

# Rapidly building the missing infrastructure for language science: A case study with Formosan languages

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## Introduction

### Goal:

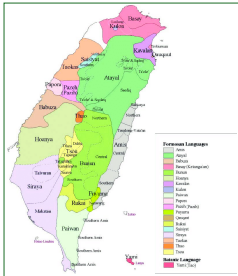
Facilitate psycholinguistic and acquisition studies of the world's languages while it's still possible, starting with the 16 endangered Formosan languages of Taiwan.

### Background:

- The vast majority of psycholinguistic and language acquisition studies focus a small number of languages (Collart, 2023; Kidd & Garcia, 2022).
- Major roadblock: Lack of corpora (for computational analysis, word frequencies, surprisal, etc.)
- ~50% of languages are already gone and as many as 90% would be by the end of the century

### Why Formosan Languages?

- Cover every major branch of Austronesian family, one of largest in world.
- Formosan languages challenge existing theory (voice system, no clear parts of speech, etc.)
- Preexisting standardized written form, reference grammars, dictionaries, large "latent" corpus.



| Language         | Dialects | Status              | Speakers |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Amis (ami)       | 5        | 6b (Threatened)     | 108,000  |
| Atayal (tay)     | 6        | 7 (Shifting)        | 10,000   |
| Bunun (bun)      | 5        | 5 (Developing)      | 38,000   |
| Kanakanavu (xnb) | 1        | 8b (Nearly Extinct) | 4        |
| Kavalan (ekv)    | 1        | 8b (Nearly Extinct) | 70       |
| Paiwan (pwn)     | 4        | 6b (Threatened)     | 15,000   |
| Puyuma (pyu)     | 4        | 8a (Moribund)       | 1,000    |
| Rukai (ru)       | 6        | 6b (Threatened)     | 2,000    |
| Saaroa (srx)     | 1        | 8b (Nearly Extinct) | 25       |
| Saisiyat (sxy)   | 1        | 7 (Shifting)        | 2,000    |
| Sakizaya (szy)   | 1        | 7 (Shifting)        | 500      |
| Seediq (trv)     | 2        | 8a (Moribund)       | 650      |
| Thao (ssf)       | 1        | 8b (Nearly Extinct) | 4        |
| Truku (trv)      | 1        | 8a (Moribund)       | 650      |
| Tsou (tsu)       | 1        | 6b (Threatened)     | 4,000    |
| Yami/Tao (ssf)   | 1        | 6b (Threatened)     | 3,800    |

Fig 1: Historical distribution of Formosan languages Table 1: Language status and speaker population, based on Ethnologue (Eberhard et al., 2022). NOTE: Yami/Tao is not "linguistically" Formosan.

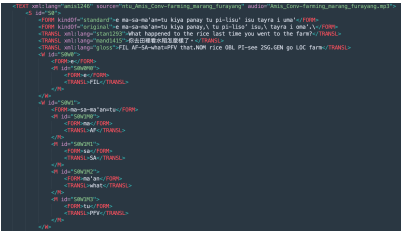
## Method

### Data Collection:

- Leveraging partnerships with researchers, indigenous groups, and government agencies
- Processing & reformatting latent corpus:
  - Published corpora
  - Indigenous YouTube
  - Dictionaries (with example sentences)
  - Instructional materials
  - Wikipedias
  - Radio & TV transcripts
- Obtaining permission for republication

### Data Processing and QC:

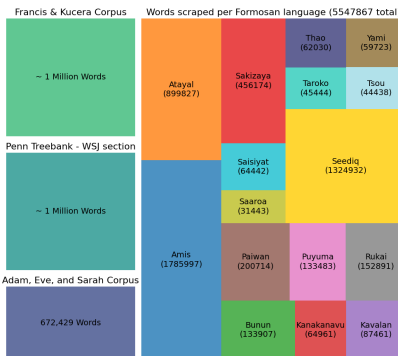
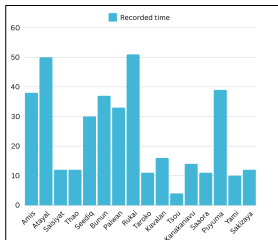
- Initial processing:** Hand-verified OCR if necessary; Remove extraneous text; Alignment of translations, audio, if any; Convert to modified Pangloss format.



- Automated Validation:** XML, orthography, frequent words, translations, etc.
- Manual Quality Control:** Manually review flagged segments and random samples.

## Current Status

Text & Audio processed & permission obtained. NOTE: Quality Control is ongoing...



## Next Steps

### Data Priorities:

- Finish automating Quality Control
- Incorporate more glossed corpora
- Obtain rights for
  - Indigenous YouTube
  - Radio & TV
- Obtain rights for more glossed corpora

### Publish v.1

### Bootstrapping the Corpora:

- Automatic Speech Recognition for transcription (Prud'hommeaux et al., 2021)
- Apply to ongoing Paiwan data collection

### Use the Corpora!

- Machine Translation (requested by indigenous partners)
- Classifiers for finding unusual syntactic patterns (requested by colleague)
- Comparison of voice system across languages (using parallel corpora)

### Next Next Steps

- Design psycholinguistic studies
- Collect child-directed speech (limited # of languages)



## References

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