Creating Stopword Lists for Historical Languages with the Classical Language Toolkit

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Florilegia: Big Textual Data Workshop / Universität Leipzig / 11.07.17

Classical Language Toolkit

What is the Classical Language Toolkit?

The Classical Language Toolkit (CLTK) is a free and open-source Python package that offers natural language processing (NLP) support for the languages of Ancient, Classical, and Medieval Eurasia.

Language-specific tokenizers, lemmatizers, POS-taggers, morphological parsers, etc. are available, under development, or in the feature-request list. Latin and Greek functionality are currently most complete.

Who is the Classical Language Toolkit?

- Open-source community collaborating at https://github.com/cltk
- Founded by Kyle P. Johnson, Classics PhD from NYU and NLP Research Scientist at Accenture
- Academic Advisors: Gregory Crane (Leipzig/Tufts),
 Neil Coffee (Buffalo), Peter Meineck (NYU), Leonard
 Muellner (Brandeis/CHS)
- CLTK Archive developer: Luke Hollis

CLTK Goals

 Low: Good analysis-friendly corpora/datasets for NLP of historical languages (Latin, Ancient/Classical Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Classical Chinese, etc.)

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- Medium: Collect & generate linguistic data for quantified classics
- High: Framework for an integrated study of the ancient world

CLTK Stats

- Began 2014
- 1,808 commits at https://github.com/cltk/cltk
- 54 contributors
- 52 watchers, 238 stars, 165 forks
- 54 people, 20 teams
- 56 releases (with Zenodo DOI for every release)
- 85% code coverage
- Supports POSIX OS (and partially Windows)
- 2016 & 2017 Google Summer of Code participating organization

Stoplist Research

What is a stop list?

- Luhn 1957 on encoding documents:
 - "Words which fail to attain the status of major notions would not be entered."
 - "dictionary of insignificant words"
- High frequency, low discrimination value, little semantic resolution
- Would literally be used to "stop" the physical printing of indexed abstracts of scientific papers; cf. Parkins 1963
- textual noise, "negative dictionary"
- "key parameter in the area of IR"; also now NLP, AI, text analysis, text/data mining, computational linguistics, etc.

What is a stop list?

"The general strategy for determining a stop list is to sort the terms by collection frequency, ...and then take the most frequent terms, often hand-filtered for their semantic content relative to the domain of the documents being indexed, as a stop list, the members of which are then discarded during index."—C. Manning

Manning, C., R. Prabhakar & Schütze, H. 2008. *Introduction to Information Retrieval*. Cambridge.

Real world considerations

WHAT DOES SPACY CONSIDER A STOP WORD?

There's no particularly principal logic behind what words should be added to the stop list. Make a list that you think might be useful to people and is likely to be unsurprising. As a rule of thumb, words that are very rare are unlikely to be useful stop words.

https://spacy.io/docs/usage/adding-languages

Acronymic considerations

- GIGO
- CACE

Flexible stoplist creation

- Two kinds of stoplists
 - Non-tailored (arbitrary, generic)
 - Based on corpus generalization
 - Static reference
 - Tailored (domain-specific)
 - Based on a specific corpus/dataset
 - Flexible resource

How long is a stop list?

- Number varies widely by application
- Number varies by language/script (cf. Saini & Rakholia 2016)
- Some examples
 - Fox 1989 ("A Stoplist for General Text) has 421
 English words based on Brown Corpus
 - DIALOG stops total 9 words

"...useless for searching."

C-12 APPENDICES Appendix C Stopwords in the Beilstein Database

The following words are not allowed for searching in the Beilstein Database, as they either are reserved for searching operators (e.g. AND) or are so common as to be useless for searching:

AN AND BY FOR FROM OF THE TO WITH

Heller & Milne. 1991 Online Searching in DIALOG. Springer.

Zou et al. 2006 Aggregate Stoplist Model

- Statistical Model
 - Frequency: Zipfian measures
 - Weighted frequency: Mean probability
 - Distribution: Variance probability
- Information Retrieval Model
 - Information value: Entropy
- Aggregate Model
 - Borda sort of above models

Zou, F., F. L. Wang, X. Deng, S. Han, and L. S. Wang. "Automatic Construction of Chinese Stop Word List." In *Proceedings of the 5th WSEAS International Conference on Applied Computer Science*, 1010–15, 2006.

"Our stop word extraction algorithm is a promising technique, which saves the time for manual generation and constructs a standard. It could be applied to other languages in the future."—Zou et al.

Latin Stopword Lists

Perseus Greek and Latin stopword lists

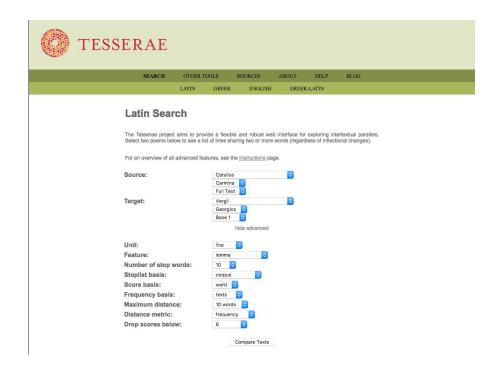
- Greek: a)/llos, a)/n, a)/ra, a)ll', a)lla/, a)po/, au)to/s, d', dai/, dai/s, de/, dh/, dia/, e(autou=, e)/ti, e)a/n, e)gw/, e)k, e)mo/s, e)n, e)pi/, ei), ei)/mi, ei)mi/, ei)s, ga/r, ga^, ge, h(, h)/, kai/, kata/, me/n, meta/, mh/, o(, o(/de, o(/s, o(/stis, o(/ti, oi(, ou(/tws, ou(=tos, ou), ou)/te, ou)=n, ou)de/, ou)dei/s, ou)k, para/, peri/, pro/s, so/s, su/, su/n, ta/, te, th/n, th=s, th=|, ti, ti/, ti/s, tis, to/, to/n, toi/, toiou=tos, tou/s, tou=, tw=n, tw=|, u(mo/s, u(pe/r, u(po/, w(/ste, w(s, w)=
- Latin: ab, ac, ad, adhic, aliqui, aliquis, an, ante, apud, at, atque, aut, autem, cum, cur, de, deinde, dum, ego, enim, ergo, es, est, et, etiam, etsi, ex, fio, haud, hic, iam, idem, igitur, ille, in, infra, inter, interim, ipse, is, ita, magis, modo, mox, nam, ne, nec, necque, neque, nisi, non, nos, o, ob, per, possum, post, pro, quae, quam, quare, qui, quia, quicumque, quidem, quilibet, quis, quisnam, quisquam, quisque, quisquis, quo, quoniam, sed, si, sic, sive, sub, sui, sum, super, suus, tam, tamen, trans, tu, tum, ubi, uel, uero, unus, ut

Perseus stopword lists also available for English, Italian, German, and French.

Perseus Greek and Latin stopword lists

- Greek: a)/llos, a)/n, a)/ra, a)ll', a)lla/, a)po/, au)to/s, d', dai/, dai/s, de/, dh/, dia/, e(autou=, e)/ti, e)a/n, e)gw/, e)k, e)mo/s, e)n, e)pi/, ei), ei)/mi, ei)mi/, ei)s, ga/r, ga^, ge, h(, h)/, kai/, kata/, me/n, meta/, mh/, o(, o(/de, o(/s, o(/stis, o(/ti, oi(, ou(/tws, ou(=tos, ou), ou)/te, ou)=n, ou)de/, ou)dei/s, ou)k, para/, peri/, pro/s, so/s, su/, su/n, ta/, te, th/n, th=s, th=|, ti, ti/, ti/s, tis, to/, to/n, toi/, toiou=tos, tou/s, tou=, tw=n, tw=|, u(mo/s, u(pe/r, u(po/, w(/ste, w(s, w)=
- Latin: ab, ac, ad adhic, aliqui, aliquis, an, ante, apud, at, atque, aut, autem, cum, cur, de, deinde, dum, ego, enim, ergo, es, est, et, etiam, etsi, ex, fio, haud, hic, iam, idem, igitur, ille, in, infra, inter, interim, ipse, is, ita, magis, modo, mox, nam, ne, nec, necque, neque, nisi, non, nos, o, ob, per, possum, post, pro, quae, quam, quare, qui, quia, quicumque, quidem, quilibet, quis, quisnam, quisquam, quisque, quisquis, quo, quoniam, sed, si, sic, sive, sub, sui, sum, super, suus, tam, tamen, trans, tu, tum, ubi, uel, uero, unus, ut

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Latin Search

The Tesserae project aims to provide a flexible and robust web interface for exploring intertextual parallels. Select two poems below to see a list of lines sharing two or more words (regardless of inflectional changes).

Compare Texts

Source: Catullus Carmina Full Text Target: Vergil Georgics Book 1 hide advanced Unit: line Feature: lemma Number of stop words: 10 🐧 Stoplist basis: corpus Score basis: corpus target Frequency basis: source target + source Maximum distance: Distance metric: frequency Drop scores below:

For an overview of all advanced features, see the Instructions page.

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Source:	Catullus	Q
	Carmina 🗘	
	Full Text 💠	
Target:	Vergil	0
	Georgics 😊	
	Book 1	
	hide advanced	
Unit:	line 😊	
Feature:	lemma	
Number of stop words:	10 💍	
Stoplist basis:	corpus	
Score basis:	corpus	
Frequency basis:	target source	,
Maximum distance:	target + source	
Distance metric:	frequency 🗘	
Drop scores below:	6	
	Compare Texts	

SESSION DETAILS

Session ID: 10002026

Source Text: catullus.carmina Target Text: vergil.georgics.part.1

Unit: line

Feature: stem Stoplist size: 10

Stoplist basis: corpus

Stop words: qui, quis, sum, et, in, is, non, hic, ego, ut

Max distance: 10 Distance metric: freq

Score cutoff: 6

Filter: off

stopwords-json Latin stops

```
["a", "ab", "ac", "ad", "at", "atque
", "aut", "autem", "cum", "de", "dum
", "e", "erant", "erat", "est", "et"
, "etiam", "ex", "haec", "hic", "hoc
", "in", "ita", "me", "nec", "neque"
, "non", "per", "qua", "quae", "quam
", "qui", "quibus", "quidem", "quo"
, "quod", "re", "rebus", "rem", "res
", "sed", "si", "sic", "sunt", "tame
n", "tandem", "te", "ut", "vel"]
```

https://github.com/6/stopwords-json/blob/master/dist/la.json

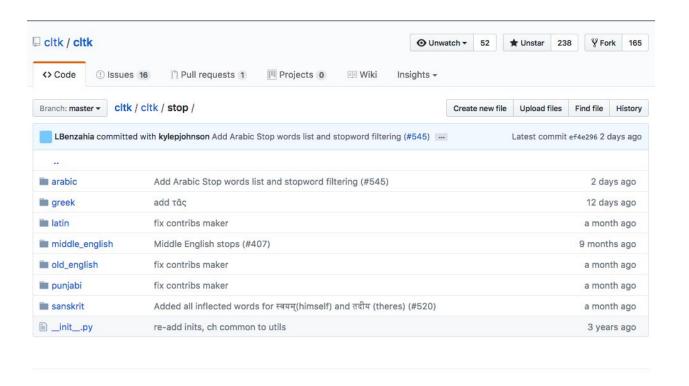
Top tokens in Latin Library

Top 25 tokens in Latin Library:

	TOKEN	COUNT	Type-Tok %	RUNNING %
1.	et	446474	3.29%	3.29%
2.	in	274387	2.02%	5.31%
3.	est	174413	1.29%	6.6%
4.	non	166083	1.22%	7.83%
5.	-que	135281	1.0%	8.82%
6.	ad	133596	0.98%	9.81%
7.	ut	119504	0.88%	10.69%
8.	cum	109996	0.81%	11.5%
9.	quod	104315	0.77%	12.27%
10.	si	95511	0.7%	12.97%

https://github.com/diyclassics/ll-experiments/blob/master/ll-10000.ipynb

Stopword Lists in CLTK



Language coverage of current CLTK stop module

"There is a growing awareness in the linguistic community that a non-trivial amount of *standardization* across resources is necessary...to be useful for all kinds of comparative linguistic research."—D. Haug

Haug, D. "Standardizing Treebanks for Historical Indo-European Languages"

"Creating an infrastructure for...linguistic research means building **resources** by structuring data following a given **standard** with the help of **tools** both in the establishing phase and the later dissemination."—D. Haug

Haug, D. "Standardizing Treebanks for Historical Indo-European Languages"

CLTK Stoplist WIP

- Jupyter Notebook with sample code/workflow for generating Latin stoplist:
 - https://github.com/diyclassics/stopwords

- Data
 - CLTK Latin Library corpus
 - 2164 files
 - 13.1M tokens
 - 425701 unique tokens
 - 194347 hapaxes

- 100 word stoplist by mean probability
 - ['et', 'in', 'est', 'non', 'ad', 'ut', 'cum', 'quod', 'qui', 'sed', 'si', 'de', 'quae', 'quam', 'per', 'ex', 'nec', 'sunt', 'esse', 'se', 'hoc', 'enim', 'ab', 'aut', 'autem', 'etiam', 'quid', 'te', 'atque', 'uel', 'eius', 'me', 'quo', 'sit', 'iam', 'quia', 'ne', 'haec', 'mihi', 'tamen', 'ac', 'tibi', 'nam', 'sic', 'ita', 'id', 'pro', 'eo', 'nunc', 'uero', 'neque', 'inter', 'quem', 'erat', 'ille', 'ergo', 'ipse', 'eum', 'quibus', 'quoque', 'sibi', 'ego', 'quidem', 'nisi', 'qua', 'omnia', 'hic', 'post', 'fuit', 'tu', 'nihil', 'ea', 'illa', 'his', 'omnes', 'nos', 'esset', 'modo', 'dum', 'sine', 'quis', 'ubi', 'sicut', 'ante', 'sub', 'tam', 'secundum', 'deus', 'potest', 'dei', 'nobis', 'quos', 'igitur', 'ei', 'omnibus', 'res', 'cui', 'sua', 'apud', 'eorum']

- 100 word stoplist by variance probability
 - ['et', 'in', 'est', 'non', 'quod', 'ad', 'ut', 'cum', 'qui', 'de', 'si', 'sed', 'quae', 'per', 'ex', 'quam', 'esse', 'nec', 'te', 'sunt', 'autem', 'me', 'enim', 'se', 'dig', 'hoc', 'aut', 'ab', 'bibit', 'quid', 'uel', 'atque', 'mihi', 'eius', 'quaestio', 'pro', 'etiam', 'tibi', 'quia', 'sit', 'iam', 'secundum', 'quo', 'ac', 'ne', 'ergo', 'od', 'nihil', 'tu', 'haec', 'sic', 'id', 'nam', 'ego', 'neque', 'tamen', 'eum', 'deus', 'nunc', 'dei', 'ita', 'eo', 'uero', 'sicut', 'uos', 'hic', 'erat', 'nouus', 'fuit', 'nos', 'ille', 'inter', 'dum', 'quem', 'quoque', 'quidem', 'esset', 'bellum', 'ipse', 'sibi', 'nummus', 'anno', 'quibus', 'post', 'his', 'omnia', 'ea', 'super', 'qua', 'sub', 'illa', 'dominus', 'deo', 'rex', 'nisi', 'totus', 'dixit', 'dicitur', 'ed', 'ante']

- 100 word stoplist by entropy
 - ['et', 'in', 'est', 'non', 'ad', 'ut', 'cum', 'quod', 'qui', 'sed', 'si', 'de', 'quae', 'quam', 'per', 'ex', 'nec', 'sunt', 'esse', 'se', 'hoc', 'ab', 'enim', 'aut', 'autem', 'etiam', 'quid', 'quo', 'atque', 'eius', 'te', 'uel', 'sit', 'me', 'iam', 'ne', 'haec', 'quia', 'tamen', 'nam', 'ac', 'mihi', 'ita', 'sic', 'tibi', 'id', 'pro', 'eo', 'inter', 'nunc', 'quem', 'ipse', 'uero', 'neque', 'quibus', 'ille', 'erat', 'eum', 'sibi', 'qua', 'nisi', 'quoque', 'ergo', 'quidem', 'omnia', 'post', 'hic', 'fuit', 'ego', 'ea', 'nihil', 'omnes', 'his', 'illa', 'modo', 'tu', 'esset', 'sine', 'nos', 'dum', 'ubi', 'ante', 'quis', 'tam', 'sub', 'sicut', 'quos', 'omnibus', 'potest', 'nobis', 'sua', 'cui', 'igitur', 'res', 'ei', 'tantum', 'cuius', 'apud', 'contra', 'magis']

- 100-word aggregate stoplist by borda sort
 - ['et', 'in', 'est', 'non', 'ad', 'ut', 'quod', 'cum', 'qui', 'si', 'sed', 'de', 'quae', 'quam', 'per', 'ex', 'nec', 'esse', 'sunt', 'se', 'hoc', 'enim', 'autem', 'ab', 'aut', 'te', 'quid', 'uel', 'etiam', 'atque', 'me', 'eius', 'quo', 'sit', 'quia', 'iam', 'ne', 'ac', 'mihi', 'haec', 'tamen', 'tibi', 'pro', 'nam', 'id', 'ita', 'sic', 'eo', 'neque', 'uero', 'eum', 'nunc', 'inter', 'ergo', 'erat', 'quem', 'ipse', 'ego', 'quibus', 'nihil', 'ille', 'quoque', 'quidem', 'sibi', 'dig', 'nisi', 'qua', 'post', 'ea', 'tu', 'hic', 'fuit', 'omnia', 'his', 'esset', 'nos', 'sicut', 'illa', 'omnes', 'sine', 'secundum', 'bibit', 'modo', 'dum', 'quis', 'quaestio', 'ubi', 'deus', 'od', 'ante', 'dei', 'potest', 'tam', 'sub', 'ei', 'uos', 'nouus', 'quos', 'nobis', 'bellum']

Future Directions

Plan to improve CLTK Stopword Lists

- Reverse current logic for stop module.
 - Add code for systematic creation of stop word lists.
 - Publish reference stop word lists for CLTK languages based on code
 - i.e. maintain balance of static reference and flexible resource

Plan to improve CLTK Stoplists

- Ensure that the stoplists are:
 - properly documented
 - version controlled
 - citable
- RAD paradigm (cf. Haswell 2005), that is...
 - replicable
 - aggregable
 - data-driven
- And as such will be better suited to be included in other text analysis projects.

Toward a Historical Language BLARK

- CLTK as <u>basic language resource kit</u> (Krauwer 2003)
 - "minimum general text corpus required to be able to do any precompetitive research for the language at all"
 - "collection of basic tools to manipulate and analyse the corpora"
 - "collection of skills that constitute the minimal starting point for the development of a competitive NL/Speech technology industry."

Krauwer, S. 2003. "The Basic Language Resource Kit (BLARK) as the First Milestone for the Language Resources Roadmap." Proceedings of the 2003 International Workshop on Speech and Computer (SPECOM 2003): 8-15.

CLTK's BLARK in Progress

															~	avonic	?									
	Arabic	AKADIS	Bengali	Chinese	Classifica	Coptic of Hino	Egypus	Creek	Hobrey	Hindi	Javanos	Cally Oc	Malayar	Midale	Old Chi.	Old Engl	Old Fre	Olo No.	Pall So	Persian	Pakri	Punjapi	Sanskin	Tello.	Tibela,	Char
Corpora	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Stoplist	•			6				•				•		•		•	0	31				•	•			3.
Sentence Tokenizer								•				•					0									
Word Tokenizer	•	(2)								83		•					0	d					•			
Stemmer		•										•											•			
Lemmatizer								•				•														
POS-Tagger								•				•														
Prosody Tagger		(3)	25					•		(3	3.5	•				30		C.								(3)
NER								•				•					0	60								

Proposing—a CLTK BLARK-a-thon

- What I'd like to see happen in the next year:
 - Pick a day/week(?)/month(?)
 - Choose a "basic" tool/resource/etc.
 - Get basic "basic" coverage for as many historical languages as possible
 - Repeat
- Stoplists seem like a good place to start
 - Only a few languages covered now
 - Have a theoretical basis and a systematic way of bootstrapping stoplists

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