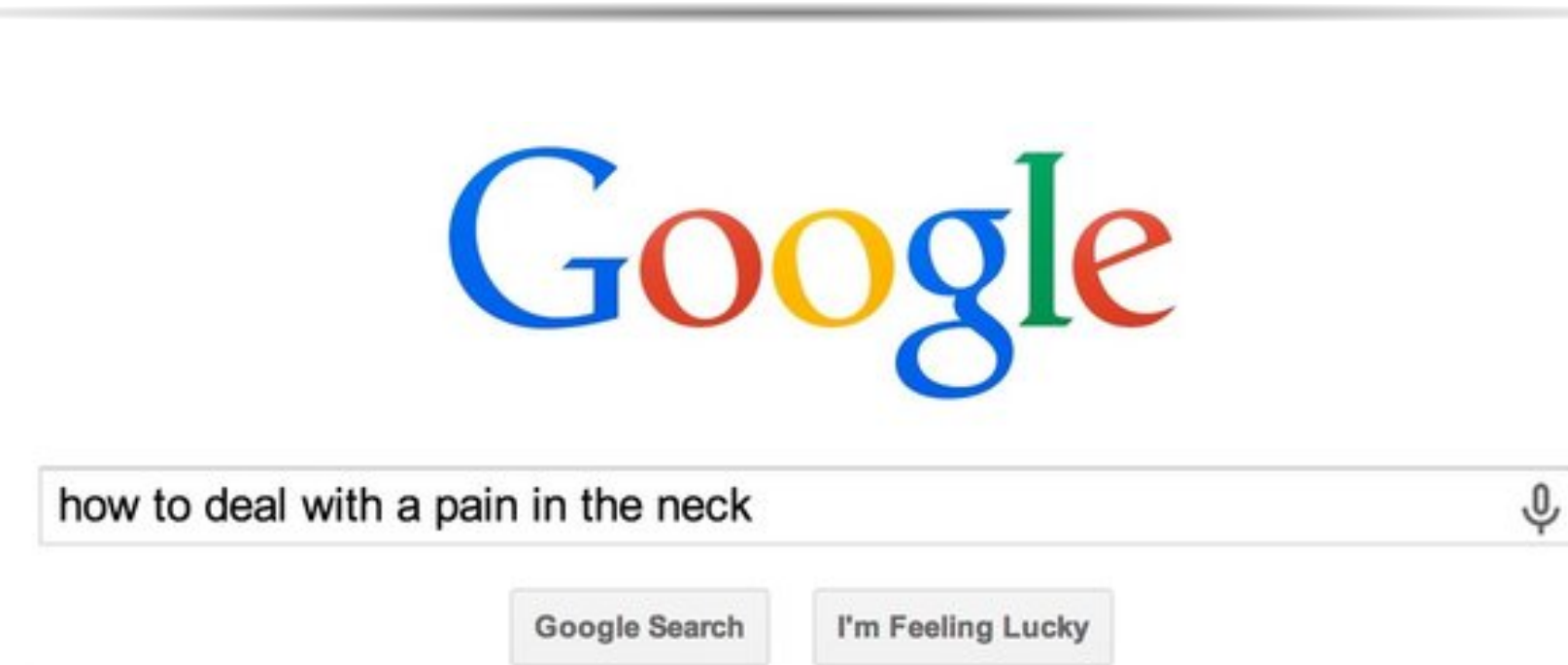


# Detecting Multi-word Expressions Through Typing Patterns

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## The Problem



Do they need a chiropractor or a stress ball?

## Multi-Word Expressions

The phrase *pain in the neck* can have two different meanings, either the literal meaning, or the figurative meaning.

## What is a multi-word expression?

A *multi-word expression* (MWE) is a word collocation that exhibits markedly peculiar linguistic behavior in terms of lexicalization, syntax or semantics. (Kunchukuttan 2007)

In other words:

$$\text{def}(word_1) + \text{def}(word_2) \neq \text{def}(word_1 + word_2)$$

## MWEs in Speech

MWEs are theorized to be stored and retrieved as a single lexical unit (Wray 2005). Often, the pause length is longer surrounding an MWE, and shorter within an MWE. (Dahlmann & Adolphs 2007)

She \_\_\_ looked up \_\_\_ the \_\_\_ world record \_\_\_

## ?? Question ??

Can we apply speech prosody to keyboard typed text, to distinguish MWEs from other text?

## Keystroke Dynamics to the Rescue!

Keystroke dynamics (KD) measures the timing of every computer keystroke, from the time a key is pressed to the time it is released.

## Detecting MWEs in Typing

**Assumption 1:** MWEs have unique prosodic characteristics

**Assumption 2:** Keystroke Dynamics is the reflection of speech prosody in typing

**Conclusion:** MWEs should be uniquely characterized in typing

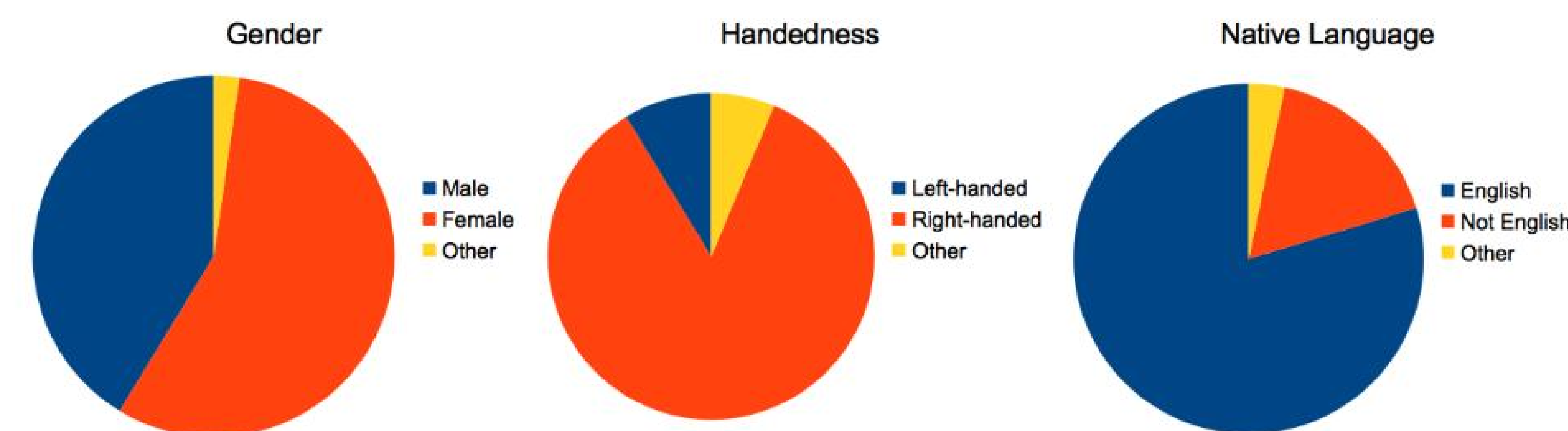
## Materials

- 1,013 Louisiana Tech college students
- Recorded subjects clickstream (keystrokes)
- Recorded clickstream timing (key up/down)
- Subjects respond to a randomized question set
- Subjects can skip to next question after typing 300 characters

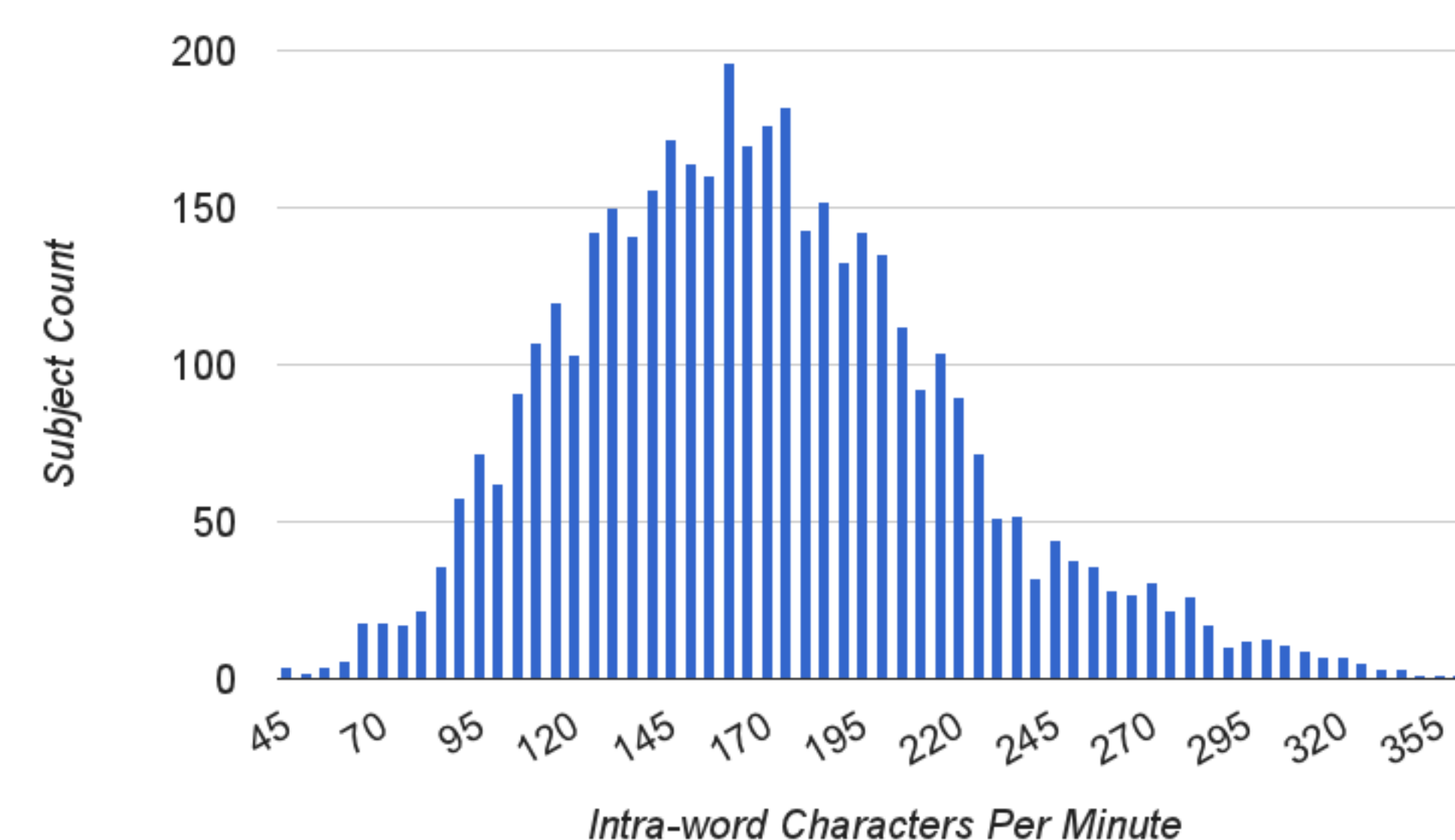
## Methodology

From the keystroke timing data, we determined the length of pause before each word. Each word was then categorized into one of four positions, relative to an MWE: outside, starting, middle of, and ending an MWE.

## Subject Demographics



## Typing Rate



## !! Results !!

		Mean Pauses Before Word Location			
		Start	Middle	End	Outside
L1	Fast	429	220	31152	8839
	Slow	3787	491	137456	33773
<b>L1 Mean</b>		<b>1594</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>62810</b>	<b>19375</b>
L2	Fast	799	250	74984	11866
	Slow	2709	187	123149	43385
<b>L2 Mean</b>		<b>1718</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>87086</b>	<b>27547</b>
<b>Overall</b>		<b>1616</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>67252</b>	<b>20888</b>

All figures are normalized for predictability (Ask me what that is!)

- Typists pause for significantly shorter lengths of time in the middle of MWEs
- While slow typists were 4x slower than fast typists outside of an MWE, the two groups were much closer within MWEs
- Slow L1 English speakers are slower than slow L2 English speakers

## Future Steps

- Build an MWE Detector, bottom-up
- Does this improve information Retrieval?
- Can we extend this to other languages?

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