

PDF-to-Text Reanalysis for Linguistic Data Mining

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Motivation

- Many online academic publications are in the form of PDF files, and extracting information from them can be very useful:
 - Ex: Millions of online linguistic documents that contain language data.
- Extracting semi-structured text from PDF files is not trivial:
 - Existing PDF-to-text converters have limitations
- We develop a system (called Freki) for the reanalysis of PDF-extracted text:
 - It performs block detection, respacing and tabular data analysis.

Interlinear Glossed text

208 chapter 4

a passive. This construction is used both in the present (24b) and in the past (25b).

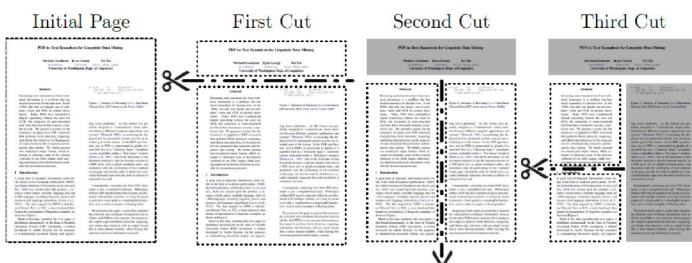
(24) **Kurmanji**: passive construction (present)

a. *ez te di-şû-m*
1SG 2SG.ACC PROG-wash.PRS-1SG
'I am washing you.'

b. *tu t-ê(-yî) şûşt-in (ji aliyê min ve)*
2SG PROG-come-2SG wash-INF from my side
'You are being washed (by me).'

(Subhi Ahmed)

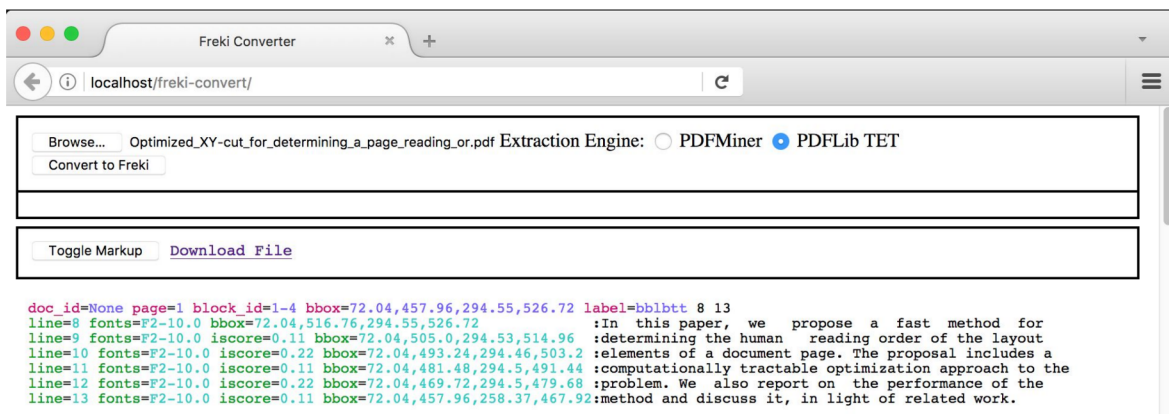
The XY-cut algorithm



Our approach

- Built on top of existing PDF-to-text converters that produce XML format.
- Added functionality:
 - Block detection
 - Respacing and tabular data analysis
 - Changes to the XY-cut algorithms
- Used a new output format for less verbosity and more readability

The interface



Using Freki

- We ran Freki on millions of documents from the Web which may contain interlinear gloss text (IGT) data.
- From the extracted text, we performed IGT detection, language identification, etc.
- This leads to an extension to the Online Database of INterlinear text (ODIN), which contains IGT for thousands of languages.

Summary

- PDF-to-text is not trivial, especially if we want to preserve the structure within the text.
- Our system, Freki, builds on top of existing converters and focuses on identifying blocks and respacing.
- The package is available at github.com/xigt/freki