Appendices

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Appendix A: Category Assignments for Volumes in ACL ARC

Volume	Full Name	Category
A	Applied Natural Language Processing / ANLP	Conference
C	Coling	Conference
D	Empirical Methods for NLP / EMNLP	Conference
E	European Chapter of the ACL / EACL	Conference
H	Human Language Technologies / HLT	Conference
I	International Joint Conference on NLP / IJCNLP	Conference
J	Computational Linguistics	Journal
L	Language Resources and Evaluation Conference / LREC	Conference
M	Message Understanding Conference / MUC	Conference
N	North American Chapter of the ACL / NAACL	Conference
O	Republic of China Linguistics Conference / RocLing	Conference
P	Association for Computational Linguistics Annual Meeting / ACL	Conference
Q	Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics TACL	Journal
R	Recent Advances in NLP / RANLP	Conference
S	SemEval / *Sem	Conference
T	Theoretical Issues in Natural Language Processing / TINLAP	Conference
U	Australasian Language Technology Association Meeting / ALTA	Conference
W	Workshops	
X	TIPSTER TEXT PROGRAM / Tipster	Conference
Y	Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation / Paclic	Conference

Table 1: Category Assignments for Volumes in ACL ARC

Appendix B: Extracted definitions for some terms

Term	Definition
HMM	The hidden Markov model (HMM) formulation is a powerful statistical framework that is well-suited to the speech recognition problem .
	HMM is a probabilistic finite state automaton used to model the probabilistic generation of sequential processes .
	HMM is one of the effective translation models (Vogel et al. , 1996) , which is easily scalable to very large training corpus .
DM	The detailed match (DM) is currently implemented as a beampruned depth-fast searched triphone tree .
	A discourse model (DM) is viewed as containing representations of entities , along with their properties and relations they participate in .
	Some type of words are very productive , such as numbers , DM (determinative measurement) , proper names .
	The DM is an extended and modified version of an earlier prototype developed by Jensen and Binot for the resolution of prepositional-phrase attachment ambiguities (Jensen & Bmot 1987) .
SVM	SVM is one of the binary classifiers based on maximum margin strategy introduced by Vapnik [16] .
	Similar to the PAUM , SVM is a maximal margin algorithm .
	The SVM (Vapnik , 1995) performs optimization to find a hyperplane with the largest margin that separates training examples into two classes .

Table 2: Extracted definitions for some terms