

defying complexity (lessons learned)

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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
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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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- Behind the curtain
 - Preprocessing
 - Ensuring quality

Obtained results [Guillaume et al., 2016]

5 Conclusion and future plans

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 _{Eval}	Unused
50%	25%	25%
1,549 sentences	776 sentences	774 sentences

- REF_{Train&Control} is used to train the players
- REF_{Eval} 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_{Train&Control} 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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Obtained results [Guillaume et al., 2016]

- Quantity
- Quality

5 Conclusion and future plans

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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	free	free	not free	not free	free
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+ (ever)growing resource!

Evaluating quality

on the REF_{Eval} corpus



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

Quality

Annotation density

on the REF_{Eval} 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)





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