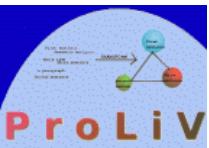


# ProLiV - Animated Models for Visualizing Complex Linguistic Theories

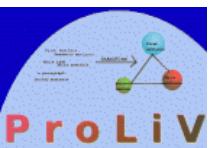
Irina Alekseenko, Christina v.Bremen, Monica Gavrila, Walther v.Hahn, Angelika Redder, Cristina Vertan

LSP, August 2007



# Contents

- ◆ General Overview of the Project - W. v.Hahn
- ◆ System Architecture - M. Gavrilă, C. Vertan
- ◆ Modules:
  - LSA Module, Lexicon Formats Module – M. Gavrilă
  - Question Modelling Module (*German*) – A. Redder, C v.Bremen
  - Topic-Focus Module (*German*) – I. Alekseenko
- ◆ Demo



# PROLIV - General Overview of the Project

**Walther v.Hahn**

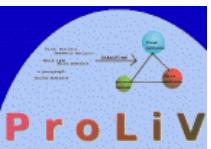
University of Hamburg • Computer Science Department  
Natural Language Systems Group

WWW: <http://nats-www.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/view/User/WaltherVHahn>

E-Mail: [vhahn@informatik.uni-hamburg.de](mailto:vhahn@informatik.uni-hamburg.de)

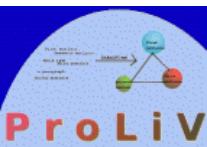
# Aim

- ◆ The PROLIV project aims at increasing the mutual knowledge of relevant, but complex theories and technologies by efficient learning-oriented information.
- ◆ Humanities students should understand and use some relevant formal methods, and
- ◆ Computer science students should acquire knowledge about complex linguistic interpretation of human communication.



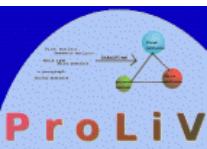
# Efficient learning-oriented information?

- ◆ Alternatives to text-oriented learning,
- ◆ Multimedia presentation,
- ◆ Exercises,
- ◆ Visualization,
- ◆ Animated examples.



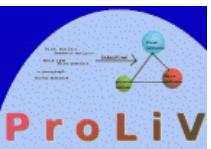
# Technical Goals

- ◆ The development of interactive multi-media e-Learning modules for first-year courses in (computational) linguistics and literary studies.
- ◆ A platform-independent implementation
- ◆ The integration of such tools and their e-Learning contents into a homogeneous surface within "WebCT" (the e-Learniung system of Hamburg University)



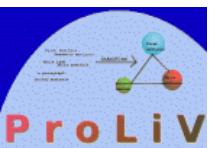
# Modules

- ◆ Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) → linguists
- ◆ Lexicon encoding and formats → linguists, computer scientists
- ◆ Question-Answer-Modelling → computer scientists
- ◆ Topic-Focus-Articulation → computer scientists
- ◆ Hidden Markov Models → linguists, computer scientists



# Integration

- ◆ The e-learning environment as well as the single tools have been tested and evaluated in real courses,
- ◆ Can be attached to other e-learning environments,
- ◆ Will be used in future courses in linguistics and computer science.



# PROLIV - System Architecture Modules: LSA, Lexicon formats

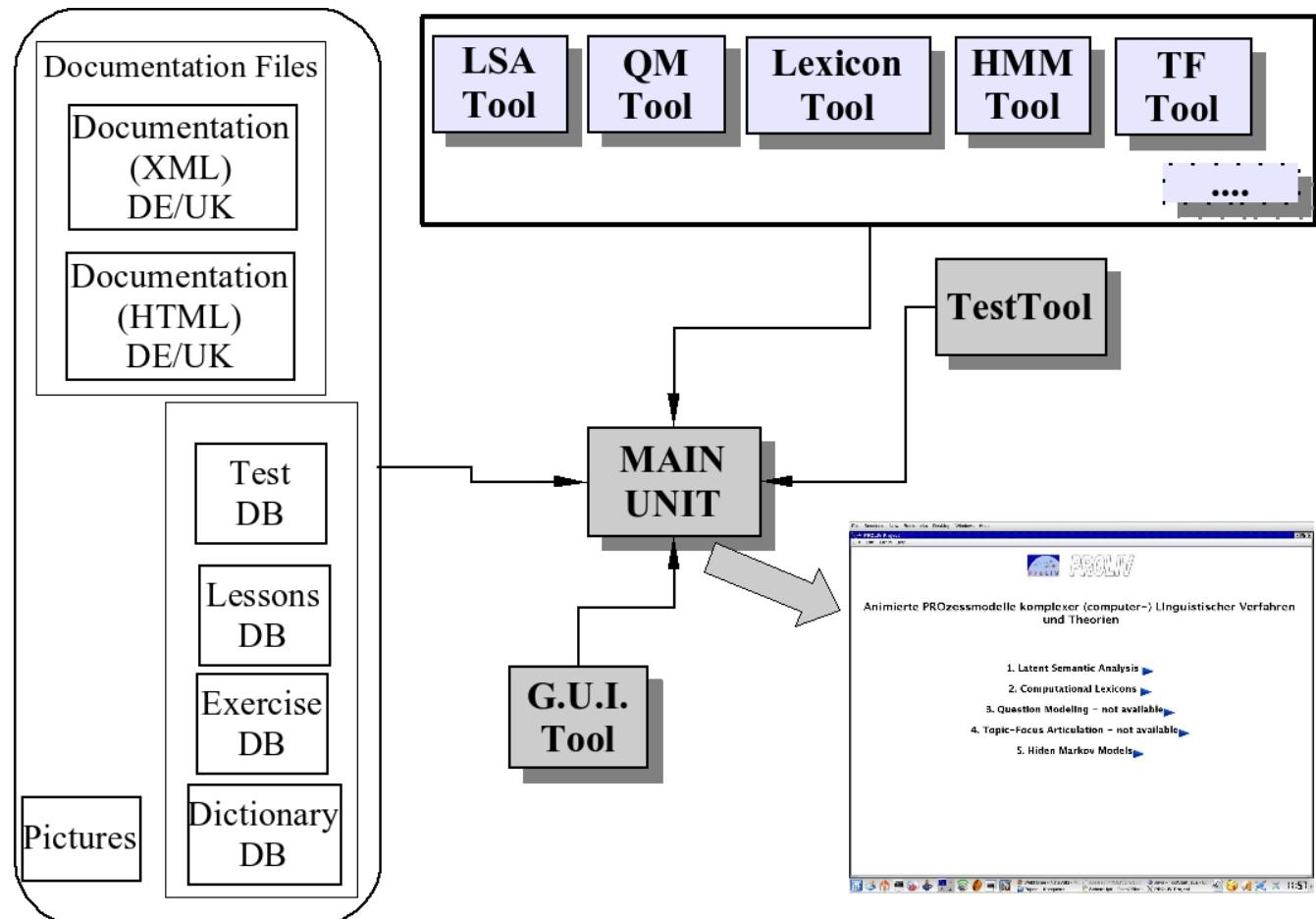
**Monica Gavrilă, Cristina Vertan**

University of Hamburg • Computer Science Department  
Natural Language Systems Group

E-Mail: [gavrilă@informatik.uni-hamburg.de](mailto:gavrilă@informatik.uni-hamburg.de)

# PROLIV Architecture

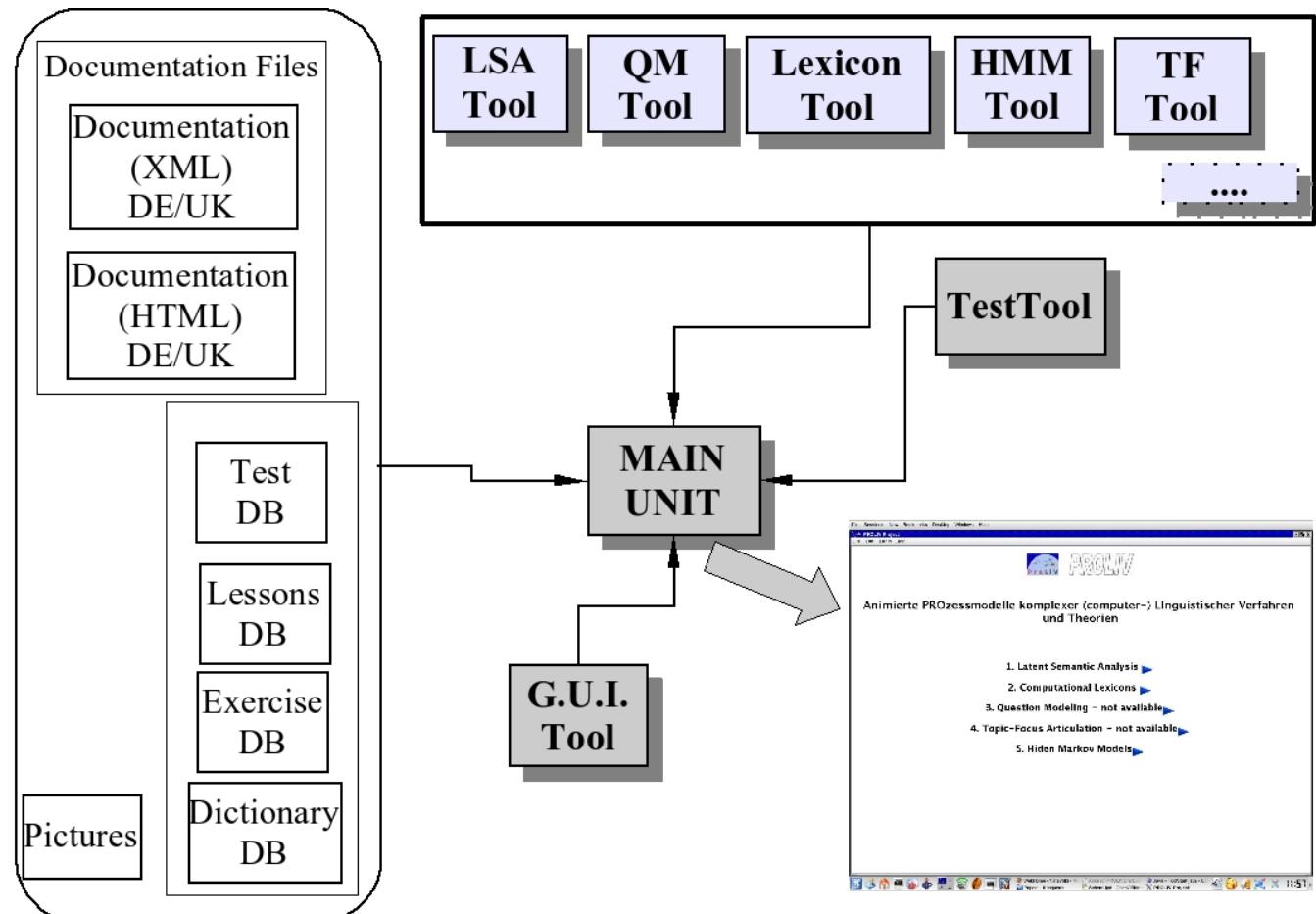
- ◆ **Modules:**
  - **GUI**
  - **MAIN**
  - **LEXT**
  - **QMT**
  - **LSAT**
  
- ◆ **Files:**
  - **Lesson content**
  - **Animations**
  - **Exercises**
  - **System documentation**



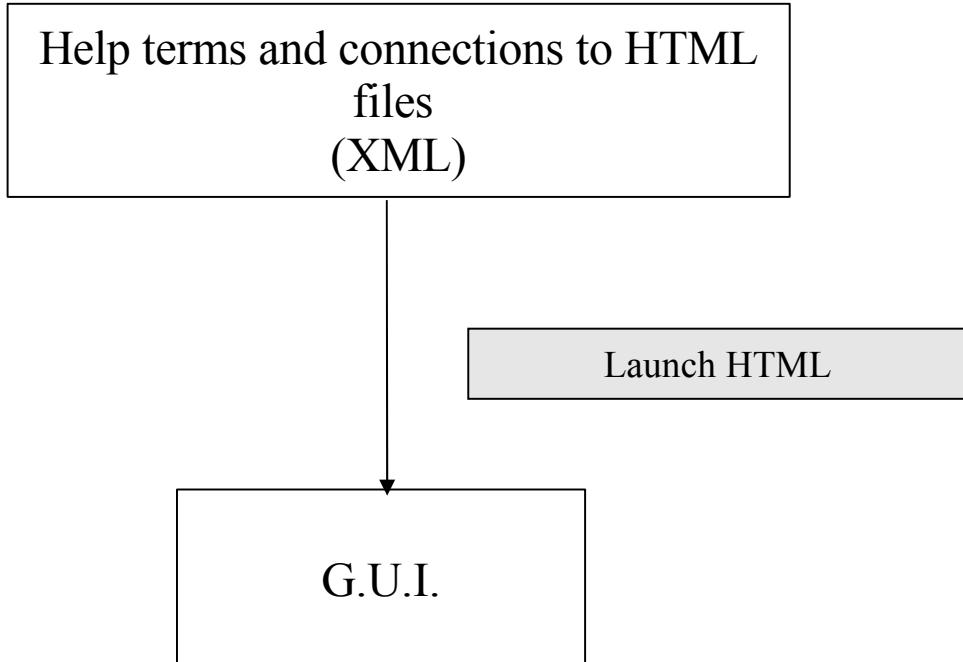
Languages considered: German and English  
 LSP, August 2007

# PROLIV Architecture - 2

- ◆ The system has a flexible structure, that is:
  - modular,
    - *minimum interaction, and*
  - extensible
    - *new tools*
    - *new lessons*
    - .....
  - consistent



# Generation of the G.U.I. for the System Documentation

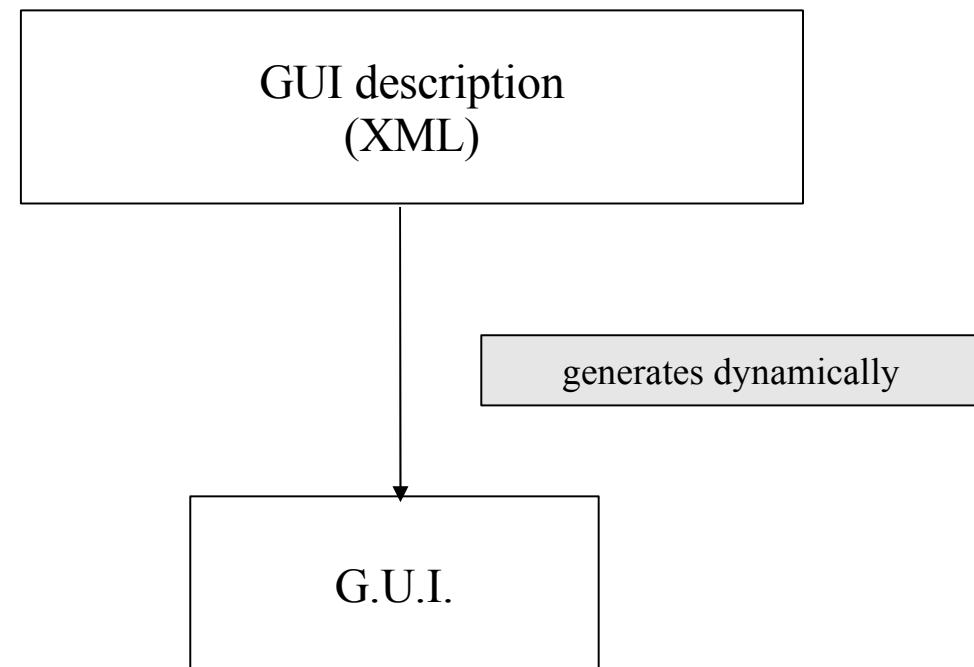


```
<?xml version="1.0"  
encoding="ISO8859-1" ?>  
<help lang="english">  
<topic name="Help and Support  
Center,">  
<text>HelpIndexUK.html</text>  
<search>help general</search>  
<topic name="Using Help">  
<text>UsingHelpUK.html</text>  
<search>using help window</search>  
<topic name="Searching Help,">  
<text>SearchHelpUK.html</text>  
<search>search help</search>  
</topic>  
</topic>  
</topic>
```

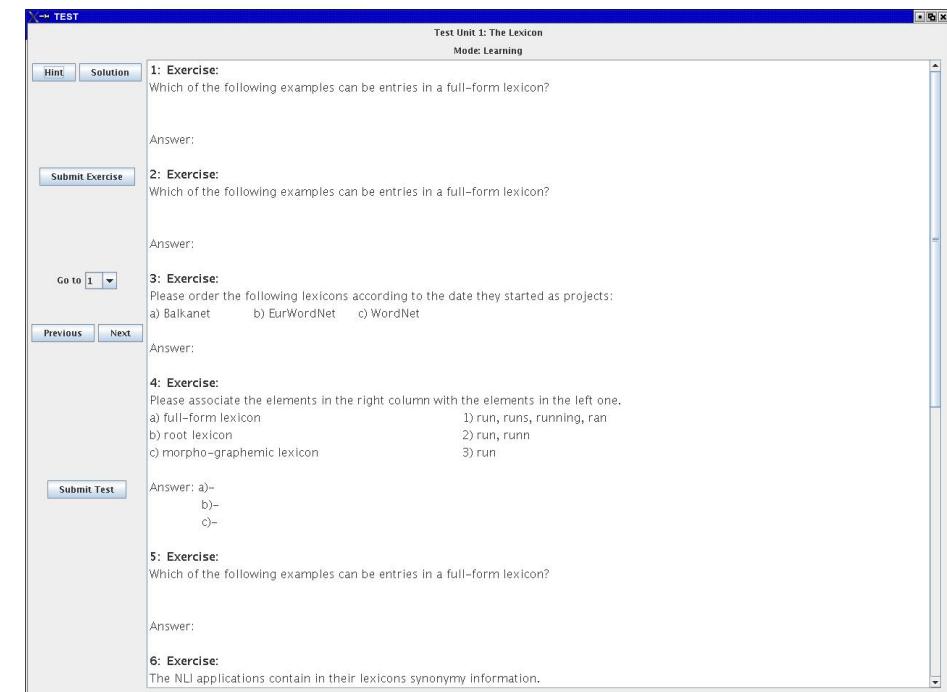
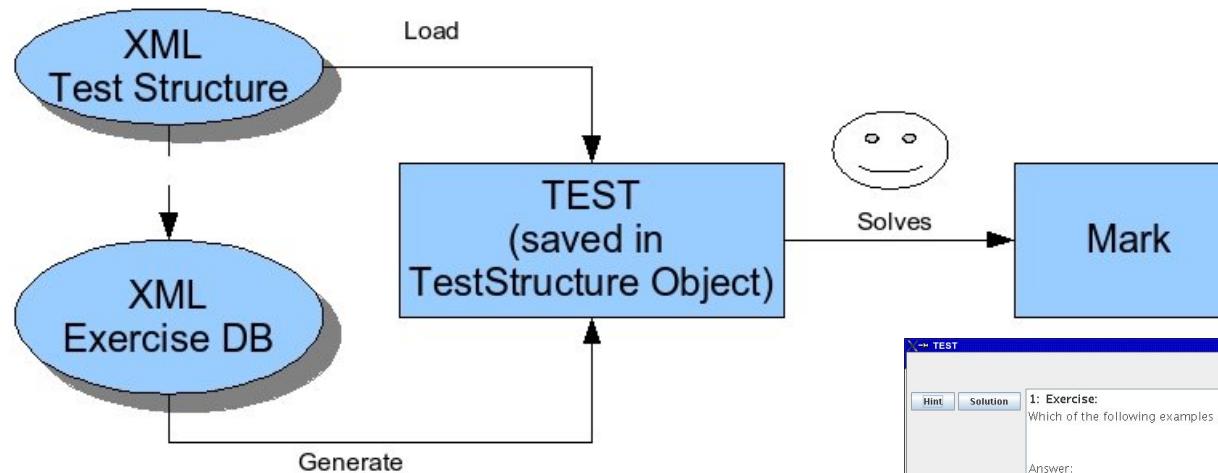
# Generation of the G.U.I. for the Lessons

## Advantages

- Information well structured
- Easy to update
- GUI generation work done once
- Extendible



# Generation of the Tests



Two ways of accessing a test:

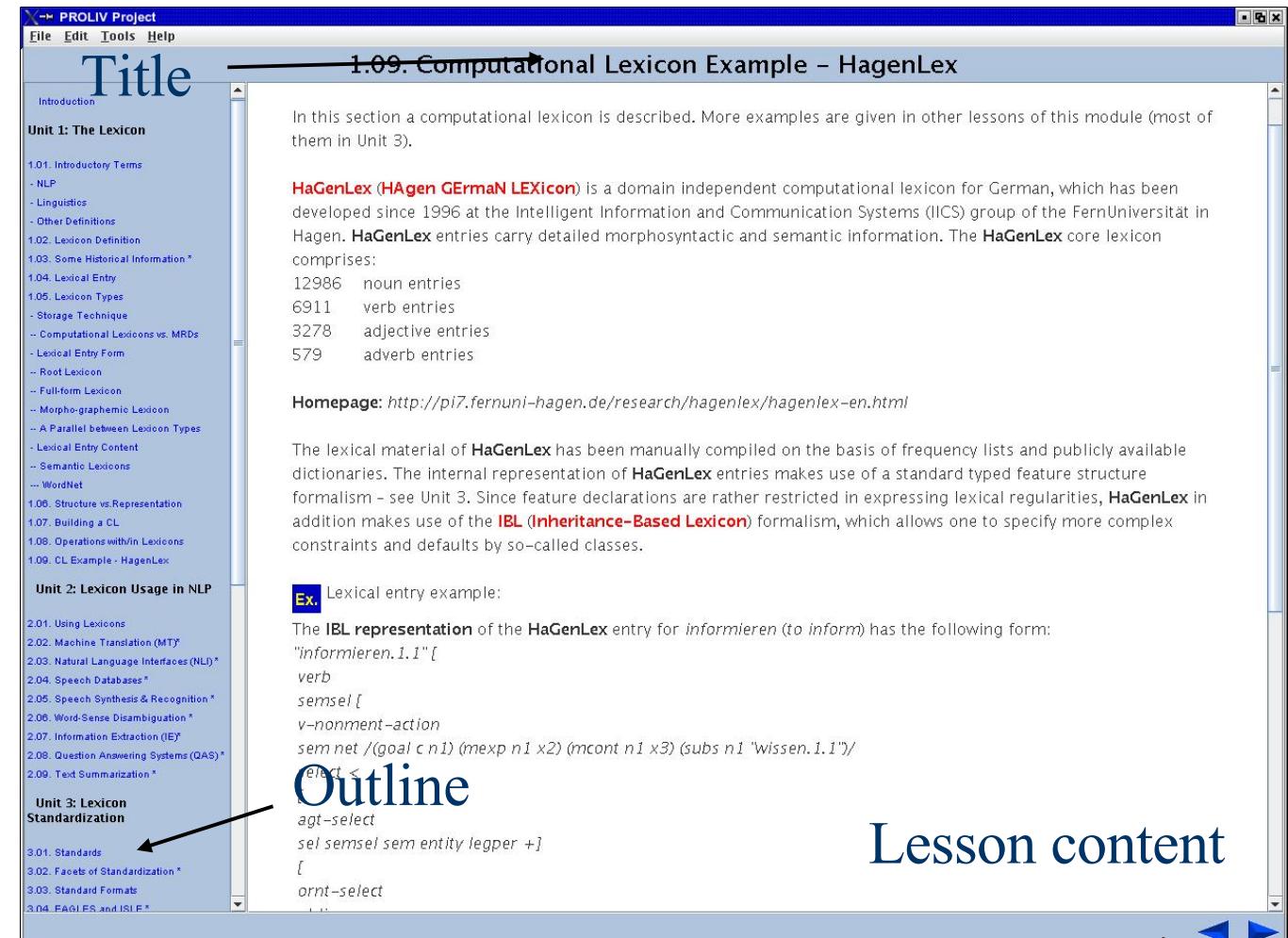
- learning mode
- testing mode

# Types of „Screens“

Course/lesson  
“screen”

- Title
- Content
- Outline
- Forward / Backward

- ◆ Dictionary “screen”
- ◆ Test “screen”
- ◆ Help “screen”
- ◆ Other “screens”



**Title**

**Unit 1: The Lexicon**

- 1.01. Introductory Terms
  - NLP
  - Linguistics
  - Other Definitions
- 1.02. Lexicon Definition
- 1.03. Some Historical Information \*
- 1.04. Lexical Entry
- 1.05. Lexicon Types
  - Storage Technique
  - Computational Lexicons vs. MRDs
  - Lexical Entry Form
  - Root Lexicon
  - Full-form Lexicon
  - Morpho-graphemic Lexicon
  - A Parallel between Lexicon Types
  - Lexical Entry Content
  - Semantic Lexicons
  - WordNet
- 1.06. Structure vs. Representation
- 1.07. Building a CL
- 1.08. Operations within Lexicons
- 1.09. CL Example - HagenLex

**Unit 2: Lexicon Usage in NLP**

- 2.01. Using Lexicons
- 2.02. Machine Translation (MT)\*
- 2.03. Natural Language Interfaces (NLI)\*
- 2.04. Speech Databases\*
- 2.05. Speech Synthesis & Recognition\*
- 2.06. Word-Sense Disambiguation\*
- 2.07. Information Extraction (IE)\*
- 2.08. Question Answering Systems (QAS)\*
- 2.09. Text Summarization \*

**Unit 3: Lexicon Standardization**

- 3.01. Standards
- 3.02. Facets of Standardization \*
- 3.03. Standard Formats
- 3.04. EAGLES and ISLE \*

**1.09. Computational Lexicon Example – HagenLex**

In this section a computational lexicon is described. More examples are given in other lessons of this module (most of them in Unit 3).

**HaGenLex (HAGEN GERMAN LEXICON)** is a domain independent computational lexicon for German, which has been developed since 1996 at the Intelligent Information and Communication Systems (IICS) group of the FernUniversität in Hagen. **HaGenLex** entries carry detailed morphosyntactic and semantic information. The **HaGenLex** core lexicon comprises:

- 12986 noun entries
- 6911 verb entries
- 3278 adjective entries
- 579 adverb entries

**Homepage:** <http://pi7.fernuni-hagen.de/research/hagenlex/hagenlex-en.html>

The lexical material of **HaGenLex** has been manually compiled on the basis of frequency lists and publicly available dictionaries. The internal representation of **HaGenLex** entries makes use of a standard typed feature structure formalism – see Unit 3. Since feature declarations are rather restricted in expressing lexical regularities, **HaGenLex** in addition makes use of the **IBL (Inheritance-Based Lexicon)** formalism, which allows one to specify more complex constraints and defaults by so-called classes.

**Ex.** Lexical entry example:

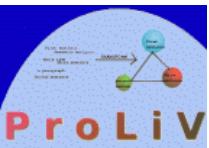
The **IBL representation** of the **HaGenLex** entry for *informieren* (*to inform*) has the following form:

```
"informieren.1.1"
verb
semse1 [
  v-nonagent-action
  sem net /(goal c n1) (mexp n1 x2) (mcont n1 x3) (subs n1 'wissen.1.1')
]
select <
  agt-select
  sel semse1 sem entity legper +
>
[ ]
  ornt-select
  [ ]
```

**Outline**

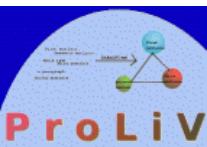
Lesson content

Forward / Backward



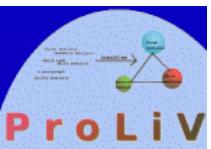
# PROLIV Implementation

- ◆ The Software is implemented in Java. There are used java 1.5 and jdom-1.0. The tool used for implementation is Eclipse 3.1 . Everything is used is freeware and can be downloaded from the following websites:
  - JAVA: [java.sun.com](http://java.sun.com),
  - JDOM: [www.jdom.org](http://www.jdom.org), and
  - ECLIPSE: [www.eclipse.org](http://www.eclipse.org).



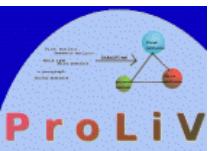
# PROLIV Tools

- ◆ Modules / Tools:
  - Main Unit
  - G.U.I. (DE/UK)
  - LSAT (Latent Semantic Analysis Tool)
  - LexT (Lexicon Tool)
  - QMT (Question Modelling Tool) *detailed:* A. Redder
  - TFT (Topic-Focus Tool) *detailed:* I. Alekseenko
  - HMMT (Hidden Markov Models Module)



# Main Unit

- ◆ Gathers all modules
- ◆ Makes connections between modules – if necessary
- ◆ Makes the connection between a module and:
  - XML description files (lessons, etc.)
  - HTML description files (system documentation)



# G.U.I.

- ◆ Generates the Graphical User Interface



# LSA Module

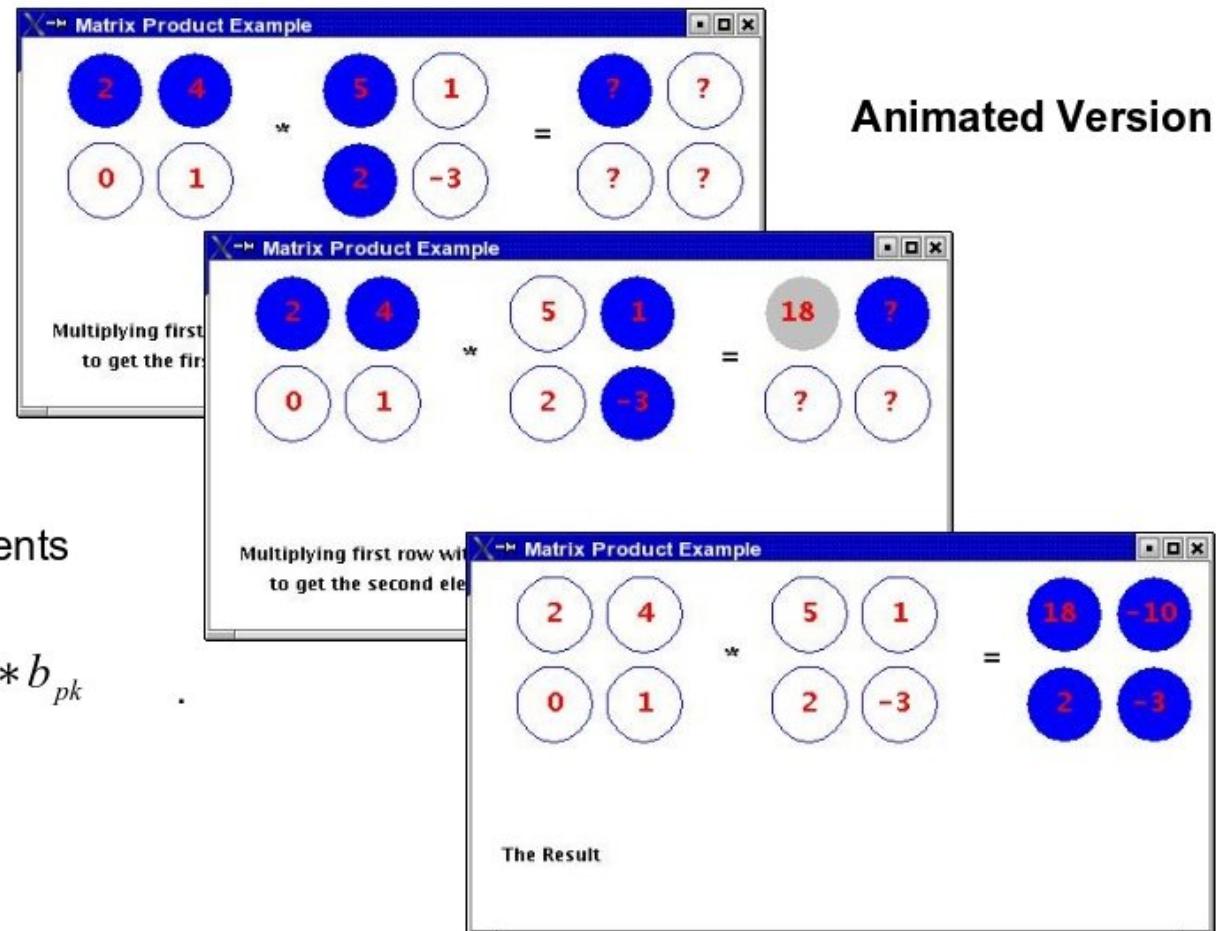
- ◆ Lessons:
  - Utility and comparison with other similar algorithms (theoretical level)
  - Basic definitions and matrix algorithms (SVD)
  - General LSA algorithm description
  - Examples – algorithm explained
  - References (books, articles, links)
- ◆ Tests
- ◆ Dictionary
- ◆ Tool: possibility of seeing the results of the LSA algorithm on a very small corpus; possibility of choosing between some parameters

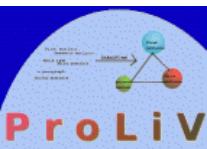
# Images/Animations vs. Formulas

## Text Version

Let  $A = (a_{ij})$  a matrix of dimension  $m \times p$  and  $B = (b_{jk})$  a matrix of dimension  $p \times n$ . We want to calculate  $A \cdot B$ .  $A \cdot B$  is a matrix  $C = (c_{ik})$  of dimension  $m \times n$ , where the elements have the following form:

$$c_{ik} = a_{i1} \cdot b_{1k} + a_{i2} \cdot b_{2k} + \dots + a_{ip} \cdot b_{pk}$$





# LSA Module

LSA Tool

Document Run... View

First Word:  Second Word:  Correlation: (Unreduced Case)  Correlation: (Reduced Case)  Clear Calculate Visualize

1

Words / T...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
computer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eps	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
graph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
human	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
interface	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
response	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
survey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
system	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
time	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trees	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Words / T...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
computer	0.152	0.505	0.358	0.41	0.236	0.024	0.06	0.087	0.124
eps	0.218	0.55	0.511	0.628	0.243	-0.065	-0.143	-0.197	-0.108
graph	-0.065	0.335	-0.146	-0.301	0.203	0.306	0.695	0.977	0.849
human	0.162	0.4	0.379	0.468	0.176	-0.053	-0.115	-0.159	-0.092
interface	0.141	0.37	0.329	0.4	0.165	-0.033	-0.071	-0.097	-0.043
minors	-0.043	0.254	-0.097	-0.208	0.152	0.221	0.503	0.707	0.616
response	0.16	0.582	0.375	0.417	0.277	0.056	0.132	0.189	0.217
survey	0.097	0.532	0.23	0.212	0.267	0.137	0.315	0.444	0.425
system	0.449	1.234	1.051	1.266	0.556	-0.074	-0.155	-0.21	-0.049
time	0.16	0.582	0.375	0.417	0.277	0.056	0.132	0.189	0.217
trees	-0.061	0.232	-0.139	-0.266	0.145	0.24	0.546	0.767	0.664
user	0.258	0.841	0.606	0.697	0.392	0.033	0.083	0.122	0.187

Number of words types: 9  
Number of paragraphs: 9

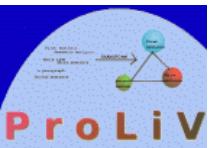
==== Analysis parameters ====  
Minimum number of appearances in the text: 2  
Dimension: 2  
Similarity Measure: Cosine  
Paragraph separated by empty lines  
You chose simple analysis mode

Word:  Vector Length (Unreduced case)  Vector Length (Reduced case)  Clear Calculate

Visualize all: Both Start

# Lexicon Module

- ◆ Lessons
  - General definitions, types, usage, examples
  - Standards
  - Lexicon structure / model (grammatical features) vs. encoding / format vs. content
  - References
- ◆ Other tools: ManageLex, GERL: for lexicon structure, entries, etc
- ◆ Tests
- ◆ Dictionary



# Linguistische Analyse von Fragen - interaktive Modellierung

(Teilprojekt „Fragemodellierung“ im  
ELCH-Projekt PROLIV 2005-7)

**Angelika Redder  
& Christina von Bremen**

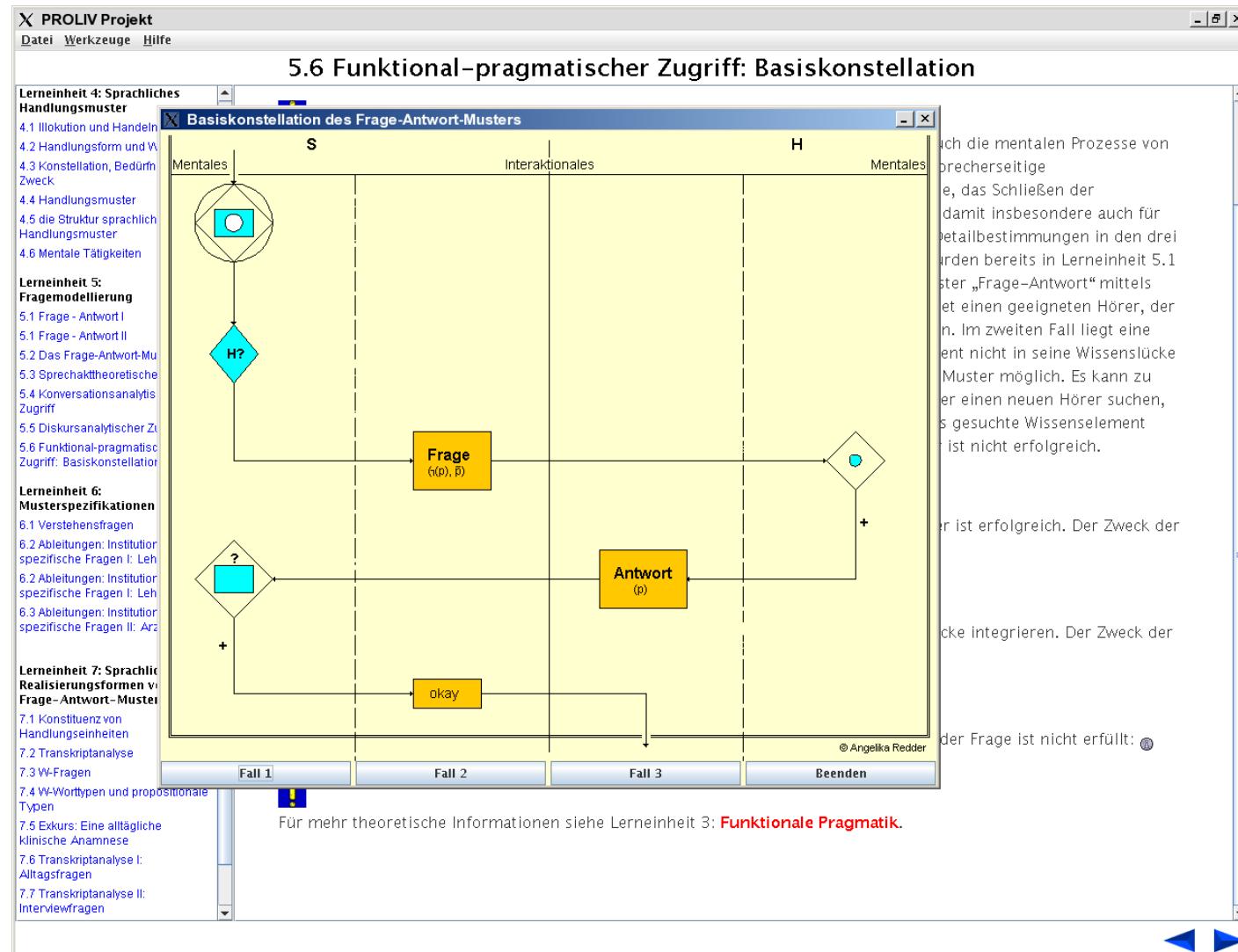
# Linguistische Analyse von Fragen - interaktive Modellierung

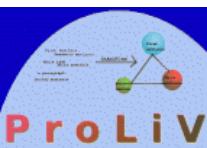
- ◆ „Animierte PROzessmodelle komplexer (computer-) Linguistischer Verfahren und Theorien“
- ◆ Entwicklung von interaktiven Lernobjekten hauptsächlich für die Vertiefung von Grundstudiumsveranstaltungen in Linguistik und Informatik (Sprachverarbeitung)
- ◆ Visualisierung komplexer Verfahren und Theorien

# Linguistische Analyse von Fragen - interaktive Modellierung

- ◆ Einführung in pragmatische Theorien mit Bezug auf die Sprechhandlung Frage
- ◆ Darstellung des Frage-Antwort-Musters in der Funktionalen Pragmatik
- ◆ Einzelzugriffe auf mentale und interktionale Musterpositionen
- ◆ Vergleich mit Sprechakttheorie und Konversationsanalyse
- ◆ Abgeleitete Fragemuster (z.B. Lehrerfrage, Prüfungsfrage, Arztfrage)
- ◆ Exemplarischer Bezug zu einem Transkriptausschnitt

# Linguistische Analyse von Fragen - intera





# Topik-Fokus Annotation für ein Visualisierungsmodul im Projekt ProLiV

Iryna Alekseenko

Hamburg Universität • Department Informatics  
Natürlichsprachliche Systeme

Email: Irina.Aleksenko@gmx.de

# TFA-Einführung

- ◆ Topik und Fokus sind Begriffe, mit denen wesentliche Aspekte der Informationsstruktur eines Satzes beschrieben werden.
- ◆ Bei der Informationsstruktur einer Äußerung handelt es sich um die Art und Weise, in der die mit der Äußerung übermittelte Informationen sprachlich gegliedert sind.
- ◆ Mit ihr wird auf das bereits vorhandene Wissen der jeweiligen Rezipienten Bezug genommen.

**Quellen:** PD Dr. Johannes Dölling

<http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~doelling/veranstaltungen/topikfokus1.pdf>

# TFA-Einführung

- ◆ Grundlegend für die Analyse der Informationsstruktur sind die nur schwer definierbaren Begriffe der Bekanntheit oder Vorerwähntheit und der Neuheit. Zu den zentralen informationsstrukturellen Kategorien gehören:
  - Topik = der Gegenstand der Aussage und
  - Fokus = wichtige, oder neue Information

# TFA-Einführung

- a. Where will Mary drive tomorrow?

Mary will drive to Prágue tomorrow.

\*Máry will drive to Prague tomorrow.

- b. Who will drive to Prague tomorrow?

Máry will drive to Prague tomorrow.

\*Mary will drive to Prágue tomorrow.

Quelle: <http://www.uni-leipzig.de/%7Edoelling/veranstaltungen/topikfokus1.pdf>

# TFA-Prager Schule

- ◆ Topik-Fokus Annotation soll die Struktur des Satzes wiedergeben, d.h. zwei unterschiedlichen Realisationen eines Satzes liegen zwei unterschiedliche TFA, oder zwei unterschiedliche tektogrammatischen Bäume zugrunde.

# TFA-Prager Schule

- ◆ TFA basiert auf zwei Phänomenen, nämlich

## 1. Kontextgebundenheit

**Kontextgebundene Einheiten:** repräsentieren dem Hörer bereits bekannte oder vorhersehbare Informationen.

- ◆ **Kontext:** Tom kommt zusammen mit seinen Freunden.
- ◆ Meine Mutter hat nur IHN erkannt, aber keinen von SEINEN Freunden.

Quelle: <http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/pdt2.0/doc/manuals/en/t-layer/pdf/t-man-en.pdf>

# TFA-Prager Schule

**Nicht kontextgebundene Elemente sind aus dem Kontext nicht bekannt.**

c	the node represents a contrastive contextually bound expression
f	the node represents a contextually non-bound expression
t	the node represents a non-contrastive contextually bound expression

# TFA-Prager Schule

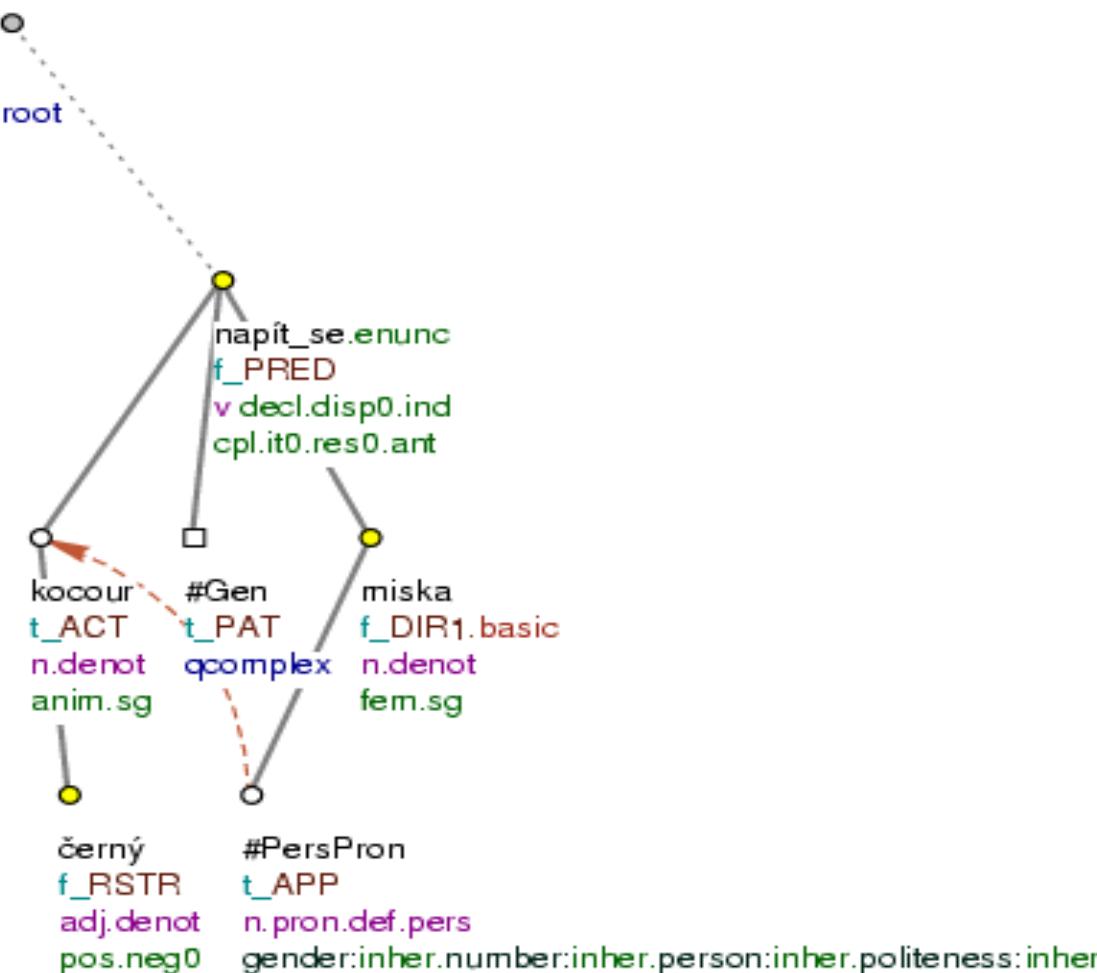
## 2. Kommunikativer Dynamismus (Knotenordnung)

„Communicative dynamism is a property of an expression that reflects its relative degree of importance in comparison with other expressions in the sentence attributed to it by the speaker; we consider contextually non-bound expressions to be more dynamic than expressions contextually bound (be they non-contrastive or contrastive).“

Quelle: Manfred Krifka :<http://amor.rz.hu-berlin.de/%7Eh2816i3x/lehrstuhl.html>

# TFA-Prager Schule

Figure 10.4. Ordering of nodes in a tectogrammatical tree



# Umsetzung im Projekt ProLiv. Wortordnung

- ◆ Durch die Wortstellung können „Akzente gesetzt werden“, d.h. sie leistet in der geschriebenen Sprache das, was in der gesprochenen Sprache durch den Akzent, die Betonung, ausgedrückt wird.
  - Kanonische Ordnung:
    - Ich habe meinem Freund das Auto geliehen.
  - mit Fokussierung:
    - Ich habe das Auto meinem Freund geliehen.
    - Meinem Freund habe ich das Auto geliehen

Quelle: Der kleine Duden. Deutsche Grammatik. 1997. S. 362-363

LSP, August 2007

# Umsetzung im Projekt ProLiv. Wortordnung

Englische Sätze:

Kanonische Ordnung: We went by car to a lake



Kanonische Ordnung : They moved from Chicago to Boston



Quelle: Eva Hajicovà, 2005, Information structure of the sentence and patterning of discourse

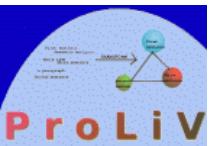
# Annotierte Sätze. Wortordnung.

```
<SATZ ID="S1_001">
</KAN>
<TEXTE>Sie erhalten von Ihrem Diensteanbieter das Sperrkennwort.
      </TEXTE>
</KAN>
<WO>
<BEISPIEL ID="1" ERKL="">
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="1" ERKL="Die Verschiebung der
  Dativergänzung in die initiale Position führt zu Fokussierung
  dieses Elementes">Von Ihrem Diensteanbieter </FOK>
<TEXTE> erhalten Sie das Sperrkennwort.</TEXTE>
</BEISPIEL>
```

.....

# Annotierte Sätze. Wortordnung.

```
<BEISPIEL ID="2" ERKL="">
<TEXTE>Sie erhalten das Sperrkennwort </TEXTE>
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="2" ERKL="Wortfolge
  Akkusativ vom Dativ kann zu Betonung der letzten Position
  führen">von Ihrem Diensteanbieter.</FOK>
</BEISPIEL>
<BEISPIEL ID="3" ERKL="">
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="3" ERKL="Das Erscheinen
  des Akkusativ Objekts an erster Stelle hat seine
  Fokusierung zu Folge">Das Sperrkennwort </FOK>
<TEXTE>erhalten Sie von Ihrem Diensteanbieter.</TEXTE>
</BEISPIEL>
</WO>
</SATZ>
```



# Textannotation- Artikel

```
<SATZ ID="S1_001">  
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="F_001" ERKL="Neue  
informationen. Kein Kontext vorhanden."> Junger,  
dynamischer Modernisierer gegen alten, gutherzigen  
Bewahrer.</FOK>  
</SATZ>
```

# Textannotation- Artikel

```
<SATZ ID="S2_002">
<TOP TYP="Kontrastiv" ID="T_001" REF="S1T0F(1)"
ERKL= "Bezug auf vorhandene Information
'Modernisierer' und Konfrontierung zu 'Bewahrer',,
>Michel Platini und </TOP>
<TOP TYP="Kontrastiv" ID="T_002," REF="S1T0F(1)"
ERKL= "gleich zu T1"> Lennart Johansson </TOP>
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="F_002" ERKL= "Neue
Information über T1 und T2"> die Bewerber </FOK>
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="F_003" ERKL= "Neue
Information"> um den Präsidentenposten der Uefa, könnten
unterschiedlicher kaum sein </FOK>
</SATZ>
```

# Textannotation- Artikel

```
<SATZ ID="S3_003">
<TOP TYP="Informativ" ID="T_003,, REF="S2T(2)F0"
ERKL= "">Lennart Johansson ist </TOP>
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="F_004" ERKL= "Neue
Information">kein besonders guter Wahlkämpfer -</FOK>
<TOP TYP="Informativ" ID="T_0003" REF="S3T(3)F(4)"
ERKL= ""> er war es </TOP>
<FOK TYP="Informativ" ID="F_0006" ERKL= ""> noch
nie.</FOK>
</SATZ>
```

# Topik - Fokus

X Topik-Fokus / Topic-Focus

Datei

Topik Fokus

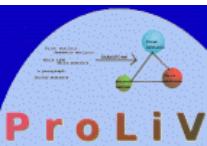
Sentence/Satz 2:  
Michel Platini und Lennart Johansson, die Bewerber um den Präsidentenposten der Uefa, könnten unterschiedlicher kaum sein

Erklaerung TF <<< >>> Alle TF

Erklärungen/Explanations:

1 TOPIK: Michel Platini und - Bezug auf vorhandene Information 'Modernisierer' und Konfrontierung zu 'Bewahrer'  
Id: T\_001  
Typ: Kontrastiv  
Ref.: Satz/Sentence 1: Junger,dynamischer Modernisierer gegen alten, gutherzigen Bewahrer.  
- T: No references / Keine Referenzen, und F: 1

2 TOPIK: Lennart Johansson - gleich zu T1  
Id: T\_002  
Typ: Kontrastiv



# Demo and Project Information

## Run Project

- **Multimedia Kontor Project, University of Hamburg**
- Beginning: 01.06.2005 / End: 31.12.2007
- Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences, Computer Science Department, Natural Language Systems Division &
- Faculty of Humanities, Department of Language, Literature and Media, Institute for German Studies I
- Homepage: <https://nats-www.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/view/PROLIV/WebHome>

# Project Members

- ◆ **Walther v. Hahn**, Department of Informatics, Natural Language Systems Group, Department of Language, Linguistics and Media Studies
- ◆ **Angelika Redder**, Department of Language, Linguistics and Media Studies, Institute for German Studies I
- ◆ **Cristina Vertan**, Department of informatics, Natural Language Systems Group,
- ◆ **Shinichi Kameyama**, Department of Language, Linguistics and Media Studies, Institute for German Studies I
- ◆ **Monica Gavrilă**, Department of Informatics, Natural Language Systems Group
- ◆ **Christina von Bremen**, Computer Science Department, Natural Language Systems Group
- ◆ **Olga Szczepanska**, Department of Informatics, Natural Language Systems Group
- ◆ **Irina Alekseenko**, Department of Informatics, Natural Language Systems Group
- ◆ **Svetla Boytcheva**, Academy of Sciences Sofia