What is Quality?

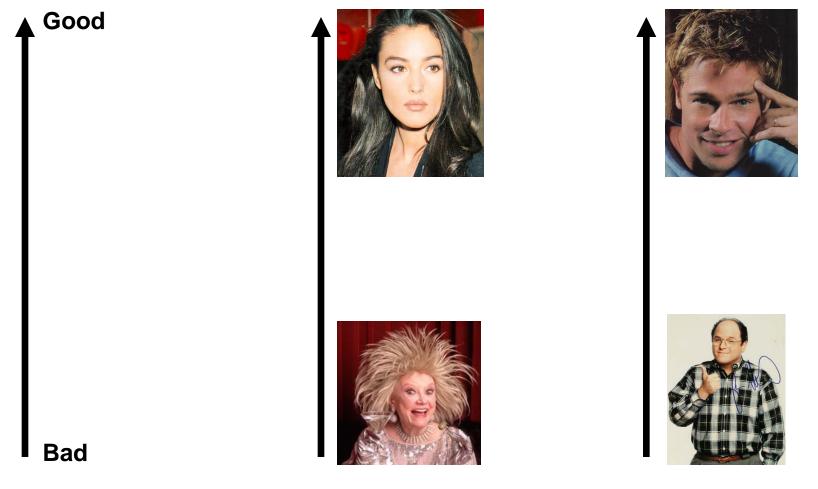
Workshop on Quality Assurance and Quality Measurement for Language and Speech Resources

Christopher Cieri Linguistic Data Consortium

{ccieri}@ldc.upenn.edu

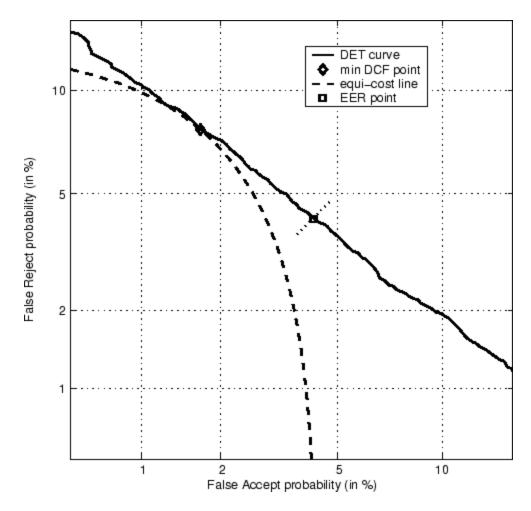
Common Quality Model

- A single dimension, a line that ranges from bad to good
 - goal is to locate ones data, software on the line and
 - move it toward better in a straight line.



- Appropriate as a tool for motivating improvements in quality
- But not the only model available and not accurate in many cases

Dimensions of IR Evaluation



- Detection Error Trade-off (DET) curves.
 - describe system performance
- Equal Error Rate (EER) criterion
 - where false accept = false reject rate on DET
 - one-dimensional error figure
 - does not describe actual performance of realistic applications
 - » do not necessarily operate at EER point
 - » some require low false reject, others low false accept
 - » no a priori threshold setting; determined only after all access attempts processed (a posteriori)

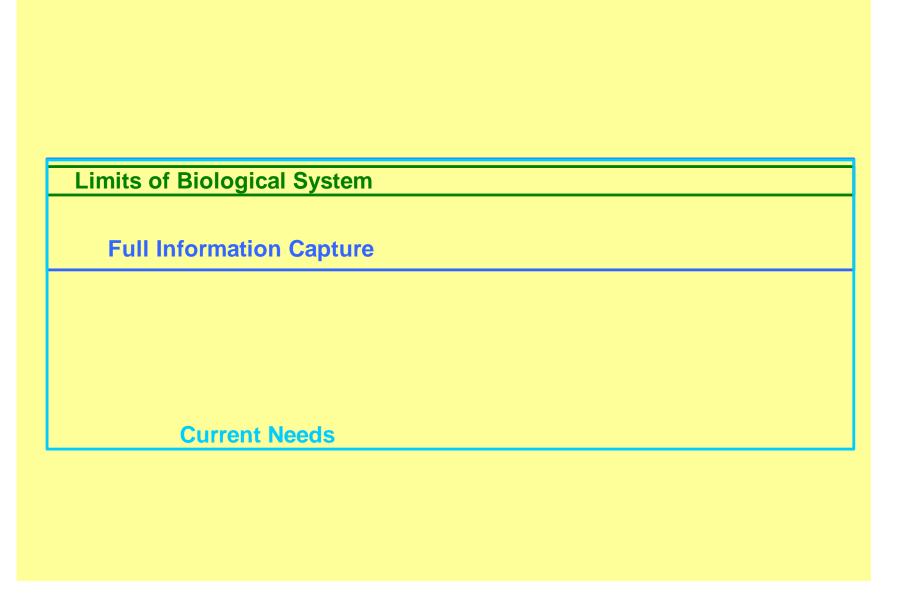
from ispeak.nl

- Of course, human annotators are not IR systems
 - Human miss and false alarms rates are probably independent.
- However, project cost/timeline are generally fixed.
 - effort, funds devoted to some task are not available for some other
- Thus there are similar tradeoffs in corpus creation

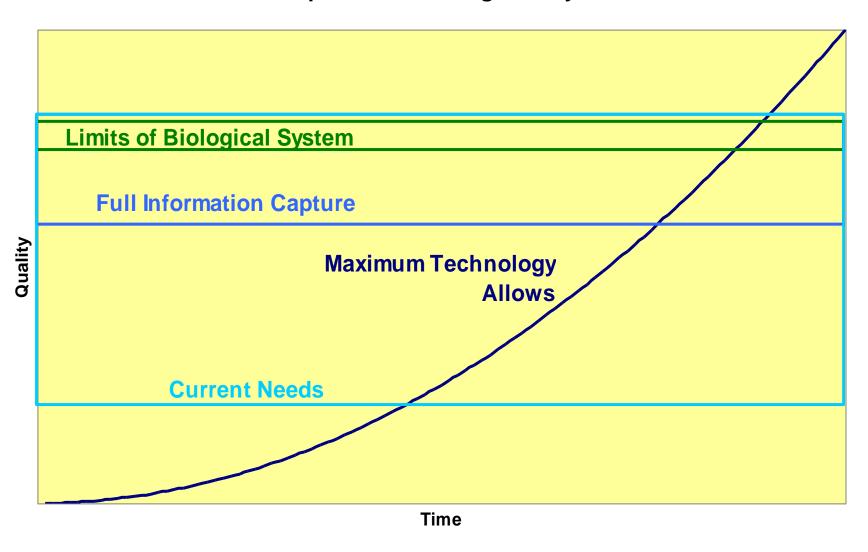
Limits of Biological System

Limits of Biological System

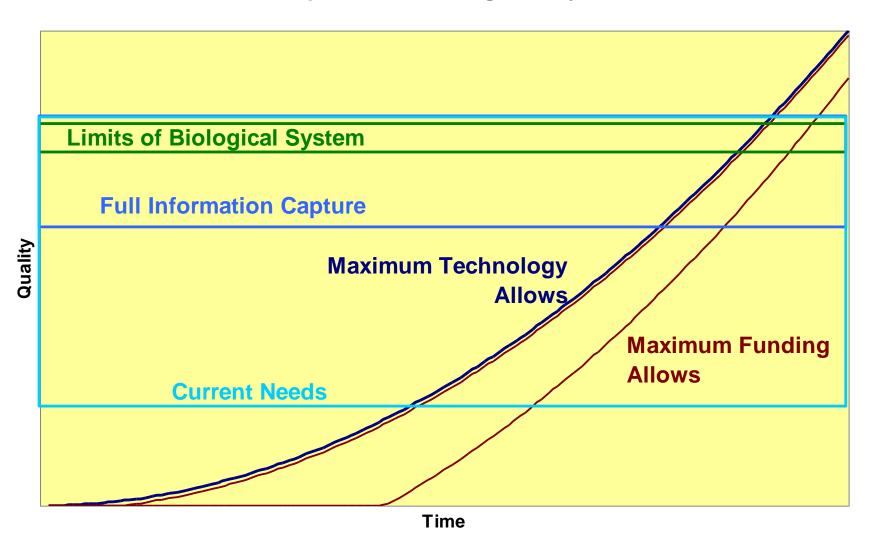
Full Information Capture



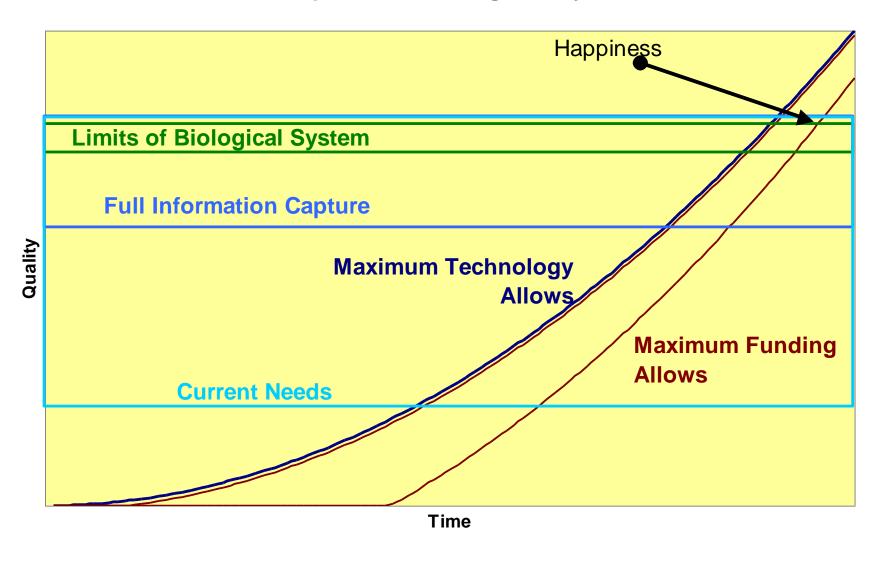
Options for Setting Quality



Options for Setting Quality



Options for Setting Quality



Components of Quality

- Suitability: of design to need
 - corpora created for specific purpose but frequently re-used
 - raw data is large enough, appropriate
 - annotation specification are adequately rich
 - publication formats are appropriate to user community
- Fidelity: of implementation to design
- Internal Consistency:
 - collection, annotation
 - decisions and practice
- Granularity
- Realism
- Timeliness
- Cost Effectiveness

Quality in Real World Data

- Gigaword News Corpora
 - large subset of LDC's archive of news text
 - checked for language of the article
 - contain duplicates and near duplicates
- Systems that hope to process real world data must be robust against multiple languages in an archive or also against duplicate or near duplicates
- However, language models are skewed by document duplication

Types of Annotation

Sparse or Exhaustive

- Only some documents in a corpus are topic relevant
- Only some words are named entities
- All words in a corpus may be POS tagged

Expert or Intuitive

- Expert: there are right and wrong ways to annotate; the annotators goal is to learn the right way and annotate consistently
- Intuitive: there are no right or wrong answers; the goal is to observe and then model human behavior or judgment

Binary or Nary

- A story is either relevant to a topic or it isn't
- A word can have any of a number of MPG tags

Annotation Quality

- Miss/False Alarm and Insertion/Deletion/Substitution can be generalized and applied to human annotation.
- Actual phenomena are observed
 - failures are misses, deletions
- Observed phenomena are actual
 - failures are false alarms, insertions
- Observed phenomena are correctly categorized
 - failures are substitutions

QA Procedures

Precision

- attempt to find incorrect assignments of an annotation
- **100%**

Recall

- attempt to find failed assignments of an annotation
- **10-20%**

Discrepancy

- resolve disagreements among annotators
- **100%**

Structural

- identify, better yet, prevent impossible combinations of annotations

Dual Annotation

- Inter-annotator Agreement != Accuracy
 - studies of inter-annotator agreement indicate task difficulty or
 - overall agreement in the subject population as well as
 - project internal consistency
 - tension between these two uses
 - » As annotation team becomes more internally consistent it ceases to be useful for modeling task difficulty.
- Results from dual annotation used for
 - scoring inter-annotator agreement
 - adjudication
 - training
 - developing gold standard
- Quality of expert annotation may be judged by
 - comparison with another annotator of known quality
 - comparison to gold standard

Limits of Human Annotation

- Linguistic resources used to train and evaluate HLTs
 - as training they provide behavior for systems to emulate
 - as evaluation material they provide gold standards
- But, human are not perfect and don't always agree.
- Human errors, inconsistencies in LR creation provide inappropriate models and depress system scores
 - especially relevant as system performance approaches human performance
- HLT community needs to
 - understand limits of human performance in different annotation tasks
 - recognize/compensate for potential human errors in training
 - evaluate system performance in the context of human performance
- Example: STT R&D and Careful Transcription in DARPA EARS
 - EARS 2007 Go/No-Go requirement was WER 5.6%

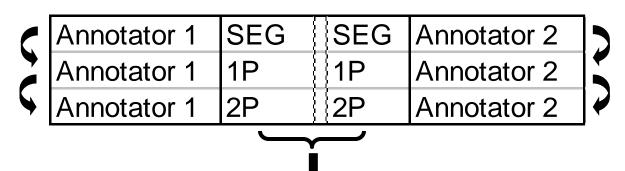
Transcription Process

Regular workflow:

| | Annotator 1 | SEG: segmentation |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7 | Annotator 2 | 1P: verbatim transcript |
| 1 | Annotator 2 Annotator 3 | 2P: check 1P transcript, add markup |
| | Lead Annotator | QC: quality check, post-process |

30+ hours labor/hour audio

Dual annotation workflow:



| Lead Annotator: | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Resolve discrepancies, QC & post-process | | | |

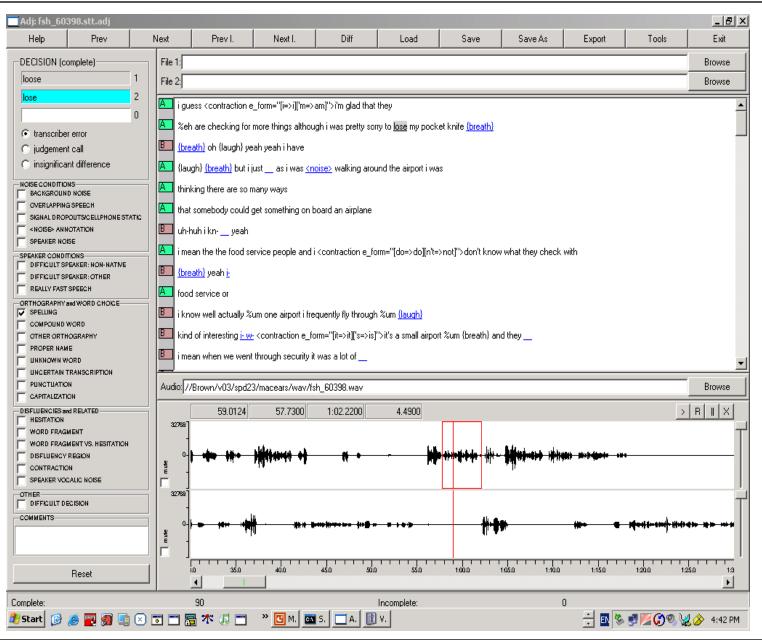
Results

• EARS 2007 goal was WER 5.6%

| | LDC 1 | LDC 2 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| LDC Careful Transcription 1 | 0 | 4.1 |
| LDC Careful Transcription 2 | 4.5 | 0 |
| WordWave Transcription | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| LDC Quick Transcription | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| LDC 2, Pass 1 | 5.3 | |
| LDC 2, Pass 2 | 5.6 | |

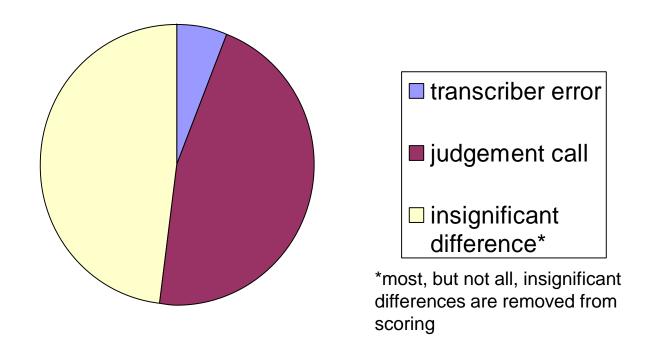
- Best Human WER 4.1%
- Excluding fragments, filled pauses reduces WER by 1.5% absolute.
- Scoring against 5 independent transcripts reduces WER by 2.3%.
- Need to improve quality of human transcription!!!

Transcript Adjudication



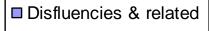
CTS Consistency

| Word Disagreement Rate (WER) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| System | Orig RT-03 | Retrans RT-03 | | | |
| Orig RT-03 | 0% | 4.1% | | | |
| Retrans RT-03 | 4.5% | 0% | | | |

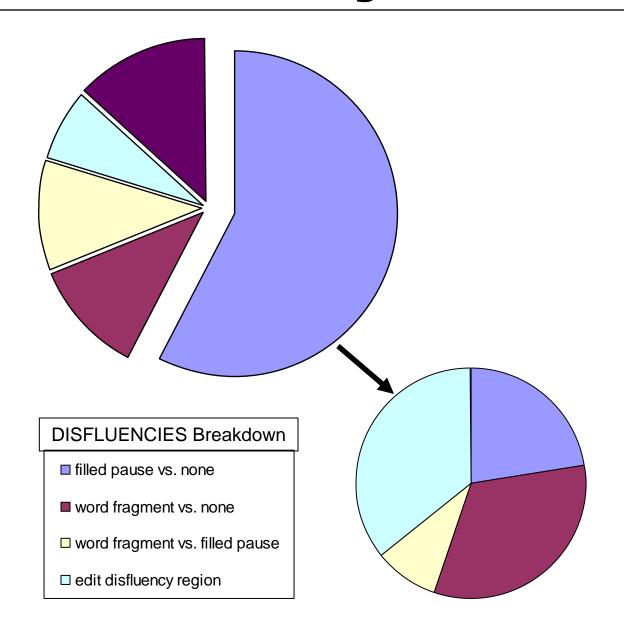


WER based on Fisher data from RT-03 Current Eval Set (36 calls)
Preliminary analysis based on subset of 6 calls; 552 total discrepancies analyzed

CTS Judgment Calls

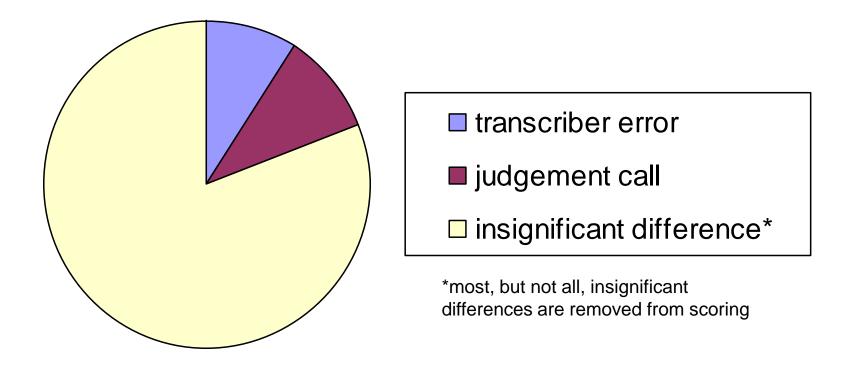


- Contractions
- □ Uncertain transcription
- □ Difficult speaker, fast speech
- Other word choice



BN Consistency

| Word disagreement rate (equiv. to WER) | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Basic | RT-03 GLM | RT-04 GLM | | | |
| 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.9% | | | |



WER based on BN data from RT-03 Current Eval Set (6 programs) Analysis based on all files; 2503 total discrepancies analyzed

Conclusions

- Many scorable annotator discrepancies involve disfluencies that have no clear target
- Cost to "get it right" high relative to benefit
- Proposal
 - Fully transcribe clear cases
 - Mark unclear as such and ignore
 - » In further annotation
 - » In scoring

Head Room

- TDT Goal was a system to monitor news performing automatic transcription & translation, division of the broadcast into stories and categorization of the stories by topic.
- Data is transcribed, translated broadcast news sessions from multiple media, languages that are segmented into stories and then categorized by topic.

| | Months | Hours | English | Topics | Decisions |
|--------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|
| TDT-2 | 6 | 800 | 72000 | 100 | 7.2M |
| TDT-3 | 3 | 600 | 51000 | 120 | 6.1M |
| TDT-4 | 4 | 615 | 57000 | 60 | 3.4M |

Story Segmentation

- Listen to audio file, view waveform & transcript
- Segment
 - Review story boundaries inserted during transcription; add, delete, modify boundaries as needed
 - Classify sections as news, not news (miscellaneous), teaser or un(der)transcribed
 - Set and confirm timestamps for all story boundaries
- Every file receives a single pass by LDC annotators
 - Independent second pass optional
 - Quality control through annotator training, spot checking
- Evaluation text is bereft of segments; they are encoded in stand-off file.

Story Segmentation and QC

- Additional QA on segmented material
 - ratio of text words to audio duration for each section
 - sections with unusual ratios re-examined
- 5% of files dually segmented/second-passed by independent annotators; results reconciled by team leaders
- Results of QC showed high rates of consistency among annotators relative to the scores of systems – head room
 - total cost of story boundary detection:
 - Human Cseg: 0.036
 - System Cseg: 0.319-0.873
- But, what about other uses of story boundaries???

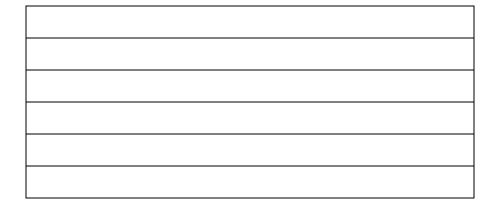
Topic Detection and Tracking

- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection

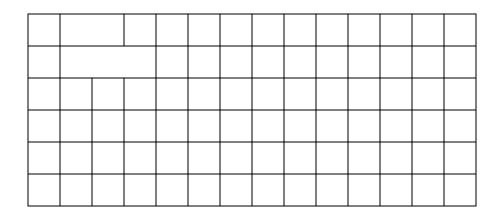
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



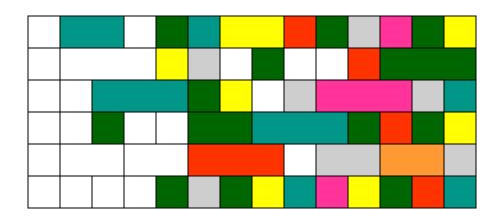
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



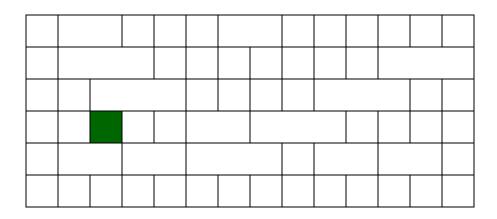
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



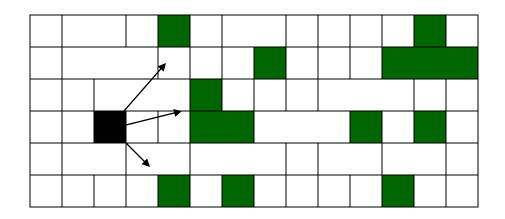
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



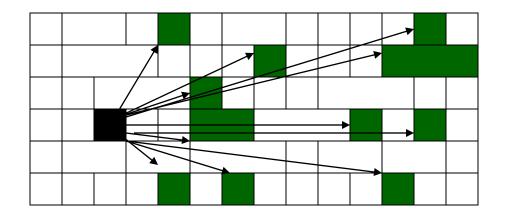
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



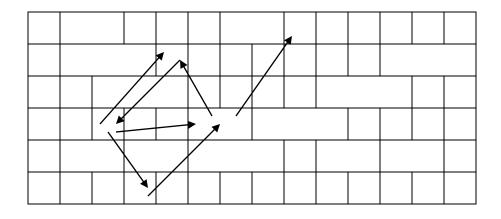
- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection

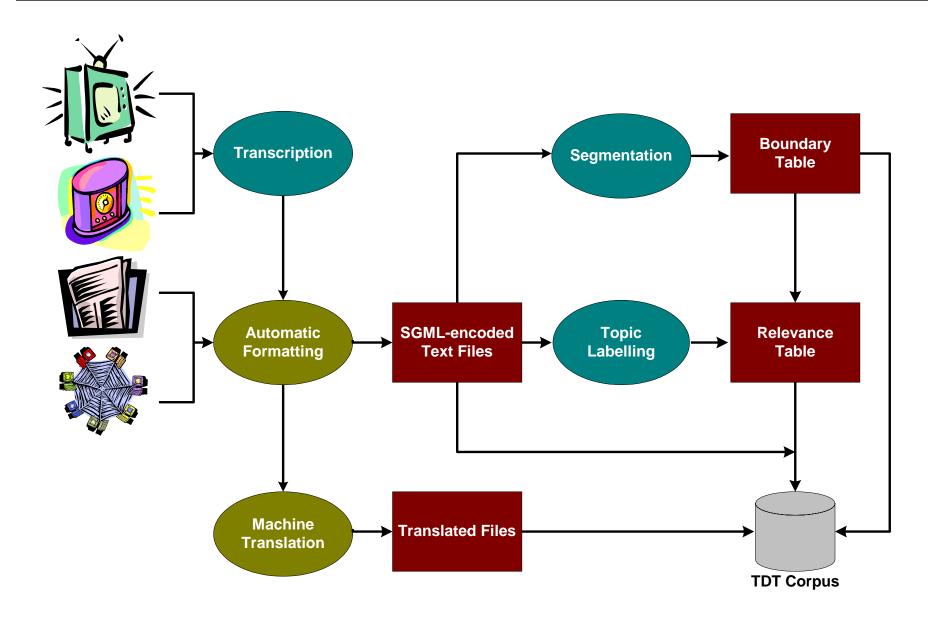


- US sponsored, common task program
- Manage information in archives of broadcast news and news text.

- » segmentation
- » topic detection
- » first story detection
- » topic tracking
- » story link detection



TDT Process



Conclusion

 Story boundaries have significant effect on other tasks, in particular detection.

Additional effort on segmentation warranted.

When is Less More?

- DARPA EARS researchers needed 2000 hours of transcribed speech to reach programs aggressive go/no-go criteria.
- At 35-50xRT program could not afford careful transcription used previously.
- How to create the required transcripts within budget?
- Solution: Lower Quality
 - Larger quantity of lower quality data sooner will provide better results that smaller quantity of higher quality data later.

Experiment

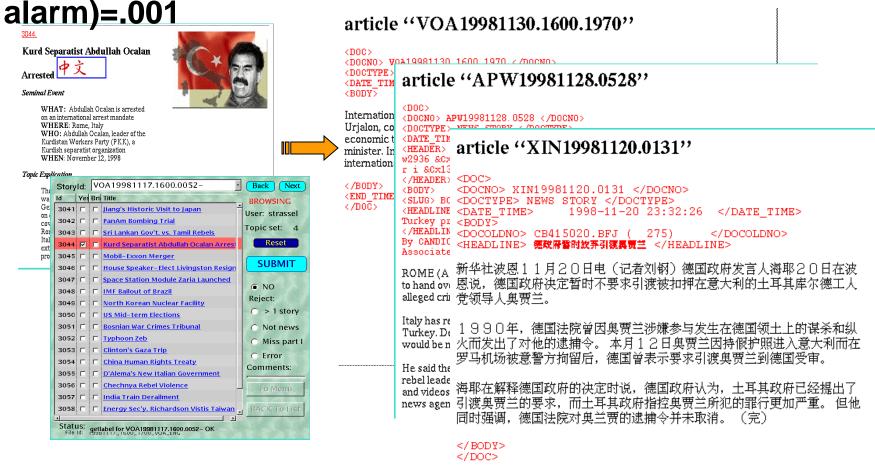
- Select 20 hours of Switchboard audio for which careful transcripts existed from MSU.
- Transcribe them using quick transcription (QTR) specification.
- Train fresh systems on either 20 hour training set.
- Test against current evaluation corpus.

| | Training Hrs | %WER |
|----------|--------------|------|
| MSU | 23.4 | 38.0 |
| LDC QTR | 17.9 | 39.4 |
| WordWave | 19.6 | 38.8 |

- Systems trained on 20 hours of QTR perform as well as systems trained on equal amounts of carefully transcribed data.
- And they cost much less
- So volume was increased to 2700 hours in Year 1.

Topic Annotation

Exhaustive annotation; read each story, indicate topic relevance. TDT2 encoded 5.8M decisions. TDT3 corpus encodes 2.6M decisions. Quality: p(miss)=.04, p(false-



Annotation Strategy

Overview

- Search-guided complete annotation
- Work with one topic at a time
- Multiple stages for each topic

Stage 1: Initial query

- Submit seed story or keywords as query to search engine
- Read through resulting relevance-ranked list
- Label each story as YES/NO/BRIEF
 - » BRIEF: 10% or less of story discusses topic
- Stop after finding 5-10 on-topic stories, or
- After reaching "off-topic threshold"
 - » At least 2 off-topic stories for every 1 OT read AND
 - » The last 10 consecutive stories are off-topic

Annotation Strategy

Stage 2: Improved query using OT stories from Stage 1

- Issue new query using concatenation of all known OT stories
- Read and annotate stories in resulting relevance-ranked list until reaching off-topic threshold

Stage 3: Text-based queries

- Issue new query drawn from topic research & topic definition documents plus any additional relevant text
- Read and annotate stories in resulting relevance-ranked list until reaching off-topic threshold

Stage 4: Creative searching

 Annotators instructed to use specialized knowledge, think creatively to find novel ways to identify additional OT stories

Annotation QC Measures

Precision

 All on-topic (YES) stories reviewed by senior annotator to identify false alarms

Recall

Search stories marked off topic looking for misses.

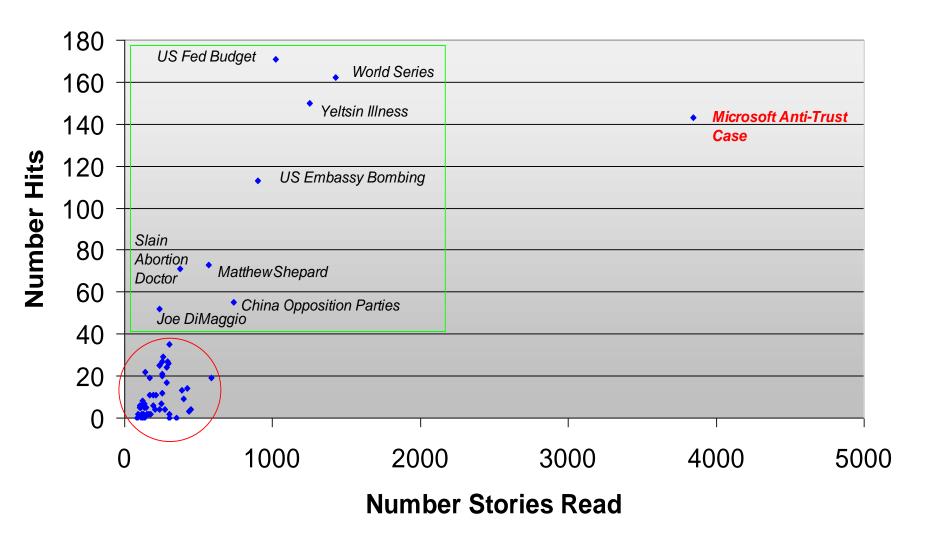
Adjudication

 Review sites' results and adjudicate cases where majority of sites disagree with annotators' judgments

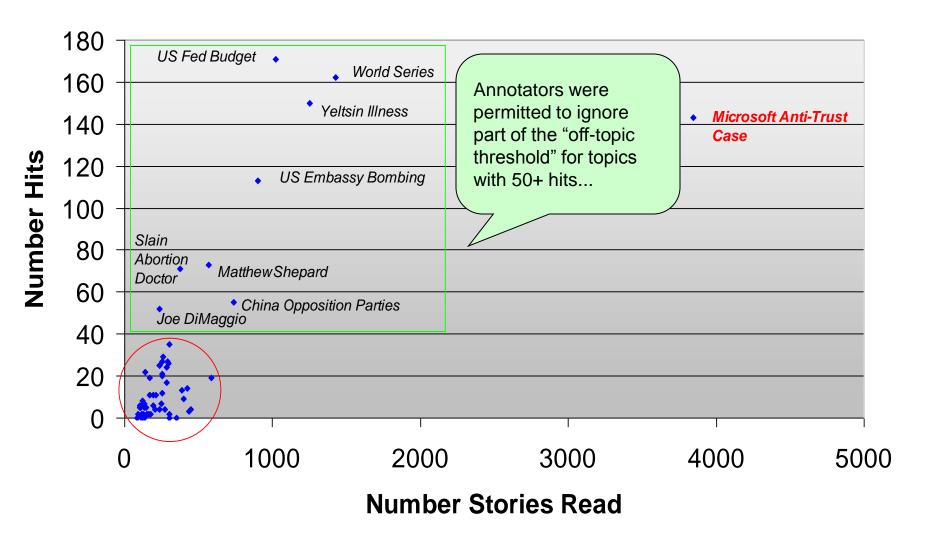
Dual annotation

- 10% of topics entirely re-annotated by independent annotators
 - » Impossible to re-annotate 10% of stories due to annotation approach
- Compare YES/BRIEF judgments for both sets of results to establish some measure of inter-annotator agreement

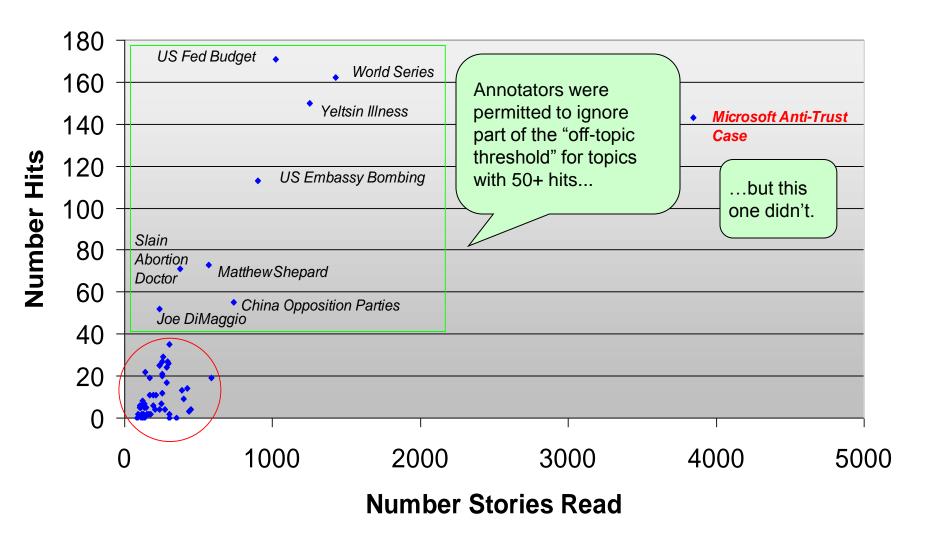
English Hits vs. Stories Read



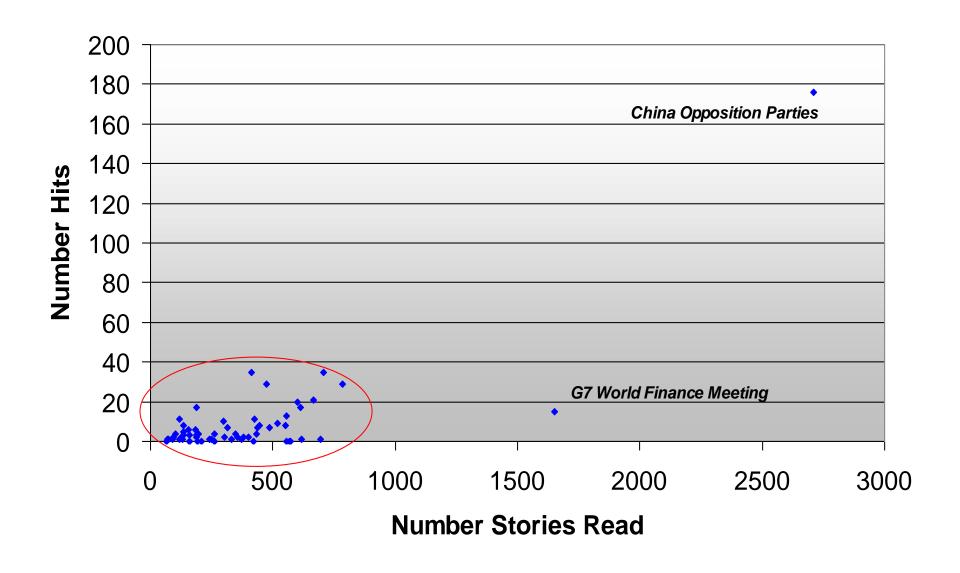
English Hits vs. Stories Read



English Hits vs. Stories Read



Mandarin Hits vs. Stories Read



Review rejects

- -all rejection judgements reviewed and confirmed or vetoed
- -corrections made where possible and stories returned to pipeline or discarded

Dual Annotation & Discrepancy

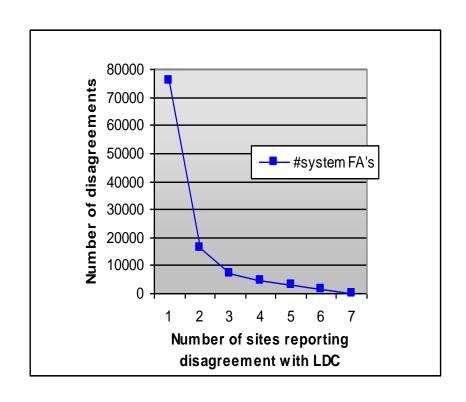
- -8% of Mandarin & English files receive 2 separate annotations
- -double-blind file assignment part of automated work distribution
- -inter-annotator consistency is good (compares favorably with TDT2 kappas)
 - »Topic List 2 ~ kappa 0.8648106
 - **»Topic List 3 ~ kappa 0.777349**
 - »Topic List 4 ~ kappa 0.7248981

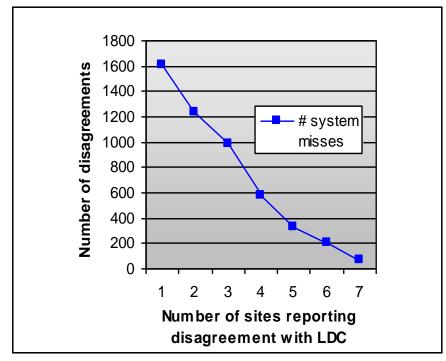
Precision

- -all 'on topic' stories verified by senior annotators to identify false alarms
- -precision vetoed 2.5% of original judgments (213 of 8570 stories)

Topic-Story QC (con't)

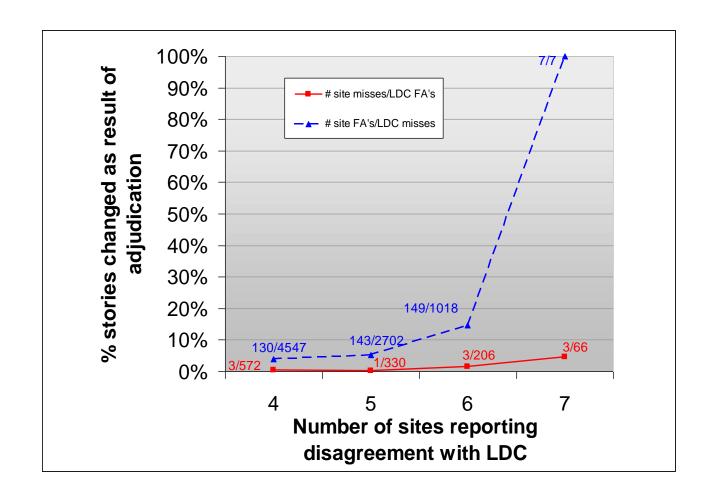
- Adjudication of sites' hit lists from tracking task
 - NIST delivered results containing ~1.5M topic-story tuples from 7 sites
 - LDC reviewed cases where a majority of systems (i.e. 4 or more) disagreed with original annotation



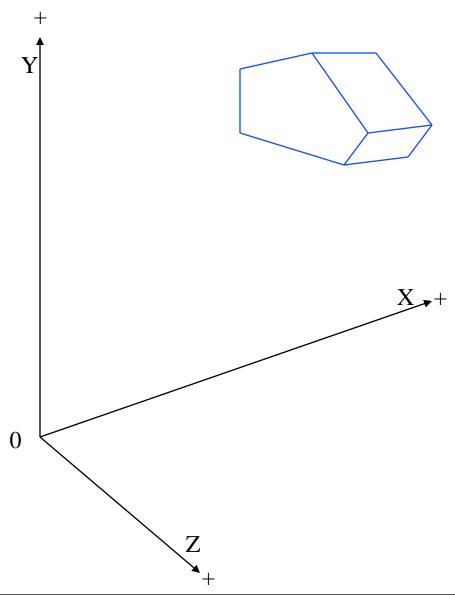


Adjudication results

- -rate of system miss leading to LDC false alarm very low (complete precision QC)
- -rate of system FA leading to LDC miss somewhat higher but still quite low (no recall on test set)



Quality's Multiple Dimensions



Preliminary Conclusions

- Quality is multidimensional
- Quality defined or evaluated with respect to needs
- Trade-offs with volume, cost, richness, appropriateness, timeliness, etc