Granularity

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Granularity of citation

Citation can be more or less **granular**

- an entire corpus
- a particular speaker
- a text within an identified corpus
- a specific timecode in a recording
- a specific line of transcription

How granular do we need to be?
Levels of granularity

- Holton (2000)
  - <2.143> = notebook 2, page 143
  - (LS 11/11/98) = session with speaker LS

- Kratochvíl (2006)
  - [B04.027.2] = “location in the corpus”

- Berez (2012)
  - ((Adam Sanford, C’uka Ts’ul’aen’i gha Nen’ Ta’stede dze’
      ‘How We Went Hunting Out in the Country’, 00:04:08.130-00:04:31.170. Kari 2010:96))
Non-granular citations

Some examples

Example 1

Sicoli & Holton (2014) include typological and cognacy coding data as supplementary information.

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0091722
Such secondary data are sufficient for generating splits graphs and Bayesian phylogenies but not sufficient for evaluating the underlying coding.
In theory the results of Sicoli & Holton (2014) are reproducible

- other researchers can redo phylogenetic analyses using supplied coding matrix
- can even redo the coding

In practice reproducibility is difficult without access to original data from which coding is derived.

Authors claim that data are archived, but in fact only about 95% are archived.
Example 2

Claim: Tanacross [tcb] lenis ("semi-voiced") fricatives are produced with lower intensity of high-amplitude frication (Holton 2001)

<p>| TABLE 6 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <strong>MEAN PEAK AMPLITUDE OF FRICTION IN DECIBELS</strong> |
| (500 Hz FILTER, 10 ms WINDOW) |
| for Fortis and Lenis Fricatives (Speaker 2) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
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<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>11.1±1.7</td>
<td>8.4±1.8</td>
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</table>
Fig. 10.—Spectrogram of [náʔéθɛt] ‘s/he is standing’.

Fig. 11.—Spectrogram of [náʔihθɛt] ‘I am standing’.

Holton (2001: 410-411)
Digital audio files of the examples in this paper can be found on the web at: http://www.faculty.uaf.edu/ffgmh1/fricatives.htm

Holton (2001: 401)
Digital audio files of the examples in this paper can be found on the web at: http://www.faculty.uaf.edu/ffgmh1/fricatives.htm

Holton (2001: 401)
Granularity and reproducibility

What data would be required in order to reproduce this result?

Depends on what we want to reproduce:

- **acoustic measurements**
  - 12 spectrograms in paper

- **statistical summary**
  - “… a sample of 226 fricatives from Tanacross speakers Irene Solomon and Jerry Isaac…”

- **conclusion (lenis = lower high-amp frication)**
  - presumably larger corpus of Tanacross data from which these samples were taken
Example 3

“In narrative, shit [shida] is often used to mark evaluative speaker commentary, off-line from the main action.” (Holton & Lovick 2009:298) [anl1275a.wav]

Be-jil'u qughett'et hnuq'u
He know brown bear chil'ish-en quht'ana ghila ch'u ggagga chich'el'ish-i quht'ana ghila
...
Q'u lach' gheli q'u be-jil'u q'u haghitl'it yuq'u tsaytnases.
Ch'adach' daghiltey ghu shida
Q'u kisht'a gheli en'ushen nch'uh'a be-laq'a ch'aydinghel.
Ch'u ye-ghech' dudiyu.

‘He was still that strong.’

Verifying this particular example is trivial. Reproducing the conclusion is much more difficult and would require someone to analyze the entire corpus.
Reproducibility ≠ Verifiability

● Most approaches emphasize verification, the ability to location a cited linguistic artifact
  ○ e.g., a time code within a media corpus
● Reproducible research requires access to an entire corpus, not just the selected examples
● Highly granular citation methods thus emphasize verifiability over reproducibility
Granularity and Reproducibility

• Increasing granularity does not necessarily facilitate reproducible research
• The power of many linguistic examples rests on the implicit assertion that such examples are representative of the corpus
• Granular citations provide accuracy and thus the impression of authority while allowing the vast body of data to be ignored
Granularity and Reproducibility

Granular citations without reference to larger collection are of limited use
The roles of archives in promoting data citation and attribution

Paul Trilsbeek, Susan Kung, Laura Welcher, Mark Turin
What can the archives do?

- Facilitate easy citation and attribution from a technical perspective
- Promote proper citation/attribution in training and outreach activities
- Require proper citation/attribution upon granting access (license agreement)
- Make resources discoverable and ensure transparency in access requirements and protocols
Easy citation/attribution from a technical perspective

- One-click “cite this” button that generates proper citation form(s)
- Use persistent identifiers (PIDs) that can be used in citations, such as DOI or Handle
- Support the creation of “virtual collections” that can be cited with their own PID
Promotion in training and outreach

- Make depositors and users of archives aware of the need for proper citation and attribution during training activities.

- Provide documentation about proper citation and attribution available and make it easily findable on the repository interface.

- Highlight use cases where archived resources have been used and were properly cited/attributed [perhaps include example of poor use also?]
Require citation/attribution upon granting access

- Include the need for proper citation/attribution in the end user license agreement (which we know not many people will actually read…)

- In case of access upon request, require that users fill out a form in which they state their publication aims and point at the need for proper citation/attribution

- More prominent “I agree to cite…” button before access is granted?
What are the archives doing already?

- TLA
- AILLA
- Rosetta Project
- World Oral Literature Project
The Language Archive

- Has “citation” button in repository browser, however citation form not yet ideal and often lacking relevant metadata
- Provides PIDs at file, bundle and collection levels (Handles)
- Need for acknowledgement mentioned in license agreements but perhaps not prominent enough
- Virtual collections with Handle PID supported through CLARIN Virtual Collection Registry
The Language Archive

- Considering adding DOIs at collection level in the future
- Data citation/attribution hasn’t received much attention in training efforts until now
The Language Archive

Mini-presentation Session 2: Data Packaging & Archives
Laura Welcher, Mark Turin, Paul Trilsbeek, Susan Kung
Perspectives from the archives
The Language Archive

Cite this resource

"DoBeS archive" from The Language Archive: [http://hdl.handle.net/1839/00-0000-0000-0001-3095-C@view](http://hdl.handle.net/1839/00-0000-0000-0001-3095-C@view)

Use the link above for citing this resource or (sub)corpus in a persistent way in your publications or for linking to it on websites. Please have a look at the metadata description to find out which person(s) or project(s) should be mentioned as author.

Show details...
What AILLA is doing already:

• All users must agree to AILLA’s **Conditions of Use of Archival Resources** when they create an AILLA account ([http://ailla.utexas.org/site/use_conditions.html](http://ailla.utexas.org/site/use_conditions.html)).
• Each depositor’s materials are organized into collections. Depositors may have multiple collections.
• Metadata for each collection and each resource includes a **recommended citation format**.
• **AILLA Citation Guidelines** are available on a static page ([http://ailla.utexas.org/site/citation.html](http://ailla.utexas.org/site/citation.html)), but this page is not easy to find.
• All outreach activities include instruction in citing AILLA.
**AILLA collection level citation guide**

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**Description (English)**

This collection of audio recordings, texts, books, articles and photographs has been developed over many decades of research with the Kuna.

**References**


**Summary of collection contents**

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AILLA resource level citation guide

Resource ID: CUK009R013
Collection: Kuna Collection
Language(s): Kuna, San Blas
Language Community: Title
English Title: Kwii Song
Spanish Title: Canción Kwii
Country: Panama
Place: Mulatuppu
Date Created: 1970-09-29
Description: This short song is a humorous and pleasant sounding counsel to a parakeet.
Genre: Song

References for the collection:

To cite this resource:

Contributors:
Joel Sherzer
Justina Pineda Castellan Arias

File Names:
CUK000R013001.mp3
CUK000R013001.pdf
CUK000R013001.wav

Type: primary text
Language: cuk
Access: Level 1

Mini-presentation Session 2:
Data Packaging & Archives
Perspectives from the archives
What AILLA plans to do:

- **Under development:** “Conditions of Use” pop up window. User must agree to Conditions of Use the first time s/he views or downloads a file during each logged-in session.

- **Planned:** Digital Object Identifiers at some level (But where? Collections, resources, files? All levels? Details must be worked out).

- **Needed 2:** A recommended citation format for individual files within a resource.

- **Food for thought:** Metrics tracking for depositors, languages, collections such as number of views, downloads, citations, etc.
The Rosetta Project

• An open collection of published texts (mostly excerpts), audio, and video recordings.
• Users do not need to log-in to access resources.
• Resources may or may not be contextualized depending on how they are accessed or discovered.
• Housed in the Internet Archive as a set of special collections (provides archival management interface).
• Archivists can provide & edit collection- and item-level metadata.
• It is not easy for archivists to do batch operations on archived items, but this can be done with administrative support.
The Rosetta Project: Collection Level Display

Welcome to The Rosetta Project--Texts

The Rosetta Project items from The Long New Foundation

The Rosetta Project is a global collaboration of language specialists and native speakers working to build a publicly accessible digital library of material on the nearly 7,000 known human languages. The collection currently contains nearly 100,000 pages of material documenting over 2,500 languages, as well as a growing multimedia collection of modern and historical language recordings.

The Rosetta Project is a project of The Long New Foundation’s 10,000 Year Library. The Rosetta Disk, a very long-term backup of the collection, is a hand-sized nickel disk microscopically engraved with thousands of pages from the collection and readable with 600x power optical magnification. The writing on the disk can last and be legible for thousands of years.

Audio in the Rosetta Project Collection

Video in the Rosetta Project Collection

The Rosetta Project website has more information on the Rosetta Digital collection and Rosetta Disk.

The Long New Foundation website has more information on the 10,000 Year Library.

View The Long New Foundation Collection at Archive.org

Browse by Title

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Related Collections

The Long New Foundation, 6,385 items

Recently Reviewed Items (more)

Dictionary: Swadesh List

Average rating: 3.0

Marathi (Gujarati Translation)
The Rosetta Project - Item Level Display
## Citation Metadata Push and Pull

### OLAC Record

**Title:** A Complete Grammar of Esperanto  
**Contributor:** The Long Now Foundation  
**Creator:** Reed, Ivy Koehlman  
**Date (W3C/ISO):** 1910  
**Format:** NCSY GZ  
**Description:** Additional Text PDF  
**Language:** English  
**Publisher:** Chicago: D.C. Heath & Co  
**Subject:** Esperanto language  
**Subject (ISO639):** es  
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**Type (OCLC):** Text  
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[Mini-presentation Session 2: Data Packaging & Archives  
Laura Welcher, Mark Turin, Paul Trilsbeek, Susan Kung  
Perspectives from the archives]
Developing Standards for Data Citation & Attribution in Linguistics
Workshop 1 | Boulder, CO | September 18-20 2015

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World Oral Literature Project
World Oral Literature Project

About this item

Description:
This song praises leaders by comparing them to eagles.
这首歌以鹰和领导们作比较赞扬领导们。

Created: 2011-10-06 09:21

Collection: World Oral Literature Project Collections

Publisher: University of Cambridge

Copyright: World Oral Literature Project

Language: tib (Tibetan)

Keywords: Tibet; Dkyil 'khor; Xunhua; A mdo;

Credits: Actor: Rta 'grin dbang rgyal
Director: ‘Brug mo rgyal
# World Oral Literature Project

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(Allows browser to choose a format it supports)
World Oral Literature Project

Statistics by media item

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## World Oral Literature Project

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Thank you!
Issues of access to primary data

Mandana Seyfeddinipur
SOAS University London
ms123@soas.ac.uk
Question…

- Focus on tensions and synchronicities between academic and community access to language data, that would help educate our audience.

- Speakers of languages may have different ideas about access to data than academics.
ELDP and ELAR

- ELDP has funded over 350 documentation projects over the past 12 years worldwide.
- ELAR has archived around 250 collections so far.
- Since 2013/14, open access to the collections is mandatory for ELDP applicants (95%).
- Discussed the issue with every single grantee to explore issues with the open access requirement and solutions for them.
Access: for whom

- Speakers/communities
- Research team
- Other linguists and students
- Other scholars and students (historians, anthropologists...)
- Journalist
- Public: which.. Neighbors/not the Malay’s/
Community and Access

- Cultural sensitivities (e.g., woman’s secret languages)
- Local sensitivities (e.g., gossip about neighbors and who is the better speaker)
- Political sensitivities (e.g., oppressed minorities)
- Historic sensitivities (e.g., our language, abuse, distrust)
- Commercial use (e.g., others get rich and what do we get?) = issue of copyright and attribution
Academics and Access

- Gate keeping (e.g., MY data, MY career)
- Protecting dignity (e.g., Westerns make fun of...)
- Protecting from potential (political) repercussions
- Commercial use (e.g., others get rich and nothing is returned to the community)
- Issue of copyright and attribution and recognition of the documentary work
- Data Access is an afterthought... ooppssss...
ELAR and URCS

U = user: registered users of ELAR
R = researcher
C = community member
S = subscriber: upon request
Data Graveyards

- **C** Entire collections restricted to only community use
  - Use statistics shows that usage is 0

- **R & C** Collection is restricted to researcher
  - Anyone can claim he/she is a researcher

- **S** Data set is available upon request
  - Access is mostly granted but not at all times
It is handling the worries...

- Registered users
- Watermarking the video/audio/pics
- Embargo periods after submission of up to 3 years
- Culturally sensitive data set upon request including and explanation why data is restricted
- Open access is not a binary distinction
  - Anonymising speakers
  - Editing problematic sections
Tension & Synchs

- Ownership
- Misuse
- Misrepresentation

- Trust Relationship is fragile and subject to change