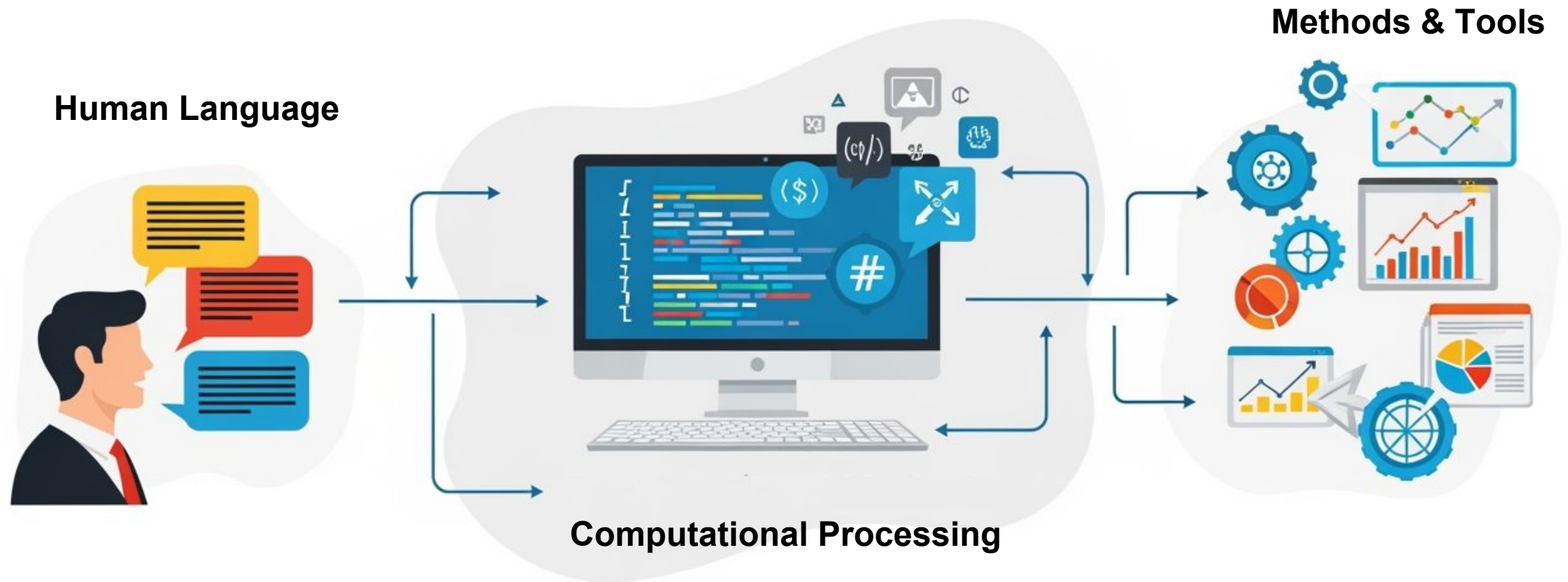




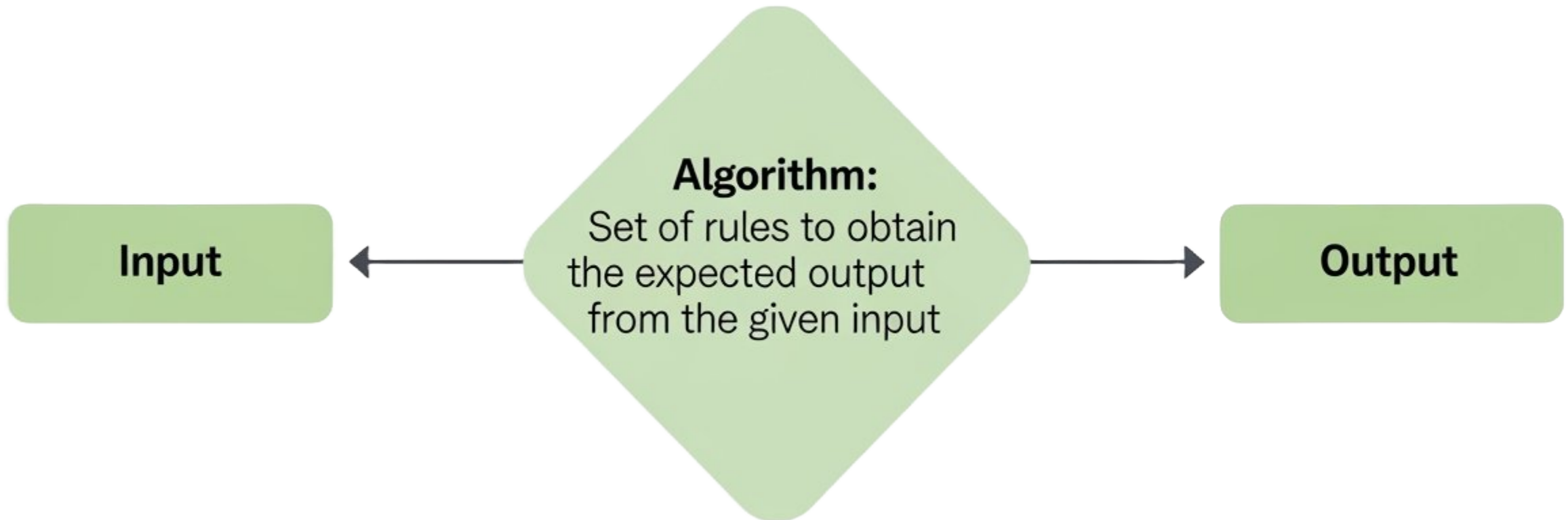
# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS FOR DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

(Computational) Discourse Analysis

# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS



# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS



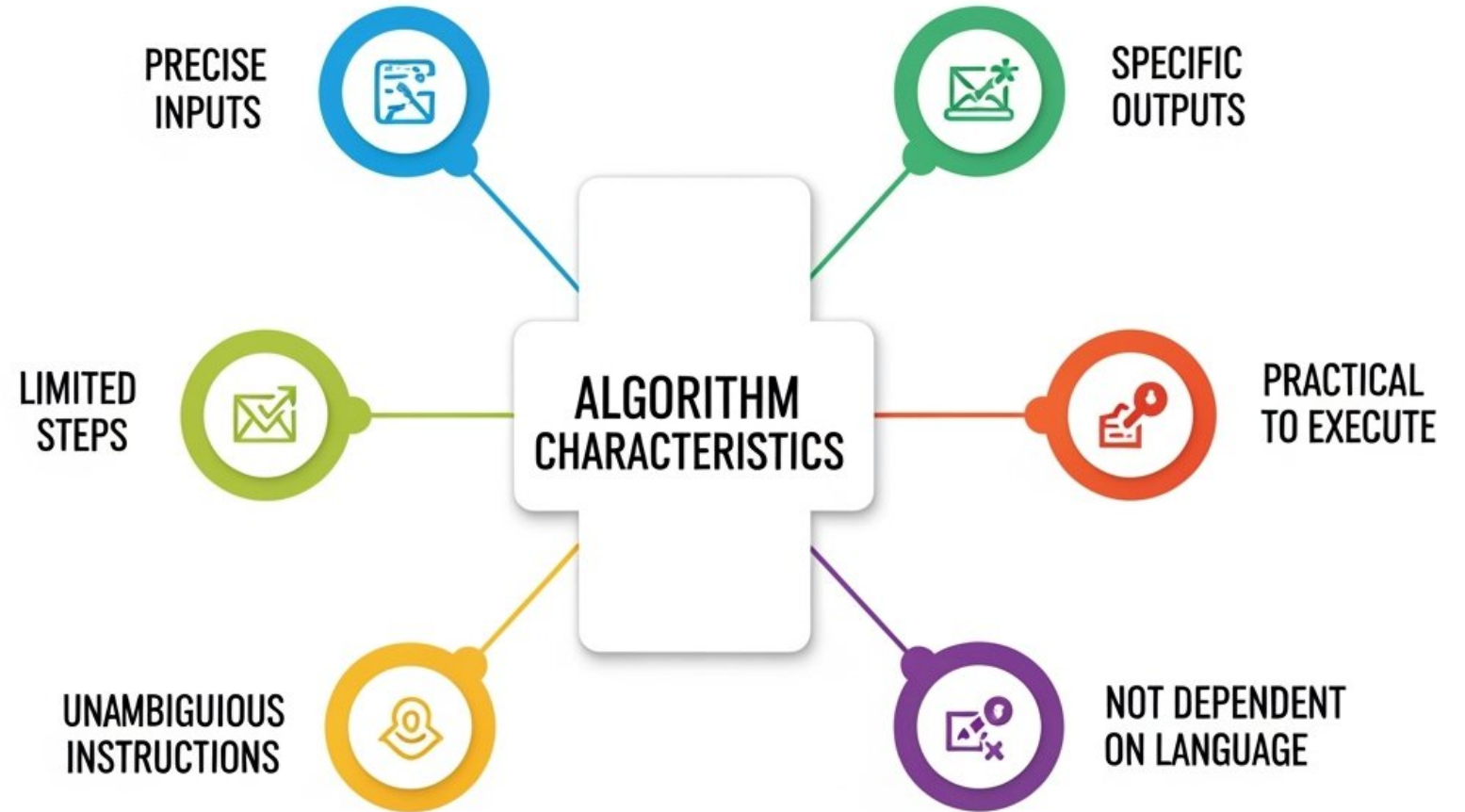
# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

```
def find_max(numbers):  
    # Step 1: Set max to the first number in the list  
    max_num = numbers[0]  
    # Step 2: Loop through each number in the list  
    for num in numbers:  
        # Step 3: If current number is greater than max_num, update max_num  
        if num > max_num:  
            max_num = num  
    # Step 4: Return the maximum number found  
    return max_num  
  
# Example usage:  
numbers = [66.01, 7.268, 2, 112, 112.01]
```

# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

```
# Example usage:  
numbers = [66.01, 7.268, 2, 112, 112.01]  
print(find_max(numbers))
```

112.01



# COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

- Investigates ways to automatically **process** and **understand** human language



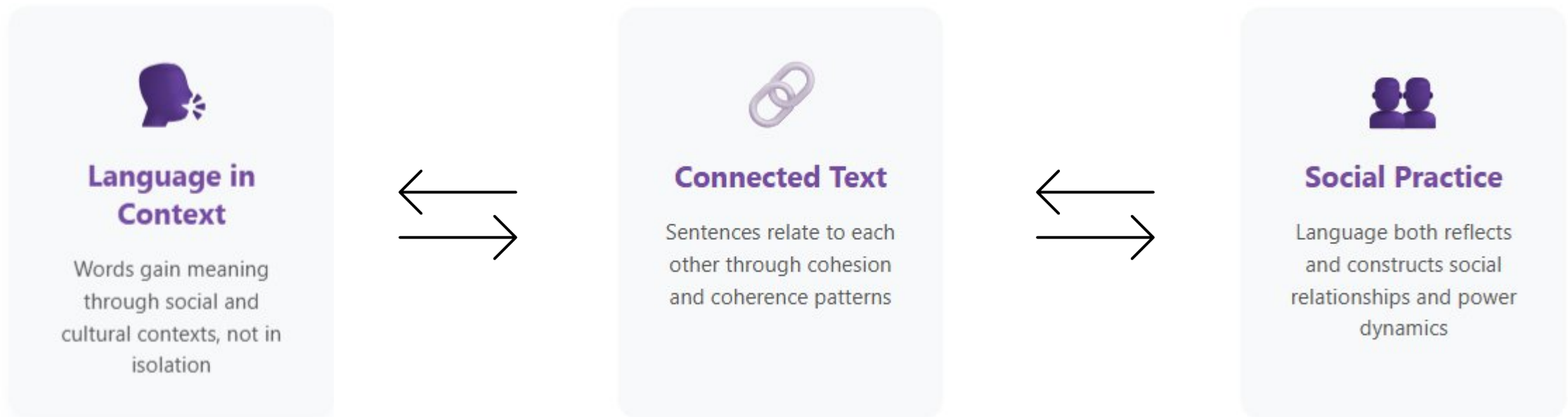
- Examines** the mathematical and **logical features** of natural language
  - a) I wrote a poem
  - b) A poem wrote me!

- Focuses on creating **algorithms** and statistical methods for **automating** language processing



# DISCOURSE

## □ Discourse as language in use



# DISCOURSE

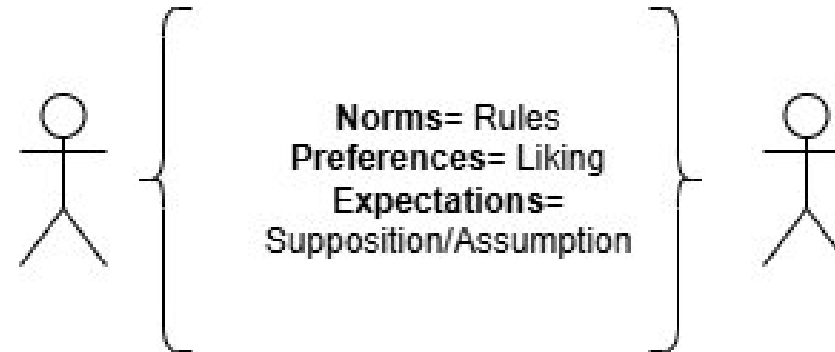
## □ Text

Sometimes used in place of discourse

Since both refer to language used in a meaningful way beyond single sentences (e.g. news article, social media post, book...)

**TL;DR**

Discourse is **language in action**.





# DISCOURSE

## ❖ The Manual Approach

### *A Human Puzzle*

“Discourse analysts would sometimes **cherry-pick** cases...so results were less likely to be **representative**.”

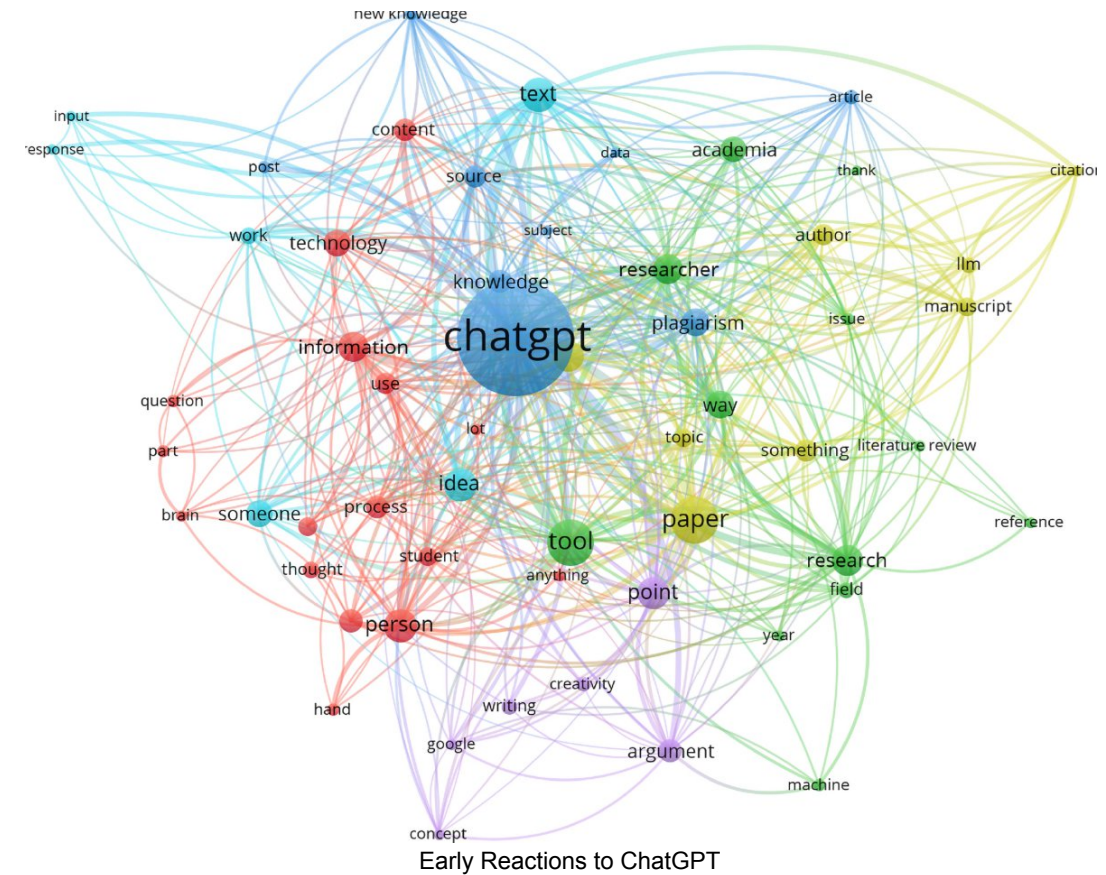
It was like a magnifying glass: incredibly detailed, but focused  
On a specific or singular aspect.



# (COMPUTATION)DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

## ❖ Analysis at Scale

Like a satellite image, it can see the full landscape but misses the human-level detail.



# (COMPUTATION)DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

## ❖ Discourse analysis as the analysis in language use

**Discourse Analysis** the study of the way sentences connect to create a larger meaning in larger units

Hi, my order hasn't  
arrived yet.

It was supposed to be  
here by last week

Can you help?

# (COMPUTATION)DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

## ❖ What & How

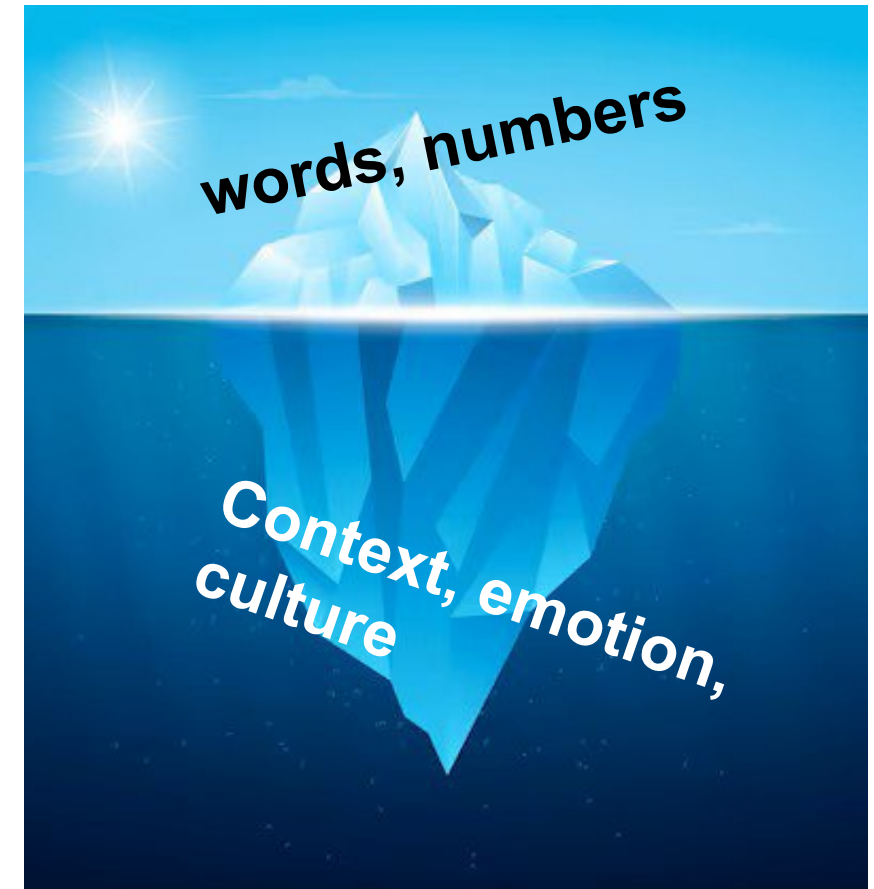
- **What is being said?**

This question asks how a series of sentences build on each other to give extra meaning.

- **How does it affect the meaning?**

This question looks at how the context (the situation, background, or setting) changes the meaning of a sentence.

- a) It's hot in here. *Observation*
- b) It's hot in here. *Open a window*









# (COMPUTATION)DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

## ❖ Matheson's Core Arguments

### 1 Risk of Narrowing

Corpus tools can drastically narrow our view of discourse if used alone, favoring what's digitized and lexical over interaction, narrative, and genre

### 2 Resources vs. Usage

Corpora reveal symbolic resources people have available (their "library"), but not necessarily how they use them (their "reading")

### 3 Human Accomplishment

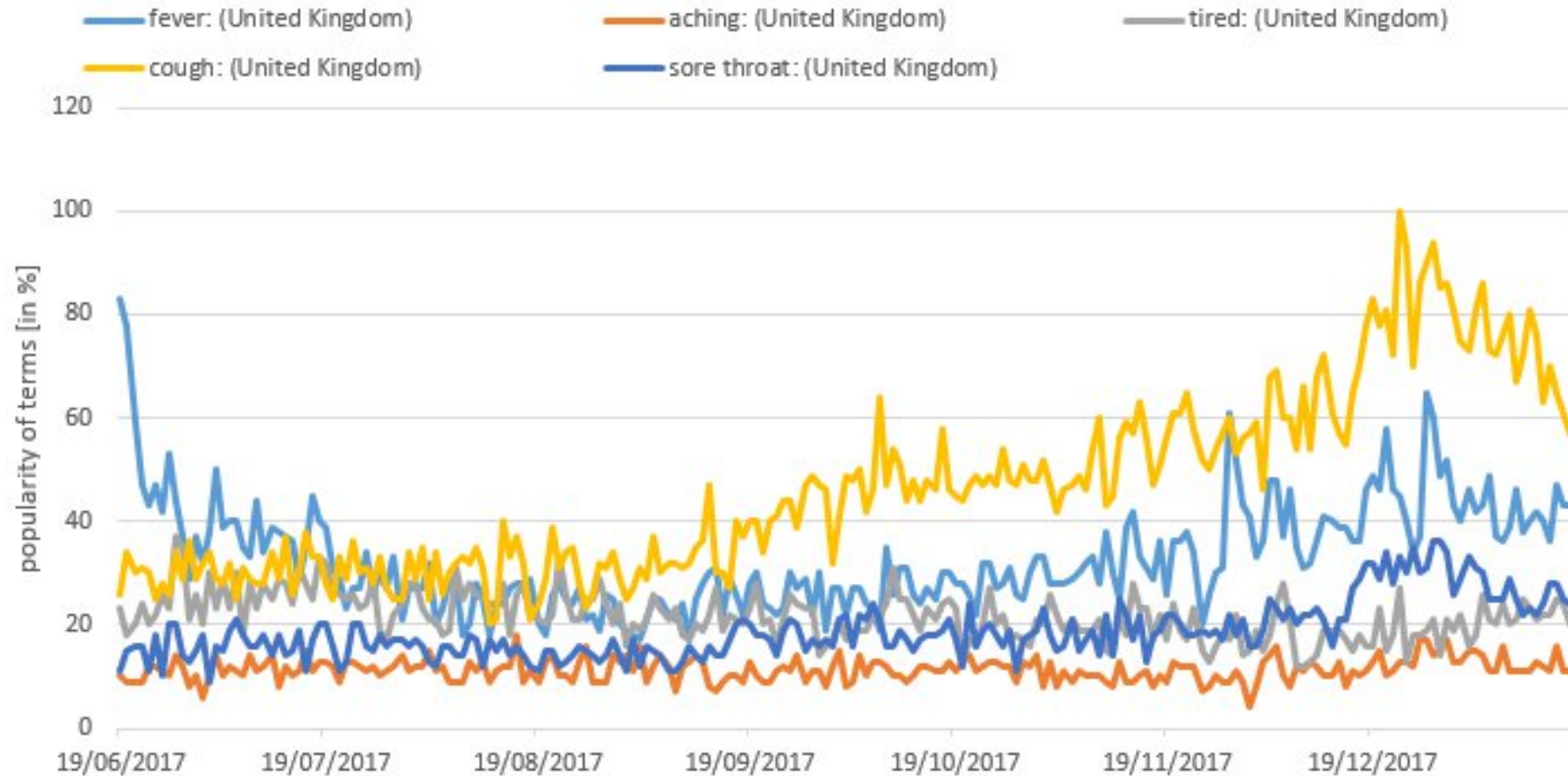
We must reconnect corpora to producers, maintaining ethical commitment to understanding language "as people actually experience it"

### 4 Beyond Words

Extend analysis beyond lexical patterns to include multimodal elements, text structure, intertextuality, and dynamics of discourse

# TEXT DATA

## ❖ Blind Spots: Google Flu Trends



# CULTURAL CONTEXT

## ❖ Examples

- a) **“Chairman”** in Ghana
- b) **“Boss”** in the UK
- c) **“Chef”** in France
- ...

## **“Inshallah” (God Willing) in Arabic**

Same word, different meanings based on:

- a) Tone (sincere vs. sarcastic)
- b) Religious vs. casual context
- c) Speaker's cultural background