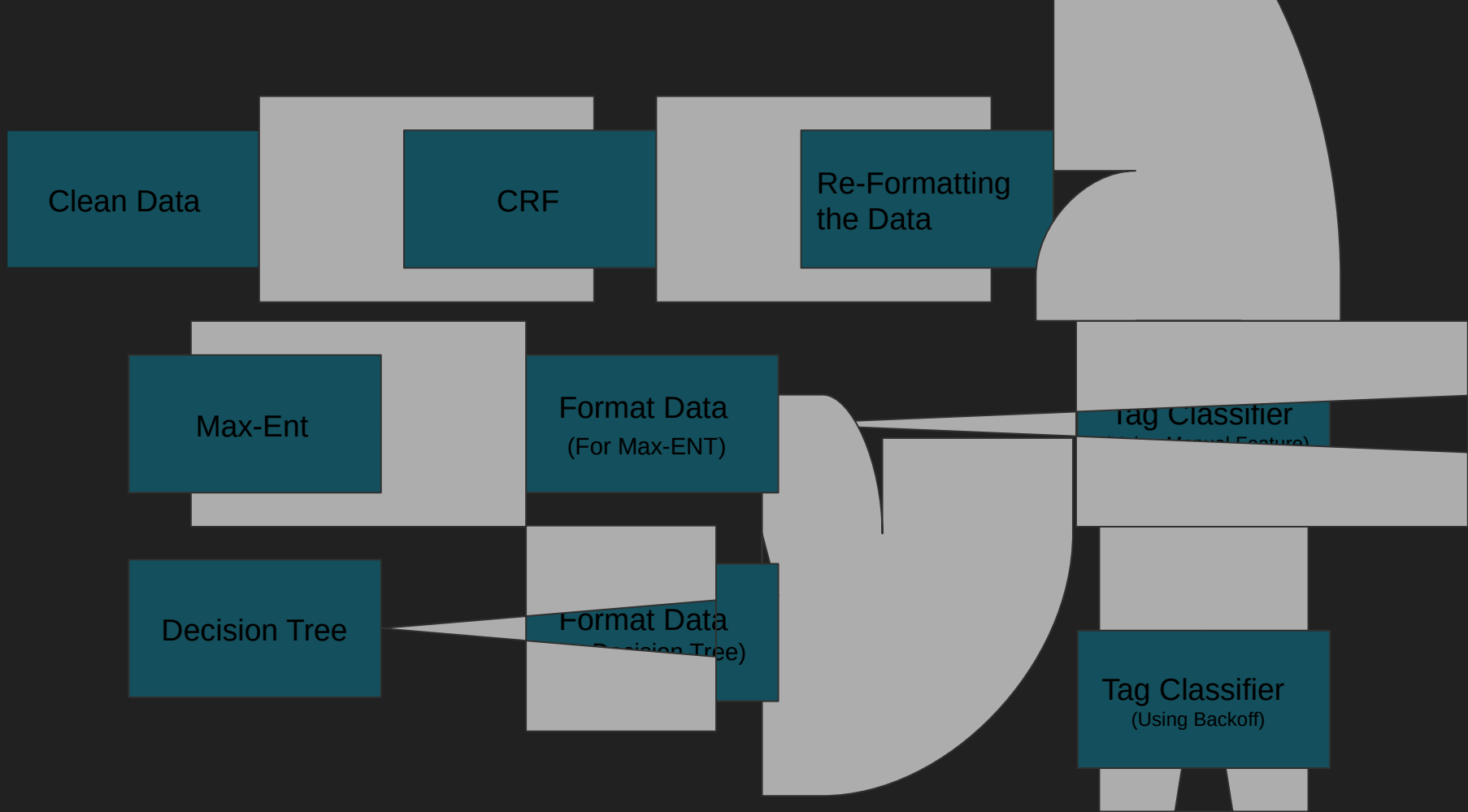


IDENTIFYING CODE SWITCHING IN TWEETS



Cleaning the original Tweets

We cleaned the whole data in 8 steps :

1. Remove all the tweet id's

Regular Expression : `\d{5,}`

2. Remove all the usernames

Regular Expression : `(\@(\w|_)+(\:|))`

3. Remove all the hashtags

Regular Expression : `\#(\w|_)+`

4. Remove all the urls

Regular Expression : `(http|https|ftp|mailto|tel):\S+[/a-zA-Z0-9]`

CONDITIONAL RANDOM FIELD (CRF)

CRF was used to make a language model for checking that the word is English or Hindi .The template file was made which had different features which related the current word with the tag of the previous two words and the next two words to mark the tag of the current word. CRF model was created by using that template file and train file which contained around 24000 tweets with around 5 lakh words.

Features

To train the data, we needed some features to identify when there is a case of code switching. These features include:

- A binary value to denote the existence of trigrams, bigrams and unigrams before and after any point of language change.
- The presence of punctuation after any word.
- Any word has language english or hindi.
- If language change is encountered after any word.
- If a language change is encountered at position 'i', then the present word is present at a position at least 'i+3'

RESULT OF DETERMINISTIC MODEL

We used a test-file which contained code switched Data to test our features.

The accuracy came out to be around 30.7 %

However, we realized that there were a lot of sentences in the file which were neither code-switching or mixing :

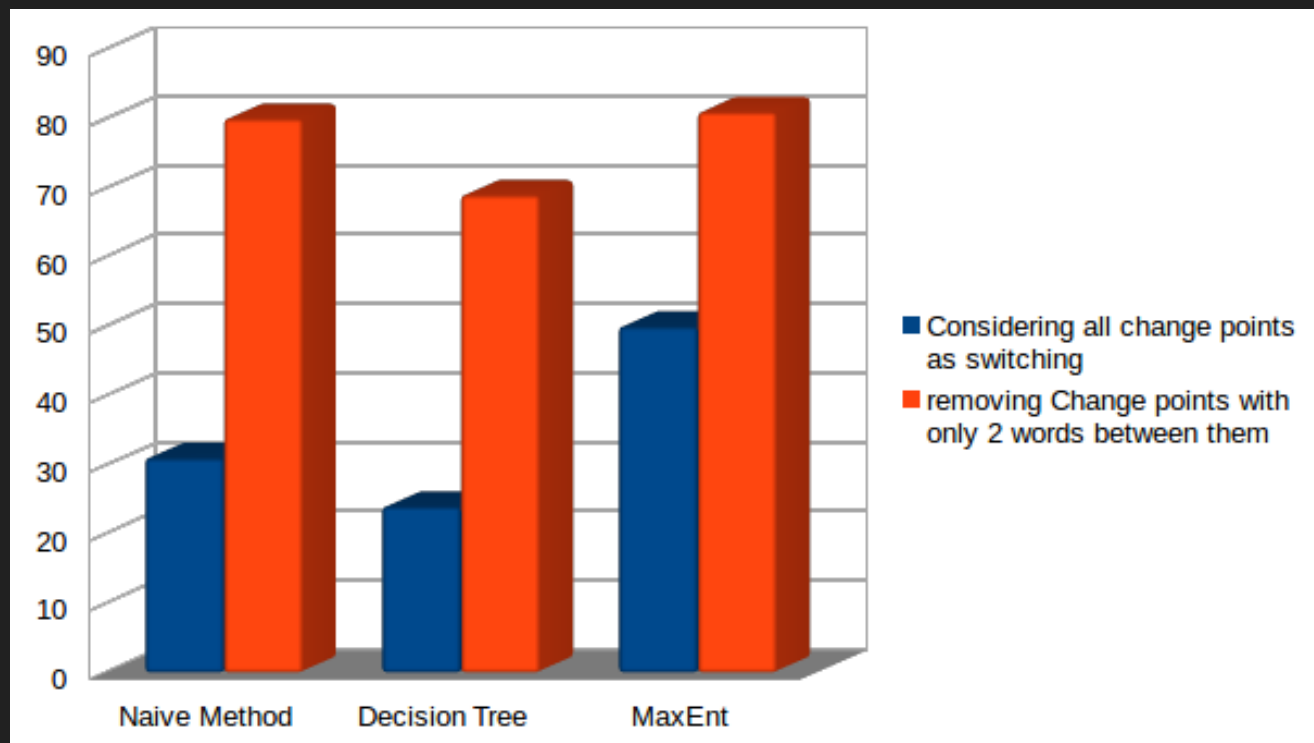
eg : mein school jaa rha hun .

Here, we obtained change tags after mein and school .

However such points can't be classified as language-change points .

Hence after removing these points, our accuracy came to be about 70.82% (even 83% in one test file)

Conclusion



THANKS!