

Some Remarks on Text Data Visualization and Codec Transparency

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Overview



Preliminaries

- Full Disclosure
- Terminology: Data, Text, & Visualization

Remarks

- Pipelines, Parameters, & (visualization) Procedures
- Visualizations as Filters
- Lossiness, Compression, & 'Universal' Filters
- 'Intuitivity', Exploitation, & Coherence
- Co-operation & Codec Transparency

Summary



Full Disclosure



- I am a computational linguist
 - tinker of algorithms
 - tweaker of data structures
 - not a philosopher

(... but I played one as an undergraduate)

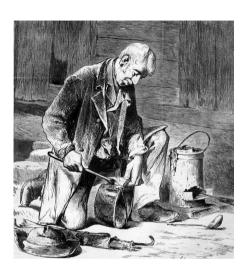


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- ... I am also an incorrigible Platonist
 - ightharpoonup
 - formal (mathematical) objects really exist!
 - good company:









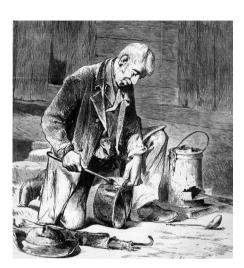


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- Please adjust your interpretative apparatus if and where required
 - to accommodate my bottomless naïveté, and/or
 - according to your own epistemological commitments (or lack thereof)

Terminology



Visualization

- an algorithmic procedure by which an underlying data source is transformed to graphical form for direct human consumption
- e.g. as a network graph, tag cloud, motion chart, etc.

Text Data

 a (digital) text corpus, possibly including extralinguistic information such as bibliographic meta-data, document structure, etc.

Text Data Visualization

 a visualization procedure using a (digital) text corpus as its underlying data source (usually indirectly)

Visualization Pipeline

 a cascade of algorithmic procedures by which (raw) text data is prepared for and formatted by a particular visualization procedure, including any preprocessing and application-specific modeling

Remark 1: Pipelines versus Procedures



Facts

- raw text data itself does not directly support most visualization procedures
- each visualization procedure imposes formal constraints on its parameters

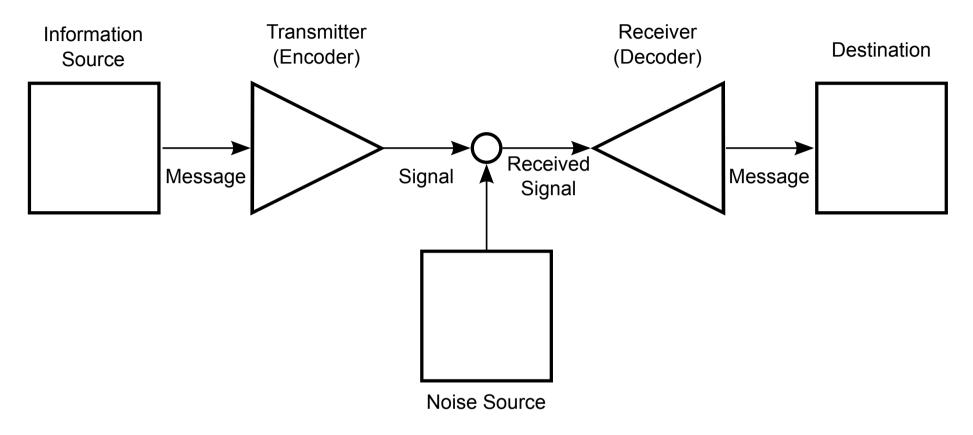
Claim

- \blacksquare (preprocessing) pipelines $\not\perp$ (visualization) procedures
- "generic" visualization procedures cannot be clearly distinguished from the preprocessing machinery ("pipeline") which supplies their input

Rhetoric

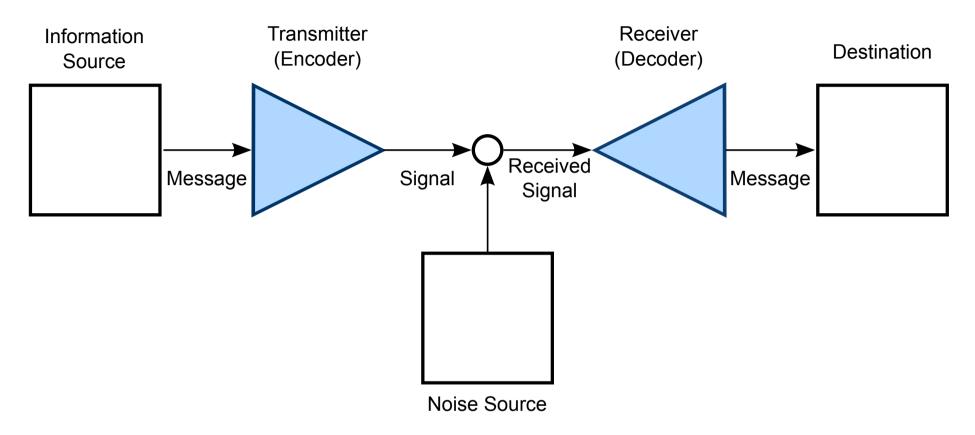
- Q: how does one visualize a flat list of unweighted terms as a network graph?
 A: one doesn't! (at least not in any meaningful way)
- Q: why is Mike Bostock's D3.js API so mind-bogglingly complex?
 A: because it needs to be! ("generic" visualization procedures are fictional)





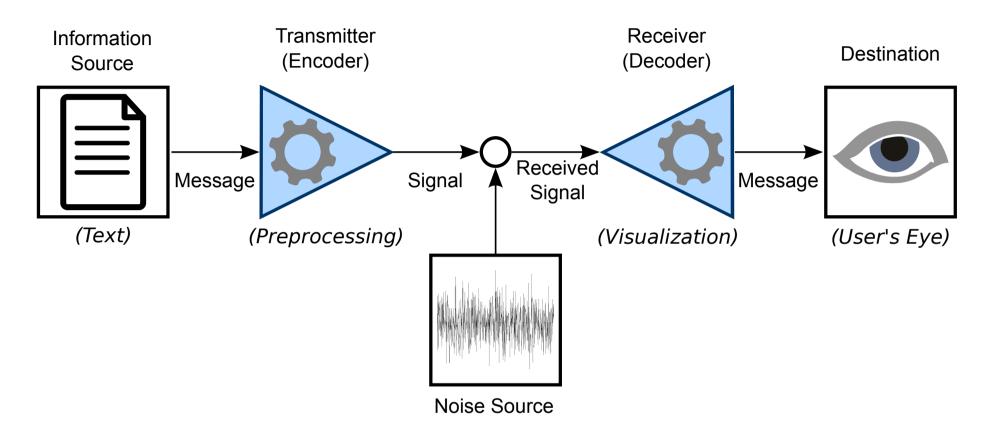
noisy channel model of communication





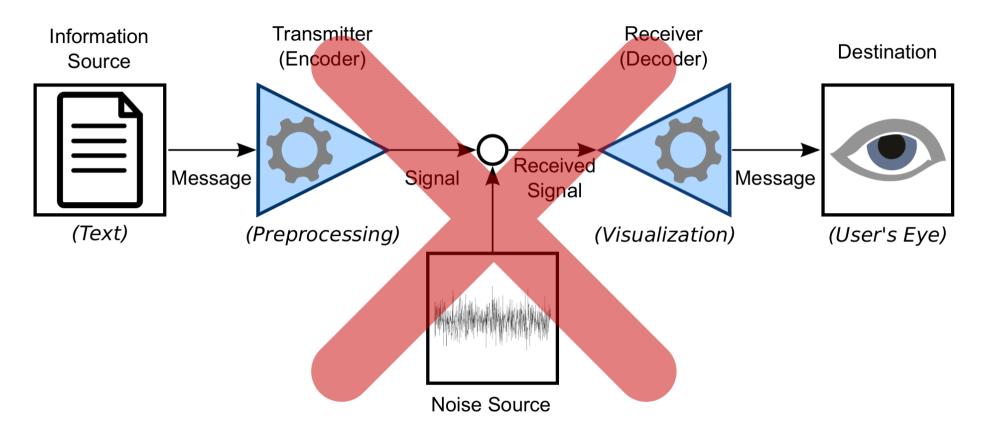
- noisy channel model
 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder





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 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- text data visualization codec (naïve tinker's version)

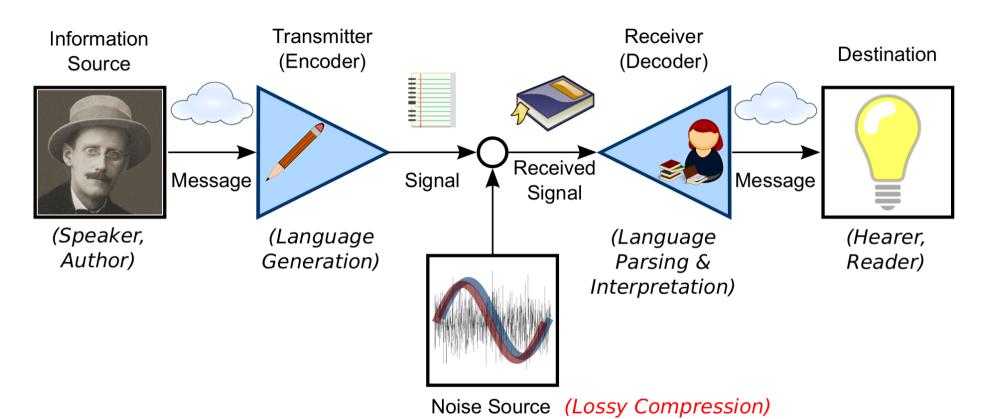




noisy channel model

- "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- text data visualization codec (naïve tinker's version) → not the whole story!



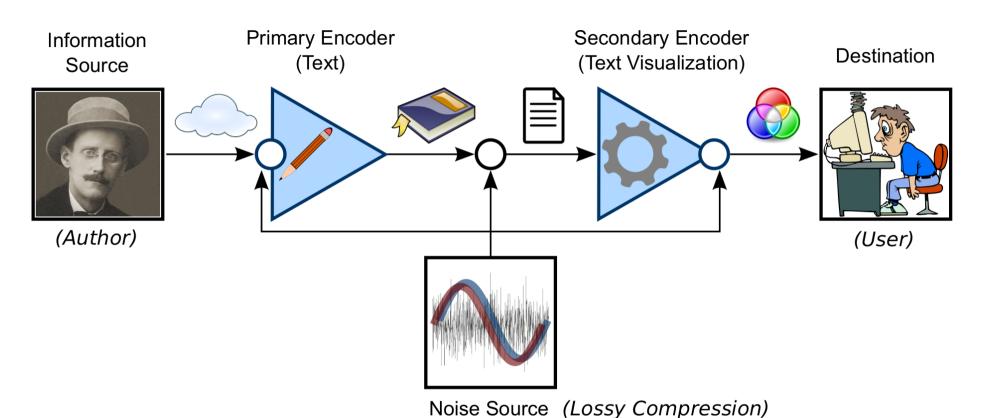


- noisy channel model
 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- natural language is a lossy codec

(Shannon 1948)

(Reddy 1979)



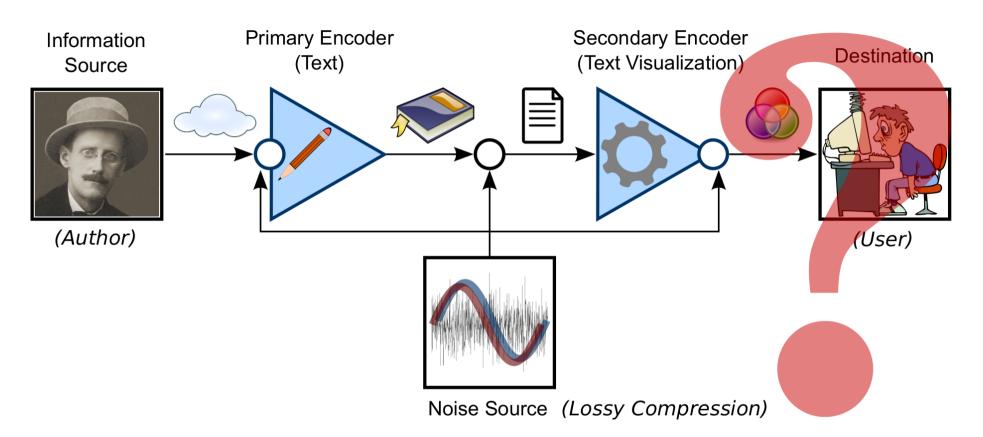


- noisy channel model
 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- natural language is a lossy codec
- text data visualization is a (lossy) filter

(Shannon 1948)

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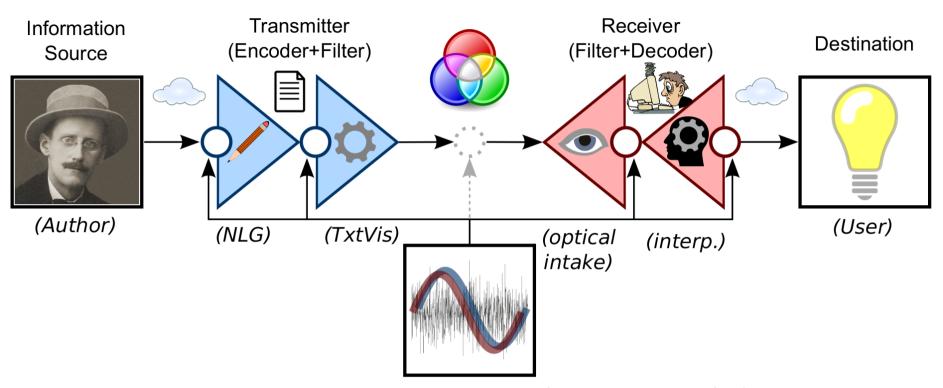


- noisy channel model
 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- natural language is a *lossy codec*
- text data visualization is a (lossy) filter \leadsto what about the decoder?

(Shannon 1948)

(Reddy 1979)





Noise Source (Lossy Compression)

- noisy channel model
 - "codec" = encoder ⊕ decoder
- natural language is a lossy codec
- text data visualization is a (lossy) filter
- reception (interpretation) is filtered too!

(Shannon 1948)

(Reddy 1979)

(transmission side)

Remark 3: Lossiness & 'Universal' Filters



Visualization Pipelines ~ Lossy Compression

- information is *lost* when messages are passed through the codec
 - usually by design

(we already have the text-encoding)

no lossless formal model of natural language available

(yet)

'Universal' Filters

- as humans, we're already equipped with a whole bevy of (lossy) filters:
 - linguistic

(minimal attachment, semantic priming)

perceptual

(motion detection, color sensitivity)

cognitive

(object independence, causal relations)

cultural

(common knowledge, conventional signs)

Lossiness ∼ 'Distance'

lossy filters increase "reading distance"

(Moretti 2013)

the communication channel was already fallible

Remark 4: 'Intuitivity' ~ Exploitation



'Intuitivity'

- 'intuitive' visualizations exploit users' pre-existing ('universal') filters
 - ▶ perceptual → size, motion, color
 - ▶ cognitive → physical simulations, display "objects"
 - ► cultural ~> shared conventional signs
- reduced recipient processing load

Exploitation & Coherence

- successful exploitation ⇔ *coherence* of pipeline- & user-filters
 - all and only relevant information passes unchanged through both codecs
 - relevance depends on user's individual research question

Remark 5: Co-operation \rightsquigarrow Transparency



Co-operation

"Make your contribution such as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged."

— Grice (1975)

Codec Transparency

no perceptible data loss

- (e.g. mp3, ogg audio codecs)
- visualization

 → no apprehensible (relevant) data loss

Visualization as (co-operative) Communication

- **Task**: maximize transparency \leadsto optimize for users' common research goals
- Challenges:
 - research goals vary widely between users, projects
 - commonalities can be hard to identify and formally model

Summary



Visualization Procedures

non-modular, interface constraints

(preprocessing pipelines)

Visualization Pipelines

noisy-channel filters

(lossy, usually by design)

'Universal' Filters

recipient-internal

(perceptual, cognitive, cultural)

'Intuitivity'

exploitation of recipient filters

(relevance, coherence)

Co-operative Communication

maximize codec transparency

(minimize apprehensible loss)



— The End —



Thank you for listening!

http://kaskade.dwds.de/~jurish/visihu2017/danke



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