





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

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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: 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

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

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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)

COWCat

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)

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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 (predominantly newpspaper texts; Kupietz et al., 2010)
- Manually annotated with COWCat categories for topic domains
- Annotators: Sarah Dietzfelbinger, Lea Helmers, Theresia Lehner, Kim Maser, Samuel Reichert, Luise Rißmann (FU Berlin); Monica Fürbacher (IDS Mannheim)

Distribution of topic domains

Comparison of DeReKo and DECOW14

PublicLifeAndInfrastructure
LifeAndLeisure

Business Beliefs FineArts Medical

PoliticsSociety

PoliticsSociety

LifeAndLeisure

Beliefs FineArts

Medical History Science
Technology Law
PublicLifeAndInfrastructure
Philosophy Individual

Business

Step 2: Topic modelling

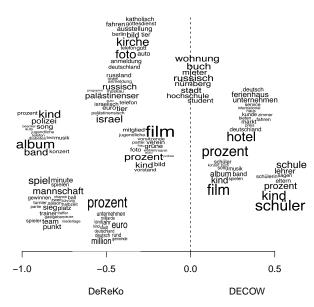
- Starting point: term-document matrix
- Documents: weighted assignment to topics
- Topics: defined by a set of weighted words

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 copora
- 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)

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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 of gold standard data
- evaluation on the full data set and on a reduced data set (with rare categories removed)



Corpus	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
COW	68.765%	0.688	0.688	0.674
DeReKo	72.999%	0.725	0.730	0.696
COW + DeReKo				

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