### Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Philosophische Fakultät und Fachbereich Theologie



# **How Random is a Corpus?**

Topic 1.2.A Methodological issues and statistical analysis

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# 1. Topic Orientation

- 1.1 Seminar Review
- 1.2 Procedures of a Corpus Linguistics research
- 1.3 Topic key word

# 2. Randomness and Non-Randomness

- 2.1 Source of randomness
- 2.2 Sources of non-randomness

# 3. Conclusion

### **Seminar Review**



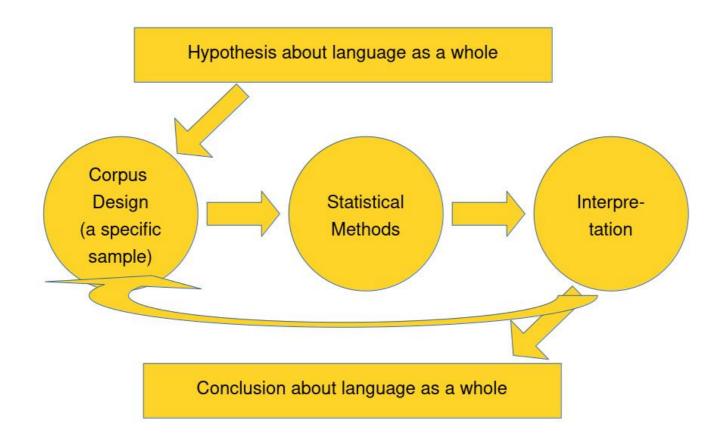
#### What did we learn in this seminar?

- Significance testing (Statistical methods)
  - Null hypothesis, p-value, chi-square test
- Corpus design
  - Social media corpora
  - Spoken language corpora
- Application of Corpus Linguistics (Results Interpretation)
  - Critical discourse analysis
  - Translation studies
  - Pragmatic studies

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# **Procedures of a Corpus Linguistics** research





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### **Topic key word**



### Evert: Reflection of Statistical Methods in Corpus Linguistics

- why should we apply statistical methods (based on the random sample model) at all? (in corpus linguistics)
  - Evert, Stefan. "How Random is a Corpus? The Library Metaphor" Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, vol. 54, no. 2, 2006, pp. 177-190.
- What does Randomness actually mean in Corpus Linguistics?
- Sources of (non-)Randomness: Corpus design
- Validating the (non-)Randomness: Results interpretation

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### Source of randomness



#### The library metapher

#### A seeming conflict

- statistical methods ... operate on random samples
- very little (in language) is left to chance

#### The library metapher

- ... there is nothing random about the text in the library: every senetence was produced for some specific purpose.
- The selection of a particular corpus picking an arbitrary book from one of the shelves
- It is this choice which introduces an element of randomness into corpus frequency data.

#### Why randomness?

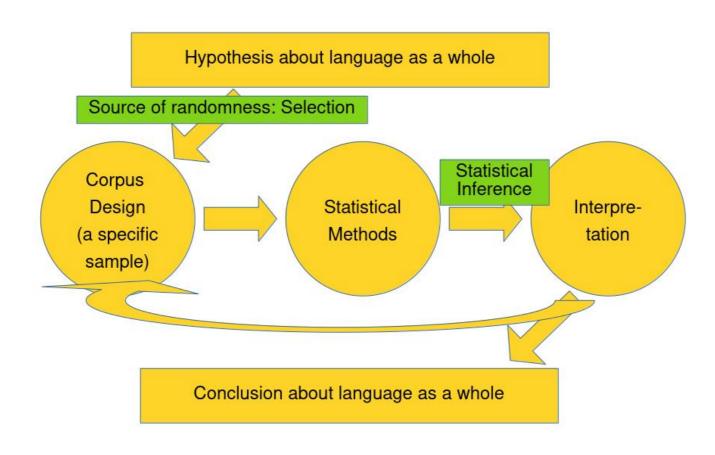
Statistical inference: Representativeness to (sub)language as a whole

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### Source of randomness



Illustrated in the procedures



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### Sources of non-randomness



Still not (completely) random?

- Balanced samples
  - External source of non-randomness
  - An issue of subjective language interpretation
- The unit of sampling vs. the unit of measurement
  - Internal source of non-randomness
  - Clustering effect: a tendency to lump together
  - Language is NOT a bag of random words

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### An evidence of internal non-randomness



Underestimated variation

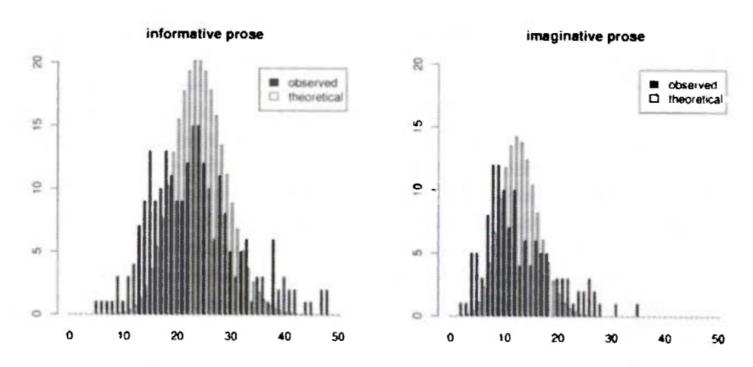


Figure 1: Empirical distribution (dark bars) of the frequencies of passive verb forms in the documents of the Brown corpus vs. theoretical binomial distribution (light bars) predicted by the random sample model

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### Conclusion



#### Things that statistics won't tell you.

#### Statistical methods and corpus design

- Statistics don't show the quality of corpus design.
- Conversely, the selection of texts provides the randomness (i. e. representativeness), which is the prerequisite of all statistical methods.

#### Statistical methods and interpretation

- Two sources of non-randomness may reduce the validity of statistical reference: Imbalanced sampling and clustering effect.
- Real linguistic data usually have larger variation (an index of non-randomness) than theoretical expectation.

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# Thanks for your attention

How does the elephant look like?

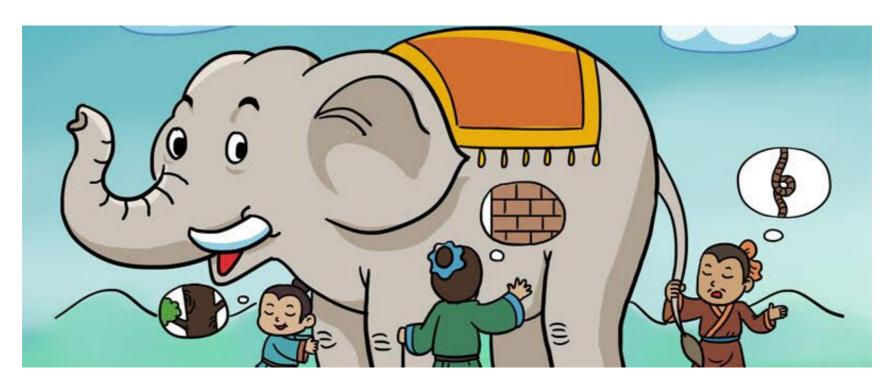


Figure: Blind people touch an elephant

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### References



- [BE09] M. Baroni and S. Evert. "36. Statistical methods for corpus exploitation". In: *Volume 2*. Ed. by A. Lüdeling and M. Kytö. Berlin, New York: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009, pp. 777–803. DOI: doi:10.1515/9783110213881.2.777.
- [Eve06] S. Evert. "How Random is a Corpus? The Library Metaphor". In: Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik 54.2 (2006), pp. 177–190. DOI: doi:10.1515/zaa-2006-0208.
- [Ste20] A. Stefanowitsch. Corpus linguistics: A guide to the methodology. Textbooks in Language Sciences. Language Science Press, 2020.

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