

GRK 2839 Winter School: Corpus & Computational Linguistics

Linguistic annotation: tools and pipelines

Andreas Blombach, Philipp Heinrich

Lehrstuhl für Korpus- und
Computerlinguistik

<https://www.linguistik.phil.fau.de>



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Philosophische Fakultät und
Fachbereich Theologie

Tools for manual annotation

- WebAnno / **INCEpTION** (focus on linguistics):
 - <https://webanno.github.io/webanno/documentation/>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/user/webanno>
 - <https://inception-project.github.io>
 - <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL5Hz5pttaj96SlXHGRZf8KzIYvpVHloL->
- **prodigy** (focus on linguistics):
 - <https://prodi.gy>
- **CATMA** (focus on literary science)
 - e.g. annotation of quoted and indirect speech
 - <https://fortext.net/routinen/lerneinheiten/manuelle-annotation-mit-catma> (in German)

Automatic annotation: complete pipelines (1)

- Stanford **CoreNLP** (<https://stanfordnlp.github.io/CoreNLP/>)
 - Long-running project, Java
 - Tokenisation, part-of-speech tagging, lemmatisation, named entity recognition, syntactic parsing, coreference resolution, sentiment analysis, ...
- **Stanza** (<https://stanfordnlp.github.io/stanza/>)
 - Python, deep learning (+ interface to CoreNLP, e.g., for coreference resolution)
 - Tokenisation, POS tagging, lemmatisation, NER, dependency parsing, sentiment analysis
- **spaCy** – „fastest in the world“ (<https://spacy.io>)
 - Python, deep learning (transformer-based pipelines available)
 - Tokenisation, POS tagging, lemmatisation, NER, dependency parsing

Automatic annotation: complete pipelines (2)

- Trankit (<https://github.com/nlp-uoregon/trankit>)
 - Python, deep learning (transformer-based)
 - Multilingual annotation possible
 - Tokenisation, POS tagging, lemmatisation, NER, dependency parsing
- Apache OpenNLP (<https://opennlp.apache.org/>)
 - Java
 - Tokenisation, POS tagging, lemmatisation, NER, dependency parsing, coreference resolution
- UDPipe (<http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/udpipe>)
 - C++/Python, available as a library for multiple programming languages
 - Tokenisation, POS tagging, lemmatisation, dependency parsing

NB: deep-learning-based tools generally require a decent GPU!

Automatic annotation: Tokenisierung und Tagging

- Dedicated **tokenisers**
 - Python: [SoMaJo](#) (DE, EN)
 - generic tokeniser: [Unitok](#)
 - NLTK's tokeniser is mediocre at best
 - tokeniser must be compatible with POS tagger etc.!
- Part-of-speech **taggers** (often including their own tokeniser)
 - [TreeTagger](#) (fast, easy to use, support for many languages, incl. lemmatisation)
 - [RNNTagger](#) (deep learning successor of TreeTagger; Python; incl. lemm.)
 - [SoMeWeTa](#) (Python; DE, EN, FR)
 - Twitter data (EN): [TweetNLP](#)
 - ... and many specialised tokenisers / taggers for other languages
- Select individual tools to create your own pipeline in your browser:
https://weblicht.sfs.uni-tuebingen.de/weblichtwiki/index.php/Main_Page

Other NLP tools and resources

- Python is currently the language of choice for most NLP stuff
- Curated list: <https://github.com/keon/awesome-nlp>
- Topic modelling: [gensim](#)
- Word embeddings: [fasttext](#)
- Sentence embeddings: [SBERT](#), [SimCSE](#)
- Transformer-based architectures and pre-trained language models: transformers (<https://github.com/huggingface/transformers>, <https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/index>)