Comprehensive Complexity Analysis of Large-scale Learner Corpora with the Common Text Analysis Platform

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Linguistic analysis of texts

(Automatic) Linguistic analysis has been widely used for:

- assessing text readability
- modeling processing difficulty of sentences
- analyzing/scoring student writings
- comparing language typologies and their historical development
- attributing authorship
- identifying native languages
- detecting plagiarism
- assessing answers to questions
- predicting diseases
- ...

Existing tools for text analysis

A number of tools have been released in the past few years. e.g.

- Syntactic and Lexical Complexity Analyzers (Lu, 2010)
- Cohmetrix (McNamara et al., 2014)
- Suite of Linguistic Analysis Tools (Crossley et al., 2016a,b), also http://www.kristopherkyle.com/tools.html
- Computerized Propositional Idea Density Rater (Brown et al., 2008, CPIDR).
- ETS's TextEvaluator https://texteval-pilot.ets.org/TextEvaluator/
- Pearson's Reading Maturity Metric
- Text Analysis, Crawling, and interpretation Tool (Dehghani et al., 2016, TACIT)

Problems with existing tools

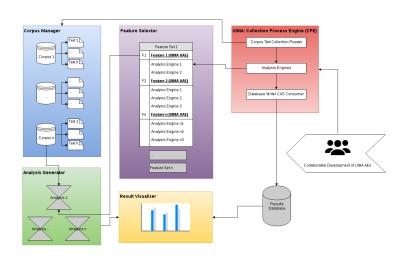
- Limited usability of tools and analysis components
 - OS-dependent standalone deployment
 - Source code release hard to use for non-programmers
 - Unfriendly user interface: command line interface, choice of features...
- Limited extensibility
 - Close source commercial systems
 - Non-reusable analysis components
- Collaborative development difficult to implement
 - Significant feature overlap
 - Duplication of efforts
- Feature proliferation, e.g.
 - CohMetrix: 106 metrics
 - Vajjala (2015): >200 features for readability assessment

System demands

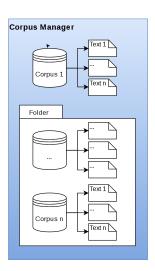
A system that is:

- Web-based
- user-friendly, supporting real-life use by ordinary users
- comprehensive set of linguistic features
- freedom to choose extracted features
- modularized and reusable analysis components

CTAP System Architecture



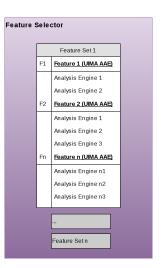
Corpus Manager



Helps users manage the language materials that need to be analyzed.

- Folders: grouping corpora
- Corpora: holding texts
- Tags: labeling texts based on e.g. document genre, target reader levels, etc.

Feature Selector

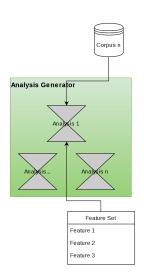


The Feature Selector supports:

- creating feature set to hold selected features
- add/remove features from feature set

Developers are encouraged to participate in in feature development at https://github.com/ctapweb.

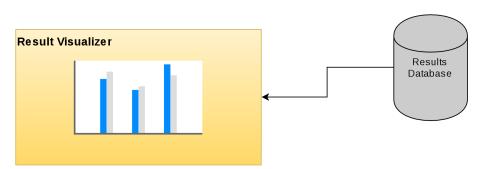
Analysis Generator



Each analysis extracts a set of features from the designated corpus. The analysis generator is used to:

- create new analyses
- run analyses and monitor their progress
- export analysis results in CSV format

Result Visualizer



The Result Visualizer is a simple and intuitive module that plots analysis results for the user to visualize preliminary findings from the analysis.

Design features of CTAP

- Consistent, easy-to-use, friendly user interface
- Modularized, reusable, and collaborative development of analysis components
- Flexible corpus and feature management

System demo



http://ctapweb.com

Outlook

- Populating the system with more features
- Replicating studies that involved text analysis to validate the system and identify other function needs
- Model construction functionality (machine learning)
- Acurracy measures
- API supporting analysis of multiple languages (en, de, es, fr...), non-plain text file formats, etc.

More details available in the paper:

Chen, X. B., & Meurers, D. (2016). CTAP: A Web-based tool supporting automatic complexity analysis. In D. Brunato, F. Dell'Orletta, G. Venturi, T. François, & P. Blache (Eds.), Proceedings of the Computational Linguistics for Linguistic Complexity Workshop at the 26th International Conference on Computational Linguistics (COLING 2016), Osaka, Japan, 11 December (pp. 113-119). The International Committee on Computational Linguisitcs.

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