



Corpus Annotation

What is a parser?

Program performing automatic syntactic analysis

- Symbolic parsers
- Statistical parsers
- Nowadays mostly with RNN

comprehensive reading: Jurafsky D. and Martin J. H., Speech and Language Processing, 3rd ed. draft.

Evaluation:

- UPOS: accuracy of the Part-of-speech tags (UD tagset)
- UAS: Unlabeled Attachment Score
- LAS: Labeled Attachment Score
- Performed over:
 - dev: development set (c. 10% of the data)
 - test: test set (c. 10% of the data)



the thought came to me (L'École des femmes)

Online parsing with UDPipe

Some parsers are available as webservices.

ex. UDPipe [Straka and Straková, 2020]

• Functions: tagging, lemmatization, parsing

• Models: trained on UD treebanks

Input options: plain text, tokenized text and CoNLL-U

Output options: text, table, trees

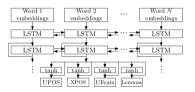


Figure 2: Tagger and lemmatizer model.

Abbildung: UDPipe's architecture [Straka, 2018]

Can ChatGPT annotate my data?

Yes...

represented in CoNLL-U format:

```
nlaintext
# text = To proceed then to my Propositions. I shall begin with this.
  proceed proceed VERB
                     _ _ 10 advcl _ _
               ADV _ 2 advmod _ _
   my my DET _ 6
  Propositions
               Propositions NOUN _ 2 obl _ _
               _ _ 10 punct _ _
                     10 nsubj _ _
         PRON
  shall shall AUX
                        10 aux _ _
10 begin
         begin VERB
11 with
12 this
               PRON
                    _ _ 10 obl _ _
```

Abbildung: Parsing of one sentence with ChatGPT after 4 attempts

But

it is time-consuming and prone to bugs.

Local parsing with HOPS

HOPS: Honest Parser of Sentences [Grobol and Crabbé, 2021]

- easy to install and use
- proved useful on historical data [Grobol et al., 2022]

Model	UPOS	UAS	LAS
[Straka et al., 2019]	96.26	91.83	86.75
mBERT	96.19	92.03	87.52
BERTrade-petit	96.60	92.20	87.95
BERTrade-mBERT	97.11	93.86	90.37
BERTrade-FlauBERT	97.15	93.96	90.57
BERTrade-CamemBERT	97.29	94.36	90.90

Tabelle: Results on SRCMF test

Installing a parser

- + Train your own models
- Requires resources (machine + time)

NLP teams are often eager to learn about your resources...

Manual Annotation

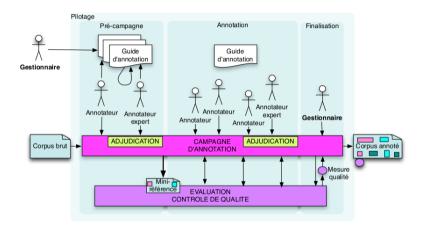


Abbildung: Annotation campaign, K. Fort, Master's course in Sorbonne Université

HOPS demo

Train your model:

- Select your data (train/dev/test)
 in the right data format
- Select your word embeddings model and choose configuration List from the transformers library (HuggingFace)
 If no such model available for your language:
 - training without (noBERT config)
 - use a multilingual model
 - create your own :-)
- Experiments:
 - Do several trainings (3-5) to start at random in the data (random seed)
 - Play with the parameters (ex. the number of epochs)
- · Let's take a quick look into a server



Get to know the data

Uploading your treebanks on Arborator-GREW:

- Google or GitHub account
- Correct CoNLL-U files

Let's try! Select one of the options below:

Middle French repository

Grandes Chroniques de France, 1375-1380. Gold annotation from UD_Middle_French-PROFITEROLE v. 2.14 parsed with UDPipe + Old French model and HOPS + SRCMF-Flaubert model (no specific model for Middle French... yet)

Early Modern English repository

Robert Boyle, *The Sceptical Chymist*, 1661. Source: Wikisource Annotated with an English HOPS model (not state-of-the-art)

Upload your own treebank

What do you think of the quality of the annotation? How should we measure it?

Exploit data

With GREW online/local softwares, you can...

- visualize and share your data (Arborator-GREW),
- edit your treebank with GREW-web
 and retrain the parser directly on the platform

Here are some projects we did:

- Enrich a lexicon with verb valency frames using GREW: GitHub repository
- Enrich a lexicon with semantic types for noun temporal nouns used as modifiers without a preposition, ex. that day, last week...
- Error mining for PROFITEROLE

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