
Arguments for and against DIY corpus tools creation:

A debate about programming

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Corpus Statistics Group Launch Event, University of Birmingham, February 11, 2016



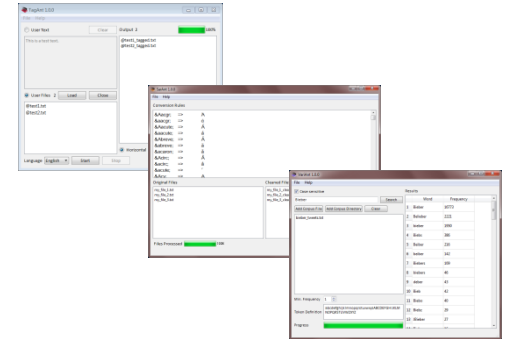
Motivations

- Anthony, L. (2009). **Issues in the design and development of software tools for corpus studies: The case for collaboration.** In P. Baker (Ed.), *Contemporary corpus linguistics* (pp. 87-104). London, UK: Continuum Press.
- Anthony, L. (2013). **A critical look at software tools in corpus linguistics.** *Linguistic Research*, 2013, 30(2), 141-161.
- Anthony, L. (2014, September). **Corpus Tools Brainstorming Session.** Workshop given at the American Association for Corpus Linguistics (AACL 2014), September 25-28, 2014, Flagstaff, Arizona, US.
- Anthony, L., Wattam, S., Coole, M., Mariani, J., Rayson, P., and Vidler J. (2015, July). **Brainstorming the next generation of corpus software.** Workshop given at the Corpus Linguistics Conference (CL 2015), July 20-24, 2015. Lancaster University, UK.



Overview

- **The current state of corpus linguistics tools**
 - four generations of corpus tools
 - a need for something new
- **DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate**
 - Arguments for learning to program
 - Arguments against learning to program
- **Thoughts on the future of programming and tools in corpus linguistics research**
 - Programming, tools, and statistics
 - Collaboration in project teams



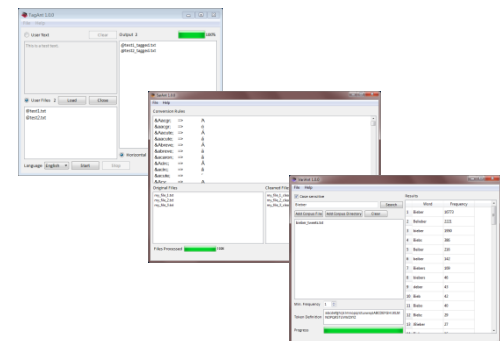
<http://d.ihtimes.co.uk/en/full/339496/rock-john-cena.jpg?w=500>



<http://cdn.phys.org/newman/gfx/news/hires/2012/scientistsce.jp>

The current state of corpus linguistics tools

four generations of tools



Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

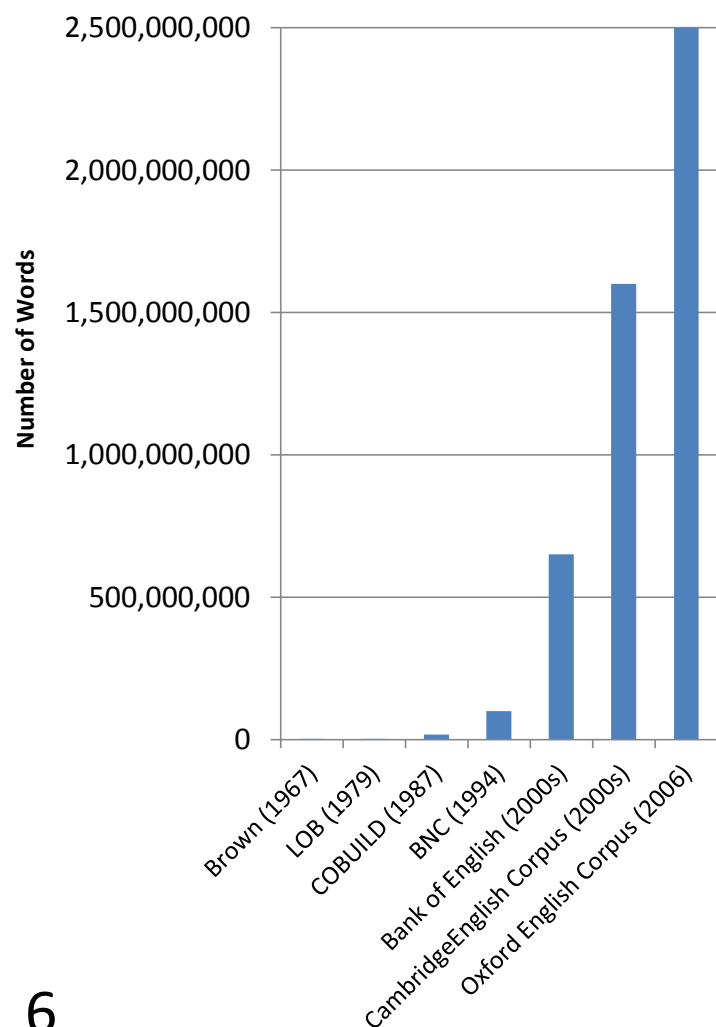
A definition of corpus linguistics

- It is an **empirical** (experimental) approach
 - An analysis of actual patterns of use in target texts
- It uses a **corpus** of natural texts as the basis for analysis
 - Corpus = a representative sample of target language stored as an electronic database (plural = "corpora")
- It relies on **computer software** for analysis
 - Results are generated using automatic and interactive techniques
- It depends on both **quantitative** and **qualitative** analytical techniques
 - Observations are counted and results are interpreted



Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

From principled corpora to opportunistic corpora



Google

CORPUS OF GLOBAL WEB-BASED ENGLISH (GloWbE)



The Oxford English Corpus

BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS

Brown Corpus Sample

A01 0010 The Fulton County Grand Jury said Friday an investigation
A01 0020 of Atlanta's recent primary election produced "no evidence" that
A01 0030 any irregularities took place. The jury further said in term-end
A01 0040 presentments that the City Executive Committee, which had over-all
A01 0050 charge of the election, "deserves the praise and thanks of the
A01 0060 City of Atlanta" for the manner in which the election was conducted.
A01 0070 The September-October term jury had been charged by Fulton
A01 0080 Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye to investigate reports of possible
A01 0090 "irregularities" in the hard-fought primary which was won by
A01 0100 Mayor-nominate Ivan Allen Jr&. "Only a relative handful

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

Four generations of corpus tools (McEnery & Hardie, 2012)

- 1st-generation (1960s-1970s)
 - run on mainframes, single function tools, 'monolingual' (ASCII-based), designed for tiny corpora (of the time)
 - e.g., A Concordance Generator (Smith, 1966)
 - e.g., Discon (Clark, 1966)
 - e.g., Drexel Concordance Program (Price, 1966)
 - e.g., Concordance (Dearing, 1966)
 - e.g., CLOC (Reed, 1978)



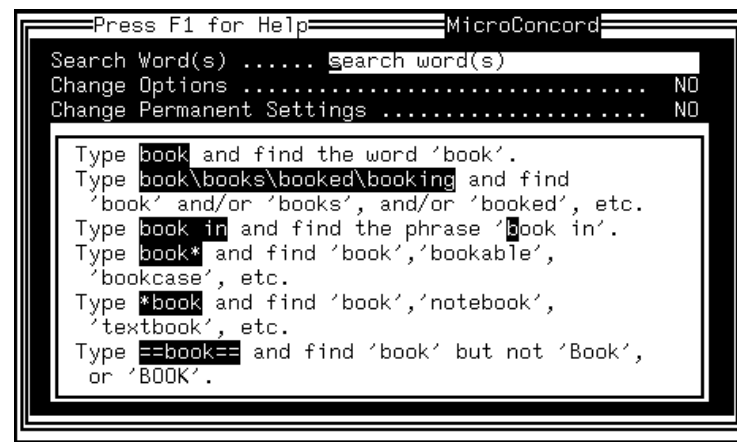
IBM 7090 Mainframe computer

<http://thisdayintechhistory.com/11/30/ibm-7090-delivered/>

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

Four generations of corpus tools (McEnery & Hardie, 2012)

- 2nd-generation (1980s-1990s)
 - run on PCs, Roman-script language support, limited functions, designed for 'small' corpora
 - e.g., *Oxford Concordance Program (OCP)* (Hockey, 1988)
 - e.g., *Longman Mini-Concordancer* (Chandler, 1989)
 - e.g., *Kaye concordancer* (Kaye, 1990)
 - e.g., *MicroConcord* (Scott & Johns, 1993)



MicroConcord (Scott & Johns, 1993)

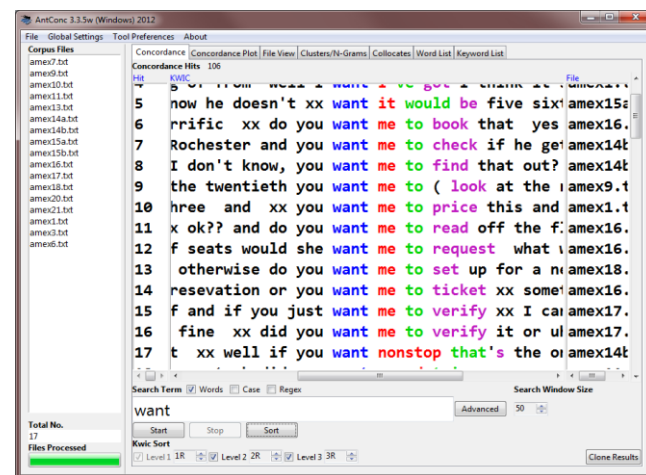
Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

Four generations of corpus tools (McEnery & Hardie, 2012)

■ 3rd-generation (2000s-present)

- run on PCs, partial (or full) Unicode support, more functions, designed for 'bigger' corpora, more statistical measures, easy-to-use

- e.g., *WordSmith Tools* (Scott, 1996-2014)
- e.g., *MonoConc Pro* (Barlow, 2000)
- e.g., *AntConc* (Anthony, 2004-2014)



WordSmith Tools (Scott, 1996-2014)

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

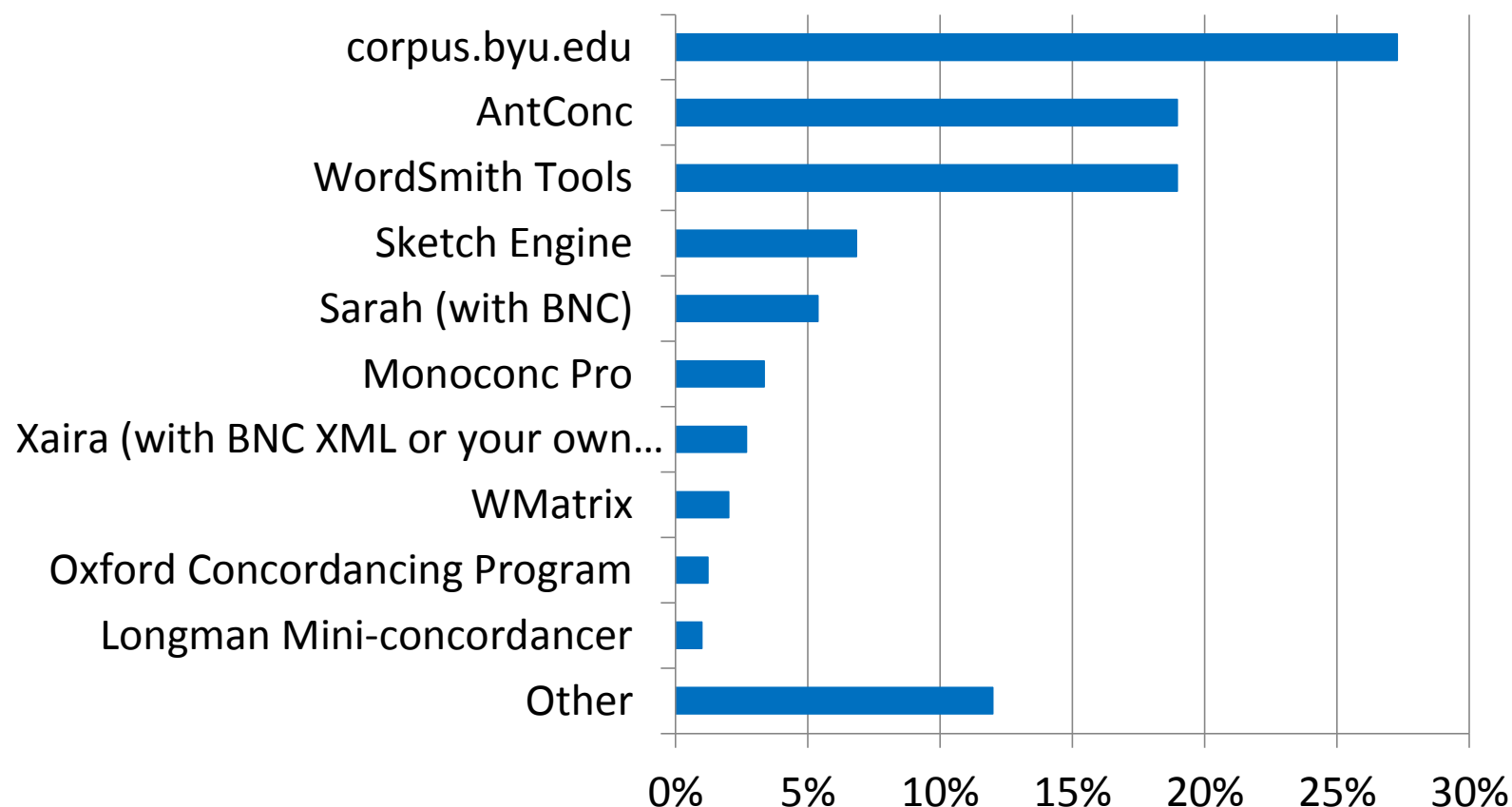
Four generations of corpus tools (McEnery & Hardie, 2012)

- 4th-generation (late 2000s-present)
 - run on a server (accessed via a browser), partial (or full) Unicode support, simple (or advanced) functions, designed for pre-installed (copyrighted) corpora, simple to advanced statistical measures, easy-to-use
 - e.g., corpus.byu.edu (Davies, 2011), *CQPweb* (Hardie, 2011), *SketchEngine* (Kilgariff, 2011), *Wmatrix* (Rayson, 2011)

The screenshot displays the COCA web interface. The top header reads "CORPUS OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ENGLISH" and "410 MILLION WORDS, 1990-2010". Below this, there are navigation tabs for "LIST", "CHART", "KWIC", and "COMPARE". The "LIST" tab is active, showing a search string "corpus" and a list of results. The "CONTEXT" tab is also visible, showing a detailed view of a keyword in context. The "CONTEXT" tab displays a list of search results, including the word "corpus" and its frequency (2067). The "KWIC" tab is also visible, showing a list of search results. The "COMPARE" tab is also visible, showing a list of search results. The interface includes various filters and options for searching and displaying results.

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

Most popular tools for analyzing corpora

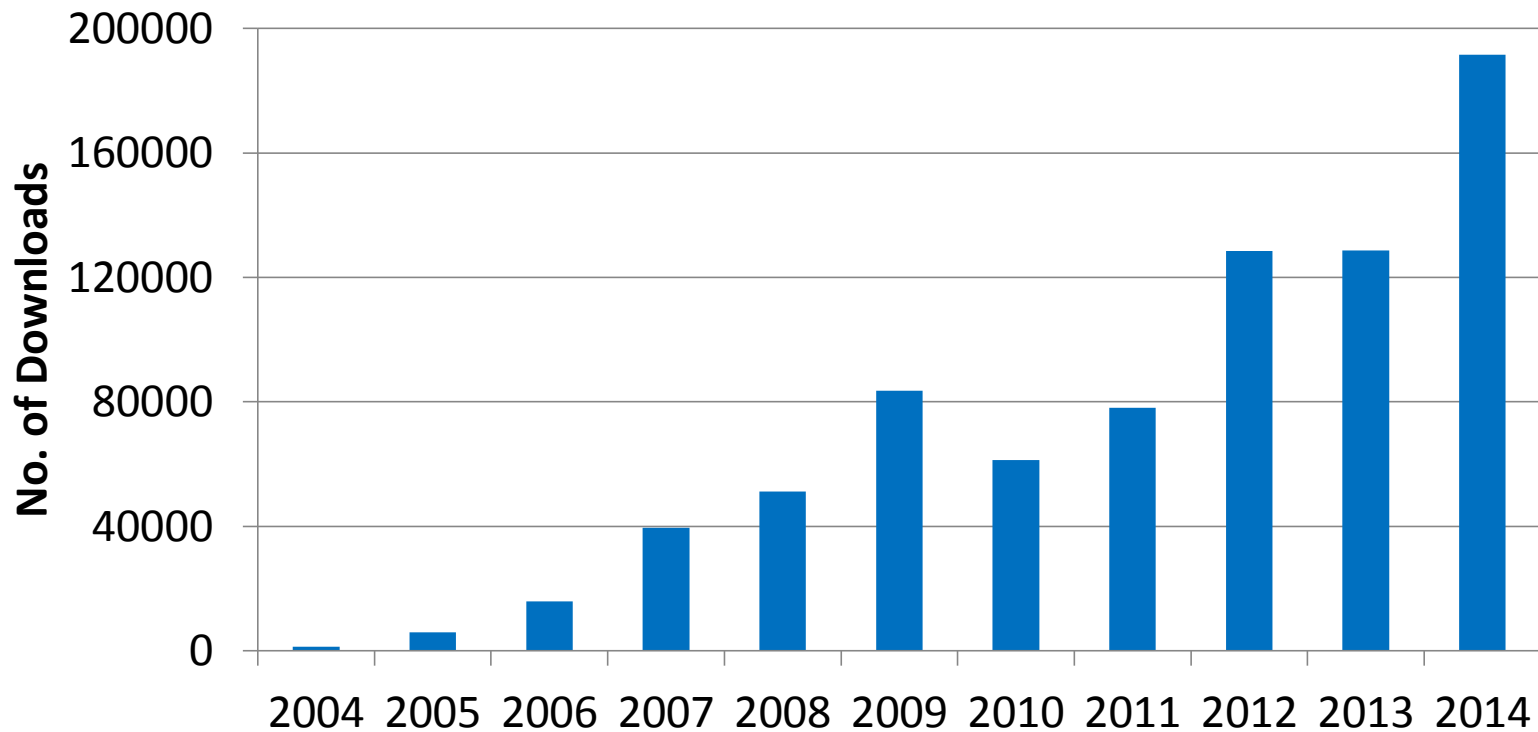


"Which computer programs do you use for analysing corpora?"
International survey of corpus linguists. Responses: 891. (Tribble, 2012)

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

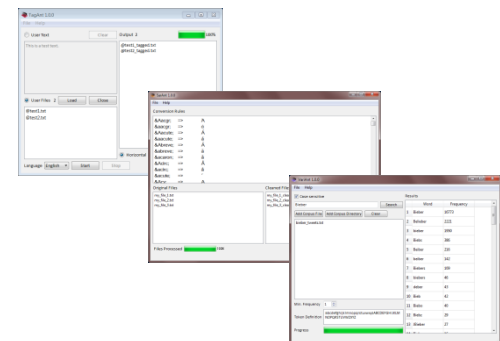
Most popular tools for analyzing corpora

Download Statistics for AntConc (2004-2014)



The current state of corpus linguistics tools

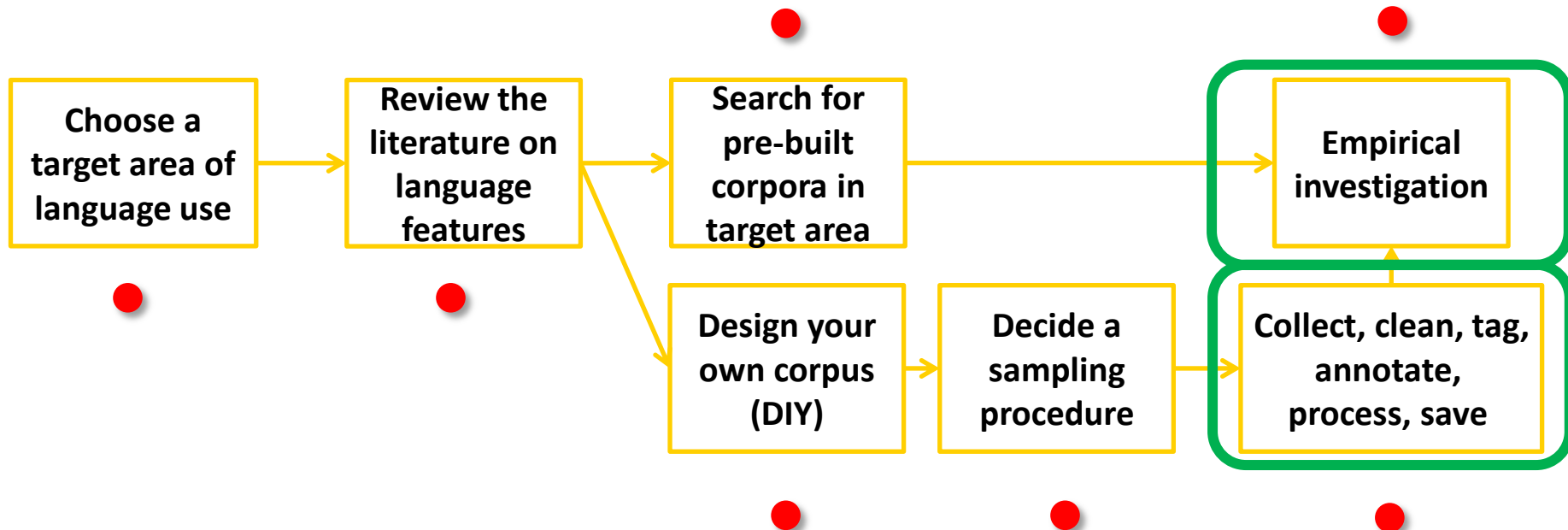
a need for something new



Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

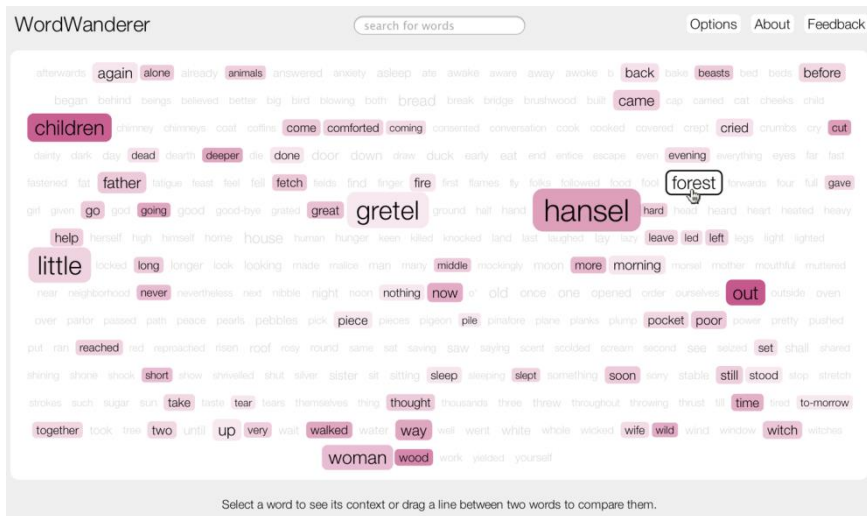
A need for something new

Corpus Development Process

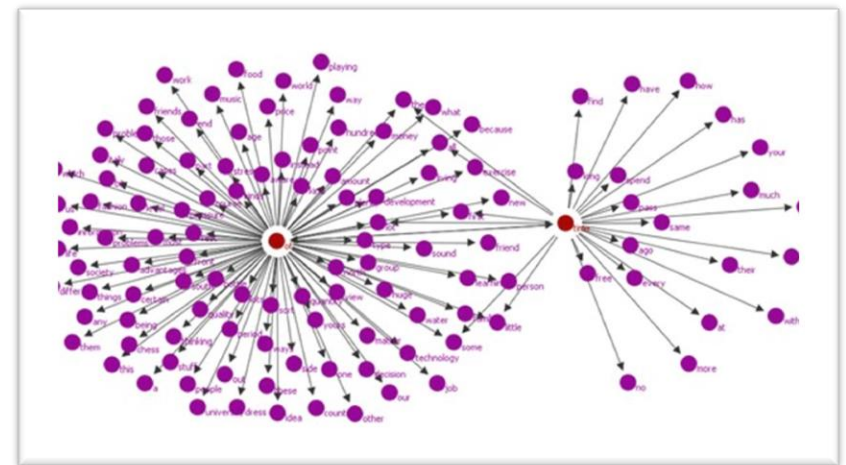


Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

A need for something new (exploratory tools)



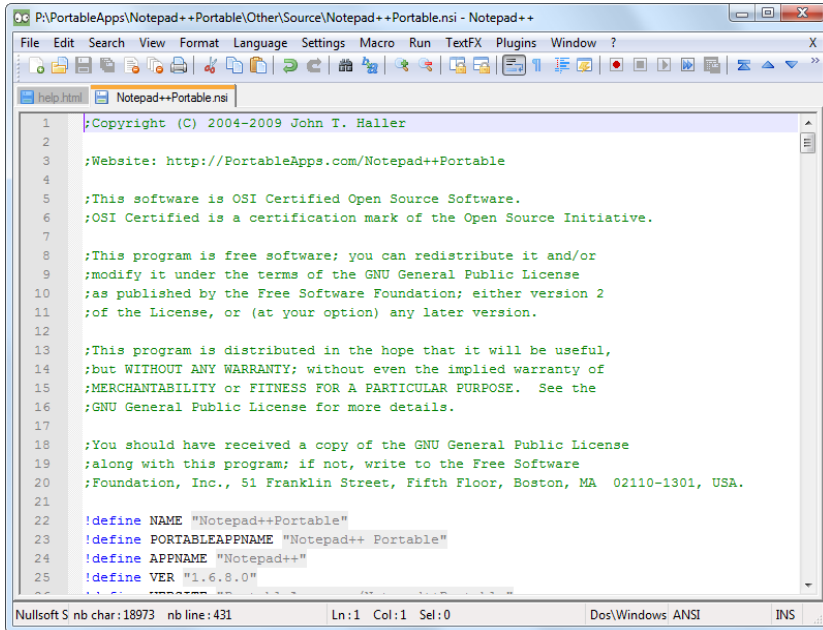
WordWanderer
<http://wordwanderer.org/>



GraphColl
<http://www.extremetomato.com/projects/graphcoll/>

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

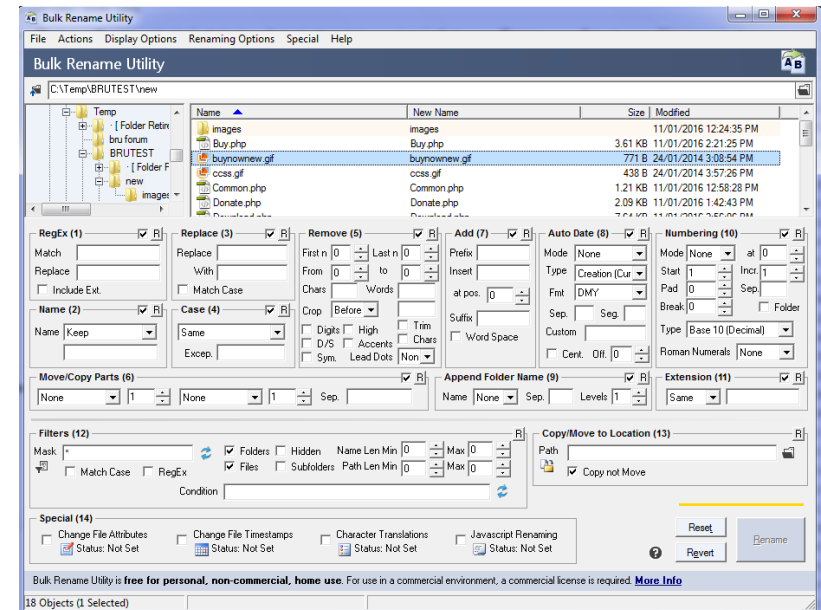
A need for something new (collecting, cleaning, tagging tools)



```
P:\PortableApps\Notepad++\Portable\Other\Source\Notepad++\Portable.nsi - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Format Language Settings Macro Run TextFX Plugins Window ?
help.html Notepad++Portable.nsi
1 ;Copyright (C) 2004-2009 John T. Haller
2
3 ;Website: http://PortableApps.com/Notepad++Portable
4
5 ;This software is OSI Certified Open Source Software.
6 ;OSI Certified is a certification mark of the Open Source Initiative.
7
8 ;This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
9 ;modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
10 ;as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2
11 ;of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
12
13 ;This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
14 ;but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
15 ;MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
16 ;GNU General Public License for more details.
17
18 ;You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
19 ;along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
20 ;Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.
21
22 !define NAME "Notepad++Portable"
23 !define PORTABLEAPPNAME "Notepad++ Portable"
24 !define APPNAME "Notepad++"
25 !define VER "1.6.8.0"
```

NotePad++

<https://notepad-plus-plus.org/>



BulkFileRenamer


http://www.bulkrenameutility.co.uk/Main_Intro.php

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

A need for something new

AntLab Tools

www.laurenceanthony.net/software



Laurence Anthony's Website

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AntConc
A freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concordancing and text analysis.
[AntConc Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (3.4.3)
• Macintosh OS X (3.4.3)
• Linux (3.4.3)
• Older versions

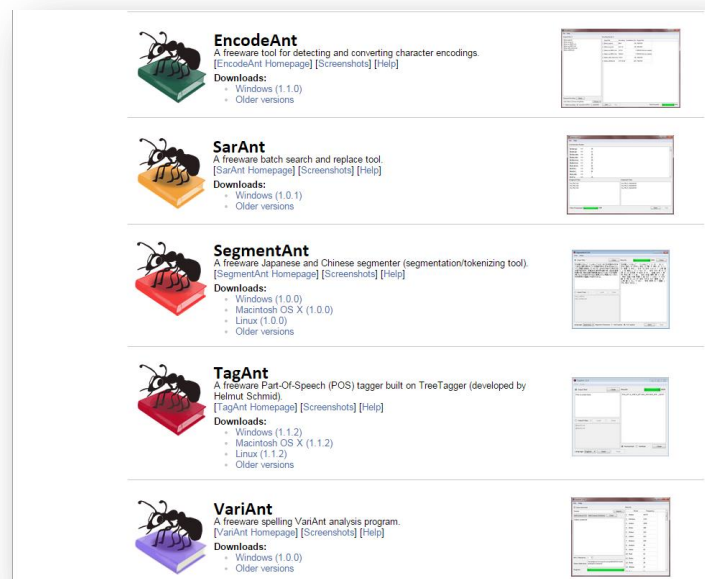
AntPConc
A freeware "parallel" corpus analysis toolkit for concordancing and text analysis.
[AntPConc Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.1.0)
• Older versions

AntWordProfiler
A freeware word profiling program similar to Paul Nation's Range program but with more features.
[AntWordProfiler Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.4.0)
• Macintosh OS X (1.4.1)
• Linux (1.3.1)
• Older versions

AntFileConverter
A freeware tool to convert PDF files into plain text for use in corpus tools like AntConc.
[AntFileConverter Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.0.0)
• Older versions

AntMover
A freeware text structure (moves) analysis program.
[AntMover Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.0.0)
• Older versions

AntCLAWSGUI
A front-end interface to the CLAWS tagger developed at Lancaster University, UCREL.
Note that you must have CLAWS installed before you can use AntCLAWSGUI. See the help file.
[AntCLAWSGUI Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.1.0)
• Older versions



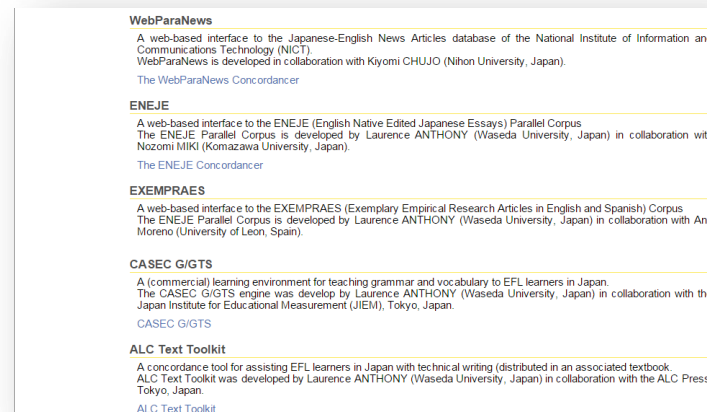
EncodeAnt
A freeware tool for detecting and converting character encodings.
[EncodeAnt Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.1.0)
• Older versions

SarAnt
A freeware batch search and replace tool.
[SarAnt Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.0.1)
• Older versions

SegmentAnt
A freeware Japanese and Chinese segmenter (segmentation/tokenizing tool).
[SegmentAnt Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.0.0)
• Macintosh OS X (1.0.0)
• Linux (1.0.0)
• Older versions

TagAnt
A freeware Part-Of-Speech (POS) tagger built on TreeTagger (developed by Helmut Schmid).
[TagAnt Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.1.2)
• Macintosh OS X (1.1.2)
• Linux (1.1.2)
• Older versions

VariAnt
A freeware spelling VariAnt analysis program.
[VariAnt Homepage] [Screenshots] [Help]
Downloads:
• Windows (1.0.0)
• Older versions



WebParaNews
A web-based interface to the Japanese-English News Articles database of the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT).
WebParaNews is developed in collaboration with Kiyomi CHUJO (Nihon University, Japan).
The WebParaNews Concordancer

ENEJE
A web-based interface to the ENEJE (English Native Edited Japanese Essays) Parallel Corpus.
The ENEJE Parallel Corpus is developed by Laurence ANTHONY (Waseda University, Japan) in collaboration with Nozomi MIKI (Komazawa University, Japan).
The ENEJE Concordancer

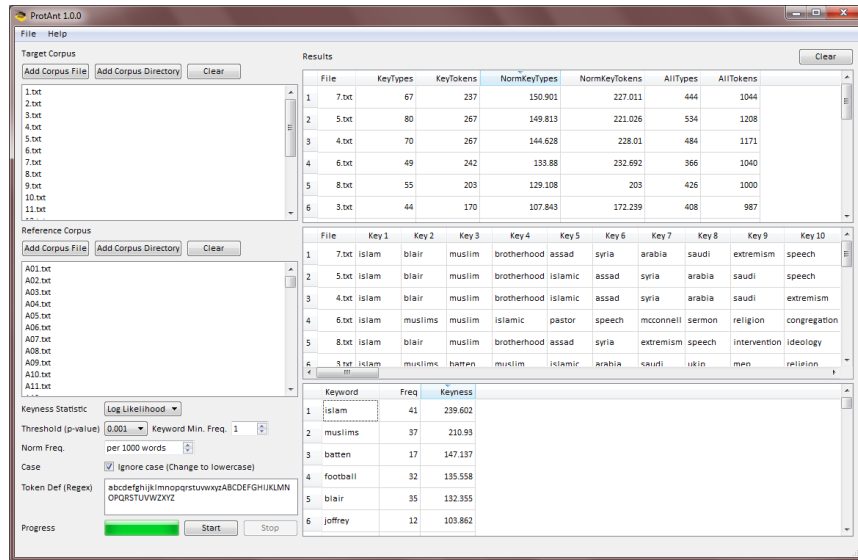
EXEMPRAES
A web-based interface to the EXEMPRAES (Exemplary Empirical Research Articles in English and Spanish) Corpus.
The EXEMPRAES Parallel Corpus is developed by Laurence ANTHONY (Waseda University, Japan) in collaboration with Ana Moreno (University of Leon, Spain).

CASEC G/GTS
A (commercial) learning environment for teaching grammar and vocabulary to EFL learners in Japan.
The CASEC G/GTS engine was developed by Laurence ANTHONY (Waseda University, Japan) in collaboration with the Japan Institute for Educational Measurement (JIEI), Tokyo, Japan.
CASEC G/GTS

ALC Text Toolkit
A concordance tool for assisting EFL learners in Japan with technical writing (distributed in an associated textbook).
ALC Text Toolkit was developed by Laurence ANTHONY (Waseda University, Japan) in collaboration with the ALC Press, Tokyo, Japan.
ALC Text Toolkit

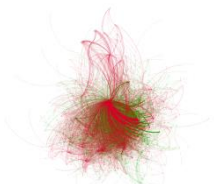
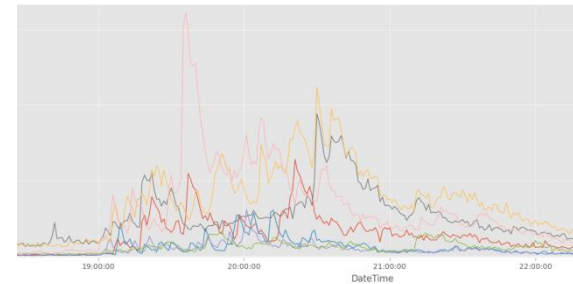
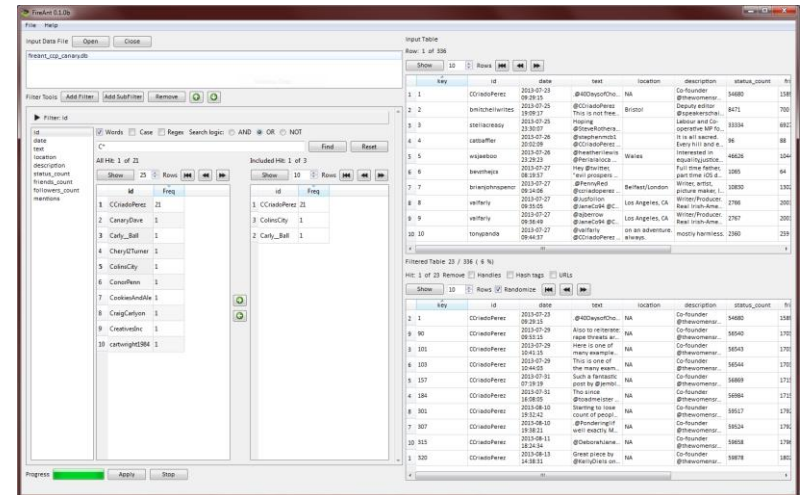
Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

A need for something new (exploratory tools)



ProtAnt

<http://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/protant/>

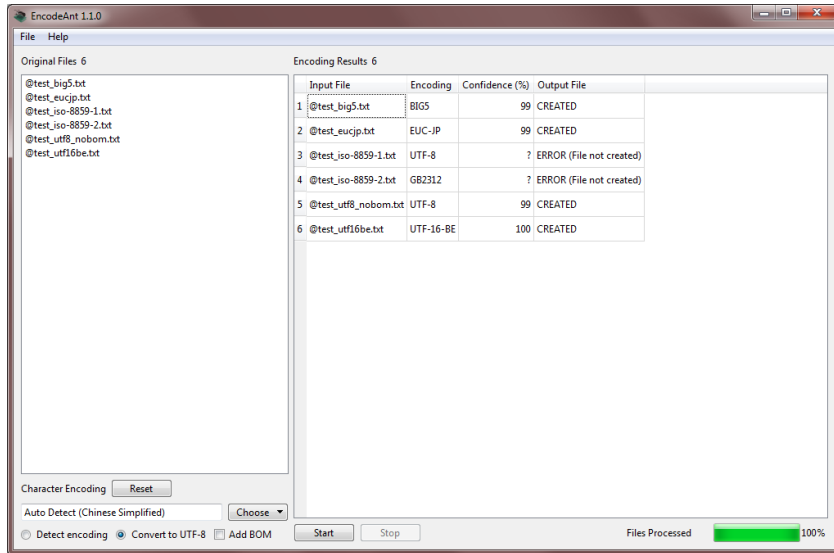


FireAnt

<http://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/fireant/>

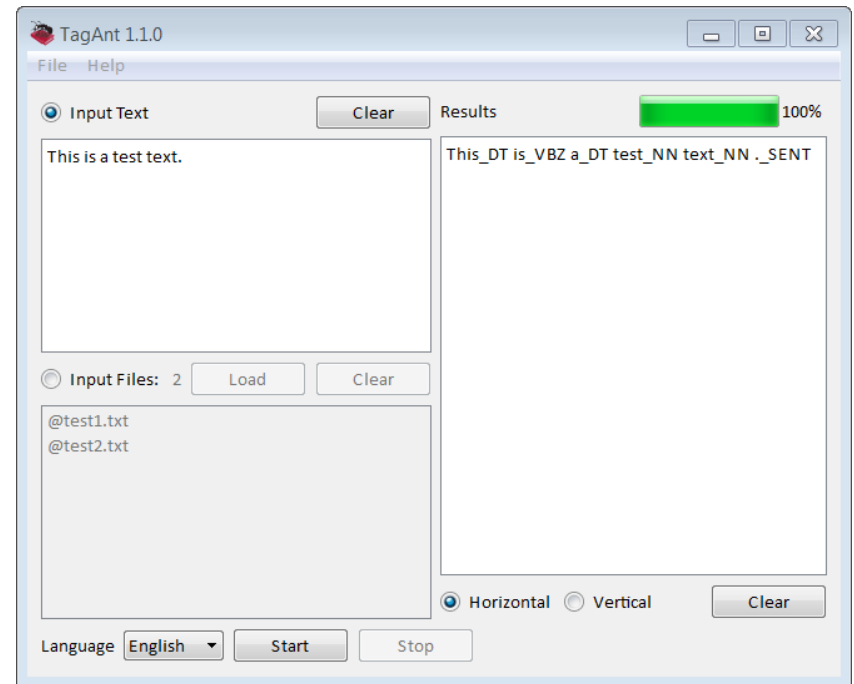
Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

A need for something new (collecting, cleaning, tagging tools)



EncodeAnt

<http://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/encodeant/>



TagAnt

<http://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/tagant/>

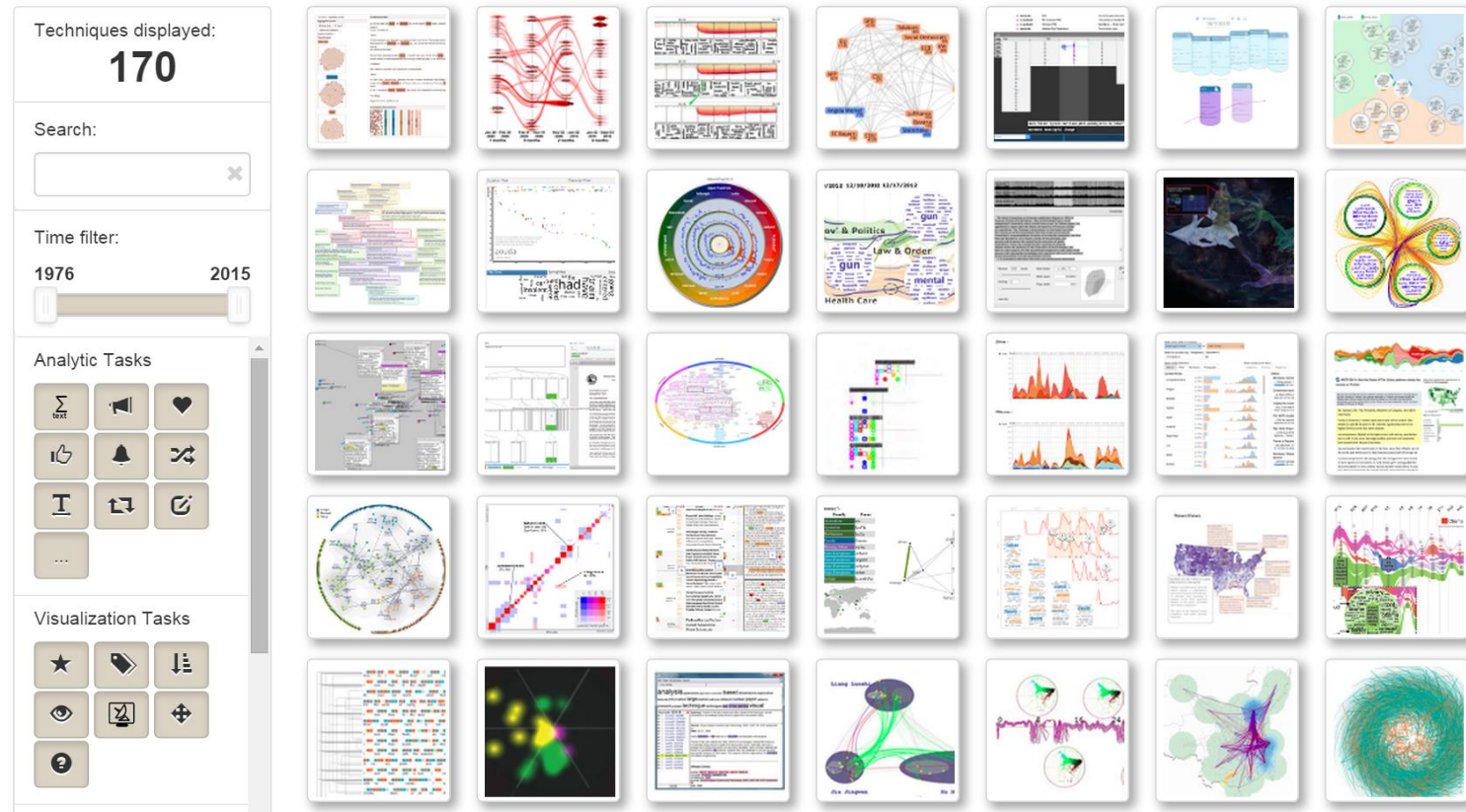
Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

The power of R (and Python, Java, ...)

Text Visualization Browser

A Visual Survey of Text Visualization Techniques

Provided by ISOVIS group



Text Visualization Browser
<http://textvis.lnu.se/>

Current state of corpus linguistics tools:

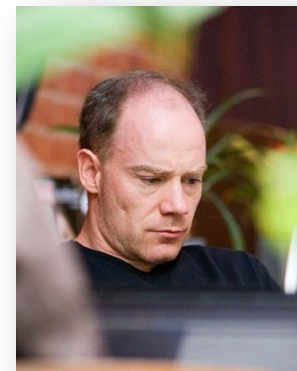
The power of R (and Python, Java, ...)

In a search for ditransitive constructions...

“As a heuristic, we used a script (less than 60 lines) that recovered all verb tokens tagged as used ditransitively in the ICE-GB, looked up the lemmas for these tokens in a lemma list, looked up all the forms for these lemmas in the lemma list... and then outputted a concordance of all matches of those forms in the learner corpus”

“This is not perfect, but it is easy to see that
no ready-made program could ever do this
(especially not quickly)”

(Gries, 2011: 93-94)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate

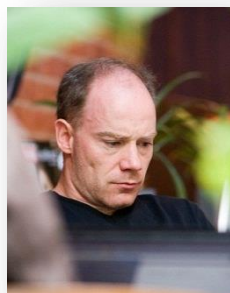
Arguments for learning to program



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

- Corpus linguists should learn to program...
 - (Biber, Weisser, Gries, Davies,)



```
# computation

words<-data[,1]; word.freq<-data[,2]; obs.freq<-data[,3]; exp.freq<-
faith<-delta.p.constr.to.word<-delta.p.word.to.constr<-relation<-
coll.strength<-c(rep(0, cases))

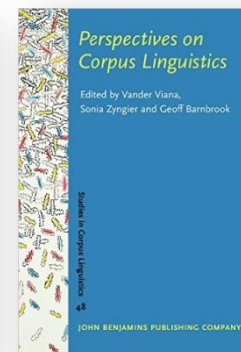
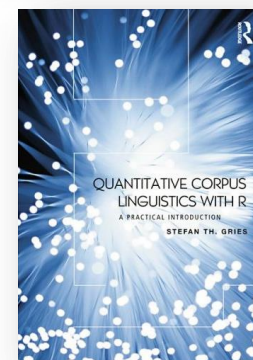
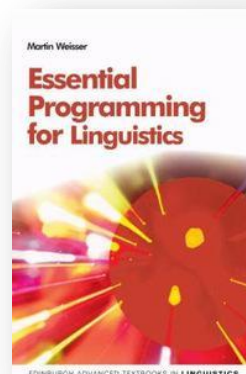
for (i in 1:cases) {
  obs.freq.a<-obs.freq[i]
  obs.freq.b<-construction.freq-obs.freq.a
  obs.freq.c<-word.freq[i]-obs.freq.a
  obs.freq.d<-corpus-(obs.freq.a+obs.freq.b+obs.freq.c)

  exp.freq.a<-construction.freq*word.freq[i]/corpus; exp.freq[i]<-
round(exp.freq.a, which.accuracy)
  exp.freq.b<-construction.freq*(corpus-word.freq[i])/corpus
  exp.freq.c<- (corpus-construction.freq)*word.freq[i]/corpus
  exp.freq.d<- (corpus-construction.freq)*(corpus-word.freq[i])/corpus

  faith[i]<-round((obs.freq.a/word.freq[i]), which.accuracy)

  delta.p.constr.to.word[i]<-
round((obs.freq.a/(obs.freq.a+obs.freq.b))-
(obs.freq.c/(obs.freq.c+obs.freq.d)), which.accuracy)
  delta.p.word.to.constr[i]<-
round((obs.freq.a/(obs.freq.a+obs.freq.c))-
(obs.freq.b/(obs.freq.b+obs.freq.d)), which.accuracy)

  coll.strength[i]<-round(switch(which.index,
fye(obs.freq.a, exp.freq.a, construction.freq, corpus,
word.freq[i]),
llr(obs.freq.a, obs.freq.b, obs.freq.c, obs.freq.d, exp.freq.a,
exp.freq.b, exp.freq.c, exp.freq.d),
log((obs.freq.a/exp.freq.a), 2),
(corpus*((obs.freq.a)*((corpus-construction.freq-
word.freq[i]+obs.freq.a))-((construction.freq-obs.freq.a)*(word.freq[i]-
obs.freq.a))^2)/(construction.freq*word.freq[i]*((construction.freq-
obs.freq.a)+(corpus-construction.freq-word.freq[i]+obs.freq.a)))*
((word.freq[i]-obs.freq.a)+(corpus-construction.freq-
word.freq[i]+obs.freq.a)))),
```



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

If you program ...

"you can do **analyses not possible** with concordancers ...
you can do **analyses more quickly** and more accurately ...
you can tailor the output to **fit your own research needs** ...
you can **analyze a corpus of any size**"

(Biber et al., 1998, p. 256)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

"when you use pre-configured corpus programs,
you're a little bit at the mercy of the company or individual selling them ...

One final big advantage of programming languages,
therefore, is that **you are in the driver's seat.**"

(Gries, 2009, p. 11-12)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

“Every corpus-linguistic researcher should have some programming skills”

Reason 1: software many people use is severely limited in terms of

- availability (OS, cost)
- functionality (only what is hardwired)
- user-control (at the mercy of developers)

Reason 2: “inflexible software creates inflexible researchers”

(Gries, 2011: 92-94)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

“Here, I think, we must divide researchers into two camps – corpus users and corpus creators. Corpus users can often get by with stand-alone tools or web-based corpora...For corpus creators, however, I would say that some experience with programming is a necessity.”

(Davies, 2011: 77)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

A caveat...

For **corpus users**...

“even a little knowledge of regular expressions will go a long way in helping with more complex queries.”

For **corpus creators** (in more simple cases)...

“perhaps regular expressions and a simple knowledge of semi-automated file handling would be sufficient.”

(Davies, 2011: 77-78)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

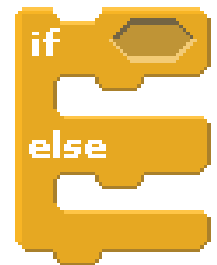
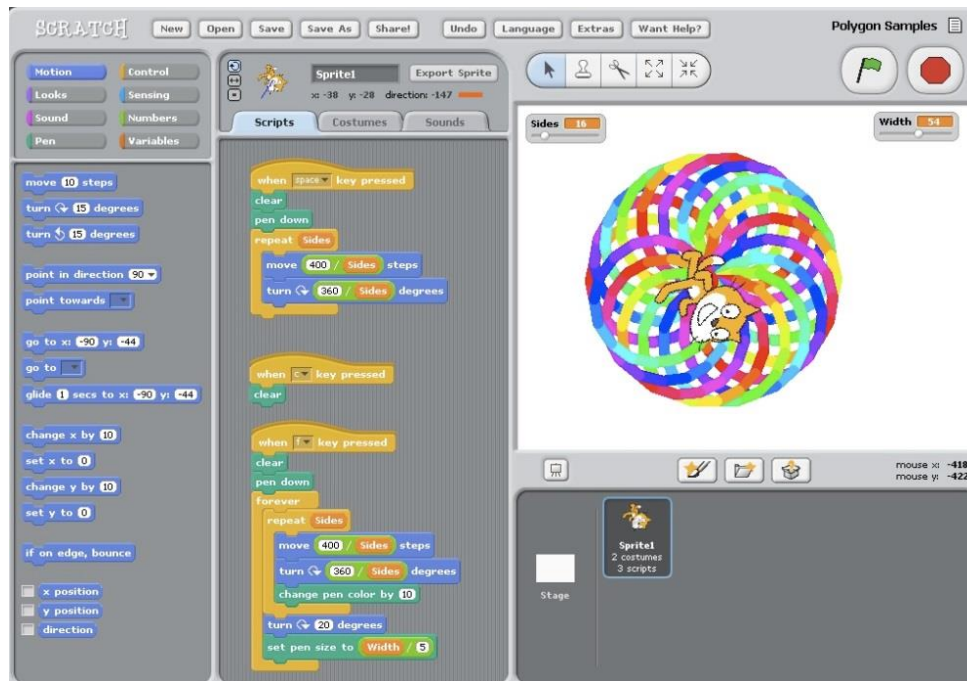
Arguments for learning to program

- Where to start with programming...
 - Pick **a popular language**
 - My languages of choice
 - Python (standalone tools), JavaScript/PHP (web programming)
 - Suggestions for **learning programming** (in order of preference)
 - Scratch (BYOB), Python, Java
 - Suggestions for **learning corpus linguistics programming** (in order of preference)
 - R, Python, JavaScript (PHP?, Java??, Perl???, Pascal????)
 - Read **a programming book or online tutorial** (or join a MOOC)
 - e.g. Teach Yourself Perl 5 in 21 Days
 - e.g. Learn Python The Hard Way (<http://learnpythonthehardway.org/book/>)
 - Join **the one truly amazing programming forum**
 - Stack Overflow (<http://stackoverflow.com/>)

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

- The Scratch programming interface



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments for learning to program

- A (Brown Corpus) word list tool in Python...

```
import nltk
import collections
types = collections.Counter()

from nltk.corpus import brown
for word in brown.words():
    types[word] += 1
```

- A (Brown Corpus) KWIC Concordancer in Python...

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import brown
for id, type in enumerate(brown.words()):
    if type == 'politician':
        print(' '.join(brown.words()[id - 5:id + 6]))
```

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate

Arguments against learning to program



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

■ Argument 1:

- Most corpus linguists are **corpus users** (not **corpus creators**)
 - [We can ‘get by’ with current corpus tools]

■ Rebuttal

- Using ready-built tools ‘imprisons’ the corpus linguist preventing them from developing new methods, analyzing interesting data sets, and deriving novel interpretations of that data
 - “AntConc’s availability only in compiled form makes running it problematic” (AntConc userFeb. 10, 2016)
 - “Many ‘stand-alone’ programs to analyze corpora are not scalable enough to handle new, ‘super-sized’ corpora (Davies, 2011: 74)
 - “if the commercial software is not designed to produce the desired results, then the corpus linguist without programming experience either has to live with a potentially foul compromise or drop the project” (Gries, 2011: 94)

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

- Argument 2:

- Researchers in many fields do not develop their own tools
 - e.g. astronomers, biologists, (doctors), ...



Home (Optical)
Telescope



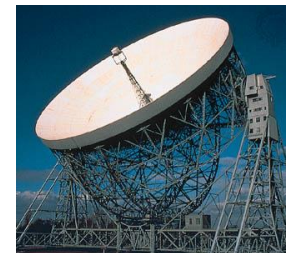
Issac Newton
(Optical) Telescope



The Hubble (Optical)
Telescope



The Fermi Gamma-ray
Space Telescope



Jodrell Bank
Radio Telescope

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

- "How are new tools developed for astronomy?"



Wide-Field Infrared Explorer



James Webb Space Telescope



Professor Jim Wild, Lancaster University
Vice-President, Royal Astronomical Society

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

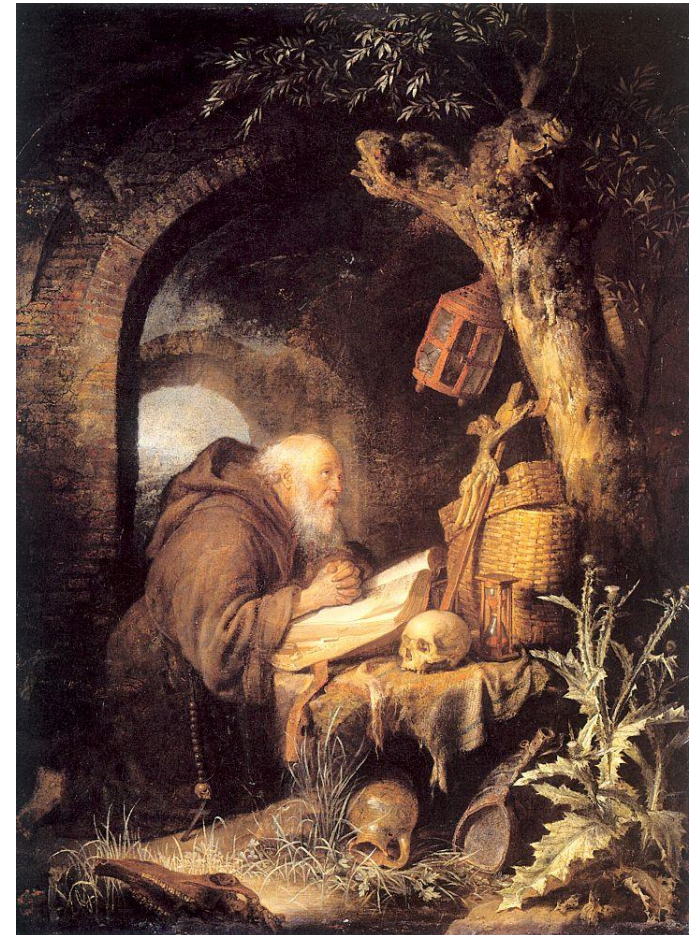
- "How are new tools developed for astronomy?"
 - Collaborations between astronomers and engineers
 - Massive funding for tool development
 - STFC (Science and Technology Facilities Council) national laboratories
 - ISIS, Diamond, Central Laser Facility
 - STFC technology centers
 - Specialist laboratories
 - Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
 - Space Magnetometer Laboratory (Imperial College)
 - Particle sensors laboratory (University College London)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

- Why should we be hermits trying to develop corpus tools on our own?



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

■ Arts and Law

- English, Drama and American & Canadian Studies; History and Cultures; Languages, Cultures, Art History and Music; Birmingham Law School; Philosophy, Theology and Religion

■ Engineering and Physical Sciences

- Chemistry; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Computer Science; Electronic, Electrical and Computer Engineering; Mathematics; Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy and Materials; Physics and Astronomy

■ Life and Environmental Sciences

- Biosciences; Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences; Psychology; Sport and Exercise Sciences

■ Medical and Dental Sciences

- Cancer Sciences; Clinical and Experimental Medicine; Dentistry; Health and Population Sciences; Immunity and Infection

■ Social Sciences

- Birmingham Business School; Education; Government and Society; Social Policy

38 ■ Liberal Arts and Sciences



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

■ Argument 3:

The reality for most corpus researchers, however, is that **computer programming is in a completely different world ...** without extensive training in programming ... it is likely that these [DIY] tools would be **more restrictive, slower, less accurate** and **only work with small corpora**.

(Anthony, 2009, p. 95)



DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

- Where to start when using standard tools...
 - Decide **your research question** before selecting your tool/method

"Research should be led by the science not the tool."



Professor Jim Wild, Lancaster University
Vice-President, Royal Astronomical Society

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

- Where to start when using standard tools...
 - Decide **your research question** before selecting your tool/method
 - Learn to use a **“good” text editor**:
Notepad++ (Win), TextWrangler (Mac)
 - Unicode support (reading/converting text encodings)
 - Batch file handling
 - Regular Expressions (Regex) search/replace
 - Read **the user guide** of your chosen tool
 - Can it handle Unicode data?
 - Can it perform Regular Expression (Regex) searches?
 - Can it output results that you can feed into other tools (e.g. Excel/SPSS)?
 - Be **proactive** in contacting software developers
 - Explain clearly what you want to do (not how you think you should do it)
 - Provide motivation for them to get involved (what will they get out of it?)
 - Treat them as part of the team (not just a technical staff member)

DIY Corpus Tools – The Debate:

Arguments against learning to program

“Regardless of the project or the resources being used, researchers should attempt to understand (a) the limitations of the tools they are using and (b) what the alternatives are.”

(Davies, 2011: 77)



Thoughts on the future of programming and tools in corpus linguistics research

programming, tools, and statistics, project teams



Thoughts on the future of programming and tools in corpus linguistics research:

- Programming, tools, and statistics

“ *We’re statisticians. We don’t program.* ”

— Anonymous statistician

<https://flowingdata.com/2011/10/18/statisticians-dont-program/>

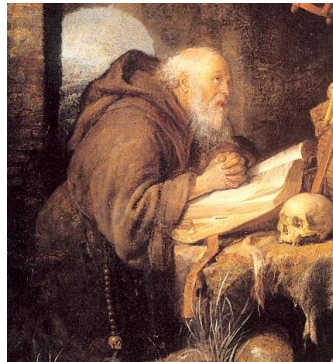
- Statistics has evolved enormously through the development of software (and hardware) tools
- But... not all statisticians are programmers
- Should statisticians program?

Andy C — October 19, 2011 at 2:21 pm

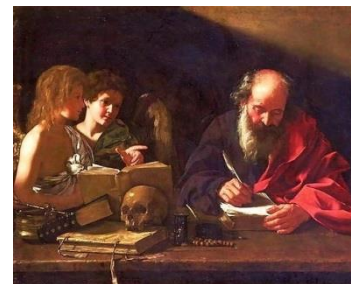
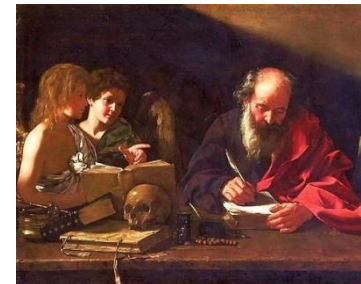
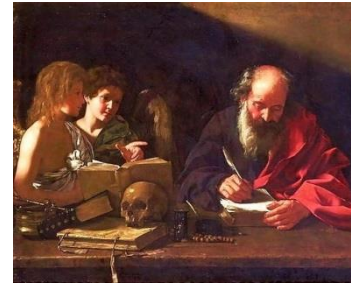
Clearly, the future belongs to analysts, data scientists and statisticians who code. I couldn’t imagine taking anyone on who couldn’t analyse `_and_` code.

Thoughts on the future of programming and tools in corpus linguistics research:

- From hermit to team player...

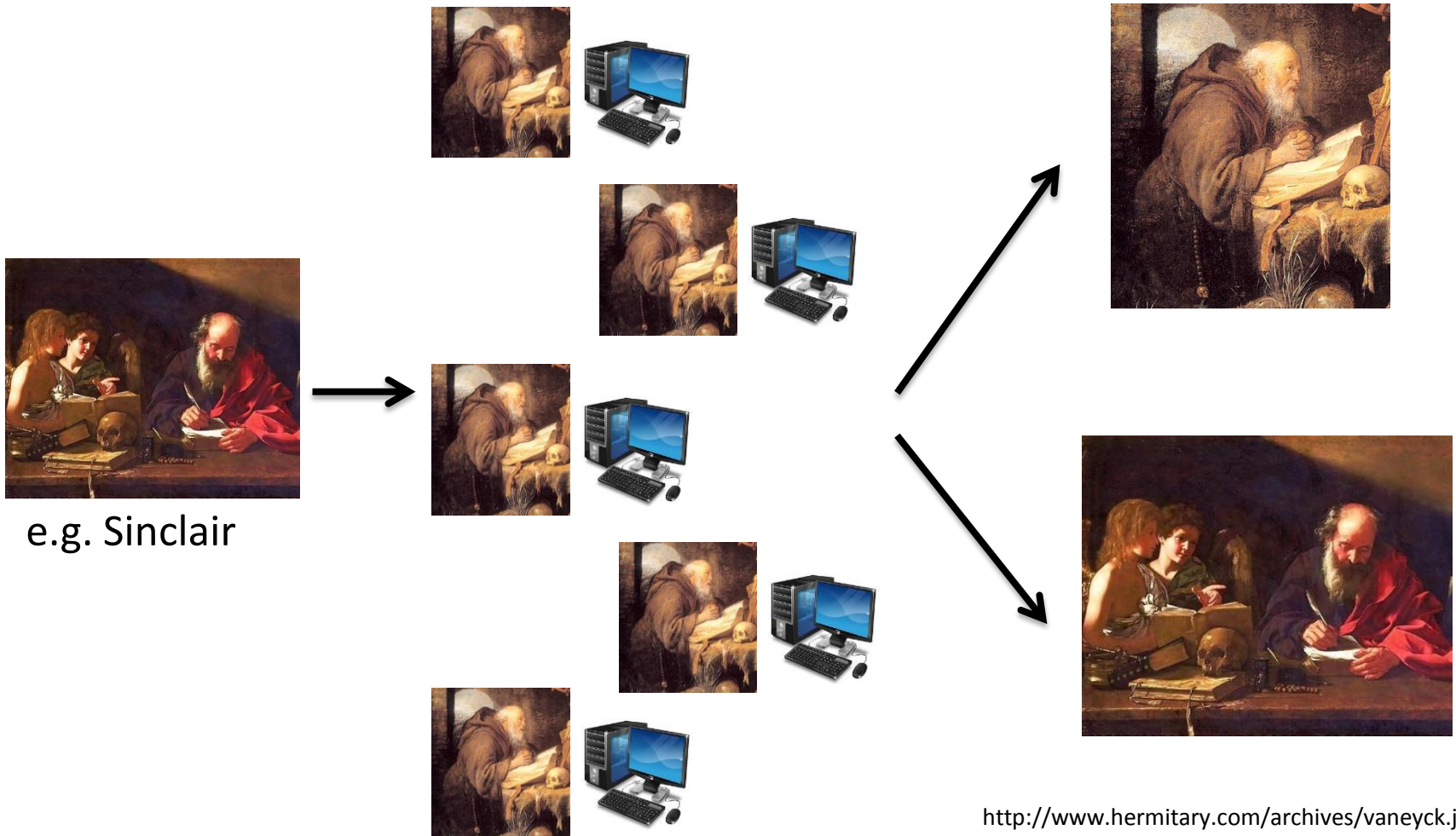


e.g. xyz



Thoughts on the future of programming and tools in corpus linguistics research:

- From team player to ...



Conclusions

- Corpus linguistics research is rapidly changing in terms of corpus size, design, and applications
 - Many interesting corpus linguistics problems can only be solved with new and interesting tools
- Many corpus linguists struggle to collect, clean, tag, annotate and analyze their corpus in new and interesting ways
 - Developing a generation of corpus linguistics who understand basic text handling and processing is essential
- Future corpus tools development and research designs can be improved (most rapidly) through researcher interaction within and across disciplines
 - Creating successful project teams will need infrastructure and financial support by institutions, societies, and funding agencies