



Retrieving entities from publications in linguistics

Sebastian Nordhoff

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Language Science Press

- › monograph
- › longer
- › less output than biology for instance
- › less digging
- › Umfrage

} Umfrage

- 75 books; 22 series



} formats

- } pdf

- } tex

- } bib

} Indexes

- } Language index

- } Subject index

- } Name index

image composition
eye tracking
speaking direction
typographic identity
fixation duration
audiovisual translation
aesthetic experience
title area
film material
speaker identification
film title
natural focus
text element
image track
information intake
graphical translation

title placement
bottom-centre area
typographic film
german image
split attention
gaze behaviour
reading speed
film identity
typographic film identity
tracking research
first fixation
additional language
narrative text
eye tracking research
visual attention
individual placement



> higher goals

> exploration:

Customers who viewed this item also viewed

P



> automated reasoning

> gene \longleftrightarrow protein

> protein \longleftrightarrow disease

> gene \longleftrightarrow protein \longleftrightarrow disease

- › stated goals
 - › enhance discoverability
 - › aggregation (word clouds)
 - › generate collections
 - › highlighting

- › authority
 - › gnd
 - › Orcid
- › languoids (= languages, dialects, families)
 - › glottolog
- › concepts
 - › GOLD
 - › concepticon

- › keywords
- › person names
- › language names
- › concepts

> mixtec

Glottocode:  mixt1425

ISO 639-3:  mix

[Map](#)

[Countries](#)

[Links](#)

[Alternative names](#)

hhbib_lgcode:

B. 2009)
Meson de Guadalupe
Mixtec-Mixtepec
San Juan Mixtepec
San Juan Mixtepec-Oaxaca

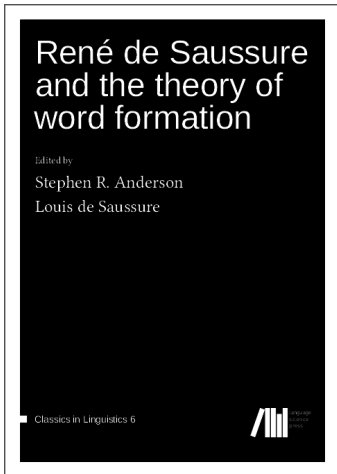
lexvo:

Mixtepec Mixtec [en]

multitree:

Eastern Juxtlahuaca Mixtec
Mixtec, Mixtepec
Mixteco de San Juan Mixtepec
Northern Misteko
Northern Mixteco

› saussure



› A. Lee

› komnzo

The screenshot displays three distinct web interfaces related to language resources:

- Language Arts-Kenzo-Wire-Wire-Kenzi:** This interface features a sidebar with a 'Classification' tree listing various language categories such as 'Arabic', 'Chinese', 'English', 'French', 'German', 'Italian', 'Japanese', 'Korean', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Spanish', 'Swedish', 'Thai', 'Vietnamese', and 'Other'. The main area shows a map of Japan with a red location marker and a list of 'Languages' including 'Arabic', 'Chinese', 'English', 'French', 'German', 'Italian', 'Japanese', 'Korean', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Spanish', 'Swedish', 'Thai', and 'Vietnamese'.
- OLAC Language Resource Catalog:** This is a search results page for 'Language Arts-Kenzo-Wire-Wire-Kenzi'. It displays a list of search results, including 'Arabic', 'Chinese', 'English', 'French', 'German', 'Italian', 'Japanese', 'Korean', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Spanish', 'Swedish', 'Thai', and 'Vietnamese'. The results are organized into columns for 'Language', 'Country', 'Date', and 'Description'.
- Search Results Page:** This page shows a search for 'Language Arts-Kenzo-Wire-Wire-Kenzi' and lists several results. The first result is 'Arabic', followed by 'Chinese', 'English', 'French', 'German', 'Italian', 'Japanese', 'Korean', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Spanish', 'Swedish', 'Thai', and 'Vietnamese'. Each result includes a brief description and a link to the resource.

- › cross-linguistic categories don't exist
 - › GOLD
 - › inallative

GOLD 2010

issues

[top](#)

[definition](#)

[usage](#)

[examples](#)

Inallative Case (Conce

<http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inallative>

: Hölzl, Andreas. 2018. "A typology of questions in North-East asia and beyond"

5.8 Mongolic

Table 5.85: Spatial **deictics** in **Mongolian** according to Janhunen (2012b: 131), slightly reduced

	PROX (hearer)	DIST	INT
LOC	naa-n	tzaa-n	xaa-(n)
LOC ABI	naa-n-aas	tzaa-n-aas	xaa-n-aas
LAT	naa-sh	tzaa-sh	xaa-sh
PROI	naa-g.oor	tzaa-g.oor	xaa-g.oor

Table 5.86 shows five of the **interrogatives** that can be found in most modern **Mongolic** languages.

Table 5.86: Five **Proto-Mongolic interrogatives** and their modern representatives

	*ken 'who'	*yaxun 'what'	*alin 'which'	*kejixe 'when'	*kaxana 'where'
Dagur	seng	yoon	aly	sejer	xan
Mongolian	sen	youn	alyh	sejee	xam
Buryat	sen	yūn	ali	sejee	xamta
Khamnigan Mongol	ken	yeen	ali	kejee	kamta
Ordos	ken	yūn	ali	kejee	kai
Written Oirat	ken	yuu/n	ali	kejee	xamig(h)a
Oirat	ken	yuu/n	al - al-k	kene	xama
Kalmuk	ken	yūn	aly(-k)	keza	xama, aly-d
Shira Yuzhur	ken	yima	aali	kejee	xana
Santa	ken	yang	ali	giczi	khala
Bonan	kang	yang	ane	keet(-)	hala
Kangxi	ko	jo - jai	am(ve)	gadje	yana
Huzhu Mongghul	ken	ya/n	ali	kijet	an-j(i)
Minhe Mangghuer	kan	ya, yang	alyge	kejie	ang(ji)
Monghol	ken	kyan	emah - imas etc.	keja	?

According to Janhunen (2003d: 20) the stem *ke- originally had the meaning 'who' as well as 'what', which is an unlikely scenario from a cross-linguistic point of view. As has been shown by Cysouw (2005), the only place worldwide where this pattern is not **extremely rare** or altogether absent is **South America**.

Proto-Mongolic had two resonances (submorphemes), one in *k- that is still present in most Mongolic languages but changed to x- in **Dagur**, **Buryat** and **Mongolian**, and one in *y- that has survived up to today. Similar changes from *k- to > *x- can be seen in **Turkic**

ALY

Normalized: Upper Aramite language

Domains: Astronomy, Biology, Geography, Sociology

cont: 0.4157

Aramite or Aranda or more specifically Upper Aramite (Upper Aranda), is a **language** spoken in and around **Australia** (Aranda in Aramite) in the **Southwest**, **Australia**. The name is sometimes spelled **Aramite** or **Aramite**.

Freebase ID	/m/59286
writing system	Latin script
number of speakers	[exact value]
instance of	Dialect continuum
UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger ID	166

References: [W](#) [B](#)

Questions and conclusions

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