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Visualizing Language in Space - New Approaches in Linguistic Cartography

<https://www.verba-alpina.gwi.uni-muenchen.de/>

4th Workshop on Visualization for the Digital Humanities
20 October 2019 - Vancouver, Canada





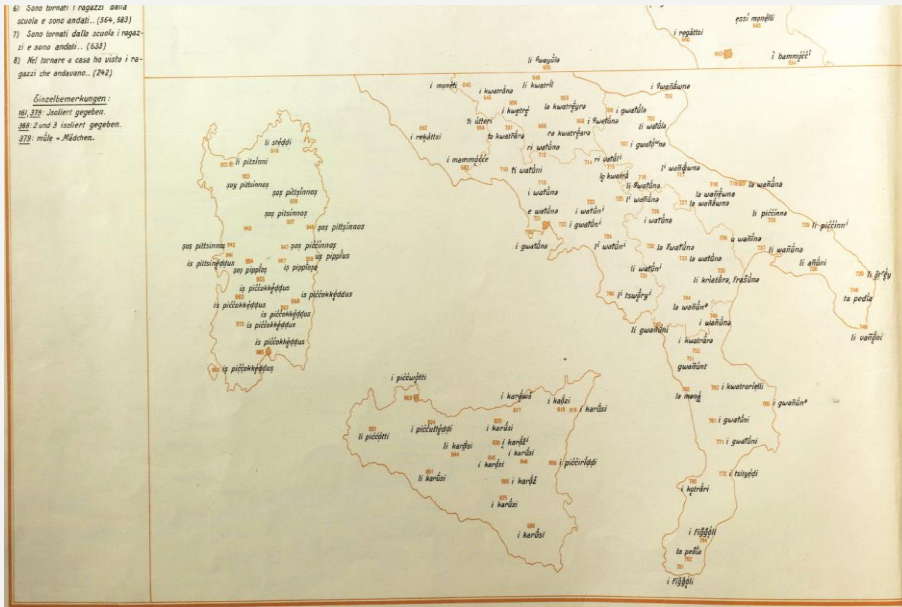
Outline

1. Traditional linguistic cartography: Pros and Cons
2. New cartographic approach of VerbaAlpina
 - short project overview
 - the interactive map and its added value
3. Visualization of linguistic data via the interactive map
 - different modes of visualization
 - trustworthiness of visualizations
 - technical background

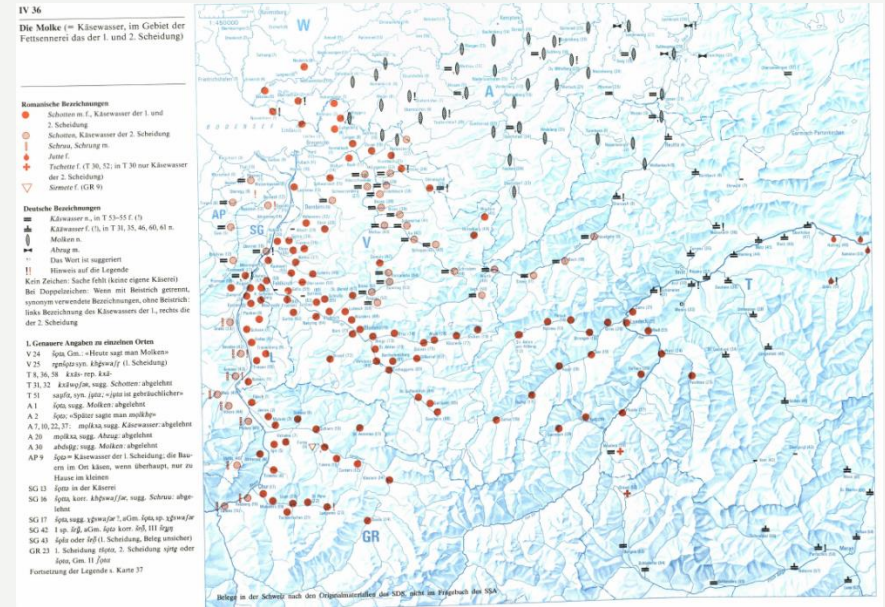
1. Traditional linguistic cartography

Two coexisting cartographic traditions: analytic maps

synthetic maps



AIS (linguistic atlas of Italy and southern Switzerland)



VALTS (linguistic atlas of Vorarlberg)



Cons

- only onomasiological perspective
- only monolingual view on certain dialect regions
- limited accessibility (depends on place and time)

Pros

- works are permanent and can be unambiguously referenced



2. New cartographic approach of VerbaAlpina

Project Overview

- *VerbaAlpina. Der alpine Kulturraum im Spiegel seiner Mehrsprachigkeit* (VerbaAlpina. The Alpine cultural region reflected through its multilingualism)
- Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)
- 1st term: 10/2014-10/2017, 2nd term: 11/2017-11/2020 (perspective until 2025)
- Investigation of the multilingual Alpine region
- Combination of (geo-)linguistics and Digital Humanities (DH)

Area under investigation: The Alpine region

- Area of investigation is limited to the territorial borders defined by the Alpine convention
- surface area of 190,600 km², encompasses parts of six different countries (D, A, CH, I, F, SLO) and two entire countries (FL, MC)
- ethnographic and topographic homogeneity and strong linguistic heterogeneity → 3 language families





Three conceptual domains

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| project years | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| calendar year | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| quarter | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv | i, ii, iii, iv |
| project phase | I | | | II | | | III | | | |
| focus | culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alpine pasture farming • milk processing | | | nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape formations • weather • fauna • flora | | | modern life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecology • tourism | | | |



Data

Multiple different sources

- printed atlases/dictionaries (georeferenced)
- digital material from project partners
- crowdsourcing



Data access via

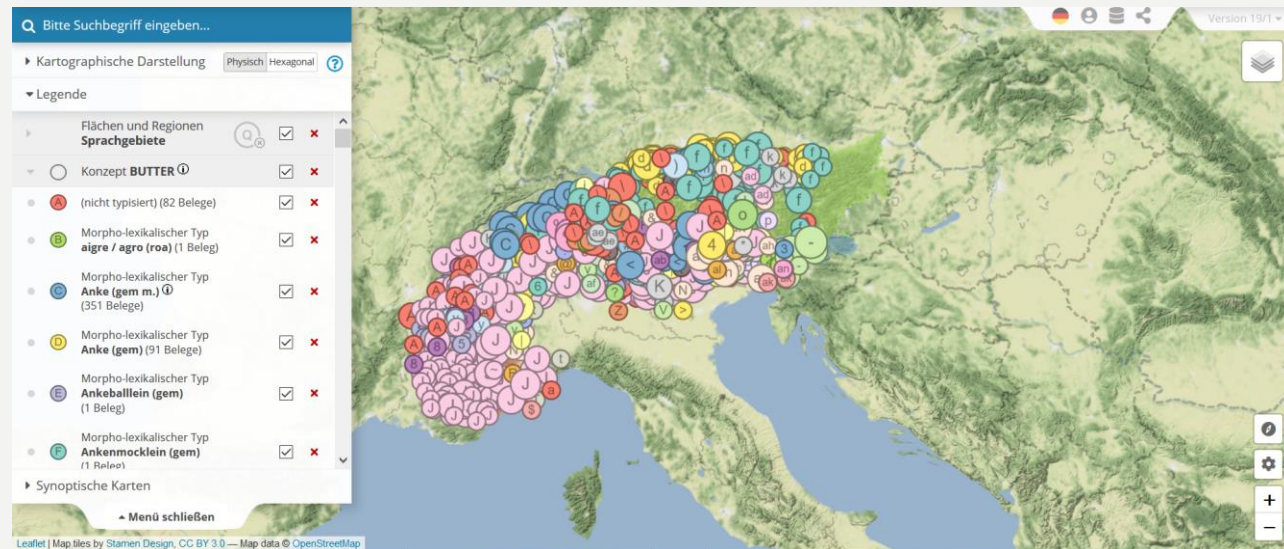
- interactive map
- Lexicon Alpinum
- API

Data access via

■ interactive map → visualization of data

■ Lexicon Alpinum

■ API





The interactive map and its added value

- integration of the two visualization traditions (synthetic + analytic)
- integration of different data sources
→ onomasiological **and** semasiological perspective
- simplifies a cross-national and cross-linguistic investigation +
overcomes the restriction of traditional geolinguistics to political units
(nation-states)
- accessible anytime and anywhere thanks to its online format
- qualitative and quantitative visualization
- function to create synoptic (i.e. collective) maps



Challenge:

- durability of data
- meet FAIR-principles:

F_indable
A_ccessible
I_nteroperable
R_eusable



3. Visualization of linguistic data via the interactive map

- integration of features of analytic and synthetic maps

Default view: synthetic map with point symbols + an appropriate legend

For each data point access to: full linguistic and meta-information including the source, unification steps that have been undertaken (IPA), if possible: online version of the source is linked

- lack of transparency of traditional synthetic maps solved by interactivity
- Mantra: „overview first, zoom and filter, then details on demand“
(Shneiderman 1996, 336-343)

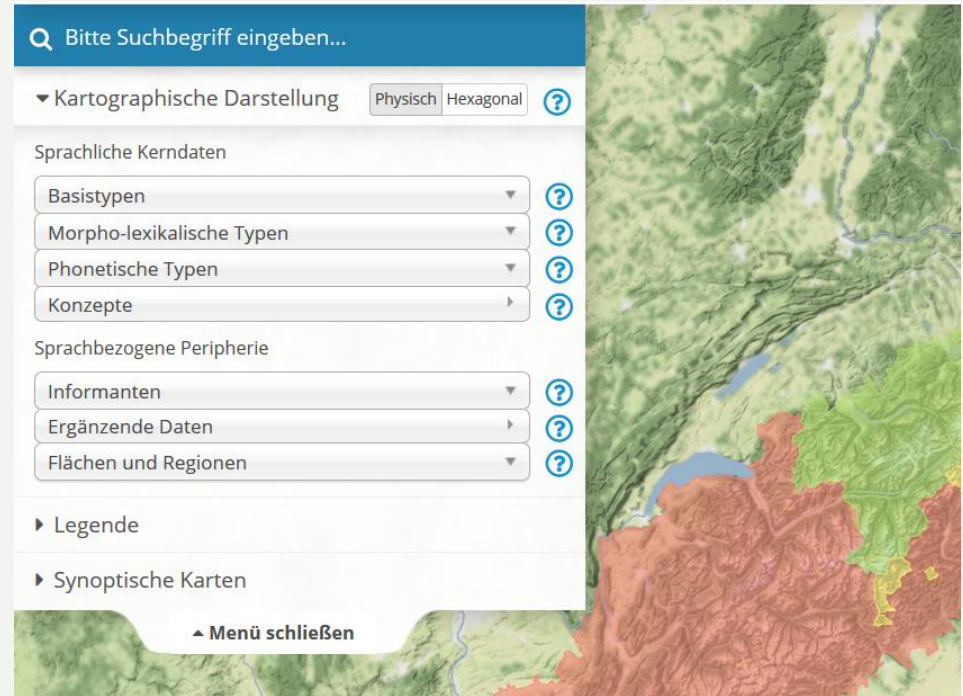


Detail view of one specific data point

The screenshot shows a linguistic data point for 'Germasino'. The interface includes a map background and a central information panel. Callouts point to specific elements:

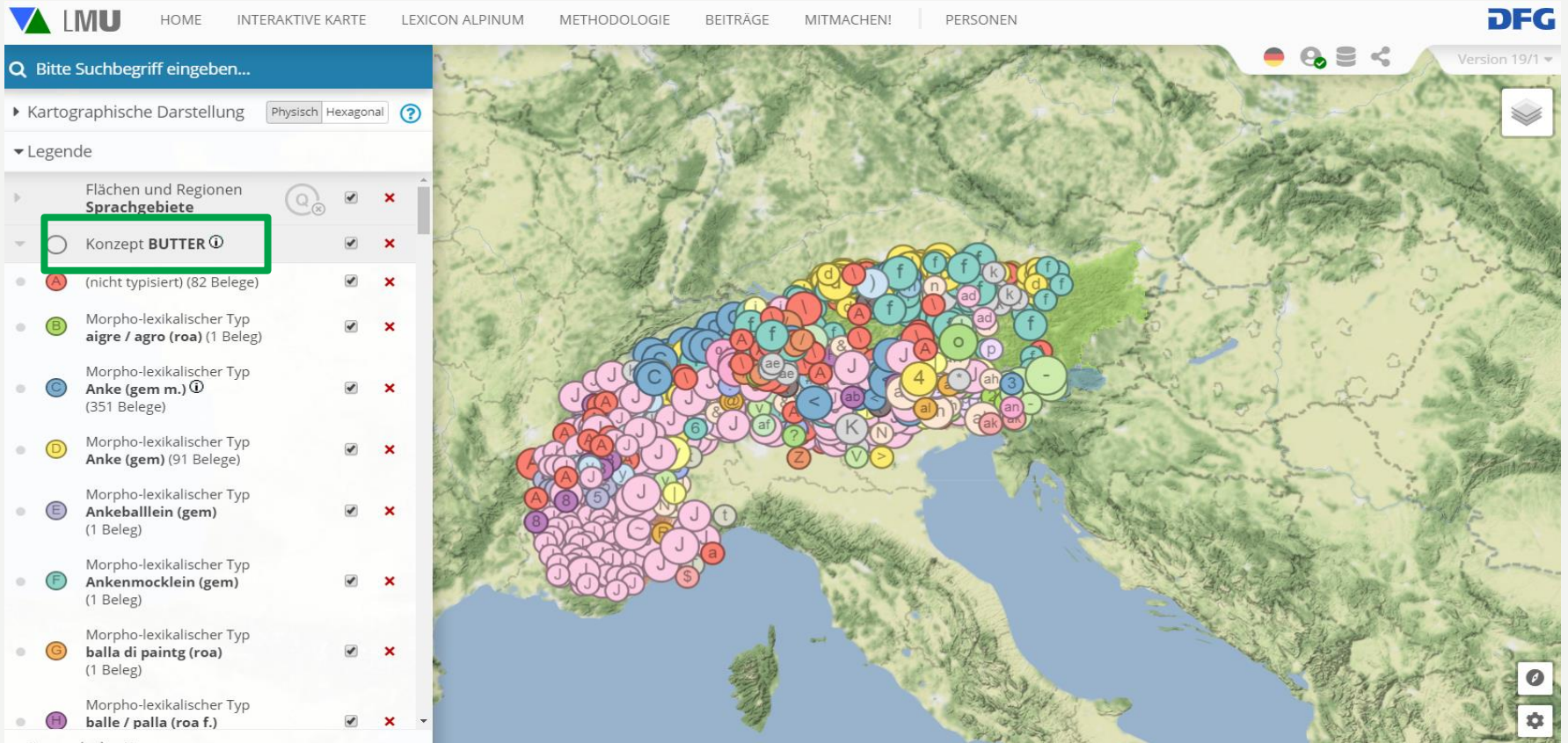
- IPA:** Darstellung: IPA VA, DST Quelle: láy. Points to the IPA transcription **l'aj*** (Einzelbeleg).
- ISO Codes:** Points to the morphological and lexical types: **leit / latte (roa m.)** and **läcte(m) (lat.)**.
- Dictionaries:** Treccani: latte, CNRTL: lait. Points to the morphological and lexical entries.
- Etymologic dictionary:** Georges: lac 2, 525. Points to the **läcte(m) (lat.)** entry.
- source + online version:** il siero di burro, G. Tisato - NavigAIS - <http://www3.pd.istc.cnr.it/navigais-web/?map=1208>. Points to the source information: **AIS 1208#2 222 (Germasino)**.
- Wikidata:** Points to the **MILCH (Wikidata)** entry.

- onomasiological and semasiological perspective by using appropriate filters



- geographical/physical (NUTS 3 boundaries) vs. abstract (hexagons)
- qualitative vs. quantitative

geographical qualitative (onomasiological perspective)



geographical qualitative (semasiological perspective)

LMU HOME INTERAKTIVE KARTE LEXICON ALPNUM METHODOLOGIE BEITRÄGE MITMACHEN! PERSONEN DFG

Bitte Suchbegriff eingeben...

Kartographische Darstellung Physisch Hexagonal

Legende

Flächen und Regionen Sprachgebiete

Basistyp ***excōcta (lat) (* = rekonstruiert)**

(kein Konzept) (4 Belege)

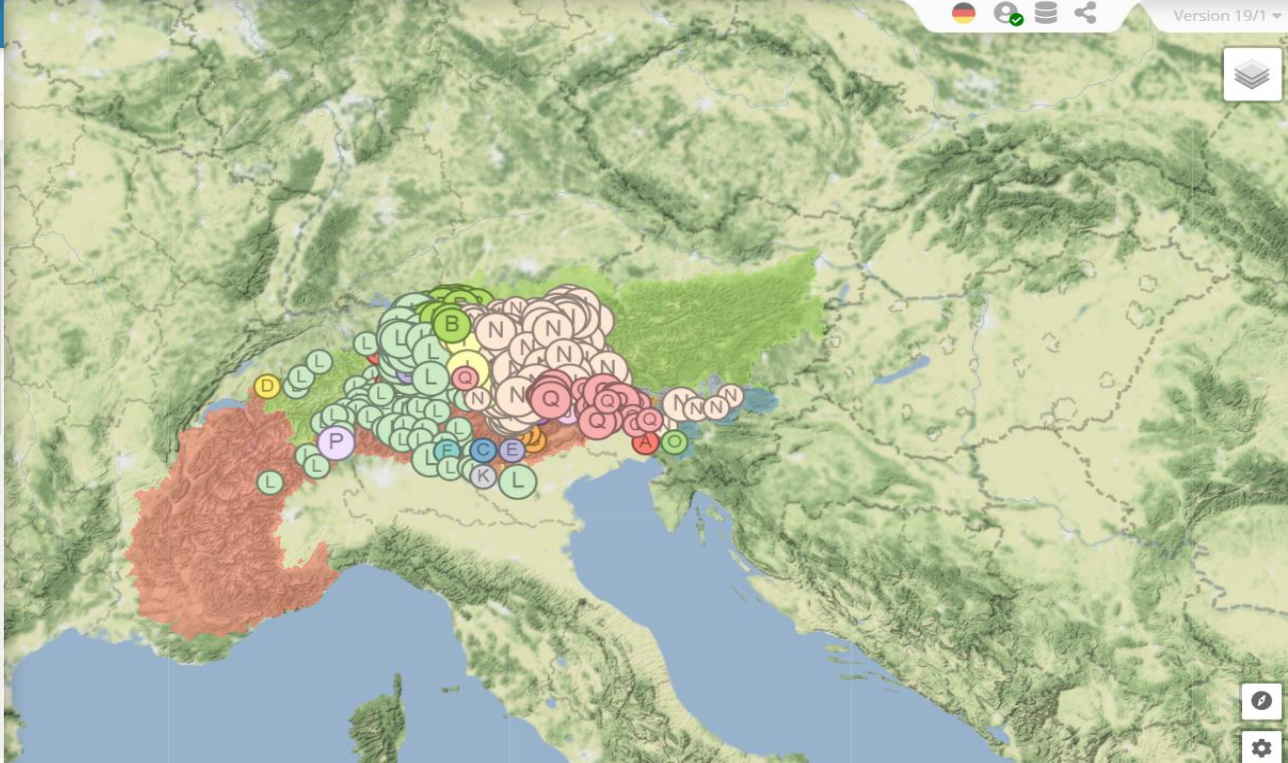
Konzept **EIWEISSTEILCHEN, DIE NACH DER ZWEITEN SCHEIDUNG BEI ERHITZEN DER MOLKE AUFSTEIGEN** (65 Belege)

Konzept **FLÜSSIGKEIT NACH ENTNAHME DER FESTEN MASSE, ZWEITE SCHEIDUNG** (1 Beleg)

Konzept **FLÜSSIGKEIT NACH ENTNAHME DER KÄSEMASSE, ERSTE SCHEIDUNG** (2 Belege)

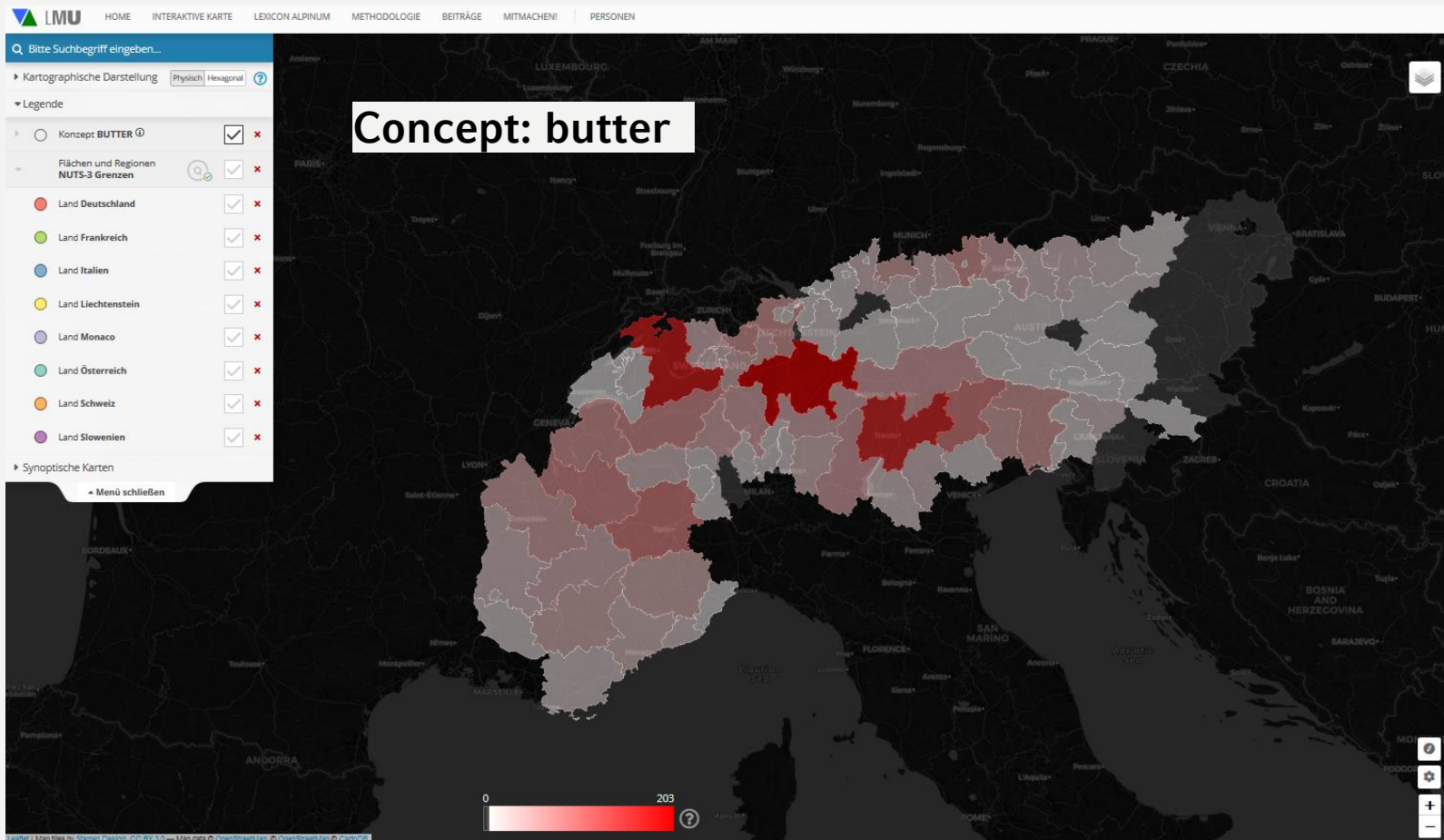
Konzept **FLÜSSIGKEIT NACH ENTNAHME DES QUARKS** (2 Belege)

Konzept **GEHILFE DES KÄSERS, PUTZT DIE GEFÄSSE UND DEN KESSEL**

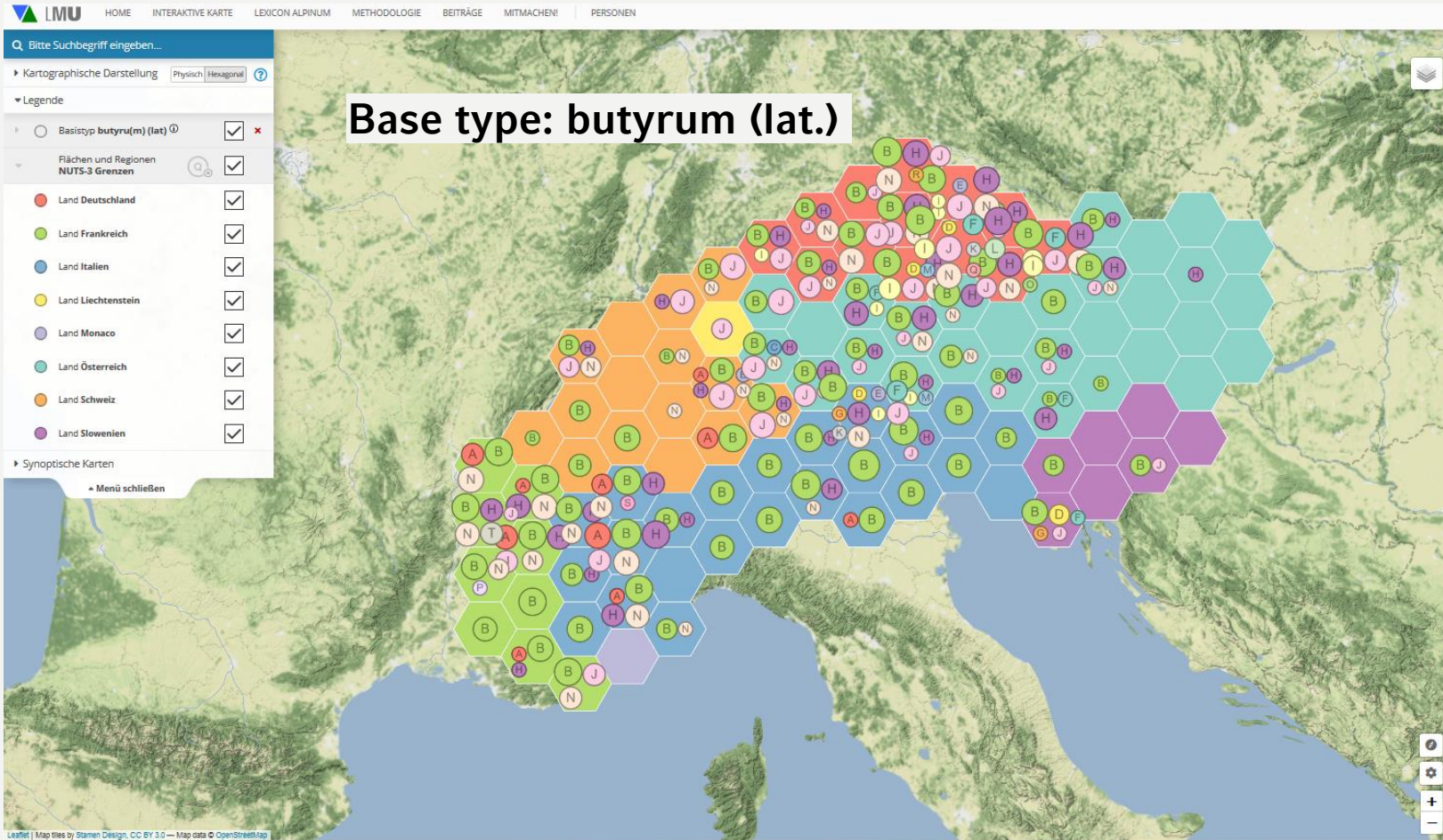


Version 19/1

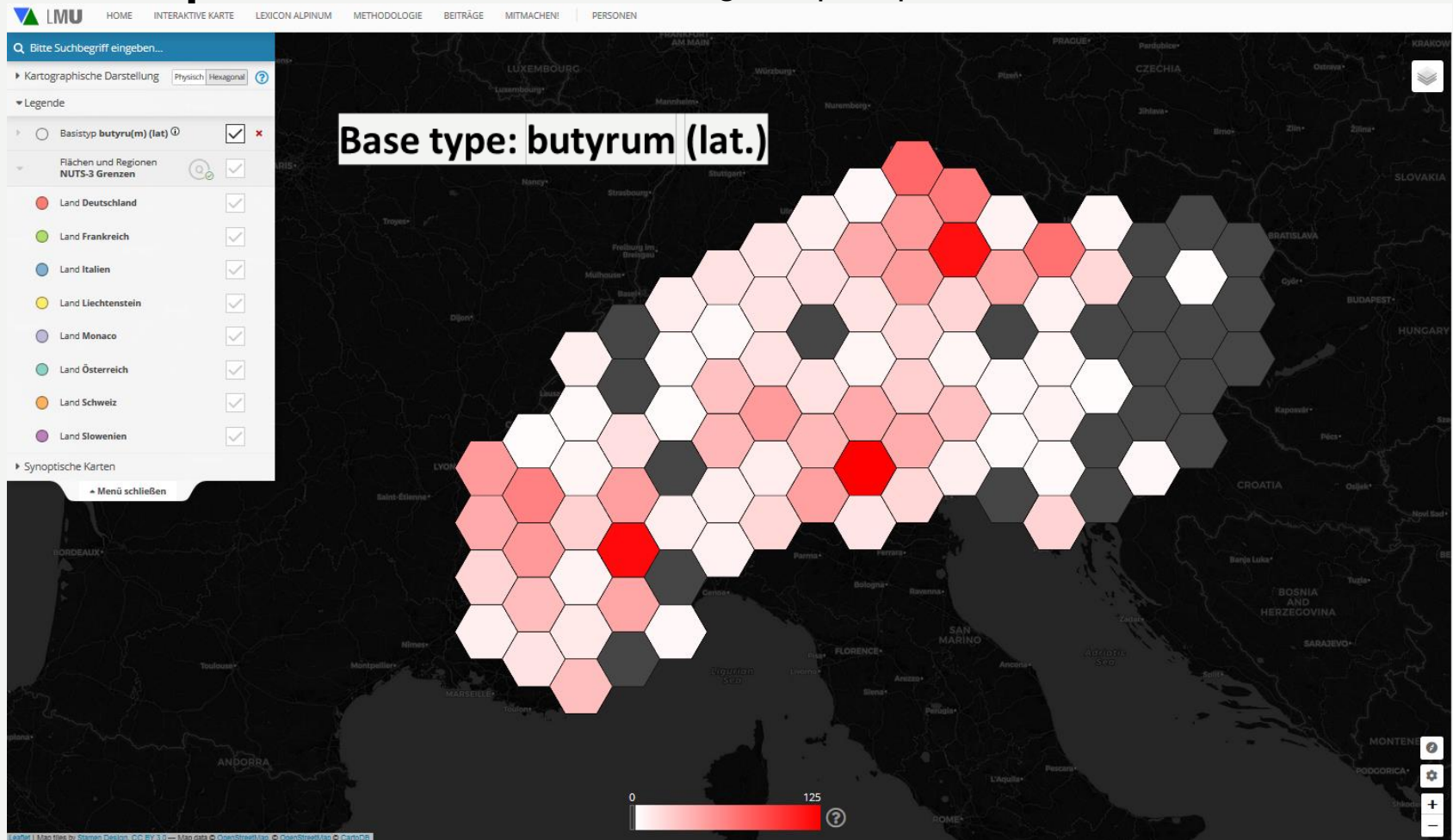
geographical quantitative (onomasiological perspective)



abstract qualitative (onomasiological perspective)



abstract quantitative (onomasiological perspective)





Trustworthiness of visualizations

through...

- multiple filters on the full data set
- different displaying methods
- in-depth view into the underlying utterances of the informants



Technical background

- exclusively web-based project using open-source or free software
- website based on the content management system Wordpress
- interactive map module based on JavaScript and PHP with a MySQL backend
- basis for each visualization:
a sound/trustworthy data model (relational database)
- Frontend: libraries Leaflet for the basic map functionalities + PixieJS (uses WebGL) for the map overlays



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Thank you for your attention!

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