Extracting English lexical borrowings from Spanish newswire

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Objectives

Build a model that can extract English lexical borrowings (or *anglicisms*) from a corpus of Spanish daily news.
For that we have developed:

1. A corpus of Spanish newswire annotated with anglicisms.
2. A sequence labeling model that can extract English. lexical borrowings.
3. A continuously-growing corpus that tracks anglicism usage in the daily news of Spain.

Introduction

Lexical borrowing is a phenomenon that affects all languages and constitutes a productive mechanism for word formation. Previous work on computational detection of lexical borrowings have framed the task as a tagging problem (where each word receives a tag) and relied on dictionary and corpora lookup [1, 2, 3], with the limitation that implies.
We propose to treat lexical borrowing as an extraction problem (in a similar fashion to Named Entity Recognition).

Corpus

A corpus of Spanish newswire was collected and annotated [4].

- non-assimilated anglicisms
- single-token and multitoken
- example: *prime time*, *influencer*, *hat-trick*

Set	Tokens	Anglicisms	Other borrowings
Train	154,632	747	40
Dev	44,758	219	14
Test	44,724	212	13
Suppl. test	81,551	126	35

Table 1:Number of tokens and anglicisms per corpus subset.

Model

The corpus was used to train a CRF model with handcrafted features (see Table 2) that extracts English lexical borrowings.

Features	Precision	Recall	F1 score	F1 change
All features	97.84	**82.65**	**89.60**	
– Bias	96.76	81.74	88.61	−0.99
– Token	95.16	80.82	87.41	−2.19
– Uppercase	97.30	82.19	89.11	−0.49
– Titlecase	96.79	**82.65**	89.16	−0.44
– Char trigram	96.05	77.63	85.86	**−3.74**
– Quotation	97.31	**82.65**	89.38	−0.22
– Suffix	97.30	82.19	89.11	−0.49
– POS tag	**98.35**	81.74	89.28	−0.32
– Word shape	96.79	**82.65**	89.16	−0.44
– Word embedding	95.68	80.82	87.62	−1.98

Table 2:Ablation study results on the development test.

Lexical borrowing detection as an extraction task

We propose to approach lexical borrowing detection as an extraction task (*à la NER*), instead of as a tagging problem (*à la POS-tagging*) in order to build a model that can extract novel English lexical borrowings (both single-token and multi-token) from a corpus of Spanish newswire.

Model results

Results obtained on the different sets of the corpus:

Set	Precision	Recall	F1 score
Development set (− OTHER)	97.84	82.65	89.60
Development set (+ OTHER)			
ENG	96.79	82.65	89.16
OTHER	100.00	28.57	44.44
BORROWING	96.86	79.40	87.26
Test set (− OTHER)	95.05	81.60	87.82
Test set (+ OTHER)			
ENG	95.03	81.13	87.53
OTHER	100.00	46.15	63.16
BORROWING	95.19	79.11	86.41
Supplemental test set (− OTHER)	83.16	62.70	71.49
Supplemental test set (+ OTHER)			
ENG	82.65	64.29	72.32
OTHER	100.00	20.00	33.33
BORROWING	87.62	57.14	69.17

Table 3:Results on dev set, test set and supplemental test set.

Application: A tracking corpus of anglicism usage

The CRF model was used to build a continuously-growing corpus that tracks anglicism usage in the daily news of Spain (see `http://observatoriolazaro.es/en/`).

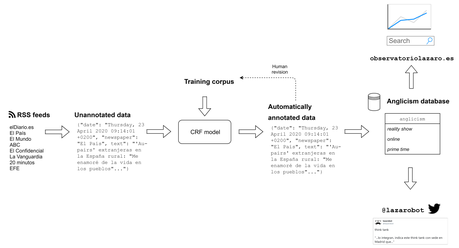

Figure 1:Automatic pipeline of anglicism extraction.

Extraction pipeline

- 8 major Spanish newspapers are automatically scraped daily since April 2020.
- The articles are extracted via RSS, preprocessed (for HTML tag removal, etc) and then sent to the CRF model.
- The anglicisms extracted by the CRF model are collected and stored in a database.
- For every anglicism, date, context, newspaper, and link to the article where the anglicism was found are stored.
- The database is automatically updated daily and is periodically revised by a human to remove and correct errors

Lexical database & Visualizations

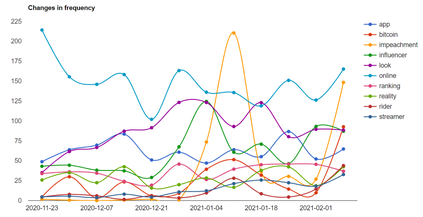

Figure 2:Changes in frequency of the most frequent anglicisms

Conclusions

- Borrowing extraction can be framed as an extraction problem (*à la NER*).
- We train a CRF model with handcrafted features to extract English lexical borrowings from a corpus of Spanish newswire.
- The model doesn't rely on lexicon or corpus lookup.
- The model can extract previously unseen anglicisms and multiword lexical borrowings.

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More information

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