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Laura Calaza Díaz / Soraya Suárez Quintas / Rosa M. Crujeiras / Alberto Rodríguez Casal / Xulio Sousa / José Ramón Ríos Viqueira (2015): “A method for processing perceptual dialectology data”.
XII Congreso Galego de Estatística e Investigación de Operacións. Lugo, 22-24 de outubro de 2015



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A method for processing perceptual dialectology data

Laura Calaza Díaz¹ Soraya Suárez Quintas² Rosa M. Crujeiras¹
Alberto Rodríguez Casal¹ Xulio Sousa² Jose Ramón Ríos Viqueira³

¹Departamento de Estatística e Investigación Operativa. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela.

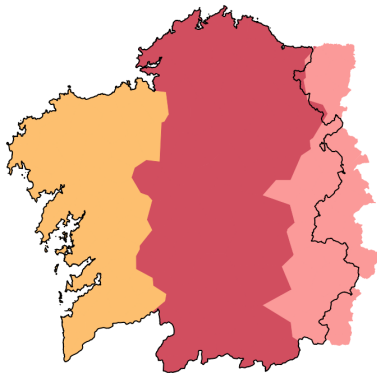
²Instituto da Lingua Galega. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

³COGRADE. CITIUS. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela.



What is Perceptual Dialectology?

Academics postulate...



Western Central Eastern

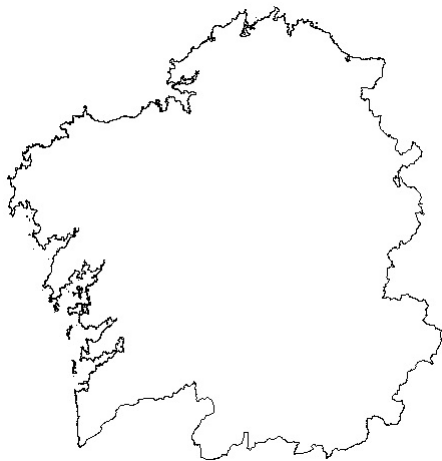


Xulio C. Sousa Fernández (2006)

Análise dialectométrica das variedades xeolingüísticas galegas. *Encontro de estudos dialectolóxicos*. Actas, M C. Rola Bernardo / H. Mateus Montenegro, Ponta Delgada: Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada, 345-362 - Capítulo de libro

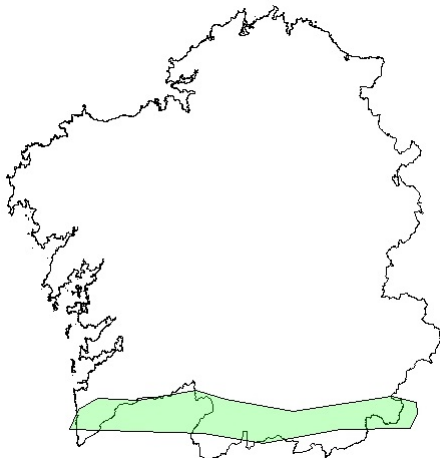
What is Perceptual Dialectology?

What I really perceive...



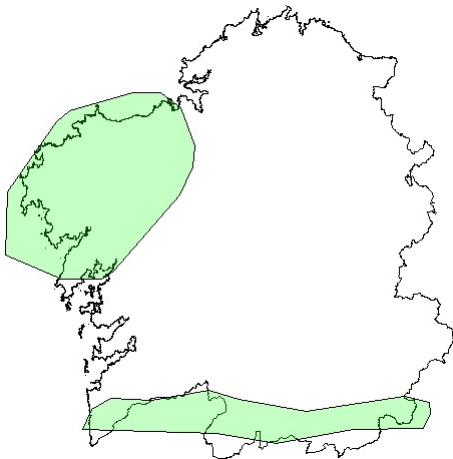
What is Perceptual Dialectology?

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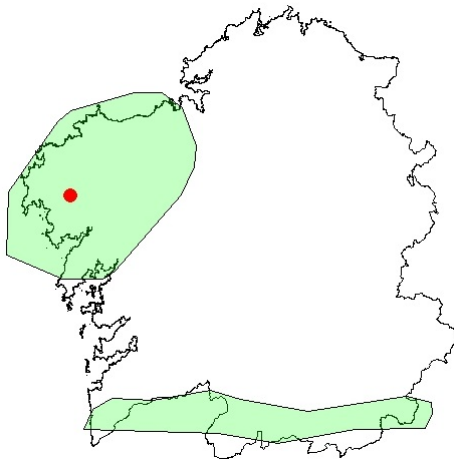
What is Perceptual Dialectology?

What I really perceive...



What is Perceptual Dialectology?

What I really perceive...



Perceptions of Galician dialects

Perceptions of Galician dialects

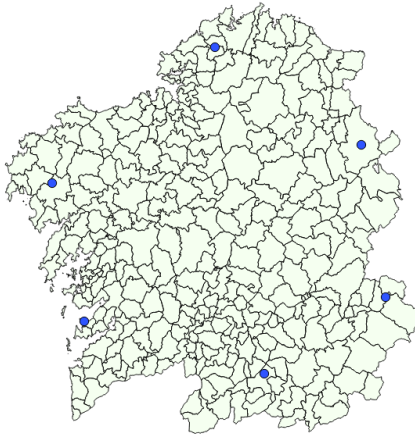
Steps...

- Collect and visualize Perceptual Dialectology data
- Discover if people are aware of and recognize regional variations of Galician language.
- Identify factors which influence geographical varieties of Galician language recognition.
- Assess in which way people's perceptions correspond to the geo-linguistic varieties traditionally recognised in Galician studies

Survey design

Material for survey:

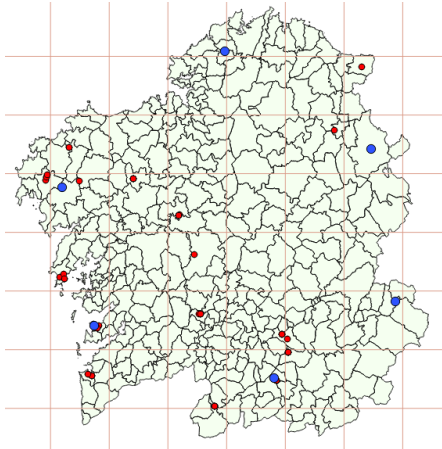
- 7 auditions (from different **locations**)



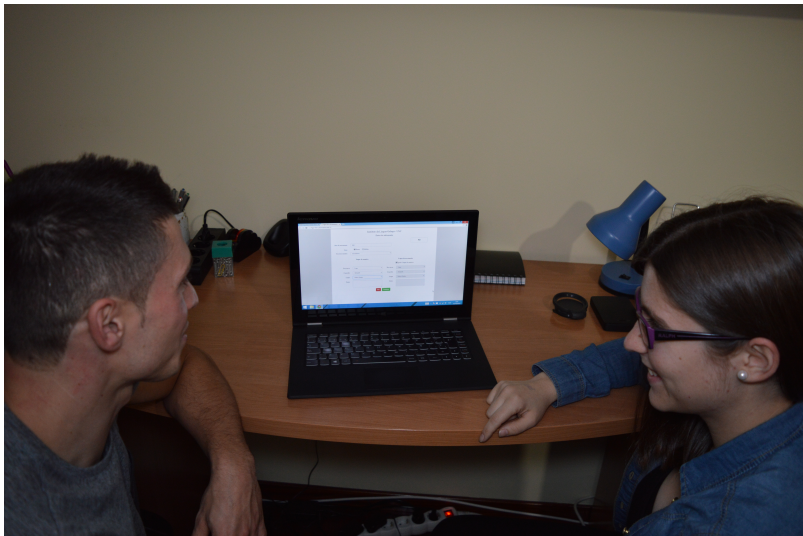
Survey design

Material for survey:

- 50 informants (from different **locations**)



Data collection



Data collection

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Datos do informante

19

Ano de nacemento

1990

Sexo



Home



Muller

Nivel de estudos

Universitarios

Lugar de enquisa

Provincia

Lugo

Concello

A Fonsagrada

Lugar

A Barreira

Outro

Lugar de nacemento



Igual ó lugar de enquisa

Provincia

Lugo

Concello

A Fonsagrada

Lugar

A Barreira

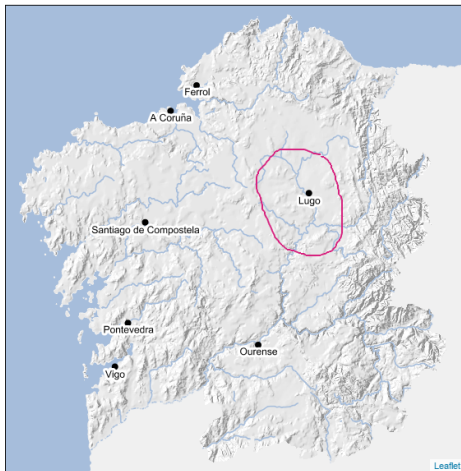
Outro

Sair

Continuar

Data collection

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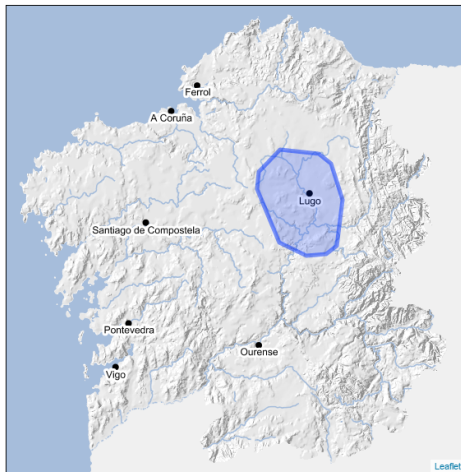
Audicións

Debuxa a zona da audición no mapa

Cancelar

Data collection

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Audições

- 1 [Escoitar](#) [Corrixir debuxo](#) [Ver zona](#)
 - 2 [Escoitar](#)
 - 3 [Escoitar](#)
 - 4 [Escoitar](#)
 - 5 [Escoitar](#)
 - 6 [Escoitar](#)
 - 7 [Escoitar](#)
- [Sair](#) [Atrás](#) [Continuar](#)

Data collection

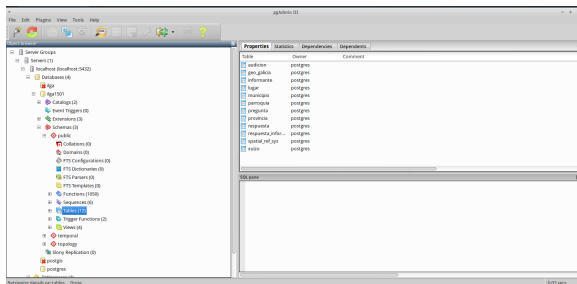
Database summary:

- Audition locations
- Respondents information:
 - gender
 - age
 - educational level
 - birthplace
 - 7 dialects geographic perceptions
- 3 divisions of Galician map (Western, Central, Eastern)

How to process information?

Data acquisition:

PostgreSQL (Structured Query Language)

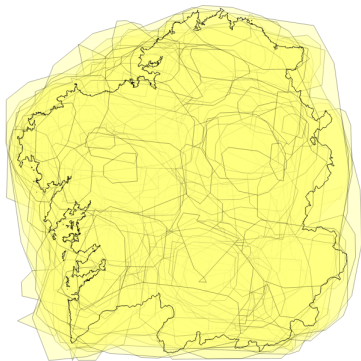


Possibilities:

- Geographic Information System (GIS) ⇒ QGIS
- R project ⇒ Package RPostgreSQL

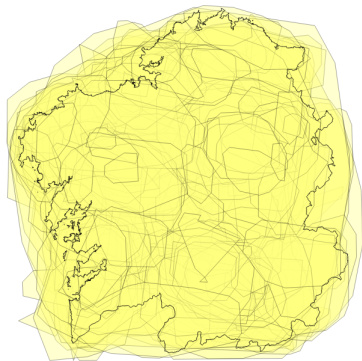
Data Visualization - QGIS

Respondents' selections

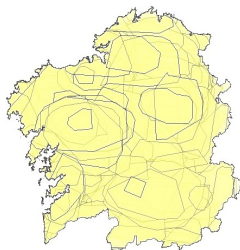


Data Visualization - QGIS

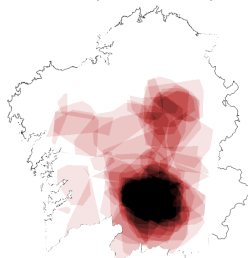
Respondents' selections



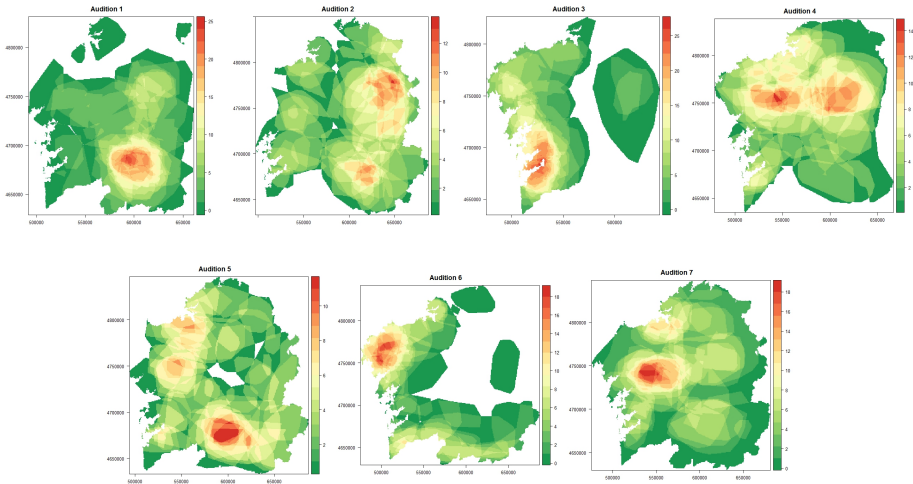
Intersection of perceptions



Heat map (1st audition)



Data Visualization - R (rasterVis)+ QGIS



How to process information?

Handling geographical data to:

- identify which factors influence the recognition of dialectal varieties

- comparison with data from traditional dialectology and dialectometric studies

How to process information?

Handling geographical data to:

identify which factors influence the recognition of dialectal varieties
comparison with data from traditional dialectology and dialectometric studies

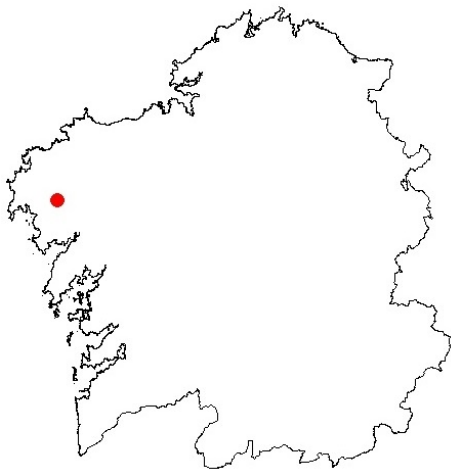


Assess differences between sets

How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

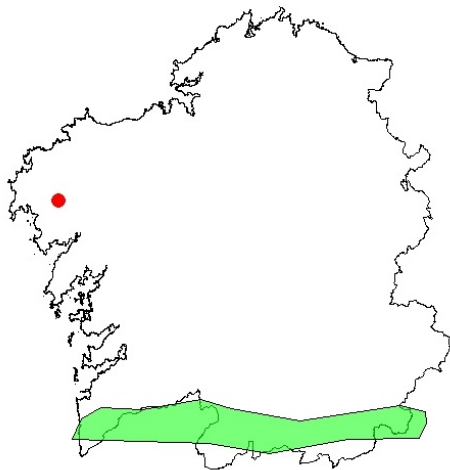
1st case:



How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

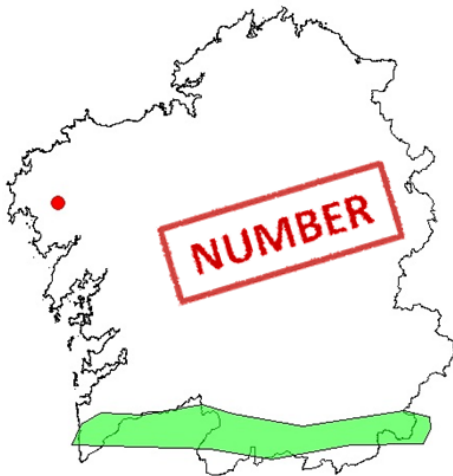
1st case:



How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

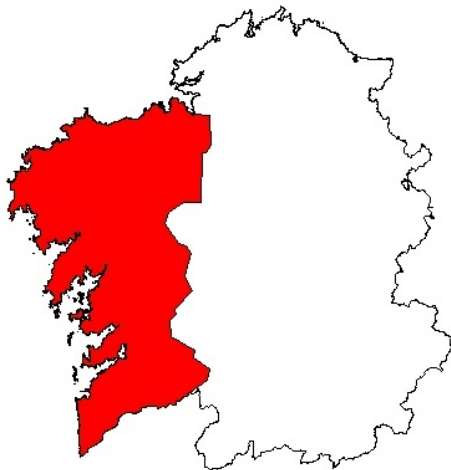
1st case:



How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

2nd case:

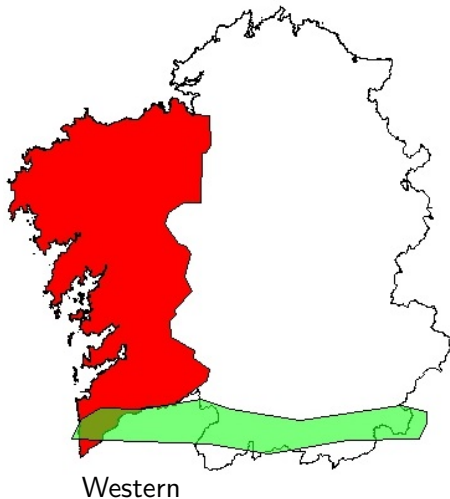


Western

How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

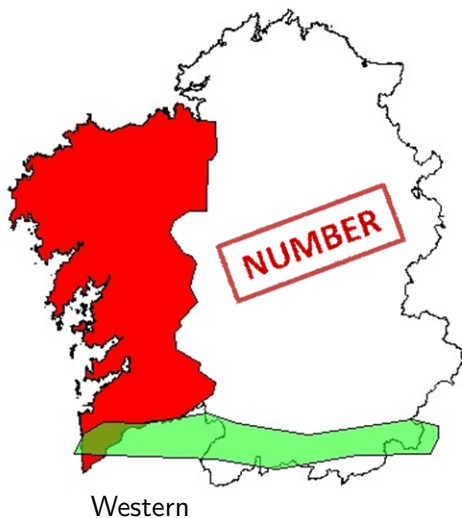
2nd case:



How to process information?

Assess differences between sets

2nd case:

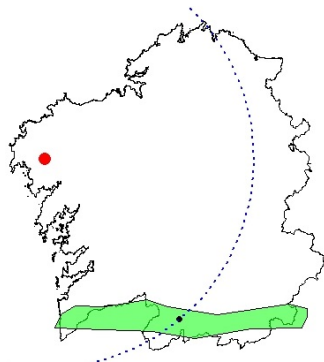


How to process information?

Alternatives of distances between sets:

★ Centroid

Example (1st case)



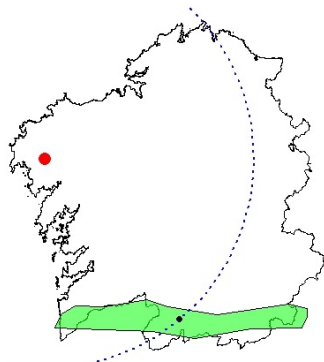
distance=140297.9

How to process information?

Alternatives of distances between sets:

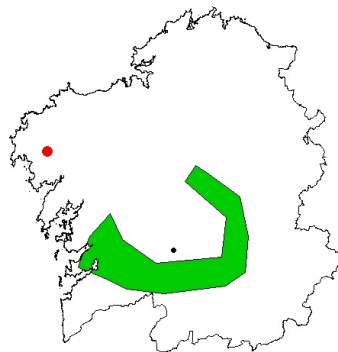
★ Centroid

Example (1st case)



distance=140297.9

Example (2nd case)



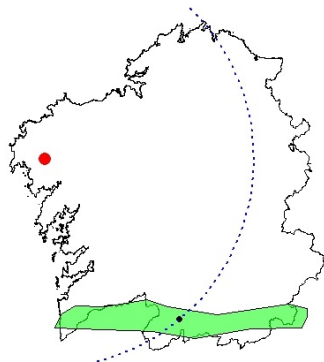
distance=102477.7

How to process information?

Alternatives of distances between sets:

★ Centroid

Example (1st case)



distance=140297.9

Example (2nd case)



distance=102477.7

How to process information?

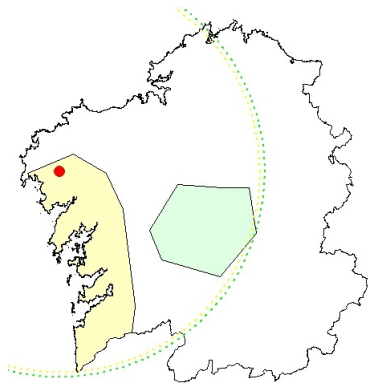
Alternatives of distances between sets:

- ★ Centroid
- ★ Hausdorff

Let be the sets $A, B \subseteq X$, then

$$H(A, B) = \sup_{x \in A} |d(x, A) - d(x, B)|$$

with $d(x, A) = \inf\{\rho(x, a), a \in A\}$, and $\rho(x, y)$
the distance between any two pixels $x, y \in X$



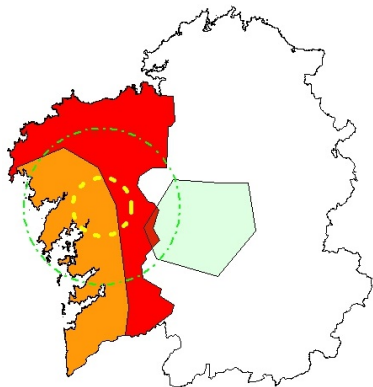
How to process information?

Alternatives of distances between sets:

- ★ Centroid
- ★ Hausdorff
- ★ Baddeley

$$\Delta_b(A, B) = \left[\frac{1}{n(X)} \sum_{x \in X} |d^*(x, A) - d^*(x, B)|^p \right]^{1/p},$$

here $d^*(x, A) = \min\{d(x, A), c\} = \min\{\inf[d(x, a), a \in A], c\}$

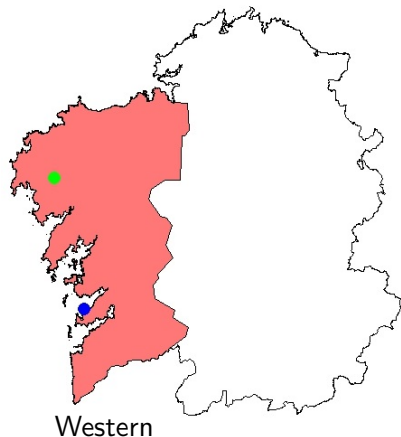


Baddeley, A. J. (1992)

An error metric for binary images. *Robust Computer Vision: Quality of Vision Algorithms*, W. Förstner and S. Ruwiedel (Eds.), Karlsruhe, Wichmann, pp. 59–78.

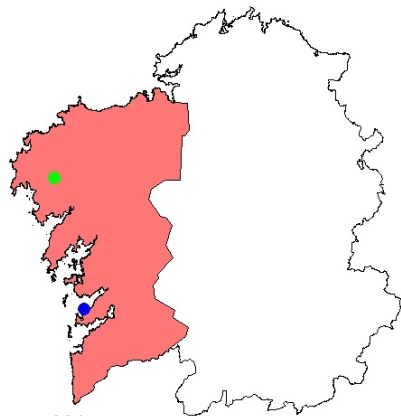
Comparison with traditional dialectology

1st objective: comparison with data from traditional dialectology and dialectometric studies

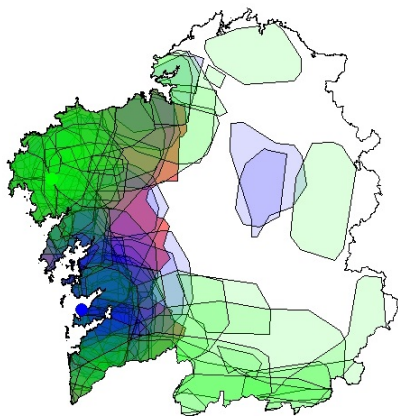


Comparison with traditional dialectology

1st objective: comparison with data from traditional dialectology and dialectometric studies

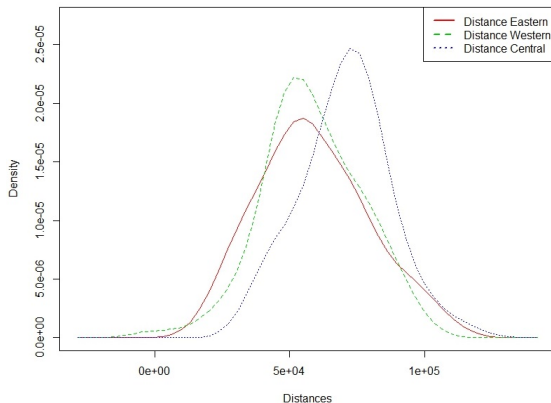


Western



Comparison with traditional dialectology

1st objective: comparison with data from traditional dialectology and dialectometric studies



- Normality tests (p.values > 0.05)

Eastern mean: 55019.33 m
Western mean: 54227.32 m
Central mean: 71083.86 m

- Comparison of univariate density estimates:
test equality of distributions
p.value=0

Regression model

2nd objective: identify which factors influence in the recognition of dialectal varieties

For each audition:

- Response: distance between the audition location and respondents' selections.
- Explanatory variables:
 - ★ gender
 - ★ age
 - ★ educational level
 - ★ distance between birthplace and audition location
 - ★ distance between birthplace and survey location

all models have been fitted and validated

Regression model

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 - ★ distance between birthplace and survey location

all models have been fitted and validated

Regression model

2nd objective: identify which factors influence in the recognition of dialectal varieties

To generalize...

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon,$$

with,

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^6 w_i Y_{ik}, w_i = \frac{1}{n}, \forall i = 1, \dots, 6, k = 1, \dots, n$$

X includes:

- gender
- age
- educational level
- distance between survey place and birthplace

ϵ = error term

Results

```
lm(formula = baddeleydista ~ estudios, data = basepromedio)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-21386.6	-5132.4	299.7	5512.6	23109.4

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	59691	2693	22.168	< 2e-16	***
estudiosSECUNDARIOS	-5323	3517	-1.514	0.13682	
estudiosUNIVERSITARIOS	-11372	3376	-3.369	0.00151	**

Residual standard error: 9328 on 47 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.201, Adjusted R-squared: 0.167

F-statistic: 5.911 on 2 and 47 DF, p-value: 0.005132

Future research lines

- **Mixed-Effects models**

To introduce random effects for: informants and auditions

- **(Spatial) correlation between sets**

To avoid the simplification of our database

