

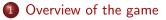
# defying complexity (lessons learned)

#### Karën Fort & Bruno Guillaume

#### $karen.fort@paris-sorbonne.fr\ /\ bruno.guillaume@loria.fr$

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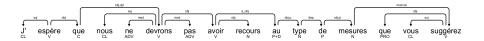


- 2 Motivating players
- Behind the curtain
- Obtained results [Guillaume et al., 2016]
- 5 Conclusion and future plans

#### Overview of the game

- Dependency syntax annotation
- ZombiLingo
- 2 Motivating players
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## A complex annotation type



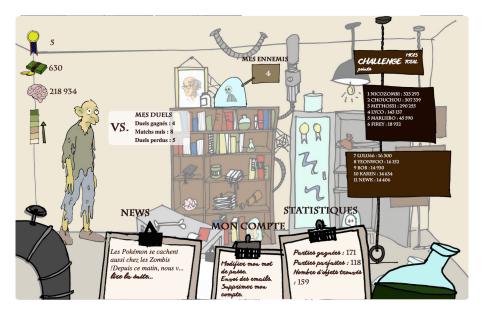
- annotation guidelines:
  - 29 relation types
  - approx. 50 pages
- counter-intuitive decisions

 $\rightarrow$  decompose the complexity of the task [Fort et al., 2012], not simplify it!

## http://zombilingo.org/



Overview of the game ZombiLingo







#### Overview of the game

#### 2 Motivating players

- Attracting players
- Keeping players playing

#### 3 Behind the curtain

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## General features

Bring the fun through:

- zombie design
- use of (crazy) objects
- regular challenges (specific corpus and design) on a trendy topic:
  - Star Wars (when the movie was playing)
  - soccer (during the Euro)
  - Pokemon (well...)

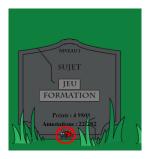
## LeaderboardS (for achievers)



#### Criteria:

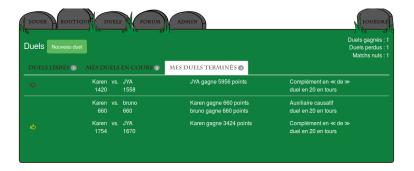
- number of annotations or points
- in total, during the month, during the challenge

# Hidden features (for explorers)



- appearing randomly
- with different effects: objects, other game, etc.

## Duels (for socializers (and killers?))



- select an enemy
- challenge them on a specific type of relation

# Badges (?) (for collectors)



- play all the sentences for a relation type, for a corpus
- play all the sentences from a corpus

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#### 2 Motivating players

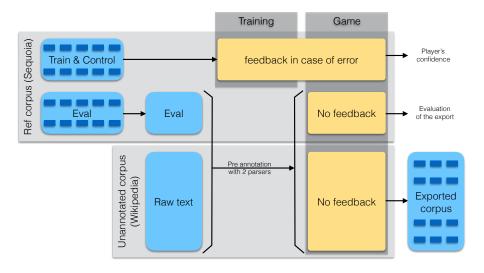
#### Behind the curtain

- Overview
- Preprocessing
- Ensuring quality

Obtained results [Guillaume et al., 2016]

5 Conclusion and future plans

# Organizing quality assurance



# Preprocessing data (freely available corpora)

Pre-annotation with two parsers:

- a statistical parser : Talismane [Urieli, 2013]
- a symbolic parser, based on graph rewriting : FRDEP-PARSE [Guillaume and Perrier, 2015]

 $\rightarrow$  play the items for which the two parsers give different annotations

## Training, control and evaluation

Reference: 3,099 sentences of the Sequoia corpus [Candito and Seddah, 2012]

REF Train& Control	REF <sub>Eval</sub>	Unused
50%	25%	25%
1,549 sentences	776 sentences	774 sentences

- REF<sub>Train&Control</sub> is used to train the players
- REF<sub>Eval</sub> is used like a raw corpus, to evaluate the produced annotations

# Training the players

Compulsory for each dependency relation

- sentences are taken from the REF Train& Control Corpus
- a feedback is given in case of error



## Dealing with cognitive fatigue and long-term players Control mechanism

Sentences from the REF<sub>Train&Control</sub> corpus are proposed regularly:

- if the player fails to find the right answer, a feedback with the solution is given
- after a given number of failures on the same relation, the player cannot play anymore and has to redo the corresponding training
- $\rightarrow\,$  we deduce a level of confidence for the player on this relation

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#### Ø Obtained results [Guillaume et al., 2016]

- Quantity
- Quality
- Density



## Production: game corpus size

compared to other existing French dependency syntax corpora

As of July 10, 2016:

- 647 players
- who produced 107,719 annotations

	Sequoia 7.0	UD-French 1.3	FTB-UC	FTB-SPMRL	Game
Sentences	3,099	16,448	12,351	18,535	5,221
Tokens	67,038	401,960	350,947	557,149	128,046
Tokens/sent.	21.6	24.4	28.4	30.1	24.5

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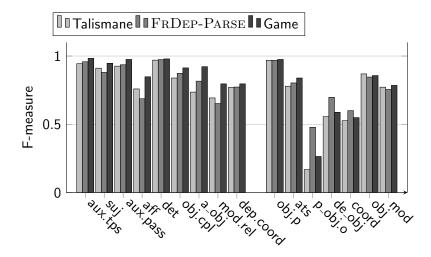
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	validated	errors	validated	validated	validated
Sentences	3,099	16,448	12,351	18,535	5,221
Tokens	67,038	401,960	350,947	557,149	128,046
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+ (ever)growing resource!

# Evaluating quality

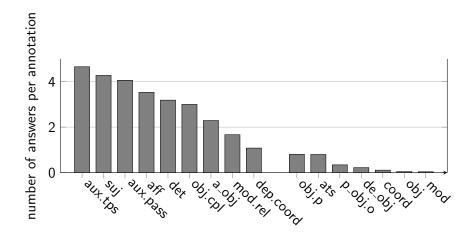
on the REF<sub>Eval</sub> corpus



NB: left part of the figure = density of annotation > 1

## Annotation density

on the REF<sub>Eval</sub> corpus



 $\rightarrow$  need **more** annotations on some relations

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## Improving gamification

Give more to:

- explore and collect
- build a real story
- build a sense of community

## Improving the exported resource

Test the influence of:

- the pre-annotation score
- the level of the player in the game
- the confidence we have in the player for the relation type at hand

# Expand to new languages

and new annotation types

New languages:

- English
- less-resourced languages

New annotation types:

- POS,
- corpus gathering, etc.

## Alice Millour (PhD student)



## Building a Community



GWAPs for research should form a network, to:

- attract more players,
- share them,
- share the burden of communication

## Thanks!



Nicolas Lefèbvre (engineer)







#### Candito, M. and Seddah, D. (2012).

Le corpus Sequoia : annotation syntaxique et exploitation pour l'adaptation d'analyseur par pont lexical.

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