

## Hey, you made spelling errors in the title!

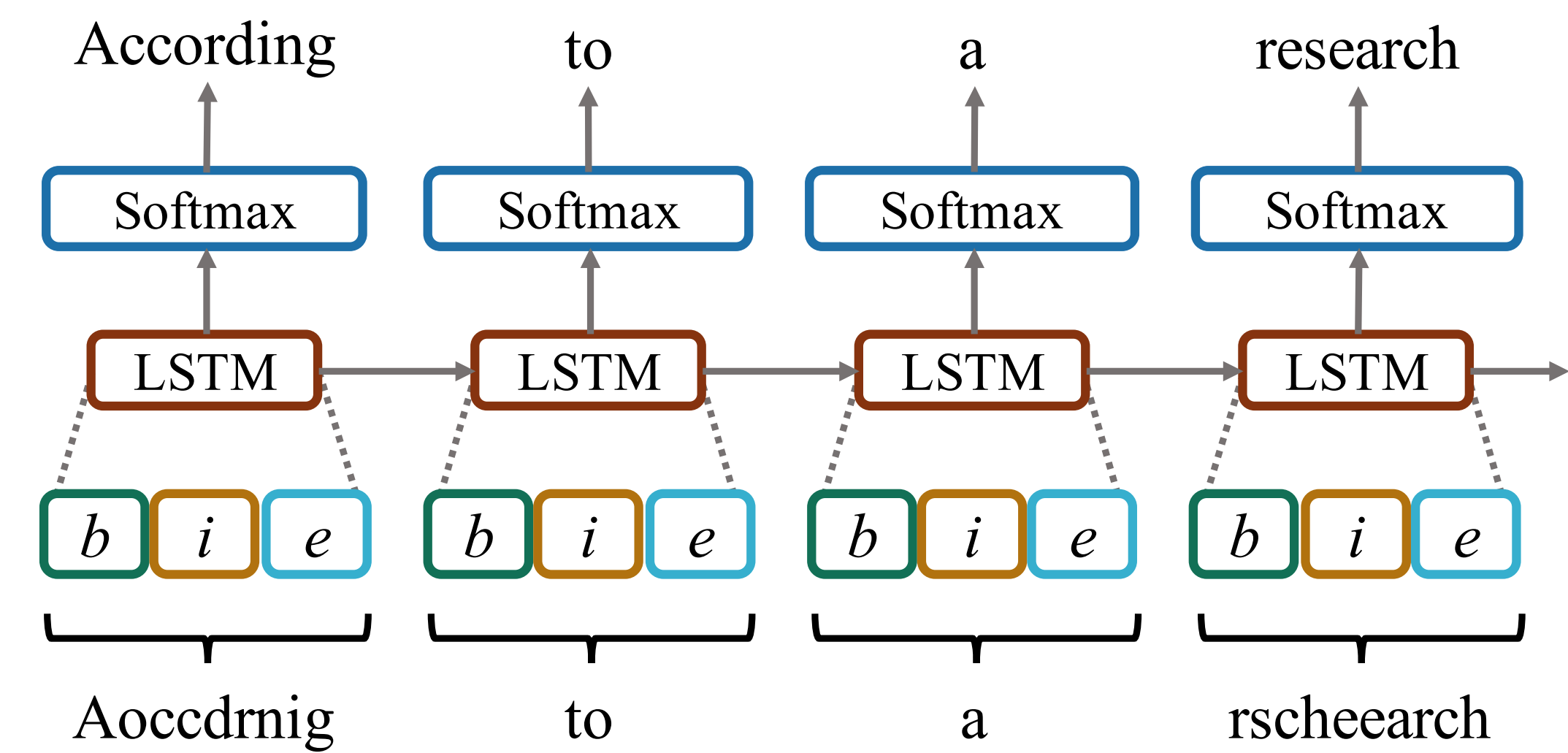
Good catch, but you can still read it smoothly!

Language processing mechanism by humans is generally more robust than computers. (e.g., *Cambridge University* [Cambridge University] effect)

*Aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinerotisy, it deosn't mtaer in waht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the only iprmoetnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat ltteer be at the rghit pclae. The rset can be a toatl mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihis is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe.*

Can we build a computational model which replicates this mechanism?

## Model Overview (scRNN)



The input layer of our model consists of three sub-vectors: beginning (*b*), internal (*i*), and ending (*e*) character(s) of the input word.

## Results (Spelling Correction Experiments)

	Jumble	Delete	Insert
scRNN (proposed)	<b>99.44</b>	<b>85.56</b>	<b>97.04</b>
CharCNN (Kim et al. 2016)	16.18	19.76	35.53
Enchant	57.59	35.37	89.63
Commercial A	54.81	60.19	93.52
Commercial B	54.26	71.67	73.52

**Table 1:** Spelling correction accuracy (%) with different error types. (e.g., Jumble: Cmbarigde, Delete: Cambridge, Insert: Cambbridge)

Units	Acc (%)	SD	Size (KB)
5	24.65	2.59	236
10	48.43	3.26	435
15	73.32	3.65	632
20	84.82	2.39	830
30	94.15	1.54	1,255
40	96.90	1.26	1,670
50	98.48	0.94	2,092
60	98.39	0.81	2,514

**Table 2:** scRNN accuracy (%), and the size of model file (KB) on jumbled word recognition with respect to the number of units of LSTM.

## Examples

scRNN	According to a <u>research</u> at Cambridge University, it does n't matter in what order the <u>letters</u> in a word are, the only important thing is that the first and last letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it without problem. This is because the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.
CharCNN	According to a <u>research</u> at Cambridge <u>Minority</u> , it <u>deck</u> n't <u>mother</u> in wait or the letters in a <u>wood</u> are, the <u>tony</u> <u>Vermont</u> <u>timing</u> is <u>taxi</u> the <u>tourist</u> and <u>sat</u> letter be at the <u>fruit</u> <u>pile</u> . The <u>reset</u> can be a total <u>uses</u> and you can <u>vital</u> <u>rake</u> it <u>worthy</u> <u>parallel</u> . <u>Mips</u> is <u>abuse</u> the human <u>trim</u> <u>deck</u> not <u>rake</u> <u>survey</u> <u>letter</u> by <u>leftist</u> , but the <u>wood</u> as a whole.
Enchant	<u>Ecuadoran</u> to a <u>searcher</u> at <u>Brigade</u> <u>Nerviness</u> , it does n't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only <u>omnipresent</u> thing is that the <u>freest</u> and <u>slat</u> letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it <u>outhit</u> <u>corbel</u> . <u>Tish</u> is <u>Ceausescu</u> , the human mind does not read <u>Hervey</u> letter by <u>leftist</u> , but the word as a whole.
Comm.A	<u>Occurring</u> to a <u>scholarch</u> at Cambridge <u>Inertias</u> , it does n't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only <u>impotent</u> thing is that the first and last letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it <u>outhit</u> <u>problem</u> . This is <u>bcuseae</u> the human mind does not read every letter by <u>istle</u> , but the word as a whole.
Comm.B	<u>Aoccdrnig</u> to a <u>rscheearch</u> at <u>Cmabrigde</u> <u>Uinervtisy</u> , it does n't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only <u>iprmoetnt</u> thing is that the first and last letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it <u>wouthit</u> <u>problem</u> . <u>Tihis</u> is <u>bcuseae</u> the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.

## Corroboration with psycholinguistic experiments

Cond.	Example	# of fixations	Regression(%)	Avg. Fixation (ms)
Normal	The boy could not solve the problem so he asked for help.	10.4	15.0	236
Internal	The boy cuold not slove the probelm so he aksed for help.	11.4*	17.6*	244*
Ending	The boy coudl not solev the problme so he askde for help.	12.6 <sup>†</sup>	17.5*	246*
Beginning	The boy oucld not oslve the rproblem so he saked for help.	13.0 <sup>‡</sup>	21.5 <sup>†</sup>	259 <sup>†</sup>

Cond.	Example	Accuracy
INT	As a relust, the lnik beewetn the fureuts and sctok mretkas rpipep arapt.	98.96
END	As a rtelus, the lkni betwene the feturus and soctk msatrek rpepid atarp.	98.68*
BEG	As a lesurt, the lnik bweteen the utufers and tocsk makrtes pipred arpat.	98.12 <sup>†</sup>
ALL	As a strule, the lnik eewtneb the eftusur and okcst msretak ipdepr prtaa.	96.79 <sup>‡</sup>

**Table 3:** Example sentences and results for measures of fixation excerpt from Rayner et al., (2006) (Top) and results for spelling correction accuracy by scRNN variants depending on different jumble conditions (Bottom). Entries with \* have statistically significant difference from the condition N ( $p < 0.01$ ) and those with <sup>†</sup> and <sup>‡</sup> differ from \* and <sup>†</sup> with  $p < 0.01$  respectively.

## Error Analysis

Cond.	Examples of errors (correct/wrong)
INT	Under/under, there/three, form/from, fares/fears, trail/trial, Broad/Board
END	being/begin, quiet/quite, bets/best, stayed/steady, heat/hate, lost/lots +INT
BEG	Several/reveal, Growth/worth, host/shot, creditors/directors, views/wives + same errors in INT
ALL	Under/trend, center/recent, licensed/declines, stop/tops + same errors in INT, END, & BEG

## Conclusion

- We have presented a semi-character recurrent neural network model, scRNN, which is inspired by the robust word recognition mechanism known in psycholinguistics literature as the *Cambridge University* effect.
- We also have demonstrated a similarity between scRNN and human word recognition mechanisms, by showing that scRNN replicates a psycholinguistics experiment about word recognition difficulty in terms of the position of jumbled characters.