Seminar Computational Sociolinguistics (CSL) — Part 1

#### Introduction to Computational Sociolinguistics

Henning Wachsmuth



Motivation

Computational sociolinguistics (CSL)

CSL research of the CSS group

• CSL in this seminar







Media Analysis Generation Argument Margin Lower Weight Dexciton Computational-Sociolanguistics Provide Social Young Comp Argumentarie News Language Argumentation

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### Motivation

## Example: Predictiveness of Facebook likes (Kosinski et al., 2013)



Introduction to Computational Sociolinguistics, Henning Wachsmuth

## Example: Politicians' Twitter practices (Lietz et al., 2014)



## Example: Ethnicity-related police behavior (Voigt et al., 2017)

 Language of US police officers towards black and white car drivers





## Computational Sociolinguistics (CSL)

## An interdisciplinary research area

- Two views of computational sociolinguistics (CSL)
  - The intersection of computational linguistics and sociolinguistics
  - Computational social science on language data



- Computational linguistics (CL)
  - Studies the intersection of computer science and linguistics
  - Models for linguistic phenomena, based on knowledge and statistics (machine learning)
  - Technologies for natural language processing tasks
- Natural language processing (NLP)
  - Methods for understanding and generating speech and human-readable text
  - Targets various syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic tasks
  - From natural language to structured information, and vice versa
- Goals of research
  - Creativity. Novelty of developed models and methods
  - Accuracy. Effectiveness in tackling tasks
  - Empirical research is often seen as stronger than theory



**Synthesis** 

Analysis

- Sociolinguistics (SL)
  - Studies the mutual interaction of society and language
  - Relations between social variables and language use
  - Language variation across social groups, social contexts, and communicative situations
- Language as a social phenomenon
  - Social identity of speakers and listeners (gender, age, ...) are inherently connected to language use
  - People can choose how to use language to achieve their goals
  - Analyzing language often requires to consider the people
- Goals of research
  - Validity. Extent to which research design isolates an issue to be studied
  - Reliability. Reproducibility of a result
  - Empirical research is seen as a means to support theory

## **Computational social science**

- Computational social science (CSS)
  - Studies questions from the social science through empirical data analysis
  - Insights into social phenomena and dynamics (primary)
  - Technologies to support social context (secondary)
- Data (among others)
  - Sociocultural key indicators
  - Social network structures
  - Online activities
  - News and social media texts
- Analyses (among others)
  - Statistical correlation analyses
  - Data mining
  - Natural language processing







## Computational sociolinguistics based on Nguyen et al. (2016)

- Computational sociolinguistics (CSL)
  - Studies relations between language and society computationally based on data
  - Questions emerging from theory in sociolinguistics
  - Methods from computational linguistics
- NLP in the context of CSL
  - Data. Natural language texts, along with sociocultural meta-information Texts often come from news or discussions and posts on social media.
  - Methods. Primarily analysis (classification, regression, clustering, ...), but also text generation may be involved
  - Applications. Tools with social dimensions (chatbots, writing support, ...)
- Mutual impact of involved fields
  - $SL \rightarrow CL$ . Build more robust and well-grounded computational methods
  - $CL \rightarrow SL$ . Refine theoretical models, better understand social dynamics

#### CSL research of the CSS group

# Computational sociolinguistics in the CSS group



- Argumentation
  - The usage of arguments, along with rhetoric and dialectic, to persuade or agree with others
  - Arguments give reasons for claims controversial issues
  - Involved people impact the language and impact of arguments ٠
- **Computational research** 
  - Analysis and synthesis of argumentative natural language texts
  - Important for web search, debating systems, writing support, etc.
  - Sociolinguistic aspects include moral foundations and people's beliefs
- Main research tasks
  - Mining of argumentative units and relations •
  - Assessment of stance, reasoning, and quality
  - Generation of units and arguments

If you wanna hear my view, I think that the EU should allow sea patrols in the Mediterranean Sea. Many innocent refugees will die if there are no rescue boats.



- Media bias
  - Polarized, tangential, and speculative information in news articles and other media reporting
  - Emerges from unjustified claims, omission, flawed logic, etc.
  - Media shapes the public opinion on contemporary issues
- Computational research
  - Analysis and synthesis of news articles with potential political bias
  - Important for news writing, search, and recommendation systems
  - Sociolinguistic aspects include fairness and neutrality towards people
- Main research tasks
  - Understand how bias is reflected in language
  - Detection of lexical and informational bias
  - Neutralization or flipping of media bias

Trump is making a huge mistake on Jerusalem

Trump is right in recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital

## Social bias research

- Social bias
  - Prejudices, unequal treatment, and/or discrimination against certain social groups in society
  - Social groups include genders, ethnicities, and similar
  - Social bias may be implicit or explicit, conscious or unsconcious
- Computational research
  - Analysis and adjustment of datasets and language models in social contexts
  - Important for human-machine interaction in any sociotechnical system
  - Social bias in language is a core sociolinguistic concept
- Main research tasks
  - Understanding what social bias in language is
  - Detection of bias in texts and language models
  - Mitigation of bias in respective resources



- Language learning
  - Learning a language requires dealing with complex linguistic expressions, writing strategies, etc.
  - Feedback by people (or systems) guides the learning process
  - Personal and social factors impact success of learners
- Computational research
  - Assessment and evaluation of learner texts as well as feedback generation
  - Important for writing evaluation/support systems
  - Sociolinguistic aspects include cultural and linguistic differences of learners
- Main research tasks
  - Analysis of grammar, style, and structure in text
  - Understanding of sociocultural factors within learning
  - Synthesis of suggestions for text improvements





#### CSL in this seminar

## This seminar

#### Frame of this seminar

- Basic ideas of computational sociolinguistics
- State-of-the-art NLP research in this area
- Connections to research at Paderborn University

#### Covered topics

- Argument mining, assessment, and generation
- Analysis and mitigation of media bias and social bias
- Computer-assisted language learning

#### Notice

- We take a broad view on computational sociolinguistics
- Topics are selected according to our research interests
- Basics of NLP are expected rather than taught





Concrete seminar topics: Next week



#### Conclusion

#### **Computational sociolinguistics**

- Studies relations between language and society computationally
- Intersection of computational linguistics and sociolinguistics •
- Analysis and synthesis of texts from news and social media •

#### This seminar

- State-of-the-art NLP research on computational sociolinguistics
- Talks on argumentation, media/social bias, and language learning
- Close connection to research in the CSS group
- Next up
  - Overview of concrete seminar topics with literature pointers
  - Topic preference choice and topic assignment
  - Basics of scientific presentation •







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