

# Commentator A: A Code-mixed Multilingual Text

# **Annotation Framework**

Rajvee Sheth<sup>†</sup>, Shubh Nisar<sup>\*</sup>, Heenaben Prajapati <sup>†</sup>, Himanshu Beniwal <sup>†</sup>, Mayank Singh<sup>†</sup>

Discipline of Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar † Department of Computer Science, North Carolina State University \*

{rajvee.sheth, heenaben.prajapati, himanshubeniwal, singh.mayank}@iitgn.ac.in, shubhnisar123@gmail.com



## Introduction

Code-Mixed text, two or more languages alternate within a sentence or conversation, is increasingly prevalent in social media and informal communication.

Made	In	India	की	न	केवल	ग्लोबल
डिमांड	हो	बल्कि	ग्लोबल	acceptance	भी	हो,
	हमें	ये	सुनिश्चित	karna	haiI	

### **Motivation:**

Code-mixed language is widely used across social media platforms. There is a significant shortage of annotated resources for code-mixed languages.

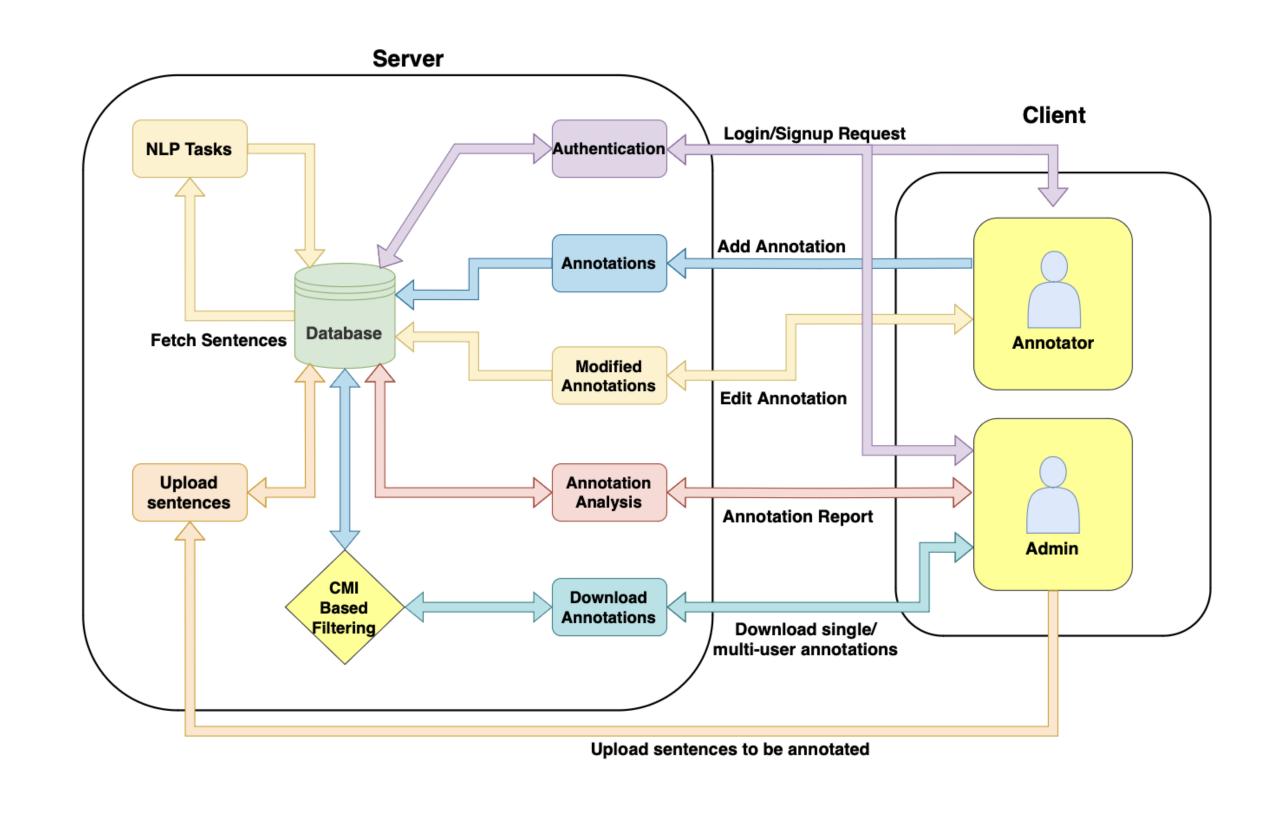


Annotated data is vital for training effective multilingual models and chatbots.

### Contributions:

- 1. Introduced COMMENTATOR, a robust framework designed for efficient annotation of code-mixed multilingual text.
- 2. Evaluated it through a detailed analysis against 5-6 SOTA annotation frameworks.
- 3. With improved collaboration and efficiency, it reduces annotation time by 5x for LID¹ task and 2x for POS² task over the best baseline.

# COMMENTATOR



As shown in *Figure 1*, the **COMMENTATOR** architecture features a **ReactJS** client with an *Annotator panel* for user actions and an *Admin Panel* for data management. A Flask server connects to MongoDB, streamlining annotation with API calls.

Figure 1: The proposed architecture of Commentator.

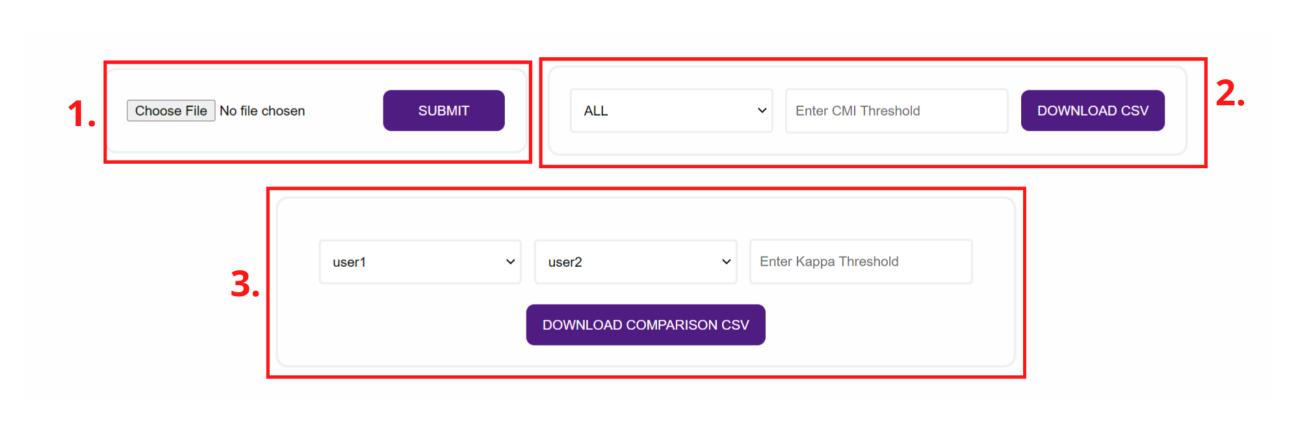
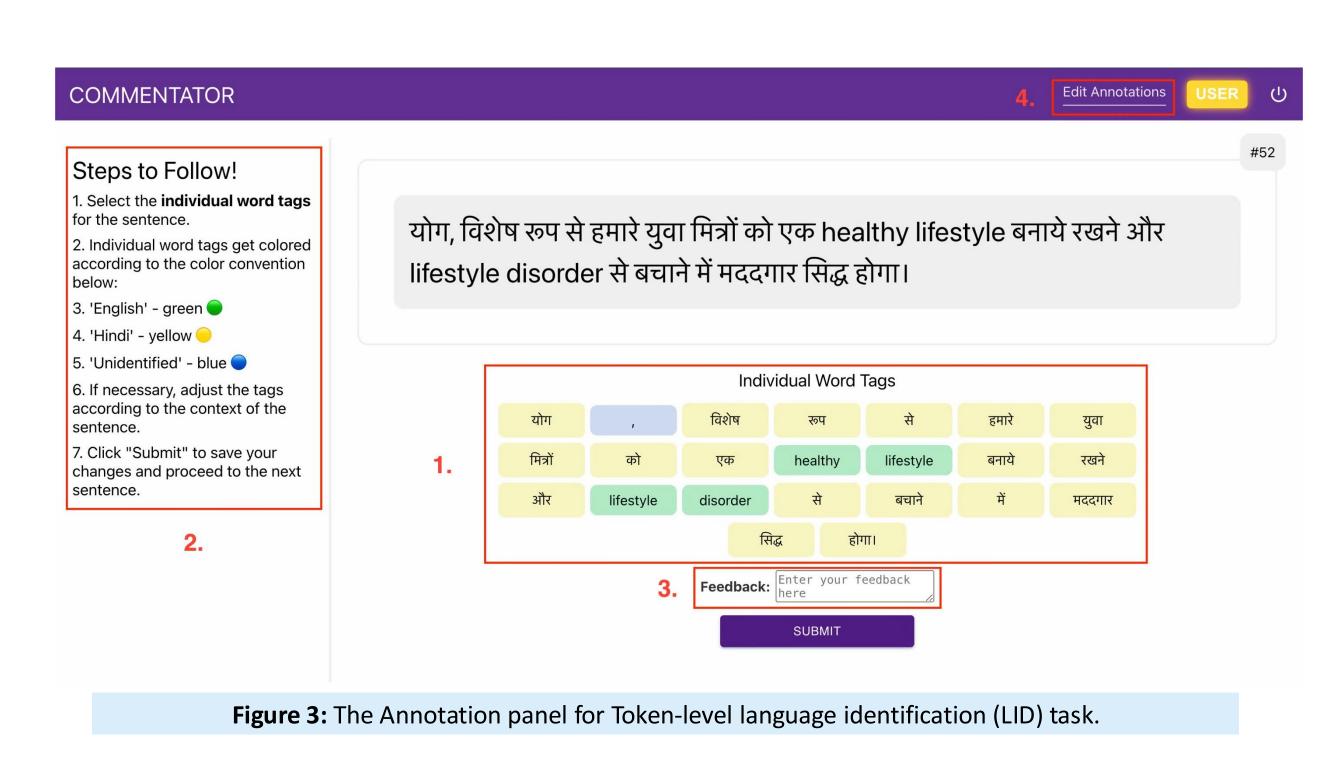
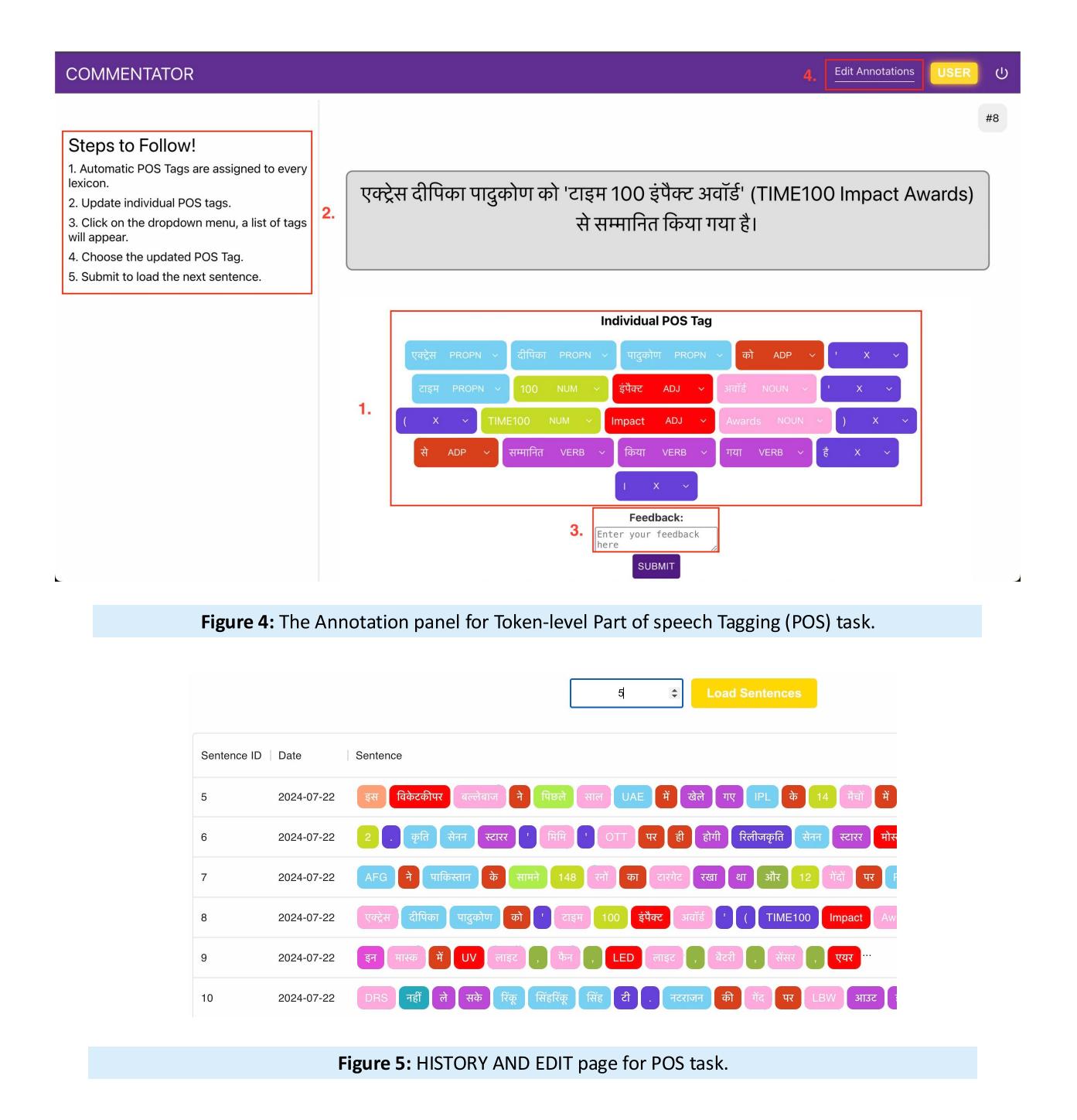


Figure 2: The Admin panel of Commentator.





# Evaluation

We conducted two studies to evaluate **COMMENTATOR**: the first (*Table 1*) perceived capabilities and the second (Table 2) demonstrated superior annotation speed, highlighting its efficiency for multilingual NLP research.

Capabilities	YEDDA <sup>3</sup> 1 2 3	MarkUp <sup>4</sup> 1 2 3	INCEPTION <sup>5</sup> 123	UBIAI <sup>6</sup> 1 2 3	GATE <sup>7</sup> 1 2 3	BRAT <sup>8</sup> 1 2 3	COMMENT ATOR 123
Operational ease	X X ✓	√ √ X	✓ X X	X 🗸	XXX	√ √ X	111
Less dependency requirements	<b> </b>	<b>///</b>	x x ✓	X ✓ ✓	X < <	✓ <b>✓</b> X	<b>111</b>
Low latency in API requests	XXX	x √ x	x x ✓	✓ X X	✓ X ✓	XXX	<b>111</b>
Admin Interface	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b>///</b>	ххх	111
System recommendation	✓ ✓ X	XXX	✓ ✓ <b>X</b>	<b> </b>	✓ X X	xxx	111
Multiple user collaboration	XXX	x √ x	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	xxx	<b>///</b>	111
Annotation refinement and Feedback	✓ X X	X <	✓ X X	<b>\ \ \</b>	✓ X ✓	<b>///</b>	111
Post annotation analysis	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<b>///</b>	xxx	<b> </b>

**Table 1:** Perceived capabilities by annotators. All annotators perceive all the eight capabilities in COMMENTATOR.

Frameworks	LID	POS	
YEDDA	$757.00 \pm 62.27$	$1370.66 \pm 81.24$	
MarkUp	$1192.33 \pm 172.77$	$1579.00 \pm 68.86$	
INCEpTION	$1040.66 \pm 69.67$	$1714.66 \pm 71.30$	
UBIAI	$690.66 \pm 79.43$	$748.33 \pm 91.45$	
GATE	$1118.33 \pm 166.20$	$1579.00 \pm 50.61$	
COMMENTATOR (ours)	$138.33 \pm 24.60$	$337.66 \pm 25.34$	

**Table 2:** Average annotation time (mean ± SD) shows COMMENTATOR achieved **5x faster LID and 2x** faster POS annotations than the best baseline, UBIAI.

# Conclusion

**COMMENTATOR** addresses annotation bias in *Hindi-English* code-mixed text annotation by integrating annotator *feedback* and calculating **IAA**, supporting three core NLP tasks, leading to a benchmark of over 100,000 instances.

# References

<sup>1</sup>https://github.com/microsoft/LID-tool <sup>2</sup>https://github.com/sagorbrur/codeswitch

<sup>3</sup>Jie Yang, Yue Zhang, Linwei Li, and Xingxuan Li. 2018. Yedda: A lightweight collaborative text span annotation tool. ACL 2018, page 31. 4S Dobbie, H Strafford, WO Pickrell, B Fonferko-Shadrach, C Jones, A Akbari, S Thompson, and A Lacey. 2021. Markup: A web-based annotation tool powered by active learning. Frontiers in Digital Health, 3:598916–598916. <sup>5</sup>Jan-Christoph Klie, Michael Bugert, Beto Boullosa, Richard Eckart de Castilho, and Iryna Gurevych. 2018. The INCEpTION platform: Machine-assisted and knowledge-oriented interactive annotation. In Proceedings of the 27th

International Conference on Computational Linguistics: System Demonstrations. <sup>6</sup>UBIAI: NLP Annotation Tools - Automatic Text Annotation Tool." UBIAI, 2022, https://ubiai.tools/ 7Kalina Bontcheva, Hamish Cunningham, Ian Roberts, Valentin Tablan, Niraj Aswani, and Genevieve Gorrell. 2013. Gate teamware: a web-based, collaborative text annotation framework. Language Resources and

8Pontus Stenetorp, Sampo Pyysalo, Goran Topić, Tomoko Ohta, Sophia Ananiadou, and Jun'ichi Tsujii. 2012. brat: a web-based tool for nlp-assisted text annotation. In Proceedings of the Demonstrations at the 13th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 102–107, Avignon,