CS317
Information Retrieval
Week 03

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Spelling & Phonetic Corrections

# | Spelling Corrections

- Two principal uses
  - Correcting document(s) being indexed
  - Correcting user queries to retrieve "right" answers
- Two main flavors:
  - Isolated word
    - Check each word on its own for misspelling
    - Will not catch typos resulting in correctly spelled words
    - e.g.,  $from \rightarrow form$
  - Context-sensitive
    - Look at surrounding words,
    - e.g., I flew form Heathrow to Narita.

# **Spelling Corrections**

#### Return to Google's jobs pages

489941 britney spears
40134 brittany spears
40134 brittany spears
24352 britany spears
24352 britany spears
7331 britny spears
7331 britny spears
6633 britteny spears
6633 britteny spears
1679 britany spears
1670 britney spears
1770 britney spears
1771 breatny spears
1771 breatny spears
1772 breatny spears
1777 britney spears

29 britent spears
29 brittnany spears
29 brittnany spears
29 brittnany spears
26 briency spears
26 briency spears
26 briency spears
26 briteny spears
26 briteny spears
26 briteny spears
26 britens spears
27 brittnany spears
28 brittnany spears
29 brittnany spears
24 briency spears
24 britanty spears
24 britanty spears
24 britanty spears
24 britanty spears
25 britanty spears
26 brittnany spears
27 britanty spears
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29 britanty spears
21 britant spears
21 britany spears
22 britany spears
23 britany spears
24 britany spears
25 britany spears
26 britany spears
27 britany spears
28 britany spears
29 britany spears
30 britany spears

beintrany spears
britaney spears

5 brney spears
5 brothey spears
5 britteny spears
5 gritney spears
6 birtiteny spears
6 birtiteny spears
6 birtiteny spears
6 britteny spears
6 brothey spears
6 brothey spears
7 brothey spears
7 brothey spears
8 brothey spears
8 brothey spears
8 brothey spears
8 brothey spears
9 britteny spears
9 britteny spears
9 britteny spears
1 britteny spears

3 britty spears 2 britreny spears 3 brittensy spears 4 brittensy spears 5 brittensy spears 5 brittensy spears 5 brittensy spears 6 brittensy spears 7 brittensy spears 7 brittensy spears 7 brittensy spears 8 brittensy spears 8 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spears 1 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spears 1 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spears 1 brittensy spears 9 brittensy spear

#### Document Correction

- Especially needed for OCR'ed documents
  - Correction algorithms are tuned for this: "rn" / "m"
  - Can use domain-specific knowledge
    - E.g., OCR can confuse O and D more often than it would confuse O and I (adjacent on the QWERTY keyboard, so more likely interchanged in typing).
- But also: web pages and even printed material has typos
- Goal: the dictionary contains fewer misspellings

#### **Isolated Word Correction**

- Fundamental premise there is a lexicon from which the correct spellings come
- Two basic choices for this
  - A standard lexicon such as
    - Webster's English Dictionary
    - An "industry-specific" lexicon hand-maintained
  - The lexicon of the indexed corpus
    - E.g., all words on the web
    - All names, acronyms etc.
    - (Including the mis-spellings)

### Isolated Word Correction

- Given a lexicon and a character sequence Q, return the words in the lexicon closest to Q
- What's "closest"?
- We'll study several alternatives
  - □ Edit distance (Levenshtein distance)
  - Weighted edit distance
  - □ *n*-gram overlap

### Edit Distance

- Given two strings  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , the minimum number of operations to convert one to the other
- Operations are typically character-level
   Insert, Delete, Replace, (Transposition)
- E.g., the edit distance from *dof* to *dog* is 1
  - □ From *cat* to *act* is 2 (Just 1 with transpose.)
  - □ from *cat* to *dog* is 3.

# Edit Distance – Levenshtein

▶ Figure 3.5 Dynamic programming algorithm for computing the edit distance between strings  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ .

# Edit Distance – Levenshtein

		f	a	S	t
	0	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4
с	1 1	1 2 1	2 3 2	3 4 3	4 5 4 4
a	2 2	2 2 3 2	1 3 3 1	3 4 2 2	4 5 3 3
t	3 3	3 3 4 3	3 2 4 2	3 2	3 2
s	4 4	4 4 5 4	4 3 5 3	2 3 4 2	3 3 3

▶ Figure 3.6 Example Levenshtein distance computation. The  $2 \times 2$  cell in the [i,j] entry of the table shows the three numbers whose minimum yields the fourth. The cells in italics determine the edit distance in this example.

# Using Edit Distance

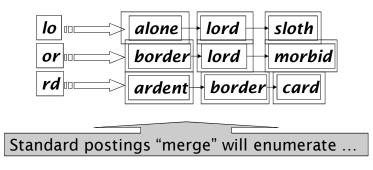
- Given query, first enumerate all character sequences within a preset (weighted) edit distance (e.g., 2)
- Intersect this set with list of "correct" words
- Show terms you found to user as suggestions
- Alternatively,
  - We can look up all possible corrections in our inverted index and return all docs ... slow
  - We can run with a single most likely correction

### | n-gram Overlaps

- Enumerate all the *n*-grams in the query string as well as in the lexicon
- Use the *n*-gram index (recall wild-card search) to retrieve all lexicon terms matching any of the query *n*-grams
- Threshold by number of matching *n*-grams
   □ Variants weight by keyboard layout, etc.

# 2-grams for match

■ Consider the query *lord* – we wish to identify words matching 2 of its 3 bigrams (*lo, or, rd*)



## | Context-Sensitive Spelling Corrections

- Text: I flew from Heathrow to Narita.
- Consider the phrase query "flew form Heathrow"
- We'd like to respond

Did you mean "*flew from Heathrow*"? because no docs matched the query phrase.

# Context-Sensitive Spelling Corrections

- Need surrounding context to catch this.
- First idea: retrieve dictionary terms close (in weighted edit distance) to each query term
- Now try all possible resulting phrases with one word "fixed" at a time
  - flew from heathrow
  - fled form heathrow
  - □ flea form heathrow
- **Hit-based spelling correction:** Suggest the alternative that has lots of hits.

### Issues in Spelling Corrections

- We enumerate multiple alternatives for "Did you mean?"
- Need to figure out which to present to the user
- Use heuristics
  - The alternative hitting most docs
  - Query log analysis + tweaking
    - For especially popular, topical queries
- Spell-correction is computationally expensive
  - Avoid running routinely on every query?
  - Run only on queries that matched few docs

## Soundex

- Class of heuristics to expand a query into phonetic equivalents
  - □ Language specific mainly for names
  - □ E.g., chebyshev → tchebycheff
- Invented for the U.S. census ... in 1918

# | Soundex Algorithm

- 1. Retain the first letter of the word.
- 2. Change all occurrences of the following letters to '0' (zero):

- 3. Change letters to digits as follows:
  - $\quad \square \quad B,\,F,\,P,\,V \to 1$

  - $D,T \rightarrow 3$
  - $\Box$  L  $\rightarrow$  4
  - $\square$  M, N  $\rightarrow$  5
  - $\neg$  R  $\rightarrow$  6

# | Soundex Algorithm

- 4. Remove all pairs of consecutive digits.
- 5. Remove all zeros from the resulting string.
- 6. Pad the resulting string with trailing zeros and return the first four positions, which will be of the form <uppercase letter> <digit> <digit> <digit>.

E.g., *Herman* becomes H655.

#### Soundex

- Soundex is the classic algorithm, provided by most databases (Oracle, Microsoft, ...)
- How useful is soundex?
  - □ Not very for information retrieval
- Zobel and Dart (1996) show that other algorithms for phonetic matching perform much better in the context of IR

## Soundex Exercise

- Find two differently spelled proper nouns (different to the course example) whose soundex codes are the same and give their soundex code.
  - □ Mary, Nira (Soundex code = 5600).
- Find two phonetically similar proper nouns whose soundex codes are different.
  - □ Chebyshev, Tchebycheff
  - □ Rafi, Rafee