

Towards Domain Adaptation for Dutch Social Media Text Through Normalization

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Task

- Lexical normalization

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- No word reordering

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- Lexical normalization
- No word reordering
- But includes multi-word replacements

Task

Why?

- De Clerq, O., Schulz, S., Desmet, B. & Hoste V. (2014). *Towards shared datasets for normalization research*. Proceedings of LREC 2014
- 962 Tweets
- 578 train / 192 dev / 192 test
- Includes multi-word normalization
- Flemish

Data

Sentences	962
Words	12,900
% Words normed	4.80
% Words split	1.07

Example:

Maria is deze week veeel beter amai ! Goeie
Maria is deze week veel beter amai ! Goede

songkeuze ook ! Goe gezonge ze maske - #tvvv
songkeuze ook ! Goed gezongen ze meisje - #tvvv

Data

lap , bijna mijnen Duvel de grond op . Azo ne rug
lap , bijna mijn Duvel de grond op . Zo een rug

kindj
kindje

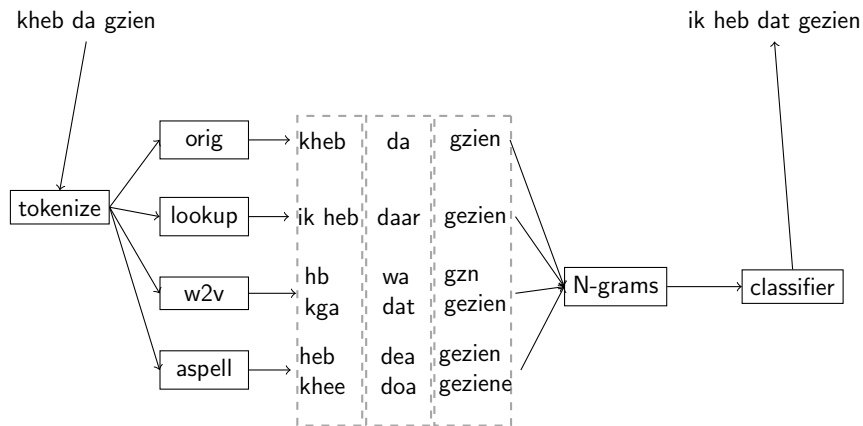


Unigram ranking:

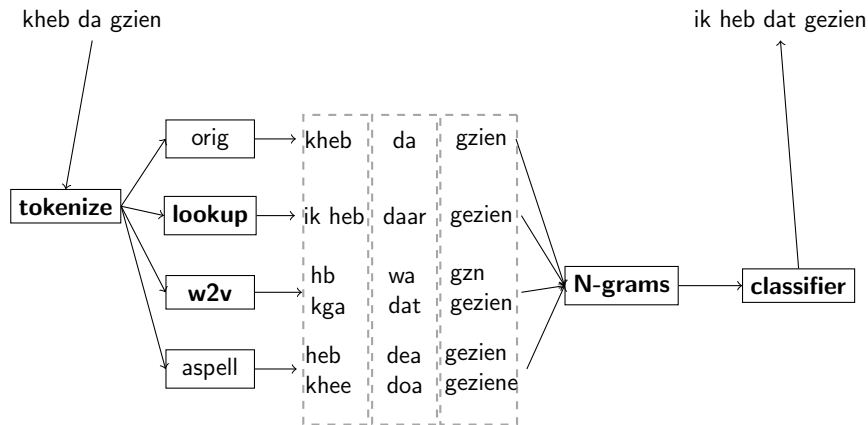
	Normalization	Twitter	Google
1	#tvvv	USERNAME	de
2	de	ik	van
3	een	je	en
4	is	de	in
5	ik	een	een
6	dat	en	het
7	het	het	op
8	in	is	is
9	niet	niet	voor



method



method



Tokenization:

- Rule based

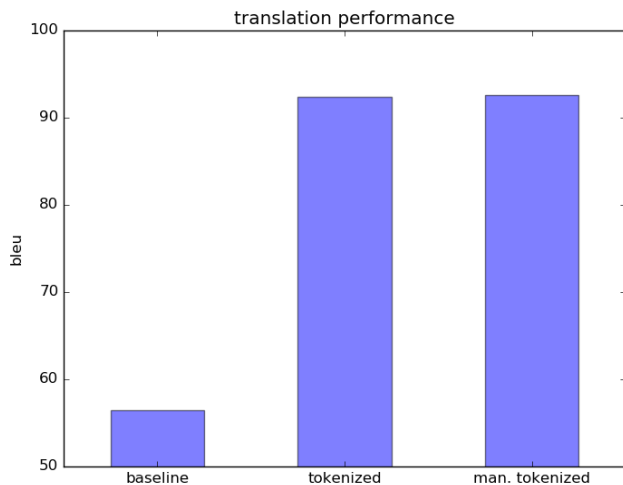
Tokenization:

- Rule based
- Split (sequences of) special characters attached to words

Tokenization:

- Rule based
- Split (sequences of) special characters attached to words
- Does it work?

method



Lookup

- Static lookup dictionary
- Learned from training data
- Only multi-word generation module

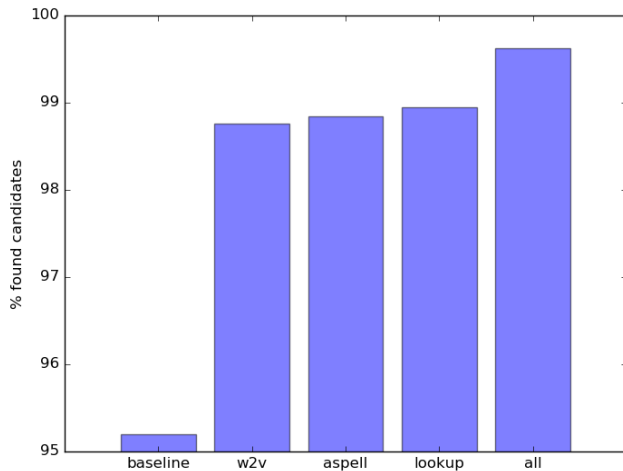
Generation

word2vec

- Trained on 1,545,871,819 tweets
- Vocab size: 5,673,372
- Settings: -cbow 0 -size 400 -window 1 -negative 5 -sample 1e-4 -iter 5

Generation

Generation performance (accuracy)



Generation

Not found normalizations:

harreej	hoorray
ofwat	of wat
koenwauters	koen wauters
h	h
hahahahahaha	haha

15 cases in train + dev data

Ranking

Additional features

- Dictionary lookup (aspell)
- Order of characters: $s.*r.*c.* \Rightarrow$ source
- N-grams

Ranking

N-grams

- 1. trained on 1,545,871,819 tweets
- 2. Dutch google N-grams
- Unigram and Bigram probabilities

Random Forest Classifier

- Ranger
- Binary classification: task is to predict which word belongs to the correct class.
- Use confidence score to rank.
- 500 trees

Evaluation

Which evaluation metric?

- F1
- WER/accuracy (sometimes with gold error detection)
- bleu

Evaluation

English

- **F1**
- **WER/accuracy (sometimes with gold error detection)**
- **bleu**

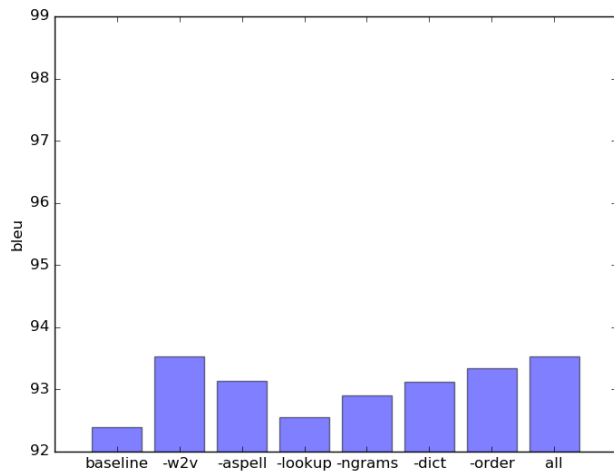
Evaluation

Dutch

- F1
- **WER**/accuracy (sometimes with gold error detection)
- **bleu**

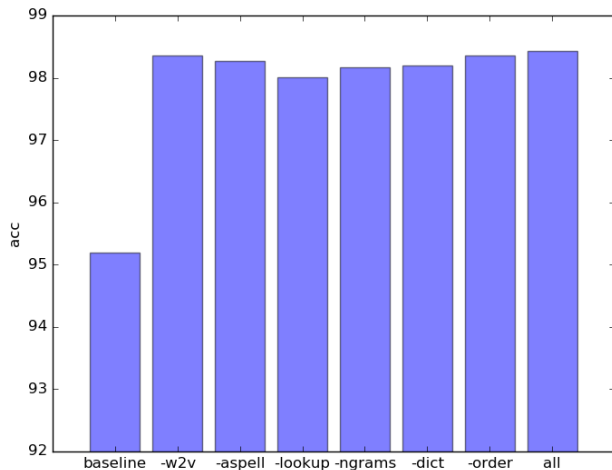
Evaluation

BLEU



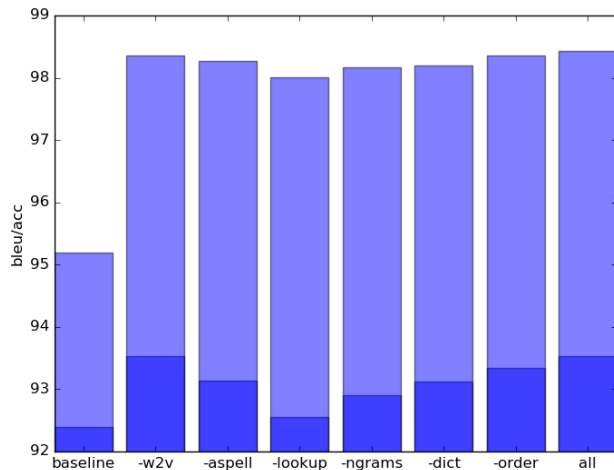
Evaluation

Accuracy



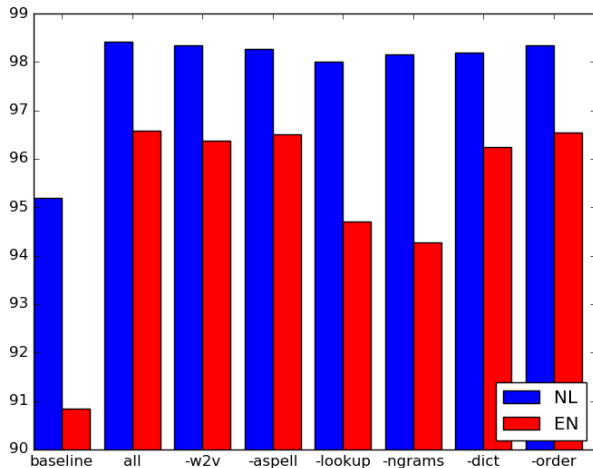
Evaluation

Bleu vs. Accuracy



Evaluation

Feature importance compared to English



Evaluation

Wrongly ranked:

orig	mine	gold
ok	ok	ok
da	dat	de
heul	heul	heel
gister	gister	gisteren
cava	cava	ça va

Conclusion

- N-grams are an important feature for ranking
- A random forest classifier works well for ranking
- Word embeddings are not very useful for normalization, a simple lookup list is
- Bleu vs accuracy (tokenization)

Conclusion

- `https://bitbucket.org/robvandergerg/monoise`