CS4051

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

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#### **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

```
EDITDISTANCE (s_1, s_2)

1  int m[i, j] = 0

2  for i \leftarrow 1 to |s_1|

3  do m[i, 0] = i

4  for j \leftarrow 1 to |s_2|

5  do m[0, j] = j

6  for i \leftarrow 1 to |s_1|

7  do for j \leftarrow 1 to |s_2|

8  do m[i, j] = min\{m[i-1, j-1] + if (s_1[i] = s_2[j]) \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1\text{ fi}, j

9  m[i-1, j] + 1, j

10  m[i, j - 1] + 1\}

11  return m[|s_1|, |s_2|]
```

▶ 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

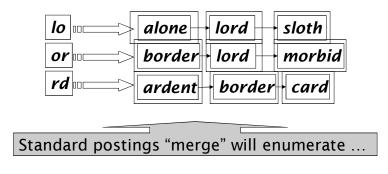
- Given query, first enumerate all character sequences within a preset (weighted) edit distance (e.g., 2)
- Intersect this set with list of "correct" words
- Show terms you found to user as suggestions
- Alternatively,
  - We can look up all possible corrections in our inverted index and return all docs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

'A', E', 'I', 'O', 'U', 'H', 'W', 'Y'.

- 3. Change letters to digits as follows:
  - $\quad \square \quad B,\,F,\,P,\,V \to 1$
  - $\Box$  C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z  $\rightarrow$  2
  - $D,T \to 3$
  - $\Box$  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