

# Linghub: Aggregated Metadata about Language Resources as Linked Data

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## Abstract

Abstract.

## 1 Introduction

Language resources are essential for nearly all tasks in natural language processing (NLP) and in particular for the adaptation of resources and methods to new domains and languages. In order to use language resources for new purposes they must first be discovered and this can only be done if there is a comprehensive list of all resources that may be available. To this there have been a number of projects that have attempted to collect such a catalogue using various methods and with differing degrees of data quality. We present a new portal, Linghub, that aims to integrate all these data from different sources by means of linked data and thus to create a portal, whereby all information about language resources can be included and queried using a common methodology. As such, this resource will enable wider discovery of language resources for researchers in NLP, computational linguistics and linguistics.

Currently, the approaches to metadata collection can be split into two broad classes: firstly, *curatorial* resources, which are those for which collections of language resources are maintained by one or more institute. Such resources have an advantage in that such metadata is normally of very high quality, however the resulting data often fails to cover the whole spectrum of data available. Examples of this include the META-SHARE (Feldermann et al., 2012) project and the CLARIN project’s Virtual Language Observatory (Van Uytvanck et al., 2012, VLO). On the other hand, *collaborative* approaches rely on data publishers self-reporting data about their own language resources. This can be advantageous as it allows reporting by

researchers not directly collected to existing infrastructure projects, however the resulting data is often of lower quality as the systems may use free-text input or tagging input rather than controlled vocabularies, as they are easier for non-expert users to understand.

Given the nature of this difference we wish to make data available from multiple sources in a homogeneous manner and to this end we adopted a model based on the DCAT data model (Maali et al., 2014) along with properties from Dublin Core (Kunze and Baker, 1997). In addition, we used the RDF version (McCrae et al., 2015) of the META-SHARE model (Gavriliadou et al., 2012), to provide for metadata properties that are specific to language data and linguistic research. As such, in this paper we describe the creation of the largest collection of information about language resources and briefly describe its publication on the Web by means of linked data principles.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows...

## 2 Related Work

## 3 Extraction of data

In order to ensure that all the data from many sources can be queried in a homogenous manner we had to convert them to RDF. This process is also proved to be a valuable opportunity to align these vocabularies with standard vocabularies and fix any modelling errors. Two of our resources, LRE-Map and Datahub, were already available in RDF and thus, it should be the case that the conversion of these resources required only renaming the URLs so that they would resolve without any collisions when uploaded to the Linghub portal. In fact, we also took this opportunity to fix a number of quality issues, such as fixing property values to either literals or URIs, reducing the

number of blank nodes and changing modelling to that recommended in relevant standards, such as VOID (Alexander et al., 2011).

The other resources used XML schemas, for which we needed to create a custom conversion for each of them, which we did with the help of an invertible transformation language similar to XSLT. For META-SHARE, this was a challenging task as there were nearly a thousand unique tags defined and each one was examined to see if it was similar to an existing Semantic Web vocabulary, and in fact we ended up mapping to FOAF<sup>1</sup>, SWRC<sup>2</sup> and the Media Ontology<sup>3</sup>. In the case of CLARIN, there was actually a significant difference between the XML schemas used by each contributing instance, with only a small common section giving the resource title and download link. We thus developed distinct mappings for the largest X institutes.

## 4 Harmonization and duplicate detection

## 5 The Linghub portal

## 6 Conclusion

## Acknowledgments

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<sup>1</sup><http://xmlns.com/foaf/spec/>

<sup>2</sup><http://ontoware.org/swrc/>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.w3.org/TR/mediaont-10/>