

# Chatbots for Language Learning

Anja Reusch

Technische Universität Dresden

Analyse eines Forschungsthemas (INF-D-960)

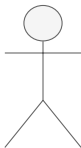
18.05.2018

What are you doing?

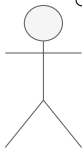
I am read.

Ah, rly? Cool! whats the last book youve read

greetings, reading, books, What are you doing, I, you, colors, ...



Native Speaker



Beginner

- Beginner talks to native speaker
- Beginner has limited knowledge of vocabulary and grammar

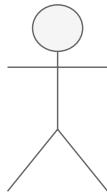
What are you doing?

I am <sup>reading</sup> read.

Interesting. What are you reading?

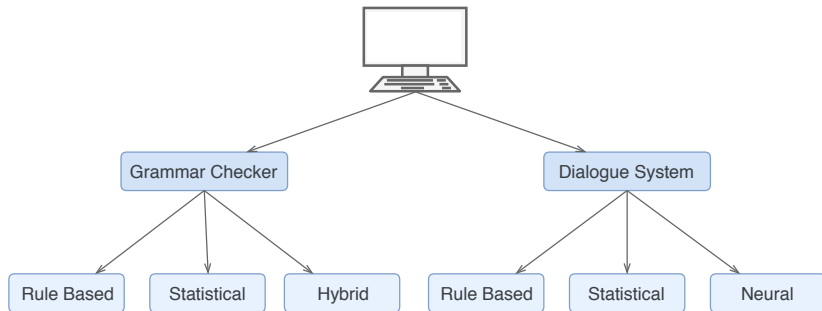


System



Beginner

# Overview



- 1 Problem
- 2 Approaches for Dialogue Systems
  - Rule Based Systems
  - Statistical Systems
  - Neural Systems
- 3 Evaluation of Dialogue Systems
- 4 Approaches for Grammar Checkers
  - Rule Based Systems
  - Statistical Systems
  - Hybrid Systems
- 5 Evaluation of Grammar Checkers
- 6 Conclusion

- User...
  - has limited knowledge (vocabulary, grammar)
  - does not understand native speakers
  - needs to practice to get better
- Grammar checker...
  - checks the users input for grammar mistakes
- Dialogue system...
  - communicates with user
  - can handle a small set of topics (e.g., shopping, asking for directions)
  - uses vocabulary and grammar the user knows

- System  $C = (\Sigma, \Gamma, \text{reply})$
- Input alphabet  $\Sigma = \{I, \text{you}, \text{go}, \text{dog}, \dots\}$ , output alphabet  $\Gamma$
- Dialog  $D = (u_0, u_1), (u_2, u_3), \dots, (u_{2i}, u_{2i+1})$  with  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  and utterances  $u_{2j} \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $u_{2j+1} \in \Gamma^*$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq i$
- $\mathcal{D}$  set of all dialogues
- $\text{reply} : \Sigma^* \times \mathcal{D} \times \Theta \rightarrow \Gamma^*$ 
  - $\text{reply}(u, D, \theta) = u'$  defines the reply of the system
  - User input  $u$
  - Dialog history  $D$
  - Context parameters  $\theta$

# Rule Based Systems [Dr.00]

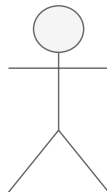
- Matches input with rules

Rule:

Hello *!
Hi, how are you?

Hello Bot!

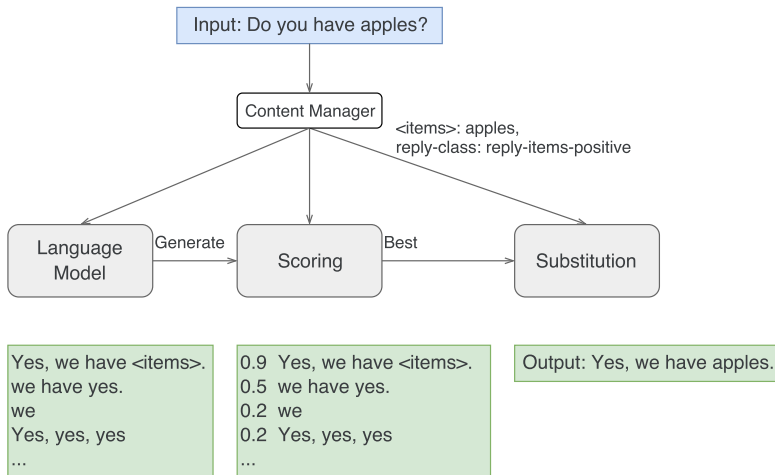
Hi, how are you?





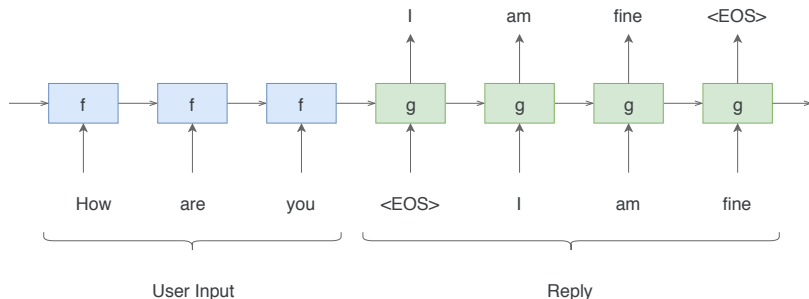
# Statistical Systems [OR00]

- Analyzes input and generates output using a language model
- word class: set of words, e.g. {pens, apples, computers}
- reply class: type of the output, e.g. reply-items-positive



# Neural Systems [VL15]

- end-to-end approach using Long Short-Term Memory cells [HS97]
- Words are encoded using word embeddings (high dimensional vectors)



## **Rule Based Systems**

- Rules written by hand are time consuming
- Language dependent
- Do not consider dialogue history

## **Statistical Systems**

- More flexible than rule based systems
- Do not consider dialogue history
- Need annotated corpus

## **Neural Systems**

- Consider dialogue history
- Needs large data set for training

## Corpora

- Ubuntu Dialogue Corpus, 1 million multi-turn dialogues [LPSP15]
- Twitter data set, [RCD10]

## Metrics

- Hard to find suitable evaluation, [LLS<sup>+</sup>16]
- Human judges, e.g., in [Jia09]

# Grammar Checkers

Correcting mistakes in sentences

- $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  ungrammatical sentence  $\mapsto$  correct sentence

Annotating mistakes

Example:

"This is you're house."  $\mapsto$   $\{(\{3\}, \text{"Maybe you confused your and you're"})\}$

- $g : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}([n]) \times \Sigma^*)$
- Input: potentially ungrammatical sentence
- Output: One tuple for each error over positions and annotations with helpful information

## Rule Based Systems [Nab03]

- Match input with rules
- If rule matches, message is displayed
- Example rule:

```
<rule>
  <pattern>
    <token postag="SENT_START"/><marker>
    <token>Your</token></marker>
    <token regexp="yes">not|an?|the</token>
  </pattern>
  <message>Did you mean <suggestion>You're</suggestion>?
  </message>
</rule>
```

- Matches "Your a nice person."

LanguageTool (<https://languagetool.org/>)

- Rule Based Grammar and Style Checker
- Community based
- Over 30 languages and dialects
- Over 2000 rules for European languages





Install the Chrome extension

Paste your own text here and click the 'Check Text' button. Click the colored phrases for details on potential errors. **or** use this text **too see an few of of** of the problems that LanguageTool can **detectd**. What do you **thinks** of grammar checkers? Please **not** that they are not perfect. Style issues **get** a blue marker: It's 5 P.M. **in the afternoon**. LanguageTool 3.8 was released on **Thursday, 27 June 2017**. **Your** a nice person.

Did you mean "You're"?

You're

(another replacement)

Ignore this type of error

Report as false alarm...

Examples...

English ▾

American ▾

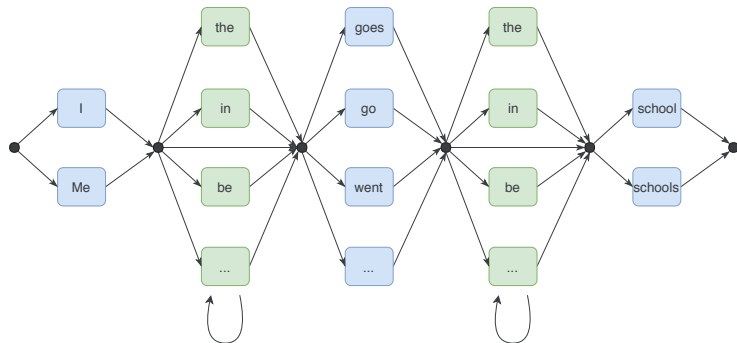


Premium Upgrade

Check Text

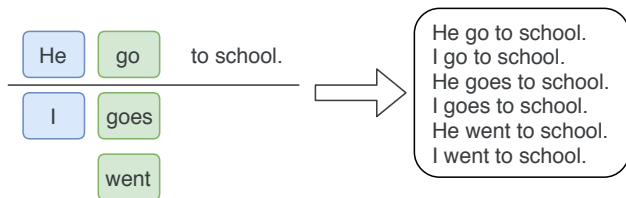
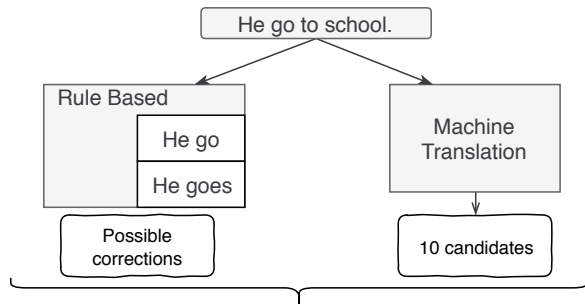
# Statistical Systems [LS06]

- Tries to correct ungrammatical sentence
- Creates normal form:
  - Remove articles, prepositions and auxiliaries as "can" or "would"
  - Transform nouns into singular and verbs into infinitive
- Builds a lattice by inserting all possible articles, prepositions,...
- Uses a trigram language model to score sentences



- Combines rules with statistical machine translation
- Rules:
  - Rules are obtained from unigram, bigrams and trigrams of a learner corpus
  - n-gram contains error if 90 percent of its occurrences are wrong
- Translates ungrammatical sentence into grammatical sentence
- 10 candidates are created using a 4-gram language model
- Combine both corrections

# Hybrid Systems [FYA<sup>+</sup>14]



## Rule Based Systems

- Writing rules by hand is time consuming
- Language dependent
- Working open source system LanguageTool

## Statistical Systems

- Good for Japanese English learners
- Not designed for other languages
- Does not consider context

## Hybrid System

- Needs learner corpus
- Does not consider context

## Metrics

- BLEU Score
- Precision, Recall,  $F_{0.5}$ -Score
- Human judges

## Corpora

- Cambridge Learner Corpus (not open to the public) [Nic03]
- UD English-ESL / Treebank of Learner English [BKS<sup>+</sup>16]
- EAGLE: an Error-Annotated Corpus of Beginning Learner German [Boy10]

## **Dialog Systems:**

- Statistic and neural systems are promising
- Not enough training data, especially in language learning topics
- Evaluation metrics not clear

## **Grammar Checkers:**





- Good existing systems
- Largest corpus not open to the public

⇒ Due to these problems it is not possible to implement such a system quickly or easily.





The End







# References I



-  Yevgeni Berzak, Jessica Kenney, Carolyn Spadine, Jing Xian Wang, Lucia Lam, Keiko Sophie Mori, Sebastian Garza, and Boris Katz, *Universal dependencies for learner english*, arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.04278 (2016).
-  Adriane Boyd, *Eagle: an error-annotated corpus of beginning learner german*, LREC, 2010.
-  Dr. Richard S. Wallace, *Aiml overview*, 2000.
-  Mariano Felice, Zheng Yuan, Øistein E. Andersen, Helen Yannakoudakis, and Ekaterina Kochmar, *Grammatical error correction using hybrid systems and type filtering*, Proceedings of the Eighteenth Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning: Shared Task, 2014, pp. 15–24.

## References II

-  Sepp Hochreiter and Jürgen Schmidhuber, *Long short-term memory*, *Neural computation* **9** (1997), no. 8, 1735–1780.
-  Jiyou Jia, *Csiec: A computer assisted english learning chatbot based on textual knowledge and reasoning*, *Knowledge-Based Systems* **22** (2009), no. 4, 249–255.
-  Chia-Wei Liu, Ryan Lowe, Iulian Serban, Mike Noseworthy, Laurent Charlin, and Joelle Pineau, *How not to evaluate your dialogue system: An empirical study of unsupervised evaluation metrics for dialogue response generation*, *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, Association for Computational Linguistics, 2016, pp. 2122–2132.
-  Ryan Lowe, Nissan Pow, Iulian Serban, and Joelle Pineau, *The ubuntu dialogue corpus: A large dataset for research in unstructured multi-turn dialogue systems*, 2015.

## References III

-  John Lee and Stephanie Seneff, *Automatic grammar correction for second-language learners*, Ninth International Conference on Spoken Language Processing, 2006.
-  Daniel Naber, *A rule-based style and grammar checker*.
-  Diane Nicholls, *The cambridge learner corpus: Error coding and analysis for lexicography and elt*, Proceedings of the Corpus Linguistics 2003 conference, vol. 16, 2003, pp. 572–581.
-  Alice H. Oh and Alexander I. Rudnicky, *Stochastic language generation for spoken dialogue systems*, ANLP/NAACL 2000 Workshop on Conversational systems - (Morristown, NJ, USA) (Unknown, ed.), Association for Computational Linguistics, 2000, pp. 27–32.

-  Alan Ritter, Colin Cherry, and Bill Dolan, *Unsupervised modeling of twitter conversations*, Human Language Technologies: The 2010 Annual Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 2010, pp. 172–180.
-  Oriol Vinyals and Quoc Le, *A neural conversational model*, arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.05869 (2015).