

Finding, evaluating, and adapting learning resources for critical African languages

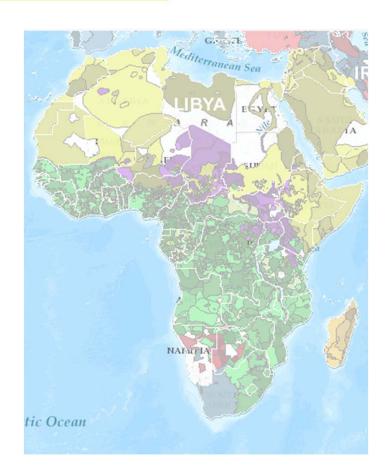
Christopher R. Green

Center for Advanced Study of Language (CASL) University of Maryland

The Africa situation:

Overall challenges:

- 54 countries, ~2,100
 languages, and countless
 other dialects and emerging
 languages...not to mention
 widespread multilingualism
- Even the most widely spoken
 African language are poorly resourced
- Sparseness of high-quality reference, pedagogical, and learning materials can have a negative impact on diplomacy, defense, and intelligence work





The Africa situation, cont'd.

Challenges related to learning resources:

- Resources and materials uncovered on the Internet can provide a skewed, incomplete picture of the quantity/quality of what is 'out there'
- Developing contemporary materials from scratch takes years
- Adapting and enhancing available materials can cut time and some expense, yet still requires specialized expertise



Scenario #1

- A need for expertise in (insert your favorite language here) arises
- Not even sure what language it is?
 - Geolinguistics/language databases
 - Human Language Technology
 - Ask your friendly neighborhood linguist
- This is a topic for another day





Scenario #2

- Assuming the language needed is known:
 - o What is the response timeline?
 - We needed it yesterday...
 - O What level of expertise is needed?
 - That depends...we'll get back to you.
 - O Who do we have that can assist?
 - That also depends...we'll get back to you.
 - O What materials are available?
 - Quick!...Search the internet!

The results are...?

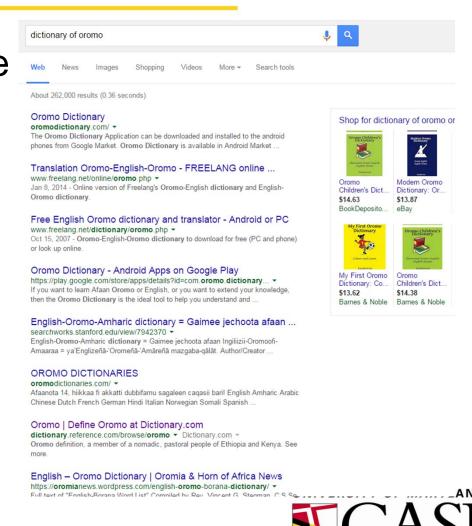
There's a dictionary of Language X on the internet...

...we're all set, right?!



The dangers of search engines

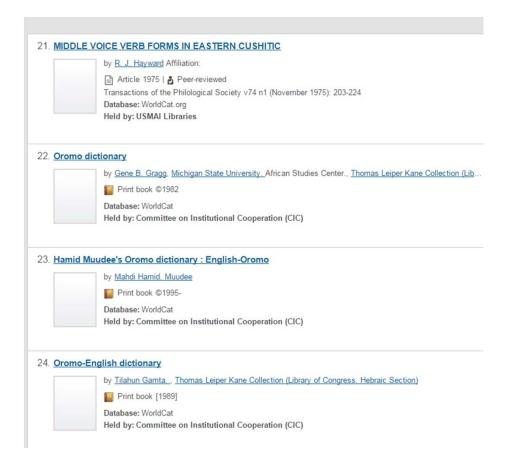
- Search algorithms are based on terms and/or combinations of terms
 - Results provide
 little/no information on
 contemporaneity,
 quality, relevance,
 authorship, breadth,
 depth, etc.



CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY OF LANGUAGE

Dangers of search engines, cont'd.

- Search algorithms rely on web presence
 - Some of the best materials may not be readily available, under restricted use (university, copyright, patent, license, etc.)





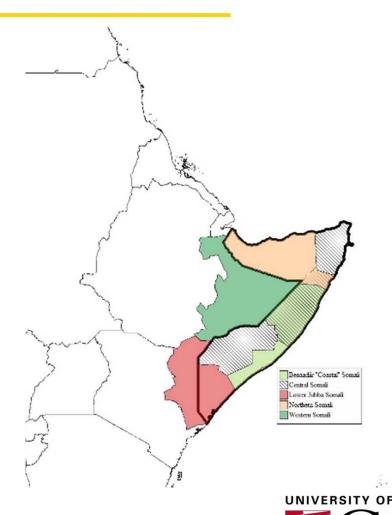
If materials ARE available:

Common concerns:

- Too limited in scope (e.g. missionary materials, travel guides, only address the 'standard')
- Too far in depth for the average student (e.g. academic articles, dissertations)
- Questionable source (e.g. student project)
- Outdated/inconsistent (e.g. no work on the particular language for years)

Case in point: Somali

- An enduring, geopolitically important language
- Comparatively welldocumented for an African language
- BUT...resources are severely limited in scope, coverage, and contemporaneity



STUDY OF LANGUAGE

The bad news...

- 'One' out-of-print reference grammar with errors and major gaps
- Somali-English dictionary with outdated entries, minimal dialect info
- No complete English-Somali dictionary
- Two largely grammar-driven textbooks
- Relatively little contemporary research on the language



More bad news...

- Somali is only semi-standardized, creating difficulties for Human Language Technology development
- Grammatical and pedagogical resources also adopt different descriptive terminology due to research biases

The better news...

- Fantastic Somali-Somali dictionary (but requires that Somali is already known)
- Rich academic literature (but requires deep knowledge of linguistics)
- Strong internet presence (but, again, requires that Somali is already known)
- Pockets of new research are emerging in US and Europe

One response...LanguageNation

- Federally-funded joint venture between the IBM Watson Research Group and University of Maryland – CASL
- Create a language learning platform for bringing students from ILR 0 to 3 in Somali
- Informed by research expertise in linguistics, second language acquisition, psycholinguistics, computer science, computational linguistics

CASL contributions

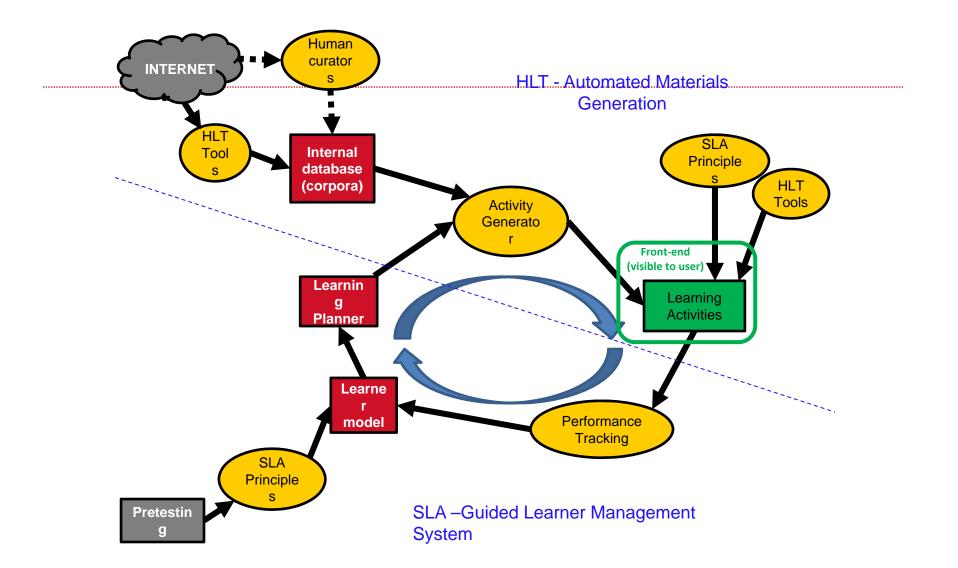
- Research on Somali grammar and dialectology
- Written and audio corpus development
- Electronic dictionary repair, fuzzy search dictionary, morphological parsing
- Learning plan and activities informed by and grounded in SLA principles

IBM contributions

- Under the hood software architecture, human/computer interface, statistics
- Machine translation, part-of-speech tagging, word alignment, text leveling, topic identification
- Fetching and data analytics

CASL-IBM partnership

- Learning plan/activity implementation
- Vetting machine outputs and providing feedback
- Guidelines and best practices for nativespeaker annotators
- Content evaluation
- Outcomes extensible to other languages





Back to reality

- A LanguageNation-like response to resource needs is not likely or feasible in most instances
- Constraints on time, money, expertise, etc.

What else can be done?

How do I find the best resources?

- Let your internet search be a first pass
- Cast a wide net reach out to academic experts, teachers, those with insider access
- Try think-tanks who may be actively working on languages you care about
 - E.g., Center for Applied Linguistics, Linguistic Data Consortium, Center for Advanced Study of Language, among others

How do I evaluate the resources?

- Needs analysis
- Consider the source and scope
- Consider the audience
- Find a native speaker or other expert to review materials
- Evaluate the resource yourself!
 - Would it be helpful to you? What would need to be changed, adapted?

How do I adapt the resources?

- Use older works as a baseline to expand and/or build something new
- Develop new partnerships with colleagues and experts
- Work with a native speaker
- Make use of open source software
- Develop a workflow
- Use the internet to find new content/vocabulary/usage/context



Thank you!

Contact information:

Christopher Green UMD-CASL cgreen@umd.edu

301-226-8954

www.casl.umd.edu