

# Comparing annotation schemes across time The problem of syntactic mapping

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SLE 52 "Comparing Annotation Schemes Across Time" Leipzig



### Introduction

#### Prepositions and PPs:

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- integral part of PDE language
- important role in system of verbal complementation
- abundance of previous research on individual aspects of prepositions
- BUT lack of a systematic, unified, longitudinal account of the diachrony of PPs in argument structure

#### PEAS (Prepositions in English Argument Structure Across Time and Space) project:

- bottom-up approach to PPs in argument structure across time and space (Middle English to PDE, World Englishes)
- annotation of data is a crucial prerequisite



### Introduction

# PENN Parsed Corpora

<b>PP-modification</b>	1100-1500	<b>1500-1569</b> 1	1570-1639	1640-1710	1700-1800	1800-1914	Brown 1961	Penn TB 1981
verb-PP	59424	52115	53911	52599	58319	53815	49576	42151
noun-PP	27104	31036	29817	29460	33485	36953	36320	47629
noun-PP(of)	23897	27021	24495	23198	28428	30766	21514	22837
vPP / nPP	2.1925	1.6792	1.8081	1.7855	1.7417	1.4563	1.3650	0.8850

ARCHER automatically parsed

Rel	Direction	Early	Late	Е	O/E(early)	Comment
obj	$\leftarrow$	12213	8129	10171	1.502	Bananas I like
sentobj	$\leftarrow$	2085	1458	1771.5	1.430	fronted subord. Clause
pobj	$\leftarrow$	6681	5781	6231	1.156	Fronted PP (attached to verb)
pobj	$\rightarrow$	61419	54457	57938	1.128	
•••						



### **Outline**

- background
  - o the problem at hand: PPs and PP-attachment
  - syntactic annotation of historical corpora
  - different annotation schemes
- data and method
- results: extrinsic and intrinsic evaluation
- next steps



# The problem at hand

#### PPs and PP-attachment: notoriously difficult, also for human parsers

"PP (Prepositional Phrase) attachment ambiguity is one of the main ambiguities found in parsing" (Roh, Lee & Kim 2011: 559)

"What makes PP attachment particularly difficult is that the ambiguities can often not be solved using only structural preferences" (De Kok et al. 2017: 311)

(1) A man **in** the park <u>saw</u> a girl **with** a telescope

(2) President Bush <u>called</u> his attention **to** the matter



# Syntactic annotation of historical corpora

#### Parsing is difficult: Ambiguity

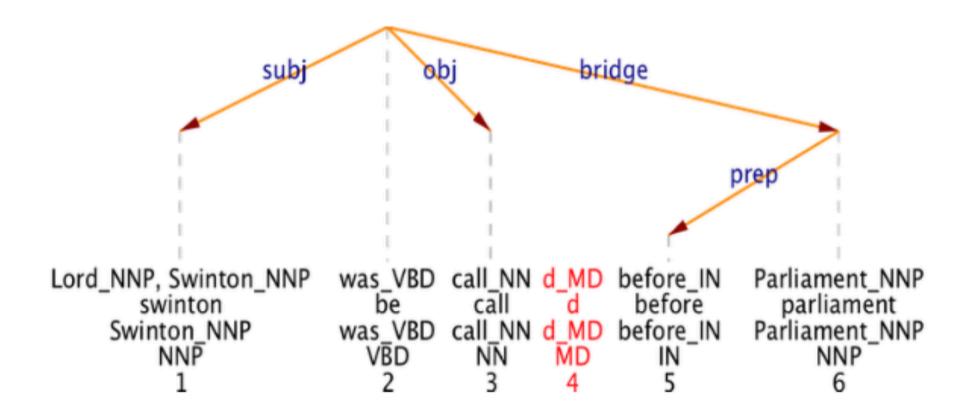
- blind application of syntactic rules massively overgenerates
- o e.g. PP-attachment, leads to 100s of structures for long sentences
- o ambiguity is the dark side of collocation / Sinclair's two principles

#### Historical Parsing is even more difficult

- spelling variants → VARD
- PDE expectations on lexical preferences
- changes in more general features of linguistic system may have to be taken into account (e.g. increasing fixation of constituent order, loss of case-marking)



# Syntactic annotation of historical corpora



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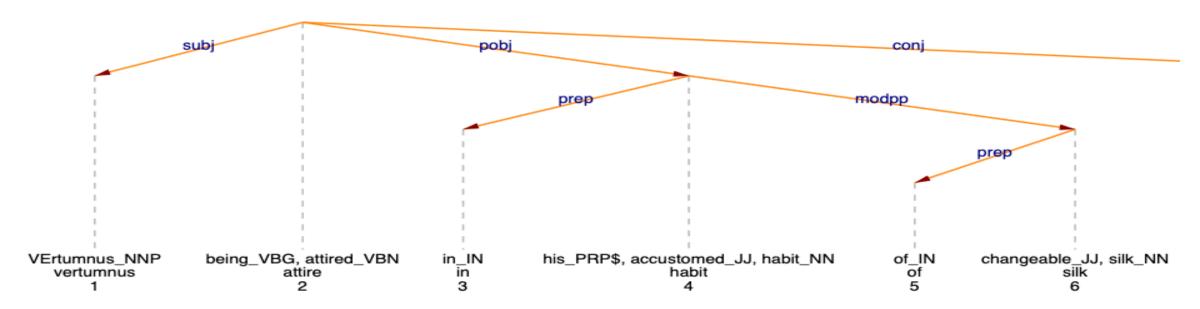
### Different annotation schemes

#### **Dependency vs. Constituency**

- theoretically equivalent annotation subsets exist (Covington 1994), but many practical mapping problems
- dependency parser: dependency-based annotation scheme
  - word-based
  - constituents only a derived concept
  - no empty constituents
- Penn: constituency-based annotation scheme
  - syntactic functions are only partly annotated
  - CP/IP structure



### Different annotation schemes



subj = Subject

pobj = PP attached to verb

modpp = PP attached to noun=NP postmodification by noun

conj = conjunction (the sentence continues ...)



### Different annotation schemes

turning from Sam to Mr Pickwick with an air of some discomfiture

#### **PENN** output

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#### **Dependency output**

```
pobj('turn#20','Sam#22','from#21','(->)').
    prep('Sam#22','from#21',_,'(<-)').
    pobj('turn#20','Pickwick#24','to#23','(->)').
    prep('Pickwick#24','to#23',_,'(<-)').
    modpp('Pickwick#24','air#26','with#25','(->)').
    prep('air#26','with#25',_,'(<-)').
    modpp('air#26','discomfiture#28','of#27','(->)')
    prep('discomfiture#28','of#27',_,'(<-)').
```

### **Data and method**

- periods covered: Early and Late Modern English (EModE, LModE)
- Penn-Helsinki corpora
- comparison of two annotation schemes (PENN Treebank vs. Pro3GRes)
- Pro3GRes (Schneider 2008) uses a manually written grammar (competence) and statistical disambiguation (performance)
- Pro3GRes needs preprocessing (spelling normalisation) to improve accuracy
- extraction of 250 sentences per sub-period from raw texts for evaluation of
  - recall (manually extracted all PPs that are complements of verbs)
  - precision (matched sentence IDs of sentences with manually extracted PP complements against PPs automatically retrieved from parsed corpora)



### **Data and method**

#### Intrinsic evaluation

precision and recall of each parser

#### **Extrinsic evaluation**

compare the performance of the two annotation schemes with each other

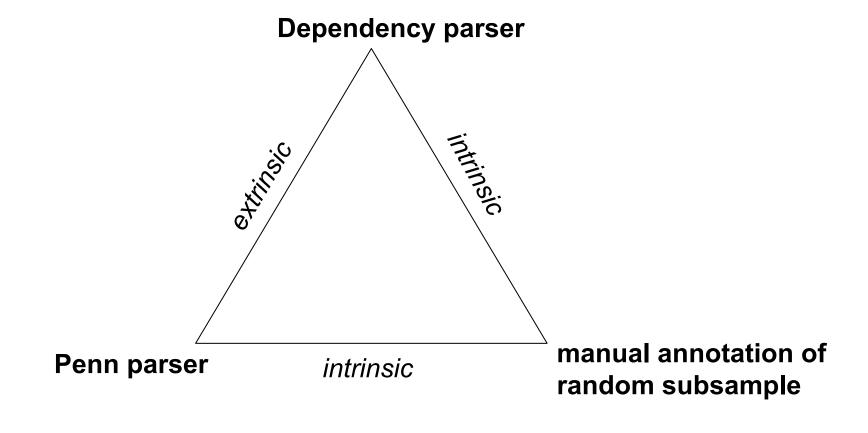
> parsers' performance with respect to a practical application

assess the diachronic trends delivered by the two systems in the application area of PP-attachment

(Mollá & Hutchinson, 2003)



### **Data and method**



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### **Data and method**

Case study on PP complements: retrieval from differently annotated data sets

- Dependency: pobj relation is part of annotation scheme
- ❖ Algorithm for extraction from PENN-annotated version

```
/IP-?/=(p<< (/)^[VHB]|DA|DO/=ve(b $ (/)PP/=pp < P=pre(p < (/NP/=descr<# /^(N|PRO|W)/=head)() : ID=id
```

#### **Example**:

```
(IP-SUB=3 (NP-SBJ (N Judgment))

(BE be)
(NP-ADV (OTHER+N otherwise))

(VAN given)
(PP (P against)
(NP (PRO him))
```

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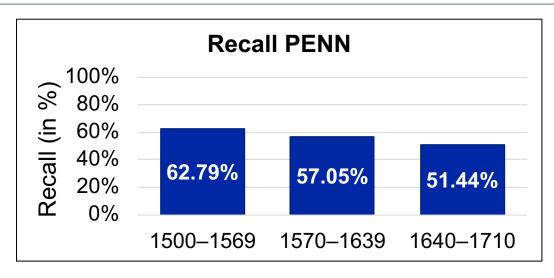


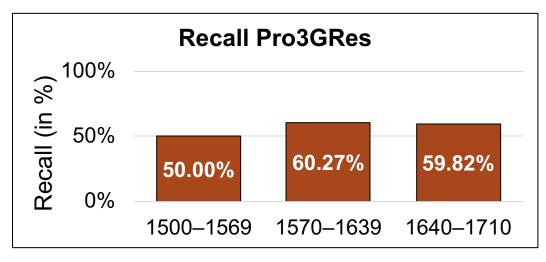


### Intrinsic evaluation EModE

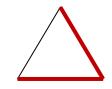
	PENN	Dependency
Recall overall*	57.0%	56.5%
Precision overall	98.9%	69.1%

\* Recall is calculated without adjectival complements and without adjuncts



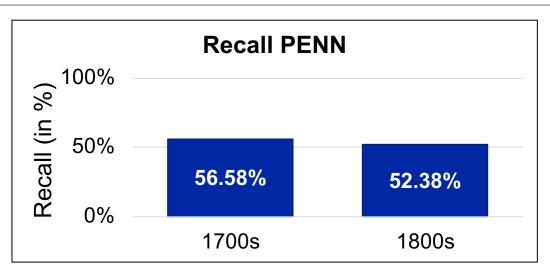


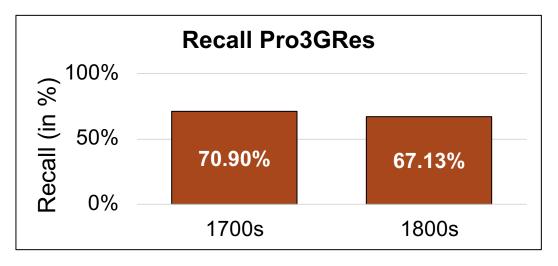




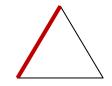
### Intrinsic evaluation LModE

	PENN	Dependency
Recall overall*	54.5%	69.0%
Precision overall	89.0%	81.8%





<sup>\*</sup> Recall is calculated without adjectival complements and without adjuncts



### **Results: Extrinsic evaluation**

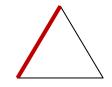
Comparison in mapping between PENN annotation and Pro3GRes annotation

If tried, it is a strange outlandish barbarity not **practiced** heretofore **in** England not to have you **advise of** counsel to **prepare fo**r a defence, and, **in** order thereto, to **advise w=th**= y=m=. <CHATTON-E3-H,2,160.18>

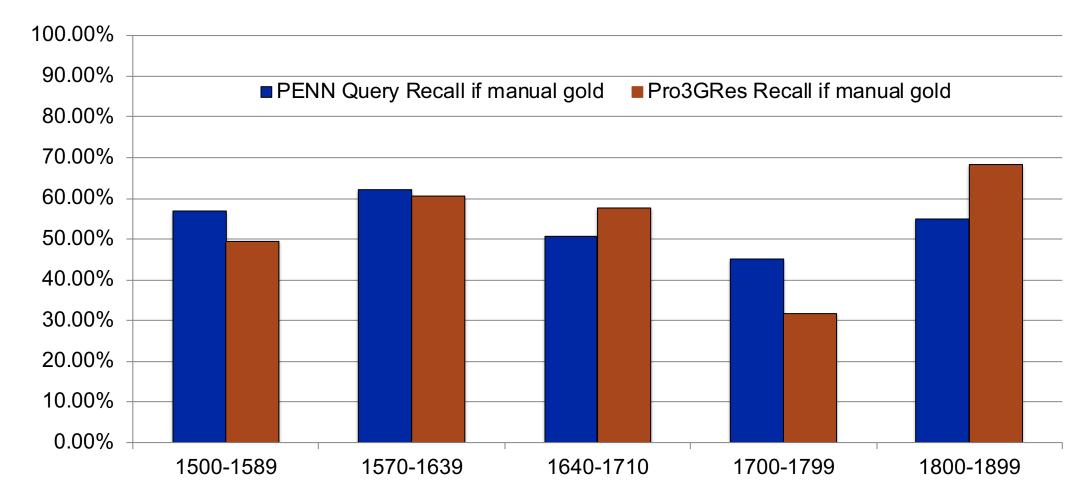
VERB	PREP		RECALL Pro3GRes	Pro3GRes vs. PENN	Meaning
practice	in	1	1	1-1	Both find it
advise	of	1	0	1-0	Only PENN: Pro3GRes Recall Error
prepare	for	1	1	1-1	Both find it
advise	in	0	0	0-0	Both fail
advise	with	0	1	0-1	Only Pro3GRes: PENN Recall Error



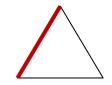




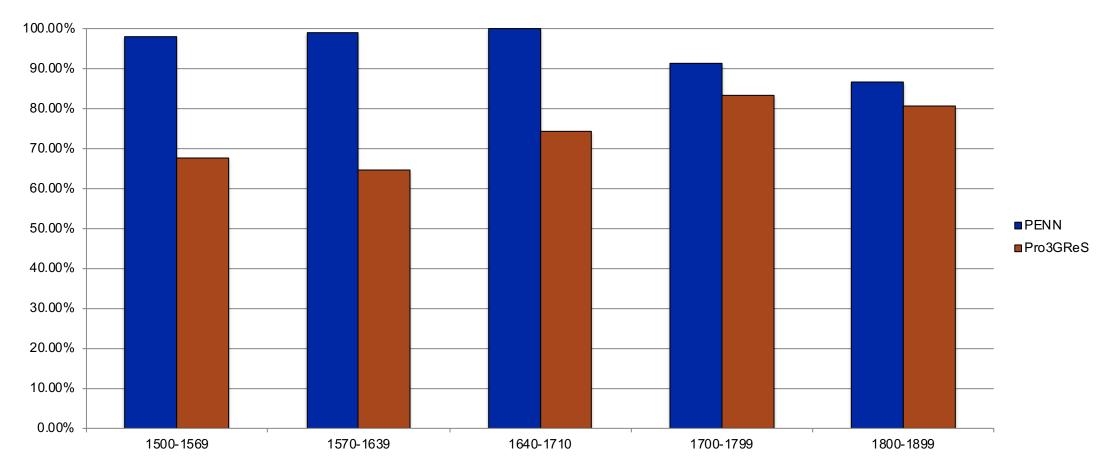
### Results: Extrinsic evaluation – Recall







### Results: Extrinsic evaluation – Precision



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## Potential problems of annotation sets

#### phrasal verbs

problem of category gradience (both synchronically and diachronically)

You see how strangely different subjects for our consideration arise, when we come to **think over** these various matters ... <FARADAY-1859,11.109>

- one of the most frequent tagging mistakes (low recall on \_RP=verbal particle)
- verbs with two prepositions

These go abroad young, either by the death of their parents, and nobody to look unto them, or else by some sharpe mistress that they serve, do **run away out of** service <hARMAN-E1-P1,75.386>

→ Penn Parser always goes for the first preposition (out) but dependency parser usually goes for the first preposition-like constituent (away)

# Potential problems of annotation sets

inter annotator agreement: manual annotation as gold standard?

And after he had humbly **asked** God **Pardon for it**, he desired me to call the Person to him, that he might ask him forgiveness <BURNETROC-E3-H,154.219>

The Lord Latimer bouth the lands of the secund sister. <LELAND-E1-P1,100.405>

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### **Conclusion & Outlook**

- PENN queries have higher precision than the fully automatic dependency parser
- PENN queries are affected by recall problems
- comparison between annotation schemes can also be a forte (not just challenge) as
  it draws attention to categories missed by one annotation set (search query)
- fully automated approach delivers a roughly comparable signal
- improve the search query to allow for pre-posed PPs (i.e. verb list)
- annotate for all possible complementation patterns (not just PP) to show competition over time



# Thank you!

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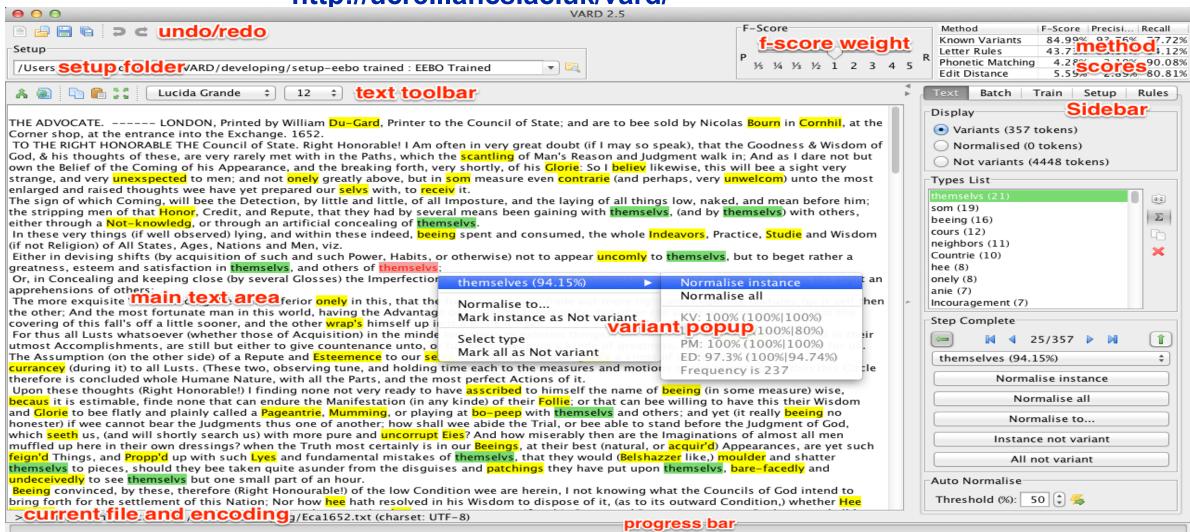
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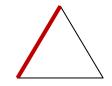
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## **VARD (VARiant Detector)**

http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/vard/





### **Results: Extrinsic evaluation**

TRIANGULATION OF RECALL in EMoc	
156 11=both find r	manual gold :-)
109 00=both fail m	nanual gold :-(
89 10=Pro3GRes	s but not PENN PENN Query error if Pro3GRes gold
91 01=PENN but	t not Pro3GRes Pro3GRes error if PENN gold
445 ∑	
20.00%	80.00% PENN Query error if Pro3GRes parser gold
20.45%	79.55% Pro3GRes Parser error if PENN gold
44.49%	55.51% PENN Query Error if manual gold
44.94%	55.06% Dependency Parser Error if manual gold
Error %	Correct %

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