

# sms4science.ch: A multi-lingual challenge for Part-of-Speech tagging

ird-cmc-rennes

Simone Ueberwasser M.A.





I like you -> saumässig -> and my little -> härzli pöpperlet -> toujour -> per te! -> You are -> mon ceur, -> tu sei -> min stärn, -> I have you -> eifach -> molto -> gärn! -> Hdslmf -> din -> Hase





#### **Outline**

The corpus

Necessity of normalization

Aim of normalization

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#### The corpus

The project

- ► Funded by Swiss National Science Foundation: € ~1.5 Mio
- Seven doctoral students
- ► Zurich, Bern, Neuchâtel, Leipzig
- ► Lead: Elisabeth Stark, Zurich
- ▶ www.sms4science.ch





#### The corpus

The data collection

- ► Nov 2009 Jan 2010
- ► Collected in co-operation with Swisscom
- ► ~26,000 SMS
- ► ~650,000 Tokens
- ▶ More than 50% with code-switching
- ▶ Demographic questionnaires: 1,316 covering 79% of SMS
- ► Freely available for research





## The corpus

Languages

Language	SMS
Swiss German dialect	10'734
Standard German	7'254
French	4'622
Italian	1'475
Romansh	1'120
English	538
:	:
Dialetto	50
Spanish	43
Patois	28





#### The corpus

**Processing** 

- ► Anonymisation
- ► Language tagging (manual processing):
  - Main language contributes most tokens
  - Borrowings (established, in dictionary)
  - Nonce-borrowings (spontaneous, not in dictionary)
- Normalization (manual processing)
- ► PoS tagging
- (Morphosyntactic tagging)



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## Abbreviations, borrowings

4	46 • Path: gsw-tagged > 10078 (tokens 1 - 10)							
	Lol			,	i	ha	bi	
	true							
	laughing	out	loud	,	ich	habe	bei	
	eng							
	laugh	out	loud	,	ich	haben	bei	
	VVINF	APPR	ADJD	\$,	PPER	VAFIN	APPR	

Figure: lol as an abbreviation and borrowing





# Dialect

Far from standard German

We	er	ned	konnt	mue	eg	au	ned	ko	?
wenn	er	nicht	kommt	muss	ich	auch	nicht	kommen	?
wenn	er	nicht	kommen	müssen	ich	auch	nicht	kommen	?
KOUS	PPER	PTKNEG	VVFIN	VMFIN	PPER	ADV	PTKNEG	VVINF	\$.

Figure: Bern dialect

'If he does not come, I don't have to come either?'





#### **Dialect without orthography**

Some spelling variants of ich

İ	ech	eg	lch	ig	wili	
		ich	ich	ich	weil	ich
ich	ich	ich	ich	ich	weil	ich
ich	ich	PPER	PPER	PPER	KOUS	PPER
PPER	PPER					

Figure: Some spelling variants of ich ('I')



#### **Clitics**

## öbis

ob ich es ob ich es KOUS PPER PPER

Figure: Double clitics

'... whether I it ....'



## **Compulsory ellipses**

Α	weli	adressa	häsch	mir	gschrieba	?
an	welche	Adresse	hast 💋	mir	geschrieben	?
an	welche	Adresse	haben	ich	schreiben	?
APPR	PIAT	NN	VAFIN	PPER	VVPP	\$.

Figure: Standard German: An welche Adresse hast Du mir geschrieben?

'To which one of my addresses did you write'



#### **Compulsory particle**

Does not exist in the Standard

bisch	echt	widr	go	pfuuse			
bist	echt	wieder	×	schlafen			
sein	echt	wieder		schlafen			
VAFIN	ADJD	ADV	PTKINF	VVINF			
Figure: Partials as							

Figure: Particle go

'Did you seriously go back to sleep?'





#### Case

No accusative in the NP in the Swiss German dialect

min verpasst
termin verpasst
termin verpasser
VVFIN
į

Figure: Standard German: ... gestern hast [Du] einen Zahnarzttermin verpasst

'Hey, you skipped a dentist appointment yesterday'



#### **Variation in prepositions**

Auf in the dialect, nach in the Standard

gömmer		uf	Bern
gehen	wir	auf	Bern
gehen	wir	auf	Bern
VVFIN	PPER	APPR	NE

Figure: Variation in the us of prepositions

'let's go to Bern'



#### **Word order**

hamers			nämli	na	überleit
habe	mir <mark>←</mark>	<b>-</b> es	nämlich	noch	überlegt
haben	ich	es	nämlich	noch	überlegt
VAFIN	PPER	PPER	ADV	ADV	ADJD

Figure: Standard German: [ich] habe es mir nämlich noch überlegt

'I was actually thinking about that'



#### No adequate/distinct equivalent in the Standard

Example: abe ('downwards')

gad mal wider abe gerade mal wieder hinab

gerade mal wieder hinab
ADV ADV PTKVZ

Figure: Standard German equivalents: hinunter, herunter, hinab, ø





#### **Necessity for normalization**

Summary

- ► Unorthodox spelling (in all languages)
- ► Clitics
- ► Abbreviations, borrowings
- ► Dialect without spelling norms (German and Italian)
- ► Compulsory ellipses
- ► Compulsory particles
- ▶ Case
- ▶ Word order
- ► No adequate/distinct equivalents
- ▶ Five variants of Romansh



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#### Main aims of normalization

- ► Research into the syntax (of the dialect)
- Research into lexical variation
- ► Prepare PoS



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#### Main aims of normalization

- Research into the syntax (of the dialect)
- Research into lexical variation
- Prepare PoS



#### Main aims of normalization

- Research into the syntax (of the dialect)
  - No change to word order
  - No compensation of ellipses
  - ► Leave required particles but standardize (go, goge, ga, gage -> go)
  - Do not adjust case
  - Separate clitics
  - No 'replacement' of prepositions
- Research into lexical variation
  - Use the Standard German variant wherever possible
  - Find a lemma that is similar in meaning and form where there is no equivalent, but be consistent
  - Mark abbreviations, emoticons and borrowings
  - Leave unrecognized elements as they are (e.g. *tkdn*, *iLSi*)
- Prepare PoS
  - Capitalize nouns (in German)
  - ► Expand abbreviations (e.g. *lg* -> *liebe Grüsse*)



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#### Requirements

German Seminar

- Server based (-> co-operation)
- Common vocabulary for annotators
- Suggestions
- ► One-to-many and many-to-one
- ► Feedback (e.g. errors in tokenization)





# The tool SMS Glossing Tool

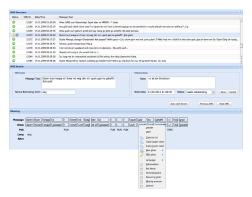
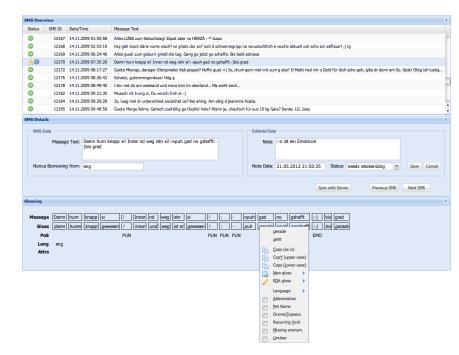


Figure: SMS Glossing Tool





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#### **Conclusions**

German Seminar

- A small data set allows for manual treatment
- Linguistic rules: change as little as possible and be consistent when you have to change things
- Technical setup: Work with a self-growing dictionary that can be shared between annotators
- ► Resulting accuracy: ~95%



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#### **Outlook**

What's up, Switzerland

► Start: Jan 1st 2016

▶ 500 Mio tokens

▶ No manual processing possible

► SMS data will be used for automated annotation

► Accuracy: ???