The research infrastructure CLARIN(.SI)

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4. simpozij SCIMETH: Digitalni alati i resursi u jezikoslovlju Filozofski fakultet u Rijeci 2019-05-15

Introduction

Which studies need access to language data?

- Linguistics, e.g.:
 - Lexicography
 - Corpus linguistics
 - Language teaching
- Digital humanities, e.g.:
 - Literary studies ("distant reading")
 - Historical studies
 - Political studies
- Sociology, e.g.:
 - Survey data
 - Other textual data
- Computational linguistics
 - supervised machine learning
 - need manually annotated training (and testing) data



Language Resources

Corpora

- Uniformly encoded and documented collection of texts
- "Texts chosen according to explicit criteria"
- Annotated (metadata, linguistic annotations)
- Reference/specialised; mono/multilingual; written/speech

Lexicons

- Words/phrases; morphology, syntax, semantics, translations
- MRD, ..., ontology

Language models

Data for programs to enable them to annotate (analyse) texts in a certain language for a some level(s) of annotation (analysis)



Data re-use

Traditional approach

- Language resources made from scratch for each investigation
- The resource not available to other researchers

Downsides

- The compilation of a language resource can be very costly: waste of time and money to do it more than once
- Later researchers cannot check of improve the first results
- Monopoly of researchers and institutions that produced the resource
- The resources cannot be used for product development

Open access to the results of research projects

No barriers to access of research publications and data

Savings of time & money, avoiding duplication of work, encourages cooperation, transparency of the scientific process, innovation

FAIR principles

- Findable, Accessible, Interchangeable, Reusable
- EU projects for open data: EOSC
- FACT: fair, accurate, confidential, transparent

Problems to making language resources open

- Copyright on source texts
- Privacy protection (GDPR)
- Terms of use (of data providers)
- Much more work for the data compilers

CLARIN

Research infrastructures

What is a research infrastructure?

Equipment, resources and services used the scientific community for undertaking state-of-the-art research.





ESFRI Infrastructures

- European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures, founded in 2002
- The ESFRI Roadmap propsed 15 (in 2016: 21) RIs, some are established as ERICs (EU legal entity: European RI Consortium)
- In the field of Humanities:
 - DARIAH ERIC: Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities
 - CLARIN ERIC: Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure

CLARIN: Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure

- Vision: digital language resources and tools for all (European) language are available through a single sign-on for researchers in the humanities and social sciences
- Long-term preservation and access to language resources and technologies
- A contribution to maintaining and supporting the multi-lingual European cultural heritage
- A new paradigm of collaboration in the development of language resources and tools, enabling multiple use and adaptation to individual needs

Purpose

- Make existing tools and solutions available in a common infrastructure
- Support consulting an teaching on how to adapt tools and resources to specific research needs
- A contribution to standardisation of resources and tools

CLARIN ERIC



- Headquarters in the Netherlands
- 20 national consortia + 4 observer countries:
 - Slovenia member since 2013
 - Croatia member since 2018
- Board of Directors, National Coordinators Forum
- Working Groups (User involvement, Legal, Standards, ...)
- Most work is done in the scope of the national consortia
- Virtual Language Observatory: aggregates metadata from national CLARIN repositories



CLARIN offerings

- Annual conference:
 - CLARIN covers costs for 5 participants per country + authors
- CLARIN Mobility Grants
- Knowledge Centres:
 - K-centre for Corpus Linguistics
 - K-Centre for Diachronic Language resources
 - K-Centre for Speech Analysis
 - K-Centre for Terminology Resources and Translation Corpora
 - etc.
- Digital Humanities course registry
- Resource families
- VideoLectures
- etc.



CLARIN.SI

CLARIN.SI



- Start of work in 2014
- Located at the Jožef Stefan Institute:
 - E8: Dept. for Knowledge Technologies
 - E3: Lab. for Artificial Intelligence
 - CMI: Networking Infrastructure Centre
- Organised as a consortium of 12 partners
 - 4 universities
 - 3 research institutes
 - 3 societies
 - 2 companies

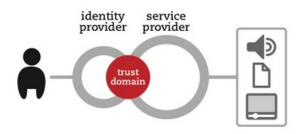


CLARIN.SI services

- Support for events:
 - Conferences "Language Technologies and Digital Humanities" (2016, 2018, ...)
 - JOTA @ VideoLectures
 - XVIII EURALEX International Congress, Lj., 17.-21.7.2018
- Support of development of language resources and tools:
 - making LRs ready to be included in the CLARIN.SI repo
 - first time in 2018: support of project to develop LRT
- Repository
 - Long term FAIR archiving of language resources (and tools)
- Two concordancers
- GitLab
- Manual annotation of corpora
- Automatic annotation of corpora
- Word 2 TEI conversion



Single sign-on



- Infrastructure for authentication and authorisation (AAI)
- Single Sign-On: Distinguish between the service provider and identity provider
- As opposed to classic web log-in here the identity of the user is known to the Federation of Identity Providers (EduGain)
- Easier access to resources and services for a global educational and research community
- Slovene and Croatian users can access most CLARIN services.



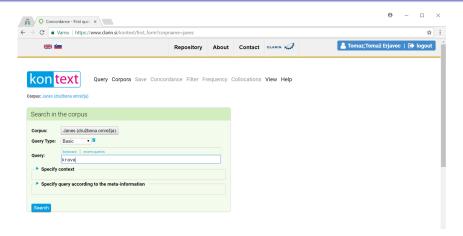
CLARIN.SI technical services

Concordancers

- KonText + noSketch Engine
- Both use the same back-end: Manatee
- Can work with large corpora (> billion words)
- Corpora can be richly annotated:
 - structures: text, paragraph, sentence, term, name, etc.
 - metadata: text title, date of publication, type of sentence etc.
 - attributes of words: PoS tag, lemma, normalised form, etc.
- Rich query language: CQL (regular expressions, sequences, attributes, logical constructions)
- Various analyses and presentations
- RESTful, i.e. URLs can be quoted and fetched
- CLARIN.SI noSke & KonText currently provide over 50 corpora in 27 languages with over 14 billion words



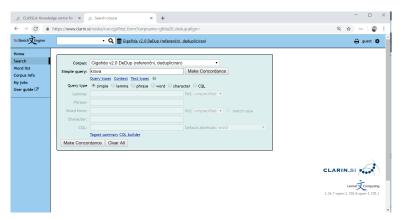
KonText



- Developed by Czech CLARIN
- Allows log-in: saved queries, display settings, subcorpora
- Lacking some functionalities of noSketch Engine



noSketch Engine



- The open source version of the commercial Sketch Engine
- No log-in required or possible



WebAnno



- Tool for manual annotation of corpora
- Developed by German CLARIN
- Allows multiple annotators + curation phase
- ullet At CLARIN.SI developed conversion TEI o TSV o TEI



Repository

- Currently the most important CLARIN.SI service
- Long term and safe archiving of LRT (https, Nagios)
- Explicit rules of deposit and access (terms-of-use, licences)
- Ethical codex (Code of conduct)
- Standardised meta-data
 - Component Metadata Infrastructure (CMDI)
 - Dublin Core (DC)
- Metadata harvesting
- Mostly standardised encoding of data (XML, TEI)
- Almost all resources available under CC licences
- Currently contains about 100 LRTs



Repository platform

- Based on the DSpace platform for open digital repositories
- DSpace adapted for the needs of CLARIN repositories
- Developed by Czech CLARIN
- Development takes place on GitHub
- Also used by CLARIN Norway, Poland, Italy

Permanent identifiers

- How to use URLs, so that they can be cited?
- DOI the most common way
- CLARIN uses the Handle system
- http://hdl.handle.net/11356/1222 \rightarrow https://www.clarin.si/repository/xmlui/handle/11356/1222
- Important for correct citation of the resources

Flease use the following text to cite this item or export to a predefined format:



VideoLectures.NET, 2019, Spoken corpus Gos VideoLectures 4.0 (audio), Slovenian language resource repository CLARIN.SI, http://hdl.handle.net/11356/1222.



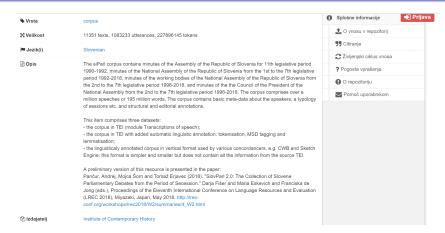
Anatomy of a resource landing page, 1



- Basic metadata; Citation; Service integration; Sharing; Project, Demo & Publication links
- Localisation, Toolbar, Login; Search, Basic info on repository, Browsing; Piwik



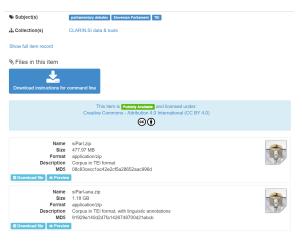
Anatomy of a resource landing page, 2



- Type, Size, Language, Description, Publisher of the data
- More information on repository



Anatomy of a resource landing page, 3



- Keywords; Full Metadata;
- Licence, Downloading the data



Conclusions

Conclusions

- The talk presented CLARIN and CLARIN.SI
- Not many words about CLARIN Croatia: while it is officially part of CLARIN, there are no Web page or services yet
- But the CLARIN.SI repository and concordancers already offer many Croatian language resources, which will be the subject of the next talk!

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