

A Task-specific Tag Sets

Tables 14 to 16 list the non-trivial tag sets for text normalization, sentence fusion, and grammatical error correction respectively. In addition to the tags listed in the tables, we use the tags `SELF` and `EOS` (end of sequence). For sentence splitting and simplification we use the trivial tag set consisting of `SELF`, `NON_SELF`, and `EOS`.

B Example Outputs

Tables 17 to 19 provide example outputs from the *Seq2Edits* model. We use word-level rather than subword- or character-level source positions and collapse multi-word replacements into a single operation in the edit representation examples for clarity.

Example outputs of our sentence fusion system are shown in Table 17. The predicted tags capture the variety of strategies for sentence fusion, such as simple connector particles (`SINGLE_S_COORD`), cataphoras (`SINGLE_CATAPHORA`), verb phrases (`SINGLE_VP_COORD`), relative clauses (`SINGLE_RELATIVE`), and appositions (`SINGLE_APPOSITION`). The last example in Table 17 demonstrates that our model is able to produce even major rewrites.

Table 18 compares our model with a full sequence baseline on English text normalization. Correctly predicting non-trivial tags helps our model to choose the right verbalizations. In the first example in Table 18, our model predicts the `CARDINAL` tag rather than `ORDINAL` and thus produces the correct verbalization for ‘93’. In the second example, our model generates a time expression for ‘1030’ and ‘1230’ as it predicted the `DATE` tag for these

| Tag | Description |
|------------|--|
| PLAIN | Ordinary word |
| PUNCT | Punctuation |
| TRANS | Transliteration |
| LETTERS | Letter sequence |
| CARDINAL | Cardinal number |
| VERBATIM | Verbatim reading of character sequence |
| ORDINAL | Ordinal number |
| DECIMAL | Decimal fraction |
| ELECTRONIC | Electronic address |
| DIGIT | Digit sequence |
| MONEY | Currency amount |
| FRACTION | Non-decimal fraction |
| TIME | Time expression |
| ADDRESS | Street address |

Table 14: Semiotic class tags for text normalization copied verbatim from the Table 3 caption of [Sproat and Jaitly \(2016\)](#).

| Tag | Description |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PAIR_ANAPHORA | Anaphora |
| PAIR_CONN | Discourse connective |
| PAIR_CONN_ANAPHORA | Discourse connective + anaphora |
| PAIR_NONE | None (Control) |
| SINGLE_APPOSITION | Apposition |
| SINGLE_CATAPHORA | Cataphora |
| SINGLE_CONN_INNER | Inner connective |
| SINGLE_CONN_INNER_ANAPH. | Inner connective + anaphora |
| SINGLE_CONN_START | Forward connective |
| SINGLE_RELATIVE | Relative clause |
| SINGLE_S_COORD | Sentence coordination |
| SINGLE_S_COORD_ANAPHORA | Sentence coordination + anaphora |
| SINGLE_VP_COORD | Verb phrase coordination |

Table 15: DiscoFuse discourse types. The type descriptions are copied verbatim from Table 7 of [Geva et al. \(2019\)](#). The `SINGLE` and `PAIR` prefixes indicate whether the input is a single sentence or two consecutive sentences.

| Tag | Description |
|------------|---|
| ADJ | Adjective (“big” → “wide”) |
| ADJ:FORM | Comparative or superlative adjective errors. |
| ADV | Adverb (“speedily” → “quickly”) |
| CONJ | Conjunction (“and” → “but”) |
| CONTR | Contraction (“n’t” → “not”) |
| DET | Determiner (“the” → “a”) |
| MORPH | Morphology |
| NOUN | Noun (“person” → “people”) |
| NOUN:INFL | Noun inflection |
| NOUN:NUM | Noun number (“cat” → “cats”) |
| NOUN:POSS | Noun possessive (“friends” → “friend’s”) |
| ORTH | Orthography case and/or whitespace errors. |
| OTHER | Other |
| PART | Particle (“(look in)” → “(look at)”) |
| PREP | Preposition (“of” → “at”) |
| PRON | Pronoun (“ours” → “ourselves”) |
| PUNCT | Punctuation (“!” → “.”) |
| SPELL | Spelling (“genetic” → “genetic”, “color” → “colour”) |
| UNK | Unknown: The annotator detected an error but was unable to correct it. |
| VERB | Verb (“ambulate” → “walk”) |
| VERB:FORM | Verb form |
| VERB:INFL | Verb inflection: misapplication of tense morphology. |
| VERB:SVA | Subject-verb agreement (“(He) have” → “(He) has”) |
| VERB:TENSE | Verb tense (includes inflectional and periphrastic tense, modal verbs and passivization). |
| WO | Word order (“only can” → “can only”) |

Table 16: ERRANT tag vocabulary for grammatical error correction copied verbatim from Table 2 of [Bryant et al. \(2017\)](#).

| | |
|------------|---|
| Source | 0 Jungle 1 Strike 2 ” 3 Sega 4 Force 5 July 6 93 7 (8 issue 9 19 10) 11 , 12 pp 13 . 14 |
| Reference | Jungle Strike sil Sega Force July ninety three sil issue nineteen sil sil p p sil |
| Full seq. | Jungle Strike sil Sega Force July ninety third sil issue nineteen sil sil p p sil |
| Edit model | Jungle Strike sil Sega Force July ninety three sil issue nineteen sil sil p p sil |
| Edits | (SELF, 2, SELF), (PUNCT, 3, ‘sil’), (SELF, 6, SELF), (CARDINAL, 7, ‘ninety three’), (PUNCT, 8, ‘sil’), (SELF, 9, SELF), (CARDINAL, 10, ‘nineteen’), (PUNCT, 11, ‘sil’), (PUNCT, 12, ‘sil’), (VERBATIM, 13, ‘p p’), (PUNCT, 14, ‘sil’) |
| Source | 0 Service 1 operates 2 from 3 the 4 Courthouse 5 at 6 1030 7 am 8 and 9 1230 10 pm 11 . 12 |
| Reference | Service operates from the Courthouse at ten thirty am and twelve thirty p m sil |
| Full seq. | Service operates from the Courthouse at one thousand thirty a m and one thousand two hundred thirty p m sil |
| Edit model | Service operates from the Courthouse at ten thirty am and twelve thirty p m sil |
| Edits | (SELF, 6, SELF), (DATE, 7, ‘ten thirty’), (SELF, 9, SELF), (DATE, 10, ‘twelve thirty’), (VERBATIM, 11, ‘p m’), (PUNCT, 12, ‘sil’) |
| Source | 0 168 1 (2 November 3 1991 4) 5 , 6 pp 7 . 8 |
| Reference | one hundred sixty eight sil november nineteen ninety one sil sil p p sil |
| Full seq. | thousand one hundred sixty eight sil november nineteen ninety one sil sil p p sil |
| Edit model | one hundred sixty eight sil november nineteen ninety one sil sil p p sil |
| Edits | (CARDINAL, 1, ‘one hundred sixty eight’), (PUNCT, 2, ‘sil’), (DATE, 4, ‘november nineteen ninety one’), (PUNCT, 5, ‘sil’), (PUNCT, 6, ‘sil’), (VERBATIM, 7, ‘p p’), (PUNCT, 8, ‘sil’) |

Table 18: English text normalization examples from the dataset provided by [Sproat and Jaitly \(2016\)](#).

| | |
|------------|---|
| Source | 0 It 1 will 2 be 3 very 4 cool 5 to 6 see 7 the 8 las 9 part 10 mokingjay 11 ! 12 |
| Reference | It will be very cool to see the last part of Mokingjay ! |
| Full seq. | It will be very cool to see the last mokingjay ! |
| Edit model | It will be very cool to see the last part of mokingjay ! |
| Edits | (SELF, 8, SELF), (SPELL, 9, ‘last’), (SELF, 10, SELF), (PART, 10, ‘of’), (SELF, 12, SELF) |
| Source | 0 If 1 she 2 was 3 n’t 4 awake 5 , 6 why 7 she 8 could 9 n’t 10 remember 11 anything 12 after 13 that 14 ? 15 |
| Reference | If she was n’t awake , why could n’t she remember anything after that ? |
| Full seq. | If she was n’t awake , why she could n’t remember anything after that ? |
| Edit model | If she was n’t awake , why could n’t she remember anything after that ? |
| Edits | (SELF, 7, SELF), (WO, 10, ‘could n’t she’), (SELF, 15, SELF) |
| Source | 0 Less 1 channels 2 means 3 less 4 choices 5 . 6 |
| Reference | Fewer channels means fewer choices . |
| Full seq. | Less channels means fewer choices . |
| Edit model | Fewer channels means fewer choices . |
| Edits | (ADJ, 1, ‘Fewer’), (SELF, 3, SELF), (ADJ, 4, ‘fewer’), (SELF, 6, SELF) |
| Source | 0 On 1 the 2 one 3 hand 4 travel 5 by 6 car 7 are 8 really 9 much 10 more 11 convenient 12 as 13 give 14 the 15 chance 16 to 17 you 18 to 19 be 20 independent 21 . 22 |
| Reference | On the one hand , travel by car is really much more convenient , as it gives you the chance to be independent . |
| Full seq. | On the one hand , travel by car is really much more convenient , as it gives you the chance to be independent . |
| Edit model | On the one hand , travel by car is really much more convenient , as give you the chance to be independent . |
| Edits | (SELF, 4, SELF), (PUNCT, 4, ‘,’), (SELF, 7, SELF), (VERB: SVA, 8, ‘is’), (SELF, 12, SELF), (PUNCT, 12, ‘,’), (SELF, 14, SELF), (PRON, 14, ‘you’), (SELF, 16, SELF), (PRON, 18, DEL), (SELF, 22, SELF) |

Table 19: Grammatical error correction examples from BEA-dev ([Bryant et al., 2019](#)).

spans. The third example demonstrates that the edit model can avoid some of the ‘unrecoverable’ errors ([Sproat and Jaitly, 2016](#)) of the full sequence model such as mapping ‘168’ to ‘thousand one hundred sixty eight’.

Finally, the grammatical error correction examples in Table 19 demonstrate the practical advan-

tage of predicting tags along with the edits as they provide useful feedback to the user. The second example in Table 19 shows that our model is able to handle more complex operations such as word reorderings. However, our model fails to inflect “give” correctly in the last example, suggesting that one weakness of our edit model compared to a full

sequence model is a weaker target side language model resulting in less fluent output. This issue can be mitigated by using stronger models e.g. this particular issue is fixed in our ensemble.