

# Automatic Classification by Topic Domain for Meta Data Generation, Web Corpus Evaluation, and Corpus Comparison

Roland Schäfer<sup>1</sup> and Felix Bildhauer<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ling. Web Characterization (DFG), FU Berlin

<sup>2</sup>Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim

10th Web as Corpus Workshop, ACL 2016, Berlin  
August 12, 2016

# Background

- ▶ **Reliable metadata**: not available for large crawled web corpora
- ▶ **Topic domain** (and genre/register): essential for many corpus linguists
- ▶ Also important for **corpus evaluation** and corpus comparison
- ▶ Automatic classification by **genre/register**: in unrestricted domains, disappointing results, even in recent experiments.
- ▶ Biber and Egbert (2016): acc.=0.42, prec.=0.27, rec.=0.3

# Automatic classification by content

- ▶ Promising results years ago already (Sebastiani, 2002).
- ▶ **Data-driven induction of topics**: a very objective way of organizing a collection of documents by content.
- ▶ Topic classification through internal criteria: also advocated in the EAGLES (1996) guidelines

But:

- ▶ **Topic modeling**: no category labels
- ▶ from a linguist's viewpoint: categories should be 'intuitively' interpretable

# Experiment

## Idea

1. Infer a topic distribution over a corpus using topic modeling algorithms (**unsupervised**)
2. Do not interpret the inferred topical structure directly.
3. Instead, learn a small set of topic domains from the documents' assignment to the topics (**supervised**)

# Experiment

## Idea

1. Infer a topic distribution over a corpus using topic modeling algorithms (**unsupervised**)
2. Do not interpret the inferred topical structure directly.
3. Instead, learn a small set of topic domains from the documents' assignment to the topics (**supervised**)

## Goals

- ▶ Development of a suitable annotation scheme for topic domain, grounded in lexical distributions
- ▶ Corpus comparison: web corpus vs. newspaper corpus (very little is known about the composition of crawled web corpora)

Text classification schema (Schäfer and Bildhauer, 2012)

- ▶ No complex categories such as *genre*, *register* etc.
- ▶ Instead simple categories: *Aim*, *Mode*, *Topic Domain*
- ▶ Builds on previous work by Sharoff (2006)

Text classification schema (Schäfer and Bildhauer, 2012)

- ▶ No complex categories such as *genre*, *register* etc.
- ▶ Instead simple categories: *Aim*, *Mode*, *Topic Domain*
- ▶ Builds on previous work by Sharoff (2006)

Topic Domain

- ▶ Design goal: moderate number (about 10–20) categories
- ▶ Basis for our classification experiments: 13 categories
- ▶ Developed in a cyclic fashion  
(repeated annotation processes, annotator feedback)

## Step 1: Creating a gold standard data set

- ▶ 870 documents from **DECOW14**, crawled **web** corpus (Schäfer and Bildhauer, 2012; Schäfer, 2015)
- ▶ 886 documents from **DeReKo**, mostly **newspaper** texts (Kupietz et al., 2010)
- ▶ Manually annotated with COWCat for topic domain (COWCat)
- ▶ Annotators: Sarah Dietzfelbinger, Lea Helmers, Theresia Lehner, Kim Maser, Samuel Reichert, Luise Reißmann (FU Berlin); Monica Fürbacher (IDS Mannheim)



# Distribution of topic domains

Comparison of DeReKo and DECOW14



Individual  
PublicLifeAndInfrastructure  
**LifeAndLeisure**  
Law  
Business  
Beliefs  
FineArts  
Technology  
History  
Medical  
**PoliticsSociety**



PoliticsSociety  
**LifeAndLeisure**  
Beliefs  
FineArts  
Medical  
History  
Science  
Technology  
Law  
PublicLifeAndInfrastructure  
Philosophy  
Individual  
**Business**

## Step 2: Topic modeling

- ▶ Starting point: term-document matrix
- ▶ Documents: weighted assignment to topics
- ▶ Topics: defined by a set of weighted words

## Step 2: Topic modeling

- ▶ Starting point: term-document matrix
- ▶ Documents: weighted assignment to topics
- ▶ Topics: defined by a set of weighted words

Our experiment:

- ▶ LSI (Landauer and Dumais, 1994)  
LDA (Blei et al., 2003)  
as implemented in Gensim (Řehůřek and Sojka, 2010)
- ▶ LDA topic distributions unstable (small gold standard corpora)
- ▶ Incrementally add other documents from the source corpora

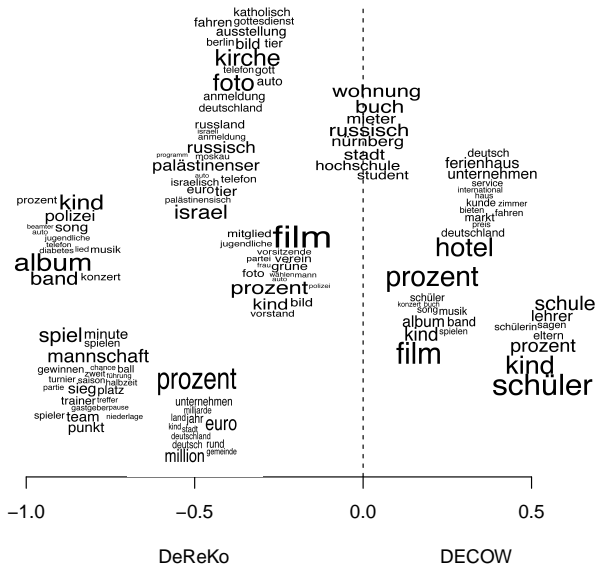
## Step 2: Topic modeling

- ▶ Starting point: term-document matrix
- ▶ Documents: weighted assignment to topics
- ▶ Topics: defined by a set of weighted words

Our experiment:

- ▶ LSI (Landauer and Dumais, 1994)  
LDA (Blei et al., 2003)  
as implemented in Gensim (Řehůřek and Sojka, 2010)
- ▶ LDA topic distributions unstable (small gold standard corpora)
- ▶ Incrementally add other documents from the source corpora
- ▶ Input terms: lemma + simplified POS tag (*kindergarten\_nn*)
- ▶ Filtering: best results with lower-cased, purely alphabetic noun lemmas, 4–30 chars long

# Corpus comparison: distribution of (selected) LSI-topics



## Step 3: Learning topic domains from LSI-topics

- ▶ Supervised classifiers
- ▶ Permutation of virtually all available classifiers in Weka (Hall and Witten, 2011)
- ▶ Highest accuracy: SVMs with a Pearson VII kernel (Üstün et al., 2006)

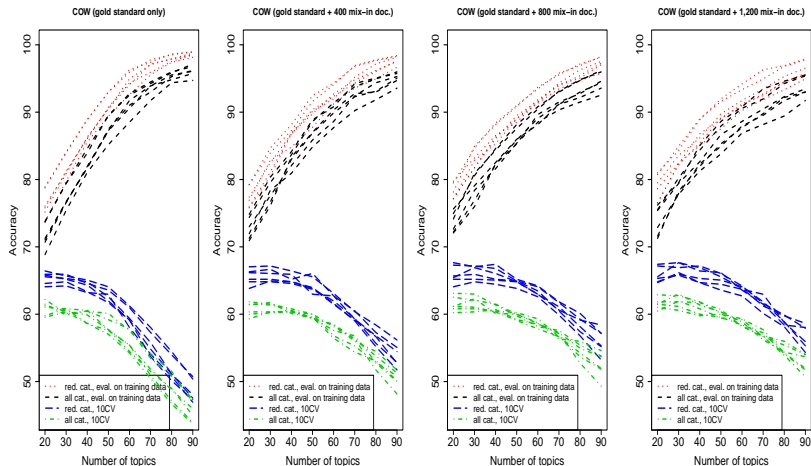
## Step 3: Learning topic domains from LSI-topics

- ▶ Supervised classifiers
- ▶ Permutation of virtually all available classifiers in Weka (Hall and Witten, 2011)
- ▶ Highest accuracy: SVMs with a Pearson VII kernel (Üstün et al., 2006)

Set of experiments with:

- ▶ varying number of LSI-topics
- ▶ topics induced from
  - ▶ gold standard data plus varying amounts of additional documents
  - ▶ several pre-processing variants
- ▶ evaluation on the *full* data set and on a *reduced* data set (with rare categories removed)

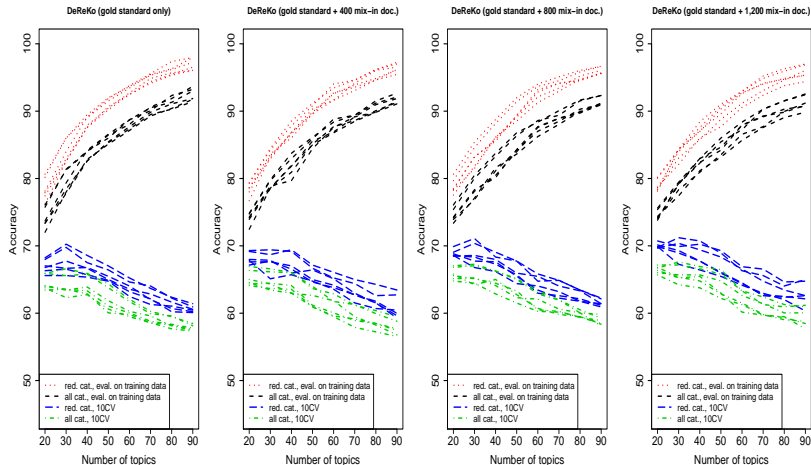
# Results: Web (accuracy)



Mixed-in	Attribute	Topics	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
3,200	token	20	68.765%	0.688	0.688	0.674

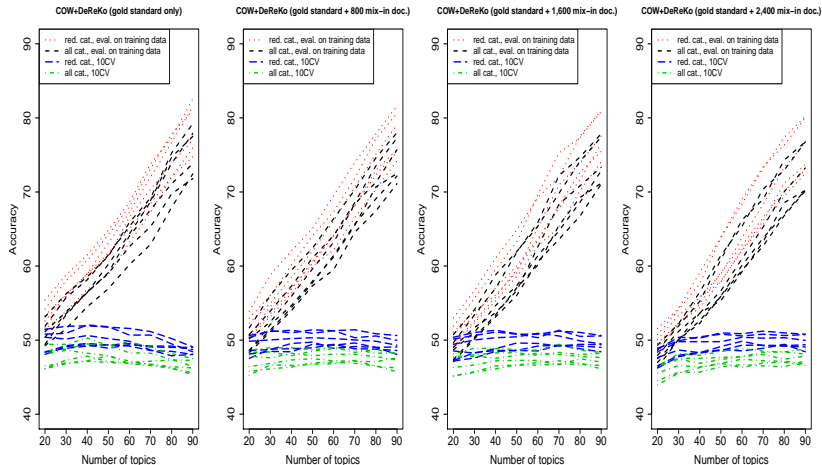


# Results: News (accuracy)



Mixed-in	Attribute	Topics	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
3,600	lemma + POS	40	72.999%	0.725	0.730	0.696

# Results: Web + News (accuracy)



Mixed-in	Attribute	Topics	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
0	lemma + POS	30	51.872%	0.431	0.519	0.417

# Results: all

Corpus	Mixed-in	Attribute	Topics	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
Web	3,200	token	20	68.765%	0.688	0.688	0.674
News	3,600	lemma + POS	40	72.999%	0.725	0.730	0.696
Web + News	0	lemma + POS	30	51.872%	0.431	0.519	0.417

- ▶ **Web + News**: larger training set does not increase accuracy
- ▶ **Web + News**: mixing in more documents for topic modeling does not increase accuracy
- ▶ **News**: higher accuracy (4.23%) probably a side effect of the more skewed distribution of topic domains in gold standard data

# Confusion matrices

COW		Classified							
Annotated		PolSoc	Busi	Life	Arts	Public	Law	Beliefs	Hist
	PolSoc	26	12	10	1	1	0	1	0
	Busi	5	105	40	7	1	2	1	1
	Life	3	14	286	6	4	1	1	1
	Arts	3	2	36	78	1	0	2	6
	Public	0	3	11	0	9	1	0	0
	Law	3	9	8	0	1	8	0	0
	Beliefs	4	3	11	6	1	0	30	1
	Hist	9	0	9	7	1	1	2	15

# References I

- Biber, Douglas and Egbert, Jesse. 2016. Using Grammatical Features for Automatic Register Identification in an Unrestricted Corpus of Documents from the Open Web. *Journal of Research Design and Statistics in Linguistics and Communication Science* 2, 3–36.
- Blei, David M., Ng, Andrew Y. and Jordan, Michael I. 2003. Latent Dirichlet Allocation. *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 3, 993–1022.
- EAGLES. 1996. Preliminary recommendations on text typology. Technical report EAG-TCWG-TTYP/P, EAGLES.
- Hall, Mark and Witten, Ian H. 2011. *Data mining: practical machine learning tools and techniques*. Burlington: Kaufmann, third edition.
- Kupietz, Marc, Belica, Cyril, Keibel, Holger and Witt, Andreas. 2010. The German Reference Corpus DeReKo: A Primordial Sample for Linguistic Research. In Nicoletta Calzolari, Khalid Choukri, Bente Maegaard, Joseph Mariani, Jan Odijk, Stelios Piperidis, Mike Rosner and Daniel Tapias (eds.), *Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC '10)*, pages 1848–1854, Valletta, Malta: European Language Resources Association (ELRA).

# References II

- Landauer, Thomas K. and Dumais, Susan T. 1994. Latent semantic analysis and the measurement of knowledge. In R. M. Kaplan and J. C. Burstein (eds.), *Princeton, NJ*, Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.
- Řehůřek, Radim and Sojka, Petr. 2010. Software Framework for Topic Modelling with Large Corpora. In *Proceedings of the LREC 2010 Workshop on New Challenges for NLP Frameworks*, pages 45–50, Valletta, Malta: ELRA.
- Schäfer, Roland. 2015. Processing and querying large web corpora with the COW14 architecture. In Piotr Bański, Hanno Biber, Evelyn Breiteneder, Marc Kupietz, Harald Lungen and Andreas Witt (eds.), *Proceedings of Challenges in the Management of Large Corpora 3 (CMLC-3)*, UCREL, Lancaster.
- Schäfer, Roland and Bildhauer, Felix. 2012. Building Large Corpora from the Web Using a New Efficient Tool Chain. In Nicoletta Calzolari, Khalid Choukri, Thierry Declerck, Mehmet Uğur Doğan, Bente Maegaard, Joseph Mariani, Jan Odijk and Stelios Piperidis (eds.), *Proceedings of the Eight International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'12)*, pages 486–493, Istanbul: ELRA.

# References III

- Sebastiani, Fabrizio. 2002. Machine Learning in Automated Text Categorization. *ACM Computing Surveys* 34(1), 1–47.
- Sharoff, Serge. 2006. Creating General-Purpose Corpora Using Automated Search Engine Queries. In Marco Baroni and Silvia Bernardini (eds.), *Wacky! Working papers on the Web as Corpus*, Bologna: GEDIT.
- Üstün, Bülent, Melssen, Willem J. and Buydens, Lutgarde M.C. 2006. Facilitating the application of Support Vector Regression by using a universal Pearson VII function based kernel. *Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems* 81, 29–40.