Multiple Tokenizations in a Diachronic Corpus
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Corpus Demo Session
Ridges Herbology

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1. Project and Research Question

LAUDATIO (Long Term Access and Usage of Deeply Annotated Information)	SFB 632 Informationsstruktur D1 (Linguistic Database for Information Structure: Annotations and Retrieval)
Diachronic Corpus Ridges Herbology	Generic search tool for many kinds of corpora ANNIS
Texts from scientific register 1543-1870	Based on SQL Database
Multiple tokenizations for diachronic corpora allows the alignment of diplomatic transcripts with normalizations and a flexible application of further annotations on these layers.	

1. Project and Research Question

Important points for corpus linguistic research that we want to address in our projects:

- Access, usage and re-usage of primary data and annotations
- Open source character for data and software
- Transparency through detailed documentation

2. Linguistic Motivation

Dealing with historical/diachronic corpora…

...means preparing a maximally flexible corpus architecture.

→This architecture needs to permit the addition of various texts and various annotations layers.

This architecture needs to capture transcriptions as well as normalizations, too.

→Above all, the architecture needs to be agnostic of all annotation layers, normalization and transcription guidelines.

3. Examples leading to the Principle of Multiple Tokenizations

Variability in historical/diachronic texts

…(see for example Claridge 2008).

→Orthography, separate spelling, special characters and special fonts occur in nearly every historical text.

→That is why we need normalizations to handle the variance.

→However, it is crucial to trace back the normalizations.

(1) *[...] gleich als wenn ſie aus vielen kleinen Blæt≠lein* ***zuſammen geſetzet*** *wæren [...]*

'as if they were composed of many little leaves'

(Curioser Botanicus oder sonderbares Kräuterbuch, 1675)

(2) *[...] indem die krautartigſten Ge-wächſe bisweilen bloſs aus Mark , Fleiſch und Rinde* ***zuſammengeſetzt*** *ſind .*

'as the herbaceous plants occasionally are composed of only pith, flesh and bark'

(Grundriss der Kräuterkunde, 1792)

3. Examples leading to the Principle of Multiple Tokenizations

Our method of multiple tokenizations enables researchers to deal with all kinds of variation without loosing the retrieval for the transcripted data.

→We propose a step by step normalization whereby each step may get its own segmentation if necessary.

→Doing so, researchers are free to choose on which normalization layer a tool or the manual annotation should be applied.

→It is possible to investigate direct and indirect precedence, e.g. particle verb constructions, orthography, e.g. special characters, and graphical information, e.g. line breaks, independently.

3. Examples leading to the Principle of Multiple Tokenizations

Examples:

dipl	clean	norm	pos	lemma		
ichs	*ichs*	*ich*	PPER	ich	'I'	1722
		es	PPER	es	'it'	
zuverſtehen	*zuverstehen*	*zu*	PTKZU	zu	'to'	1603
		verstehen	VVINF	verstehen	'understand'	
vnd	*vnd*	*und*	KON	und	'and'	1603
vñ	*vnd*	*und*	KON	und	'and'	1543
und	*und*	*und*	KON	und	'and'	1870
zuſammen	*zusammen*	*zusammengesetzt*	VVPP	zusammensetzen	'composed'	1675
geſetzet	*gesetzet*					
zuſammengeſetzt	*zusammengesetzt*	*zusammengesetzt*	VVPP	zusammensetzen	'composed'	1792
Pomeran=	*Pomerantzen=Schalen*	*Pomeranzenschalen*	NN	Apfelsinenschale	'orange peel'	1675
tzen=Schalen						

Table 1. Annotation layers in Ridges Herbology exemplified by single occurences.

Now, we need a way to implement and visualize the data…

4. Implementation

Implementation and Visualization…

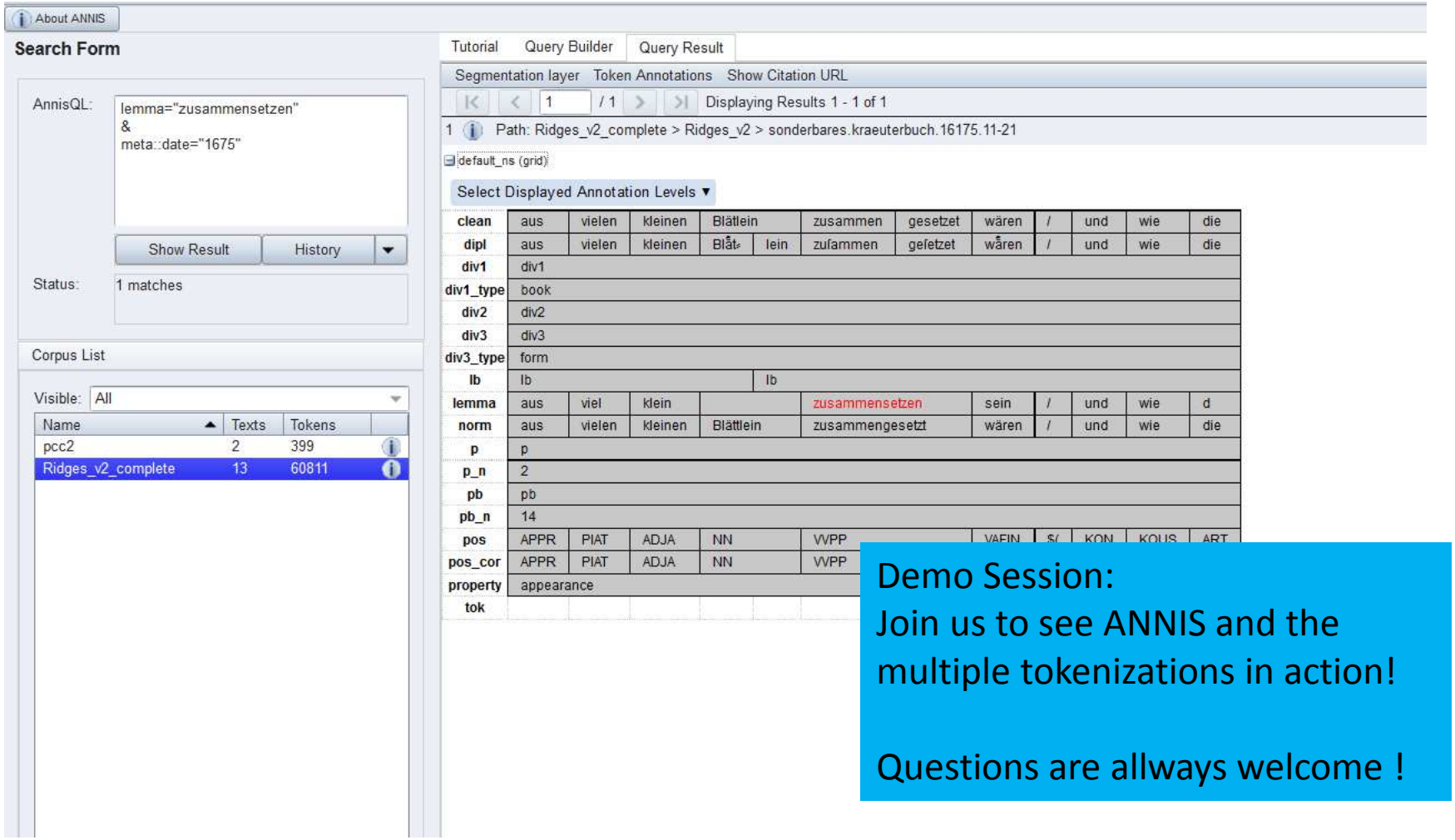
→Our corpus search tool ANNIS uses a relational database (Zeldes et al. 2009).

→An implementation was needed for

- Extend automatic generation from AQL (ANNIS Query Language) to SQL
- SALT Data Model and Pepper Converter Framework (Zipser & Romary 2010)
- Converter for extracting the segmentation from EXMARaLDA
- Modification of the search engine interface.

5. Demo

Multiple Tokenization in ANNIS



References

Claridge, C. (2008). Corpus linguistics. In A. Lüdeling & M. Kytö (Eds.). *Corpus Linguistics. An International Handbook*. Vol 1. (Reihe Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter (pp. 242–259). .

Zipser, F., & Romary, L. (2010). A model oriented approach to the mapping of annotation formats using standards. In *Workshop on Language Resource and Language Technology Standards, LREC 2010.* La Valette, Malta. Available from http://hal.inria.fr/inria-00527799.

Zeldes, A., Ritz, J., Lüdeling, A., & Chiarcos, C. (2009). ANNIS: A search tool for multi-layer annotated corpora. In *Proceedings of corpus linguistics* (pp. 20–23).

LAUDATIO: http://www.laudatio-repository.org/

SFB 632 D1: http://www.sfb632.uni-potsdam.de/~d1/

Ridges Herbology: http://korpling.german.hu-berlin.de/ridges/download_en.html

EXMARaLDA: http://www.exmaralda.org/index.html