Hydra.

(UNIVERSAL) TAGGER -LEMMATISER WITH DEEP LEARNING AND PARALLEL COMPUTING

PREMODERN SPELLLING

In the field of historical computer linguistics we invariably face a difficulty related to reliable (pre-)processing, more precisely speaking, tagging and lemmatisation of premodern texts. The problem is the nature of premodern spelling, both in Latin and in the vernacular languages of Europe, exposing a high degree of variance (between regions and even between particular scribes, as far as scribal culture is considered) that inevitably impedes the automatic text processing on scale. Not only a single word may have been spelled differently, but the boundaries between words and morphemes were changing from one manuscript to another. That fluidity in orthographic practice probably forms the biggest impediment to natural language processing of premodern historical texts.



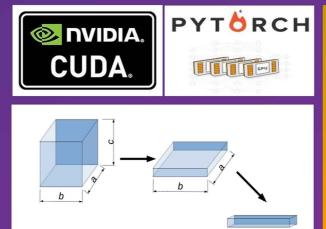
MULTI-TOKEN SINGLE LABEL PROBLEM. IN THIS MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN SENTENCE BEI SARUCHES ZEITEN ER HUB SICH UCH DAS CHUNICHRICH [IN ASSYRIA] ['IN THE TIME OF SERUG THERE AROSE ALSO THE KINGDOM [OF ASSYRIA]'] THE REFLECTIVE VERB ER HUB SICH [AROSE, EMERGED] IS PRESENTED BY TWO TOKENS IN THE DIPLOMATIC TRANSCRIPTION WIDELY USED IN MEDIEVAL STUDIES.

dat henedu ghedan

Multi-label single token problem. In this Middle Low German sentence dat hauestu ghedan ['you did it/have done it'] the token hauestu is actually the enclitic form of hauest tu and needs two labels (part-of-speech tags and lemmas for both the verb hauest '(you) have' and the personal pronoun tu'you').

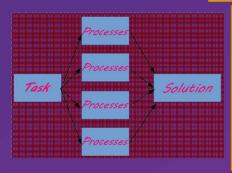


DEEP LEARNING



MULTI-LAYER ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS AKA DEEP LEARNING IS A FIELD OF RESEARCH AIMING AT COMPLEX LEARNING METHODS THAT CAN EFFICIENTLY ANALYSE HUGE AMOUNT OF DATA AND SOLVE COMPLICATED NONTRIVIAL TASKS. BY REPRESENTING WORDS AND WHOLE PHRASES OR SENTENCES AS EMBEDDING TENSORS WE COMPRESS AND MINE RELEVANT LINGUISTIC INFORMATION CONCEALED, FOR INSTANCE, IN AFFIXES OR WORDS COMBINATIONS. IN THIS WAY WE ENSURE HIGH ACCURACY OF A LABEL CLASSIFICATION DEPENDING BOTH ON THE WORD STRUCTURE AND THE WORD CONTEXT.

Parallel Computing and Gossip Algorithm



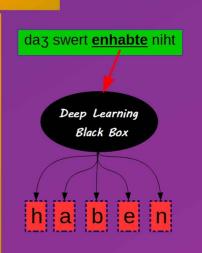
PARALLEL COMPUTING IS AN UMBRELLA TERM FOR DIFFERENT METHODS OF SHARING DATA AND COMPUTATIONS AMONG MANY SEPARATE UNITS (PROCESSORS, GRAPHIC CARDS, MACHINES ETC.). ONE OF THE STRATEGIES FOR THE COORDINATION OF PARALLEL PROCESSES IS THE SO-CALLED GOSSIP ALGORITHM WHICH ALLOWS PROCESSES TO EXCHANGE RELEVANT INFORMATION BETWEEN EACH OTHER IN A RANDOM WAY. THE FINAL SOLUTION IS AN AVERAGE OF ALL THE PROCESSES' SOLUTIONS THAT ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE CONVERGED IN THE MEANTIME.

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LEMMA BUILDING

SINCE LARGE CORPORA MAY ENCOMPASS
TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LEMMAS, IT CAN
BE ALSO QUITE DIFFICULT TO COMPUTE
MODEL PROBABILITIES FOR ALL OF
THEM, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE LESS
FREQUENT. AN EXPERIMENTAL
APPROACH TO CONSTRUCT A LEMMA
FROM SCRATCH IS COMPUTATIONALLY
EASIER AND IS THOUGHT TO PREDICT
LEMMAS ABSENT IN THE TRAINING
CORPUS BY LOOKING AT ANALOGIES
ALREADY OBSERVED.





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