



Language corpora: Territory or map?

or: What do we study when we study language corpora?
or: the benefits of hoarding

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17. rakenduslingvistika kevadkonverents • Tallinn, 19th April, 2018



Overview



- Språkbanken the Swedish Language Bank
- "empirical NLP" and language corpora
- primary data ~ analytical resources in linguistics territory ~ map
- what we can(not) do with language corpora
- summary/conclusion



Språkbanken (at University of Gothenburg) – <mark>origins and history</mark>

2008: language technology named a strategic research area of the



- $\sim\!1970$: the first Swedish text corpus: Press-65
 - 1972: chair in natural language processing
 - 1975: Språkbanken established
 - 1984: undergraduate program in language technology (LT)
 - 2000: GSLT (national graduate school in LT)
 - 2004: the Swedish Literature Bank
 - 2007: CLT (Centre for Language Technology) started
 - university
 - 2009: generous strategic funding for CLT (-2015)
 - 2011: version 1 of Korp
 - 2013: Korp flies out over the world
 - 2014: coordinating node of SWE-CLARIN
 - 2015: Språkbanken turns 40
 - 2018: close to 15 billion words in Språkbanken
 - 2018: National Språkbanken funded by SRC (VR) (-2024)



Språkbanken – content and purpose



what is Språkbanken?

- ▶ a national resource since 1975
- ▶ an R&D-unit in language technology
- open and free access to sophisticated (linguistic) search in digital, richly annotated language resources (written Swedish representing all historical periods and all genres):
 - text corpora (monolingual and parallel)
 - lexical resources (modern and historical, mono- and multilingual)
 - a language technology infrastructure
 - downloading of entire resources (under a CC-BY license)
- (but opportunistic wrt digitization)
- unique competence in the area of Swedish language resources

who are our users?

- ► language technology researchers
- ► linguists and lexicographers working on Swedish
- educators and students
- ► the public



Språkbanken – https://spraakbanken.gu.se







LISTEN | PÅ SVENSKA | A-Ö

Search språkbanken SEARCH

ABOUT US FAO RESOURCES RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS PHD PROGRAM STAFF

Språkbanken

Språlkbanken (the Swedish Language Bank) is a nationally and internationally acknowledged research unit at the Department of Swedish, University of Gothenburg, established in 1975 in recognition of the groundbreaking corpus linguistic work initiated by Sture Allén. Our work focuses on language technology, in particular methodologies for handling the Swedish language, and the development of linguistic resources and tools for Swedish. These language resources are made available to researchers in language technology and other disciplines, as well as to the general public.

<u>Språkbanken FAQ</u> with common questions and answers (in Swedish).

Research

SweFN++ International Conference of Confere

The Swedish framenet project

Culturomics

Towards a knowledge-based culturomics

SweCcn

The Swedish constructioon project

Resources

Korp
User manual
Search in the corpus collection

corpora count	461
token (total)	15 204 801 541
sentences (total)	1 060 099 070





Språkbanken – Korp



Modern Parallel Old Swedish Litteraturbanken Kubhist Old texts More ∀	Log in Svenska English 🔝 🕕 🎄
Språk- BANKEN 125 of 236 corpora selected—2.08G of 13.26G tokens • Språk- BANKEN	SWE-CLARIN kontrastnn.1
Simple Extended Advanced Compare 10	
kontrast (noun) Search -	
or in order and also as initial part in final part and in case-insensitive	
xwxc: hits per page: 25 V sort within corpora: not sorted V Statistics: compile based on: word V Show statistics	Show word picture
KWIC Statistics Word-picture	Corpus
Results: 21,488	Åbo Underrättelser 2012
6 to page of 860	Text attributes
ÅBO UNDERRÄTTELSER 2012	date: 2012-11-20
I "Stundom i dröm jag dröjer <mark>"blev</mark> det en pikant <u>kontraste</u> mellan den modernistiska texten och sångaren som kompade sig sjä Kontrasten skapas av spjutets vasshet och de små tyglapparna.	Word attributes
Konst speglar språkets kontraster Det som jag på något sätt saknar är större kontraster , med de spänningsfält sådana förmår skapa, och kanske en tydligare i	sense:
ga, flinande turkgubbar och kuvade, medskyldiga kvinnor i kontrast till helyllesvenskarna Bosse och Barbro.	kontrast
la så högt och aggressivt jag kunde där, bara för att skapa kontraster .	compound lemgrams:
nom att kombinera trädet med ljusa pasteller skapar hon kontraster .	kont (noun) + rast (noun) Show more (2)
Estetiken på scen framstod ibland som en kontrast till de mer psykologiskt laddade kompositionerna, som till exempel A	initial part:
Den stakar ut en framtid i bjärt kontrast mot vår gemensamma historia.	kona (noun)
t tystnaden, fågelsången och lugnet utgör en fascinerande kontrast till det liv som fördes här.	kont (noun)



Språkbanken – Karp



Servicka Brighth Choose a resource below or use the standard Karp selection. KARP Servicka Brighth Choose a resource below or use the standard Karp selection.	Språk banken
SALDO General resources for hereight language technology.	Dalim Odin ditzeny - 1981 centery leedsh
The Property of the Control of the C	Constructioon Addition of breight construction.
SweFN Sweddi franced	Svenskt kvinnobiografiskt lexikon
A Russian constructicon	Bliss A sprint fraction
Hellquist's Swedish etymology by 16st Holiquat, duptions from the first 1922s Alban.	Swedberg's Swensk ordabok



Språkbanken – Sparv







Language of analysis: Swedish ▼	_oad example:	■ Talbanken ■ Läsbart	lkea Exempelkorpus					
Editor Upload								
○ Plain text								
1 Vem som helst kan väl bli bråkig 2 Dagens ungdom är förfärlig!	och besvärlig, men inte hur som	nelst.						
Lexical analysis Compound analysis	✓ Dependency analysis ✓ Sentimen	t analysis Named entity						







Exercise Generator

Hit-Ex

Annotation editor

Text evaluation



Language Acquisition Reusing Korp

Lärka - "LÄR språket via KorpusAnalys" - with its English equivalent "Lark" (Language Acquisition Reusing Korp)

- is a freely available online platform developed in Språkbanken for learning Swedish and Swedish linguistics.

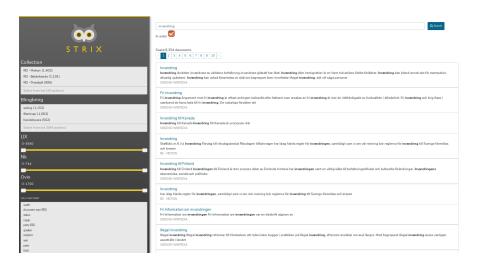
LärkaLabb, the version of Lärka under active development, currently includes:

- exercises for linguists (e.g. parts of speech)
- exercises for learners (e.g. word guessing)
- Texteval, a text difficulty evaluation for Swedish as a second (or foreign) language
- · Hit-Ex. a sentence selection tool
- · Cefrit, an annotation editor



Språkbanken – Strix







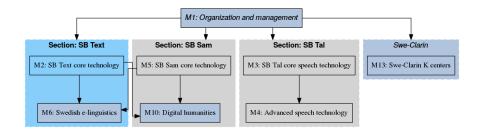
NSB – our new research infrastructure



- ► Språkbanken & Swe-Clarin (National Språkbanken NSB) funded by the Swedish Research Council 2018–2024
- ▶ three main sections:
 - 1. SB Text (= Språkbanken/U Gothenburg)
 - 2. SB Tal (SB Speech) (= KTH)
 - 3. SB Sam (SB Society) (= Institute of Language and Folklore)
- (plus 7 Swe-Clarin partners)

NSB – sections and modules







SB Text – multilingual resources



Types of multilingual resources in SB Text (all of course primarily for LT, but also designed/suitable for contrastive (C) or/and typological/areal/genealogical (T) linguistic studies) –

C: parallel (and comparable) corpora of the "traditional" kind

T: (massively multilingual corpora)

C/T: multilingual lexical resources

T: typological databases

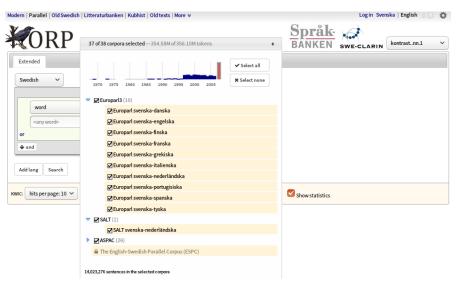
T: interlinear glossed text (ITG)

Note that lexical and textual resources are normally **interlinked**, through tools for automated linguistic annotation.



SB Text – parallel corpora







SB Text – multilingual lexical resources



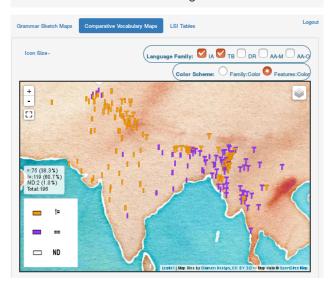
	LWT ▼ 2 TRÄFFAR (VISAR 2)								
	SALDO- BETYDELSE	LWT-ID U	TTRYCK DEFINITION		EXEMPEL				
0	land ²	\$01.210		surface of the earth, when compared to covered by sea	The captain sighted land in the distance.				
0	Jord	S01.212	engelska danska tyska greklska transka Italienska portugisiska spanska ryska nederländska jiddish tibetanska hindi kotgarhi nepali marathi telugu	ance that plants naturally grow in	The soil is pretty good in this area.				



SB Text – typological databases



South Asia as a Linguistic Area





SB Text – IGT (also massively multilingual: ~500 in LSI)



90 TIBETAN.

chuk-hin-am, nga-rang-gi shak-po mu-la rang-thak che-pa. Daji kho thu-gu friends with feast to-make. But that wherefore, mu chhunga yong-wa; kho-rang-su nor na-jung-la tang-wa-zin-song, tshang-ma him-by property all. harlots-to young came: to-give-finished, kho-la za-ja thung-ja khe-rang-su tang-we.' Kho-rang-su zer-wa. ' to uou-bu him-to eating drinking gavest.' Him-bu said. nga-rang-gi thu-gu, khyot nga-rang-dang: da-rung chi hin-na nga-rang-gi me-with : my thou and what son. my kho nang-la thob-ong, khe-rang-la tshang-ma hin. Nga-rang-la do-chuk house-in will-be-found, that thee-to alli8. Us-to go khe-rang-gi shi-sha-wa, kham-zang: no tak-sang sanvo doi: younger-brother dead-was. merry; your alive nowwent: hin, tak-sang thop-song. tor song-wa lost found-was.' qonewas. now



more corpora - but why?

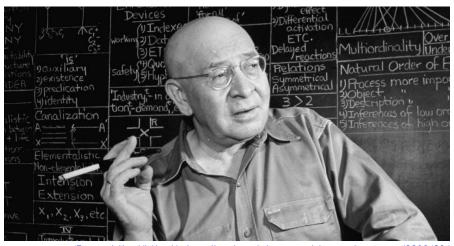


- ▶ in 2002, Språkbanken held <150 million words</p>
- in the period 2003–2010, the corpus data grew by about 20 million words/year (basically one year's worth every year of GP, a Gothenburg-based newspaper)
- ightharpoonup \Rightarrow in 2010, there were <250 million words in Språkbanken
- with Korp (released in 2011), we started collecting social-media text, first blogs, later online forums and tweets
- ▶ today, Språkbanken offers access to ~15 billion words (~13.5 BW modern, ~1.5 BW historical texts)
- ▶ ... but what can we do better with 100 times more text?



"A map *is not* the territory it represents" (Alfred Korzybski 1933)





(From http://wheretimeturnsintospace.blogspot.com.ee/2013/03/general-semantics-dune-and-whole-system.html)



another mathematician on maps and territories:



"That's another thing we've learned from your Nation," said Mein Herr, "map-making. But we've carried it much further than you. What do you consider the largest map that would be really useful?"

"About six inches to the mile."

"Only six inches!" exclaimed Mein Herr. "We very soon got to six yards to the mile. Then we tried a hundred yards to the mile. And then came the grandest idea of all! We actually made a map of the country, on the scale of a mile to the mile!"

"Have you used it much?" I enquired.

"It has never been spread out, yet," said Mein Herr: "the farmers objected: they said it would cover the whole country, and shut out the sunlight! So we now use the country itself, as its own map, and I assure you it does nearly as well. (...)"

Lewis Carroll: Sylvie and Bruno Concluded (1893)



WVLC and **EMNLP**



- ▶ Workshop on Very Large Corpora (WVLC): 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- ► Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP): 1996, 1997, 1998
- Joint SIGDAT Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and Very Large Corpora: 1999, 2000
- ► EMNLP (occasionally joint with CoNLL or HLT): 2001–
- ► "Perhaps the most immediate reason for this empirical renaissance is the availability of massive quantities of data: text is available like never before" (Church 1999)



radical empiricism in language technology



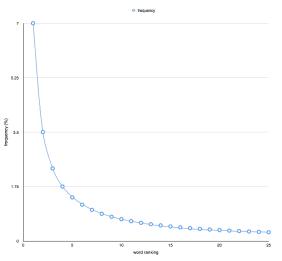
"Every time I fire a linguist, the performance of our speech recognition system goes up." (c:a 1985)

(Frederick Jelinek (1932–2010), speech technology pioneer)



Zipf's law and its consequences





Most linguistic phenomena are **very rare** (LNRE: Baayen 2001)



"Deep learning"



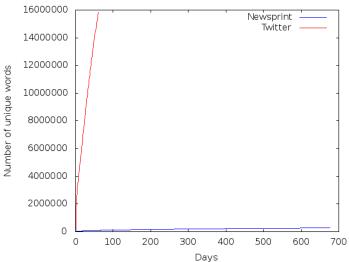
f you don't get "queen" b	ack, something went wrong and b	aby SkyNet cries.	
ry more examples too:	"he" is to "his" as "she" is to ?, "Ber	lin" is to "Germany" as "Paris" is to	? (click to fill in).
Stockholm	is to Sweden	as Tallinn	is to Estonia
205 1ms [["footwear" 0	40864178538322451f"Head" 0 :	3736826181411743],["heads",0.3	56887544393539431
	0443726],["sandal",0.355520844		,000734439333943],
31003,0.3010207322	0113720],[341446,0.33332001		

(From http://rare-technologies.com/word2vec-tutorial, model trained on 100 billion words)



new text, new words





(Image source: Magnus Sahlgren, Gavagai, Inc.)



new 'words'

Språk-BANKEN

GÖTEBORGS UNIVERSITET INST FÖR SVENSKA SPRÅKET



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U:--- uuuuu-131006.txt

Top L25

(Text)



interlude: documentary linguistics



- ► Himmelmann (1998 and elsewhere) introduces the notion of language documentation (or documentary linguistics),
- distinguishing it from descriptive linguistics:
- ► "language description aims at the record of a language" (analytical resources: 'map'?: ≈written)
- "language documentation, on the other hand, aims at the record of the linguistic practices and traditions of a speech community"
 - (primary data: 'territory'?: ≈spoken)



language corpora – a bit of both worlds



Somehow, language corpora combine aspects of map and territory, especially if they contain linguistic and other kinds of annotation. They are perhaps more like gravestone rubbings than like maps:



(Image from Dover N.H. Public Library website)



so, just like maps, language corpora may distort the world



i.e., their representativity may be less than desired





(Images from: Wikimedia Commons (Mercator) • Alexcious (AutaGraph))



they don't show us everything





(Photo from http://aultparksunrise.com/)



normativity is hard to avoid



"Sometimes I do wish that the informants would be more careful in pronunciation and follow some system which would conform to theory. ... Apparently no excuse, excepting that informants are too lazy to use it correctly."

(Father Berard Haile in a letter to Edward Sapir 30 March, 1931, quoted by Darnell 1990: 257)



and when it is avoided, there may be surprises



♠ Technology Intelligence

Microsoft deletes 'teen girl' AI after it became a Hitler-loving sex robot within 24 hours





Microsoft's new teenage chat-bot CREDIT: TWITTER



what we can(not) expect to find out about language from corpora



- possibly (even likely):
 - many highly frequent formal aspects of written language (especially lexicon and phraseology)
 - second-language acquisition (primarily written language)
 - first-language acquisition (with directed documentation)
 - translation phenomena
 - typological phenomena
- not so possibly (even unlikely):
 - spoken language (especially dialog),
 - including multilingual interaction
 - rare linguistic phenomena (LNRE strikes again!)
 - semantic and pragmatic phenomena
- (... and always in a data-hungry way (remember deep learning!))



summary and conclusion



- ▶ language corpora combine the territory ("primary data") and map ("analytical resources") aspects:
- they may distort the object of study
- as primary data, they obey Zipf's law (meaning that hoarding is in fact a good thing in this context)
- as analytical resources, they may reflect (crypto-) normativity and preconceptions on what is to be found
- as both, they suffer from representativity issues wrt to the investigated domain/phenomena
- but still perhaps exactly because of their double nature they tend to beat linguistic intuition (and speculation) flat out



Thank you for your attention!



And my deepest gratitude to our systems developers and researchers in Språkbanken who develop and maintain our language tools and resources!



(Foto: Boyd Michalovsky)