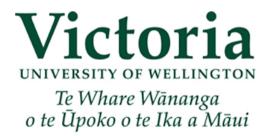
Corpus informed lexicography: a decade of exploration

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"a reliable dictionary is one whose generalisations about word behaviour approximate closely to the ways in which people normally use language [in] real communicative acts" (Atkins & Rundell 2008:45)

Reliability depends on the kind of **evidence** underpinning a dictionary

- -Citations (from texts) are usual form of evidence for creating conventional dictionary entries
- —Introspection & informant testing common source of evidence for unwritten languages: a subjective basis

1992 Dictionary of NZSL

 Editor Graeme Kennedy: non-signer, with lexicography & corpus expertise



:. DNZSL should have empirical, descriptive basis

- 'Concept net' design capture topics and concepts common to most languages
- Video-recorded NZSL discussion groups on these topics > a corpus for describing lexicon
 - 4,500 signs (incl. variants) in dictionary

1997 – Concise Dictionary Which 2,000 signs to include?

Zipf's law: words are used (distributed) with different frequencies

- >A few words account for a high % of any text.
- ➤ eg, 100 English words = 45% of 100 million words in British National Corpus

Need to reliably identify most frequent signs for concise dictionary



Wellington Corpus of NZSL compiled

- 40 hours of tape: dictionary + other recordings
- 80 Deaf people, age 18-60
- Range of topics; dialogue & monologue
- Gloss transcription (not annotated)
- Took 1 year, 1 person full-time
- 100,000 running signs



IX-2 KNOW IX-2 FAMOUS HORSE IX-loc AUSTRALIA IX-loc 1 MAN FROM HERE HORSE-TROTTING NAME fs-SHANUE fs-DYE PRAM KNOW IX-2 FAMOUS IX-3 MFI BOURNE MFI BOURNE CUP MFI BOURNE CUP WIN FIRST SCI -1-horseleads FIRST 3 YEAR PAST 3 YEAR PAST IX-3 POS1 FRIEND IX-3 IX-1 I ONG-TIME-AGO SMALL-CHILD IX-3 FATHER IX-3 fs-WAS POS1 FRIEND IX-3 IX-1 IX-3 NMS-nod IX-3 IX-3 BORN IX-3 IX-3 FATHER SISTER IX-3 FAMILY AREA OLD GOOD TOGETHER GOOD EACH-OTHER IX-3 IX-3 fs-SON IX-3 GROW-UP MFI BOURNE FAMOUS HORSE CUP IX-3 GOOD IX-3 NOW GOOD AREA AUSTRALIA HORSE COMPETE GOOD POS3 FATHER POS3 SISTER IX-3 IX-1 I FARNER-I ICENCE KISS NOW IX-3 I FARNER-I ICENCE IX-1 IX-3 TEACH-me IX-1 | FARNER-I ICENCE WELL WHEN GROW-UP | ATE 12 13 DEAF | IVE MOVE NOW HOUSE MAORI WITH IX-1 CLASS IX-1 IX-3 IX-1 IX-3 GOOD IX-3 CHILDREN 8 CHILDREN 8 CHILDREN 8 MAORI 8 CHILDREN WOW 1 FROM 1 DEAF IX-3 FATHER-MOTHER GOOD KIND-TC GIVE-me FOOD PROVIDE FOOD IX-1 EAT POS3 MAORI WAY BREAD PCL-B-heaps-of-bread CUT-BREAD [...] IX-1 SMALL-CHILD IX-3 GET-AWAY BIG-KID-2h COMPETE IX-1 ONCE SEE SOMEONE TENNIS COURT SOMEONE CATCH CRAB BOX DCL-BB-box POSSUM fs-OPOSSUM POSSUM

Distributional analysis

Used Wordsmith (concordance tool) to analyse distribution of lexical items for purposes of:

- Concise Dictionary content high freq vocab
- Teaching most 'useful' vocab to learn/teach
 - How many & which signs are needed for everyday communication in NZSL?

See: McKee, David & Graeme Kennedy 2006. The Distribution of Signs in New Zealand Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 6 (4). 372-390



Findings about types

- In 100,000 tokens (running signs)
 - 7,222 lexical types (distinct glosses)
 - Including 1,079 FS types (full & single-letter forms)
 - 2,554 tokens FS = 2.5% of corpus
 - Polysemy & non-frozen lexicon reduce the number of lexical types in a SL corpus
 - But ... large relative to the number of signs in most SL dictionaries

Coverage of corpus by types: English vs NZSL

Percent of Engl/NZSL corpus covered	by number of English Word types	by number of NZSL Sign types
25%	10 -15	11 (= 20%)
50 %	50 -100	116
70 %		343
80%	1,000 -1,500	665

Potentially – a learner who knows the most frequent 665 signs can access 80% of vocab in NZSL discourse - compared to a 1,000-1500 'basic vocab' for English

Top 12 signs (20% of corpus)

1.	IX-1 (I, me, we, us)	6,720
2.	IX-3 (he, she, it)	3,648
3.	GOOD	1,462
4.	DEAF	1,419
5.	IX-2 (you)	1,153
6.	POS-1 (my, mine)	1,095
7.	IX-loc (there)	914
8.	ONE	677
9.	SAME	669
10.	SCHOOL	658
11.	YES	643
12.	SIGN	626

Features of NZSL lexicon

- 194 high freq concepts not in English top 350
- Deaf culture themes
 - Communication: DEAF, HEARING, SIGN, ORAL, EXPLAIN, PAST-MY-EYES, COMMUNICATE, SIGN-CHAT
 - School: TEACHER, KELSTON, BOARDER, CLASS
 - Deaf community: CLUB, SPORT, ASSOC'N, CL- gather
- Verbinesss: high % of top 350 are verbs
 GO,HAVE, SAY, WORK, THINK, SEE, KNOW, WANT, LOOK, FEEL
- English influence: 2.5% of tokens are fingerspelling: 14.9% of all types but most are low freq items

Limitations of WCNZSL

Size & composition

- 100,000 signs large for a sign corpus (cf. Morford & Macfarlane 2003: 4,111 signs), but still small scale
- Representativeness of topics, genres, speakers?
- Consistency of glossing (not 100% ID glosses)
- Not video linked hard to retrieve original source
- 'Bare' manual lexemes only
 - No annotation of other features
- Synchronic sample of NZSL at one point in time

Online Dictionary of NZSL project 2008-2011

- Freelex is an open source database application for dictionary making
- designed by Dave Moskovitz
- Download software

http://www.matapuna.org/

- Online Dictionary of NZSL (in progress)
 http://nzsl.vuw.ac.nz/dnzsl/freelex/freelex
- Database links to a corpus search function

Sociolinguistic Variation archive 2005-2007

- Sample of 150 fluent NZ signers stratified by region, age group, ethnicity, gender
 - approx. 100 hours of conversation, interview
- So far, 81 excerpts of 1-2 mins each transcribed in ELAN
 - Annotated target features for variation analysis

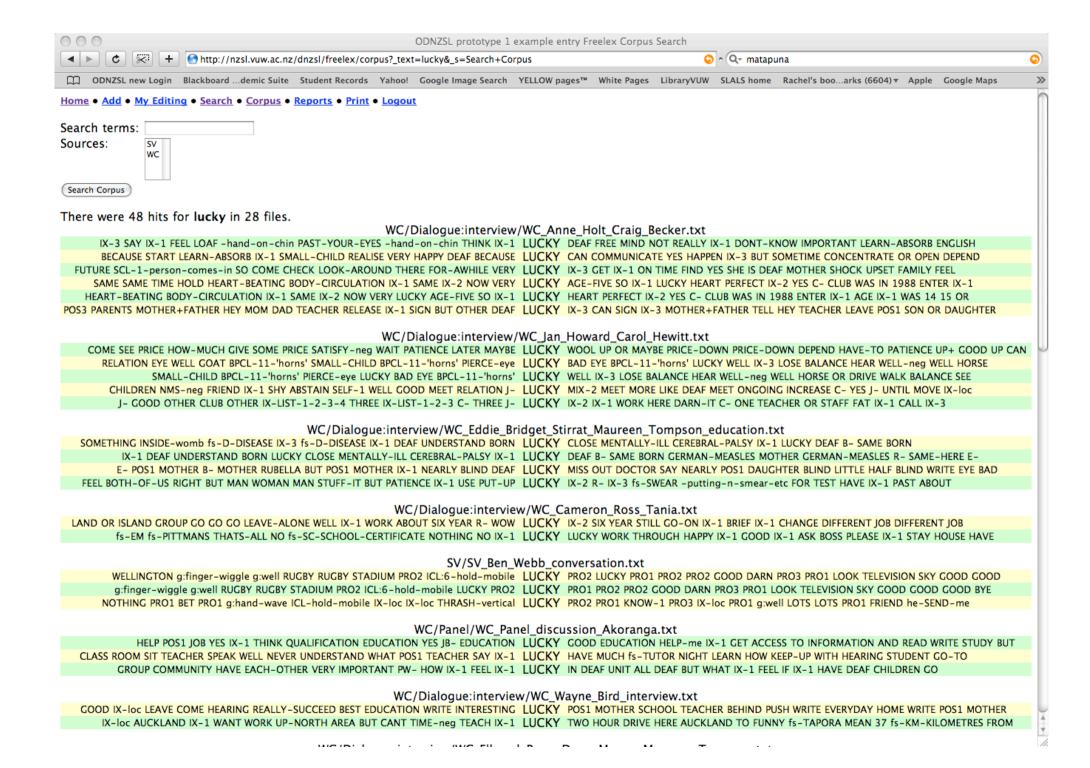
Extending the corpus for use in Online Dictionary

- Variation text files (from ELAN) = 14,000 signs added to Wellington Corpus.
- Now using this combined corpus in the online dictionary to inform
 - senses & usage, semantic context of signs
 - basis of example sentences
 - word class & collocation information

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	save					
Moniker	lucky					
id #	2701					
Variant Number	1					
Main Glosses	lucky					
Secondary Glosses	fortunate, fortunately, good luck, luck					
Minor Glosses						
Example	lucky you; that was lucky					
comments						
Word classes	adjective interjection interrogative					
	negator noun numeral					
	phrase pronoun verb	_				
finalexample1	me fail ix-3 get job lucky he					
final						
finalexample2	me baby born short labour four-hour feel good me lucky					
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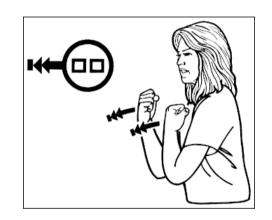
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Tags	nw-gu
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example1	MOTHER RUBELLA BUT POS1 MOTHER IX-1 NEARLY BLIND DEAF LUCKY MISS OUT
example1source	WC_Eddie_Bridget_Stirrat_Maureen_Tompson_education
example2	EDUCATION LUCKY GOOD EDUCATION HELP-me IX-1 GET ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND READ WRITE STUDY
example2source	WC_Panel_discussion_Akoranga
example3	REALLY-SUCCEED BEST EDUCATION WRITE INTERESTING LUCKY POS1 MOTHER SCHOOL TEACHER BEHIND PUSH WRITE EVERYDAY HOME WRIT
example3source	WC_Wayne_Bird_interview
example4	IX-1 FAIL IX-3 GET JOB LUCKY IX-3
example4source	WC_Brent_MacPherson_life_narrative
example5	IX-1 SHORT fs-L-LABOUR FOUR-HOUR FEEL GOOD IX-1 LUCKY
example5source	WC_Julie-Anne_Taylor_birth
example6	PRO1 KNOW-ix POSS-1 CHILDREN HIGH SCHOOL EXPENSIVE UNIFORM-1h LUCKY ns-NAMESIGN-xx PRO3 STILL-2 SAME-throughout UNIFORM FOR YEAR PRO1 PAY NOTHING
example6source	SV_Leanne_Holland-charee_leanne_uniform_2



Using corpus for entry info

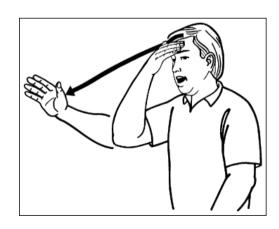
Checking senses

- 'FIGHT' - literal & metaphorical (English) senses?



Context, word class

- AFFAIR verb/noun?
- HOT only with +human subject?
- DELEGATE mainly/only with sport?
- Mouthing, NMF(for filming examples)



Benefits of corpus examples

1. Cultural relevance of contexts

- compare original dictionary (constructed) examples given for LUCKY:
 - (Adj) I was <u>lucky</u> to win the raffle.
 - (Adv) Fortunately we missed the traffic.

with NZSL corpus examples

- MOTHER RUBELLA BUT POS1 MOTHER IX-1 NEARLY BLIND DEAF <u>LUCKY</u> MISS OUT
- LUCKY GOOD EDUCATION HELP-me IX-1 GET ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND READ WRITE STUDY

2. Show word class, collocation & syntax

Creating usage examples from a corpus: Criteria (Atkins & Rundell)

1. Natural & Typical

word in most usual context, syntax and collocation; not idiosyncratic usage; not mixing registers or varieties

2. Informative

sentence gives informative context (helps understand sense of word)

3. Intelligible

contains no words that are more difficult than the headword; clear structure; succinct

Drawbacks of corpus based examples

- 50% of dictionary headwords not found in corpus:
 - headword/ gloss differences
 - limited size of corpus
- Natural utterances maybe not accessible to learners
 - Complex or fragmented structure
 - Low frequency or complex signs in sentence
 - Meaning is too contextualised (sentence can't stand alone)
 - Example doesn't reflect most 'typical' meaning
- Re-performing sentences from exact glosses not easy (for making dictionary video clips)
- Pragmatic compromise: corpus informed, but modified, usage examples

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