

Outline

- 1 100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets
- 2 Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing
- 3 Master theses

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets



100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

MoNoise treebank (van der Goot and van Noord, 2018)

- 632 weets, 10,015 words
- Train on EWT (domain-adaptation)
- 1 annotator
- Paper: effect of normalization

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Tweetbank 2.0 (Liu et al, 2018)

- 3550 tweets, 111,214 words
- Train on tweets (+EWT)
- 18 annotators
- Paper: Build ensemble, and make this more efficient

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Both contain data from Owoputi et al. (2013)!

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Did this happen before?

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Did this happen before?

- Bamman, David, Francesco Mambrini & Gregory Crane (2009), An ownership model of annotation: The Ancient Greek dependency treebank. In: *Proceedings of the Eighth International Workshop on Treebanks and Linguistic Theories (TLT 8)*. Groningen, 5–15. Available at: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/~ababeu/tlt8.pdf>.
- Berzak, Yevgeni, Yan Huang, Andrei Barbu, Anna Korhonen & Boris Katz (2016), Anchoring and Agreement in Syntactic Annotations. In: *Proceedings of EMNLP 2016*. Austin, TX, 2215–2224.
- Berzak, Yevgeni, Jessica Kenney, Carolyn Spadine, Jing Xian Wang, Lucia Lam, Keiko Sophie Mori, Sebastian Garza & Boris Katz (2016), Universal Dependencies for Learner English. In: *Proceedings of ACL 2016*. Berlin, Germany, 737–746. Available at: <http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P16-1070>.
- Liu, Yijia, Yi Zhu, Wanxiang Che, Bing Qin, Nathan Schneider & Noah A. Smith (2018), Parsing Tweets into Universal Dependencies. In: *Proceedings of NAACL 2018*. New Orleans, LA, 965–975. Available at: <http://aclweb.org/anthology/N18-1088>.
- Nguyen, Kiem-Hieu (2018), BKTreebank: Building a Vietnamese Dependency Treebank. In: *Proceedings of LREC 2018*. Miyazaki, Japan, 2164–2168. Available at: <http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2018/pdf/69.pdf>.
- Seddah, Djamel, Eric De La Clergerie, Benoît Sagot, Héctor Martínez Alonso & Marie Candito (2018), Cheating a Parser to Death: Data-driven Cross-Treebank Annotation Transfer. In: *Proceedings of LREC 2018*. Miyazaki, Japan, 4535–4539. Available at: <http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2018/pdf/1101.pdf>.
- Seyoum, Binyam Ephrem, Yusuke Miyao & Baye Yimam Mekonnen (2018), Universal Dependencies for Amharic. In: *Proceedings of LREC 2018*. Miyazaki, Japan, 2216–2222. Available at: <http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2018/pdf/565.pdf>.
- Skjærholt, Arne (2014), A Chance-corrected Measure of Inter-annotator Agreement for Syntax. In: *Proceedings of ACL 2014*. Baltimore, MD, 934–944. Available at: <http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P14-1088>.

Thanks to Amir Zeldes and the corpora-list

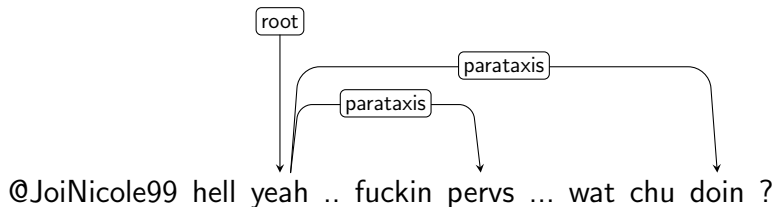
100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

For tweets (inter-annotator agreement in 1 paper):

POS	96.6%
unlabeled dependencies	88.8%
labeled dependencies	84.3%

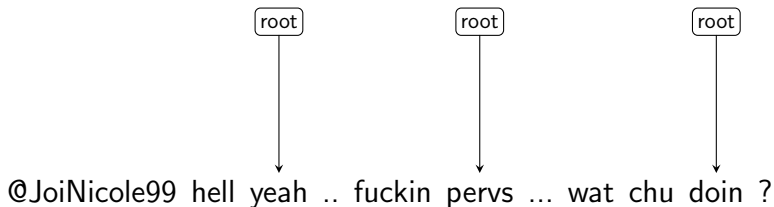
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Different guidelines (me):



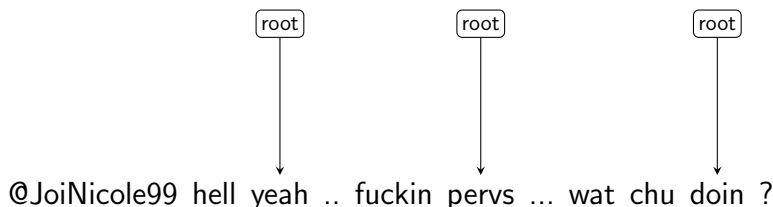
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Different guidelines (them):



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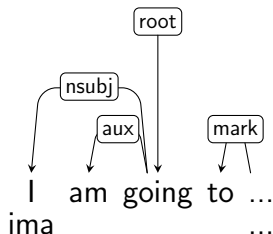
Different guidelines (them):



Easy to converge (rule-based)

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Different guidelines (me):



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Different guidelines (them):



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Different guidelines (them):

root



ima
ima

Bit harder to converge (not done yet)

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Other things:

- I leave phrasal abbreviations as is (they **acronyms**)

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- **urls: X, appos versus X, list**

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

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- username mentions: PROPN, vocative

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

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- RT: X, discourse

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Other things:

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- emoticon & emoji: SYMB, appos
- **urls: X, appos versus X, list**
- username mentions: PROPN, vocative
- RT: X, discourse
- Annotate accordingly when above things are used in syntactic context

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first try:

- ID match
- 126 found

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second try:

- character edit distance
- Ignore whitespace, username and allow for 20% variation
- 142 found

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why 20% variation?

rt@userwho'seversmokedbeforetheytookatestatschool?/*raise

rt@userwho'seversmokedbeforetheytookatestatschool?/*raise

imhome:)

imhome:-)

@user601blueroommay19thfemsfreeanddrinkfreetil11:30\$5alln

@iamyungsmilezblueroommay19thfemsfreeanddrinkfreetil11:30

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

```
==> outputRob <==
# sent_id = owoputi.406.28857809439
# text = Yall sholl is quiet!! SPEAK UP lol RT @MzChinezeEyez: @McQSpeaks We Still Here!!....lol
1      Y      _      PRON      _      _      5      nsubj      _      Norm=you|SpaceAfter=No
2      all    _      DET      _      _      1      det      _      Norm=all
3      sholl  _      AUX      _      _      5      aux      _      Norm=should
4      is     _      AUX      _      _      5      cop      _      Norm=be
5      quiet  _      ADJ      _      _      0      root      _      Norm=quiet|SpaceAfter=No
6      !!     _      PUNCT    _      _      5      punct     _      Norm=!!
7      SPEAK  _      VERB     _      _      5      parataxis _      Norm=SPEAK
8      UP     _      ADP      _      _      7      compound:prt _      Norm=UP

==> outputTweebank.fixed.fixed <==
# tweet_id = oct27.28857809439
# text = Yall sholl is quiet!! SPEAK UP lol RT @MzChinezeEyez: @McQSpeaks We Still Here!!....lol
1      Yall    yall    PRON    0      _      4      nsubj    NormType=contraction|NormWord=you_all
2      _      sholl  sholl    ADV     R      _      4      advmod   _      _
3      is     be      AUX     V      _      4      cop      _      _
4      quiet  quiet  ADJ     A      _      0      root      _      SpaceAfter=No
5      !!     !      PUNCT   ,      _      4      punct    _      _
6      SPEAK  speak VERB     V      _      4      parataxis _      _
7      UP     up      ADP     T      _      6      compound:prt _      _
8      lol    lol    INTJ    !      _      6      discourse _      _
```


100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

First test, conll18_ud_eval.py:

Metric	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	AligndAc
-----+-----+-----+-----+				
Tokens	97.57	97.71	97.64	
Sentences	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Words	97.38	97.66	97.52	
UPOS	90.18	90.44	90.31	92.6
UAS	76.12	76.34	76.23	78.1
LAS	69.30	69.50	69.40	71.1
CLAS	68.69	68.41	68.55	70.2

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Inbox		Agreements on UD annotation for twitter data				
Junk Email		Metric	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	AligndAcc
Drafts		Tokens	97.57	97.71	97.64	
Sent Items		Sentences	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Scheduled		Words	97.38	97.66	97.52	
Deleted Items		UPOS	90.18	90.44	90.31	92.61
Archive		XPOS	29.41	29.49	29.45	30.20
betsema		UFeats	97.38	97.66	97.52	100.00
Upgrade to Office 365 with premium Outlook features		AllTags	27.55	27.63	27.59	28.29
		Lemmas	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
		UAS	76.12	76.34	76.23	78.17
		LAS	69.30	69.50	69.40	71.17
		CLAS	68.69	68.41	68.55	70.21
		MLAS	64.29	64.02	64.16	65.71
		BLEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Quite dissapointing, I would say.				
		Now I am planning to take a closer look at the difference				

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Answer:

Thanks for the experiments. The number seemed OK to me ..

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Answer:

Thanks for the experiments. The number seemed OK to me ..

Conclusion: we do not agree...

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

`eval.pl` by Yuval Krymolowski

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

```
p270396@vesta1:udNew$ perl eval.pl -g outputTweebank.fixed
```

```
Word/pos mismatch, line 1:
```

```
gold: # tweet_id = oct27.28857809439
```

```
sys : # sent_id = owoputi.406.28857809439
```

```
Word/pos mismatch, line 3:
```

```
gold: 1      Yall      yall      PRON      0      _      4      nsubj      N
```

```
sys : 1      Y      _      PRON      _      _      5      nsubj      _      Norm=
```

```
Word/pos mismatch, line 4:
```

```
gold: 2      shall      shall      ADV      R      _      4      advmod      _      _
```

```
sys : 2      all      _      DET      _      _      1      det      _      Norm=all
```

```
Word/pos mismatch, line 5:
```

```
gold: 3      is      be      AUX      V      _      4      cop      _      _
```

```
sys : 3      shall      _      AUX      _      _      5      aux      _      Norm=shou
```

```
Word/pos mismatch, line 6:
```

```
gold: 4      quiet      quiet      ADJ      A      _      0      root      _      S
```

```
sys : 4      is      _      AUX      _      _      5      cop      _      Norm=be
```

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

For now:

- Filtered, only tweets with same tokenization
- 114 tweets left

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

5 focus words where most of the errors occur:

	any	head	dep	both
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				
lol / _	4	4	1	1
it / _	4	1	4	1
RT / _	4	4	0	0
that / _	4	1	3	0
me / _	4	3	4	3
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

- ① head one word after the correct head (after the focus word), correct dependency : 11 times
- ② dependency "root" instead of "parataxis" : 11 times
- ③ head one word before the correct head (after the focus word), correct dependency : 11 times
- ④ dependency "aux" instead of "cop" : 5 times
- ⑤ dependency "discourse" instead of "parataxis" : 5 times
- ⑥ dependency "advcl" instead of "parataxis" : 5 times

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Incoming labels I used where they did not:

parataxis	46
discourse	24
root	22
obj	18
nsubj	16
xcomp	12
advcl	9
compound	9
obl	9
advmod	8

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Incoming labels they used where I did not:

vocative	23
discourse	22
root	22
advcl	20
advmod	17
nsubj	17
obl	15
compound	13
ccomp	12
aux	9

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

(Preliminary) conclusion: Most mistakes made for:

- vocative
- discourse
- root
- parataxis

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

(Preliminary) conclusion: Most mistakes made for:

- vocative
- discourse
- root
- parataxis
- LAS might sketch a too negative image

100% Independent UD Annotation for Tweets

Next:

- Get parser performance for both (train on EWT)
- MaltEval
- More manual analysis
- Merge styles
- ...

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Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing



Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Thesis:

- Evaluating normalization per category
- Effect of normalization on parsing

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

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- Logical follow up: evaluating effect normalization categories for parsing

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

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- Logical follow up: Evaluating effect normalization categories for parsing

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Tyler Baldwin, Yunyao Li. 2015. An In-depth Analysis of the Effect of Text Normalization in Social Media. In *Proceedings of NAACL*.

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

So why do it again?

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Their taxonomy:

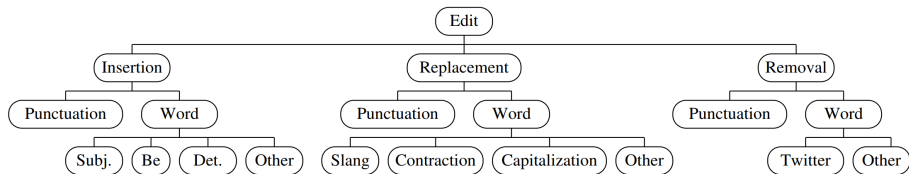


Figure 1: Taxonomy of normalization edits

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Their taxonomy:

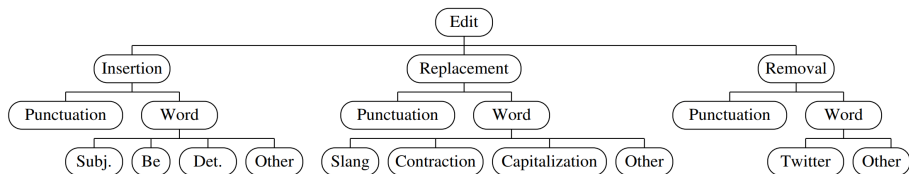


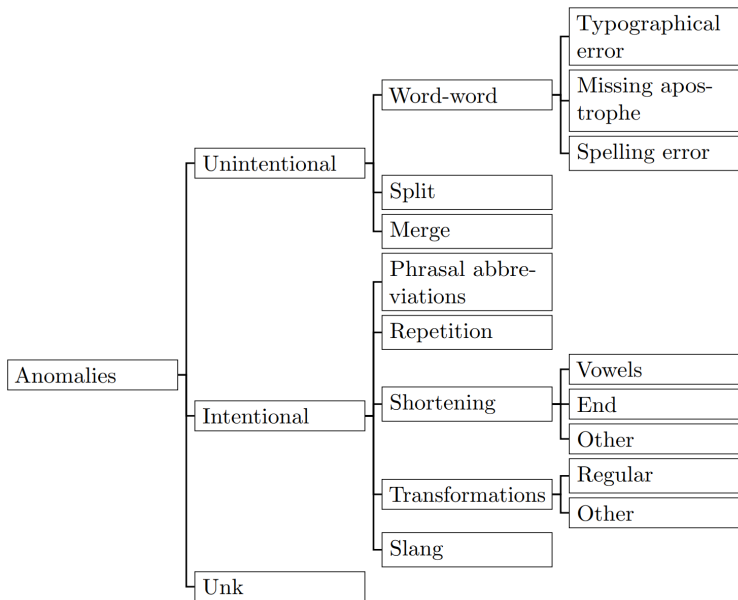
Figure 1: Taxonomy of normalization edits

For automated normalization, the scope is often different!

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Rob van der Goot, Rik van Noord and Gertjan van Noord. 2018. A Taxonomy for In-depth Evaluation of Normalization for User Generated Content. In *Proceedings of LREC*

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing



Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

But how do you classify 'lolllll'?

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

$$\kappa = 0.807$$

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

EMNLP 2018 submission:

- Spelling variants:
 - Typographic variants: unconscious or intended misspelling, such as "reviewers", "manuscripts".
 - Cognitive variants: variants which occur due to a misperception or lack of knowledge on the part of the user, such as "vacant license", "tongue" for "tongue".
 - Phonetic variants: some syllables or graphemes are substituted by phonetically similar ones, such as "forever", "sustainable".
 - Visual variants: some characters are substituted by visually similar ones, such as "1000000", "1000000".
 - Word abbreviation: a large part of a word is clipped, such as "microcomputer", "lawyer".
 - Phrasal abbreviation: a phrase is abbreviated into a single variant, such as "laugh out loud", "happy birthday".
 - Repetitious variant: some syllables are
- Dialects/foreign words: words that belong to other languages or dialects, e.g. "derby" as German word, "müde" as a dialectal word, the corresponding English word are inside the parentheses.
- Obsolete words: the words that do not belong to the Modern English and rarely used nowadays, such as "thou", "ye", "perhaps".
- Slang: the words that are used regularly or by some particular groups, such as "mash", a slang way to say "me".
- Novel words: the words that are invented culture, such as "substitute" + "cylinder".
- Fanciful words referring to named entities.
- Rare-collocations: the concatenation of several words, such as "university".

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

But I annotated lexnorm2015 with categories, and Owoputi and Lexnorm with UD...

Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

But I annotated lexnorm2015 with categories, and Owoputi and Lexnorm with UD...
So I added category annotation to Owoputi treebank

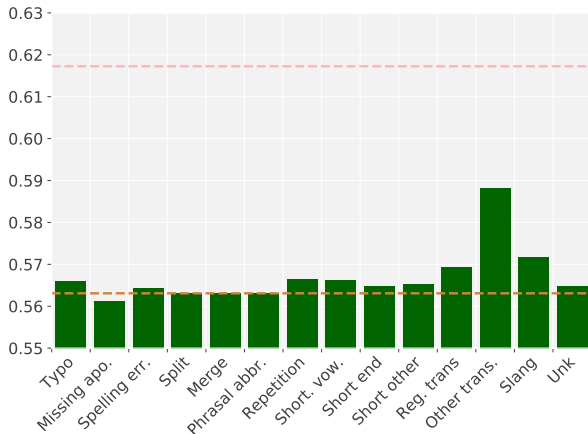
Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Setup:

- UUParser 2.0
- Use gold normalization only for specific categories:
 - in isolation
 - ablation

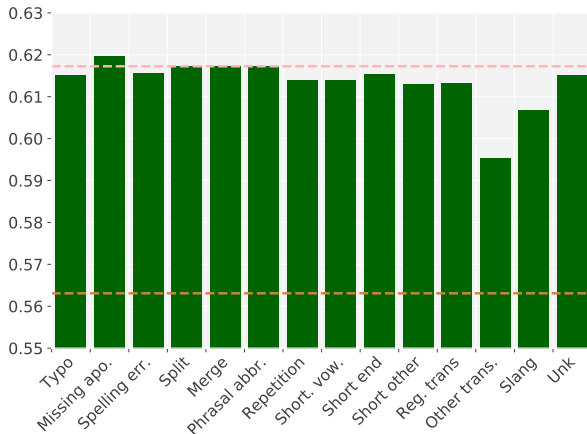
Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Results: (isolation)



Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Results: (ablation)



Effect of Normalization Categories on Parsing

Next:

- Use automatic normalization
- Test for other tasks?
- ...

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- Distant supervision for normalization (* 2)
- Automatic prediction of taxonomy categories
- The effect of lexical normalization on POS tagging for Dutch

Distant supervision for normalization:

- Ian Matroos: 14:45
- Kelly Dekker: +Human evaluation

Automatic prediction of taxonomy categories (Wessel Reijngoud):

- in corpus
- cross-corpus
- cross-language

Master theses

Why?

- Compare corpora (languages?)
- Evaluate normalization models in more detail for multiple languages

The effect of lexical normalization on POS tagging for Dutch (youris schuur):

- van der Goot et al. (2017). English. BiLSTM with pre-trained embeds: small gain
- Schulz et al. (2016). Dutch. Treetagger: huge gain

The effect of lexical normalization on POS tagging for Dutch (your schuur):

- van der Goot et al. (2017). English. BiLSTM with pre-trained embeds: small gain
- Schulz et al. (2016). Dutch. Treetagger: huge gain
- Is this an effect of language? or setup?

Additional benefits:

- First work to annotate tokenization and normalization as separate layer
- Correct capitalization
- Publicly available evaluation set for Dutch UGC normalization and POS tagging
- Improve MoNoise for Dutch
- Can be used for all the other master theses

Master theses

Thanks, Questions? (you may leave the easy ones for tomorrow)