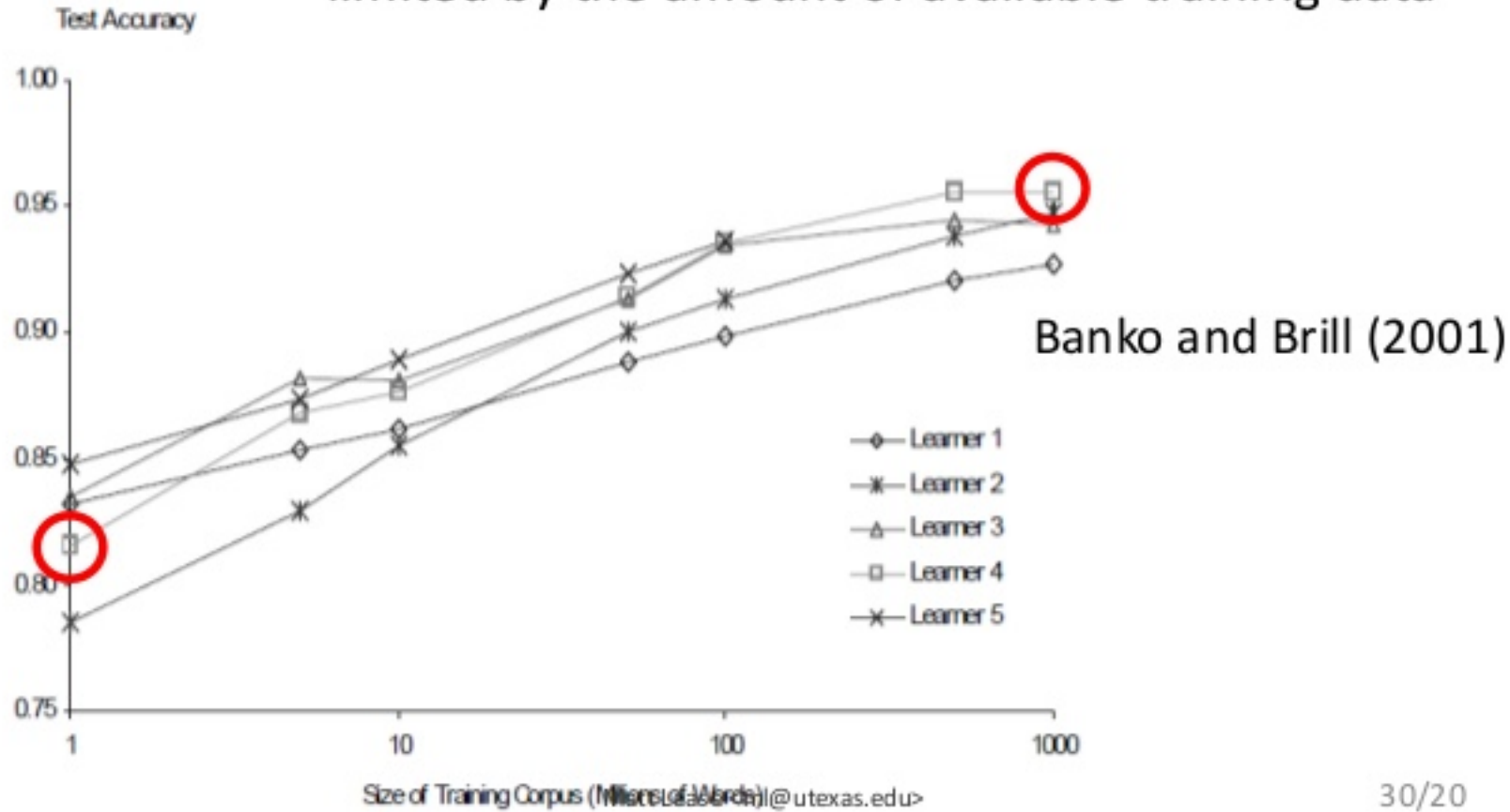


Data for NLP

The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Data

An AI system's effectiveness in practice is often limited by the amount of available training data



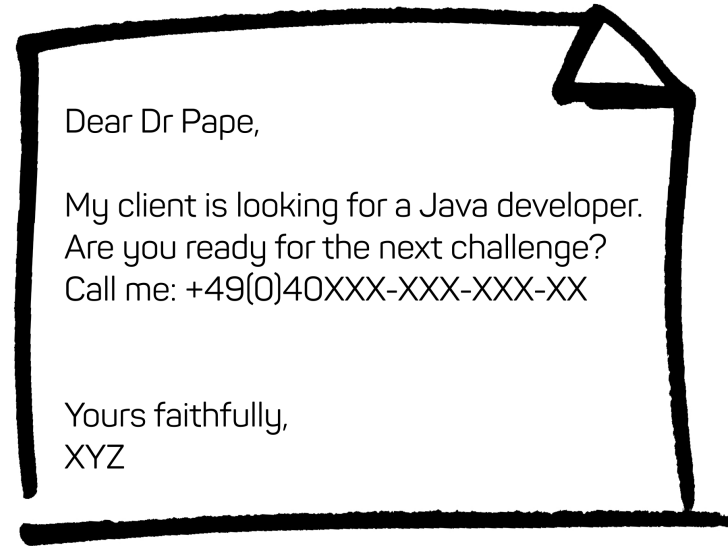
Uses for Language Data

Supervised learning – labeled data

Sentiment analysis

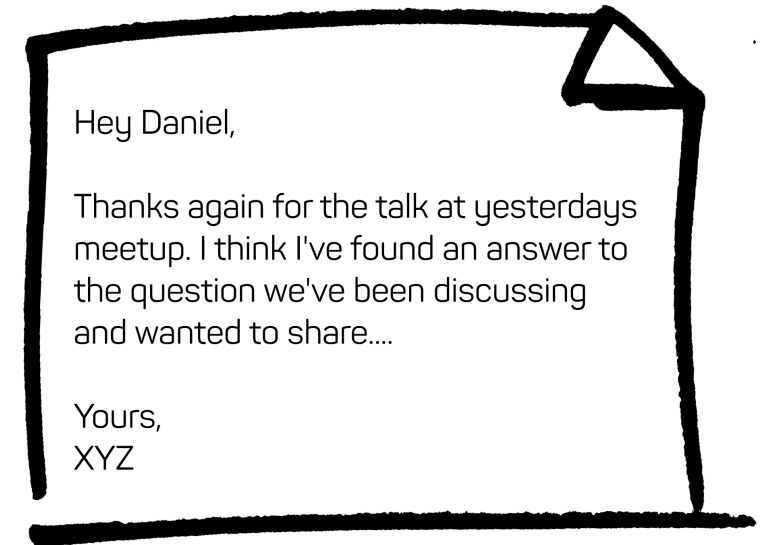
Spam detection

Intent analyzer



SPAM

vs.



HAM

Uses for Language Data

For sequence-to-sequence tasks: a separate case of labeled language data where data units label each other

- machine translation
- NNs for chatbots

Data for NNs for chatbots:

“It’s my birthday today.”	– “Happy birthday!”
“Happy birthday!”	– “Thank you.”
“Thank you.”	– “How old are you turning?”

Uses for Language Data

Unlabeled, raw text data:

- Unsupervised learning (text clustering)
- Statistical language models
- NN language models (BERT, fasttext, word2vec)

Uses for Language Data

For linguistic analysis and feature engineering (i. e., manually inspect what phrases are frequent in a particular domain, what things seem to be informative, etc.).

		Feature sets								
		No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	No.9
Features	<i>t</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>Lowercase(t)</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>IsFirstUpper(t)</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>Acronym(t)</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>Number(t)</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>Length(t)</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	<i>Prefix-3-5(t)</i>					×			×	×
	<i>Suffix-3-5(t)</i>					×			×	×
	<i>Lemma(t)</i>			×			×			×
	<i>POS(t)</i>			×			×			×
	<i>Stem(t)</i>				×			×		×
	<i>IsPERGaz(t)</i>		×				×	×	×	×
	<i>IsLOCGaz(t)</i>		×				×	×	×	×

Uses for Language Data

Structured reference language data to expand the information about the training data. Used for feature engineering.

- annotated corpora
- gazetteers

Is this word a known proper name?

- ontologies and knowledge bases

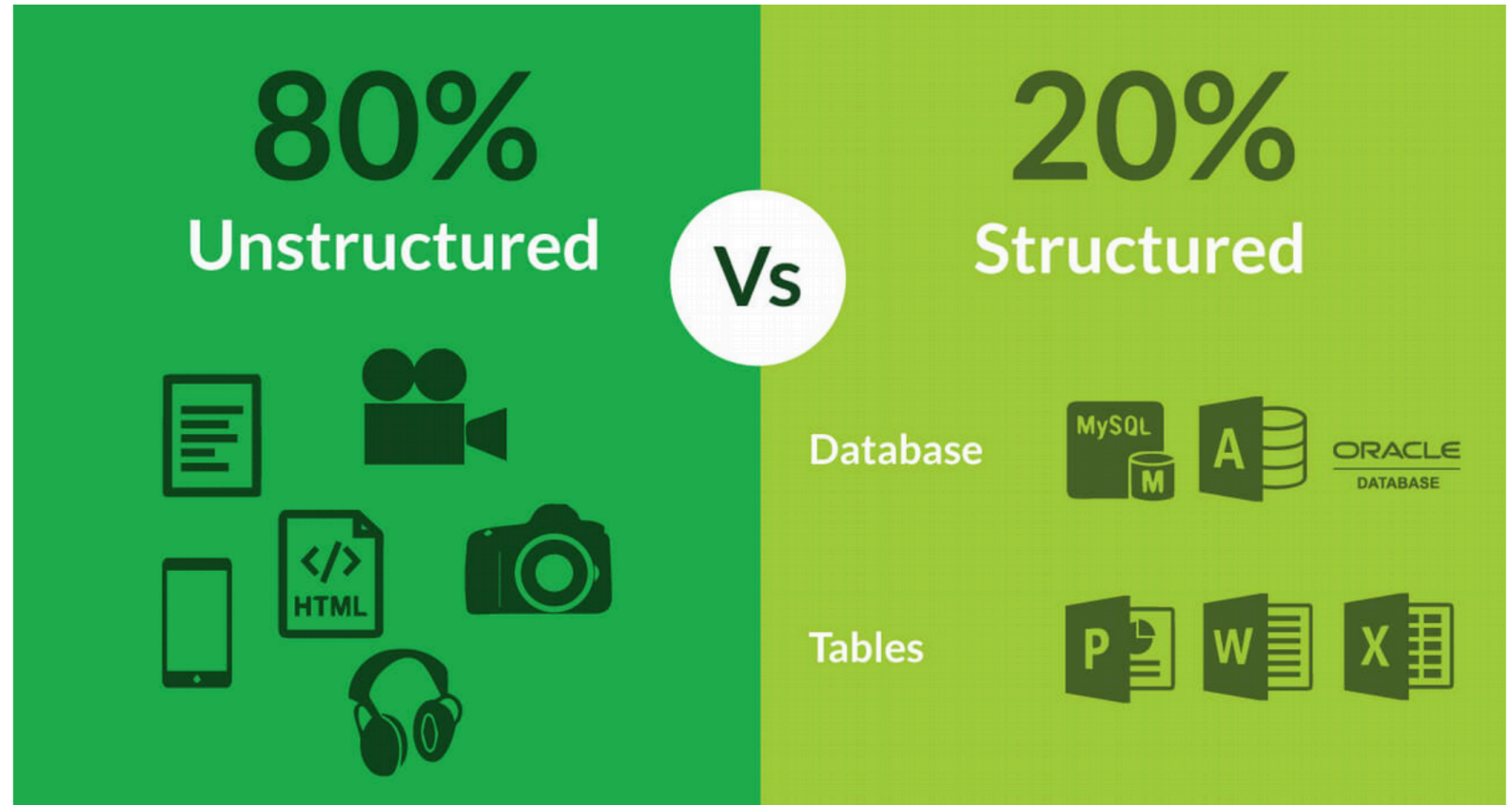
Is this word in an ontology fact like `capitalOf(Kyiv, Ukraine)`? If so, it's a city name.

- dictionaries, like WordNet, ConceptNet

If we can't find the phrase "big expectations" in our statistical model, search the model with synonyms, like "great expectations".

Types of Data

- Structured
- Semi-structured
- Unstructured



Structured Linguistic Data: Corpus

A corpus is an annotated collection of docs in a certain format.

Plural is **corpora**.

left context	KWIC	right context
that the lessons	would	become more ef
at/IN/that the/DT lesson/NNS	would/MD	become/VV more/RBR ef
st of the students	would	prefer to be acc
JS of/IN the/DT student/NNS	would/MD	prefer/VV to/TO be/VB ac
ake District . I	would	like to conclude
e/NP District/NP ./SENT I/PP	would/MD	like/VV to/TO conclude/VV
nds on what they	would	like to study .
/NNS on/IN what/WP they/PP	would/MD	like/VV to/TO study/VV ./SE

Structured Linguistic Data: Corpus

Structured formats: Brown, BSF, PTB, XML, JSON, CSV

Brown format: word/POS-tag

The/at Fulton/np-tl County/nn-tl Grand/jj-tl Jury/nn-tl said/vbd Friday/nr
an/at investigation/nn of/in Atlanta's/np\$ recent/jj primary/nn election/nn
produced/vbd ``/`` no/at evidence/nn ''/'' that/cs any/dti irregularities/nns
took/vbd place/nn ./.

The/at jury/nn further/rbr said/vbd in/in term-end/nn presentments/nns
that/cs the/at City/nn-tl Executive/jj-tl Committee/nn-tl ,/, which/wdt had/hvd
over-all/jj charge/nn of/in the/at election/nn ,/, ``/`` deserves/vbz the/at
praise/nn and/cc thanks/nns of/in the/at City/nn-tl of/in-tl Atlanta/np-tl ''/''
for/in the/at manner/nn in/in which/wdt the/at election/nn was/bedz
conducted/vbn ./.

Structured Linguistic Data: Corpus

**SNLI corpus
(JSONL+PTB):
Lisp-like
dependency tree
representations**

```
{
  "annotator_labels": ["neutral", "entailment", "neutral",
    "neutral", "neutral"],
  "captionID": "4705552913.jpg#2",
  "gold_label": "neutral",
  "pairID": "4705552913.jpg#2r1n",
  "sentence1": "Two women are embracing while holding to go packages.",
  "sentence1_binary_parse": "( ( Two women ) ( ( are ( embracing ( while ( holding ( to ( go packages ) ) ) ) ) . ) ) )",
  "sentence1_parse": "(ROOT (S (NP (CD Two) (NNS women))) (VP (VBP are) (VP (VBG embracing) (SBAR (IN while) (S (NP (VBG holding)) (VP (TO to) (VP (VB go) (NP (NNS packages))))))))) (. .)))",
  "sentence2": "The sisters are hugging goodbye while holding to go packages after just eating lunch.",
  "sentence2_binary_parse": "( ( The sisters ) ( ( are ( ( hugging goodbye ) ( while ( holding ( to ( ( go packages ) ( after ( just ( eating lunch ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) . ) )",
  "sentence2_parse": "(ROOT (S (NP (DT The) (NNS sisters))) (VP (VBP are) (VP (VBG hugging) (NP (UH goodbye)) (PP (IN while) (S (VP (VBG holding) (S (VP (TO to) (VP (VB go) (NP (NNS packages)) (PP (IN after) (S (ADVP (RB just)) (VP (VBG eating) (NP (NN lunch))))))))))))) (. .)))")
}
```

Useful Corpora Info

- National: OANC/MASC, British (non-free)
- LDC (non-free): Penn Treebank, OntoNotes, Web Treebank
- Books: Gutenberg, GoogleBooks
- Corporate: Reuters, Enron
- Research: SNLI, SquAD
- Multilang: UDeps, Europarl, European Commission Corpus (free):
<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/language-technologies/dcep>

Structured Linguistic Data: Ukrainian

Data for Ukrainian Language: lang-uk group

<http://lang.org.ua/en/corpora/>

NER corpus: <https://github.com/lang-uk/ner-uk>

Tonal dictionary: <https://github.com/lang-uk/tonal-model>

Gazetteers: <https://github.com/lang-uk/ua-gazetteers>

Corpora Cons

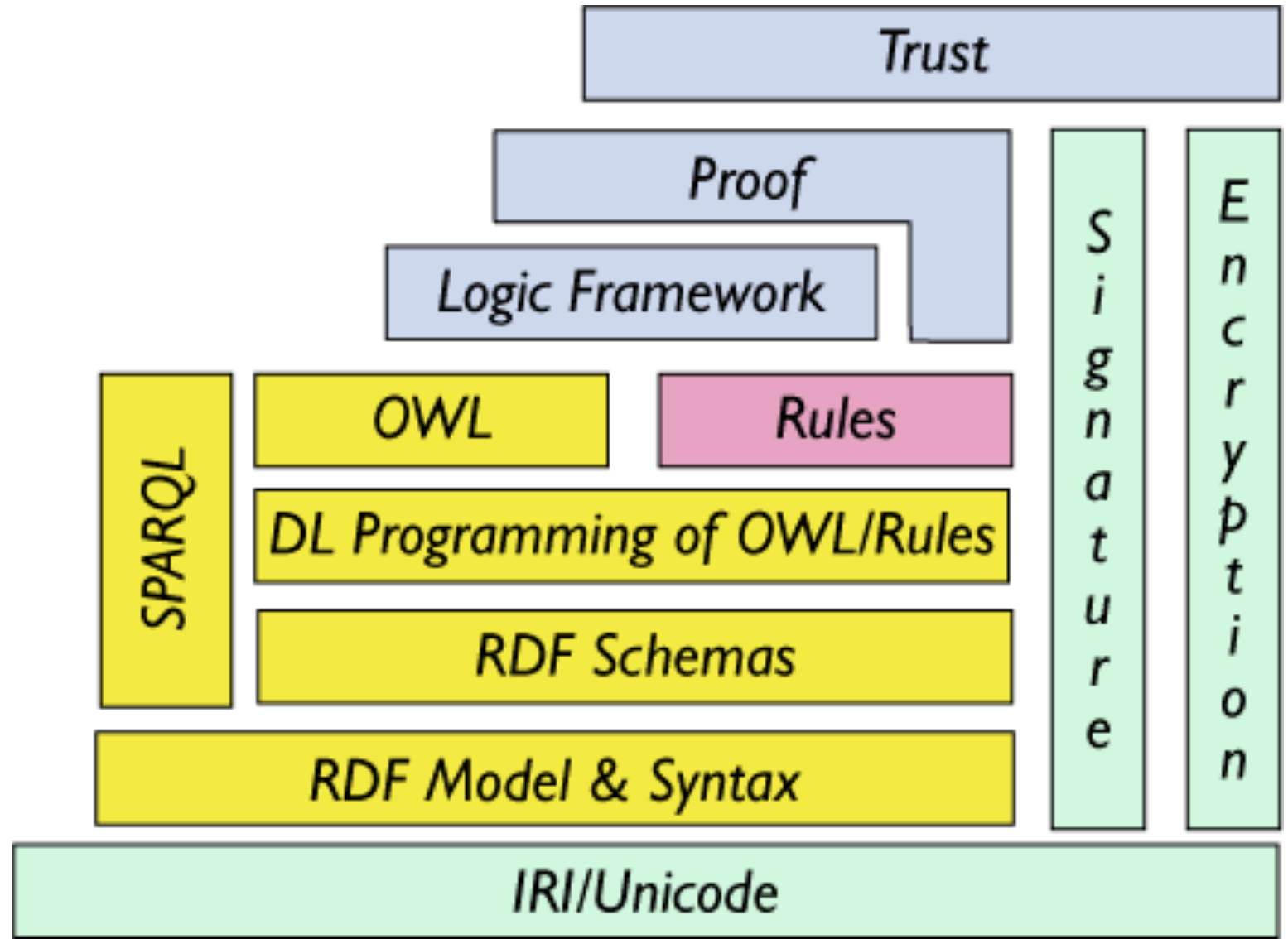
- Good corpora are not free and need licensing
- Contain language from a specific domain
- Annotation and structure usually contain errors
- Processing of custom formats is time-consuming

Structured Linguistic Data: DBs and KBs

Semantic Web:

An effort to structure and easily share information from the internet.

RDF
RDFS
Rule Interchange Format
(RIF)
SPARQL
Web Ontology Language
(OWL)
XML



Structured Linguistic Data: DBs and KBs

Using
SPARKQL to
query DBpedia
(structured
Wikipedia data)

Virtuoso SPARQL Query Editor

Default Data Set Name (Graph IRI)

Query Text

```
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource>
PREFIX dbpprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property>
SELECT DISTINCT ?citylabel ?pop
WHERE {
  ?city rdf:type dbpedia-owl:City.
  ?city rdfs:label ?citylabel.
  ?city dbpedia-owl:populationTotal ?pop .
  FILTER (lang(?citylabel) = 'en' and ?pop>10000)
}
```

(Security restrictions of this server do not allow you to retrieve remote RDF data, see [details](#).)

Results Format:

Execution timeout:

milliseconds (values less than 1000 are ignored)

Structured Linguistic Data: Dictionaries

WordNet - a large lexical database of English. Contains synonyms, antonyms, semantic relations (hyponym - hyperonym).

How to access:

- NLTK WordNet interface
- DB queries

```
1. select * from words where lemma='carry' //yield wordid as 21354
2. select * from senses where wordid=21354 //yield 41 synsetids, like 201062889
3. select * from synsets where synsetid=201062889 //yields the explanation "serve as
4. select * from senses where synsetid=201062889 //yields all matching synonyms for t
5. select * from words where wordid=29630 //yields 'convey'
```

Unstructured Linguistic Data: Raw Text from Internet

Already scraped web-pages:

CluWeb: <https://www.lemurproject.org/clueweb12.php/>

Common Crawl: <http://commoncrawl.org/>

Raw text is easy to get but...

- Huge processing effort
- Large amount of errors
- Web noise

Problems With Available Data

Good data belongs to somebody and needs to be licensed.

Data owners:

Universities

Companies

Individuals

- Either low quality or expensive
- Nobody wants to share
- Legal reasons

I'LL MAKE MY OWN DATA



How to Create Linguistic Data

- Scraping
- Annotation tools
- Crowdsourcing
- Generating yourself

Scraping

- Web-page scraping
- Extracting from non-HTML Formats (.pdf, .doc...)
- Getting from API
 - Twitter: pull tweets in real time (needs A LOT of preprocessing)
 - Webhose: scraped web-pages grouped into domains

Create Your Own Corpus: Corpus Annotation

Steps:

- Collect good-quality data to be annotated
- What is the end format of the corpus and annotation guidelines
- Pick the annotation tool
- Get people to annotate
- Analyze the quality
- Iterate

Who will annotate?

- Professional linguists (Appen)
 - expensive
 - good quality work
- Annotation monkeys (mturk)
 - less expensive but not free
 - prone to errors
- Volunteers (crowdsourcing)
 - pretty much impossible

Annotation Tools

- Doccano
- Brat
- Anaphora
- Prodigy
- Anagram
- Vulyk (based on Brat)
- Ann
- GATE

GATE

The screenshot displays the GATE 4.0-a1 build 2692 interface. The main window is titled "GATE 4.0-a1 build 2692" and features a menu bar with "File", "Options", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Left Pane:** Contains a list of resources, including "Applications", "Language Resources", "GATE document_0001A", "OWLIM Ontology LR_00016", "Processing Resources", and "Data stores".
- Top Pane:** Shows the "Messages" tab with "OWLIM Ontology LR_00016" and "GATE document_0001A".
- Annotation Sets Pane:** Displays the "Annotations" tab with a list of annotation sets. The "Se" set is selected, showing a list of entities: "Service", "Sea", and "Season".
- Document Editor Pane:** Shows the text of the document being annotated. The text includes: "Investigations into the crash of a Siberia airlines Tu-154 over the Black Sea intensified on Sunday with Russian officials focusing", "Alexander Kuzmuk, his Ukrainian counterpart, was 'not sufficiently complete'.", and "The comments by Mr Ivanov mark the strongest indication Russia is prepared to accept the view that a Ukrainian missile was involved. Russian authorities had initially backed Ukrainian".
- Ontology Tree(s) Pane:** Displays the "Options" tab for the "OWLIM Ontology LR_00016". The tree shows a hierarchy of classes, including "EntitySource", "Entity", "Happening", "Event", "ArtPerformance", "OperaPerformance", "TheatrePerformance", "Concert", "Meeting", "SportEvent", "Project", "MilitaryConflict", "Accident", "Situation", "Role", and "JobPosition".

The bottom status bar indicates "Views built!".

Vulyk: Ukrainian Free Annotation Tool

The screenshot displays the Vulyk web application interface for text annotation. The background shows a document with Ukrainian text and several annotations marked with colored tags: **ПЕРС** (orange), **ОПР** (blue), **РАЗН** (yellow), and **ЛОК** (green). An 'Edit Annotation' dialog box is open in the center, allowing users to modify an existing annotation.

Edit Annotation

Текст

Я одаліска

Тип сутності

- ☐ ОПР
- ☐ ПЕРС
- ☐ ЛОК
- ☒ РАЗН

Коментар

Buttons at the bottom: Додати фрагмент, Виділити, Перемістити, OK, Cancel. A tooltip 'Delete this annotation.' is visible over the 'Виділити' button.

Data-as-a-side-effect

TO COMPLETE YOUR REGISTRATION, PLEASE TELL US
WHETHER OR NOT THIS IMAGE CONTAINS A STOP SIGN:



NO YES

ANSWER QUICKLY—OUR SELF-DRIVING
CAR IS ALMOST AT THE INTERSECTION.

SO MUCH OF "AI" IS JUST FIGURING OUT WAYS
TO OFFLOAD WORK ONTO RANDOM STRANGERS.

Generating Language Data

- Potentially unlimited volume
- You control the parameters
- But! Artificial (is it representative?)

How? Take data you already have and replace words with synonyms, replace noun phrases with other noun phrases, come up with heuristic rules (your assumptions about how this data could look), etc.