# Experimental Tagging of the ORAL Series Corpora: Insights on Using a Stochastic Tagger

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#### **Objectives**

- 1. to characterize the **specificities** of **informal spoken Czech transcripts** contained in the **ORAL series corpora**, as compared with **standard written Czech**
- 2. based on this, to devise ways of improving the **performance of morphological taggers** on this data

#### Introduction

- > speech transcripts vs. written-text-based NLP tools—two approaches:
- ▶ focus on information extraction (using a pre-existing NLP pipeline)?
  → adapt (normalize) transcript
- ▶ focus on **linguistic description** of spoken language? → adapt tools

ORAL	size		time span	regional coverage	hours
	tokens	positions			
2006	1,000,798	1,312,282	2002–2006	west of the country	111
2008	1,000,097	1,349,536	2002-2007	west of the country	115
2013	2,785,189	3,285,508	2008–2011	entire country	292
total	4,786,084	5,947,326	2002-2011	entire country	518

Table 1: The ORAL series corpora of informal spoken Czech: **private conversations between family and friends**. Transcription guidelines consciously reflect orality: **morphological** and **lexical** variation, **no sentence boundaries** in ORAL0213.

#### Method extend morphological dictionary train repeat ... tagging models modify training data analyze errors tag input data in output modify tagger feature set. restructure input data ...

Figure 1: Iterative improvement workflow leveraging the speed of the MorphoDiTa tagging framework. Original morphological dictionary and training data: MorfFlex CZ, PDT 3.0.

### Token-level differences from written text

- additional homonymy, out-of-vocabulary word forms
  - spoken language variants
    - ▶ protože (because) → poče, potože, pže, prče, proe, ... (OOV)
    - ▶ jsem (to be,  $1^{\text{ST}}$  PERS. SG. PRES.) almost universally pronounced and transcribed as sem, homonymous with adv. sem (here)
  - regional variants
    - ▶ n. k'amen (stone)  $\rightarrow$  regional k'amen, homonymous with IMP. of v.  $k\'amen \check{e}t$  (to turn to stone)
- solutions
  - manually extend dictionary to account for OOV forms
  - ightharpoonup vowel length and palatalization alternations  $\sim$  diacritics  $\Rightarrow$  remove non-standard ones and use existing software to automatically add standard ones as a pre-processing step X

#### Structural differences from written text

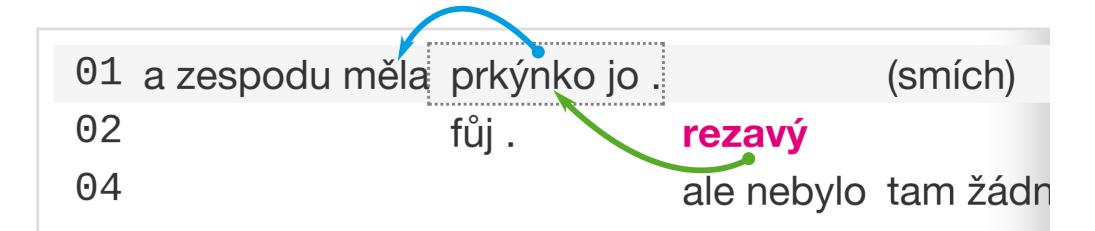


Figure 2: Excerpt of multi-party interaction from the ORAL2013 corpus, one speaker per line.

- ▶ non-trivial context retrieval ⇒ broken syntactic dependencies
  - ▶ turn unit split to account for overlap (can be fixed) ⇒ orphaned object (governed by head, ← in Fig. 2)
  - **completion** of syntactic structure **by other speaker** (much harder to detect) ⇒ orphaned **modifier** (**agreement** with head, ← in Fig. 2)

```
<sp num="01">a zespodu měla</sp>
<sp num="02" overlap="true">fůj .</sp>
<sp num="01" overlap="true">prkýnko jo .</sp>
<sp num="02" overlap="true">rezavý</sp>
```

Figure 3: XML corpus pseudo-source corresponding to excerpt in Fig. 2.

#### Challenges

- what is the "right" lemma/tag anyway?
  - univerbation: (pro)sim tě vs. (pro)simtě
  - ▶ level of **lemma abstraction**:
    - separate lemmas for forms with v-prothesis?
    - $\{teďka, teďkom, teďkon, teďko, teď\} \subset \text{lemma $\operatorname{TE\check{D}}$ or not}?$
  - similarly with the prolific variation in **reinforced demonstratives**: tuten, tadyten, henten, tenhleten, tendleten, tenhlecten ...
- **semantic bleaching**: *vole* (VOC. of noun  $vul \rightarrow phatic/expressive particle)$
- many subtly different project-specific transcription norms
- no gold standard

## Hand-annotating a gold standard (in progress)

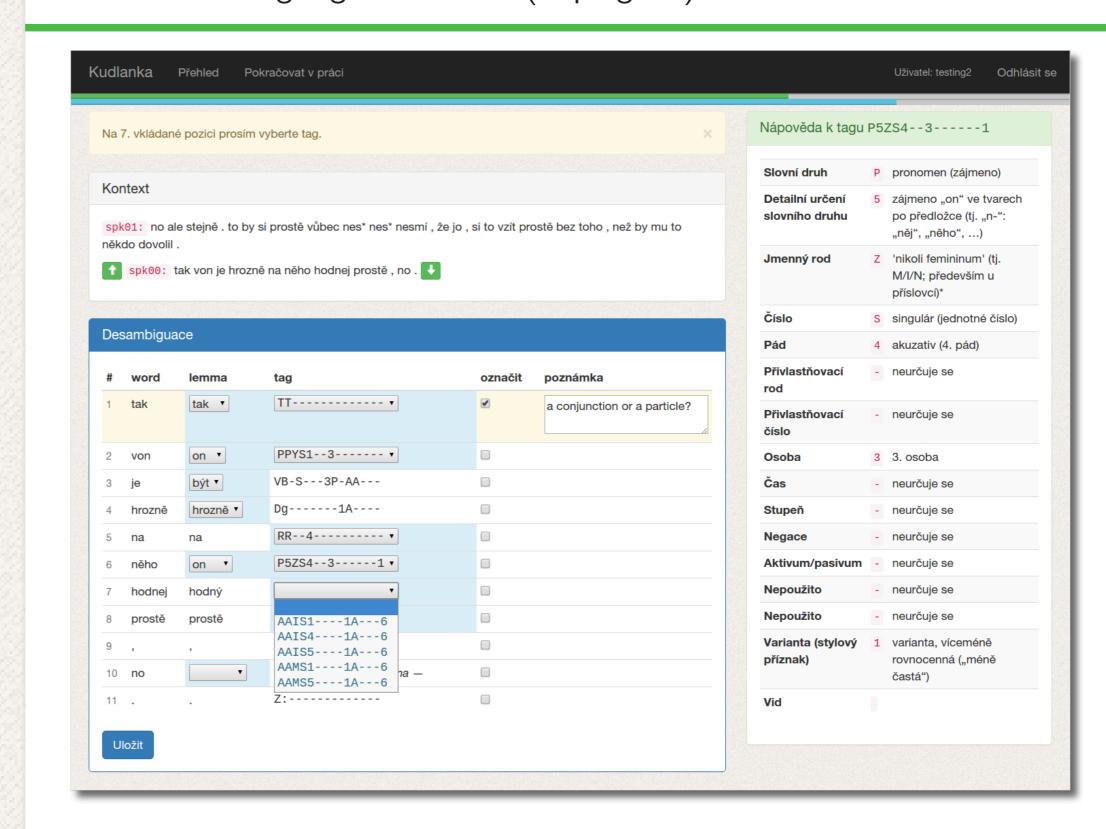


Figure 4: Kudlanka, an on-line manual disambiguation interface. The UI includes an adaptive disambiguation form (blue box), expandable context (gray box), tag hints (green box) and asynchronous error feedback (yellow box). See https://github.com/dlukes/kudlanka.

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