Towards an encoding standard for social media and CMC: Experiences from German and French corpus projects using TEI

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International Research Days: Social Media and CMC Corpora for the eHumanities



Journées Internationales de recherche «Médias sociaux et corpus de communication médiée par les réseaux. Annotation, analyse, données libres» 23-24 octobre 2015

Towards a TEI encoding standard for CMC

15 mins	Introduction (Beißwenger, Chanier)
	 Why do we need an annotation standard for CMC/social media? The "philosophy" of encoding textual genres with TEI (in a nutshell) Introduction of the TEI special interest group on CMC Overview: The challenge of modeling CMC in TEI and first suggestions for solutions (from CoMeRe and CLARIN-D)
15-20 mins	The CoMeRe French CMC corpora and their modeling in TEI (Chanier, Poudat, Wigham)
	Presentation and discussion of the TEI schema used for encoding the CMC corpora in CoMeRe
15-20 mins	Schemas and experiences from modeling German CMC corpora in TEI (Beißwenger, Herold, Lüngen, Storrer <i>et al.</i>)
	Focus: TEI schema used for encoding the corpus data of the CLARIN-D curation project ChatCorpus2CLARIN
5 mins	How to use TEI schemas for corpus annotation (Lüngen)
15 mins	Discussion

Why do we need an annotation standard for CMC?

Create your own, unique XML schema (eHumanities "1.0")



schema perfectly fits with the needs of the individual project



schema is idiosyncratic, resource (corpus) is not interoperable with other resources



VS



- facilitates the building of corpora (availability of schemas, best practices, and tools)
- sustainability of resources
- interoperability of resources (with corpora of the same type and with corpora of other types)
- ⇒ Advanced opportunities for empirical research



compliance with existing standard restricts the freedom to design everything in a way that perfectly fits for the peculiarities of CMC discourse

What is and what does the TEI offer?

Annotation framework provided by the **Text Encoding Initiative** (**TEI**): *De-facto* standard in the field of Digital Humanities:



- widely used interchange format for a variety of genres and document types (1st version of the TEI guidelines: 1990) ⇒ interoperability of resources
- A range of corpora/language resources are already represented in TEI.



- The TEI framework allows for a flexible adaptation and extension to new genres and document types which are not yet covered by the existing version of the standard.
- Very lively community organized in several special interest groups and workgroups which are continuously developing solutions for adapting the guidelines to new usage contexts and genres.

What is and what offers the TEI?

Create your own, unique XML schema (eHumanities "1.0")

VS

Comply with a standard (eHumanities "2.0")



customization

"Because the TEI Guidelines must cover such a broad domain and user community, it is essential that they be customizable: both to permit the creation of manageable subsets that serve particular purposes, and also to permit usage in areas that the TEI has not yet envisioned."

standardization

In view of the increasing importance of CMC as well as of the diverse needs to store and represent CMC data in corpora, a core framework for the representation of CMC genres should become part of the standard (which then can be customized for the specific needs of specific projects).

The philosophy of encoding textual genres in TEI: The 'pizza model'



To build a TEI pizza, take...

- the pizza dough and base (tomatoes, cheese)
 - = the basic structure of any TEI schema defined in the four modules *core*, *tei*, *header*, *text* structure
- toppings for specific pizza types (napoli, diavolo)
 - = additional modules for particular text genres e.g.:
 - transcribed speech
 - dictionaries
 - manuscripts
 - performance texts
 - dictionaries

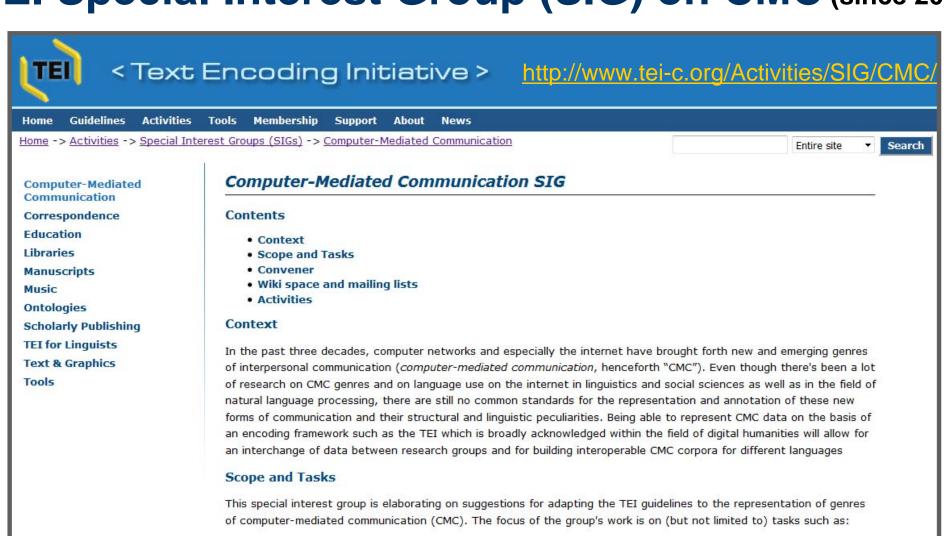
+ computer-mediated communication?

(...)

extra toppings of your choice (onions, anchovies)

e.g., additional elements and attributes for specific concepts defined through customized modifications and extensions of the standard models

TEI Special Interest Group (SIG) on CMC (since 2013)



- modelling user contributions (posts) to written CMC dialogues (which share features both with written discourse and with spoken utterances);
- modelling CMC document structures ("CMC macrostructures" e.g., forum threads, wiki talk pages, chat logfiles,
 Twitter timelines etc.);
- annotating linguistic features within user posts ("CMC microstructures" elements such as emoticons, addressing terms, hashtags; quotes from prior posts; etc.);
- representing linked data and media objects connected with/embedded in CMC discourse;
- · metadata schemata for the description of CMC resources;
- developing perspectives for the representation of discourse in multimodal CMC environments in which the
 participants in one interaction space combine a variety of modalities from written, spoken and non-verbal modes.

TEI Special Interest Group (SIG) on CMC

Activities / "road map":

Feb. 2013: International workshop on CMC Corpora

(Dortmund): Formation of the SIG

June 2013: Work meeting at U Clermont/FR

Sept. 2013: Special topic panel and 1st SIG meeting as part

of the TEI Conference in Rome

Feb. 2014: 2nd SIG meeting as part of the Empirikom

conference on social media corpora, Dortmund

Sept. 2014: 3rd SIG meeting as part of the DARIAH VCC

Meeting, Rome

Oct. 2015: Special topic panel and 4th SIG meeting as part of

the TEI Conference in Lyon

2016: Submit a proposal for CMC mdels to the TEI



TEI Conference, Rome, Sept. 2013





DARIAH meeting, Rome, Sept. 2014





Empirikom Conference on Social Media Corpora, Dortmund, Feb. 2014



TEI Special Interest Group (SIG) on CMC

Working mode / schema drafts:

- 1st draft for a TEI schema for CMC developed as part of the preliminary work for the DeRiK project ("DeRiK schema": Beißwenger, Ermakova, Geyken, Lemnitzer, Storrer 2012).
- 2013/14 Testing of schema draft 1 for use with the Wikipedia corpus in DeReKo (Margaretha & Lüngen 2014).

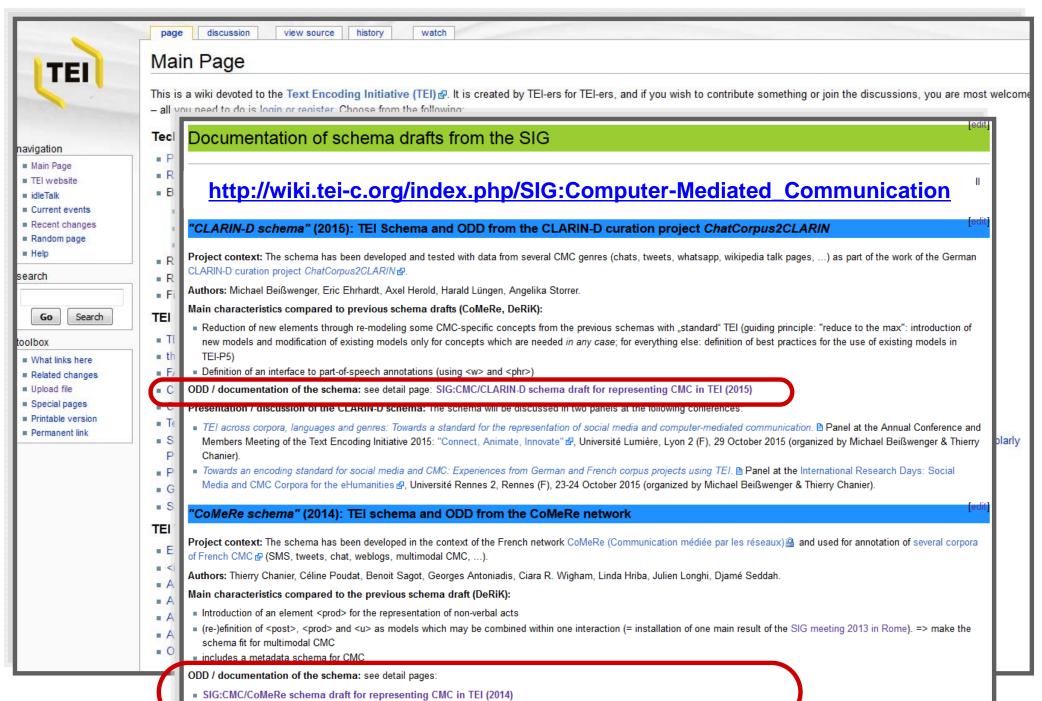
Discussion of schema draft 1 at workshops & conferences.

2nd draft for a TEI schema: special focus on multimodal CMC («CoMeRe schema»: Chanier, Poudat, Sagot, Antoniadis, Wigham, Hriba, Longhi, Seddah 2014).

2015 3rd draft for a TEI schema (building on the models and experiences from DeRiK and CoMeRe): «CLARIN-D schema» (Beißwenger, Ehrhardt, Herold, Lüngen, Storrer).

Discussion of models suggested in schema drafts 2+3 with the TEI community (⇒ **TEI-Conf. Lyon**) as well as with colleagues who are building CMC corpora (⇒ **IRD Rennes**).

Schema drafts of the TEI-SIG on CMC



CMC/CoMeRe metadata schema draft for CMC
 Article in the JLCL special issue on CMC corpora:

Modeling CMC in TEI: The challenge

Fundamental challenge (1): Written CMC shares characteristics both with text and spoken conversation ...

- o Just like *spoken conversation* (and different from *text*), CMC is dialogic interaction in which each communivative move creates/changes the context for follow-up moves.
- o Just like text documents and different from spoken conversation, written CMC is organized through the exchange of stretches of written text which have completely been composed before they are transmitted and read.
- ⇒ A basic model for the representation of user contributions to written CMC ("posts") should reflect these properties.

Fundamental challenge (2): A basic schema for CMC should be flexible enough to represent also multimodal CMC interactions

- It should include models for the representation of non-verbal acts acts performed by the human body (mediated through webcams), by the simulated body of an avatar, acts performed through actions in groupware / shared editor tools (etc.)
- o It should allow for a representation of interactions in which the participants combine written and spoken conversation with non-verbal acts (e.g., in "virtual" 3D worlds, in mumtimodal learning environments)

TEI schema drafts of the SIG: Some basic features

DeRik schema (Beißwenger, Ermakova, Geyken, Lemnitzer, Storrer 2012):

- Introduction of an element model <post> for written user contributions to CMC interactions which combines features of text divisions and spoken utterances.
- Adaptation of the existing element model <div> for the representation of CMC threads and logfiles.
- Introduction of diverse models for CMC phenomena below the <post> level.

CoMeRe schema (Chanier, Poudat, Sagot, Antoniadis, Wigham et al. 2014):

- Introduction of an element prod> for the representation of non-verbal acts
- (re-)efinition of <post>, <prod> and <u> as models which may be combined within one interaction. ⇒ make the schema fit for multimodal CMC

CLARIN-D schema (Beißwenger, Ehrhardt, Herold, Lüngen, Storrer 2015):

- Reduction of new elements through re-modeling some CMC-specific concepts from the previous schemas with "standard" TEI
 - ⇒ guiding principle: "reduce to the max": introduction of new models and modification of existing models only for concepts which are needed *in any case*; for everything else: best practices for the use of existing models
- Definition of an interface to part-of-speech annotations