



Combined low level and high level features for Out-Of-Vocabulary Word detection

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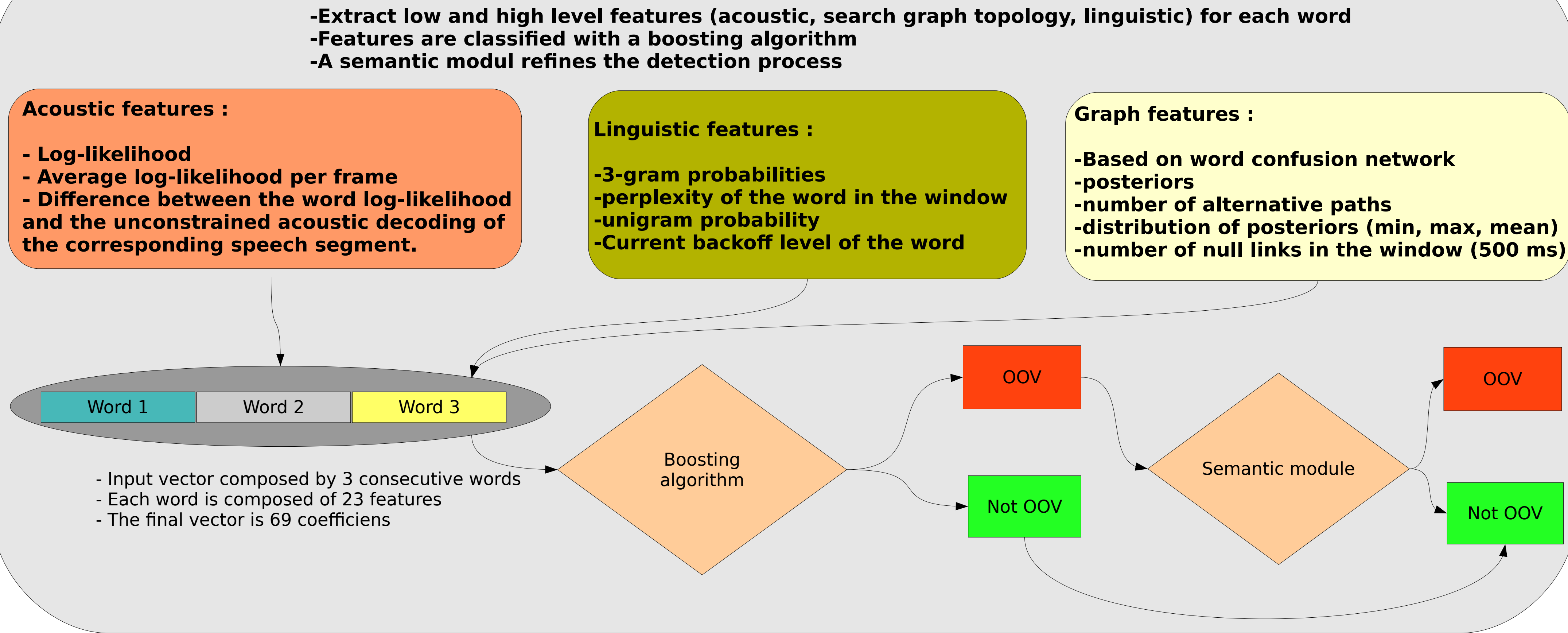
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Principle



The semantic module

Combination of two measures :

- WEB** : estimates the probability of word co-occurrences as a ratio of Google hits.
- Gigaword Corpus** : based on Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA), to estimate how much the targeted word is semantically close to the current segment.

Experimental framework

The Lia broadcast news system used in ESTER campaign

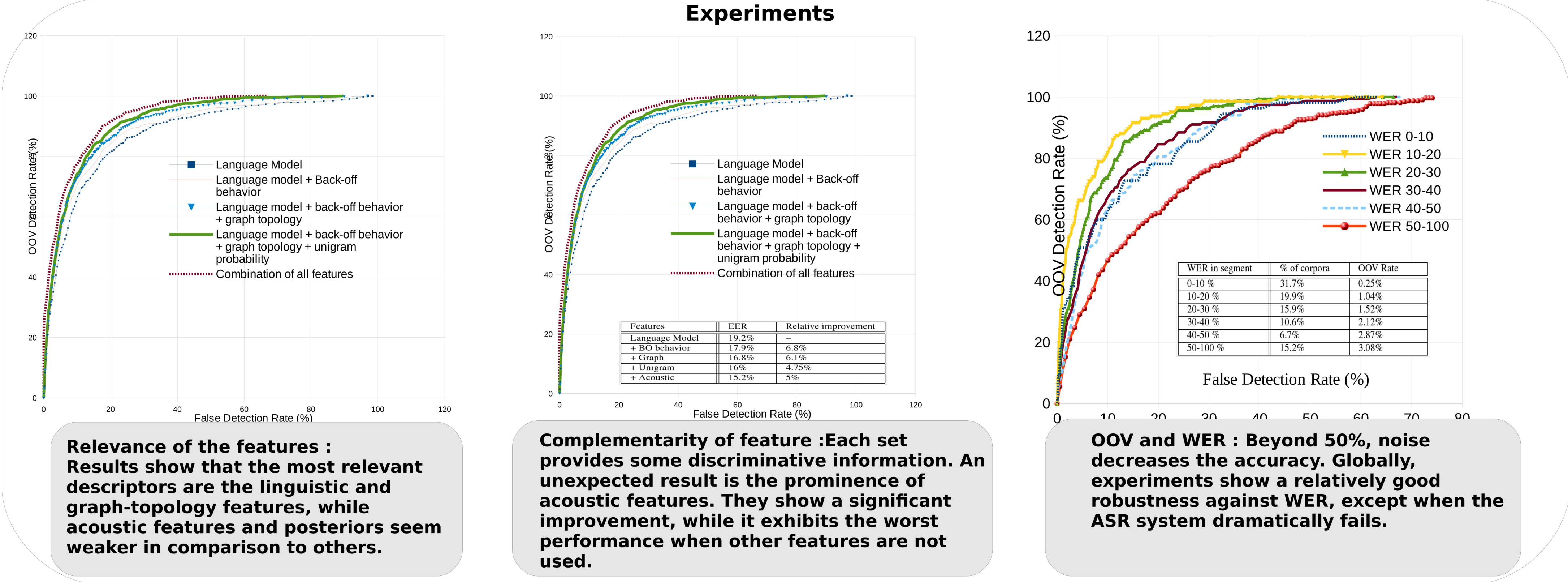
- HMM-based decoder Speeral
- Asynchronous decoder operating on a phoneme lattice
- Acoustics models are HMM-based with cross word triphones
- Language model is 3-gram estimated on 200M words
- Lexicon is 67 Kwords
- One pass in 3RT

The ESTER Corpus :

- French radio broadcasts
- Training for OOV provided by ESTER-2 train (100 hours)
 - 15K OOV and 1 M of words
- The test is the ESTER test : 7 hours → 982 OOVs for 70011 word (1.04% OOV)
- OOV test overlapping with OOV train is 2%

Detection protocol : OOV words have been manually specified by selecting all the reference words not available in the lexicon. During the detection, if a marked OOV word overlaps with a true OOV word, the true OOV word is considered as detected. In all other cases we consider a marked word as a false detection.

Experiments



Semantic filtering and Conclusions

Semantic filtering

Semantic module is used only on detected OOV words, with the purpose to refine detection on semantically coherent words. The ROC curves are presented in Figure 5. Results show that the filter reduces the EER by 4% relatively (15.2% to 14.6%), while the false detection rate decreases by about 5% relative.

Conclusions

Our experiments showed promising results: OOV word detection seems to be homogeneous, despite the inconstant WER. The proposed method allows one to detect 43% of the unknown words with a 2.5% false acceptance rate, or 90% for 17.5% false acceptance. Experiments show that linguistic and graph-based features are the most relevant predictors. However, acoustic features associated to the others make the detection more robust. Finally, semantic filtering provides a slight but significant improvement.