Introduction

- The annotation of natural language texts and their use is addressed in many projects in the digital humanities.
- This not only involves the generation of training data, but also the correction of errors by automatic preprocessing.
- Many annotation tools usually only allow simple annotation of text with simple visual annotation support.
- However, this limited use of annotation tools shows a gap in the large field of digital humanities that can be closed by the so-called TextAnnotator (Helfrich et al. 2018).
- Annotation of multi-tokens, named entities, temporal, argumentative, prepositional and rhetorical structures as well as annotation using knowledge resources.

In medias res

Figure 1: Extract from an annotation session and the use of KnowledgeBaseLinker. The individual tokens can be linked to knowledge resources or the entries can be modified. In this scenario the texts were already automatically preprocessed by the TextImager and the edge connecting two entities shows an implicit relation which was interpreted based on the Wikidata entries of the respective assignments to the knowledge database Wikipedia.

Inter-Annotator-Agreement

Figure 3: An open document is shown in the TextAnnotator. In the left area the annotation views can be seen. User views carry the name of their respective users, all other views are annotation views that can be authorized by the user. On the right, the IAA value of the document is visualized based on the selected annotation views (left) and the previously selected annotation classes. The basis for agreement of the annotations can be modified arbitrarily (selected views, classes) and is calculated directly. At the same time, the agreement is highlighted in different colors.

Features

- Browser-based annotations of natural language text
- UIMA-based annotations
- Preprocessing with the help of the TextImager (Hemati, Uslu, and Mehler 2016)
- Platform independent and cross-technology utilization through WebSockets.
- User- and group-related access permissions on projects and resources.
- Collaborative and simultaneous annotations based on different annotation views (AV).
- Instantaneous evaluation of the annotation quality, by using Inter-Annotator-Agreement.

Annotation Views

Figure 2: Schematic diagram of the use of annotation views (AV). TextAnnotator has access to the documents, which contain annotation views that are accessible to the user. By this assignment the TextAnnotator uses the respective annotations in the individual views for annotation through implemented tools.

References


Czech Republic, pp. 76–83.

Helfrich, Philipp; Rieb, Elias; Abrami, Giuseppe; Lücking, Andy; and Mehler, Alexander. "Versatile Visual Annotation of Hierarchical Text Relations." In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Service-oriented Architectures (SOAs) for the Humanities: Solutions and Impacts, Digital Humanities Austria 2018. Graz, Austria.


References


TextAnnotator

www.textannotator.texttechnologylab.org