

# **Sharable Resources for Sociolinguistic Research**

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DASL: An investigation of best practices in the use of digital data & tools to support empirical linguistic inquiry and documentation. Funded by the National Science Foundation (BCS-998009, KDI, SBE) under the Talkbank project ([www.talkbank.org](http://www.talkbank.org)) and by the Linguistic Data Consortium ([www ldc.upenn.edu](http://www ldc.upenn.edu)).

1. Vision for empirical, quantitative research that is robust, collaborative, and accountable.
2. Review of previous DASL ([www ldc.upenn.edu/Projects/DASL](http://www ldc.upenn.edu/Projects/DASL)) analyses using corpora; discussion of resources and tools developed.
3. *SLX Corpus of Classic Sociolinguistic Interviews* conducted by William Labov and his students available for distribution 1/2003.



National Science Foundation  
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

science



# Methodologies

1970



Interviews are recorded but not always transcribed; even then transcripts are often only partial.

Analytical tools are not integrated.

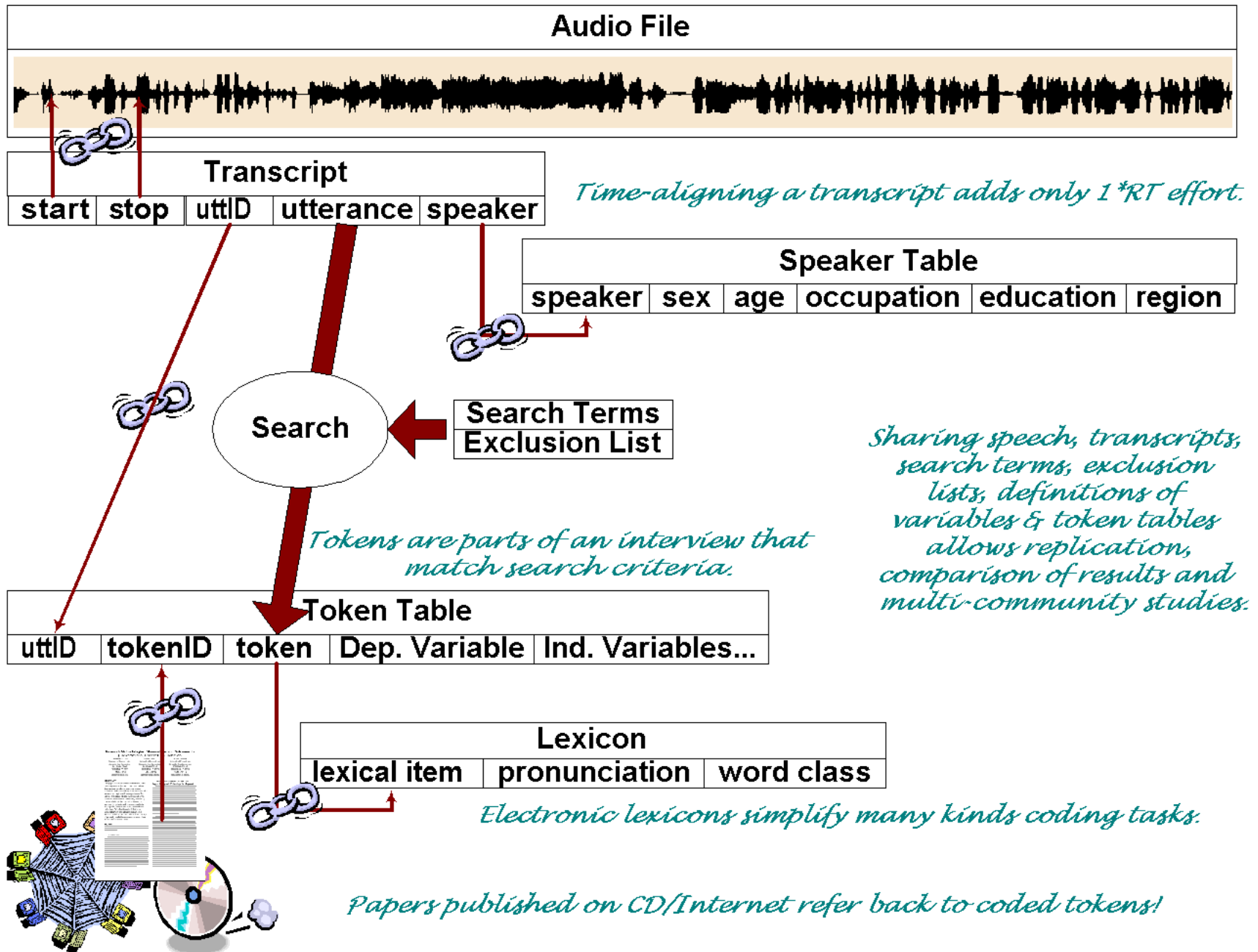
The presentation is an independent artifact.

After 30 years of technological advance, our use of data is largely unchanged; only the components differ.

2000



2002-



# Corpora

- ◆ Originally created for linguistic technology development
- ◆ Selected for range of styles, availability of time-aligned transcripts
- ◆ Contain basic speaker demographics

Corpus	ISBN	Minutes	Type of Data
TIMIT	1-58563-019-5	6300	Phonetically Rich Sentences
Switchboard-1	1-58563-121-3	12000	Short Conversations with Constrained Topics among Strangers

- ◆ t/d deletion case study
  - ◆ Well-documented and well understood, stable indicator
  - ◆ Are corpus data results comparable to traditional studies?
  - ◆ Linguistic and social factors
    - ◆ morphological, preceding & following phonological environments, stress, cluster complexity
    - ◆ age, gender, education, region, race
  - ◆ Results are substantially similar to previous t/d studies
    - ◆ See *Strassel - NWA V2001*

# Tools

◆ **Concordance** identifies tokens of interest through regular expression query

◆ **Filters** remove additional non-tokens

◆ **Tag set** specifies factors to code

◆ **Web browser** displays annotation file

-Listen to audio

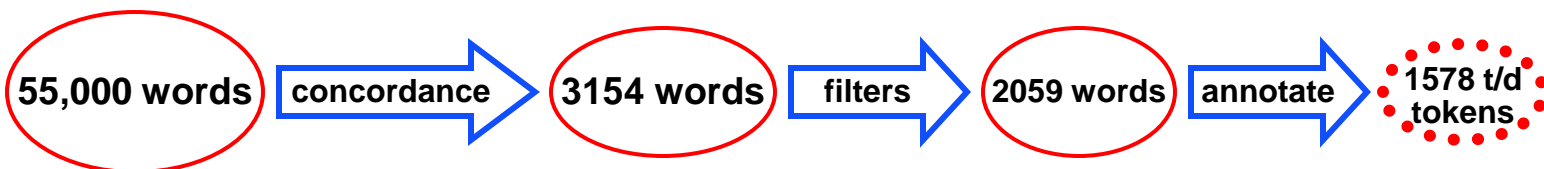
-Code tokens quickly

-View demographic information

◆ Save results and output to text file for further analysis

The screenshot shows the DASL (Data and Annotations for Socio Linguistics) web interface in a Netscape browser. The main window displays concordance results for the query 't/d'. The results are organized into a table with columns for Independent Variable File, Token File, Annotation File, Page, Tokens/Page, and Total Tokens. The first result is for the sentence '1. ... loved to chew on the old rag doll.' The second result is for the sentence '2. ... those who teach values'. The interface also includes a WaveView 1.1 audio player for the selected token, showing a waveform and various playback controls. A red arrow points from the 'old rag doll' text in the concordance results to the audio player, indicating that the audio is for that specific token.

## TIMIT Corpus



## Switchboard Corpus



# DASLTrans - transcription and coding tool

◆ **Audio:** handles arbitrary length audio files

◆ **Text:** AG compliant XML

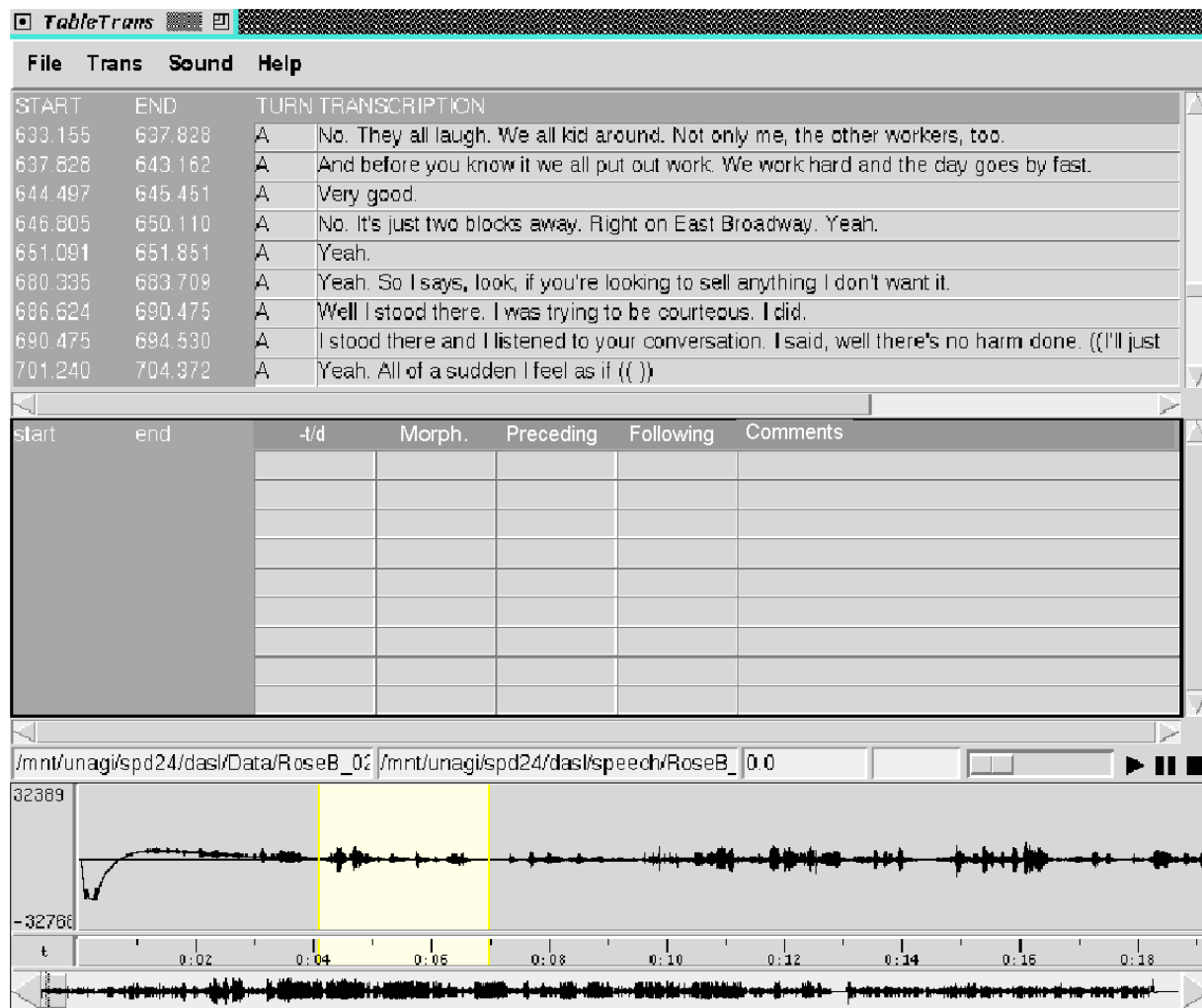
◆ **Tag set:** user defined

◆ **Integration**

- **Listen** to audio
- **Segment** easily
- **Transcribe** directly maintaining time-alignment
- **Code** using same tool
- **Output** results in table format for further analysis

◆ **Free**

◆ **Extensible** via distributed source code





# SLX Corpus

- ◆ **SELECTION:** Sessions selected by William Labov where observation effects are minimized, style more closely approximates vernacular and sound quality is high. Interviews conducted between 1963 and 1973 primarily by Labov.
- ◆ Sessions digitized from open reel tapes onto DAT/disk at 16bit, 44KHz sampling. Monaural signal passed through 2 channels at levels differing by 20% to capture best digital copy in single pass. Technician monitored recording, adjusted for sustained changes in speech levels. Digital files show no significant clipping in the digital domain.

Speaker	Age	Speech Community	Occupation	Tapes	Others	Minutes	Words	Types
Adolphus H.	82	Hillsboro, NC	Farmer	2	3	85	9660	1494
Bobbie A.	32	Ayr, Scotland	Saw Doctor	1	1	44	8990	1769
Henry G.	61	E.Atlanta, GA	Railroad Mechanic	3	5	112	20012	2372
Jerry T.	20	Leakey, TX	Gas Attendent	2	1	66	11264	1700
Joe D.	21	Liverpool, ENG	Docker	2	0	100	19798	2515
Eddie M.	20	Liverpool, ENG	Docker	2	0	100	19798	2515
Kathy D.	15	Rochester, NY	Student	2	2	64	29001	1938
Louise A.	53	Knoxville, TN	Mother/Domestic	3	0	76	11348	1521
Rose B.	36	New York, NY (LES)	Seamstress	3	3	60	12184	1938



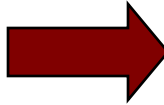
# Segmentation

- one audio file per speaker
- distinguish target speaker from other speakers, silence, non-speaker noise

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## First pass segmentation

- ◆ ID basic utterance boundaries
- ◆ Play audio
- ◆ Hit <enter> to create boundary
- ◆ Close to 1X real time



## Second pass segmentation

- ◆ Finer-grained boundaries
- ◆ Additional breakpoints at
  - Sentence/phrase boundaries
  - Noticeable pauses (>500ms)
  - Breath groups

# Transcription

## First pass segmentation

- ◆ Verbatim transcript
- ◆ No “correction” of speakers’ grammar, pronunciation
- ◆ Standard orthography, punctuation
- ◆ Special conventions for
  - unintelligible speech
  - non-standard lexical items
  - speaker restarts



## Second pass segmentation

- ◆ Verify existing transcript
- ◆ Revisit ((unintelligible)) sections

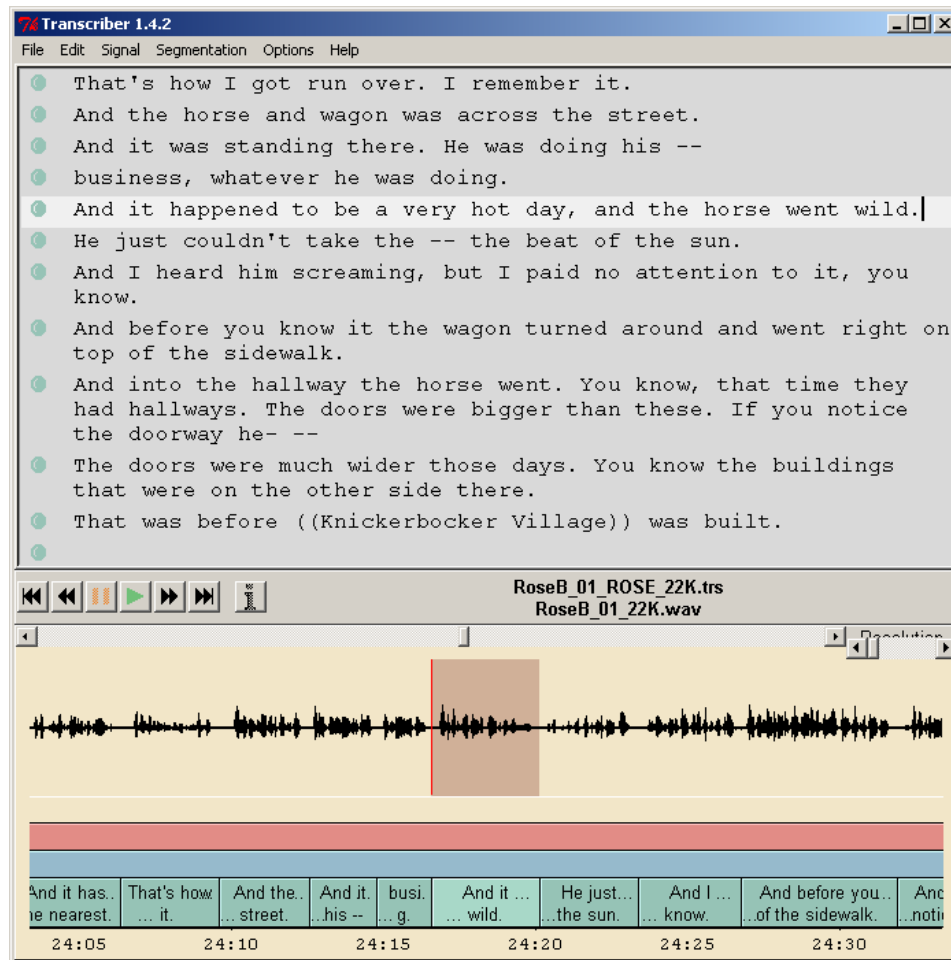


## Third pass segmentation - specialized

- ◆ Dialect-specific review

Is that ((Hugh Potty))?  
She done **her** lovely!  
Bloody (( )) uh.  
All ((amber)) heads.

→ Is that **how** you put it?  
→ She done **a wobbler**!  
→ Bloody **nutters**, youse are.  
→ All **them** birds.



# What Variables Appear in the Corpus?

## First pass – variable survey to encourage future research

- ◆ Examine general and dialect-specific variables
- ◆ Determine presence/absence of each variable for all speakers

Variable Type	Categories	Subcategory Examples
<b>Phonological, Phonetic, Prosodic: <i>90 variables</i></b>	<b>Consonants</b>	(DH) - voiced interdental fricative
	<b>Front Vowels</b>	(ae-NAS) - tensing of short-a before nasals
	<b>Back Vowels</b>	(ahr) - realization of /ahr/ sequence
	<b>General Vowels</b>	(SCHWA) - realization of schwa
	<b>Diphthongs</b>	(aw) - realization of /aw/
	<b>Prosody</b>	(RISE) - rising final intonation
<b>Grammatical: <i>60 variables</i></b>	<b>Prepositions</b>	(PREP-DEL) - preposition deletion
	<b>Adjectives</b>	(ADJ-WO) - non-standard ADJ word order
	<b>Determiners</b>	(DET-DEL) - determiner deletion
	<b>Negation</b>	(NEG-AINT) - use of ain't in neg. constructions
	<b>Word Order</b>	(WO-LEFTDIS) - left dislocation of initial NP
	<b>Pronouns</b>	(POS-LEV) - leveling of possessives to mine paradigm
	<b>Verbs</b>	(COP-DEL) - copula deletion
	<b>Quantifiers</b>	(Q-BUT) - but as quantifier
	<b>Agreement</b>	(PLURAL) - singular ending on plural noun

**Variable profile, examples of each variable for each speaker**

# Legal, Ethical Issues

- ◆ Collection now requires informed consent of subjects.
- ◆ Shared data must protect subjects' anonymity.
- ◆ Distribution requires permission from copyright holder.
- ◆ SLX Corpus of Classic Sociolinguistic Interviews may be used only for linguistic education, research and technology development.
- ◆ Researcher is responsible to make best effort to ensure that uses of shared data respect the dignity of subjects.
- ◆ Need community specific code of ethics for shared data.

# Publication Standards

- ◆ Development, productions methods fully documented
- ◆ Complete audio available in standard format (AIFF, RIFF, SPH) uncompressed or with lossless compression.
- ◆ Transcripts in XML or other standard, non-proprietary platform-independent and application-independent format.
- ◆ Consistent naming conventions for audio, transcriptions and any annotations.
- ◆ All data formats specified and confirmed.
- ◆ Inter-annotator agreement measured and published.
- ◆ Coding practice fully documented; results shared.

## ◆ Shared data resources and tools

- ◆ enables comparison of results across studies and over time
- ◆ serves as stable benchmark for competing theories
- ◆ allows re-annotation and reuse of existing data
- ◆ supports measurement of inter-annotator consistency
- ◆ reduces impediments facing new researchers
- ◆ allows established scholars to tackle broader issues

## ◆ SLX Corpus of Classic Sociolinguistic Interviews

- ◆ classic interviews, cited in literature
- ◆ demonstrate best practice in conducting sociolinguistic interviews
- ◆ represent variety of speech communities
- ◆ effect of observation minimized
- ◆ sound quality high
- ◆ demonstrate best practice in digitization, segmentation, transcription
- ◆ teaching tool for sociolinguists
- ◆ stable benchmark for training/comparing transcription and coding
- ◆ an example of a multi-community sociolinguistic corpus