consumer		5.97
investor			i	<u>1,870</u>	+ =
consumer	<u>25</u>	7.59	n′t	<u>1,531</u>	+ =
dealer	<u>23</u>	+ =	customer	1,031	5.51
collector	<u>18</u>	+ =			



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Outline

modifier			modifiers	of "buy	-	and/or			<u>"buy" and/or</u>	
	74198	0.13		929179	0.12		26672	0.05		327111
recently			recently			sell			sell	133683
locally			recent			rent				
just	6715	6.44	cheap	<u>3650</u>	- +	lease	<u> 265</u>	7.23	rent	10837
actually		+ =		пеар		borrow		+ =		
dearly	<u>168</u>	+ -	locally	4228	6.86	resell	<u>55</u>	+ =	go	+ -
			buy locally					go and buy		
			just		6.83				lease	+ =
			just bo						buy or lease	

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Outline

phone (noun) phone (noun) English Web 2008

Lemma	a Score	Freq	Lemma Score Freq
<u>telephone</u>	+ - 0.423	124,738	<u>device</u> 0.555 3,304,299
computer	0.410		
	0.372	296,167	<u>card</u> 0.478 5,167,248
<u>camera</u>	0.365	209,115	internet + - 0.469 4,614,065
<u>PC</u>	+ - 0.336	134,399	iphone + - 0.463 1,152,330
	0.334		machine 0.461 2,561,755
<u>radio</u>	+ - 0.328	200,515	<u>camera</u> 0.457 2,147,621
	0.321	278,444	app + - 0.450 2,028,069
<u>TV</u>	+ - 0.321	265,480	website + - 0.450 6,863,922
<u>laptop</u>	+ - 0.303	43,108	network + - 0.438 3,914,201



Single-word	Multi-word	Single-word	Multi-word
□ co2 +-		sustainability + -	renewable energy
biodiversity +	greenhouse gas	ecosystem +-	
		solar #=	
	arbon dioxide 🛨 🗖	epa #=	clean energy #=
unep 🛨 🗖		renewable #=	energy efficiency
watershed 🛨	sea ice 🛨 🖃		solar power H=
deforestation	🛨 🗖 📗 global warming 🕂 🗖	wetlands 🛨 🗖	
climate #=	■ global climate # ■	pv H=	solar energy #=
■ biomass # ■		sustainable #=	☐ food security
■ habitats	sustainable developme	ent+- emissions	

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Conclusions

Outline

- There are problems in gold standard evaluation methodology
 - which is currently almost a dogma
 - and used rather mechanically
- Final applications should be taken into account in evaluations
 - we propose to use only evaluations based on applications
- It is a guestion of "evaluation culture" in NLP
 - let's change it!

We have introduced an evaluation scenario for 3 corpus practical applications with low inter-annotator agreement.



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