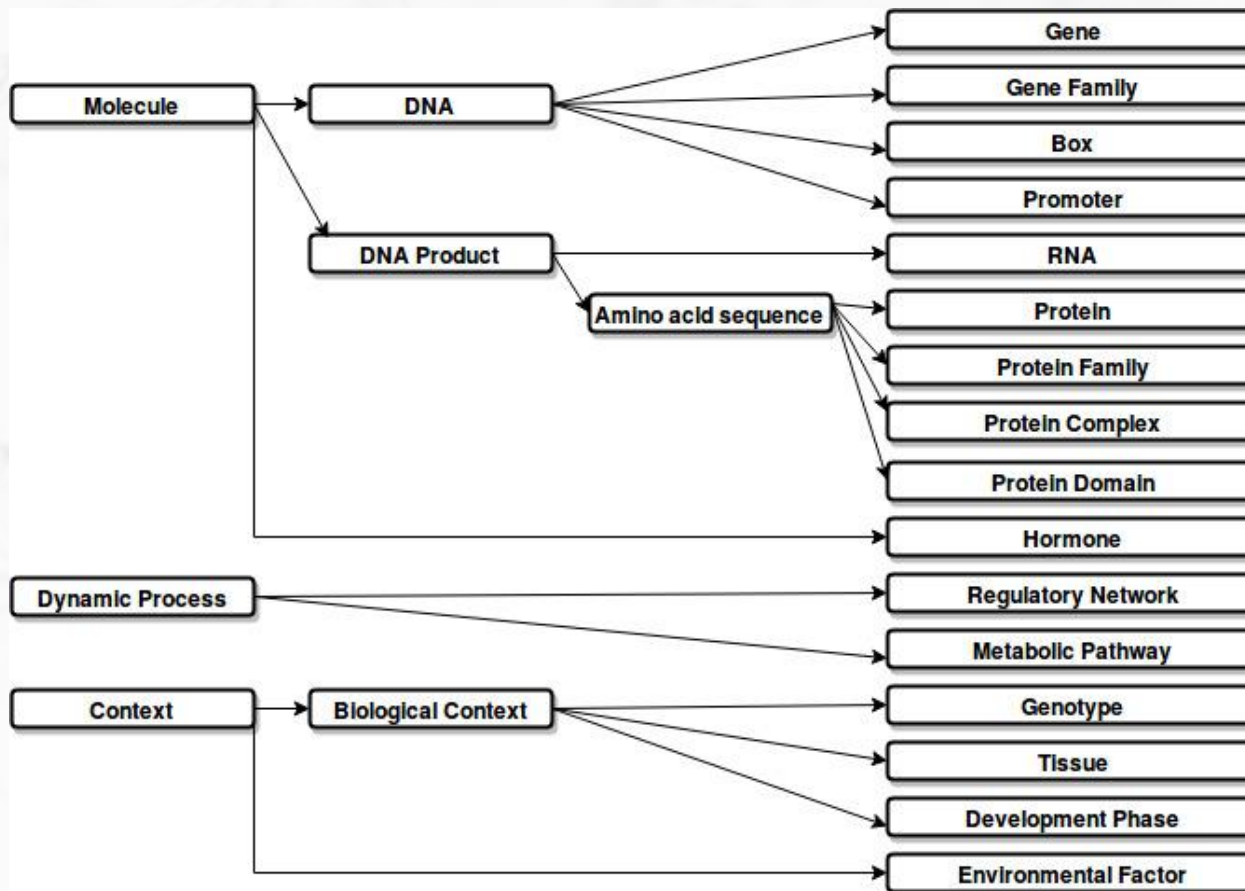


# **Text-mining methods used for information extraction in plant scientific papers**

## **2. From text to words**

# Knowledge model of entities

16 entities



# NER & Text segmentation

The processing order is important :

To keep structures of words and sentences that do not respect the "classical" structure and could be segmented by these processes.

## NER & Text segmentation

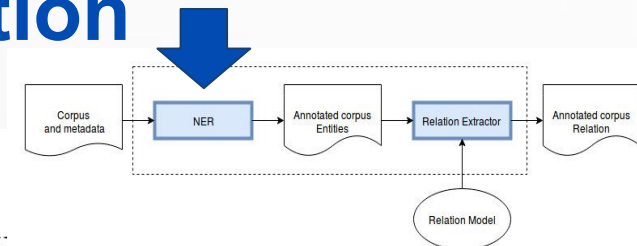
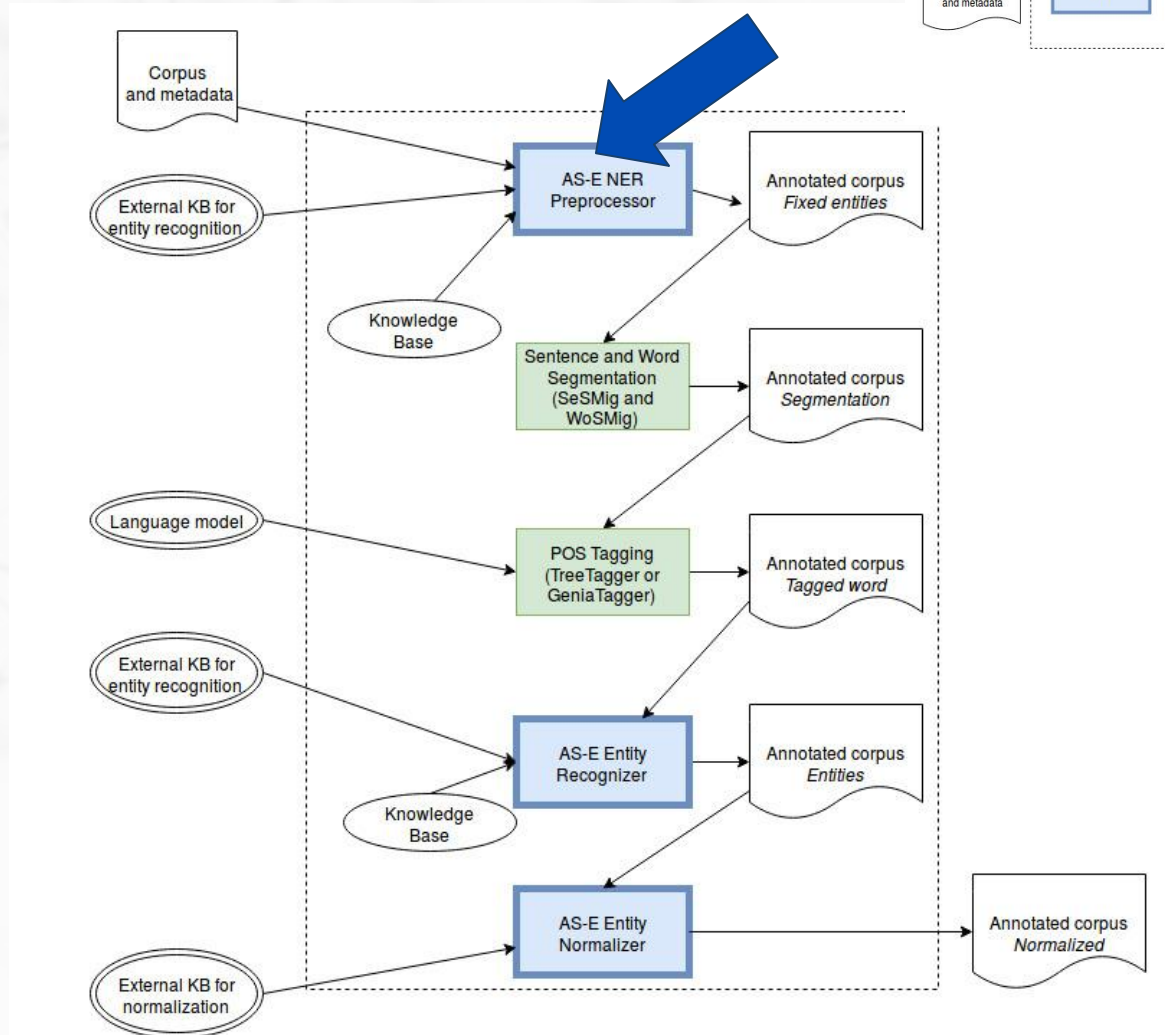
*e.g.* In the plant use-case, this is the case for gene names which may have number, punctuation inside the term:

CRP810\_1.3

1,2-DIOXYGENASE

In our case, we detect some entities using lexicons before the text segmentation

# NER: Named Entity Recognition



# Entity Recognition

There are two types of entities to recognize

- Named Entities (e.g. author names, genes, geographical locations ...) denoted by rigid designators : NER Preprocessor
- Complex entities (e.g. development phase, pathway , tissue...) expressed in natural language : Entity Recognizer

# NER Preprocessor

Aim to annotate entities which are defined by rigid designators

Example: Person Name, Bibliographical quote , Gene , Protein and their families, RNA

Tools : Projection with Lexicon  
Regular Expressions



# NER Preprocessor : Name detection

## Named Entities Recognition :

Very useful for tagging person, authors, organisations, geographical localisation...

## Tools : Stanford Named Entity Tagger

e.g: Stanford Potential tags: **Organization** **Location** **Person**

“**American Society of Plant Biologists** MUCILAGE-MODIFIED4  
Encodes a Putative Pectin Biosynthetic Enzyme Developmentally  
Regulated by APETALA2, TRANSPARENT TESTA GLABRA1, and  
GLABRA2 in the Arabidopsis Seed Coat1 **Tamara L. Western2,**  
**Diana S. Young, Gillian H.**”

online : <http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process>



# NER Preprocessor with Regular Expressions

It may be useful to detect bibliographical references in text, avoiding some errors in the detection of other entities.

Bibliographical references are generally of the form : (Authora A., et al 2000)

# NER Preprocessor with Regular Expressions

An example of pattern that could match with similar bibliographical reference is:

```
\(([p{L}-s\.,]+s\d{4}[a-zA-Z]?[s;]*)+?\)
```

that matches with

(Meinke et al., 1994)

(Baumlein et al., 1994; Parcy et al., 1997)

(Leung and Giraudat, 1998)

Explanation of this Regular Expression :

<https://regex101.com/r/ARHkEi/1>

# NER Preprocessor with Lexicon

Using a lexicon in "learning by rote" for  
Detection of the **sequence of characters**  
as entities

*e.g.* : **words to be excluded** from future  
predictions : stopwords

## Lexicon

a	all	aren't
about	am	as
above	an	at
after	and	be
again	any	because
against	are	been...

# NER Preprocessor with Lexicon

Using a lexicon in "learning by rote" for  
Gene / Protein detection :  
Lexicon provided by TAIR annotation

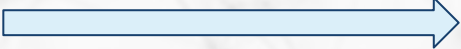
## Lexicon

AP2  
CRP810\_1.3  
1,2-Dioxygenase  
LEC 2

# NER Preprocessor with Lexicon

## Morphosyntactic changes of lexicon :

- e.g. adding space between letters and numbers
- changes in hyphen and spaces ...

Lexicon  New Lexicon

AP2

CRP810\_1.3

1,2-Dioxygenase

LEC 2

AP 2

AP\_2

AP-2

CRP810 1.3

CRP 810 1.3

...

# NER Preprocessor with Lexicon

Parameterization of lexicon projection  
*e.g.* CaseInsensitive : the match allows  
case substitutions on all characters

Lexicon

AP2  
CRP810\_1.3  
1,2-Dioxygenase  
LEC 2

*e.g.* could match with

ap2  
crp810\_1.3  
1,2-DIOXYGENASE  
Lec 2

# NER: Named Entity Recognition

