Thoughts on language technology and language archiving: South Asia from an outsider perspective

CLAIRE BOWERN
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ROADMAP

Language archives

- Curation
- Preservation
- Discoverability
- Dissemination
WHAT IS AN ARCHIVE?

**Repository** of language data

- With the aim of preserving and disseminating materials in its collections (Burke et al. 2021; Austin 2021; Kung et al. 2021)

**Austin (2021):**

- **Appraise** materials
- **Preserve** them longterm
- “Make their existence **discoverable**”
- Facilitate their appropriate **distribution**
Appraisal
(what gets archived)
What goes into an archival collection?

- What the archives choose to collect
  - Grey literature?
  - Opportunistic vs planned collection? (e.g. scraped corpora vs results of fieldwork)
- What the depositor records
  - “Data” - about language, culture, participants, etc
  - Metadata
## Archive “Scope”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 or 2 resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• major regional holdings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• global scope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archives of archives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• e.g. British Library ‘endangered archives’</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope of collections</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Local, regional or global focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only language materials (vs other cultural collections, e.g. music)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Publications, grey literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How much historical data?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cf. web corpora (e.g. sketchengine)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to physical archives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Portal to physical archives, listing material onsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Digital archive of physical holdings</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Separate collections</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Institutional support</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Departmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housed within larger body (e.g. university or museum system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• self-standing</td>
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</table>
Preservation
Are linguists creating stable, sustainable collections?

- Sort of?? Kinda???
  - Pay attention to file formats and metadata
  - BUT substantial issues with usability and what is archived
    - Software obsolescence, backwards compatibility (even in open source formats)
    - Data ~ metadata linkage

Babinski et al (2022)
How are archives preserving materials longterm?

- **For the most part, we don’t know!**
- Few have public information about CMS or infrastructure plans
  - Omeka
  - Mukurtu
  - Bespoke platforms
- Archives are chronically understaffed and underfunded!
Discoverability
Accounts and Registration

- The majority of archives are **open access**, requiring free account registration at most
  - Tiers of restriction: open-access, registration required, special permissions
  - This can be cumbersome
- Many archives appropriately have access restrictions for collections to respect the wishes of language communities and researchers
  - Not just free for all data, and that’s a good thing
  - Not all archives streamline this process or provide clear contact information
- Some could only be accessed through an institutional (e.g. .edu) email
  - Some collections were password-protected
Searches

- Search engine localizations make multilingual searches difficult
- Heavy bias towards returning results in major languages
- Clearinghouses like OLAC partially remedy this problem
- But OLAC not complete, difficult to navigate

Collections are discoverable for English-medium academics…
Distribution
• How findable are collections?
• How easy are they to access?
• How downloadable are they?
ACCESSIBILITY
PARADISEC

Ostrelia hemi stap long medel blong defdefren kalja mo lanwis long Pasifik. Bitim 2000 lanwis oli stap long Ostrelia, Pasifik aelan mo PNG (we igat klosap 900 lanwis i stap). Be, kasem en blong yia 2100 maet i gat plante lanwis i lus. Ol rikoding we i stap oli no save kasem evri samting we lanwis i save talemaot long hem, mo evri spesel kaen samting we wanwan lanwis i gat long hem (olsem ol singsing, ol toksave, ol storian).
PARADISEC (Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures) hem i wan organaesesen we i stap lukaotem ol rikoding mo pepa long ol defdefren lanwis. Mifala i bin mekem wan sef ples blong lukaotem ol samting ia, mo seremaot wetem ol man we i stap long rikoding, o maet sam bumbu blong ol i stap.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Snaxs</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilda Lopez</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeyms Vudvord</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Lambrecht</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1889-1940 yollar Miki yubileyidan fotosuratlar 2004 yil**

- U_UserAccess

**1941-1950 yillar**

- U_UserAccess

**1941-1950 yillar Mikining yubiley fotosuratlari**

- U_UserAccess

**1951-1960 yillar**

- U_UserAccess
“View 16 more” - menu buttons no longer work with Google Translate as overlay
FUNCTIONALITY
SITE CONTENT, STRUCTURE, AND DOWN LOADS

- No bulk-download (34/41 archives)
  - This makes large collections (e.g. those with 15,000+ files) inaccessible, and even smaller collections time-consuming to download
  - (Other solutions, e.g. scraping, often violate terms of use)
- File downloads can cause loss of nested file structure, used in covert metadata
Dissemination vs Curation vs Longevity

- **Audiences differ in dissemination needs**
  - In-browser
  - Downloadable
  - Item by item vs linked collections

- **Content management systems**
  - Help in longevity
  - But not always for findability
  - Or for bulk retrieval

- **(File size, connection issues)**

- **CMS and "intermediate archiving"**
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS
Austin (2021):

- **Appraise** materials :: unknown
- **Preserve** them longterm :: methods unknown, known to be heterogeneous!
- “Make their existence discoverable” :: variable
- Facilitate their appropriate distribution :: variable
Archive Level protocols create standards for individual depositors to follow.

Depositor Level practices will help uphold the consistency of inter-archive and intra-archive usability.
• Archives and depositors can make their collections more usable.
  • What’s archived
  • Format and order of collections
  • Annotated and metadataed
  • In stable and open-source formats
• How can we consider the many different ways language data is now used:
  • Interacted with item by item (e.g. human plays recordings, listens to/watches them)
  • Re-formed or republished
  • Used by humans to make other resources in or about the language
  • Used in extracting statistical information about the language
  • Used to train computational models (e.g. for speech to text)
  • ...

Some things that don’t matter for humans matter a lot for computers, and vice versa
THANK YOU!