A data repository for the management of dynamic linguistic datasets

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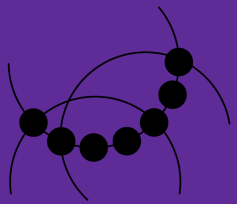


1. Introduction

Most available language corpora are static and risk obsolescence.

Proposal: using a dynamic database to provide a seamless workflow from data ingestion to data querying and data set creation

2. Current Practices

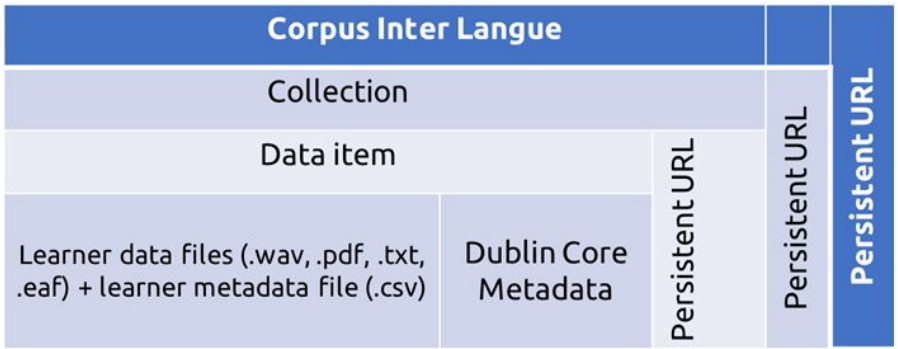
- Use of single persistent URLs for entire datasets
  - Full downloads from repositories - Ex: Ortolang (Huma-Num)

- A move towards interoperability
  - NLP pipelines
  - Interoperable tools and datasets - Ex: European Language Grid

3. Use case: A data repository for a learner corpus

Corpus CIL

- English and French L2
- 115 speakers but 84 recordings in DB
- Spoken and written modules

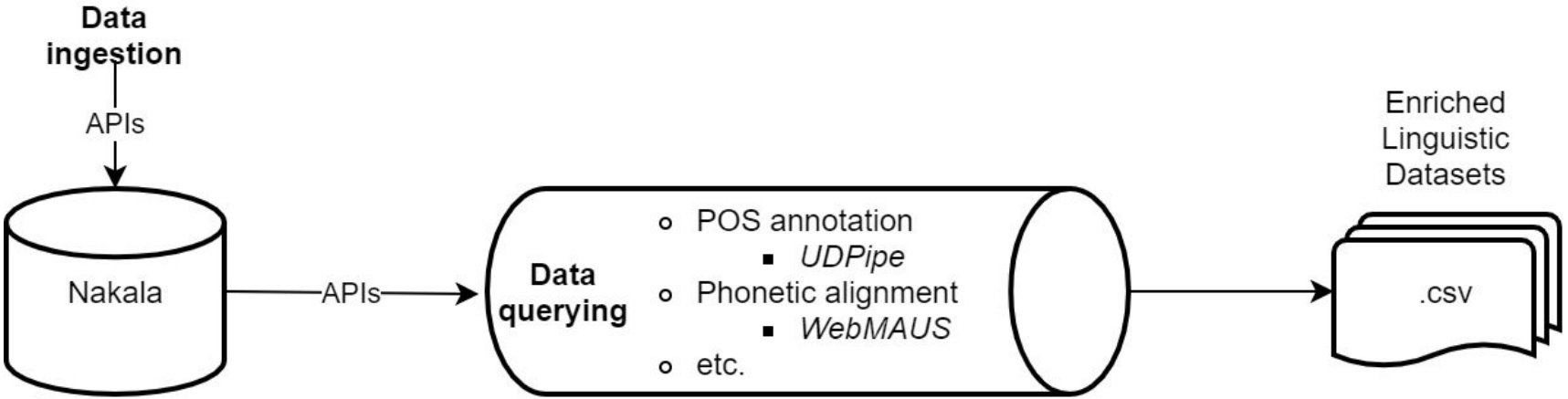


Repository:
Data are organised in collections of data items
Each data item is assigned a persistent URL
Data items are grouped in collections
Each collection is assigned a persistent URL as well

Structure of CIL in Nakala:
One learner = one data item
One data item <- Dublin Core metadata + data files (incl. learner metadata file)

3. Use case: A data repository for a learner corpus

Generating linguistic datasets



4. Perspectives

- development of customised scripts (R) for data annotation
  - semantic, morphosyntactic, phonological and phonetic
- using annotated data for didactic purposes
  - predicting learner proficiency level, determining weaknesses and strengths
- need for global state versioning of corpus
  - more precise version bookkeeping
  - longitudinal comparisons within one same corpus

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