Computational Linguistics 1 CMSC/LING 723, LBSC 744

Kristy Hollingshead Seitz Institute for Advanced Computer Studies University of Maryland Lecture 21: 17 November 2011



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Examples of Non-Standard Words (NSW)

Numbers

- 132 goats
 132 Park St
- extension 132
- Acronyms/Letter sequences
- NATO
- UFO Abbreviations
- · Blvd.
- St.
- wbfpl (or wbf, wbfp, wbfpl)
- Mixed examples
- msdos, cdrom
- namedw/11", w/mahog.

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Challenges with Text Normalization

Genre/topic dependence

- named is probably the ordinary word named in most cases; probably name D (= name daemon) in discussions of internet domain servers
- · BA is probably bath(room) in real-estate classifieds; probably just B A in most other contexts
- · Enumeration and selection

• BA: bathroom, B A

- Iv: living (Formal Iv rm), leave (Iv msg)

· (Think of this as a kind of pronunciation modeling problem) What to expand

• Do you read IMHO as in my humble opinion or I M H O?

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Distribution of Examples

 In NANTC (North American News Text Corpora) from 121,464 NSWs

	major type	minor type	%
	numeric	number	26%
		year	7%
		ordinal	3%
	alphabetic	as word	30%
		as letters	12%
		as abbrev	2%
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NSW Classification

alpha	EXPN LSEQ	abbreviation letter sequence	adv, N.Y, mph, gov't CIA, D.C, CDs CAT, proper paper
	MSPL	misspelling	geogaphy
	NUM	number (cardinal)	12, 45, 1/2, 0-6
	NORD	number (ordinal)	May 7, 3rd, Bill Gates III
	NIEL	telephone (or part of)	212 333-4323 Baam 101
N	NIDE	identifier	747 386 IS nell0 34
Ü	NADDR	number as street address	5000 Pennsylvania, 4523 Forbes
M	NZIP	zip code or PO Box	91020
в	NTIME	a (compound) time	3-20, 11:45
E	NDATE	a (compound) date	2/2/99, 14/03/87 (or US) 03/14/87
R	NYER	year(s)	1998, 80s, 1900s, 2003
S	MONEY	money (US or other)	\$3-45, HK\$300, Y20,000, \$200K
	BMONEY	money tr/m/billions	\$3-45 billion
	PRCT	percentage	75%, 3-4%
	SPLT	mixed or "split"	WS99, x220, 2-car (see also SLNT and PUNC examples)
	SLNT	not spoken,	word boundary or emphasis character:
M		word boundary	M.bath, KENT*RLTY, .really
I	PUNC	not spoken,	non-standard punctuation: "***" in
s		phrase boundary	\$99,9K***Whites, "" in DECIDEYear
C	FNSP	funny spelling	silooooww, sh*t
	UKL	un, patimanie or email	nup://apj.co.uk, /usr/iocal, phj@tpt.com
	NONE	snouid be ignored	aseii art, formatting junk

Motivation for Text Normalization

- Text-to-Speech (TTS)
 Universal Access
- Speech Recognition (ASR)
 - Increase the useful set of textual training materials for ASR systems
 - e.g., Internet Relay Chat (IRC) for conversational LM training
- Improved pronunciation dictionaries for ASR
- Named Entity Recognition
- Many named entities are referred to with acronyms (e.g., GWB?); expand acronyms into their full renditions
- Parsing
- Information Extraction
- Machine Translation

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Text Normalization: (Previous) State-of-the-Art

- TTS
 - Table lookup
- Specialized rules
- St. -> Saint if following word is capitalized
 Trainable models for particular (classes of) ambiguous cases
- ASR
- Use TTS "pre-processors"
- · Specialized ad-hoc scripts
- e.g., the LDC ARPA Continuous Speech Recognition text-conditioning tools

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AT&T's Text Normalizer: Example 1

- Last Thursday, G. Gordon Liddy had the so-called confidential witness live on his radio show. CW, who discovered Foster's body in Fort Marcy Park, Va., just across the Potomac River from Washington, at 5:45 p.m. on July 20, 1993, said several times with emphasis that he told the FB1 that Foster's hands were palms up, thumbs out and there was no gun in either hand.
- Output of AT&T/Bell Labs Preprocessor (12.5% error rate): last Thursday, G Gordon Liddy had the so - called confidential witness live on his radio show. C W, who discovered Foster's body in Fort Marcy Park, V.a. just across the Potomac River from Washington, at five forty five p m on July twentieth, nineteen minety three, said several times with emphasis that he told the F B I that Foster's hands were palms up, thumbs out and there was no gun in either hand.

Slide from Richard Sproat, JHU/CLSP Workshop'99 Computational Linguistics 1

AT&T's Text Normalizer: Example 2

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A More General Approach

Treat as a language modeling problem:

- 1. Robust *expansion* model to enumerate possible ways of reading a NSW
 - Assumes an NSW has been identified, but this could also be part of the task
- 2. Language model to select among the alternatives

Two components of text normalization

- Given a string of characters in a text, predict a set of "normal" words that might correspond to the text sequence
 - Assume the "non-standard" words have been identified, but identifying these could be part of the task
- A reasonable set of possible normal words
- · Can also apply to word sequences
- · Select the correct "normal" word, given a particular context

Text Normalization Components

Expansion

- 123 = one hundred (and) twenty three
- 123 = one twenty three
- 123 = one two three

Selection

- * 123 goats \rightarrow one hundred twenty three goats
- * 123 Park St \rightarrow one twenty three Park street
- extension 123 \rightarrow extension one two three

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FSTs for Text Normalization:
Digit to Number-Name Translation• Factor digit string:
 $123 \rightarrow 1 \cdot 10^2 + 2 \cdot 10^1 + 3$ • Translate factors into number names:
 $10^2 \rightarrow hundred$
 $2 \cdot 10^1 \rightarrow twenty$
 $1 \cdot 10^1 + 3 \rightarrow thirteen$ • Languages vary on how extensive these lexicons are
 \circ Some (e.g. Chinsee) have very regular (hence very simple) number
name systems;
• Others (e.g. Urdu/Hindi) have a large set of number names with a
name for almost every number from 1 to 100.• Each of these steps can be accomplished with FSTs

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Concrete Example from English

Consider a machine that maps between digit strings and their reading as number names in English.

30,294,005,179,018,903.56 → thirty quadrillion, two hundred and ninety four trillion, five billion, one hundred seventy nine million, eighteen thousand, nine hundred three, point five six



Task: Expand Abbreviations

• CUST RCVD LTTR CNCRNG LOCAL SRVC

- \cdot VISIT NECESSARY BUT CST STILL HAS PAC BELL SRV ON OLD TN AT RESIDENCE
- ORDERD CALLING CRDS PER CSR RQST
- \bullet Cust wanted to know if we currently had 4.95 pp Adv we do not
- cust still has at&t s/w on comp he is going to be moving to PA in a mth and wants to know if he can reactivate this acct
- \cdot 1st att, left mssg for CB from Lynda, will wait for call
- CUST REQUESTD CHANGE IN HUNTING, FOLLOW ORDER. NO CSR FOUND. CUST WITH RESELLER ALEGIANCE.

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Define "Abbreviations"

- Any word that is shortened from its normal spelling, but that should be read as if it were spelled in full
- Under this definition:
- cust and *mth* are abbreviations since they are clearly to be read *customer, month*
- NATO, UN, CSR are not abbreviations since they are standardly read as words ("acronyms") or sequences of letters
- Some terms (such as LD: *long distance*) may have become pretty standard in the domain-specific lexicon and thus should not be treated as abbreviations

Normalization

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cci vm not wrking has not fully complted xfer to svc

cci voicemail not working has not fully completed transfer to service



Pr	oblems	with approach
• Ho	w many wa	ays is customer spelled in dataset?
1.	cmr dscnnctd	customer disconnected
2.	com upset	customer upset
3.	cs clg	customer calling
4.	csmr cling	customer calling
5.	csr called	customer called
6.	cst understood	customer understood
7.	cstm wnts	customer wants
8.	cstmr advsd	customer advised
9.	cstr claims	customer claims
10.	csu req	customer request
11.	csut wntd	customer wanted
12.	cts called	customer called
13.	cu called	customer called
14.	cus advised	customer advised
15.	cust care	customer care
16.	custm clld	customer called
17.	custo call	customer call
18.	customer chngd	customer changed
19.	custr upst	customer upset
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Abbreviation Expansion

• Problem: given a previously unseen abbreviation, how do you use corpus-internal evidence to find the proper expansion into a *standard word*?

Example:

- cus wnt info on services and chrgs
- · Elsewhere in corpus:
- ... customer wants ...
- ... wants info on vmail ...

Corpus-Dependent Unsupervised Abbreviation Expansion Sproat et al. 2001 omputational Linguistics 1

A Source-Channel Language Model Approach

 $\hat{\mathbf{w}} \approx \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}} p(\mathbf{o}|\mathbf{t},\mathbf{w}) p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{w}) p(\mathbf{w})$

where

- o is the observed text
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ w are the underlying words
- t are the tags
- (in this case, tags = "abbreviate" and "don't abbreviate")

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WFST-based Implementation

 $T' = \pi_2(ShortestPath(T \circ A^{-1} \circ L))$

where:

- T is text
- T' is normalized text
- A is the abbreviation model
- L is the language model

Processing Steps

- Pre-process text ("splitter")
- Collect possible abbreviations and their possible expansions; use a stoplist of things not to expand
- Train a language model on "clean" text
- Normalize text

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Language Model Training

- Train a word trigram model with standard Katz backoff on "sanitized" text
- · cust business acct trns to business office
- <ABBR> business <ABBR> <PUNC> <ABBR> to business office
- Implement using standard LM algorithms

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 $F' = \pi_2(ShortestPath(T \circ A^{-1} \circ L))$



Is Text Normalization Useful?

- Obviously needed if you want to read the text
- May be needed for searching for a particular phrase (regardless of how it's spelled)
- Extrinsic evaluation?
- Text classification

Text Classification Task

- Classify UNE-P RAMP comments into 26 different categories:
- Account Inquiry, Adjustments, Billing, CSS, Cancellation, Carrier Selection, Complaint, Disconnect, Features, Hot Button, Inside Wire Maintenance, Installation Issues, Long Distance, Marketing Incentive, Misdirect, Move, Order Redirect, Order Status, Other, OutPLOC, Repair, Sale, Snowbirds, Unmatched, Voicemail, Worldnet.
- Use BoosTexter (Schapire and Singer, 2000)
- Train on 39K examples; test on 1000

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