



A Web-framework for ODIN Annotation

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Introduction

- NLP tools are largely limited to a few **resource-rich** languages.
- Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT)** is available for thousands of **resource-poor** languages.
- IGT's semi-structured format is well-suited to automatic enrichment methods, such as syntactic projection (see below).
- Extracting IGT instances from PDF sources is lossy and noisy.

Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT)

LANG *manurIji ne manzira kA uxGAtana kiyA*
 GLOSS *minister [erg] temple of inauguration did*
 TRANS "the minister inaugurated the temple"

- Unique parallel data source with gloss
- Available for >1,500 languages in ODIN (Lewis & Xia, 2010)

Syntactic Projection

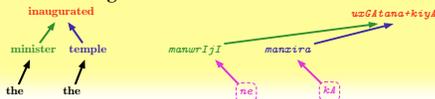
1. Obtain English parse



2. Use word alignment to copy English tree

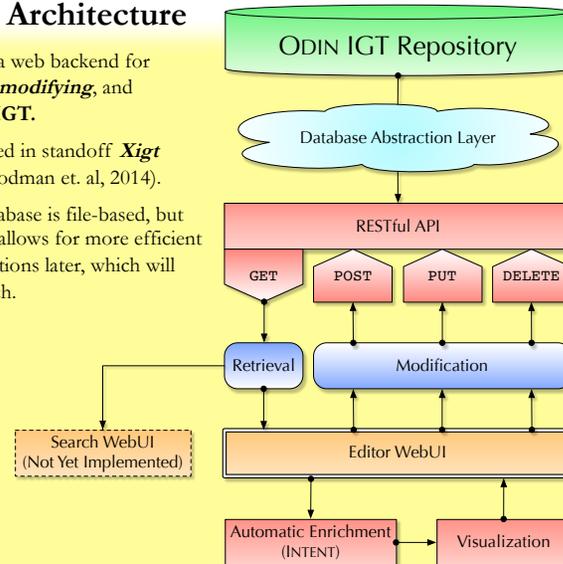


3. Attach Unaligned Words

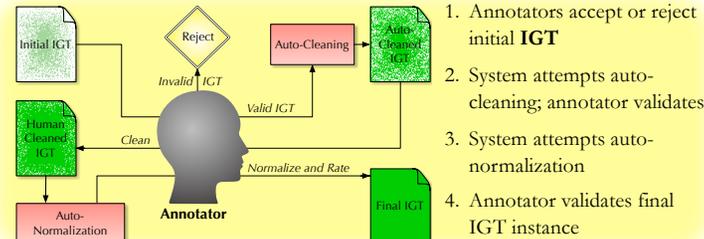


System Architecture

- Developed a web backend for **accessing, modifying,** and **enriching** IGT.
- IGT is stored in standoff **Xigt** format (Goodman et. al, 2014).
- Current database is file-based, but abstraction allows for more efficient implementations later, which will enable search.



Annotation Flow



Summary

- System allows for rapid cleaning of language data for over 1,500 languages
- Little linguistic knowledge is needed to perform basic cleaning.
- Iterative guidance should result in fewer errors by annotators.
- Visualization of automatic enrichment via **INTENT** (Georgi et. al, 2016) provides immediate feedback on cleanliness of data for annotators.
- Ability of annotators to rate cleanliness of instance will enable improved automatic cleaning approaches.

Future work

- Implement modification of automatic enrichment data.
- POS Tags, Word Alignment, Dependency & Phrase Structures
- Implement Search WebUI for discovering languages and linguistic phenomena.

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