

# Introduction to NLP

214.

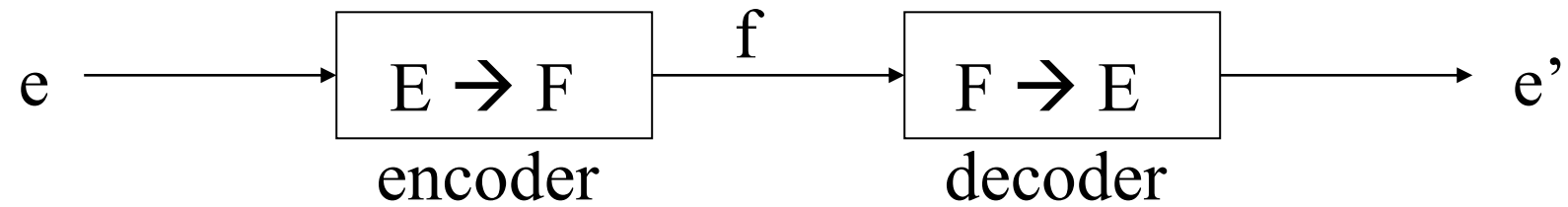
The Noisy Channel Model

# The Noisy Channel Model

- Example:
  - Input: Written English (X)
  - Encoder: garbles the input (X->Y)
  - Output: Spoken English (Y)
- More examples:
  - Grammatical English to English with mistakes
  - English to bitmaps (characters)
- $P(X,Y) = P(X)P(Y|X)$

# Encoding and Decoding

- Given  $f$ , guess  $e$



$$e' = \operatorname{argmax}_e P(e|f) = \operatorname{argmax}_e P(f|e) P(e)$$

translation model

language model

# Example

- Translate “la maison blanche”

	$P(f e)$	$P(e)$
cat rat piano		
house white the		
the house white		
the red house		
the small cat		
the white house		

# Example

- Translate “la maison blanche”

	$P(f e)$	$P(e)$
cat rat piano	-	-
house white the	+	-
the house white		
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house white the	+	-
the house white	+	-
the red house	-	+
the small cat	-	+
the white house	+	+

# Uses of the Noisy Channel Model

- Handwriting recognition
- Text generation
- Text summarization
- Machine translation
- Spelling correction
  - See separate lecture on text similarity and edit distance

# Spelling Correction

$w$	$c$	$w \mid c$	$P(w \mid c)$	$P(c)$	$10^9 P(w \mid c) P(c)$
thew	the	ew   e	.000007	.02	144.
thew	thew		.95	.00000009	90.
thew	thaw	e   a	.001	.0000007	0.7
thew	threw	h   hr	.000008	.000004	0.03
thew	thwe	ew   we	.000003	.00000004	0.0001

From Peter Norvig: <http://norvig.com/ngrams/ch14.pdf>



# Features

- For each “e”:
  - $P(e)$
  - $P(f|e)$
  - what else?
- What about some other task, e.g., POS tagging?