Large-Scale Data Processing and Data Exploration with R: Project Task Description

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1 Idea

You are provided a selection of norms for English and German across a range of variables. The norms rely on human judgements and/or semi-automatic extensions regarding degrees of concreteness, valence, arousal, imageability and further perception modalities. In addition, you are provided corpus-based frequency lists as well as distributional co-occurrence scores.

The goal of your project is to first analyse a subset of the norm data and then to explore whether judgements are related across modalities and to corpus-based frequency and semantic diversity.

2 Data

You are provided the following datasets.

1. English Norms

- extension of PYM concreteness, imagery and meaningfulness norms (Paivio et al., 1968; Clark and Paivio, 2004)
- MRC database (Coltheart, 1981)
- modality exclusivity norms (Lynott and Connell, 2009, 2013)
- concreteness norms (Turney et al., 2011)
- ANEW valence, arousal and dominance norms (Warriner et al., 2013)
- concreteness norms (Brysbaert et al., 2014)
- *NRC-VAD valence, arousal and dominance norms* with translations into 100 languages (Mohammad, 2018)

2. German Norms

- concreteness, valence and arousal norms (Lahl et al., 2009)
- Leipzig affective norms (Kanske and Kotz, 2010)
- ANGST affective norms for sentiment terms (Schmidtke et al., 2014)
- concreteness, imageability, valency and arousal norms (Köper and Schulte im Walde, 2016)

3. Corpus Frequencies

- encow16-freqs.txt.gz: a gzipped corpus frequency text file for English with three tab-separated columns (lemma, part-of-speech, frequency), see http://corporafromtheweb.org/encow16/ for details
- decow16-freqs.txt.gz: a gzipped corpus frequency text file for German with three tab-separated columns (lemma, part-of-speech, frequency), see http://corporafromtheweb.org/decow16/ for details

The COW corpora are described in (Schäfer and Bildhauer, 2012; Schäfer, 2015).

4. Distributional Information

- encow16-window-2_freqs_lmi.txt.gz: a gzipped file for co-occurrence of lemma/part-of-speech target—context pairs within a window of 2 words (left + right); four tab-separated columns (target:::pos, context::pos, frequency, lmi score)
- decow16-window-2_freqs_lmi.txt.gz: a gzipped file for co-occurrence of lemma/part-of-speech target-context pairs within a window of 2 words to the (left + right); four tab-separated columns (target:::pos, context::pos, frequency, lmi score)

As a general reminder to distributional information and corpus co-occurrence you can find a video in ILIAS.

Local mutual information (lmi) scores are described on www.collocations.de/AM/ in "Measures from Information Theory"; also see Evert (2009).

The norm data including references to articles are available from ILIAS. The frequency and window data are available in /mount/studenten/R-project/2020/. In the same directory you also find a link to a work space where you will later be allowed to create your own directory to work on the project.

3 Tasks

- 1. Choose at least three variables either from the same norm dataset or from different norm datasets. You can focus on English or on German or perform a cross-lingual exploration taking translations into account (such as those in the NRC-VAD dataset).
- 2. Preprocess the norm dataset as well as the frequency and window files, in order to down-scale large-scale information in a both linguistically and statistically meaningful way. For example, focus on a specific target part-of-speech and/or focus on specific co-occurrence dimensions and/or get rid of low-frequency counts, etc.
- 3. Provide detailed descriptive statistics and plots for the norms of your choice.
- 4. Use your dataset to explore the following hypotheses:
 - (a) The ratings of your chosen variables are related to each other across your target words.
 - (b) The target ratings in the norms are related to target corpus frequency. For example, the more frequent a word is the more imaginable it is.
 - (c) The target ratings in the norms are related to the semantic diversity of their distributional nearest neighbours.
 - In this context, we define the degree of semantic diversity of a target word as the average *cosine* score of the target word and its k nearest neighbours. I.e., you first identify the k nearest neighbours of a target word, based on the window co-occurrences, and then you determine the average cosine score of the target word and its k nearest neighbours. You can choose your own k as long as $k \ge 10$.

4 Submission

Your report should be 5–8 pages long (excluding the bibliography).

Use the template report.tex (or an adequate .doc file).

The report should provide

- a description of the norm datasets and variables you chose,
- a summary of your preprocessing steps (without code),
- a summary of your descriptive statistics and the most meaningful plots,
- a summary of the methods you applied to explore the hypotheses, and
- a summary of your insights.

Upload your report named (YourLastName)_report.pdf to ILIAS by June 26, 2020.

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