

Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis

Recent Developments and Future Directions

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Computational Linguistics



source: Nautilus (Christopher D. Manning)

Corpus Linguistics

- a **corpus**

- ▶ is a **collection of machine-readable texts**
- ▶ can be processed and analyzed using methods from computational linguistics
- ▶ can be a **sample of authentic language data** and can as such be **representative for a language** (variety)

- **corpus linguistics**

- ▶ **creation** and **processing** of corpora
- ▶ analysis and **interpretation** of corpora

- **research questions** in corpus linguistics

- ▶ main goal: research of language **usage**
- ▶ empirical **testing of linguistic hypotheses**
- ▶ language varieties and dialects
- ▶ corpus-based grammars, psycho-linguistics, ...

- 1 Introduction
 - Computational Corpus Linguistics
 - Methods in CCL

- 2 Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis
 - Basic Methodology
 - Case Studies
 - Extensions

- 3 The Future of CCL
 - Deep Learning and CCL
 - Towards a Hermeneutic Cyborg

Keywords

- **keywords** are words that occur more frequently in a text than what would be expected assuming random variation
- keywords are calculated with respect to a **reference corpus**

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	corpus 1	corpus 2
w	k_1	k_2
$\neg w$	$n_1 - k_1$	$n_2 - k_2$

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	corpus 1	corpus 2	
w	$O := O_{11}$	O_{12}	$= R_1$
$\neg w$	O_{21}	O_{22}	$= R_2$
	$= C_1$	$= C_2$	$= N$

Indifference (Independence)

- **association measures** (AMs) provide a quantification of the divergence of observed frequencies from their expected frequencies s. t. independence in contingency table
- **indifference table:**

	corpus 1	corpus 2	
w	$E := E_{11} = \frac{R_1 C_1}{N}$	$E_{12} = \frac{R_1 C_2}{N}$	$= R_1$
$\neg w$	$E_{21} = \frac{R_2 C_1}{N}$	$E_{22} = \frac{R_2 C_2}{N}$	$= R_2$
	$= C_1$	$= C_2$	$= N$

Statistical Association Measures

	corpus 1	corpus 2	
w	O_{11} vs. E_{11}	O_{12} vs. E_{12}	R_1
$\neg w$	O_{21} vs. E_{21}	O_{22} vs. E_{22}	R_2
	$= C_1$	$= C_2$	$= N$

- $t\text{-score} = \frac{O-E}{\sqrt{O}}$
- $LL = 2 \sum_{ij} O_{ij} \log \frac{O_{ij}}{E_{ij}}$
- $\chi^2 = \sum_{ij} \frac{(O_{ij}-E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$
- $PoiL = e^{-E_{11}} \frac{E_{11}^{O_{11}}}{O_{11}!}$
- Fisher = $\sum_{k=0}^{\min\{R_1, C_1\}} \frac{\binom{C_1}{k} \cdot \binom{C_2}{R_1-k}}{\binom{N}{R_1}}$
- ...

Collocations

- **distributional hypothesis** (Firth, 1957):
 - ▶ “you shall know a word by the company it keeps”
 - ▶ “one of the meanings of night is its collocability with dark, and of dark, of course, its collocation with night”
- collocations are based on observed **co-occurrence frequencies of word pairs** (w_1, w_2):

	w_2	$\neg w_2$	
w_1	O_{11}	O_{12}	$= R_1$
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- different types of co-occurrence

Surface Co-occurrence

A vast deal of coolness and a peculiar degree of judgement, are requisite in catching a **hat**. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. [...] There was a fine gentle wind, and Mr. Pickwick's **hat** rolled sportively before it. The wind puffed, and Mr. Pickwick puffed, and the **hat** rolled over and over, as merrily as a lively porpoise in a strong tide; and on it might have *rolled*, far beyond Mr. Pickwick's reach, had not its course been providentially stopped, just as that gentleman was on the point of resigning it to its fate.

Textual Co-occurrence

A vast deal of coolness and a peculiar degree of judgement, are requisite in catching a hat.

hat —

A man must not be precipitate, or he runs *over* it ;

— over

he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether.

— —

There was a fine gentle wind, and Mr. Pickwick's hat rolled sportively before it.

hat —

The wind puffed, and Mr. Pickwick puffed, and the hat rolled *over* and *over* as merrily as a lively porpoise in a strong tide ;

hat over

Syntactic Co-occurrence

In an *open barouche* [...] stood a *stout old gentleman*, in a *blue coat*
 and *bright buttons*, corduroy breeches and top-boots; two
young ladies in scarfs and feathers; a *young gentleman* apparently
 enamoured of one of the *young ladies* in scarfs and feathers; a lady
 of *doubtful age*, probably the aunt of the aforesaid; and [...]



open	barouche
stout	gentleman
old	gentleman
blue	coat
bright	button
young	lady
young	gentleman
young	lady
doubtful	age

Collocates of *bucket* (noun)

noun	f	verb	f	adjective	f
<i>water</i>	183	<i>throw</i>	36	<i>large</i>	37
<i>spade</i>	31	<i>fill</i>	29	<i>single-record</i>	5
<i>plastic</i>	36	<i>randomize</i>	9	<i>cold</i>	13
<i>slop</i>	14	<i>empty</i>	14	<i>galvanized</i>	4
<i>size</i>	41	<i>tip</i>	10	<i>ten-record</i>	3
<i>mop</i>	16	<i>kick</i>	12	<i>full</i>	20
<i>record</i>	38	<i>hold</i>	31	<i>empty</i>	9
<i>bucket</i>	18	<i>carry</i>	26	<i>steaming</i>	4
<i>ice</i>	22	<i>put</i>	36	<i>full-track</i>	2
<i>seat</i>	20	<i>chuck</i>	7	<i>multi-record</i>	2
<i>coal</i>	16	<i>weep</i>	7	<i>small</i>	21
<i>density</i>	11	<i>pour</i>	9	<i>leaky</i>	3
<i>brigade</i>	10	<i>douse</i>	4	<i>bottomless</i>	3
<i>algorithm</i>	9	<i>fetch</i>	7	<i>galvanised</i>	3
<i>shovel</i>	7	<i>store</i>	7	<i>iced</i>	3
<i>container</i>	10	<i>drop</i>	9	<i>clean</i>	7
<i>oats</i>	7	<i>pick</i>	11	<i>wooden</i>	6
<i>sand</i>	12	<i>use</i>	31	<i>old</i>	19
<i>Rhino</i>	7	<i>tire</i>	3	<i>ice-cold</i>	2
<i>champagne</i>	10	<i>rinse</i>	3	<i>anti-sweat</i>	1

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From Text to Discourse

- Foucault (1969): discourses as **statements in conversation**
- interpretation of text means categorizing
 - ▶ utterances
 - ▶ sentences
 - ▶ paragraphs
 - ▶ tweets

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- interpretation of text means categorizing
 - ▶ utterances
 - ▶ sentences
 - ▶ paragraphs
 - ▶ tweets
- the categories
 - ▶ are not known *a priori*
 - ▶ must be made up *on the fly* by the hermeneutic interpreter
- CDA is fundamentally different from (statistical) text classification
- ultimate goal of critical discourse analysis: *discover* **what** is said by **whom** (power relations)

Concordances

No	Text	Solution 1 to 50	Page 1 / 6
1	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 현재의 상황은 장기적이니 민주 발전 중의 한 시련 과정이라고 뿐이지	대한민국 자체가 흔들리는 최악의 상황은 아니라고 봅니다.
2	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 김학준 김학준 이번 정상회담은 문자 그대로	대한민국 의 자주 외교 시대를 열는 획기적인 사건입니다.
3	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 우리	대한민국 은 88 서울 올림픽을 계기로 바라코을 '받아들이는' 입장에서, 바라코을 '불어내는' 곳
4	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 이와 같은	대한민국 에 대한 인식의 대전환이 소원을 우리에게 다가오게 하고 있는 것입니다.
5	text1000001	지국장 데이비드 파우어스 (42 & wBBC 방송 동경 특파원) 데이비드 파우어스 파우어스	대한민국 정부가 지난 2일 발표하고 민족 대교류기간 (13 17 일) 중 '선별적'인 남북 허용 방송
6	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 이런 점에서 보면	대한민국 정부가 북한으로 가고자 하는 사람들에겐 국외 사천 하락을 받도록 요구하러 필요가
7	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 파우어스 파우어스 며칠 전	대한민국 의 정부 관계자 한 사람을 만나 있습니다.
8	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 파우어스 파우어스 북한이 대화의 상대에서	대한민국 정부를 제쳐놓고 전민권-전대협등 재야 단체만 상대하겠다고 하였고 올때 세계 사람들
9	text1000001	__UNDEF__	대한민국 임시정부 수립 71주년 기념일 (13 일)을 맞아 정부로부터 건국훈장 국민장을 추서받은
10	text1000001	__UNDEF__ * 8일 가네마루 씨의 방한 때 두 설명이 있었지만, 일본도	대한민국 의 뜻을 거스르고 북한과 수교하야 무슨 도움이 되겠어? 그것을 판단하게 되겠으
11	text1000001	어떻게 방송하였는지? 감상적 내용 없애려 하고 까지 군 김평 "지금까지 여러번께서는	대한민국 서울에서 방송하아드리니 DBS 돌아 방송을 하시겠습니다.
12	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 중국은 최근 평양에	대한민국 무역 대표부를 두려고 권유하기도 하다고 들었습니다.
13	text1000001	서 어야/ 뒷사람 눈치 안보는 소신과 기개 결실/ 공직자는 청렴해야야 바른 길만 밟아나	대한민국 헌법은 '모든 국민은 법 앞에 평등하다'고 선언하고 있다.
14	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 북한이 UN 가입 결정 발표 후에 또 여전히 중앙 방송들을 통하여	대한민국 은 미제 의 괴뢰 '이러든지 타도 대상'이라든지 하는 선동을 여전히 계속하는 것만
15	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 그는 '일본 사람 특유'의 공손하니 인사를 건네니 뒤' 주 타고 시마	대한민국 명예 총장사' 한 글씨가 크게 박히니 명함을 자랑스럽게 내놓았다.
16	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 문헌상의 사료 분량 이하 비슷하다고 하도	대한민국 이 처하니 지리적 여건이 그렇지 못했지요.
17	text1000001	__UNDEF__	대한민국 예술상 수상-연극 무대과 TV를 오가며 많은 작품을 하시었는데 대중 몇 번이나 되
18	text1000001	2지 연기 또는 연줄로 동아연극상 2번, 백상연극영화상 3번, 비평가그룹상 2번 그리고	대한민국 예술상 등을 받았 습니다.
19	text1000001	점어가니 오빠' 진상 가져 지기전 세상 떠나 할 말 없어 새정부 내각의 '여성 장관 3명'은	대한민국 초유의 '사건'이라고 여성계 진한호 하
20	text1000001	게스웨터 같은 거 많이 입잖아요 TV에서 보시었죠 박고여기가 외국이 아니냐- 엄연히	대한민국 코리아이 예요 문화가 다른 국민식이 다르니 다릅니다 어디선 생어 티포가리에다 해들 마냥
21	text1000001	__UNDEF__	대한민국 은 엄연히 헌법이 있는 법치국가 아닙대?
22	text1000001	__UNDEF__ 두회 (아나운서 홍혜) 혁명 정부는 미래의	대한민국 대통령 이창희 의 합격을 축하하며 이창희 네 집에 라디오 한 대 선물 하기로 하
23	text1000002	__UNDEF__	대한민국 교통 경찰이 이창담 하니 거수 경례, 바로 만 원 짜리 경례입니다.

Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis (CDA)

- CDA means analyzing and deconstructing concordance lines
 - ▶ concordances are the essence of discourses
- finding **discourses: nodes + attitudes**
 - ▶ (topic) nodes can be defined by *keywords* or (more generally) *corpus queries*
 - ▶ attitudes: *collocates* that are retrieved by statistical methods
- examples
 - ▶ “refugees as victims” (Baker, 2006)
 - ▶ “Fukushima as worst case scenario”

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in practice:

- look at (n best) collocates of topic node
- categorize into on-the-fly-groups

Collocations

Collocation controls			
Collocation based on:	Word form ▾	Statistic:	Log-likelihood ▾
Collocation window from:	3 to the Left ▾	Collocation window to:	3 to the Right ▾
Freq(node, collocate) at least:	5 ▾	Freq(collocate) at least:	5 ▾
Filter results by:	specific collocate: <input type="text"/>	and/or tag: <input type="text"/> (none) ▾	Submit changed parameters ▾ Go!

Extra information: Log-likelihood scores collocations by significance: the higher the score, the more evidence you have that the association is not due to chance. More frequent words tend to get higher log-likelihood scores, because there is more evidence for such words.

There are 917 different words in your collocation database for "[word="대한민국"%c]". (Your query "대한민국" returned 290 matches in 12 different texts)

[2.879 seconds]

No.	Word	Total no. in whole corpus	Expected collocate frequency	Observed collocate frequency	In no. of texts	Log-likelihood
1	정부	10,078	0.762	36	9	207.941
2	1948	107	0.008	7	5	81.177
3	수립	910	0.069	10	5	79.886
4	일시	704	0.053	9	4	74.623
5	대전	1,217	0.092	10	2	74.092
6	영토	311	0.024	7	2	65.986
7	의	481,078	36.381	93	12	63.243
8	연극제	68	0.005	5	1	59.28
9	예서	128,652	9.729	41	12	55.987
10	국민	8,397	0.635	12	5	47.897
11	고급	950	0.072	5	1	32.616
12	건축	1,008	0.076	5	1	32.029

Case Studies

- **refugees** (KhosraviNik, 2010)
 - ▶ “The representation of refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants in British newspapers: a critical discourse analysis.”
 - ▶ CDA investigation on discursive strategies employed by various British newspapers between 1996-2006 in the ways they represent refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants.

Case Studies

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- **gender** (Baker, 2014)
 - ▶ “Using Corpora to Analyze Gender”
 - ▶ collection of case studies wrt. changes in sexist and non-sexist language use over time, personal adverts, press representation of gay men, and the ways that boys and girls are constructed through language
- **LGBT** (Love and Baker, 2015)
 - ▶ “The hate that dare not speak its name?”
 - ▶ How have the British Parliamentary arguments against LGBT equality changed in response to decreasing social acceptability of discriminatory language against minority groups?

PhD project *Exploring the Fukushima Effect*

- identification and analysis of the tempo-spatial propagation of **discourses** in the **transnational algorithmic public sphere**
- case study: Fukushima Effect (cf. Gono'i, 2015)
 - ▶ attitudes and opinions towards energy sources
- data: mass and social media (German, Japanese)
 - ▶ intra- and transmedial and -national
 - ▶ “edited mass communication” vs. “mass self-communication”
- further information:
 - ▶ www.linguistik.fau.de/projects/efe/
 - ▶ funded by the **Emerging Fields Initiative** of FAU
 - ▶ Team:
 - ★ Chair of Computational Corpus Linguistics
 - ★ Chair of Japanese Studies
 - ★ Chair of Communication Science
 - ★ Chair of Visual Computing

Corpora – Social Media (Twitter)

German Twitter

- 10,266,835 original posts
- linguistic annotation:
 - ▶ tokenization: SoMaJo (Proisl and Uhrig, 2016)
 - ▶ POS-tagging: SoMeWeTa (Proisl, 2018)
 - ▶ lemmatization: work in progress

Japanese Twitter

- 411,452,027 original posts
- linguistic annotation:
 - ▶ special dictionary: ipadic-neologd (Sato et al., 2017)

Identification of Social Bots (Schäfer et al., 2017)

1 normalization of texts

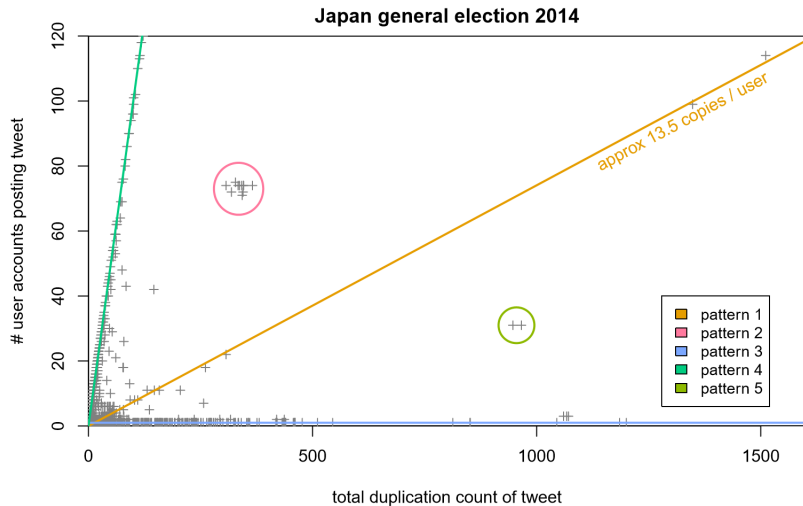
```
def normalize(self):
    """ normalizes tweet for deduplication """
    url = r'http[s]?://(?:[a-zA-Z]|[0-9]|[$-_@.&+]][*](\\)|(?:%[0-9a-fA-F][0-9a-fA-F]))+'
    mention = r'@w+' # twitter user names contain alphanumeric characters
    rt = r'^RT[s]' # RT signs are always at beginning of tweet
    regex = re.compile(r'|'.join([url, mention, rt]))
    n = regex.sub("", self.txt)
    n = re.sub("s", "", n)
    n = ''.join([c for c in n if not unicodedata.category(c).startswith('P')]) # strip all punctuation marks
    return n.lower()
```

- 2 mapping of normalized strings onto tweet ids
- 3 extension: hierarchical clustering based on Levenshtein distance

Footprint of a Social Bot net

$$\frac{\text{number of near duplicates}}{\text{number of user accounts}}$$

Identification of Social Bots during the Japanese General Election of 2014

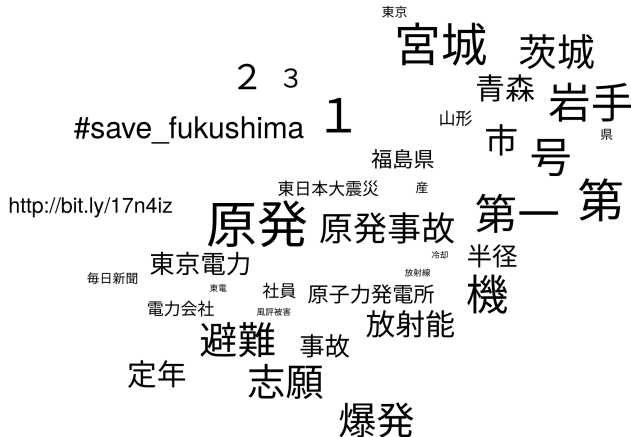


Visualization

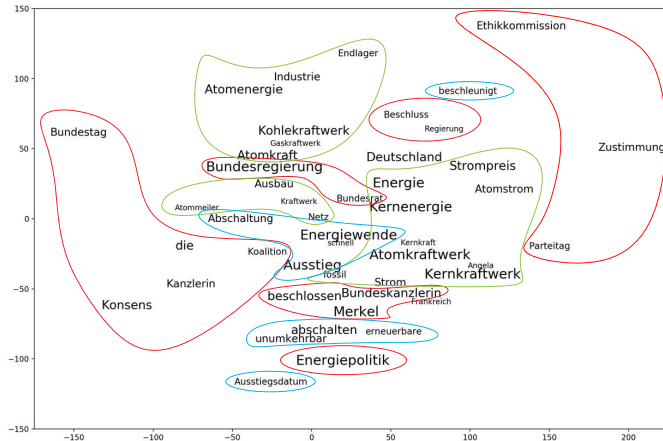
- high-dimensional word embeddings (Word2Vec) (Mikolov et al., 2013)
 - ▶ based on shallow, two-layer neural networks
 - ▶ capturing co-occurrence information of words in 50–1000 dimensions
- t-distributed stochastic neighbour-embedding (t-SNE) (van der Maaten and Hinton, 2008)
 - ▶ project high-dimensional embeddings onto two-dimensional plane
 - ▶ semantically similar items are pre-grouped together
- size of lexical items represents association strength towards (topic) node (Evert, 2008)
 - ▶ different AMs retrieve different sets of collocates and sizes
- see Heinrich et al. (2018); Heinrich and Schäfer (2018)

Visualizing Collocational Profiles (node: *Fukushima*)

2011.03.12 – 2011.03.19 node: 5121.9 tw.p.m (29425/5744937)



Visualizing Collocational Profiles (node: *Nuclear Phase-Out*)



Higher-Order Collocates

① discourse collocates

- ▶ straightforward generalization with respect to textual co-occurrence
- ▶ look at co-occurrence frequencies of tweets that were identified to be part of the discourse at hand (topic + attitude)
- ▶ collocates represent lexical items that are particularly important for the **discourse**

Higher-Order Collocates

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② second-order topic-collocates

- ▶ look at co-occurrence frequencies of one set of lexical items c in tweets that are about a certain topic t
- ▶ for all w : compare co-occurrence frequencies of w with c among tweets that contain t with marginal frequencies of w in all tweets that contain t
- ▶ collocates of c that are particularly important for the **topic** t

Second-Order Collocates

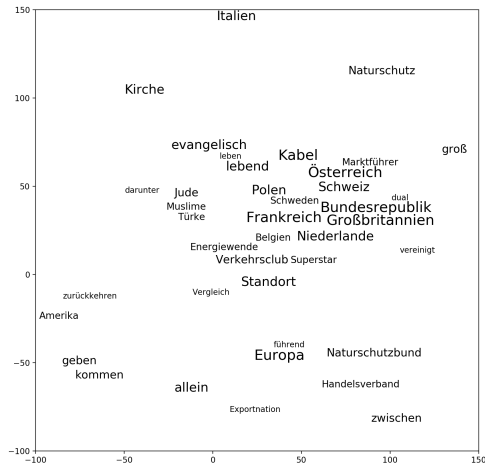


Figure: Paragraph-collocates of *Germany* in the FAZ corpus.

Second-Order Collocates

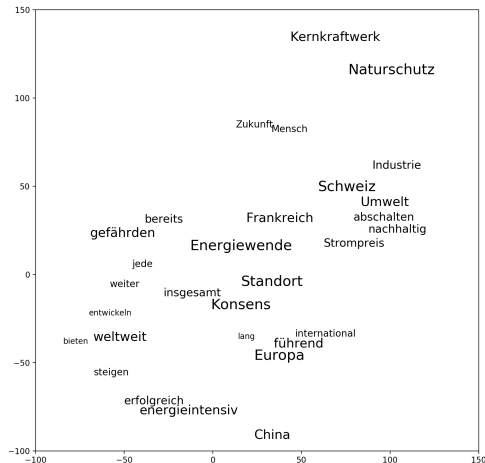


Figure: Collocates of *Germany* in energy-transition paragraphs.

- 1 Introduction
 - Computational Corpus Linguistics
 - Methods in CCL

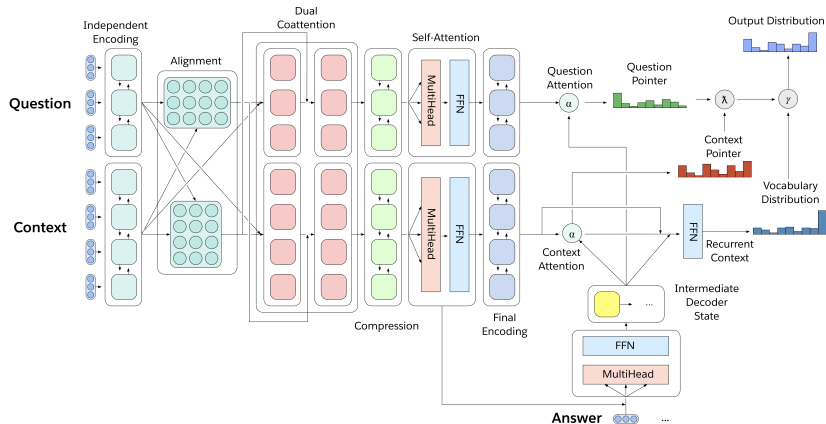
- 2 Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis
 - Basic Methodology
 - Case Studies
 - Extensions

- 3 The Future of CCL
 - Deep Learning and CCL
 - Towards a Hermeneutic Cyborg

Deep Learning and AI

- artificial neural networks
 - ▶ general end-to-end ML algorithms
 - ▶ origins in 1950s
 - ▶ recent hype due to improvements in processing power
- amazing performance in
 - ▶ visual object recognition
 - ▶ OCR
 - ▶ text categorization
 - ▶ machine translation
 - ▶ strategic games (Go)
 - ▶ simulating humans (Google assistant)

Deep Learning

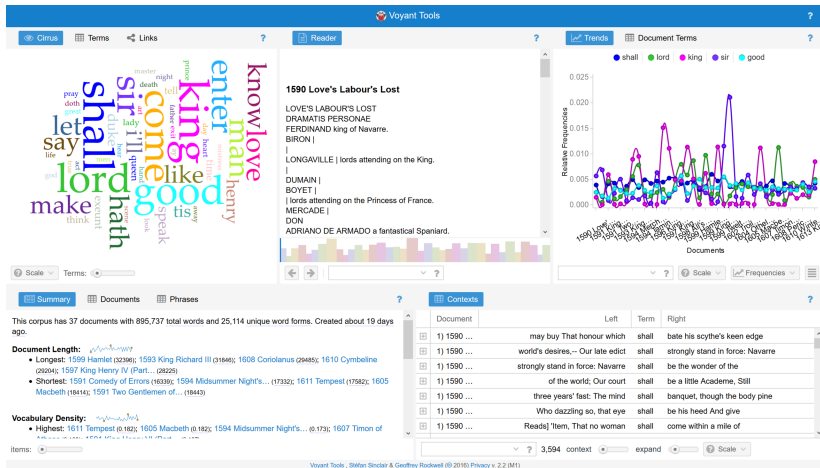


source: einstein.ai

Will human input become irrelevant?

- standard toolbox of corpus linguistics:
 - ▶ concordancing
 - ▶ frequencies and frequency comparison
 - ▶ collocations
- these techniques have been around for 50 years!
- AI techniques outperform humans when it comes to real-world applications
 - ▶ even the creation of gold-standard data (manual annotation) becomes less and less important
 - ▶ why bother with rule-based systems?

Digital Humanities



source: Voyant Tools

Towards a Hermeneutic Cyborg

① interoperability

- ▶ query tool → quantitative data → visualization
- ▶ exchange quantitative results and manual grouping across systems

Towards a Hermeneutic Cyborg

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- ▶ maintain connection to concordances
- ▶ implement visualization components in analysis tools

Towards a Hermeneutic Cyborg

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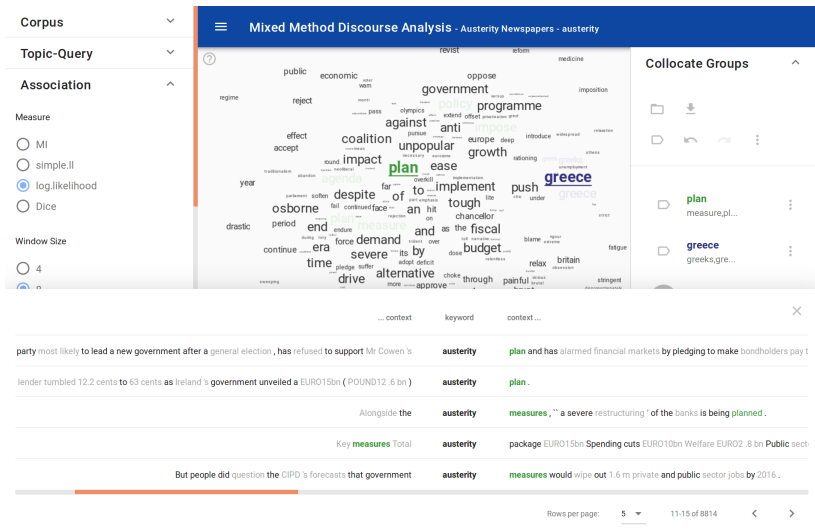
② interactivity

- ▶ integrate larger part of workflow into corpus software
- ▶ maintain connection to concordances
- ▶ implement visualization components in analysis tools

③ integration

- ▶ key challenge: how to feed back information from manual grouping into quantitative procedures?
- ▶ applied to CDA: how to update discourse embeddings?

Mixed-Methods Discourse Analysis



Thanks for listening.
Questions?

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