

How to Write a Spelling Corrector

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Based on Peter Novig's Online Tutorial
<http://norvig.com/spell-correct.html>

Introduction

- Peter Novig's Online Tutorial
 - Excellent material for HW3
 - Simple probability methods
 - 21 lines of python code
 - ~ 6.5 MB training data
 - ~ 70% correctness on two test datasets

Outline

- Problem Formulation
- Solving the Problem
- Evaluation
- Improvement
- Useful Links

Problem Formulation

- Problem Statement
 - Find the most likely spelling correction **c** for a given word **w** among all possible corrections
- Probability Theory
 - $\operatorname{argmax}_c P(c|w)$
 - $\Rightarrow \operatorname{argmax}_c P(w|c) P(c) / P(w)$ -- by Bayes' Theorem
 - $\Rightarrow \operatorname{argmax}_c P(w|c) P(c)$ -- by ignoring $P(w)$

Solving the Problem

- $\operatorname{argmax}_c P(w|c) P(c)$
 - argmax_c
 - cover all possible corrections ideally
- $P(c)$
 - Language Model
 - capturing how likely **c** would stand on its own
- $P(w|c)$
 - Error model
 - capturing how like the change **c** \Rightarrow **w** will happen

argmax_c

- Enumerate possible corrections by edit distance
 - words of edit distance 1
cover 80% to 95% of spelling errors
 - words of edit distance 2
cover 98.9% of spelling errors

argmax_c

- Get possible corrections by edit distance

```
1 alphabet = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
2
3 def edits1(word):
4     splits = [(word[:i], word[i:]) for i in range(len(word) + 1)]
5     deletes = [a + b[1:] for a, b in splits if b]
6     transposes = [a + b[1] + b[0] + b[2:] for a, b in splits if len(b)>1]
7     replaces = [a + c + b[1:] for a, b in splits for c in alphabet if b]
8     inserts = [a + c + b for a, b in splits for c in alphabet]
9     return set(deletes + transposes + replaces + inserts)
10 # n dels, n-1 trans, 26n reps, and 26(n+1) ins, totally 54n+25
11
12 def known_edits2(word):
13     return set(e2 for e1 in edits1(word) for e2 in edits1(e1) if e2 in
14     NWORDS)
15 # only consider those are known in the training set
```

Solving the Problem

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 - argmax_c
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Building Language Model $P(c)$

- Training data
 - counts of each word in the training data
 - smoothing for novel words

Building Language Model $P(c)$

- Train the language model

```
1  def words(text): return re.findall('[a-z]+', text.lower())
2  # return a long list of words
3
4  def train(features):
5      model = collections.defaultdict(lambda: 1) # smoothing
6      for f in features:
7          model[f] += 1 # counting word occurrences
8      return model
9
10 NWORDS = train(words(file('big.txt').read()))
11 # NWORDS stores word-count pairs
12
```

Solving the Problem

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Building Error Model $P(w|c)$

- Training data
- Trivial model

$P(\text{any known edit0 word}) \gg P(\text{any known edit1 word}) \gg P(\text{any known edit2 word})$

```
1 def known(words): return set(w for w in words if w in NWORDS)
2
3 def correct(word):
4     candidates = known([word]) or known(edits1(word)) or known_edits2(word) or [word]
5     return max(candidates, key=lambda w: NWORDS[w])
6
```

Solving the Problem

- $\operatorname{argmax}_c P(w|c) P(c)$
 - argmax_c
 - cover all possible corrections ideally
 - $P(c)$
 - Language Model
 - capturing how likely c would stand on its own
 - $P(w|c)$
 - Error model
 - capturing how like the change $c \Rightarrow w$ will happen

Evaluation

- >>> correct('speling')
'spelling'
>>> correct('korrecter')
'corrector'
- Testing data
 - Roger Mitton's Birkbeck spelling error corpus
 - ~70% correctness on two datasets

Improvement

- Places can we improve
 - $\operatorname{argmax}_c P(w|c) P(c)$
 - argmax_c
 - $P(c)$
 - $P(w|c)$

Improvement

- Improving coverage of possible corrections (argmax_c)
 - words beyond edit distance 2
 - Examples:
 - successful sucssuful
 - hierarchy heiarky
 - profession preffeson
 - allowing a limited set of edits at edit distance 3

Improvement

- Improving the language model $P(c)$
 - deal with unknown words
 - bad case1: correct('economtric') => 'economic' (121);
expected 'econometric' (1)
 - bad case 2: correct('generataed') => 'generate' (2);
expected 'generated' (1)
 - Possible solutions
 - more training data
 - add different forms of a word, e.g. -s to a noun, -ed to a verb
 - sequences of characters, e.g. suffix "-ally"

Improvement

- Improving the error model $P(w|c)$
 - $P(\text{any known edit}_0 \text{ word}) \gg P(\text{any known edit}_1 \text{ word}) \gg P(\text{any known edit}_2 \text{ word})$
 - bad cases:
 - $\text{correct}(\text{'reciet'}) \Rightarrow \text{'recite' (5); expected 'receipt' (14)}$
 - $\text{correct}(\text{'thay'}) \Rightarrow \text{'that' (12513); expected 'they' (4939)}$
 - $\text{correct}(\text{'wonted'}) \Rightarrow \text{'wonted' (2); expected 'wanted' (214)}$
 - possible solution
 - alternative similarity metrics
 - a corpus of spelling errors

Improvement

- Beyond the three major factors
 - Context
 - examples
 - `correct('carrers') => 'carriers' (7);` expected 'careers' (2)
 - `correct('quies') => 'quiet' (119);` expected 'queries' (1)
 - Google n-gram will be very useful

Improvement

- Beyond the three major factors
 - Fixing errors in testing data
 - examples
 - `correct('sumarys') => 'summary' (17); expected 'summarys' (1)`
 - `correct('humor') => 'humor' (17); expected 'humour' (5)`
 - Improve response time
 - results caching

Useful Links

- Original tutorial “How to write a spelling corrector”:
<http://norvig.com/spell-correct.html>
- Other versions:
 - Perl: <http://www.riffraff.info/2007/5/20/a-spell-corrector-in-perl6-part-3>
 - Java: <http://raelcunha.com/spell-correct.php>
 - C: <http://scarvenger.wordpress.com/2007/12/11/how-to-write-a-spelling-corrector/>
- aspell project:
<http://aspell.net/test/> (more testing data)
- Toolkit: LingPipe:
<http://alias-i.com/lingpipe/demos/tutorial/querySpellChecker/read-me.html>