

# Linking Historical Dictionaries

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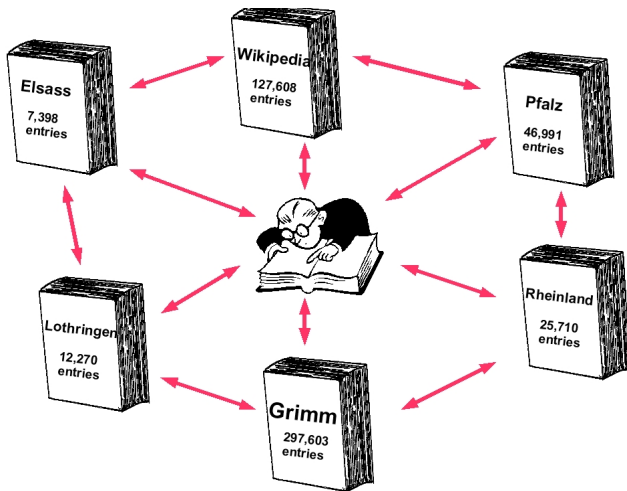
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# Motivation

- Grimmsches Wörterbuch and Dialect Dictionaries of the University of Trier
- Dictionaries partially online accessible but difficult to use

⇒ Goal: Make the Dictionaries more easily accesible by linking

# Goal

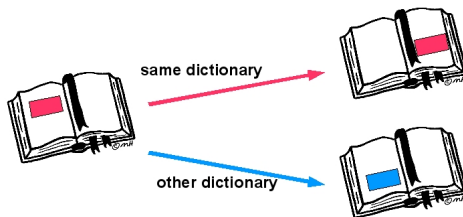


# Goal

Keyword search:



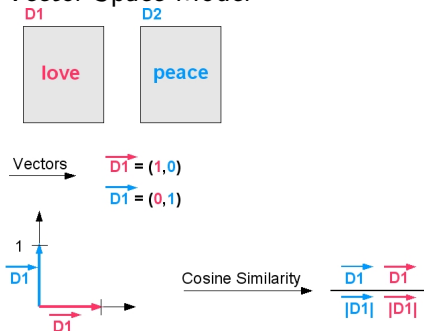
Document search:



## 1 Preprocessing of the data:

- What kind of data do we have?
- How can we preprocess the data to allow an efficient search?

## 2 Vector-Space Model



# Example entry (Grimm)

NASENTUCH, NASTUCH, n.

- 1) schnupftuch, nasitergium DIEF. Gl. (nasenduch) 375c; nasentuch, nuccinium DENZLER 210a; nasentuch, schnupftuch LUDWIG deutsch-engl. lex. 1313; nd. nasedôk SCHILLER-LÜBBEN 3, 177; unterschiedliche leinwat von krägn, dätzeln, nastüchern. pers. Reisebeschreib. 3,3; der verbrecher .. wird mit einem zusammen gedrehten nasetuch auff die fuszsohlen geschlagen. PESTALOZZI 3, 89; an der stange vor dem hause hing das nastuch des vaters, das man ihm ausgewaschen .. hatte.
- 2) nasentuch heist dem Leipziger frauenzimmer derjenige umschlag, so oben an dem maulschleier zu finden, und welchen sie bei denen leichen wenn sie mit im leid gehen, über den mund und nase herauf zu ziehen pflegen. AMARANTHES frauenz.-lex. 1319.

# Problems

- Latin terms raise problems with stemming *capere* → *cap* ← *cape canaveral*
- Composed words are difficult to link *igelbalg* → *igel*, *balg* → *blasebalg*
- Dialect expressions can cause mistakes *kalt* (*schweiz. gehalt*) → *stiftung schweiz*
- General problems: spelling variants and unique terms

⇒ We need several forms of preprocessing

# Preprocessing

Initial example query:  $q = \{der, capere, igels, vortheekochoer\}$

## Stopword elimination

$$stopwordElimination(q) = \{capere, igels, vortheekochoer\}$$

## Latin term elimination

$$latinElimination(q) = \{igels, vortheekochoer\}$$



# Preprocessing

## Rule application - Software Andrea Ernst-Gerlach (Duisburg-Essen)

$$RuleSet = \{(a, a') \mid a, a' \in W\}$$

if any  $(a, a') \in RuleSet$ , if  $match(t, a)$ ,  $a'$  is applied to  $a$ , thus yielding the word  $t$

$$ruleApplication(q) = \{igels, vortheekoher, vortekoher\}$$

## Elimination of the prefixes

$$prefixElimination(q) =$$

$$\{igels, vortheekoher, theekoher, vortekoher, teekoher\}$$

# Preprocessing

## Stemming - Treetagger

$stemming(q) =$   
 $\{igel, vortheekoher, theekoher, vorteeekoher, teekoher\}$

## Decomposition - Connexor

$decomposition(q) = \{igel, tee, koher\}$

# Vector-Space-Model

## TfIdf

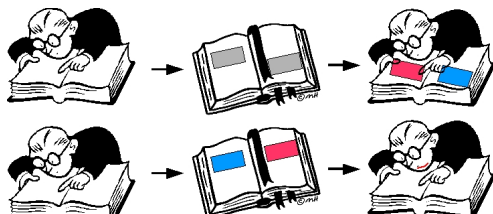
$$d_{ij} = \frac{(\log tf_{ij} + 1.0) \cdot idf_j}{\sum_{j=1}^t ((\log tf_{ij} + 1.0) \cdot idf_j)^2}$$

with document  $i$ , term  $j$

## Cosine similarity

$$sim(d, q) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^t w_{qj} d_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^t (d_{ij})^2 \sum_{j=1}^t (w_{qj}^2)}}$$

# Relevance feedback



## Rocchio - Relevance feedback

New query vector:

$$q'_i = a q_i + b \frac{1}{|r|} \sum_{d_{ij} \in r} d_{ij} - c \frac{1}{|n|} \sum_{d_{ij} \in n} d_{ij}$$

parameters  $a, b, c$ , relevant documents  $r$ , non relevant documents  $n$

## BM25

## Weighting function

$$\frac{(k_3 + 1.0)qf_i}{k_3 + qf_i} \times \frac{(k_1 + 1.0)tf_i}{k_1 \cdot avdl \cdot tf_i}$$

term  $i$

parameters  $k_1, k_3$

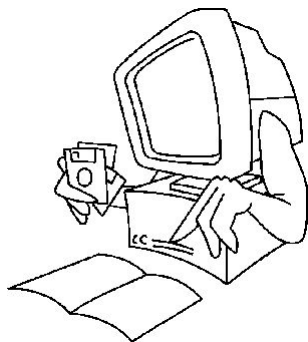
query term frequency  $qf$

term frequency  $tf$

# Outlook

- Efficiently and Scalability of the application (precomputations, indexing)
- Search refinement using external resources

# Web Application for Dictionary search



Thank you for your attention!