FieldMatters - EACL 2023 - Dubrovnik, Croatia

Approaches to Corpus Creation for Low-Resource Language Technology: the Case of Southern Kurdish and Laki

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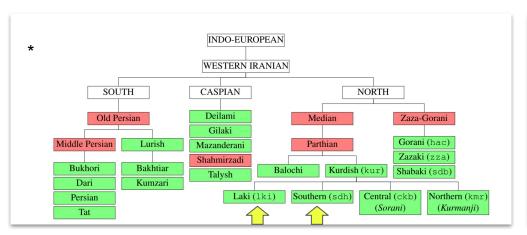
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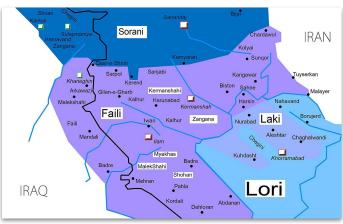






Southern Kurdish and Laki





- Southern Kurdish is known as one of the main branches of Kurdish.
- Spoken in western Iran, border regions of Iraq, and its capital, Baghdad
- The classification of Laki is still debated
- Faced various discriminatory language policies leading to pernicious sociolinguistic effects
- the lack of children's proficiency in Southern Kurdish and limited usage of the language in writing

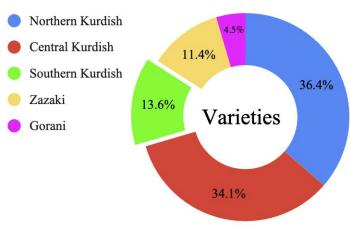
^{*} Source: Ahmadi, Sina, "Building a corpus for the Zaza-Gorani language family," In Proceedings of the 7th workshop on NLP for similar languages, varieties and dialects, pp. 70-78, 2020.

Some of the Challenges of Southern Kurdish & Laki

- Lack of standardization: how to write?
- Lack of linguistic resources
- Limited access to technology by the speakers
- Lack of funding

Language Technology for Southern Kurdish & Laki

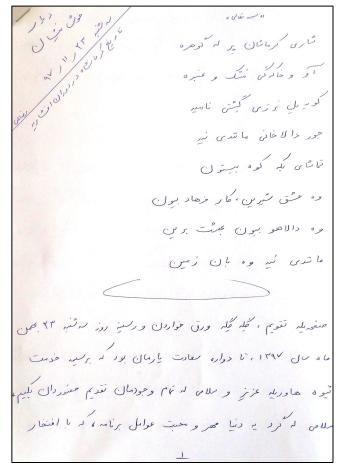
- Not received much attention in (computational) linguistics
- Few available digital resources available
- No tools for processing these varieties
- Lack of data



Percentage of the existing lexicographical resources for Kurdish

Approach 1: Radio shows

- Local radio broadcaster in Kermanshah province (Iran)
- Collect a set of handwritten scenarios of radio shows
- Scenarios cover educational, cultural and daily topics
- Digitize them by manually typing the content
 - Original scenarios in the Persian script
 - What script?
 - Central Kurdish Perso-Arabic script
- 18 scenarios are digitized for talk shows and short comedies, mostly in the form of dialogue



A sample of the original handwritten scenarios of the local radio broadcaster

Approach 2: News Articles

- Crawling a news website that publishes articles in Feyli
- 15,985 articles were collected in HTML and converted to text
- Preprocessing the raw text
 - unifying character encoding
 - removing private information
 - categorizing articles by topic
- Integrating metadata including source, topic, title, and date of publication for each article

Approach 3: Fieldwork

- Fieldwork conducted to document Laki language in Harsin city, western Iran
- Corpus includes 7 traditional narratives
 - 5 folktales
 - o 2 anecdotes
 - o in monologue form
 - recorded from 4 native speakers
- Texts manually transcribed using a conventional transcription system
- One text interlinearized with morpheme-by-morpheme glosses
- No standard writing system or orthography for Laki



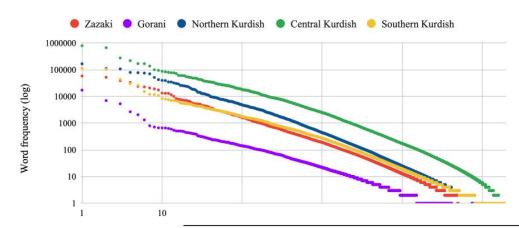
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Quantitative Analysis

- The collected data contains 16,003 documents written in varieties of Southern Kurdish and seven narratives in Laki-Kermanshahi.
- Differences in the average type length as an indicator of the morphological complexity of word forms can be due to:
 - 1. The orthography of the Southern Kurdish corpus
 - 2. Conventions in writing multiword expressions
 - 3. Excessive concatenation of words

Number (#)	Kermanshahi	Feyli	Laki
articles	18	15,985	7
tokens	10,127	2,182M	6,340
types	3,248	179,208	2,074
characters	21,359	1,591M	13,378
average length	6.57	8.8	6.45

Quantitative Analysis



Rank-size distribution for Pewan corpus of Northern and Central Kurdish (2013), Zaza-Gorani corpus (2020), and our Southern Kurdish data

Northern Kurdish C	Central Kurdish	Southern Kurdish		Laki	Gorani	Zazaki
		Feyli	Kermanshahi	Laki	Gorani	Zazaki
\hat{u} (and)	le (from, in)	e (is)	û (and)	muše (IND-SAY.PRS-3SG)	\hat{u} (and)	de (in)
ku (that)	\hat{u} (and)	\hat{u} (and)	we (and)	$\bar{\iota}$ (this, these)	ce (in)	\hat{u} (and)
li (from, in)	bo (for)	ki (that)	le (in)	ye (a, an)	be (to, with)	ke (that)
bi (with, to)	be (with, to)	we (and)	abadî (village)	ařā (for)	ke (that)	ra
di (in)	ke (that)	era (for)	naw (in; name)	va (to)	pey (for)	bi (with)
ji (from)	ew (that)	ew (that)	wegerd (with)	maču (IND-GO.PRS-3SG)	y	ma (we)
de	Kurdistan	kird (ind-do.pst-3sg)	ta (until)	ya (this, this one)	ta (until)	xo (self)
jî (too)	Iraq	wit (IND-SAY.PST-3SG)	\hat{e} (this)	a (yes; that)	\hat{i} (this)	zî (too)
Kurdistanê	em (this)	herêm (region, region of)	$\hat{\iota}$ (this)	make (IND-DO.PRS-3SG)	Kurdistanî	yê
Iraqê	herêmî (region of)	Kurdistan	weşûn (after)	mi (me, mine)	her (each)	mi (my)
herêma (region of)	serokî (president of)	ta (until)	bün (ind-be.pst-3pl)	nām (name)	Turkyay (Turkey)	o (that, it)

Qualitative Analysis

- Differences in textual structure
- Lexical borrowings from other regional languages
- Article headlines for discourse analysis
- The narrative in the Laki data useful to analyze folkloric stories
- Cross-dialectal and cross-lingual analyses

A downstream task: Language Identification

- Given a text, identify the language/dialect
- Train a model on the following languages:
 - Kurdish (Northern, Central, Southern)
 - Zazaki & Gorani
 - Arabic, Persian & Turkish
- We did not include the Laki data due to script issues
- We evaluate the pre-trained language identifier of fastText (Bojanowski et al., 2017) as baseline system
- Our model was trained using fastText

Measure	lid.176	Our model			
Measure		language code	language & script code	sdh-unconventional	
Precision	0.0552	0.969	0.9638	0.25	
Recall	0.0674	0.971	0.9636	0.126	
F_1	0.06	0.97	0.9634	0.168	

Conclusion

- Three approaches to data collection and corpus creation for Southern Kurdish and Laki:
 - Fieldwork
 - Web crawling
 - Radio scenarios
- Approaches can be adopted by other underrepresented languages with limited data
- A brief analysis from quantitative and qualitative perspectives + language identification

Future work:

- Annotating the corpora for other tasks:
 - part-of-speech tagging
 - named entity recognition
- Leverage data of other varieties to develop tools for Southern Kurdish and Laki & transfer learning

