

A Quantitative Analysis of Linguistic Metadata

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This talk

Show some pretty graphs

Explain lots of horrible assumptions

See if you think this is meaningful by the end if it

Inspiration

How does language size relate to endangerment?

How does endangerment relate to documentation?

Size and Endangerment

“Lots of small endangered languages”

“They don’t correlate because of outliers”

Endangerment and Documentation

“There are so many languages going extinct that aren’t documented”

“Endangerment alone can’t be a reason to document a language”

An example



Paul Newman
SOAS Department Seminar
Oct. 15, 2013
**The Law of Unintended
Consequences: How the
Endangered Languages
Movement Undermines Field
Linguistics as a Scientific
Enterprise.**

Check the data

Each topic implies knowledge of correlations

Number of Speakers vs Endangerment

Endangerment vs Documentation

Modern linguistic resources claim to give us access to this data, so lets actually check...

The data

Goal: a set of metadata for every language

- Number of speakers
- Endangerment level
- Metric of completed linguistic research

Completed Linguistic Research?

ELCat Documentation Index

Raw scores given for Boasian Trilogy

(Grammars, Dictionaries/Lexicon, Texts/Corpora)

My goal is to follow this model

using previously compiled data

Data -> Information

Linguists collect metadata on individual languages during their work

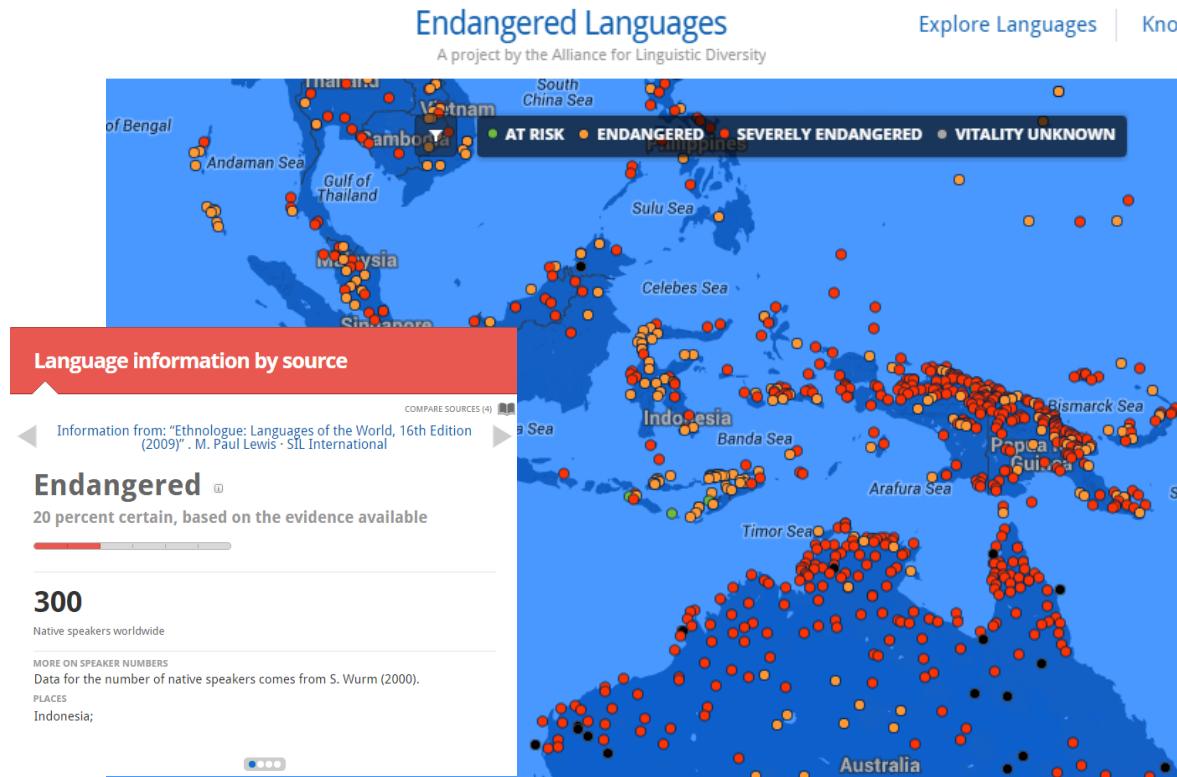
Other linguistics compile all of this metadata

Still other linguists (me!) process the data

Assumption: My analysis can only be as good as the work of those who came before me



Potential data sources: ELCat



endangeredlanguages.com

Pro: Info quality

Con: endangered languages only

Potential data sources: OLAC

Participating Archives • OLAC • Delivered by the Penn Libraries 
[Printer-Friendly Page](#)

OLAC Language Resource Catalog

Search for language resources 

AB1-043

Title: AB1-043

Link to the object: <http://hdl.handle.net/10125/29556>

Online: Yes

Archive: Kaipuleohone (see archive description)

Contributor: Pius, Anna (speaker)
Berez, Andrea L. (researcher)
Berez, Andrea L. (depositor)
Gabriel, Waim (participant)

Date: 2013-07-09

Description: Anna Pius talks about her son's Karim Leg event.
Region: Pex Village, Asaro District, Eastern Highlands Province,
Papua New Guinea

Content language: Kuman

Subject language: Kuman

Language family: Trans-New Guinea
Papuan

Find Related Information:

Archive: Kaipuleohone
 Online: Yes
 Subject language: Kuman
 Language family: Papuan
 Language family: Trans-New Guinea
 Geographic region: Pacific
 Country: Papua New Guinea
 Linguistic type: Primary text
 DCMI type: sound
 Content language: Kuman
 Date: 2000 and later
 Date: 2010 - 2019

Pro: Archive info

Con: Unorganized,
unmaintained

Potential data sources: Ethnologue

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Ethnologue website. It includes a colorful graphic on the left, the text "Ethnologue Languages of the World" in yellow and white, and links for "Login", "Register", "Shopping cart", and a search bar "Search Ethnologue...". Below the main header are four categories: "WORLD LANGUAGES", "DEVELOPMENT", "ENDANGERMENT", and "STATISTICS".

Anal

Print

LANGUAGE

FEEDBACK

A language of India

ISO 639-3 anm

Alternate Names Namfau

Population 23,200 in India (2001 census). Population total all countries: 23,250.

Location Southeast Manipur state: Chandel district, Chandel, Chakpikarong, and engnoupal subdivisions, on Chakpi river banks. Possibly in Bangladesh.

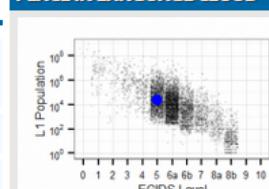
Language Maps India, Map 5

Language Status 5 (Developing).

Classification Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Northern

Dialects Laizo, Mulsom. Reportedly most similar to Lamgang [lmk] (Kuki Naga).

PLACE IN LANGUAGE CLOUD



Click to enlarge with explanation

ETHNOLOGUE PRODUCTS

Languages of India
An Ethnologue Country Report,
282 pp., \$24.95

\$24.95

Add to cart

Pro: All languages

Con:

Resource data

Potential data sources: Glottolog

The screenshot shows the Glottolog References page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Languages, Families, L-Search, References (which is the active tab), R-Search, and About. Below the navigation bar is a search bar containing the placeholder "Name / glottocode / iso" and a magnifying glass icon. The main content area is titled "References" and displays a table of 100 entries from 194,261 total. The table has columns for Details, Name, Title, Year, Pages, Doctype, and Provider. Each row contains a "more" button, a link to the reference, and a brief description. The first few rows are as follows:

References

Showing 1 to 100 of 194,261 entries

← Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next →

Details	Name	Title	Year	Pages	Doctype	Provider
	Search	Search	Search	Search	--any--	--any--
more	Resmi P. 2010	Process of convergence: a comparative case study of the language of kudumbis and konkani of Kerala	2010	125	specificfeature, wordlist, socling	hh
more	L'Unité Bozo 1980	Guide de Transcription et Lexique Bozo [Tleyaxo sawananaaba yee a xarabuye]	1980	130	grammarsketch, dictionary	hh
more	Brohez 1905, 1905	Ethnographie Katangaise: Population et Colonisation (Ethnographie : Les Balubas)	1905	44	ethnographic	hh
more	Faridanona 1977	Rantimbôlana diksionera Tsimihety	1977		dictionary	hh
more	ILV 1966	Hablemos Español y Huasteco	1966	140	wordlist	hh

Pro: All languages
Resource data
“One man job”

Con: Archive data
“One man job”

[LANGUAGE](#)[FEEDBACK](#)

A language of Papua New Guinea

ISO 639-3

gim

Alternate Names

Labogai

Population

22,500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Location

Eastern Highlands Province, Okapa district; small area in adjacent Chimbu Province.

Language Maps[Papua New Guinea, Map 9](#)[Papua New Guinea, Map 10](#)**Language Status**

5 (Developing).

Classification[Trans-New Guinea, Kainantu-Goroka, Gorokan, Fore](#)**Dialects**

East Gimi, West Gimi (Gouno).

Language Development

Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. NT: 1994.

References

Showing 1 to 100 of 194,261 entries

← Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next →



Details	Name	Title	ca	Year	Pages	Doctype	ca	Provider
	Search	Search		Search	Search	--any-- ▾		--any-- ▾
more	Resmi P. 2010	Process of convergence: a comparative case study of the language of kudumbis and konkanis of Kerala		2010	125	specificfeature, wordlist, socling		hh
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My “completed research” metric

A percentage of completion for each language: 0-100%

Grammar 0-33%

Each grammar rated
for page numbers
and age

Diminishing returns
on multiple
grammars

Dictionary 0-33%

Total number of
pages

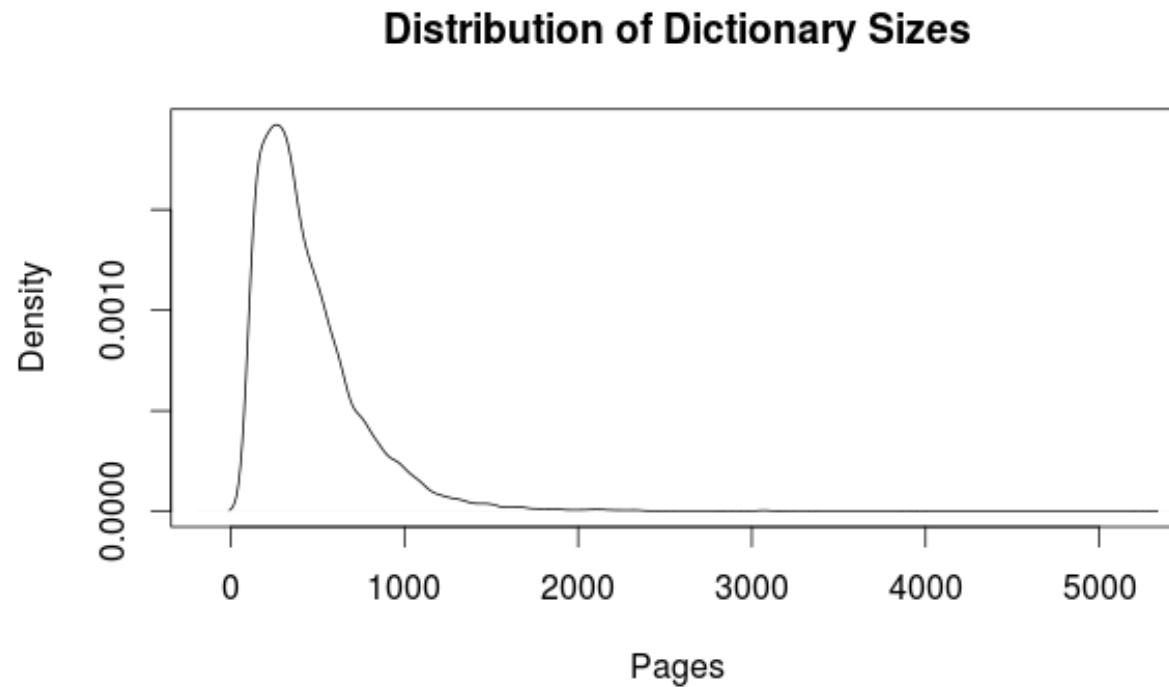
250pp is 33%

Texts 0-33%

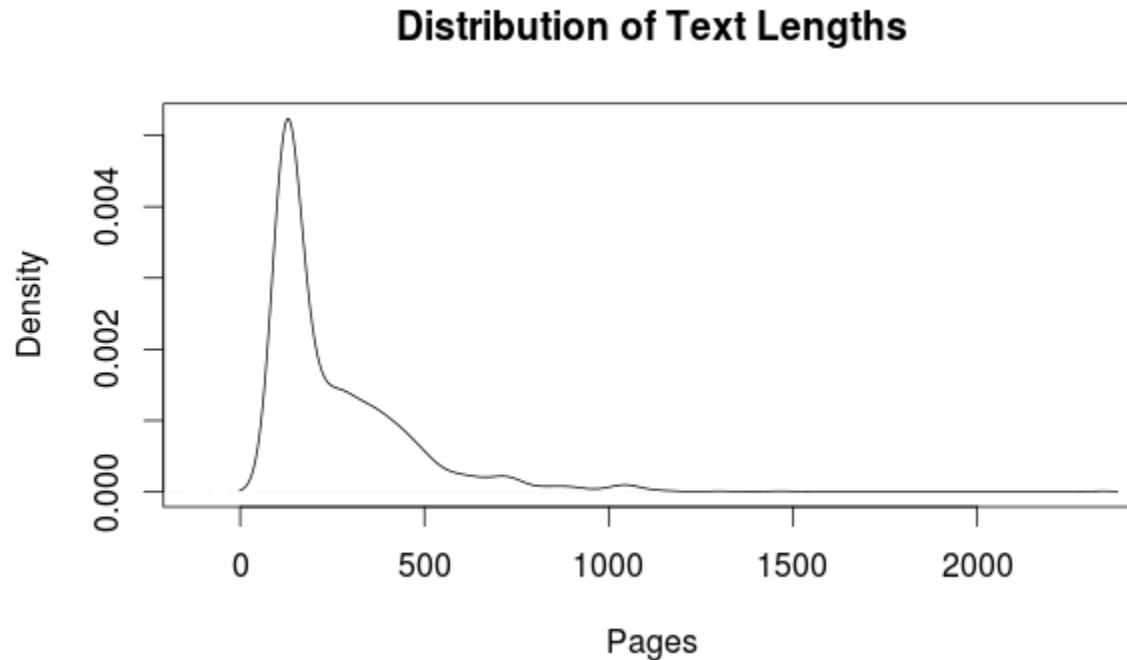
Total number of
pages

100pp is 33%

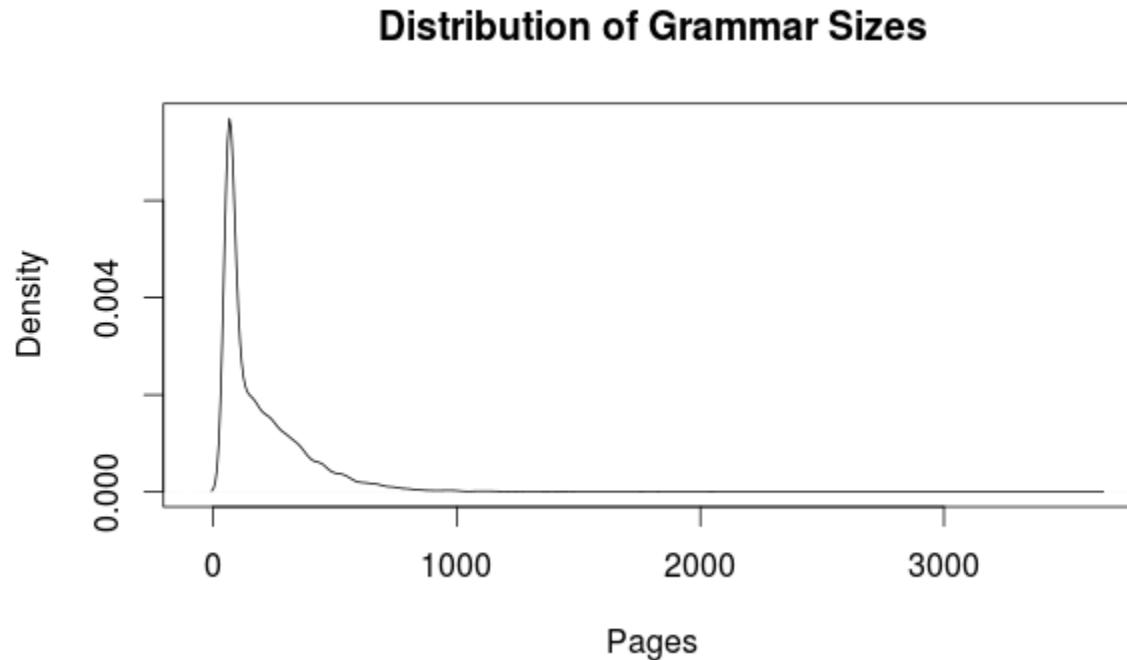
Dictionary sizes in the data



Text lengths in the data



Grammar sizes in the data



Issues

Reliance on pages numbers

Texts vs archived resources

The multiple label problem

(affecting up to 650 languages)

Other assumptions



Speaker numbers: total of L1 speakers

Only using data that has an associated ISO code

Some data created through algorithms

Data pulled in February, doesn't include items in press

Repetition:

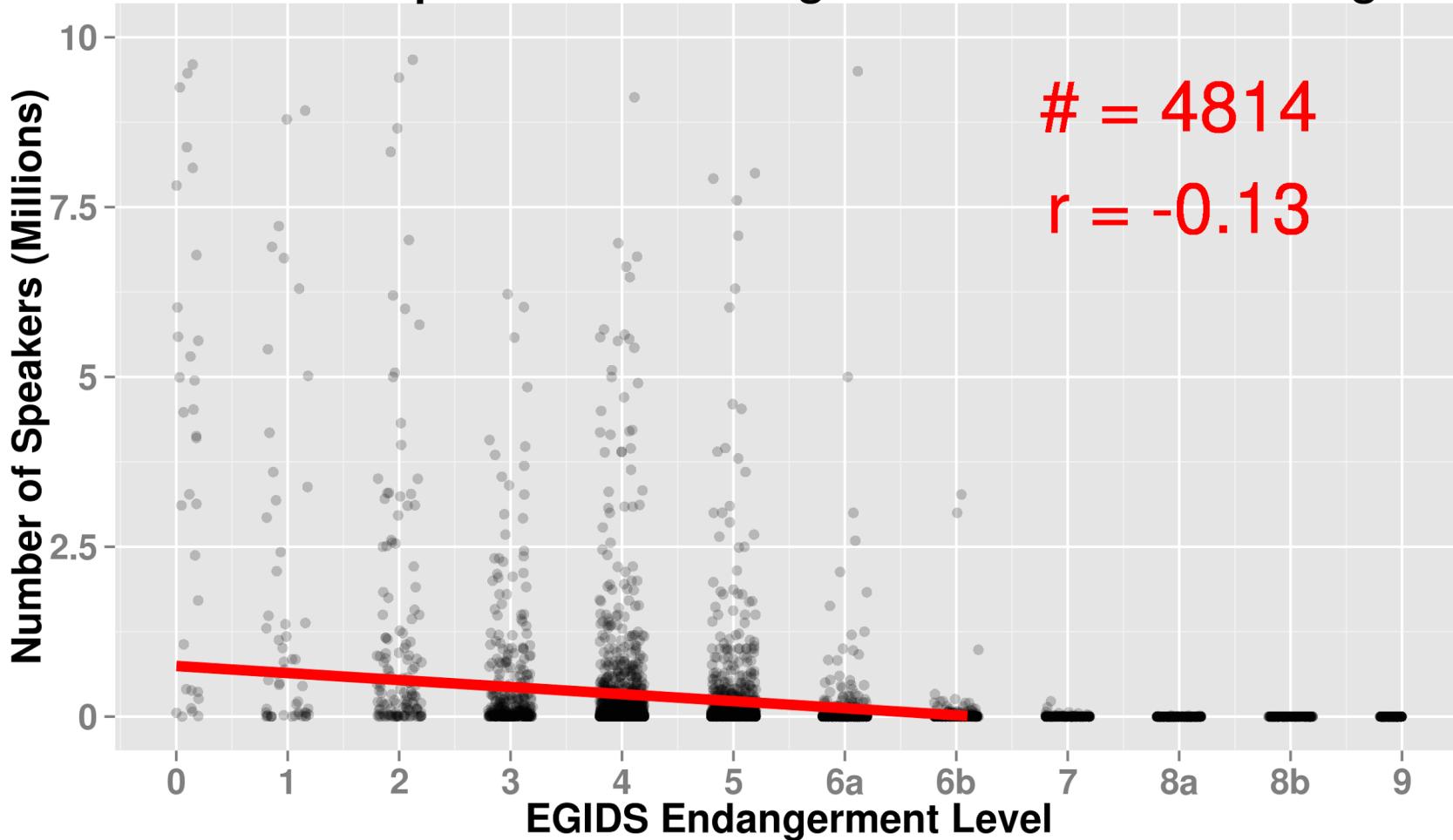
Information is only as good as the data it's based on

One final thought...

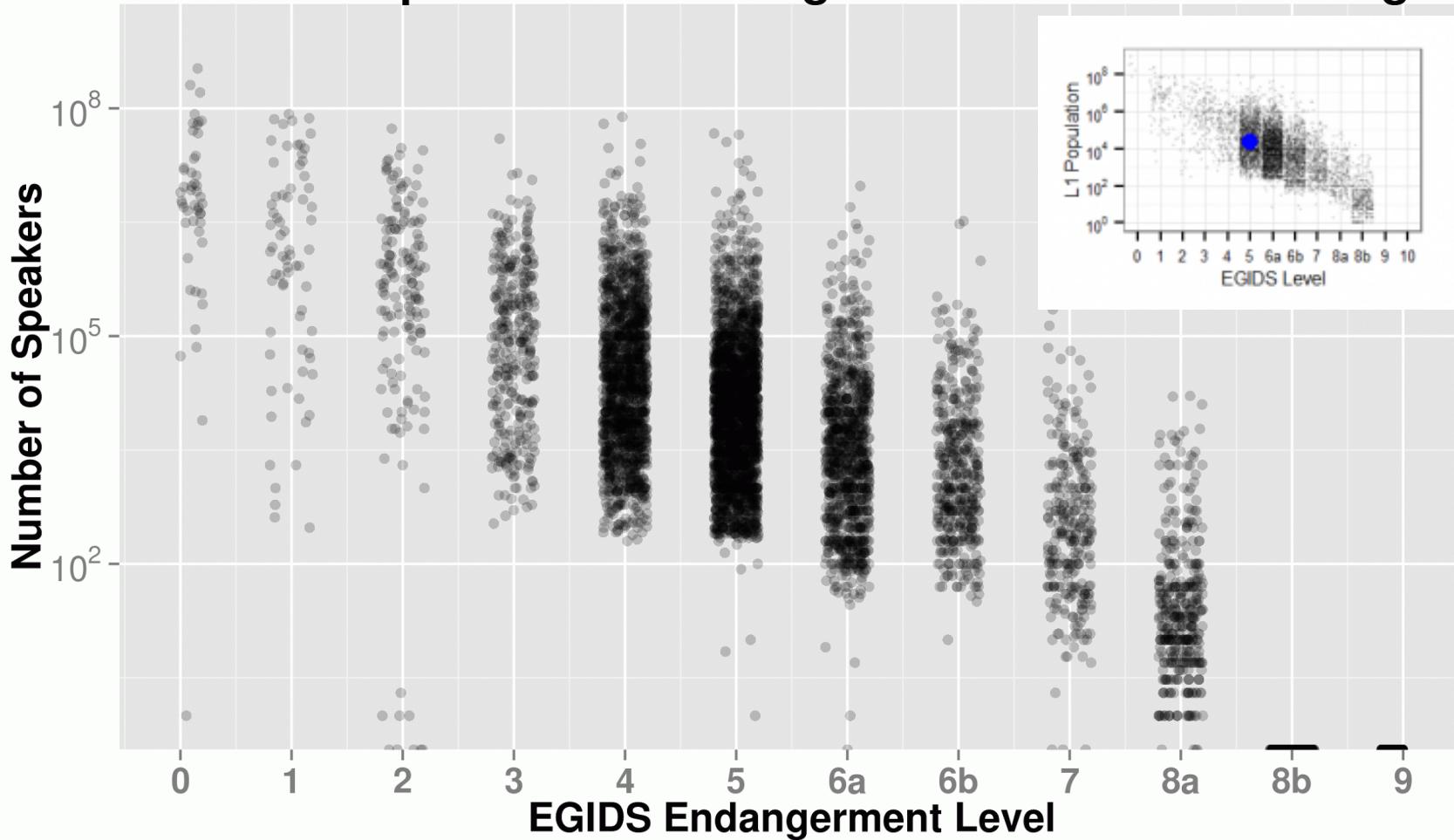
General strategy: sacrifice some amount of accuracy to make the analysis feasible

General goal: look for correlations and patterns among large sample sizes so that variance and outliers are acceptable

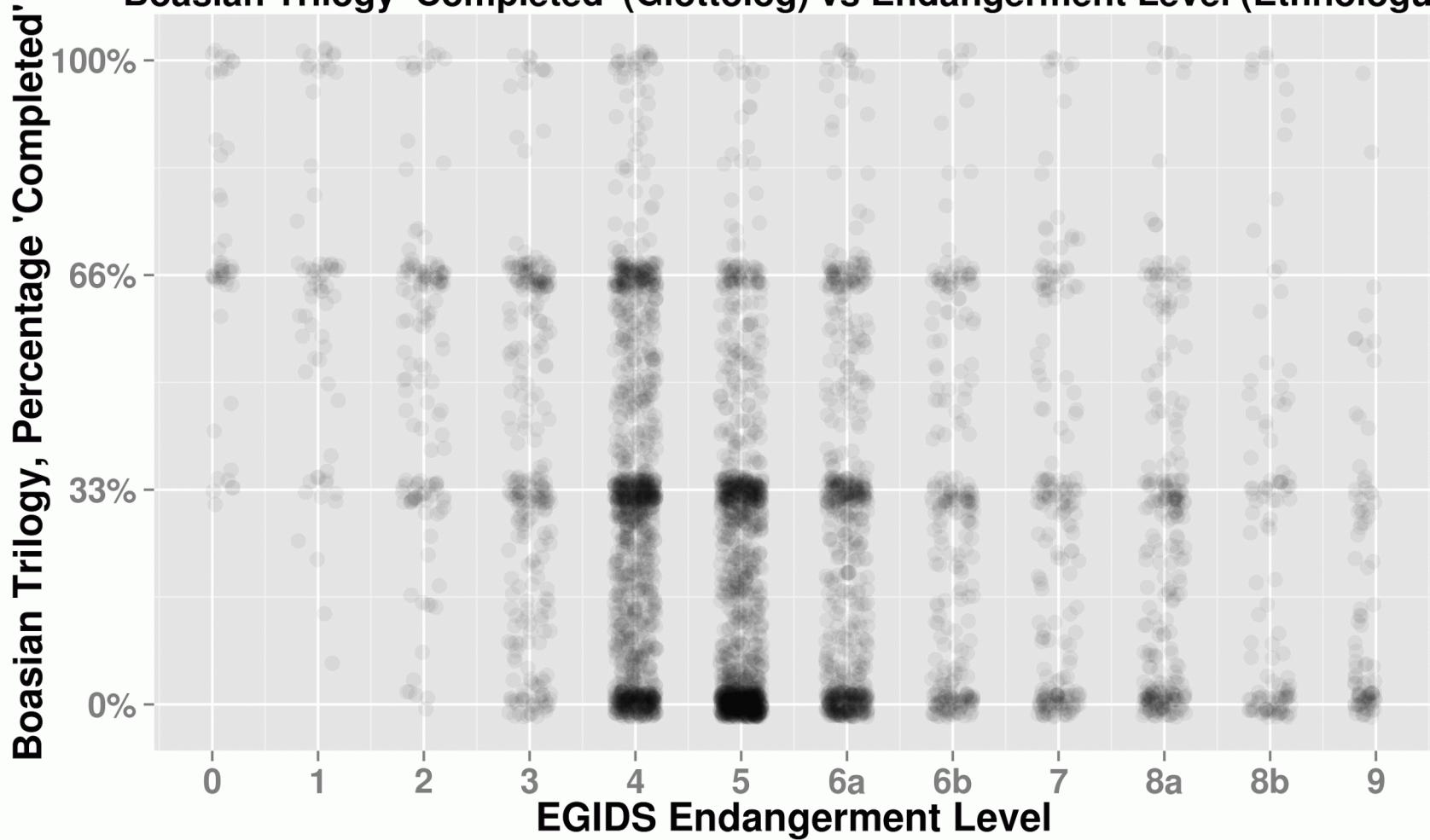
Number of Speakers vs Endangerment Level on Ethnologue



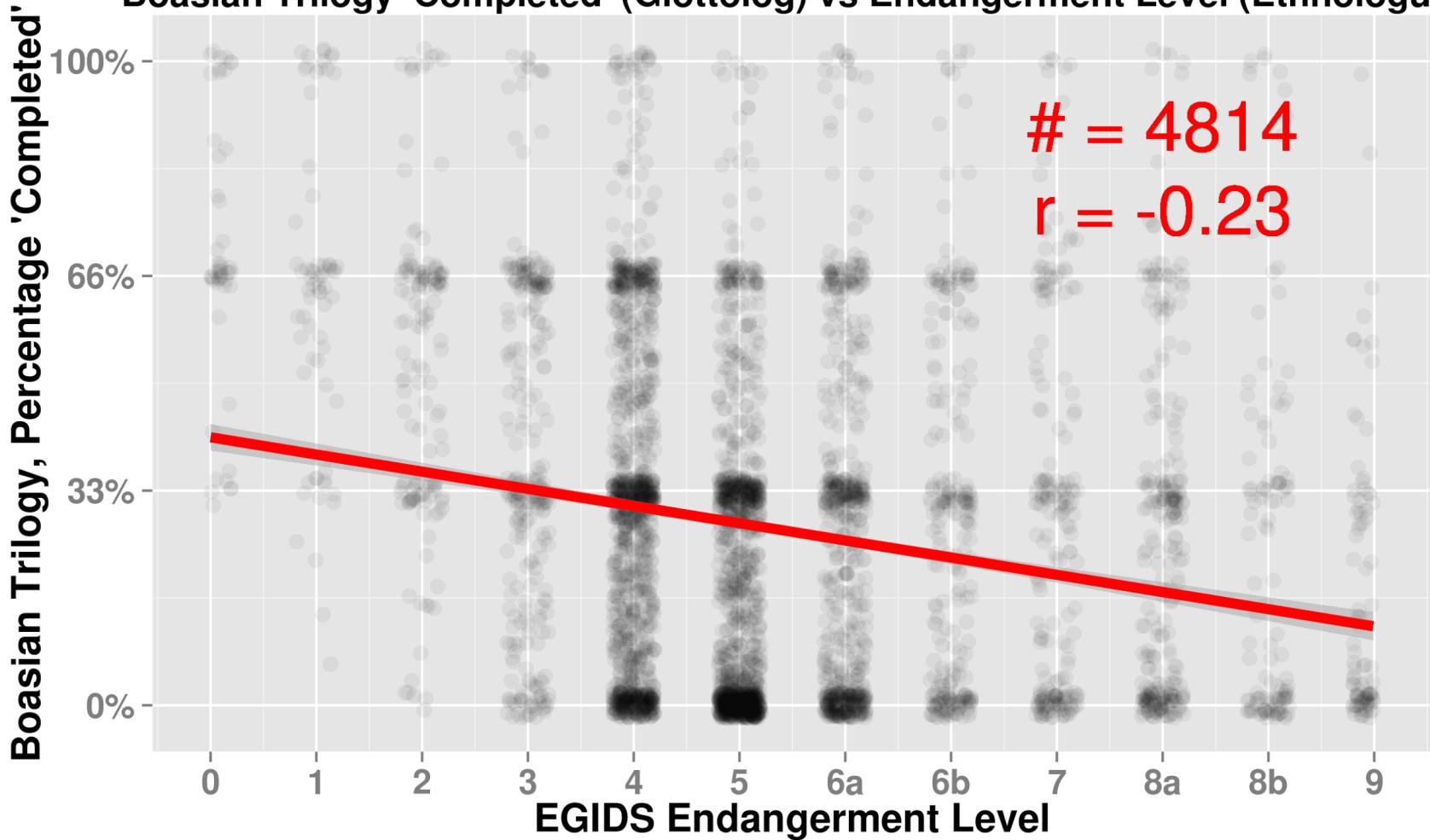
Number of Speakers vs Endangerment Level on Ethnologue



Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



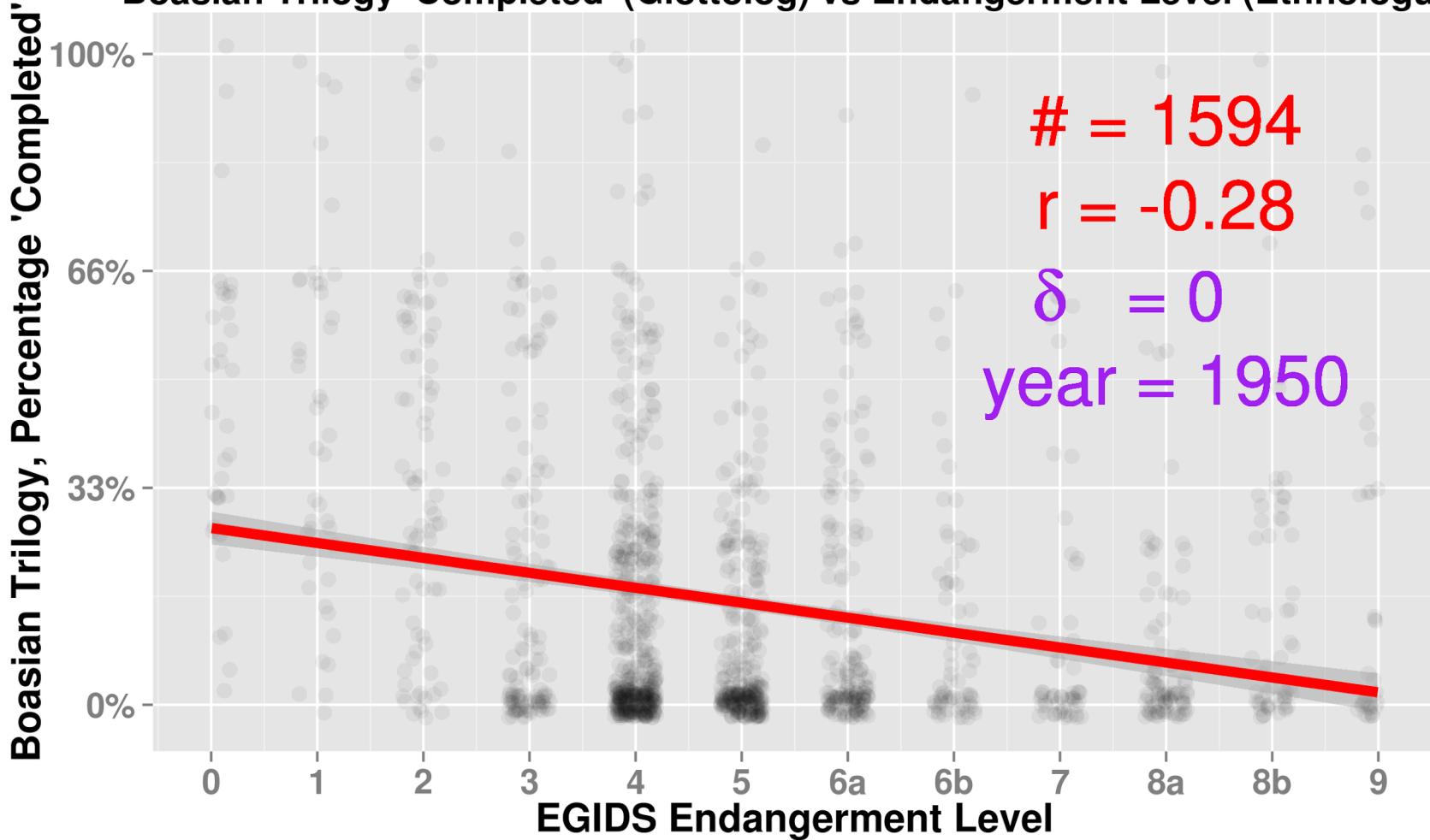
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



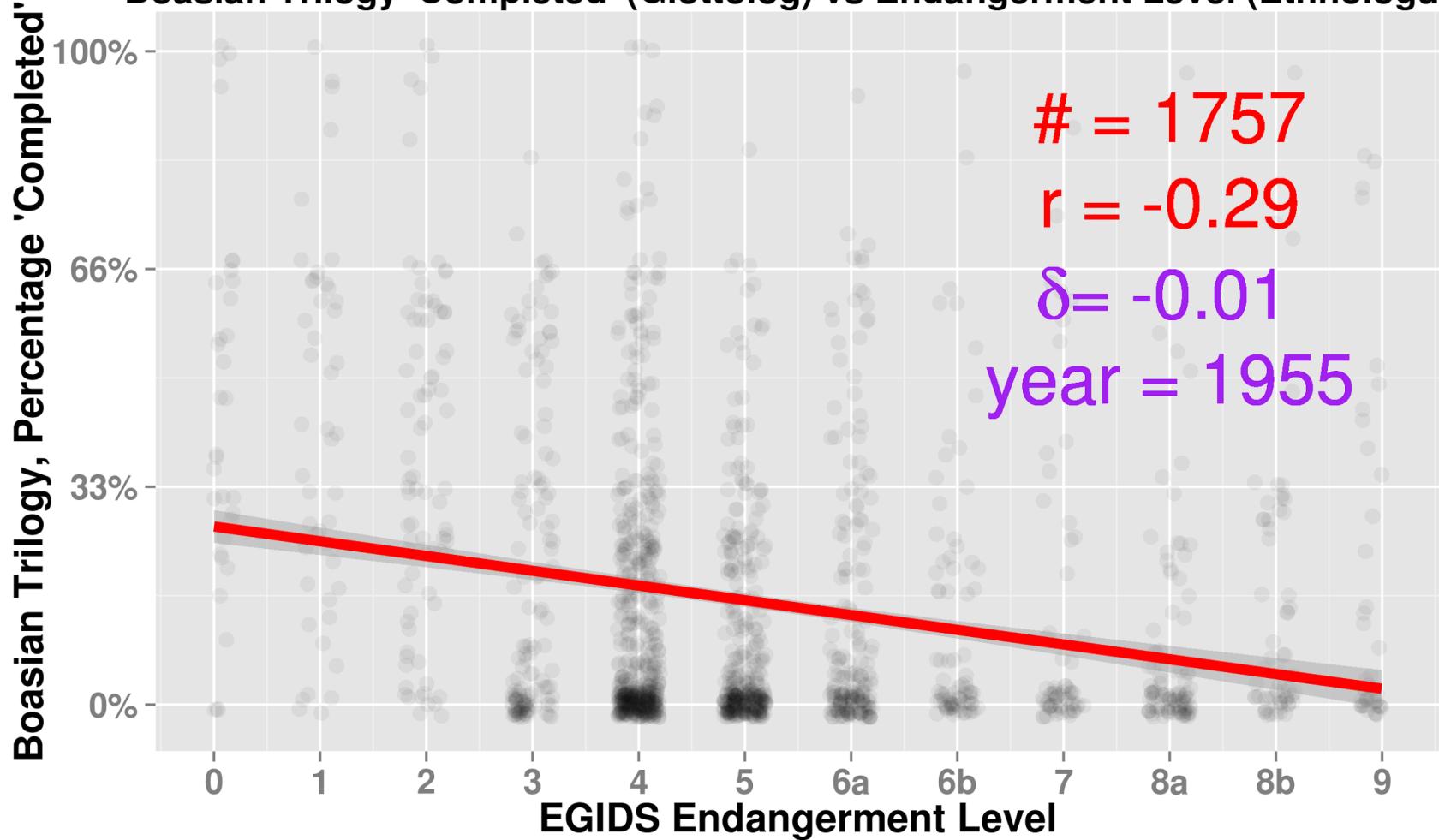
What next?

time travel, of course

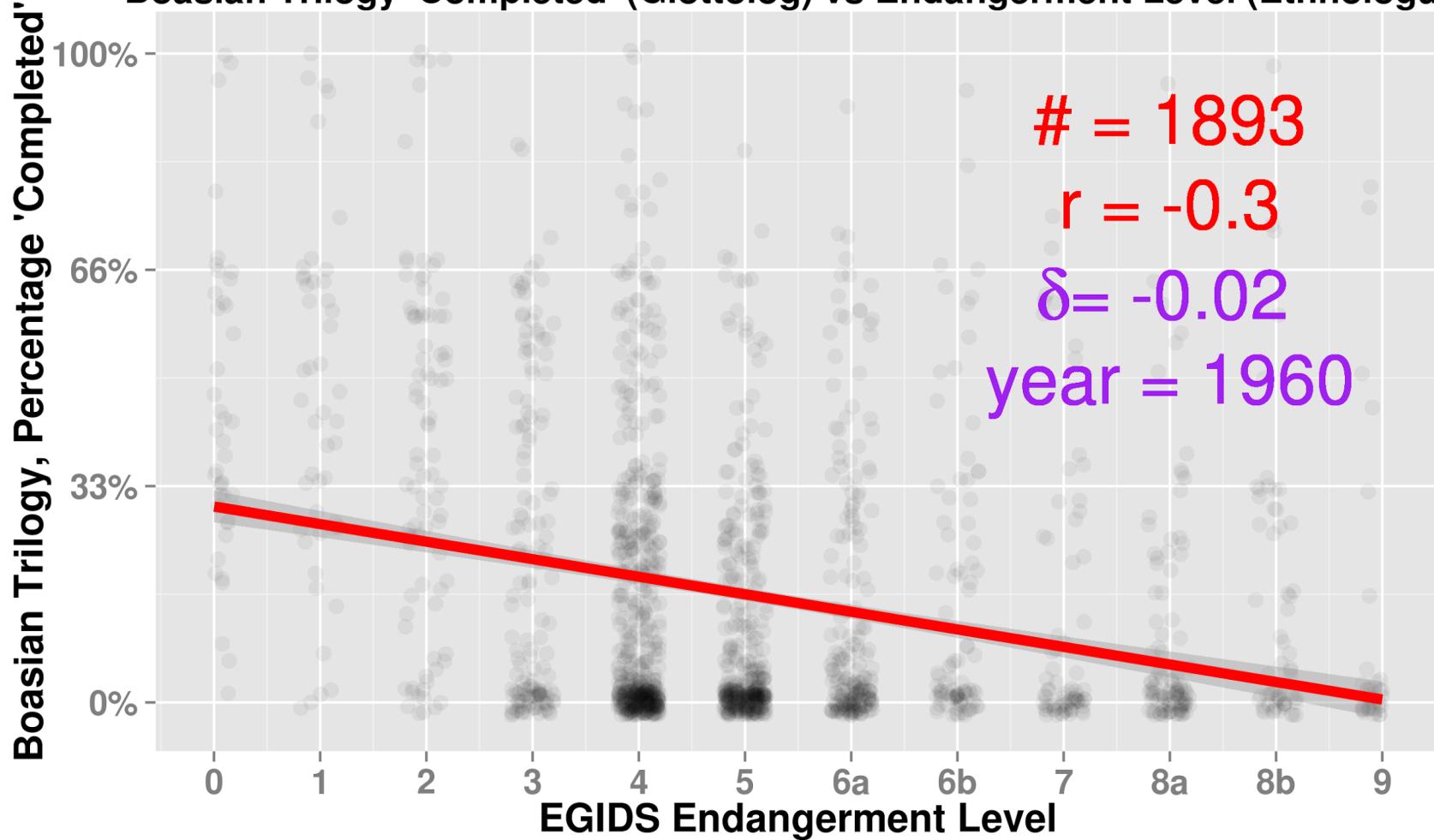
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



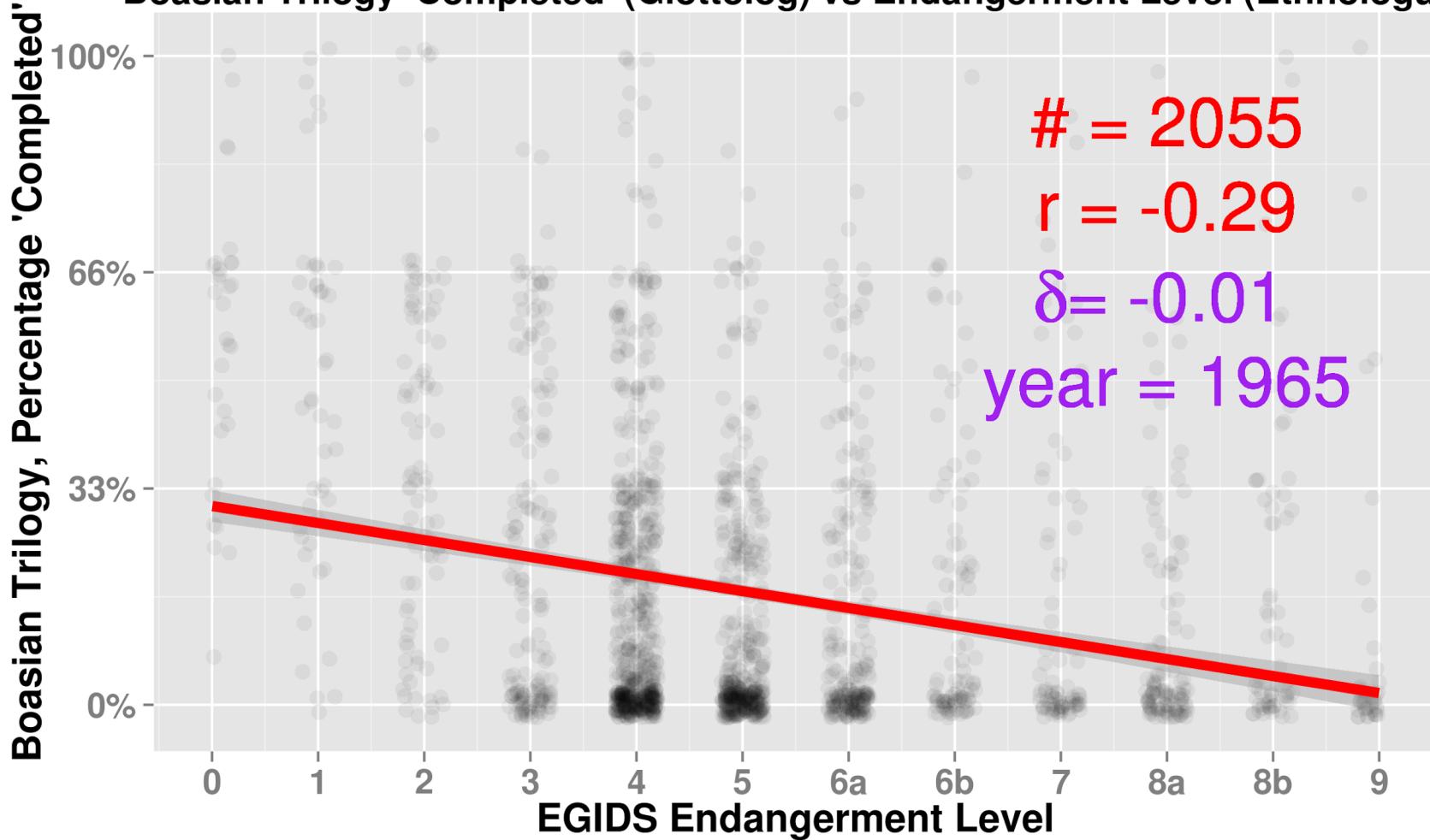
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



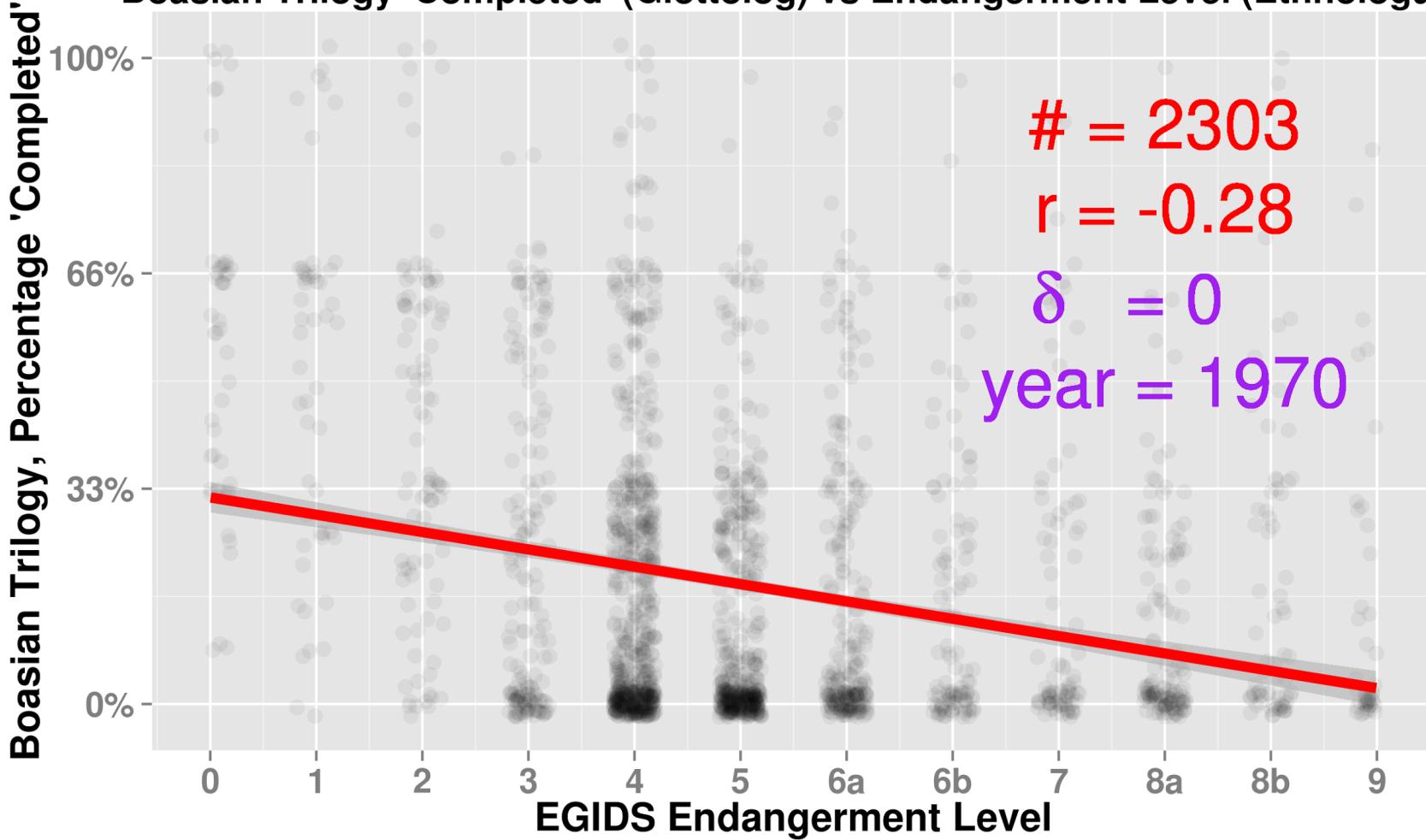
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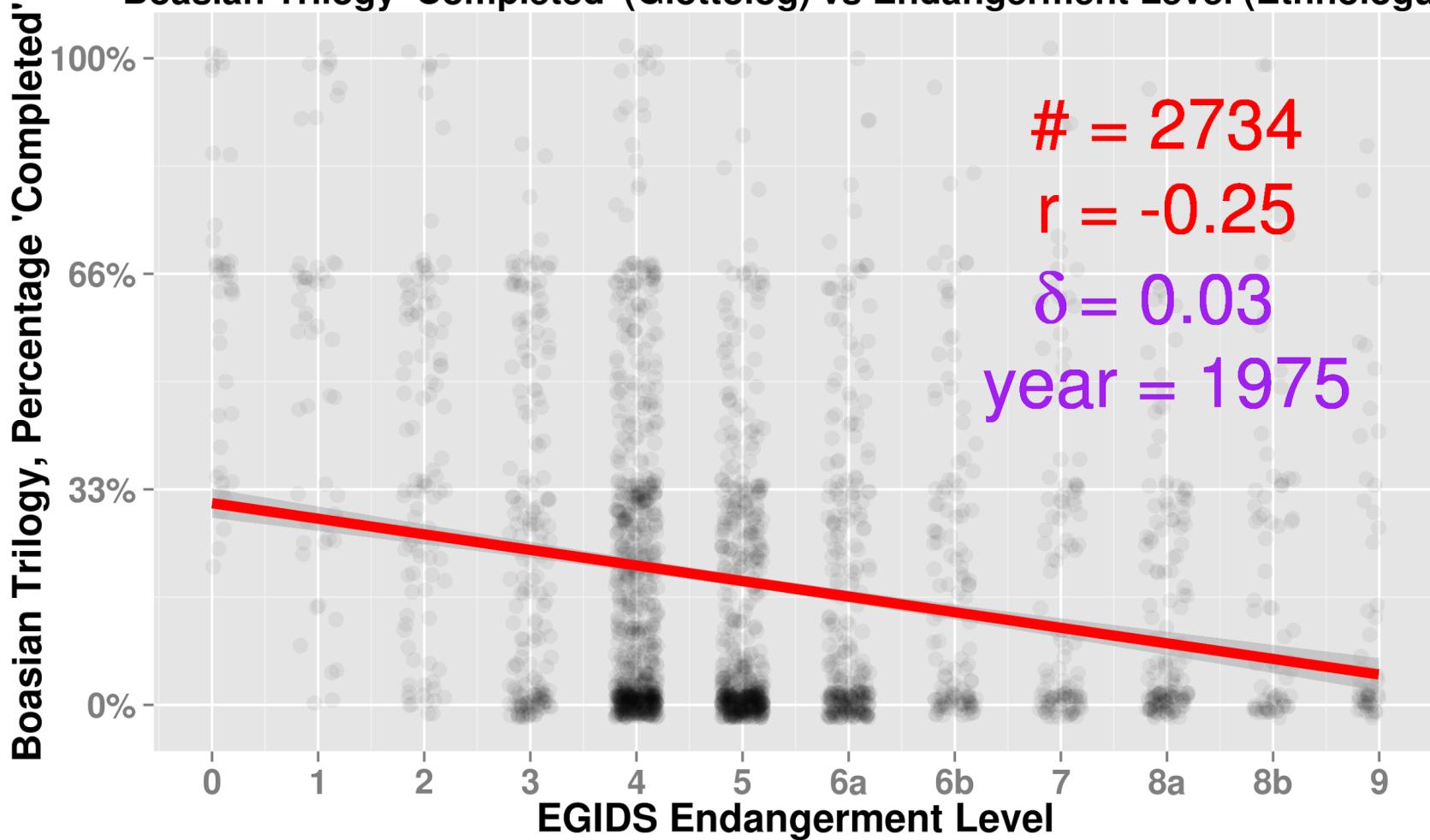
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



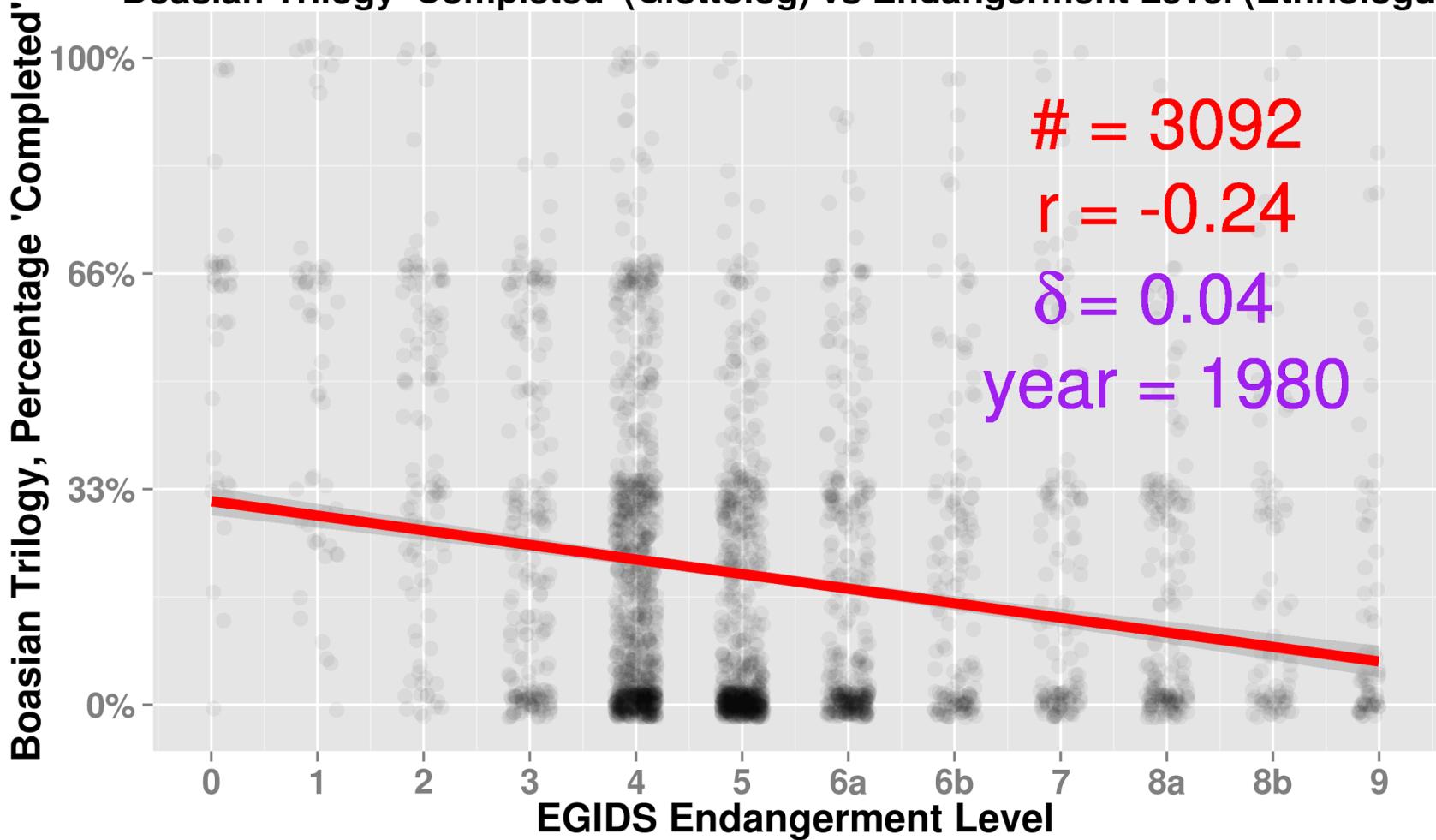
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



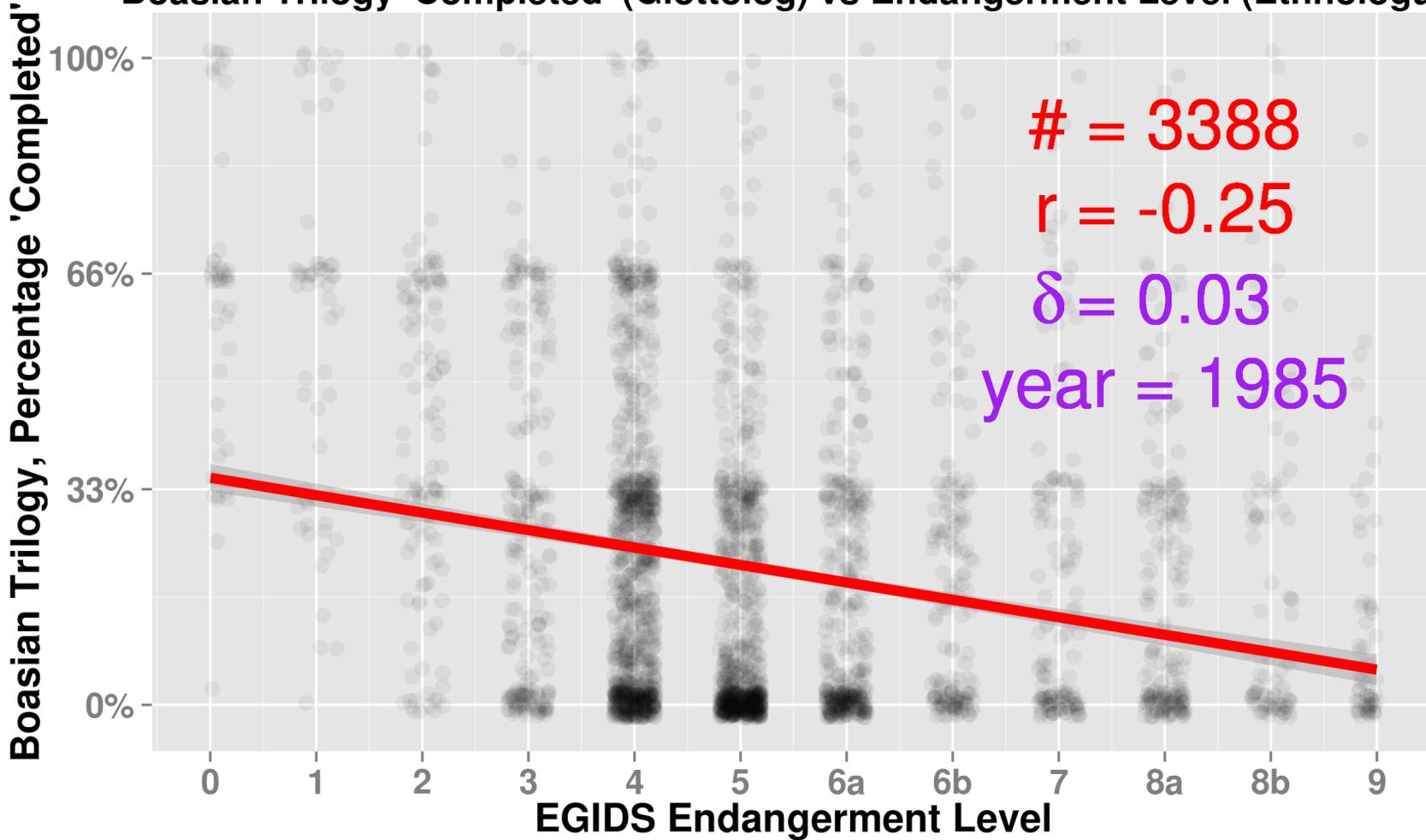
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



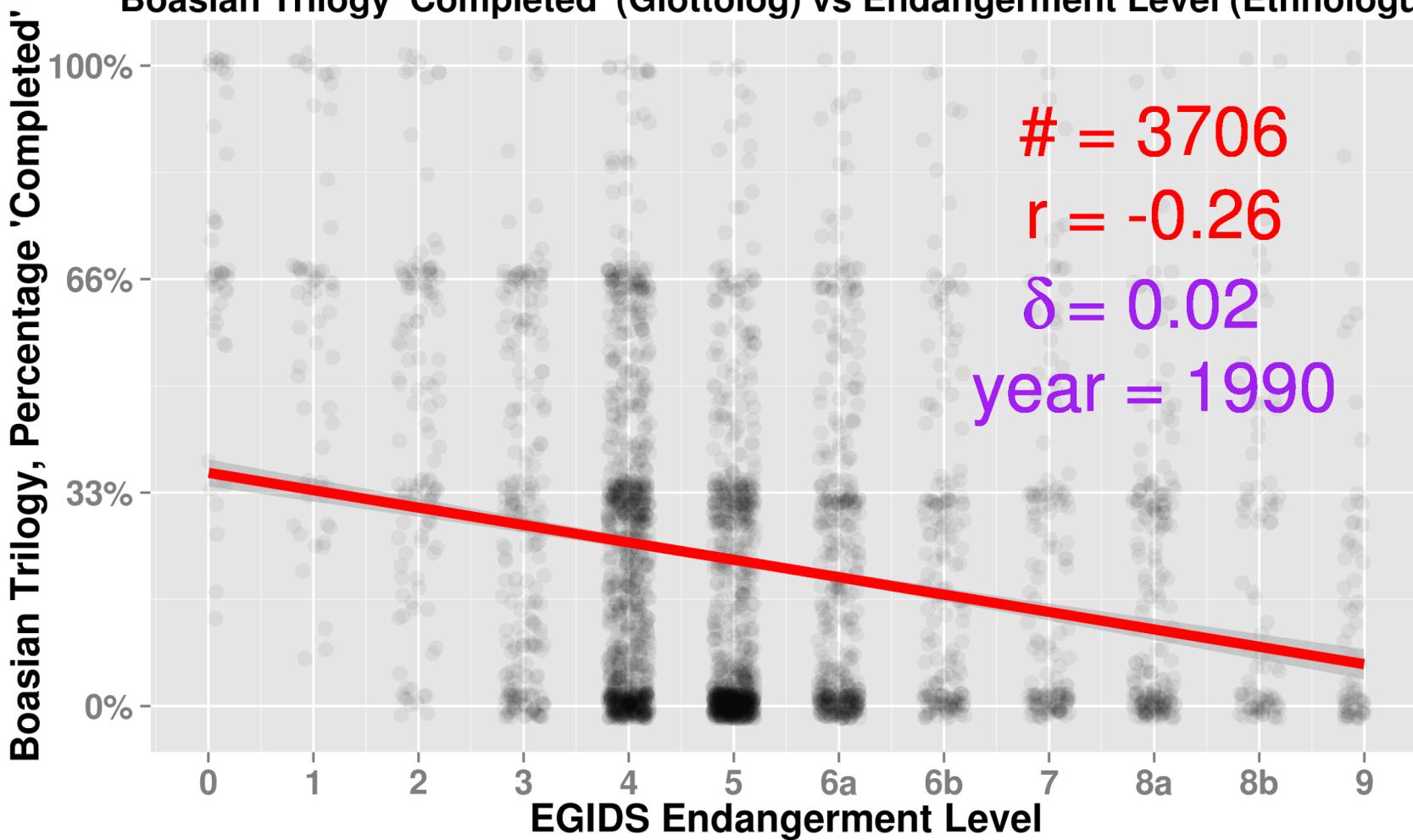
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



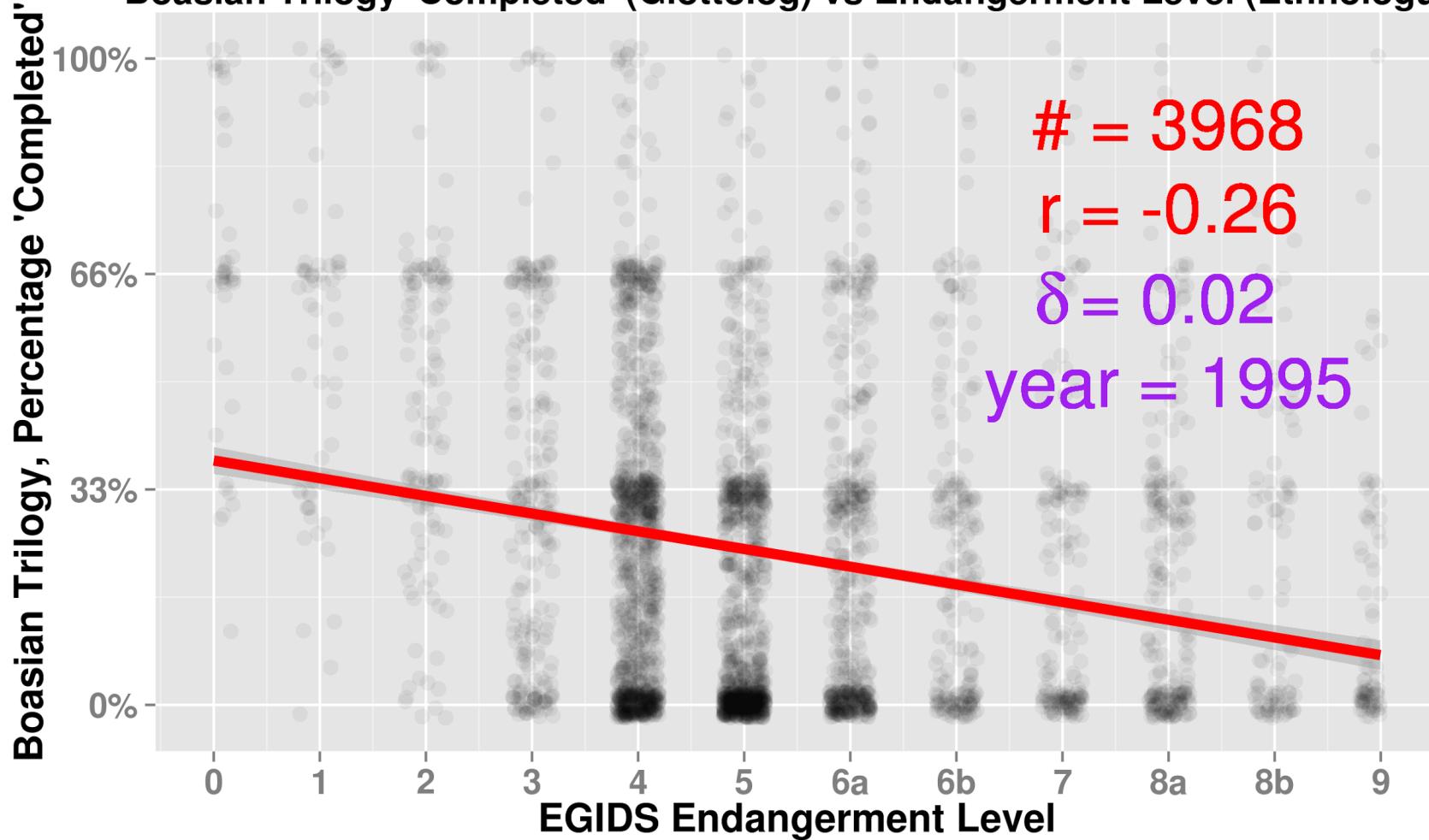
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



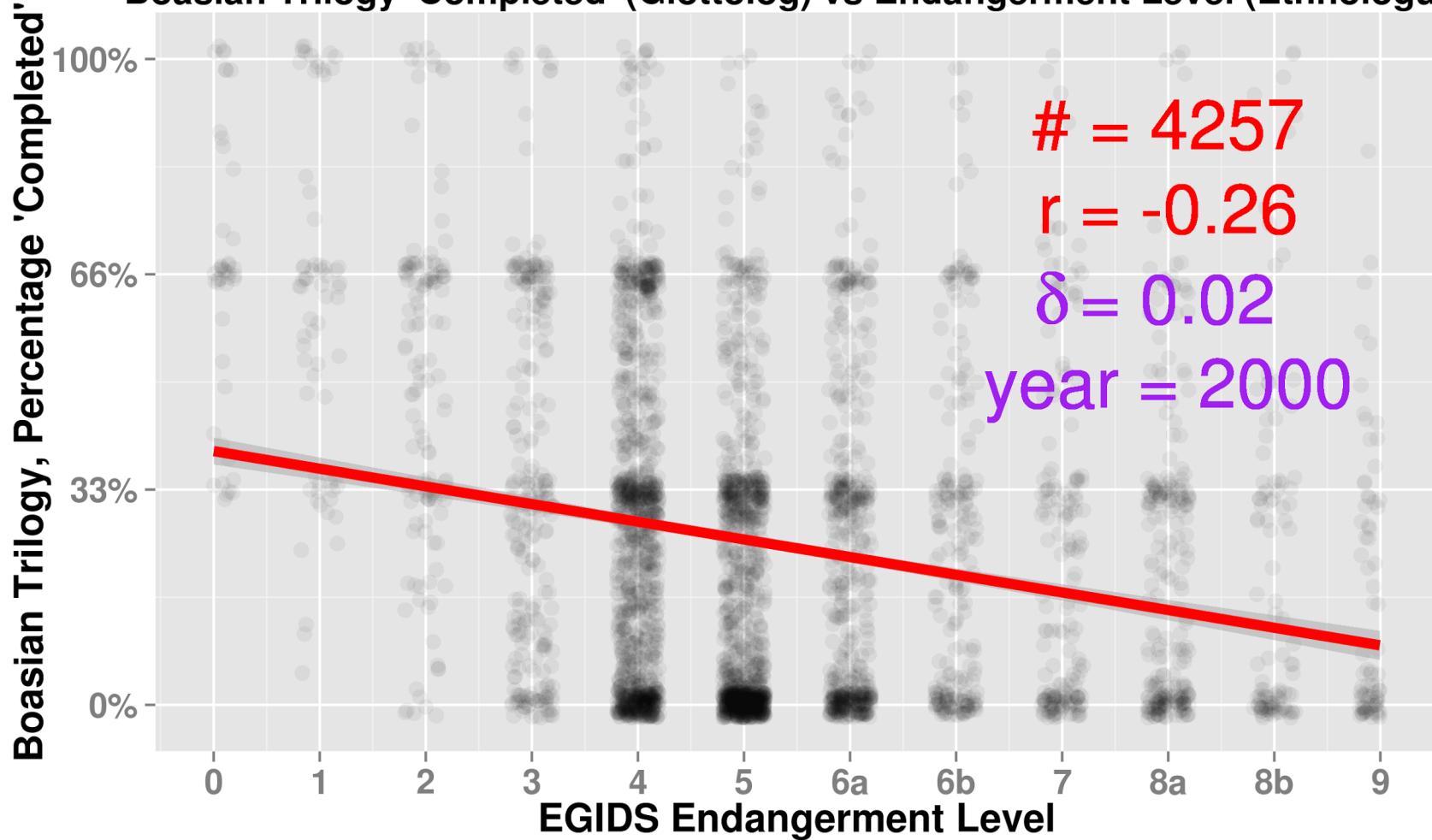
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



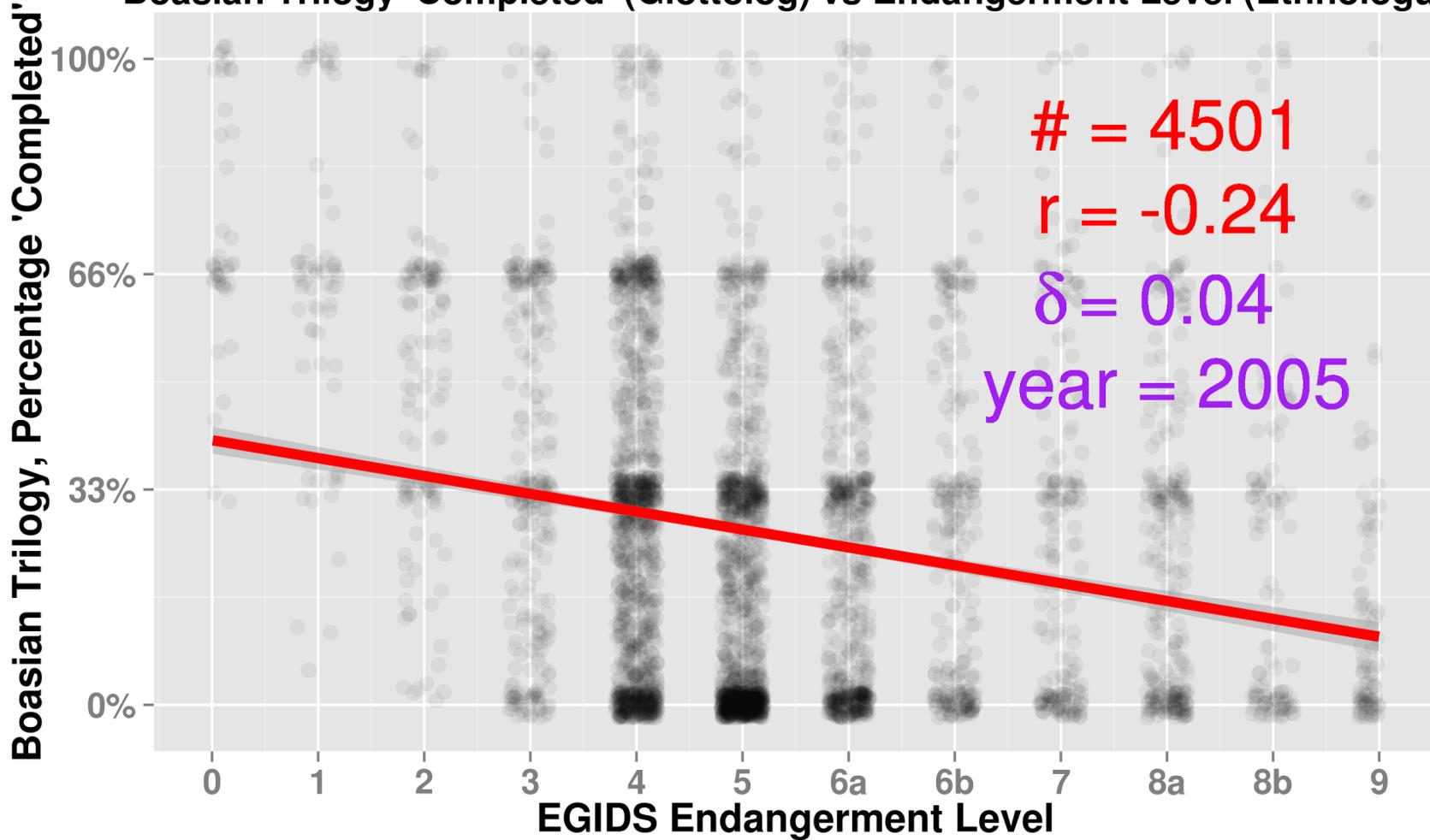
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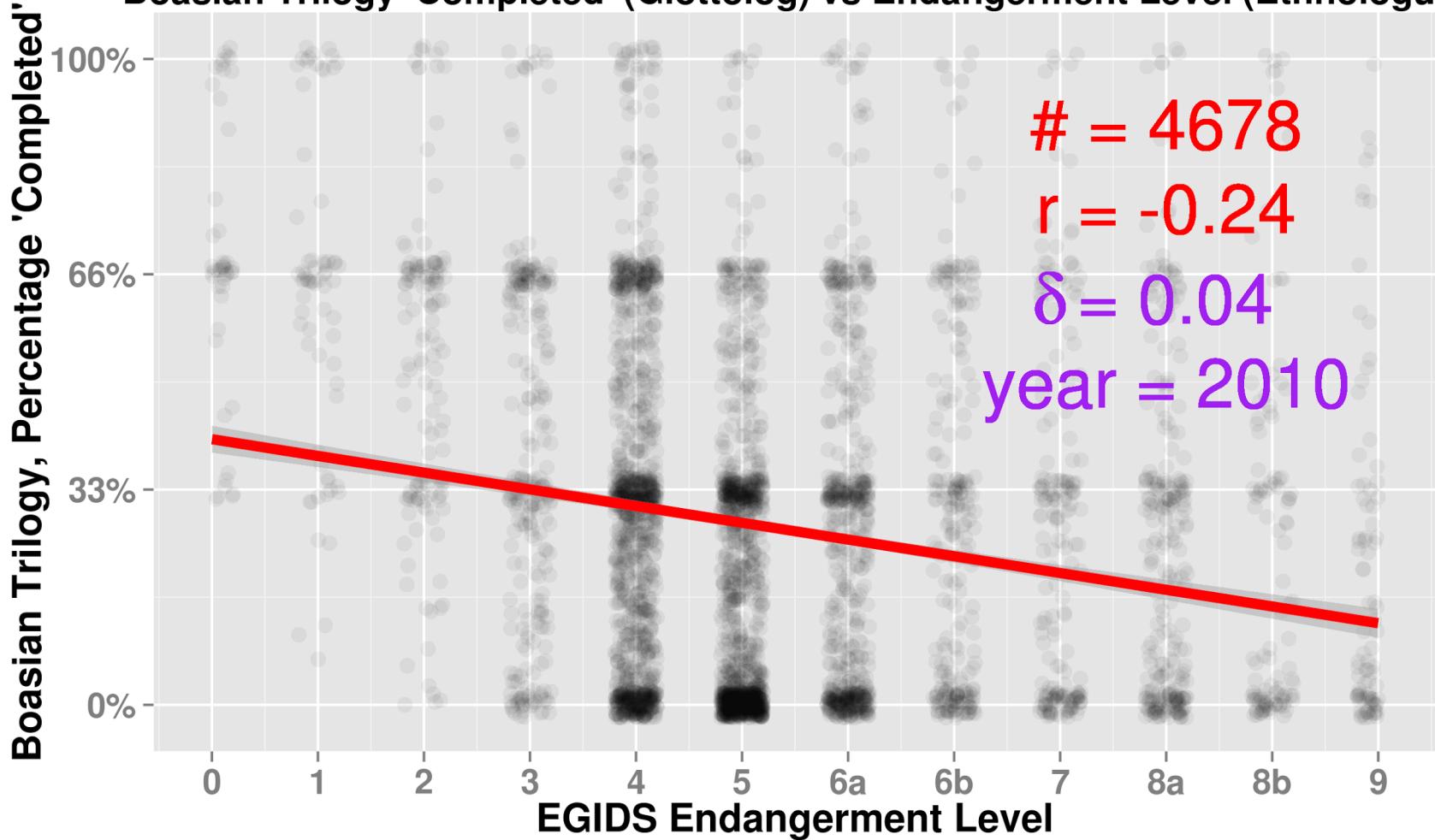
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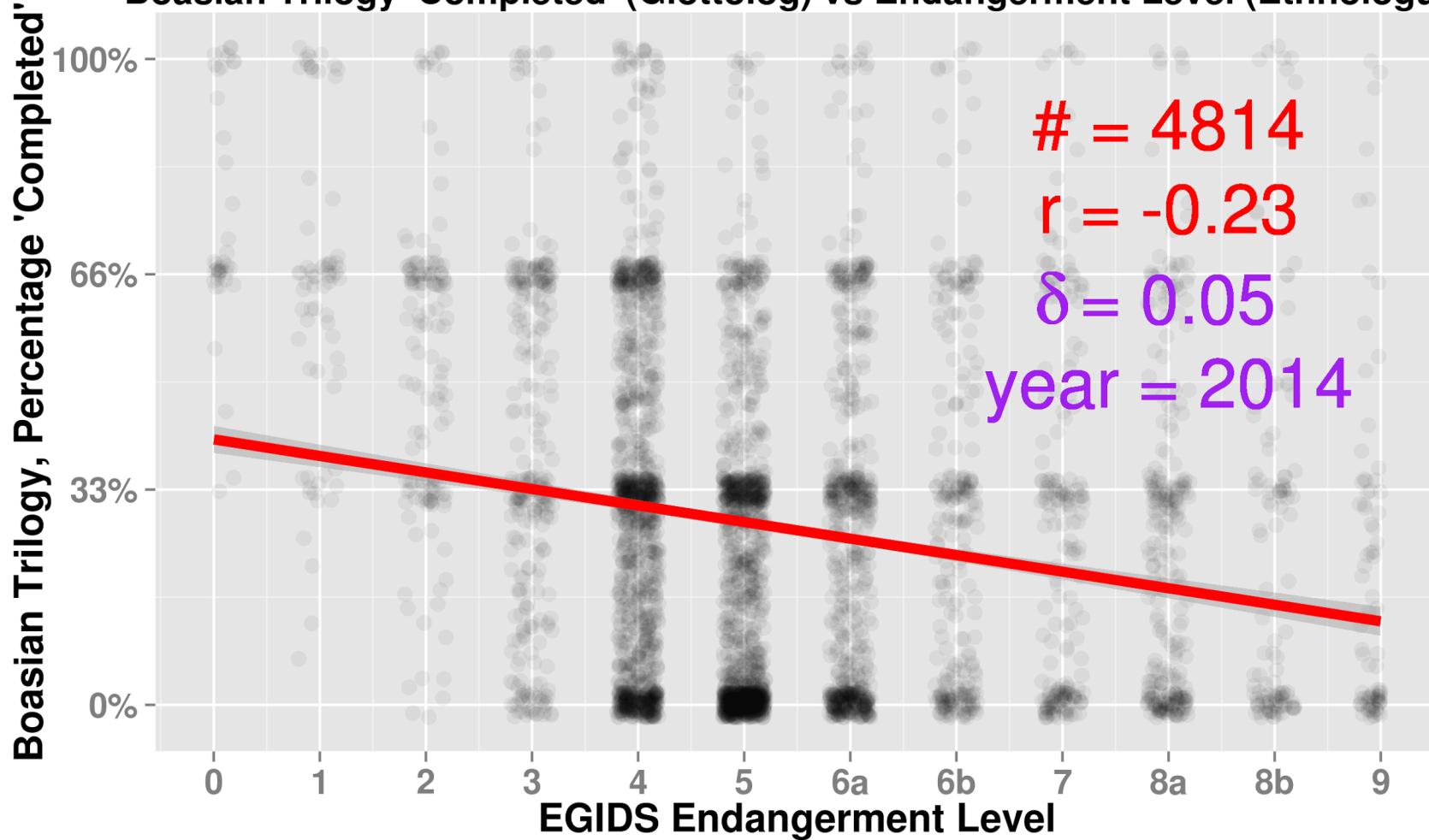
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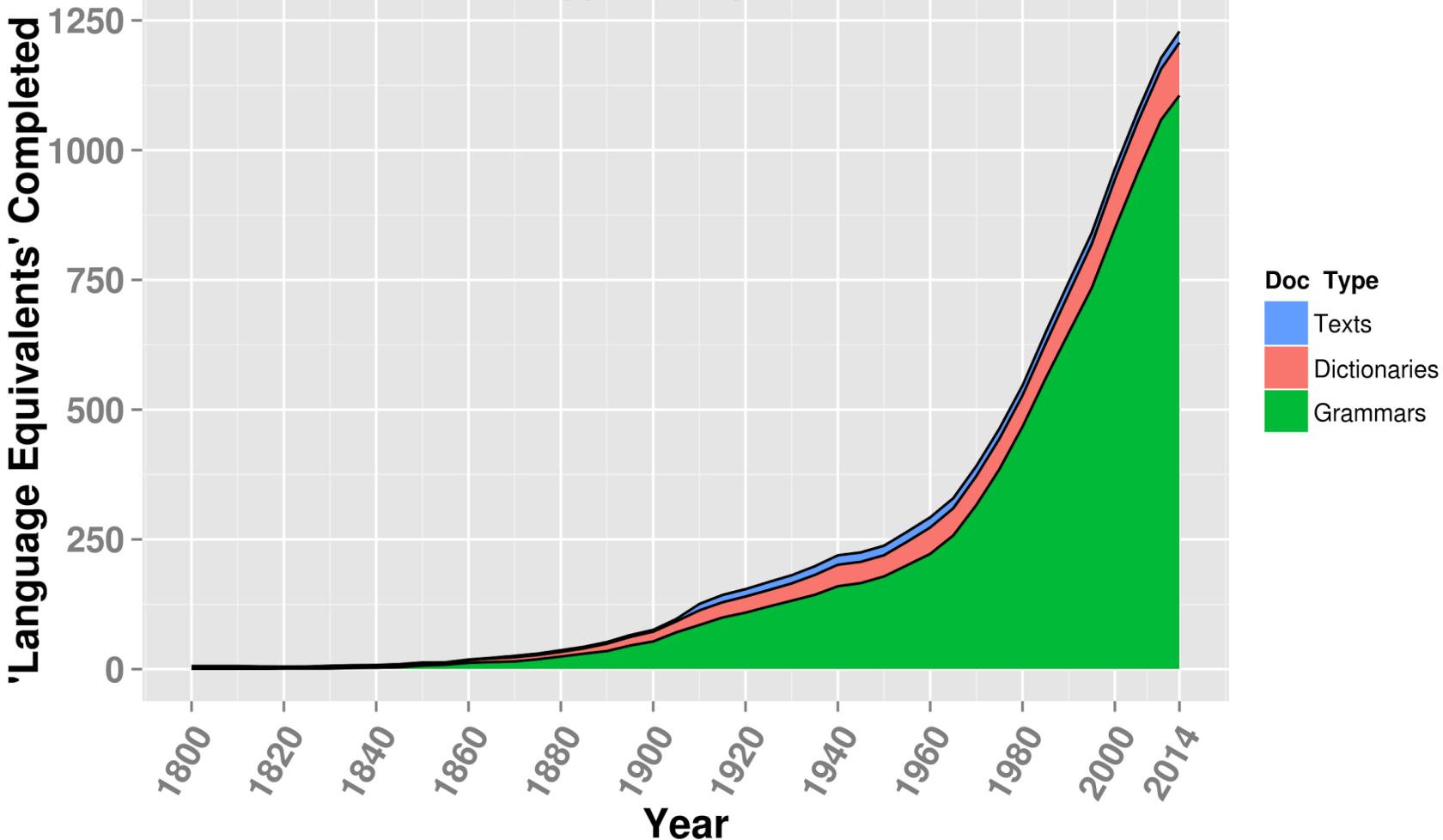
Boasian Trilogy 'Completed' (Glottolog) vs Endangerment Level (Ethnologue)



Finally,

“Boasian completion” over time

Boasian Trilogy 'Completion' over time



Conclusions

I didn't assume I could answer any new questions,
my goal was to use data to verify what we qualitatively assume

Seeing the magnitudes of known phenomena is valuable

Lots of room for improving and expanding my methods

Lets move from a “one-man” to crowdsourced model

mahalo nui loa!