

W3 Assignment – Corpus Linguistics 1

Computational Linguistics

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1 What is Corpus Linguistics?

Answer *TRUE* or *FALSE*

- a) We defined Corpus Linguistics as

A methodology that analyses corpora to address linguistic questions

This definition is an attempt to summarize the discussion from Gries (2009)

answer: _____

- b) Most researchers believe that Corpus Linguistics is not just a new methodology, but a completely new research enterprise, or even a new philosophical approach to Linguistics

answer: _____

- c) There is not much debate about what Corpus Linguistics is

answer: _____

2 Corpora

2.1 Additional Corpus Data

Choose the correct alternative:

- a) Corpora can contain additional information, such as Metadata and Annotations.

- b) Metadata may contain, among others, the source of the data, or copyright information related to the corpus files
- c) Metadata may contain, among others, the constituent tree of the sentences in the corpus files
- d) Annotations may contain, among others, the age of each of the participants in the conversations recorded in the corpus
- e) Both the first and second alternatives are correct
- f) Both the first and the third alternatives are correct
- g) Both the first and the fourth alternatives are correct
- h) The first, the second, and the third alternatives are correct

answer: _____

2.2 Criteria for defining a corpus

As we saw, a corpus is a collection of texts. This collection needs to be:

- a) _____ , i.e., different parts of the linguistic variety are all present in the corpus
- b) _____ , i.e., these parts need to appear in the corpus according to the proportions they appear in real life
- c) _____ , i.e., “the texts were spoken or written for some authentic communicative purpose”

2.3 Types of Corpora

We saw 5 dimensions in which corpora can be classified. These are:

- a) Depending on whether the corpus captures how the language varies over time or just keeps a snapshot of the language at a particular point of time.
 _____ vs. _____

b) Depending on whether the corpus focuses only in one language or has the same data in several languages

----- vs. -----

c) Depending on whether the corpus focus on the language as whole or only in a particular variety/dialect/register of the language.

----- vs. -----

d) Depending on whether or not the corpus has additional corpus data that represents a particular linguistic analysis

----- vs. -----

e) Depending on whether or not the corpus can be extended over time with new data

----- vs. -----

3 Answering Linguistic Questions

3.1 What do we normally calculate?

What is normally calculated in Corpus Linguistics are -----.

Generally, we are interested in two types of them:

----- and -----,

i.e., how often certain linguistic elements appear in the data, and how often they appear along with other linguistic elements.

4 NLTK / Python programming

4.1 Accessing Corpus Data

In the class, we have seen that the NLTK has a subpackage called `gutenberg`, which you can use to get access to some books from the Project Gutenberg. Consider the following lines of code (In), and their output (Out):

```

1 In [1]: import nltk
2 In [2]: nltk.corpus.gutenberg.fileids()
3 Out[2]: ['austen-emma.txt',
4         'austen-persuasion.txt',
5         'austen-sense.txt',
6         'bible-kjv.txt', 'blake-poems.txt',
7         'bryant-stories.txt',
8         'burgess-busterbrown.txt',
9         'carroll-alice.txt',
10        'chesterton-ball.txt',
11        'chesterton-brown.txt',
12        'chesterton-thursday.txt',
13        'edgeworth-parents.txt',
14        'melville-moby_dick.txt',
15        'milton-paradise.txt',
16        'shakespeare-caesar.txt',
17        'shakespeare-hamlet.txt',
18        'shakespeare-macbeth.txt',
19        'whitman-leaves.txt']

```

Write the line of code you'd use to get all the words in the file 'chesterton-thursday.txt':

code: _____

Write the line of code you'd use to get all the sentences in the same file:

code: _____

Write the line of code you'd use to get a string containing the entire file data, unsegmented by any NLTK algorithm:

code: _____

4.2 List comprehensions

Assume the following lines of code have been run:

```

1 num_list = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
2 str_list = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
3 lst_list = [[1,2], [3,4], [5,6,7], [8], [9]]

```

Decide whether the statements below are correct. (Ideally, try out these lines in Jupyter notebook, to see what they do)

- The line

```
a = [2*i for i in num_list if i < 5]
```

will produce the same effect as

```
a = []
for i in num_list:
    if (i < 5):
        a.append(2*i)
```

Is correct: _____

- The line

```
a = [2*i for i in num_list]
```

will produce the same effect as

```
a = []
for 2*i in num_list:
    a.append(i)
```

Is correct: _____

- The line

```
a = [2*i for i in num_list]
```

will produce the same effect as

```
a = []
for i in 2*num_list:
    a.append(i)
```

Is correct: _____

- The line

```
a = [len(i) for i in lst_list]
```

will produce the list

```
[2,2,3,1,1]
```

which is a list containing the length of each list inside `lst_list`.

Is correct: _____

- The line

```
a = [i for i in num_list + str_list]
```

will produce the same as

```
a = num_list + str_list
```

Is correct: _____

- The line

```
a = [2*i for i in num_list]
```

will produce the same effect as

```
a = []  
for i in num_list:  
    a.append(2*i)
```

Is correct: _____