



Open data: how do we get there, concretely?

Sacha Beniamine

Introduction



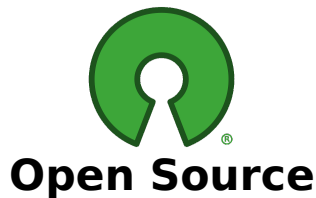
- 20 years of language databases
- Looking towards the future

This talk

- 1.** Data principles
- 2.** What we can do when creating data
- 3.** What we can do when publishing data
- 4.** Conclusion

Principles and goals

Principles



5 ★ OPEN DATA

Principles

Open Data

1958

Available

Editable

Re-Distributable

For everyone

Principles

Open Data 1958

Available
Editable
Re-Distributable

For everyone

5 ★ 2012

- ★ Available on the web
- ★★ Structured data
- ★★★ Open format
- ★★★★ Has URIs
- ★★★★★ Linked data

For everyone

Principles

Open Data 1958

Available
Editable
Re-Distributable

For everyone

FAIR 2016

Findable
Accessible
Inter-operable
Reusable

For machines

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For everyone

CARE 2012

Collective benefit
Authority to control
Responsibility
Ethics

For Indigenous communities

Benefits for us

- Publish high quality data
- Make it as useful as possible
- Minimize the cost of maintenance

Creating data

Creating data

- Metadata FAIR
- Standards Inter-operable Reusable
- Linked data ★★★★ Interoperable Reusable
- Validation Quality

Metadata are information



- About a dataset
 - Authors, Contributors
 - title
 - Citation
 - Grants which funded it
 - How is it related to other datasets
 - Sources
 - Date of publication

Metadata are information



- About a dataset
- About its structure
 - What conventions were used?
 - How were missing data written?
 - What is each table for?
 - What is the content in each column?
Should the content be numbers, text, iso codes, references to documents, etc.

Metadata: example

Surrey Lexical Splits Database

[Home](#)[Standard search](#)[Advanced search](#)[About](#)

Category

- ☐ Surface realisation (160)
 - ☐ Simple (83)
 - ☐ Complex (77)
- ☐ Component split (153)
 - ☐ Simple only (46)
 - ☐ Complex only (86)
 - ☐ Both (21)
- ☐ Shared pattern (9)

Content

- ☐ Form (234)
- ☐ Feature-signature (12)
- ☐ Composition (90)

Pattern type

- ☐ Motivated (134)



Sort by



Items per page: 15

1 - 15 of 322

1 Surface realisation
(complex)

Romanian (Fundătura)

Indo-European, Romance

Romanian verbal inflection

Content: **Form, Composition**
Pattern type: **Morphomic**
Lexical distribution: **Irregular**
External effect: **None**

[Quick view](#)[Full details](#)

2 Component split
(complex splits only)

Romanian (Fundătura)

Indo-European, Romance

Romanian suppletion

Content: **Form**
Pattern type: **Morphomic**
Lexical distribution: **Irregular**
External effect: **None**

[Quick view](#)[Full details](#)

3 Component split
(complex splits only)

Romanian (Fundătura)

Indo-European, Romance

Romanian periphrasis

Content: **Composition**
Pattern type: **Morphomic**
Lexical distribution: **Irregular**
External effect: **None**

[Quick view](#)[Full details](#)

4 Shared pattern

Romanian (Fundătura)

Indo-European, Romance

5 Surface realisation
(simple)

Kunama

Nilo-Saharan, Kunama

6 Component split
(simple splits only)

Kunama

Nilo-Saharan, Kunama

Metadata: example

Overview

This database was created by the Surrey Morphology Group (University of Surrey) as part of the AHRC-funded project 'Lexical splits: a novel perspective on the structure of words', to illustrate the wonderful diversity we find, in languages right across the world, in how the different forms of a single word can vary.

The precursor to this project is Corbett's (2015) paper in *Language*. While this database follows Corbett's typology to the extent that splits are defined according to four criteria, there are two differences to note: first, some of the labels assigned to these criteria by Corbett, together with the labels for their values, have been changed; second, we go beyond the binary distinctions used by Corbett and present more fine-grained data.

Corbett, Greville G. 2015. Morphosyntactic complexity: a typology of lexical splits. *Language* 91(1). 145–193. DOI: [10.1353/lan.2015.0003](https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2015.0003)

Acknowledgements

The Surrey Lexical Splits Database was created as part of the Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK) project, *Lexical splits: a novel perspective on the structure of words* (grant AH/N006887/1). The support of the AHRC is gratefully acknowledged. In addition, we would like to thank Oliver Bond, Steven Kaye, and Helen Sims-Williams for their invaluable input in the design of this database.

How to cite

Feist, Timothy, Matthew Baerman, Greville G. Corbett and Erich Round. 2021. Surrey Lexical Splits Database. University of Surrey.

→ Clicking the 'Cite' button at the top of each page copies this citation to the clipboard.

→ To cite the source data for a given split, see the bottom of its Full Details page.

Metadata

Creators: Feist, Timothy; Baerman, Matthew; Corbett, Greville G.; Round, Erich

Title: Surrey Lexical Splits Database

Year: 2021

Metadata: example

```
1 {  
2   "creators":  
3   [  
4     {  
5       "affiliation": "Surrey Morphology Group, University of Surrey",  
6       "name": "Feist, Timothy",  
7       "orcid": "0000-0001-9230-3700"  
8     }  
9     ... more creators here ...  
10  ],  
11  "title": "Surrey Lexical Splits Database",  
12  "description": "<p>This database was created by the Surrey Morphology Group (  
    University of Surrey) as part of the AHRC-funded project 'Lexical splits: a novel  
    perspective on the structure of words', to illustrate the wonderful diversity we  
    find, in languages right across the world, in how the different forms of a single  
    word can vary.</p>",  
13  "year": "2021",  
14  "citation": "Feist, Timothy, Matthew Baerman, Greville G. Corbett and Erich Round.  
    2021. Surrey Lexical Splits Database. University of Surrey.",  
15  "DOI": "<some DOI>",  
16  "grants":  
17  [  
18    {  
19      "id": "AH/N006887/1"  
20    }  
21  ]  
22 }
```

Metadata: example

| Id | Split name | Category | Complexity | Related surfaces | Related components | Shred pattern | Word class | Content |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Romanian verbal inflection | Surface realisation | complex | - | 2, 3 | - | Verb | Form, Composition |
| 2 | Romanian suppletion | Component split | complex splits only | 1 | - | 4 | Verb | Form |
| 3 | Romanian periphrasis | Component split | complex splits only | 1 | - | 4 | Verb | Composition |
| 4 | Romanian shared pattern | Shared pattern | - | - | 2, 3 | - | Verb | N/A |
| 5 | Kunama verbal inflection | Surface realisation | simple | - | 6 | - | Verb | Form |
| 6 | Kunama stem allomorphy | Component split | simple splits only | 5 | - | - | Verb | Form |
| 7 | Ainu verbal inflection 1 | Surface realisation | simple | - | 10 | - | Verb | Composition |
| 8 | Ainu verbal inflection 2 | Surface realisation | simple | - | 11 | - | Verb | Form |
| 9 | Ainu verbal inflection 3 | Surface realisation | complex | - | 10, 11 | - | Verb | Form, Composition |
| 10 | Ainu person-number marking | Component split | both simple and complex | 7, 9 | - | - | Verb | Composition |
| 11 | Ainu suppletion | Component split | both simple and complex | 8, 9 | - | - | Verb | Form |
| 12 | Slovak verbal inflection | Surface realisation | complex | - | 13, 14 | - | Verb | Composition, Feature- |
| 13 | Slovak feature-signature split | Component split | complex splits only | 12 | - | - | Verb | Feature-signature |
| 14 | Slovak periphrasis | Component split | complex splits only | 12 | - | - | Verb | Composition |
| 15 | Skolt Saami verbal inflection 1 | Surface realisation | complex | - | 24, 26, 30 | - | Verb | Form |
| 16 | Skolt Saami verbal inflection 2 | Surface realisation | complex | - | 25, 26, 30 | - | Verb | Form |

Metadata: example

row IDs

References to row IDs

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Metadata: example

One of "Verb" or "Noun"



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What are metadata for

- Giving context to machines (and humans !)
- Ensure unambiguous interpretation
- Finding data
- Filtering data
- Manipulating & transforming data
- Validating data

How to add metadata

```
{
  "title": "Ngkolmpu Verbal Paradigms",
  "resources": [
  ],
  "licenses": [
    {
      "name": "GPL-3.0",
      "title": "GNU General Public License 3.0",
      "path": "https://opensource.org/licenses/GPL-3.0"
    }
  ],
  "profile": "data-package",
  "keywords": [
    "Ngkolmpu",
    "paradigms"
  ],
  "citation": "Carroll, MJ (2022). Ngkolmpu Verbal Paradigms Paralex dataset. Online.",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "id": "",
  "contributors": [
    {
      "title": "MJ Carroll",
      "role": "author"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Usually as a separate file
- machine readable format: json, xml, yaml
- Usually generated (forms or scripts)

Standards

- For data points
 - The metric system
 - Leipzig glossing rules
 - ISO 639 languages
 - ISO 3166 countries
- For datasets
 - Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)
 - CLDF
 - Various standards for corpora
- For the metadata
 - Frictionless
 - Dublin Core
 - CMDI

What is linked data for

- Standardizing terms by linking to catalogs
- Inter-operability
- Re-usability

How to create linked data

- Provide URIs for your data points
- Find relevant vocabularies for expressing terms
- Find related entries in other databases
- Use URI Links instead of just terms
- Declare it in the metadata

What is validation

- Problems of manual inputs
- Validating the structure (syntax)
- Validating linked data
- Validating content and types
- Testing
- How?
 - Use online validators
 - Hire an engineer

Publishing data

Publishing data

- Documentation Reusable
- DOIs Findable Accessible ★★★★
- License Open Reusable
- Download in structured, open formats ★★★ Inter-operable Reusable
- Archiving Findable

Licenses

Define how data can be accessed, shared, distributed

GPL-v3

Share-alike
State changes
Attribution

For software

CC BY-SA 4.0

SA: Share-alike
BY: Attribution

For data

License pickers:

- <https://choosealicense.com/>
- <https://creativecommons.org/choose/>

Downloads

- Why?
 - Websites are show-cases, but not archives
 - Quantitative work requires downloads
 - To aggregate, modify, etc
- How
 - Full data (not just a query)
 - With license & metadata
 - In open formats

Search the repository

Outputs ▾

All ▾



Welcome to the University of Surrey Open Research repository

The University of Surrey is a world-class, research-led university committed to research excellence and greater access to research for all. Our research seeks to answer global challenges, drive innovation and deliver real-world impact.

Discover here the fantastic research produced by the University's staff and postgraduate research students.

Open Access | Doctoral Theses (ETDs)



zenodo

Search



Upload

Communities

sacha@beniamine.net ▾

Delete

Save

Publish

Data check list

1. Linked data

- ☐ Has a DOI
- ☐ Defines URIs (if relevant)
- ☐ Uses linked identifiers

2. Standards

- ☐ For data points
- ☐ For the download files
- ☐ For the metadata

3. Validation

- ☐ For the data format
- ☐ For the content

4. Metadata

- ☐ about the dataset
- ☐ about its format & content
- ☐ license
- ☐ plain text doc

5. Downloads

- ☐ entirely, with metadata
- ☐ In a structured format
- ☐ In an open format
- ☐ From an archival site

Conclusion

- Good data practices intersect
- Following these benefits everyone
- Going further:
 - Updating data (versioning systems, continuous validation)
 - Tracking citations
 - Summaries across DB