

Variations on the theme of structured data

Arvi Tavast Eesti Keele Instituut | EKI



Digital Dictionary Database for Slovenian: unstructured, semi-structured and structured data in modern lexicography

Simon Krek, "Jožef Stefan" Institute, Slovenia



structured data

bibliography etymology corpus

use cases

conclusions



STRUCTURED DATA

For every data element, we know what it is

Each field contains a single piece of data

Each piece of data is located on a single field

STRUCTURED DATA





piano



piano



piano

1. adj flat, level

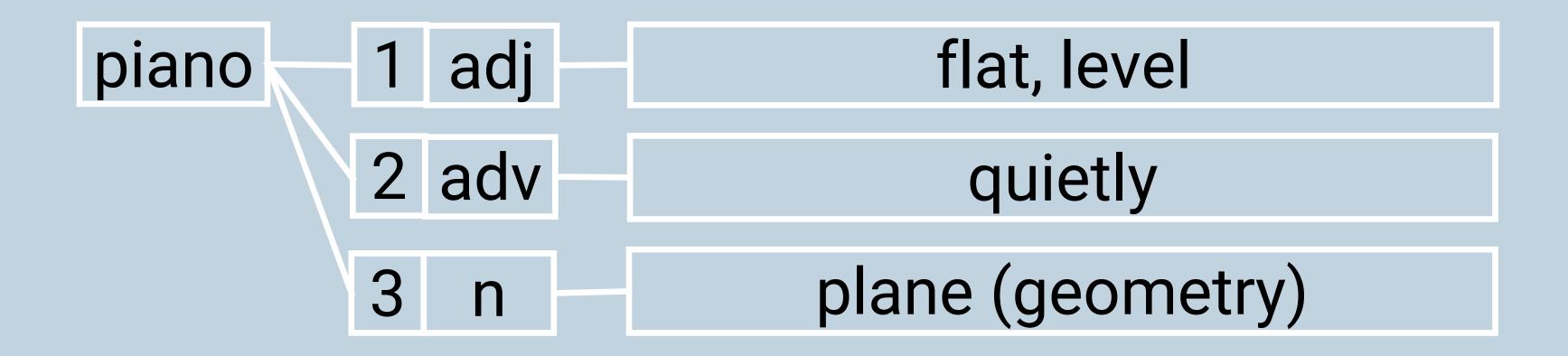
2. adv quietly

3. n plane (geometry)

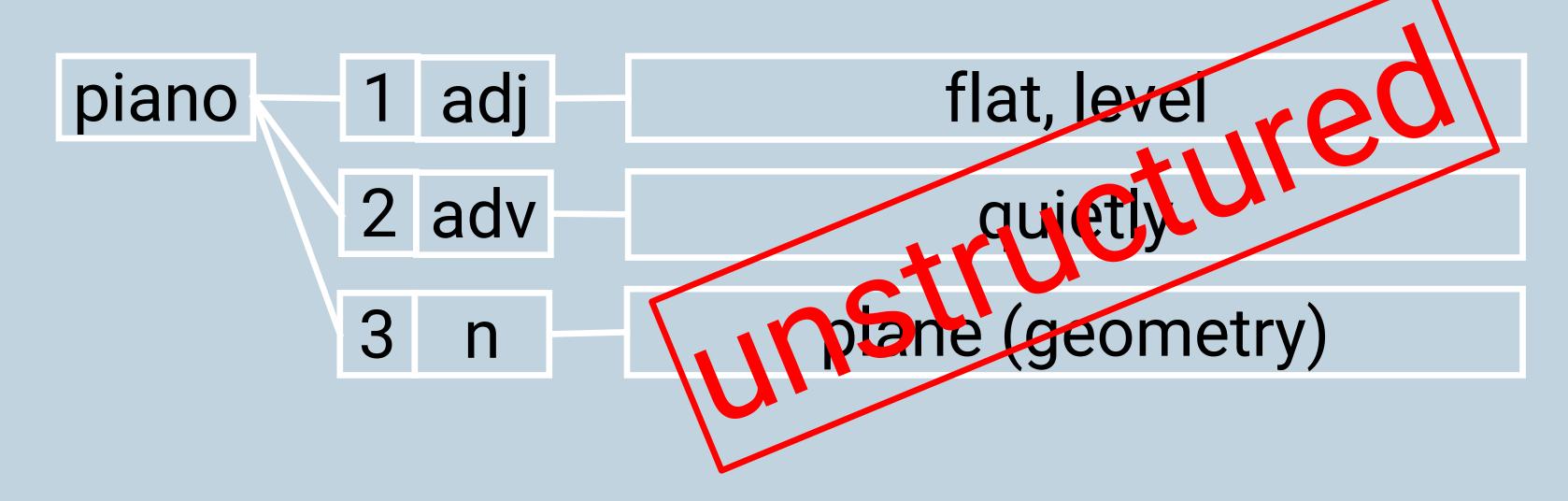


1. adj flat, level C 2. adv Quietly 3 Oplane (geometry)

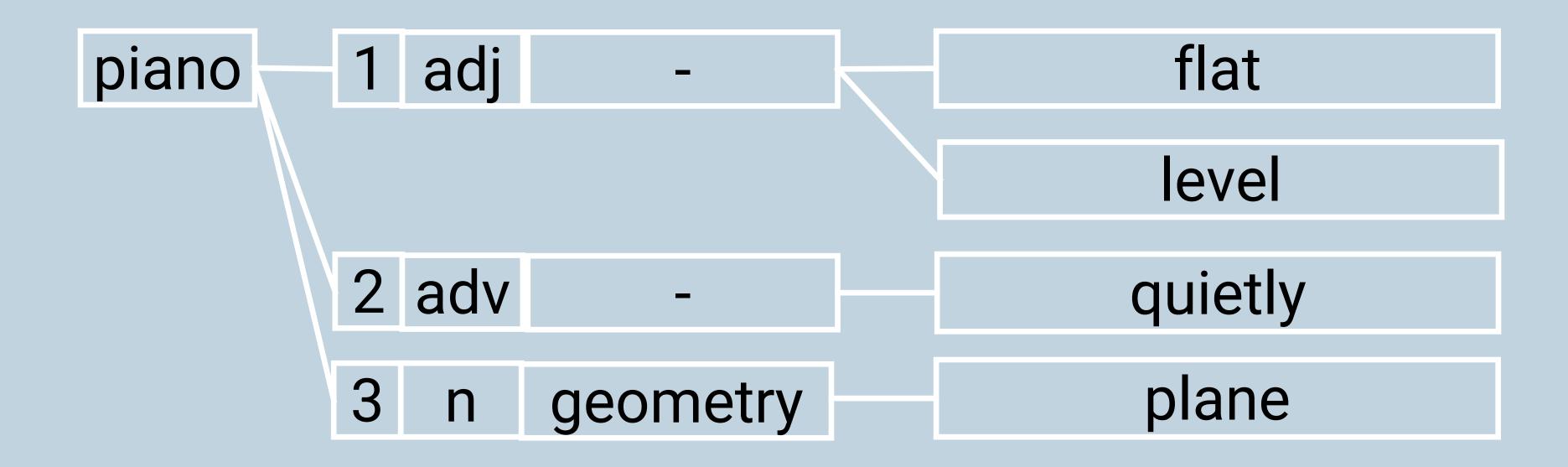














BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES



Bamman, David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler Schnoebelen. 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 18 (2): 135–60.



Bamman, David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler Schnoebelen. 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 18 (2): 135–60.

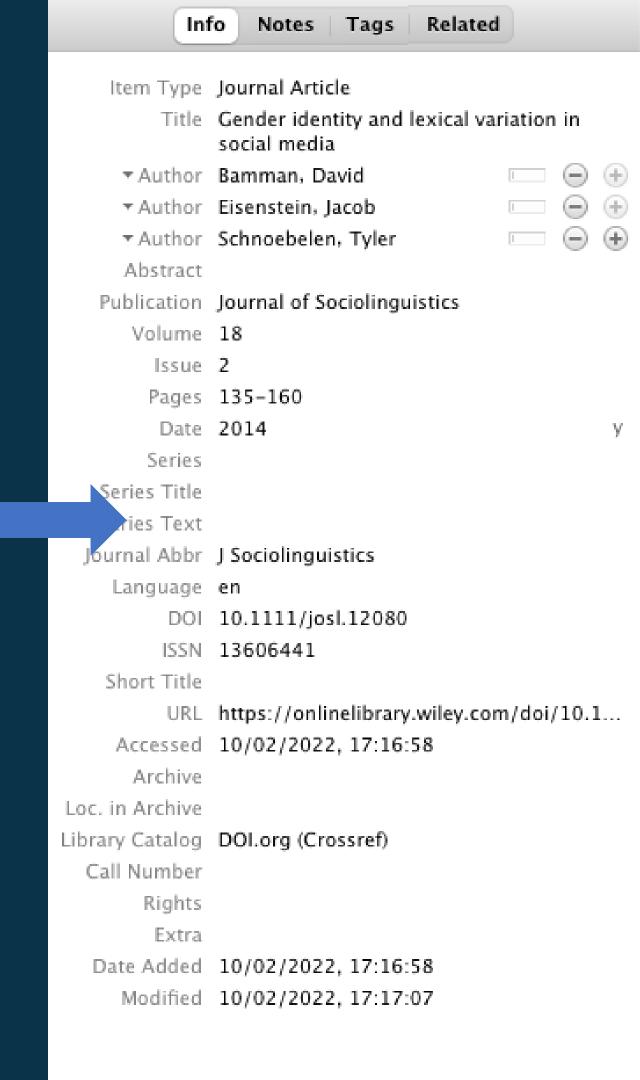


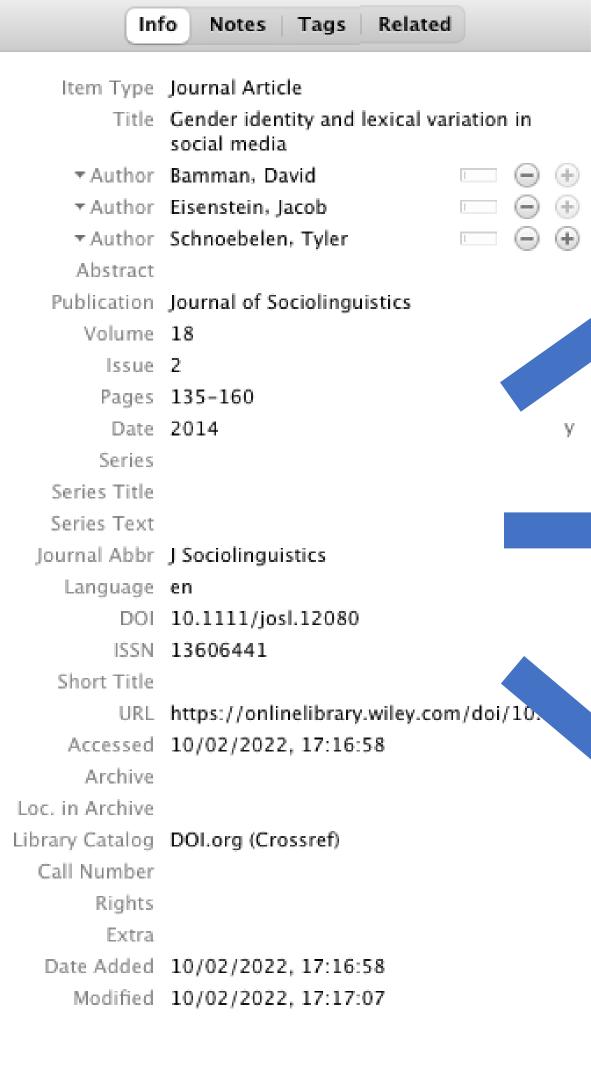
Bamman, David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler
Schnoebelen 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical
Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*18 (2): 135–60.



Bamman David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler
Schnoebelen 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical
Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*18 (2): 135 60

Bamman, David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler Schnoebelen. 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 18 (2): 135–60.





Bamman, David, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler Schnoebelen. 2014. 'Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 18 (2): 135–60.

Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (author-date)

Bamman, David, et al. 'Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media'. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, vol. 18, no. 2, 2014, pp. 135–60.

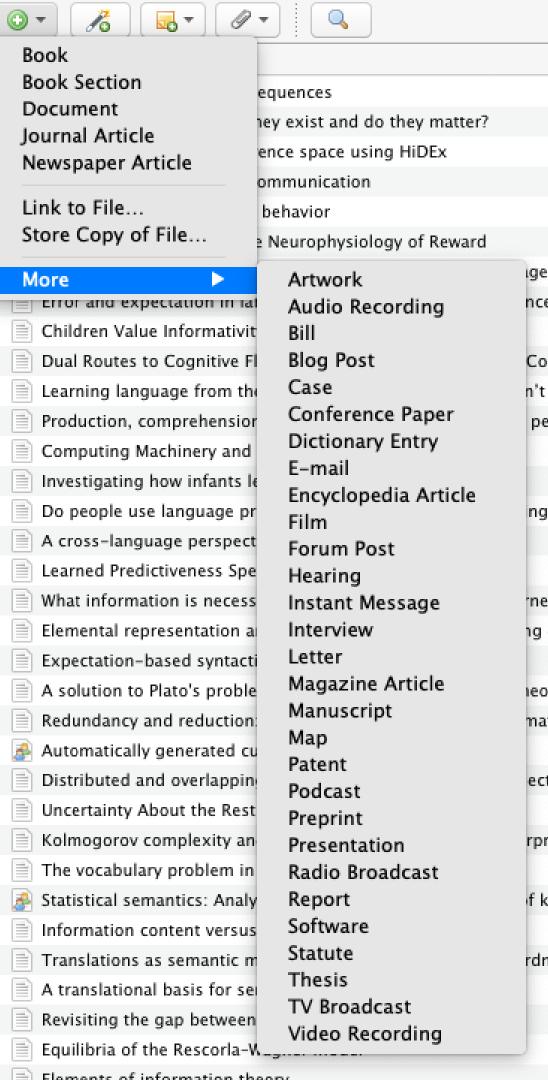
Modern Language Association 9th edition

Bamman, D., Eisenstein, J. & Schnoebelen, T. Gender identity and lexical variation in social media. *J Sociolinguistics* **18**, 135–160 (2014)

Multiple document types

Multiple contributor types:

- author
- editor
- editor-in-chief
- but no publisher-in-charge (vastutav väljaandja)





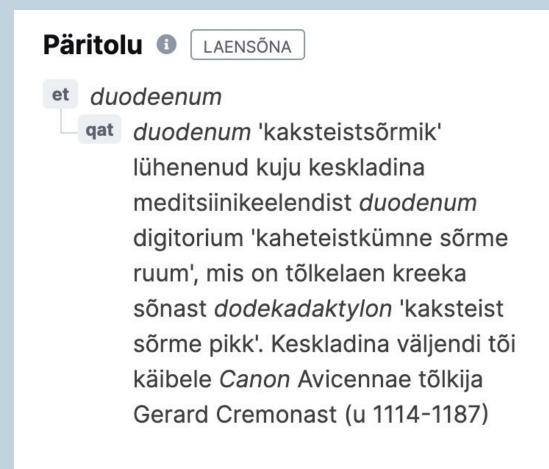
ETYMOLOGY





Etymology module

DMLex standard (ver 1.0 working draft 01), as well as Ekilex: unstructured AND structured



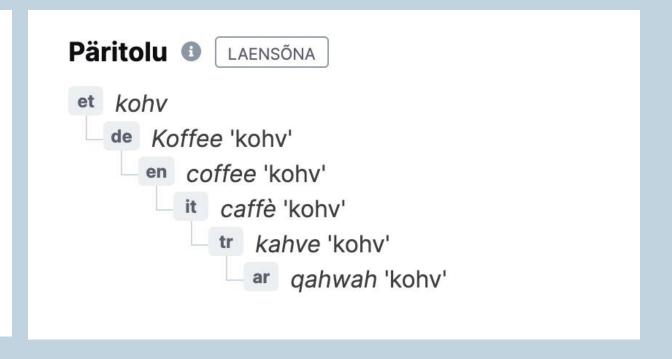
```
et safiir Piiblisõnavara hulka kuuluv varane kirjakeelne laen

de Saphir 'safiir'

la sapphīrus 'safiir'

el sappheiros 'safiir'

he sappīr 'safiir'
```





CORPUS DATA

People don't like the corpus, because it contains real language

Ondřej Matuška, Lexical Computing



Corpus queries: "real" language?



Veebilaused on automaatselt valitud ning võivad sisaldada vigu.

Must vari lume valgel **tasutal** koputab uksele.

Vesi ja **tasutal** ilusad Alpid, mida rohkemat tahta?

Paslik on meelde tuletada ja kuulata tänases maailmas toimuva **tasutal** spetsialisti soovitusi käitumiseks antud olukorras.

Põõsad lisavad kodusele **tasutale** rohelise ja looduslähedase tausta.

Eestisse püütakse lasta vaid kristliku tasutaga pagulasi, kel oleks lihtsam meie ühiskonda sulanduda.

Tegime veel kiriku **tasutal** pilti, ning lõpuks keerasime auto kodu poole.

Kokkuvõtteks, kui soovid endale sõpra, kellega rääkida aktiivselt ja huvitava tasutaga, siis kirjuta.

Doomatica ali armaatusaat maraalist ihaat



WHAT IS A DICTIONARY FOR?



Possible use cases

Use case	Unstructured	Structured
What is the source of this example		
Where does this word come from		
Show examples with sources published earlier than 1960	X	
Show words derived from Greek via French	X	
Help for avoiding mistakes	X	
Help for avoiding duplicates, conflicts and inconsistencies	X	
Easy to enter non-standard values		X
Can be automatically converted to the opposite	X	
Data model complexity is manageable		X



Two types of users

Human

- Tolerates ambiguity
- Can easily make inferences
- Can correct mistakes on the fly
- Does it need to be correct?

Machine

- Needs to be told explicitly
- Believes everything verbatim
- Does it need to know?



Two types of users

Human

- Tolerates ambiguity
- Can easily make inferences
- Can correct mistakes on the fly
- Does it need to be correct?

Machine

- Needs to be told explicitly
- Believes everything verbatim
- Does it need to know?

Structured or not? The answer depends on the use case