

Unitex: a free software for NLP

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A brief overview...



Unitex

- corpus processor based on linguistic resources (dictionaries, grammars)
- open source (LGPL + LGPLLR)
- portable (Windows, Linux, MacOS, ...)
- Unicode Little-Endian 16 bits
- programs in C/C++, GUI in Java
- handling many languages

http://www-igm.univ-mlv.fr/~unitex/



Opening a text

- the text must be a raw UTF16LE one
- it must be preprocessed:



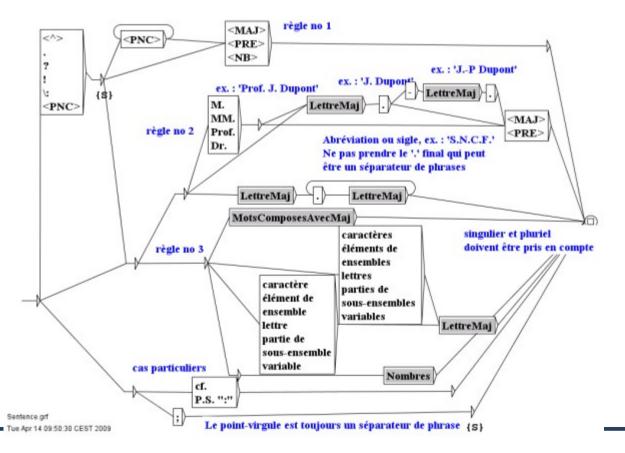


Sentence splitting

• {S} symbol=sentence delimiter

inserted in the text according to a

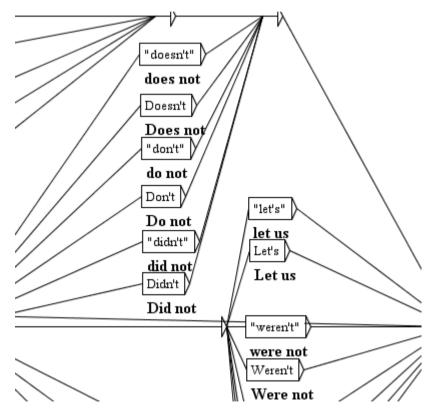
grammar:





Normalization

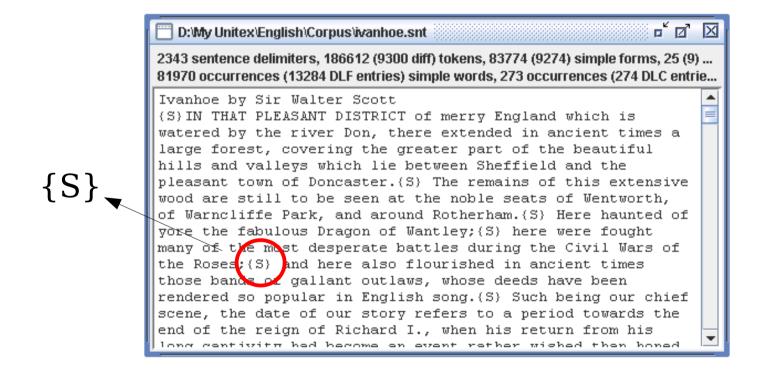
• some <u>unambiguous</u> sequences can be normalized:





Preprocessed text

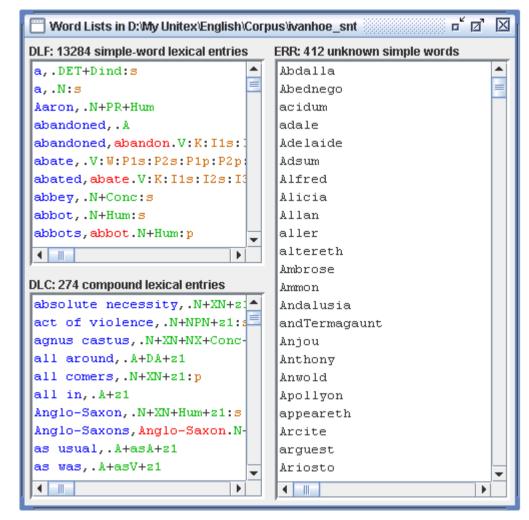
the text, after preprocessing:





Applying dictionaries

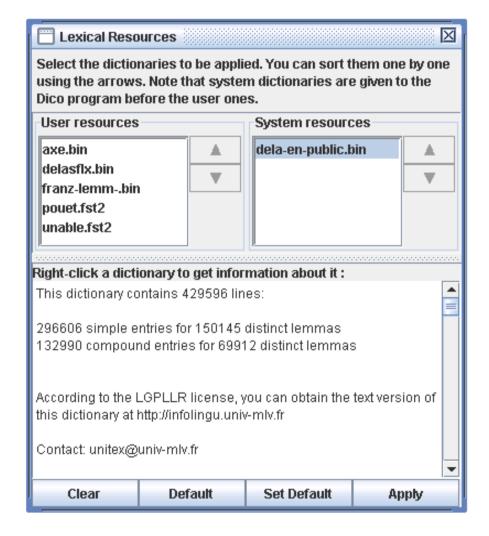
- applying dictionaries means constructing subdictionaries containing all words of the text
- dlf=simple words
- dlc=compound words
- err=unknown words





Selecting dictionaries

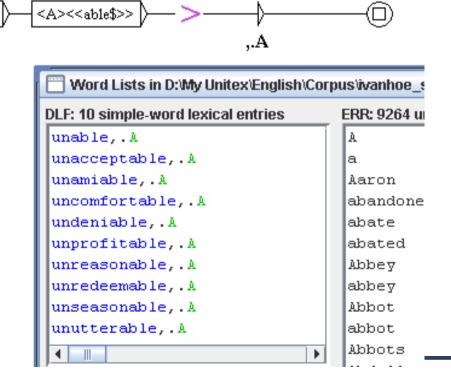
- one can select the dictionaries to be applied
- system ones are applied prior to user ones
- priority rules:
 foo-.bin prior to
 foo.bin prior to
 foo+.bin





Dictionary graphs

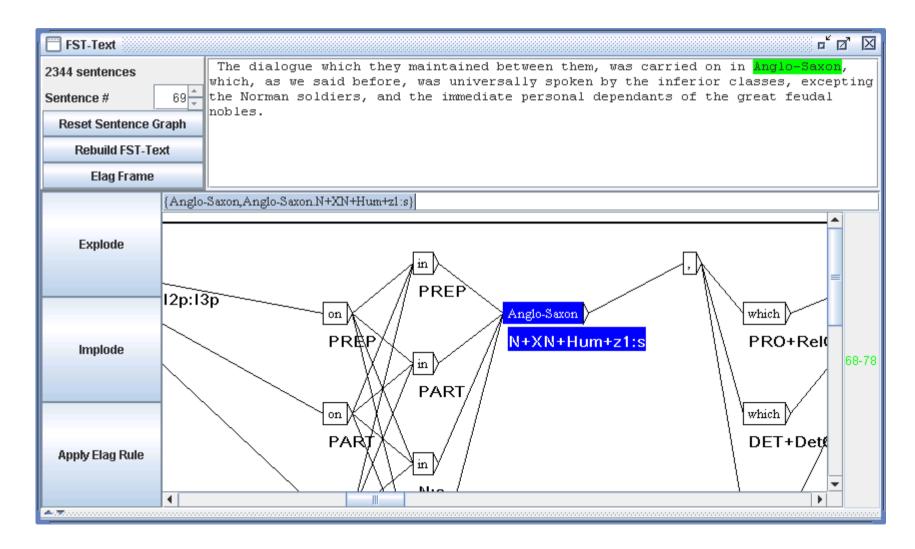
- one can design dictionary graphs
- such a graph must produce an output that is a valid dictionary line:



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Text automaton





DELAF dictionaries

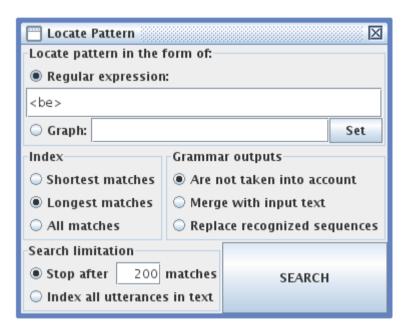
text files containing one line per entry:

```
could,can.V+aux:I1s:I2s:I3s:I1p:I2p:I3p/foo
```

```
could=inflected form
can=lemma
V=grammatical code
aux=optional grammatical/semantic code
I1s ... I3p=inflectional codes
foo=optional comment
```

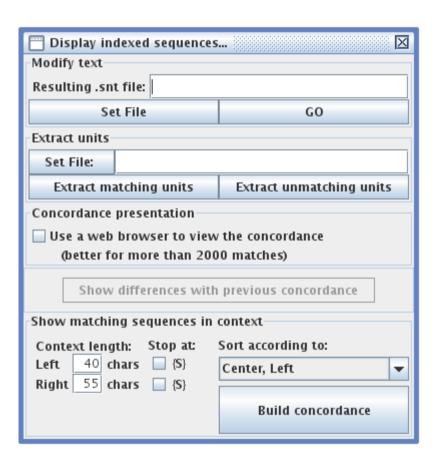


Locate patterns



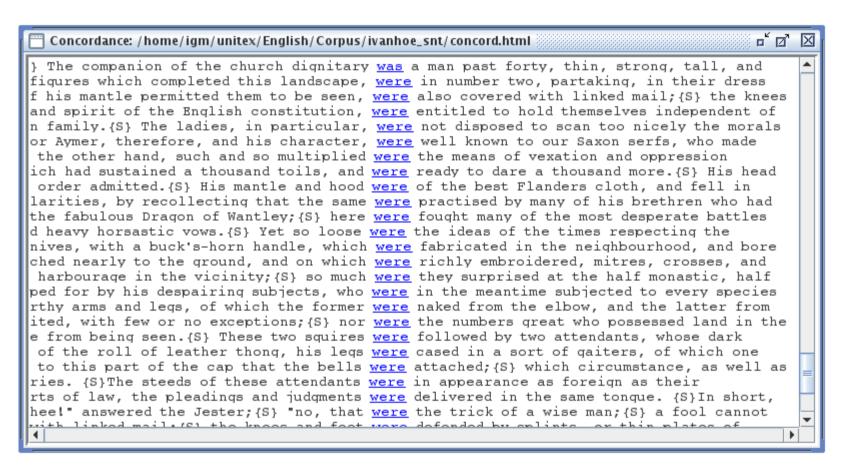


Displaying occurrences





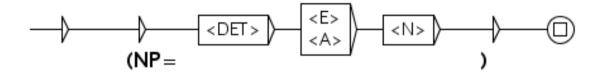
Concordance

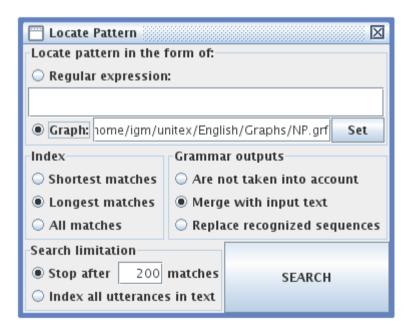


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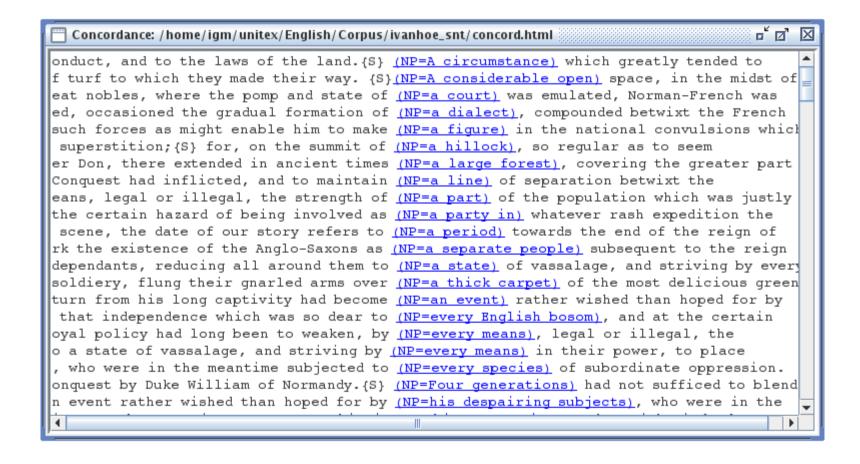
A graph with outputs







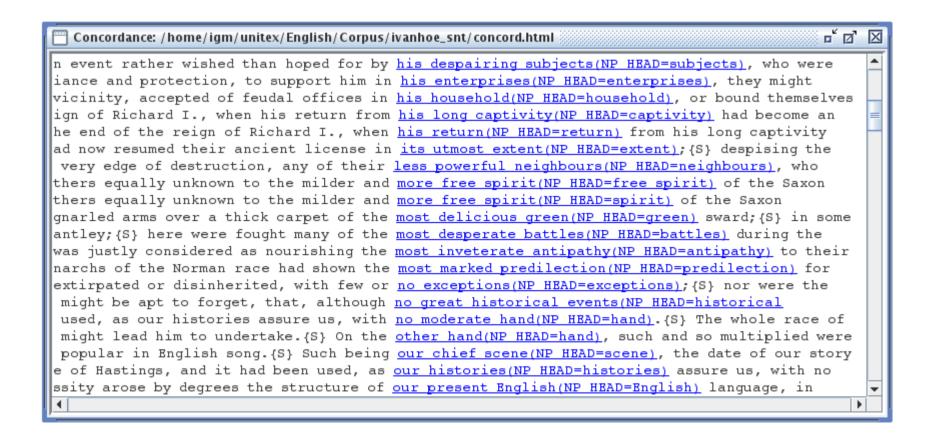
A graph with outputs





A graph with variables







Lexical masks

- inch: matches 'inch', no matter the case
- <inch>: matches any word whose lemma is 'inch'
- <inch.V>: matches any verbal form whose lemma is 'inch'
- <V:P1s:P3s>: matches any verb at present singular, 1st or 3rd form
- see the user manual for the code tables



Meta masks

- <MOT>: any sequence of letters
- <MIN>: any sequence of lower case letters
- <MAJ>: any sequence of upper case letters
- <PRE>: any sequence of letters starting with an upper case one



Meta masks

- <DIC>: any word in the text dictionaries
- <SDIC>: any simple word in the text dictionaries
- <CDIC>: any compound word in the text dictionaries
- <NB>: any contiguous sequence of digits ('1234' but not '1 234')



Morphological filters

- <<ss>>: contains 'ss'
- <<^a>>: starts with 'a'
- <<s\$>>: ends with 's'
- <<a.ss>>: contains 'a' followed by any character, followed by 'ss'
- <<a.*ss>>: contains 'a' followed by any sequence of characters, followed by 'ss'
- <<k|w>>: contains 'k' or 'w'
- <<es?>>: contains 'e' followed by an optional 's'

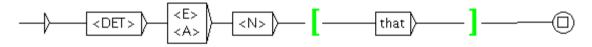


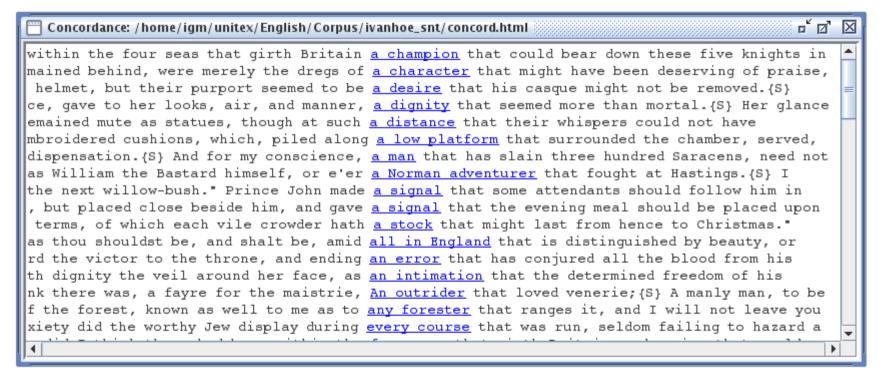
Combining filters and masks

- <V:K><<wn\$>>: past participle ending with 'wn'
- <CDIC><<->>: compound word containing a dash
- <A:s><<^pro>>: feminine adjective starting with 'pro'
- <!DIC><<es\$>>: a word that is not in the text dictionaries ending with 'es'



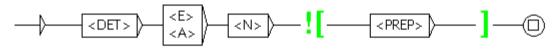
Positive contexts

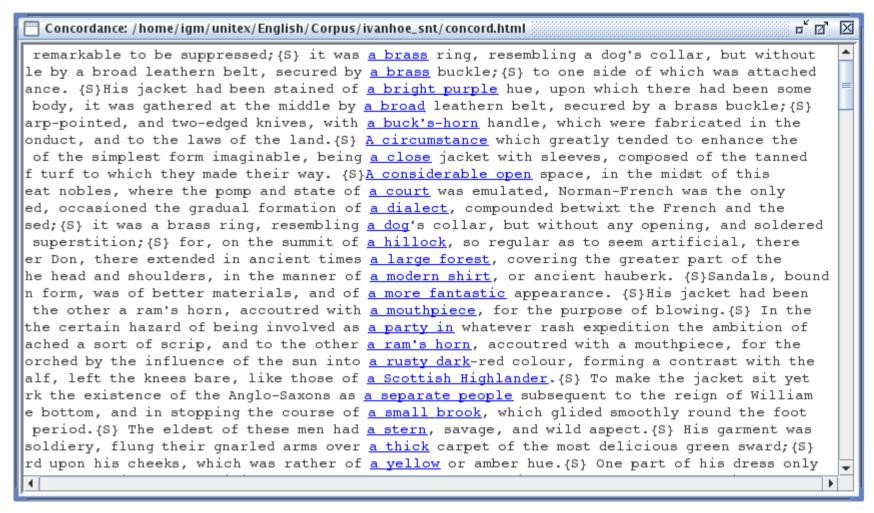






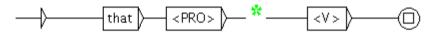
Negative contexts

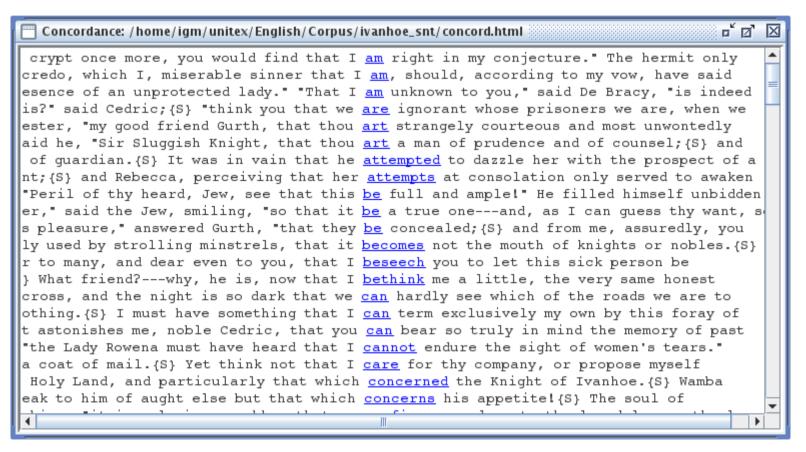






Left contexts







The history of Unitex, born as a clone of the non free software Intex, developed and used by the scientific community



Intex distribution policy

- 3. Launch INTEX; it will display a Machine Identification Number and ask for an Installation Key. To obtain this key:
- Send an email to "max.silberztein@univ-fcomte.fr with the Subject: **Get INTEX**. Your email address should have a university suffix, such as ".edu", "univ-xxx.fr" or ".ac.uk"
- In the body of your email, enter the name of the person responsible for your work (typically the head of your laboratory, or your PhD adviser), your faculty or university, and your Machine Identification Number (displayed above the Installation Key in the Registration window), as follows:

Contact: John Smith

Institution: University of North Texas

Machine ID: 12345

• You should receive an automatic answer by email that will look like this:

License number: 123 Contact: John Smith

Institution: University of North Texas

Machine ID: **12345**

=> Installation key: **ab1234cde**



NooJ distribution policy

2.4. Registering NooJ's Community Edition

NooJ's standard edition does not require any registration and can be used freely. NooJ's community edition is mainly used by researchers of the NooJ Community, i.e. people who actively help NooJ's project and community. As NooJ's project is very ambitious (formalize natural languages from the orthographic level up to semantics), there are many ways to help us! If you do wish to use the Community Edition, you will need to register. Contact NooJ's author:

max.silberztein@univ-fcomte.fr

for more information about the Community edition.

To run NooJ in the Community mode, go to the "Info" menu, click "About NooJ", select the "Community" option then enter your information (contact, institution, license key).



Problems

- if the software is modified, you may not be able to reproduce experiments
- as you can't read the code, you don't even know if there is a theoretical possibility of optimization
- if there are bugs, you cannot make complete benchmarks against other systems



Problems

- if a feature does not fit your needs, you have to design an awful home-made patch (usually in perl or python)
- if you want to test an idea, you have to recode quite the whole thing
- because of bugs and uncontrolled evolutions, you may have to keep several versions of the software, one per use



Open Source is good for science

- external contributions to Unitex:
 - ELAG: a disambiguation module
 - morphological filters, based on the TRE library
 - tools to generate Korean dictionaries
 - MultiFlex: MWU inflection module
 - PolyLex adapted for Russian and German
 - speed and memory optimizations
 - dictionary graphs



Open Source is good for science

- statistic module
- XAlign: text alignment module
- linguistic resources for: English, Finnish,
 French (France, Quebec), Georgian
 (Ancient), German, Greek (Modern and Ancient), Italian, Korean, Norwegian, Polish,
 Portuguese (Brazil, Portugal), Russian,
 Serbian (Cyrillic and Latin alphabets),
 Spanish and Thai
- July 2009: more than 200 works that use or cite Unitex (source: Google scholar)



Conclusion

Every software produced by public research should be free software.