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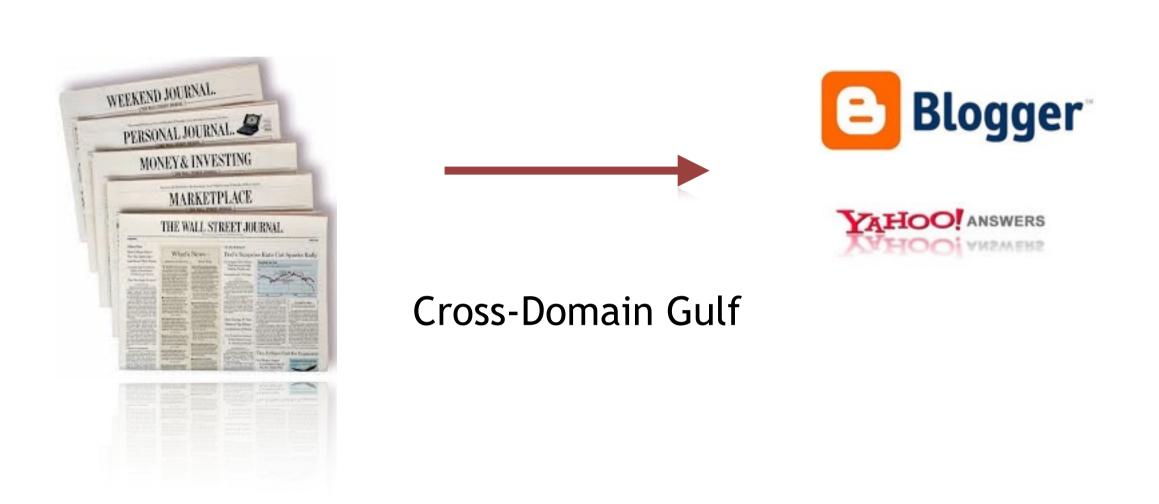
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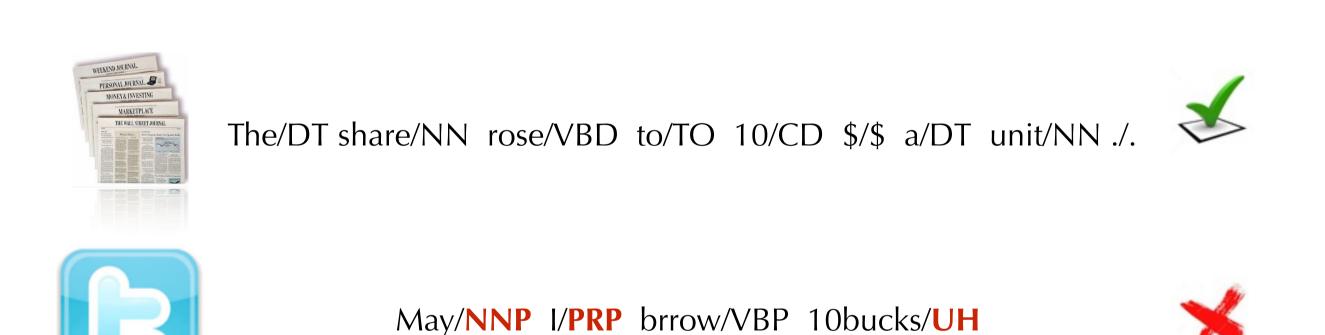
Motivation

- Labeled training in NLP is heavily biased
- Importance Weighting is one way to address data bias
- However, only few applications in NLP and mixed results (Jiang & Zhai, 2007; Foster et al. 2010; Søgaard & Haulrich, 2011; Plank & Moschitti, 2013)

Sample Selection Bias



Off-the-shelf POS tagger



Experimental Setup

unsupervised Domain Adaptation (DA)



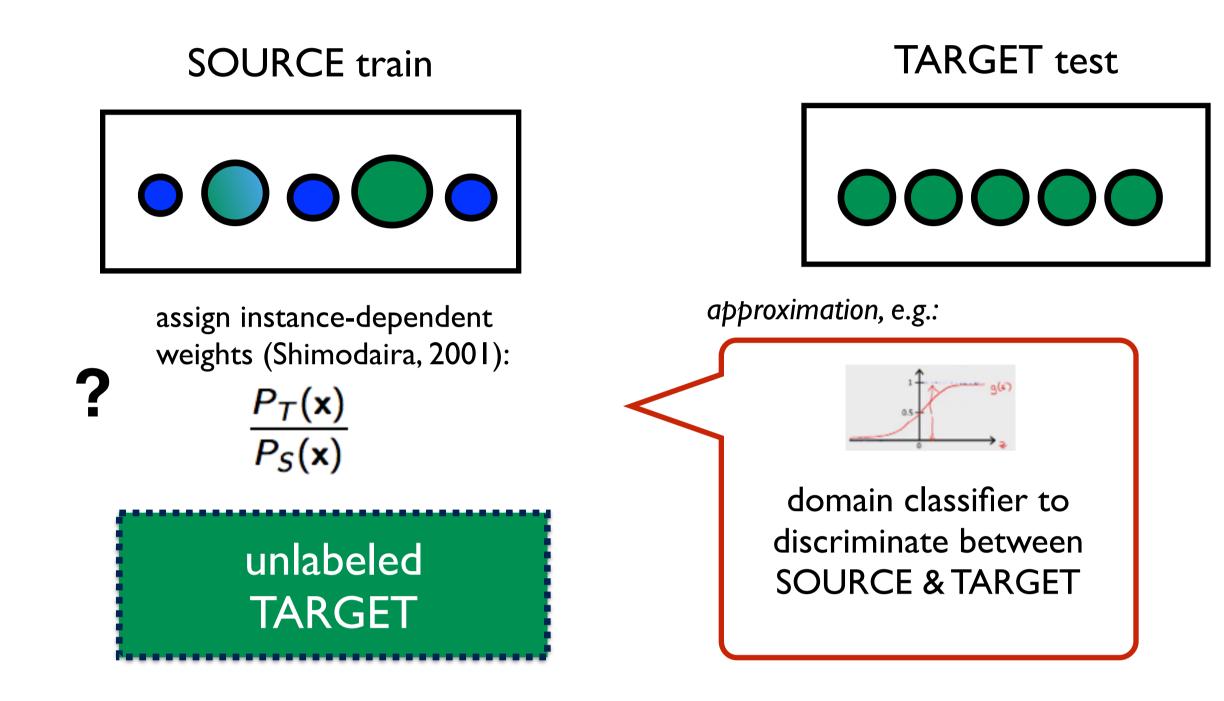


- English Web Treebank:
- Source: Ontonotes WSI
- Target domains (5): answers, emails, reviews, weblogs, newsgroups
- Weighted structured perceptron
- Code available: https://bitbucket.org/bplank/importance-weighting-exp https://github.com/coastalcph/rungsted

Research Question

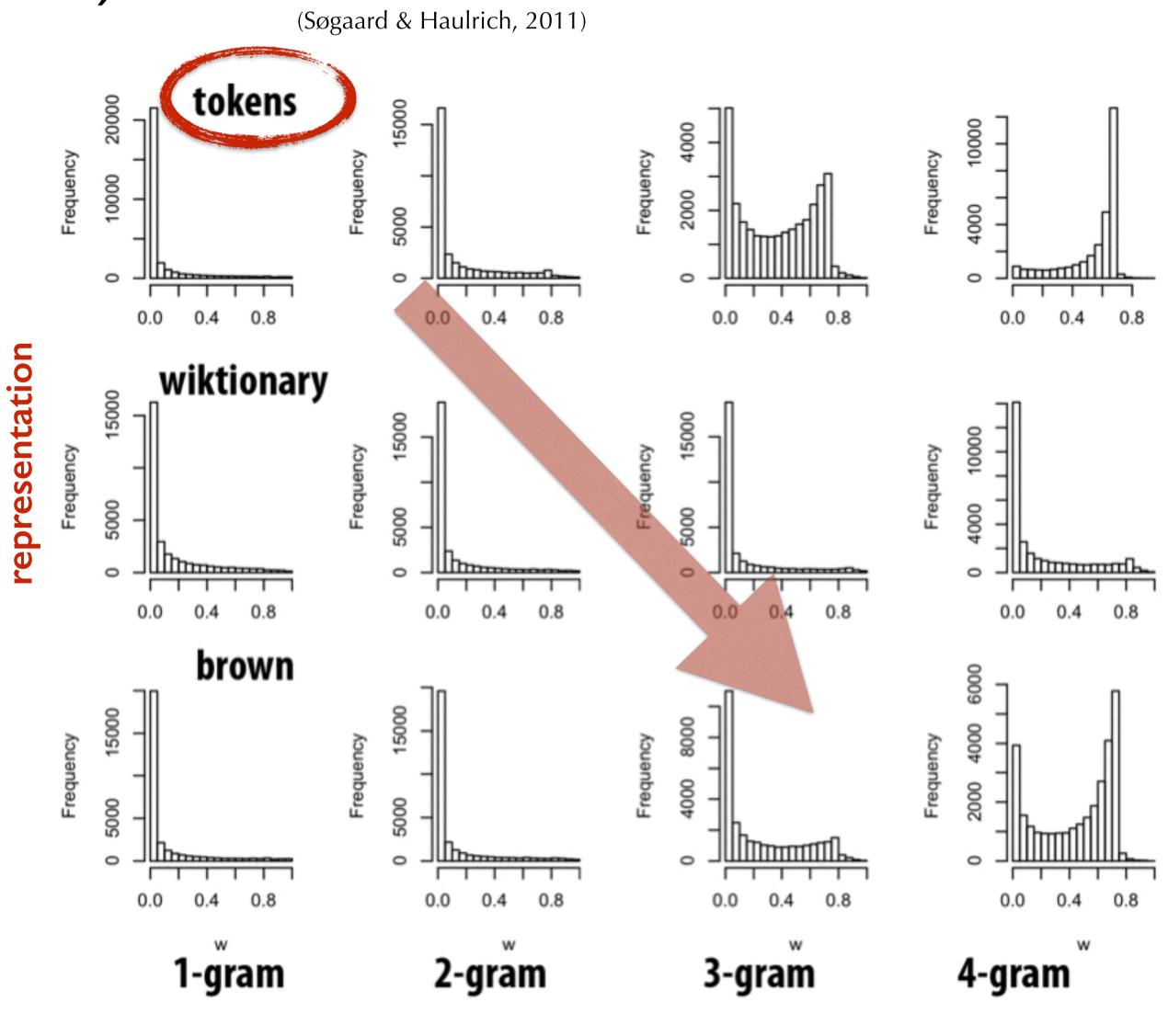
 Does importance weighting work for unsupervised domain adaptation of POS taggers?

Importance weighting (IW)

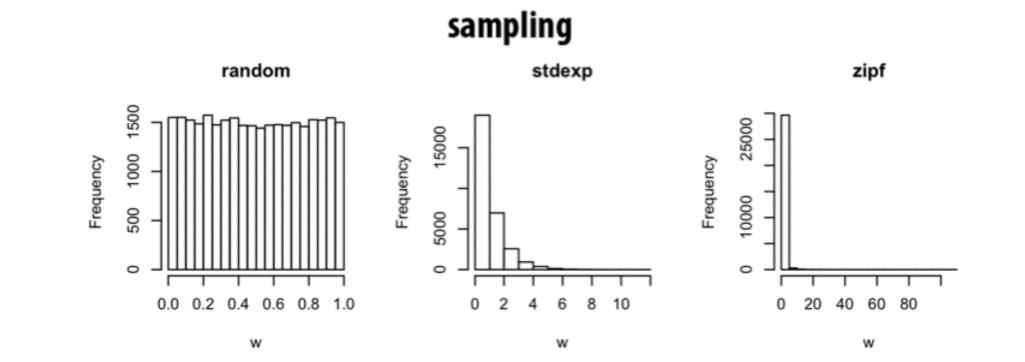


Weight functions

a) domain classifier

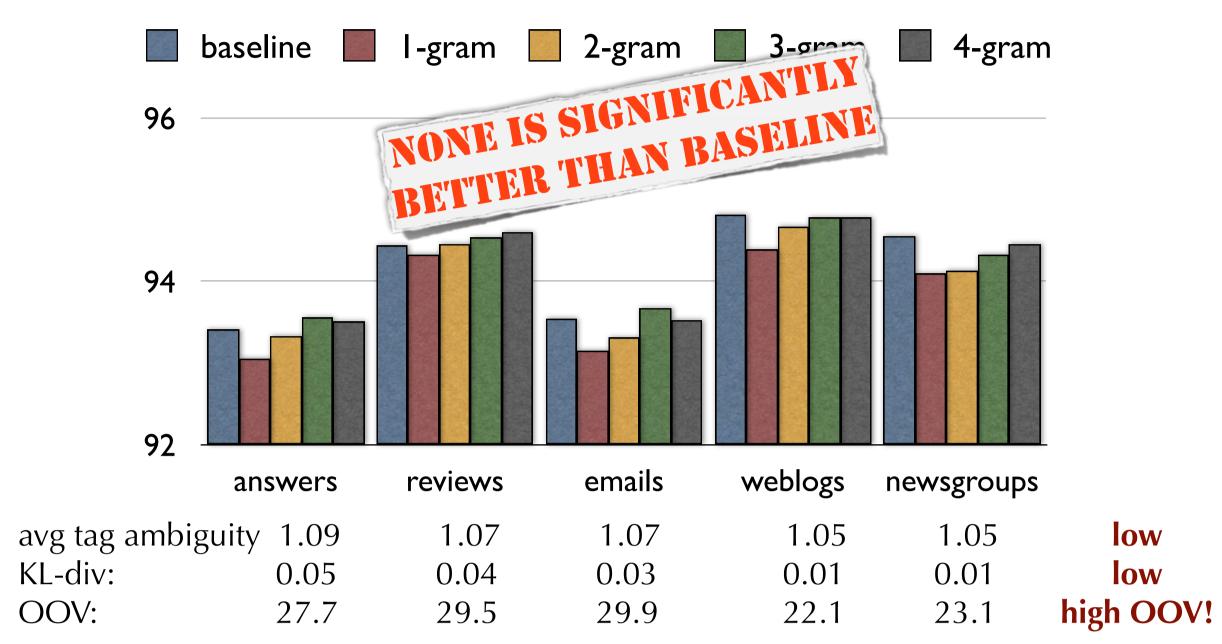


b) randomly sampled weights



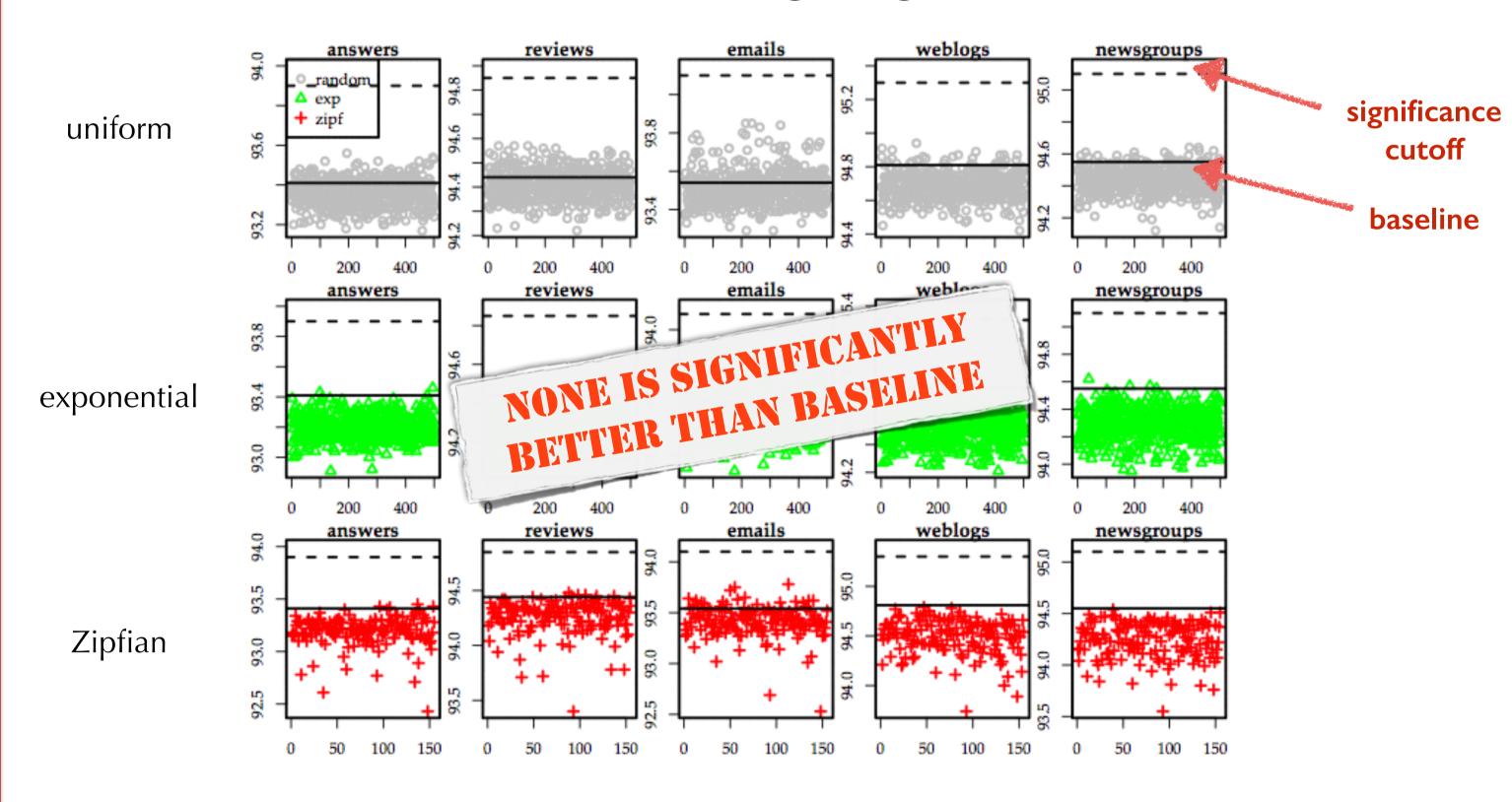
Results

Token-based domain classifier



on test sets; results were similar for other representations (Brown, Wiktionary)

Random weightings



(500 runs in each plot)

Conclusions & Future Work

- A negative result about importance weighting for unsupervised domain adaptation of POS taggers.
- None of the examined weightings lead to significant improvements
- Most errors due to unseen words (high OOV rate):
- average word form ambiguity and POS bigram KL divergence low; thus, little space here for improvement for IW
- Instead, robust improvements by using Wiktionary-based type constraints (Täckström et al., 2013)
- Future work: further weight functions, data sets, NLP tasks.

