

[54] COLLOCATIONAL GRAMMAR SYSTEM

[75] Inventors: Henry Kucera, Providence, R.I.; Alwin B. Carus, Newton, Mass.; Jeffrey G. Hopkins, Pawtucket, R.I.

[73] Assignee: Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

[21] Appl. No.: 106,127

[22] Filed: Oct. 7, 1987

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ G06F 15/02

[52] U.S. Cl. 364/419; 364/900

[58] Field of Search 364/419, 900 MS File, 364/200 MS File

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 4,661,924 | 4/1987 | Okamoto et al. | 364/900 |
| 4,703,425 | 10/1987 | Muraki | 364/419 |
| 4,724,523 | 2/1988 | Kucera | 364/419 |
| 4,742,481 | 5/1988 | Yoshimura | 364/419 |
| 4,747,053 | 5/1988 | Yoshimura | 364/419 |
| 4,750,122 | 6/1988 | Kaji | 364/419 |
| 4,760,528 | 7/1988 | Levin | 364/419 |
| 4,773,009 | 9/1988 | Kucera | 364/419 |

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Choice of Grammatical Word-Class Without Global Syntactic Analysis: Tagging Words in the Lob Corpus, Mar-

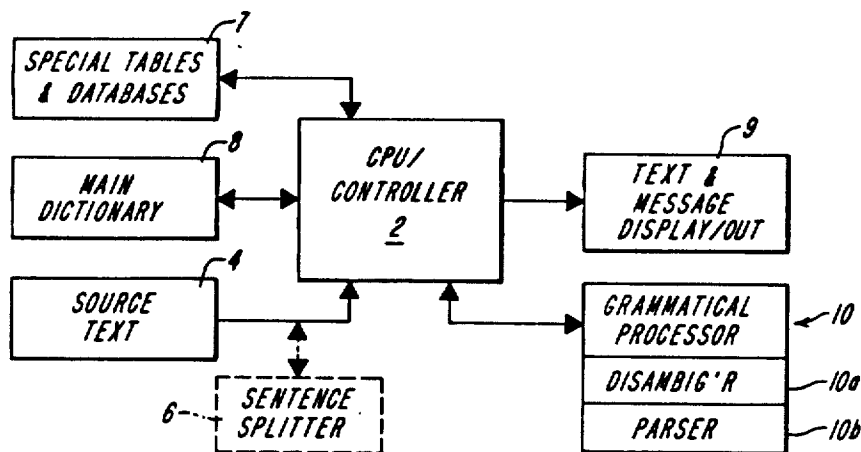
shall, Ian in *Computers and the Humanities* 17 (1983) 139-150.

Primary Examiner—Michael R. Fleming
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Lahive & Cockfield

[57] ABSTRACT

A system for the grammatical annotation of natural language receives natural language text and annotates each word with a set of tags indicative of its possible grammatical or syntactic uses. An empirical probability of collocation function defined on pairs of tags is iteratively extended to a selected set of tag sequences of increasing length so as to select a most probable tag for each word of a sequence of ambiguously-tagged words. For listed pairs of commonly confused words a substitute calculation reveals erroneous use of the wrong word. For words with tags having abnormally low frequency of occurrence, a stored table of reduced probability factors corrects the calculation. Once the text words have been annotated with their most probable tags, the tagged text is parsed by a parser which successively applies phrasal, predicate and clausal analysis to build higher structures from the disambiguated tag strings. A voice/text translator including such a tag annotator resolves sound or spelling ambiguity of words by their differing tags. A database retrieval system, such as a spelling checker, includes a tag annotator to identify desired data by syntactic features.

17 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



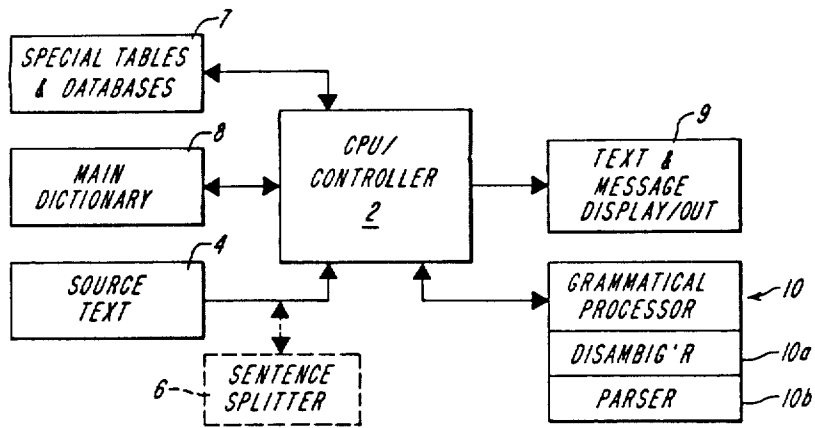


FIG. 1

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| . | SENTENCE CLOSER (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 01 |
| (| OPEN PARENTHESIS (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 02 |
| * | "NOT" (ADVERBIAL TAG) | 03 |
|) | CLOSE PARENTHESIS (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 04 |
| ; | SEMI-COLON (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 05 |
| - | DASH (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 06 |
| , | COMMA (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 07 |
| : | COLON (PUNCTUATION TAG) | 08 |
| ABL | PRE-QUALIFIER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 09 |
| ABN | PRE-QUANTIFIER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 10 |
| ABX | PRE-QUANTIFIER/DOUBLE CONJUNCTION (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 11 |
| AP | POST-DETERMINER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 12 |
| AT | ARTICLE (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 13 |
| BED | "WERE" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 14 |
| BEDZ | "WAS" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 15 |
| BEG | "BEING" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 16 |
| BEI | "BE"-BASE FORM (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 17 |
| BEM | "AM" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 18 |
| BEN | "BEEN" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 19 |
| BER | "ARE" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 20 |
| BEZ | "IS" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 21 |
| CC | COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (SENTENTIAL TAG) | 22 |
| CD | CARDINAL NUMBER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 23 |
| CS | SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION (SENTENTIAL TAG) | 24 |
| DOD | "DID" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 25 |
| DOG | "DOING" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 26 |
| DOI | "DO"-BASE FORM (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 27 |
| DON | "DONE" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 28 |
| DOP | "DO" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 29 |
| DOZ | "DOES" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 30 |
| DT | SINGULAR DETERMINER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 31 |
| DTI | SINGULAR / PLURAL DETERMINER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 32 |
| DTS | PLURAL DETERMINER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 33 |
| DTX | DETERMINER / DOUBLE CONJUNCTION (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 34 |
| EX | EXISTENTIAL "THERE" (NOMINAL TAG) <P> | 35 |
| HVD | "HAD"; PAST TENSE (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 36 |
| HVG | "HAVING" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 37 |
| HVI | "HAVE"-BASE FORM (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 38 |
| HVN | "HAD"; PAST PARTICIPLE (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 39 |
| HVP | "HAVE" (VERBAL TAG) <N> | 40 |
| HVZ | "HAS" (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 41 |
| IN | PREPOSITION (SENTENTIAL TAG) | 42 |
| JJ | ADJECTIVE (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 43 |
| JJR | COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 44 |
| JJS | SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 45 |
| JJT | SEMANTIC SUPERLATIVE (PRE-NOMINAL TAG) | 46 |
| MD | MODAL AUXILIARY (VERBAL TAG) <F> | 47 |

FIG. 2

(01 THRU 47)

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| <i>NN</i> | <i>SINGULAR COMMON NOUN - BASE FORM (NOMINAL TAG) <N></i> | 48 |
| <i>NN\$</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE SINGULAR COMMON NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 49 |
| <i>NNS</i> | <i>PLURAL COMMON NOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <N></i> | 50 |
| <i>NN\$S</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE PLURAL COMMON NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 51 |
| <i>NNX</i> | <i>NON-POSSESSIVE COMMON NOUN - BASE FORM (NOMINAL TAG) <N></i> | 52 |
| <i>NP</i> | <i>SINGULAR PROPER NOUN - BASE FORM (NOMINAL TAG) <N></i> | 53 |
| <i>NP\$</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE SINGULAR PROPER NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 54 |
| <i>NPS</i> | <i>PLURAL PROPER NOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <N></i> | 55 |
| <i>NP\$S</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE PLURAL PROPER NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 56 |
| <i>NR</i> | <i>SINGULAR ADVERBIAL NOUN - BASE FORM (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 57 |
| <i>NR\$</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE SINGULAR ADVERBIAL NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 58 |
| <i>NRS</i> | <i>PLURAL ADVERBIAL NOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 59 |
| <i>NR\$S</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE PLURAL ADVERBIAL NOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 60 |
| <i>OD</i> | <i>ORDINAL NUMBER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 61 |
| <i>PN</i> | <i>NOMINAL PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 62 |
| <i>PN\$</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE NOMINAL PRONOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 63 |
| <i>PP\$</i> | <i>POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 64 |
| <i>PP\$S</i> | <i>SECOND POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 65 |
| <i>PPL</i> | <i>SINGULAR REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 66 |
| <i>PPLS</i> | <i>PLURAL REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 67 |
| <i>PPD</i> | <i>OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 68 |
| <i>PPS</i> | <i>THIRD PERSON NOMINATIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 69 |
| <i>PPSS</i> | <i>NON-THIRD PERSON NOMINATIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 70 |
| <i>PPX</i> | <i>NON-POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 71 |
| <i>QL</i> | <i>QUALIFIER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 72 |
| <i>QLP</i> | <i>POST-QUALIFIER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 73 |
| <i>RB</i> | <i>ADVERB (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 74 |
| <i>RBR</i> | <i>COMPARATIVE ADVERB (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 75 |
| <i>RBT</i> | <i>SUPERLATIVE ADVERB (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 76 |
| <i>RN</i> | <i>NOMINAL ADVERB (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 77 |
| <i>RP</i> | <i>ADVERB/PARTICLE (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 78 |
| <i>TO</i> | <i>INFINITIVAL "TO" (VERBAL TAG) <(IN)></i> | 79 |
| <i>UH</i> | <i>EXCLAMATION (SENTENTIAL TAG)</i> | 80 |
| <i>VBD</i> | <i>VERB PAST TENSE FORM (VERBAL TAG) <F></i> | 81 |
| <i>VBG</i> | <i>VERB PRESENT PARTICIPLE (VERBAL TAG) <N></i> | 82 |
| <i>VBI</i> | <i>VERB INFINITIVE - BASE FORM (VERBAL TAG) <N></i> | 83 |
| <i>VBN</i> | <i>VERB PAST PARTICIPLE (VERBAL TAG) <N></i> | 84 |
| <i>VBP</i> | <i>VERB NON-THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT TENSE (VERBAL TAG) <N></i> | 85 |
| <i>VBZ</i> | <i>VERB THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT TENSE (VERBAL TAG) <F></i> | 86 |
| <i>WDT</i> | <i>WH - DETERMINER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 87 |
| <i>WP\$</i> | <i>PERSONAL WH - PRONOUN (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 88 |
| <i>WPD</i> | <i>OBJECTIVE WH - PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 89 |
| <i>WPS</i> | <i>NOMINATIVE WH - PRONOUN (NOMINAL TAG) <P></i> | 90 |
| <i>WQL</i> | <i>WH - QUALIFIER (PRE-NOMINAL TAG)</i> | 91 |
| <i>WRB</i> | <i>WH - ADVERB (ADVERBIAL TAG)</i> | 92 |
| <i>XX</i> | <i>- PARSER INTERNAL - NO TAG ASSIGNED -</i> | 93 |
| <i>ZZZZ</i> | <i>END-OF-FILE MARKER</i> | 94 |

FIG. 2

(48 THRU 94)

EXAMPLES OF "NORMAL" MAIN DICTIONARY RECORDS

| | 26 | 30 | 34 | 80 |
|-------------|----|----|-------------|----|
| / | | | | |
| . | | | . | |
| ! | | | . | |
| a | | | AT | |
| aback | | | RB | |
| abandonment | NI | | | |
| abase | | VI | | |
| abasement | NI | | | |
| abashed | | | JJ | |
| as | | | CS IN QL RB | |
| back | NI | VI | JJ RB | |
| backing | NI | | | |

FIG. 3A

EXAMPLES OF "EXCEPTION" MAIN DICTIONARY RECORDS

| | 26 | 30 | 34 | 80 |
|----------|-----|----|-----------------------------|----|
| / | | | | |
| adieu | NIs | | (NN: adieus/adieux) | \$ |
| adieu | N4p | | (NNS: adieu) | \$ |
| adieux | N4p | | (NNS: adieu) | \$ |
| am | | | BEI (xref: be) | \$ |
| are | | | BER (xref: be) | \$ |
| arise | | | (VBI-1: arose/arisen) | \$ |
| arisen | | | (VBN: arise) | \$ |
| arose | | | (VBD: arise) | \$ |
| ate | | | (VBD: eat) | \$ |
| awake | | | JJ RB (VBI-1: awake/awoken) | \$ |
| awoke | | | (VBD: awake) | \$ |
| awoken | | | (VBN: awake) | \$ |
| bacilli | | | (NNS: bacillus) | \$ |
| bacillus | | | (NN: bacilli) | \$ |
| bade | | | (VBX: bid) | \$ |
| base | | | (NN: bases) | \$ |
| bases | | | (NNS: base/basis) | \$ |
| basis | | | (NN: bases) | \$ |
| be | | | BEI (xref: is) | \$ |
| bear | | | (VBI-1: bore/borne) | \$ |

FIG. 3B

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.