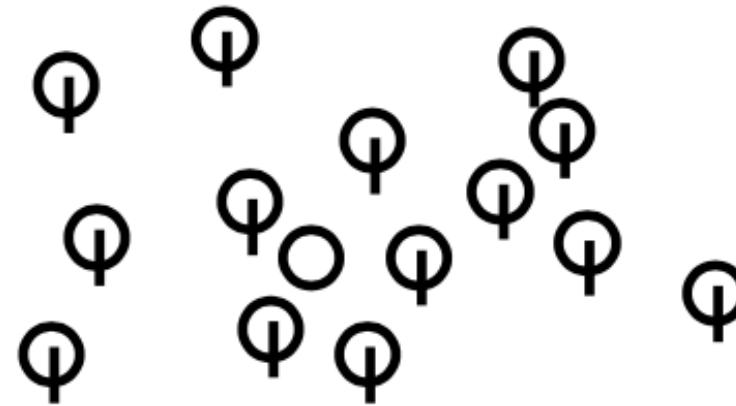
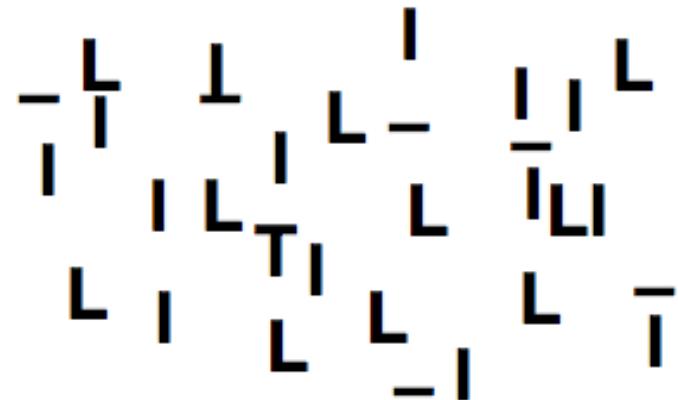
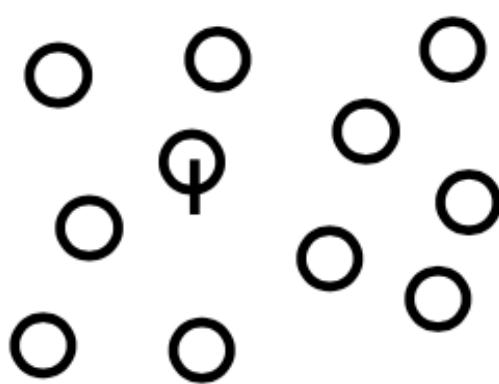


Aspects of visual(ized) dialectology in the DMW-Project

Kai-Uwe Carstensen
University of Siegen, Germany
www.kai-uwe-carstensen.de

Tagung „Visualisierungsprozesse in den Humanities:
Linguistische Perspektiven auf Prägungen, Praktiken, Positionen“
Zürich, 19.7.2017

Motivation: the „Pop-out“-Phenomenon in Vision

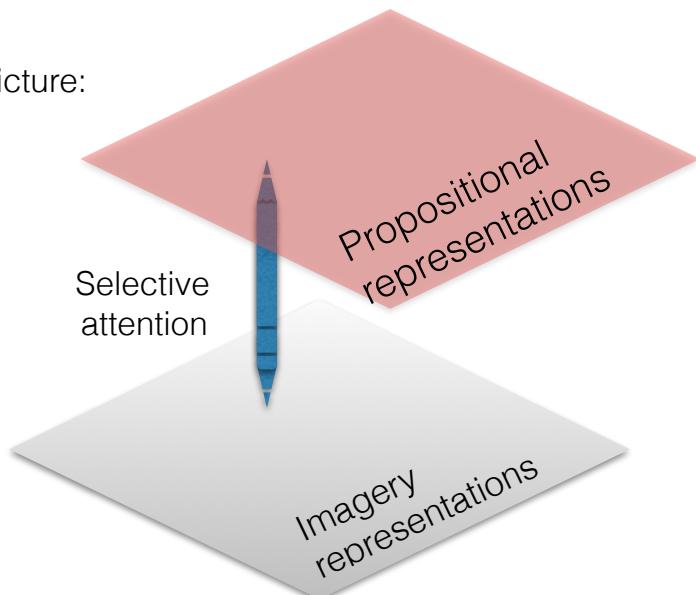


Carstensen (2001): *Sprache, Raum und Aufmerksamkeit* (Tübingen: Niemeyer), p.101.

The role of attention

- Until the 1970s: Hype of propositional representations
- From 1970s on: Hype of imagery (Paivio, Lakoff etc.)
- ~1980s: Rise of (selective) attention research
 - selectivity of cognitive processing
 - link between imagery and propositional concepts
 - both bottom-up and top-down control

simplified picture:



Der Begriff der Aufmerksamkeit war in den Kognitionswissenschaften des 20. Jahrhunderts aufgrund seiner Unschärfe lange Zeit verpönt, in den letzten Jahren kommt er jedoch in der Hirnforschung, der kognitiven Psychologie, der Linguistik und der Künstlichen Intelligenz, der Kulturwissenschaft und nunmehr auch in der Kunstgeschichte wieder zu Ehren.

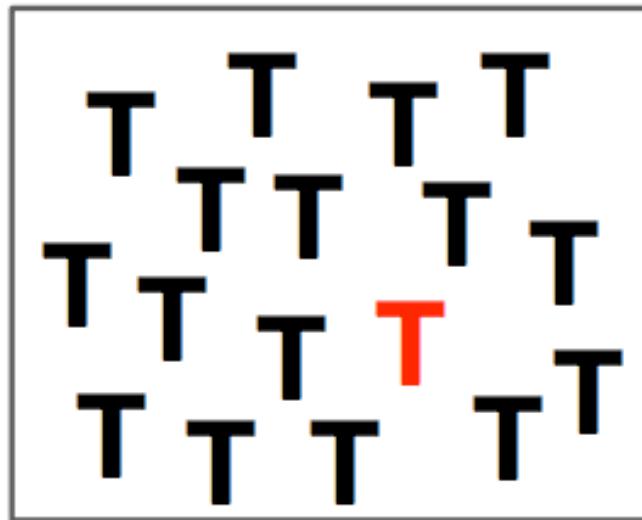
(Apel 2005: 165)

Gegenüber den früheren sensualistischen Ansätzen verschiebt sich das Interesse von der Verarbeitung von Sinnesdaten **auf die Analyse der an kulturelle Fähigkeiten gebundenen, in beträchtlichem Maße individuellen Seh- bzw. Wahrnehmungserfahrungen.**

(ibid.: 168)

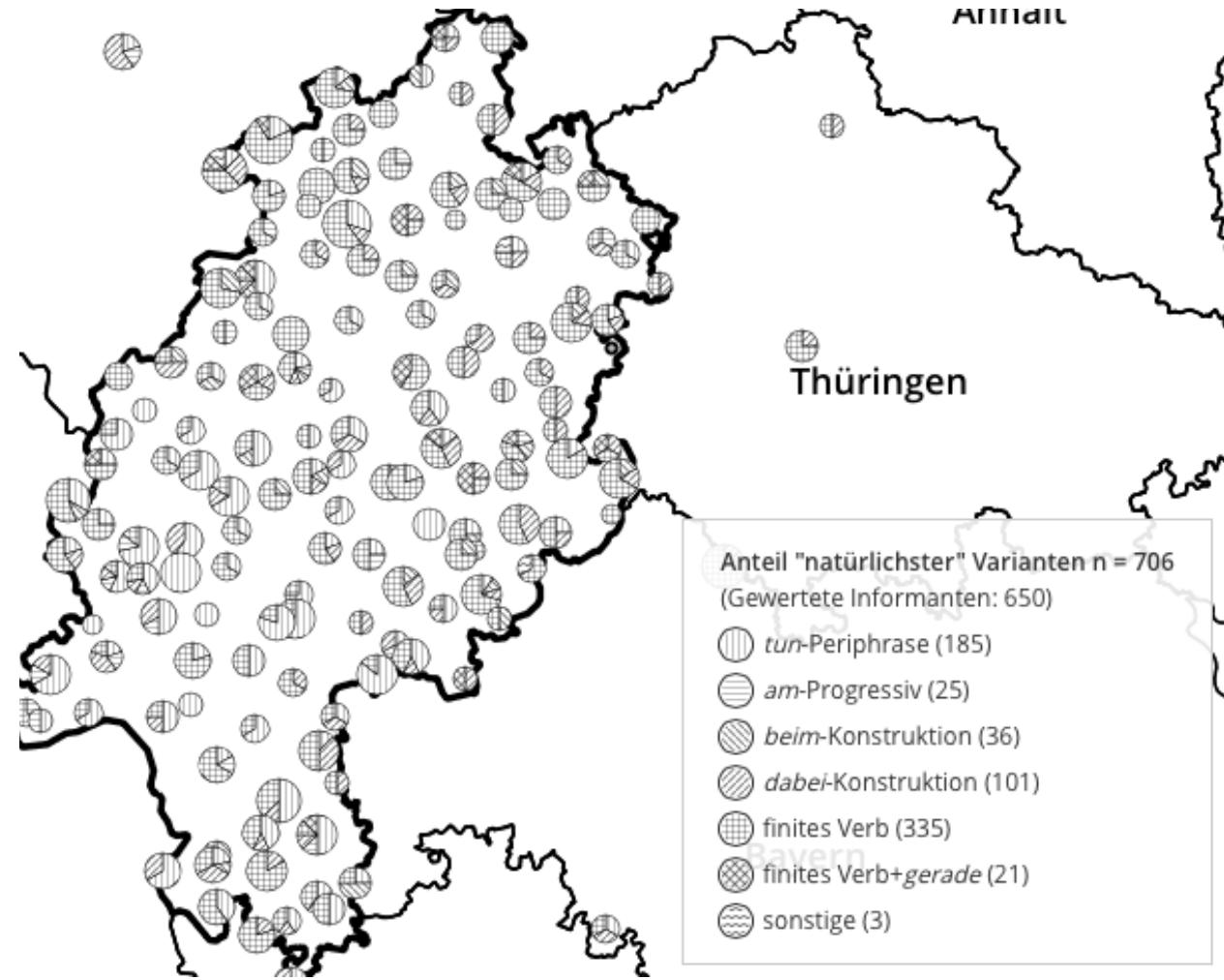
Friedmar Apel (2005): „Attention please! Dugald Stewarts Theorie der Aufmerksamkeit“. In: *Anblick/Augenblick. Ein interdisziplinäres Symposium*. Würzburg: Königshausen & Neumann. 165-172.

Motivation: the „Pop-out“-Phenomenon respected in Visual Analytics



(Keim/Kohlhammer/Ellis/Mansmann (2010):
Mastering the Information Age with Visual Analytics. S. 119)

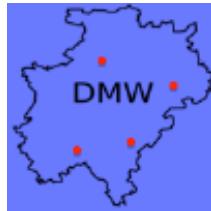
Motivation: the „Pop-out“-Phenomenon in Dialectology



Dialectology research: the DMW-region



<http://dmw-projekt.de>



Dialektatlas Mittleres Westdeutschland

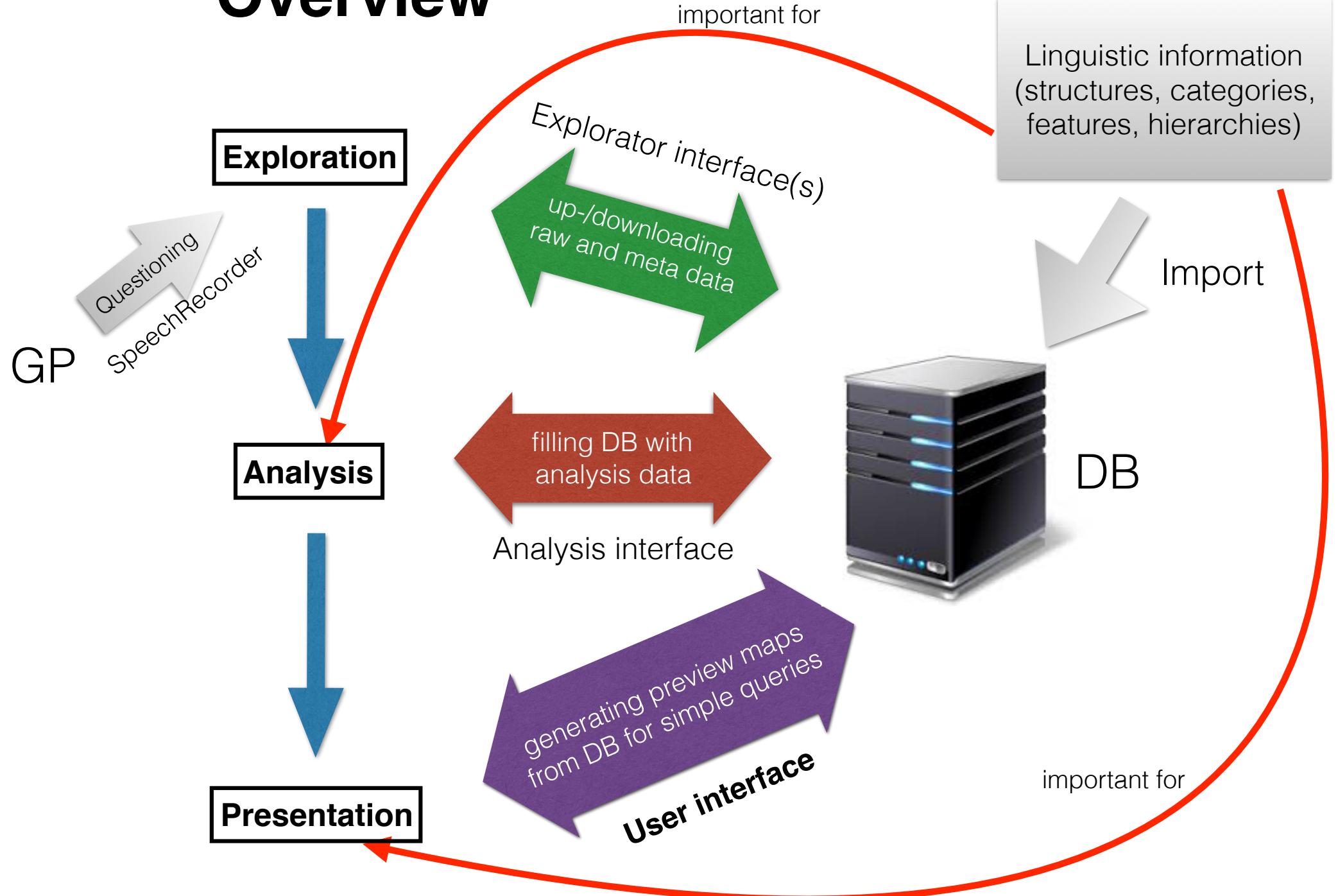
Overview of the DMW-project

- Project partners
 - Univ. of Bonn (Claudia Wich-Reif)
 - Univ. of Münster (Helmut Spiekermann)
 - Univ. of Paderborn (Doris Tophinke)
 - Univ. of Siegen (Petra M. Vogel)
 - Coordination and informatics site
- Goal
 - digital dynamic „speaking“ dialect atlas; role model: SiSAL
 - deliberately non-expert level (at least for now)
- Size of investigation
 - ~800-1000 locations
 - each 2-4 informants
 - Questionnaire
 - 600-800 items (still not fixed) per informant
 - Phon., lex., morph., synt. Items/tasks;
+ „Wenkersätze“ and „mental maps“ (perceptual dialectology)
 - typically more than one phenomenon per item



<http://www.mundart.sisal.uni-siegen.de>

Overview

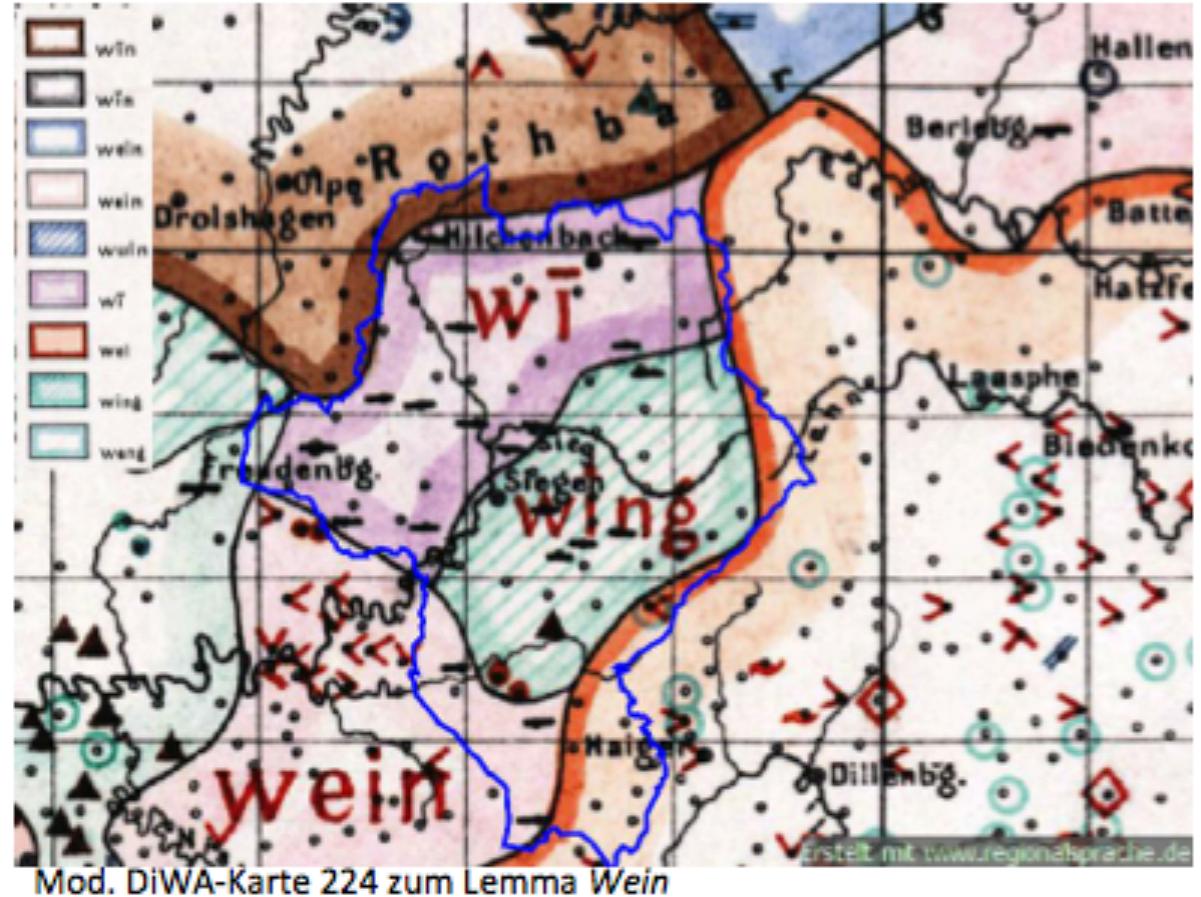


Disclaimer

- the following is
 - not (yet) representative for the project
 - preliminary, prospective
- I'm in Ertl's foraging loop for interesting concepts
- comments and feedback are welcome, I'm here to learn!

Classical reference point of our maps

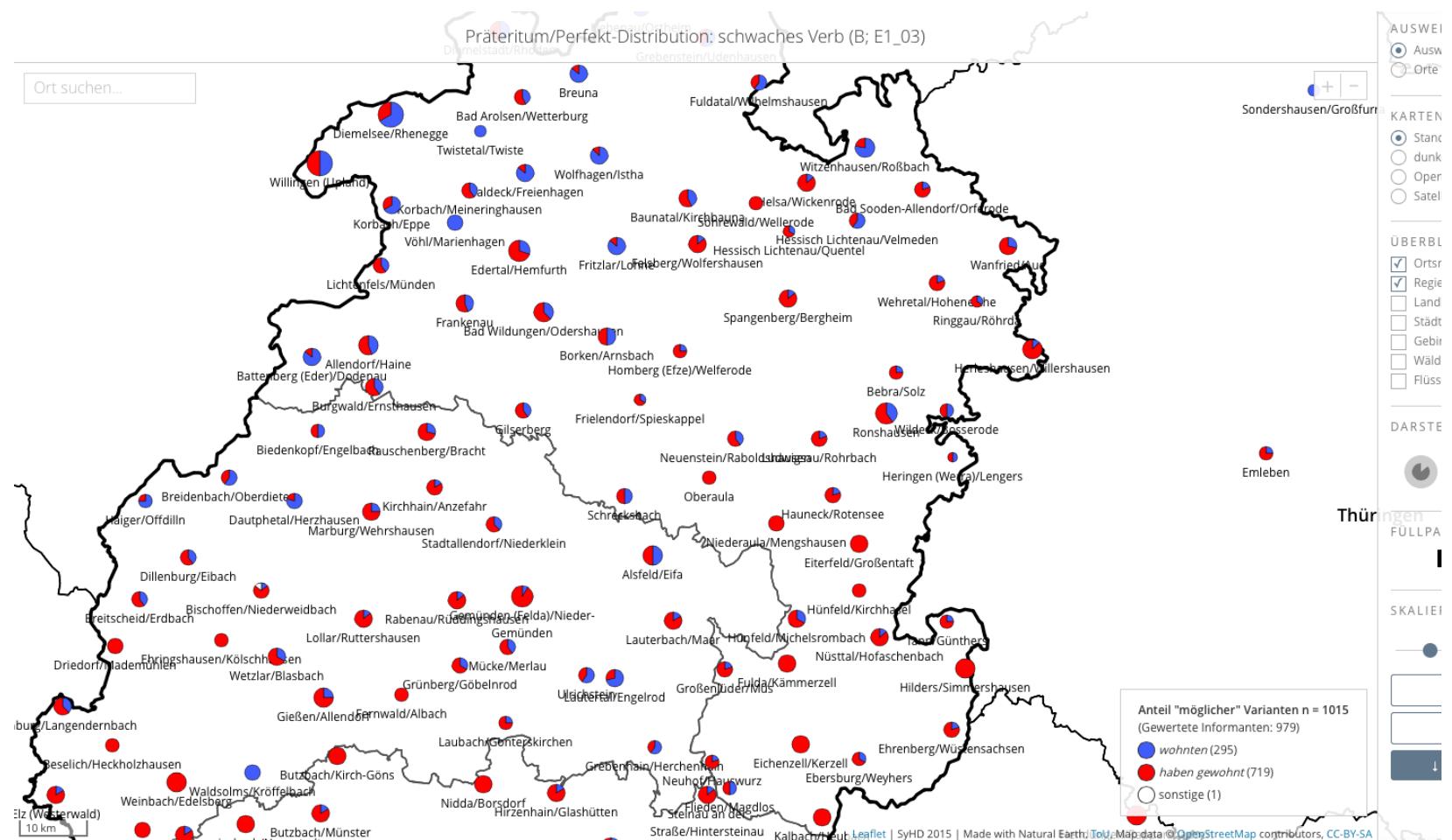
Digitaler Wenkeratlas (DiWA)
maps



(from: Solau-Riebel Diss)

But we can do without such **information overload** in dynamically generated maps!

What we probably do not want to offer



SyHD

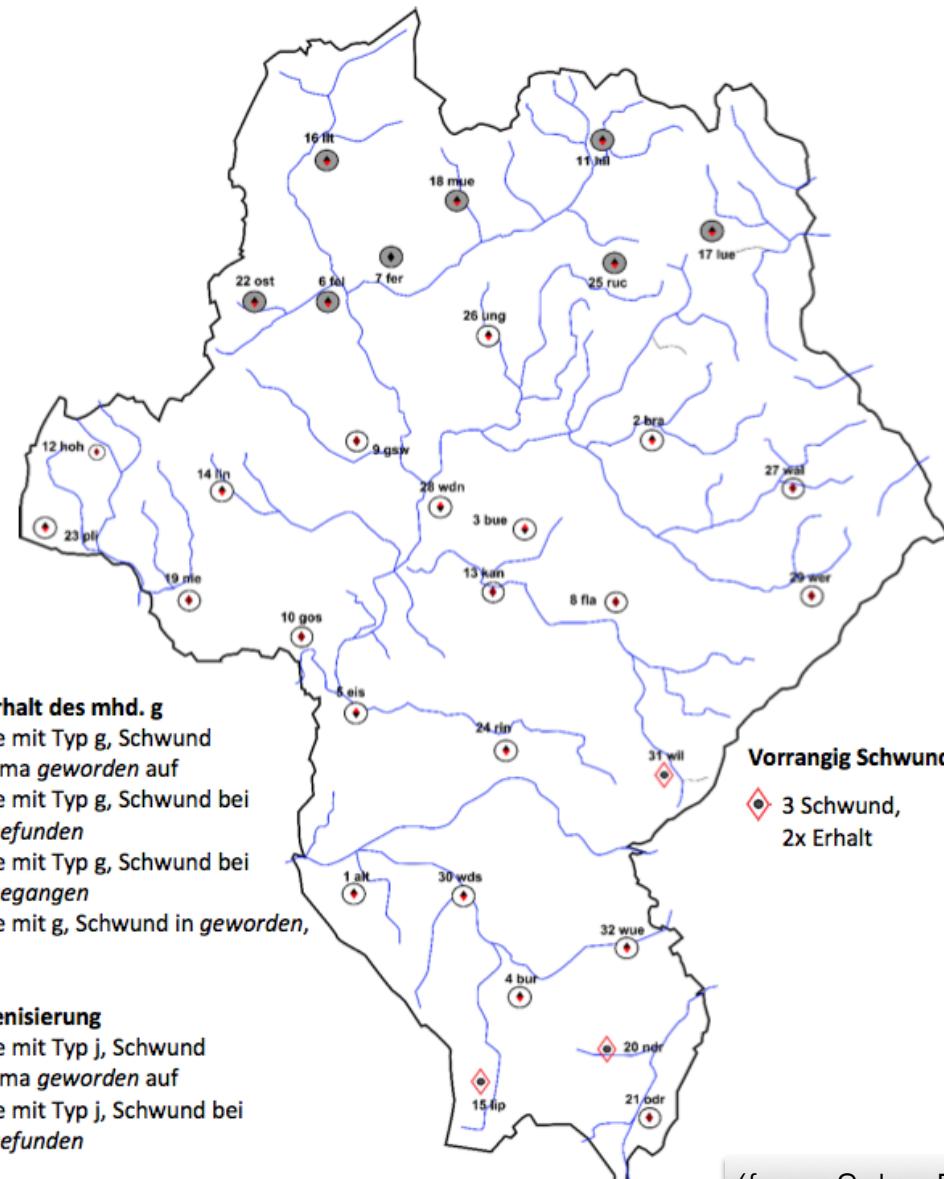
Dysfunctional presentations of graphical elements
(e.g., size of symbols, names)

<http://www.syhd.info>

What we probably do not want

Dysfunctional presentations
(scarcely visible symbol types,
numbers, names of information
elements and their graphical
attributes)

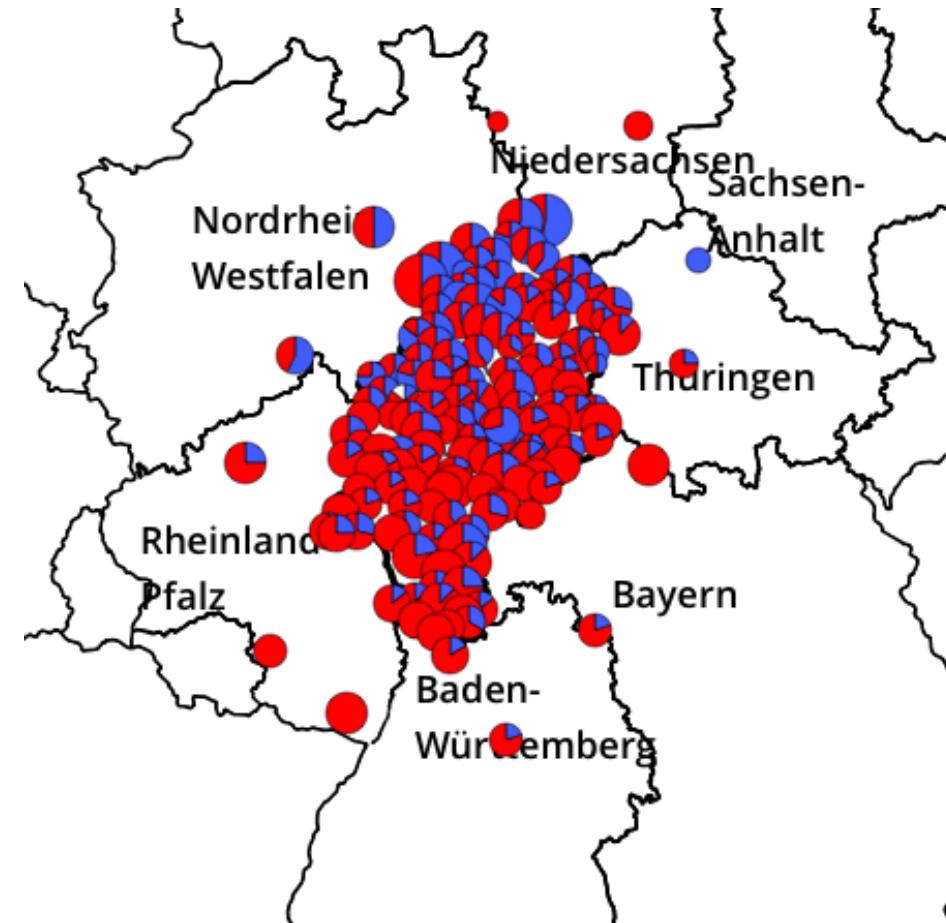
Karte 68



(from: Solau-Riebel Diss)

What we certainly do not want

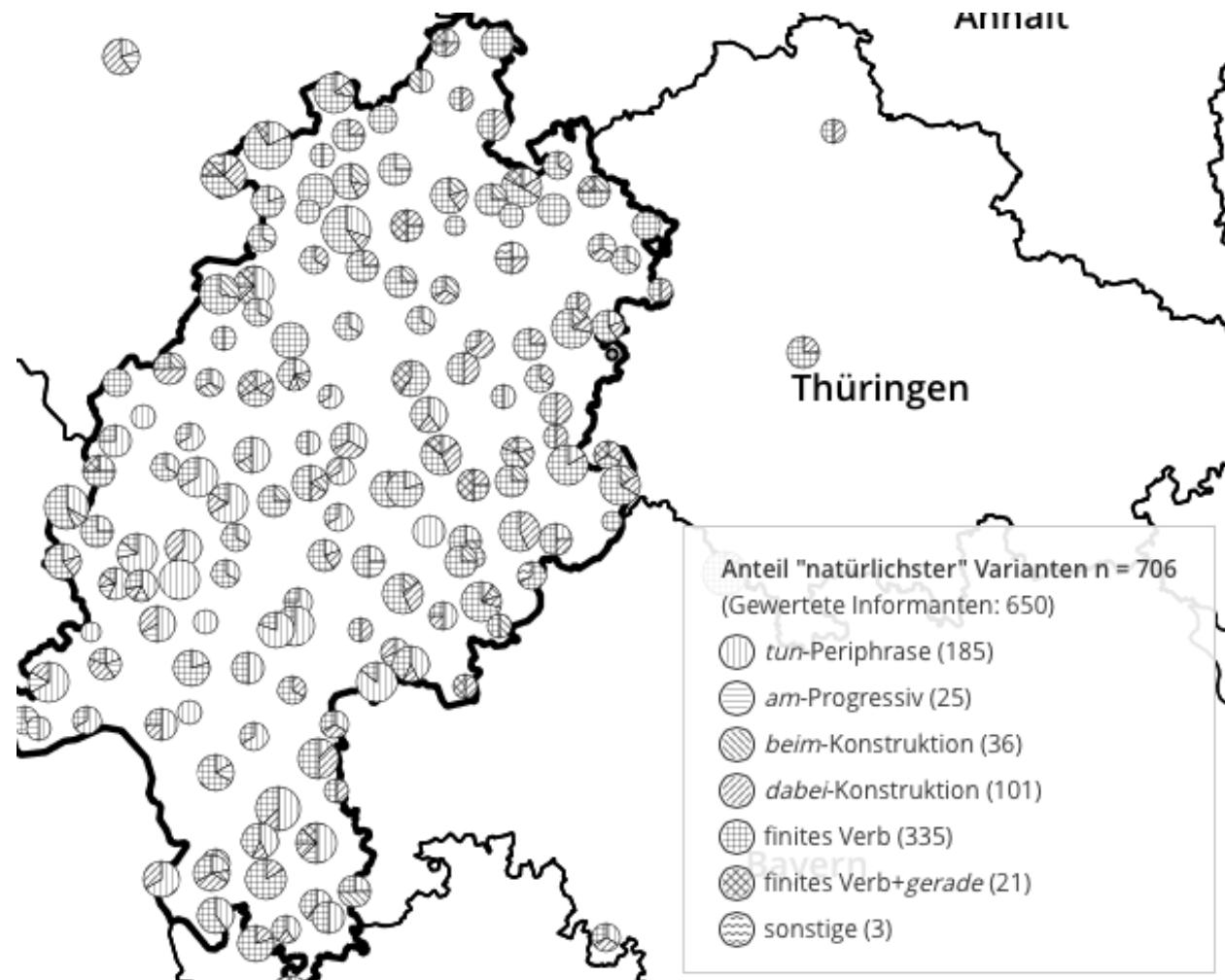
too densely packed/
superimposed information
elements when zoomed out



SyHD after Zoomout

What we certainly do not want

visual **confusion**
(no popout!)

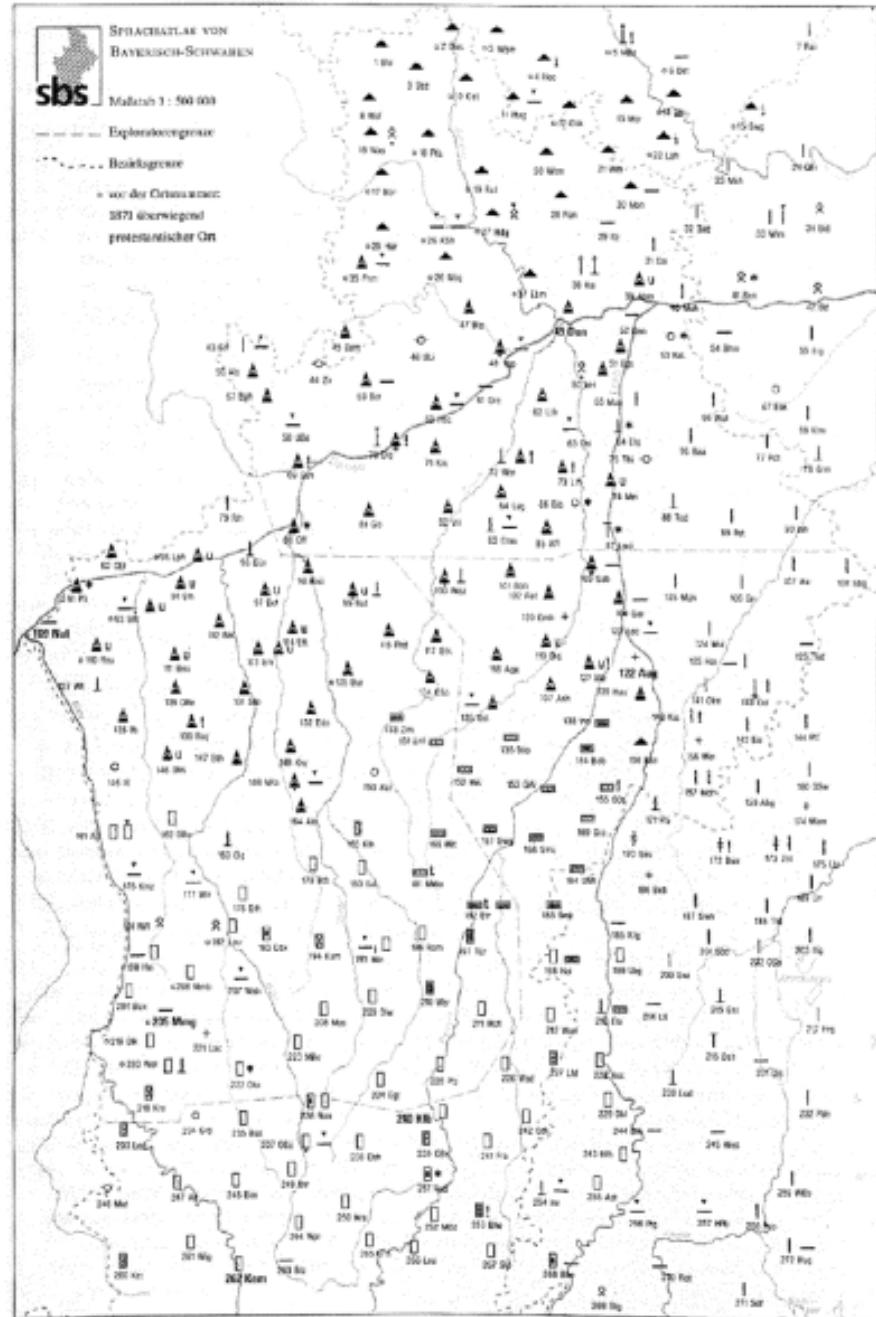


SyHD

What we certainly do not want either

visual **confusion**
(no popout!)

don't forget your
magnifying glass!

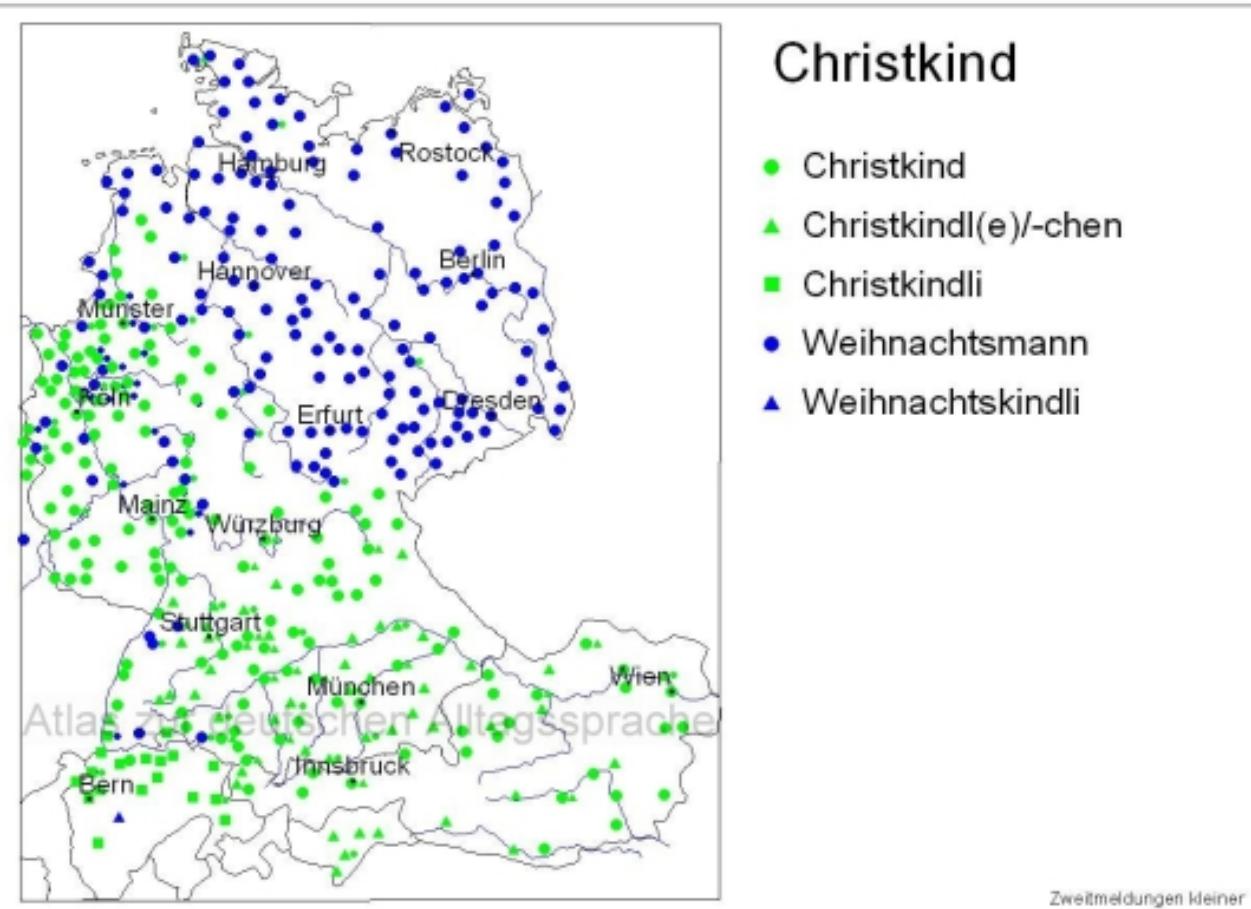


This seems ok

clearly represented
distribution of the data

But: often there is **more than one value/item per location**,
i.e., this is just one of many possible/required kinds of presentations

Christkind



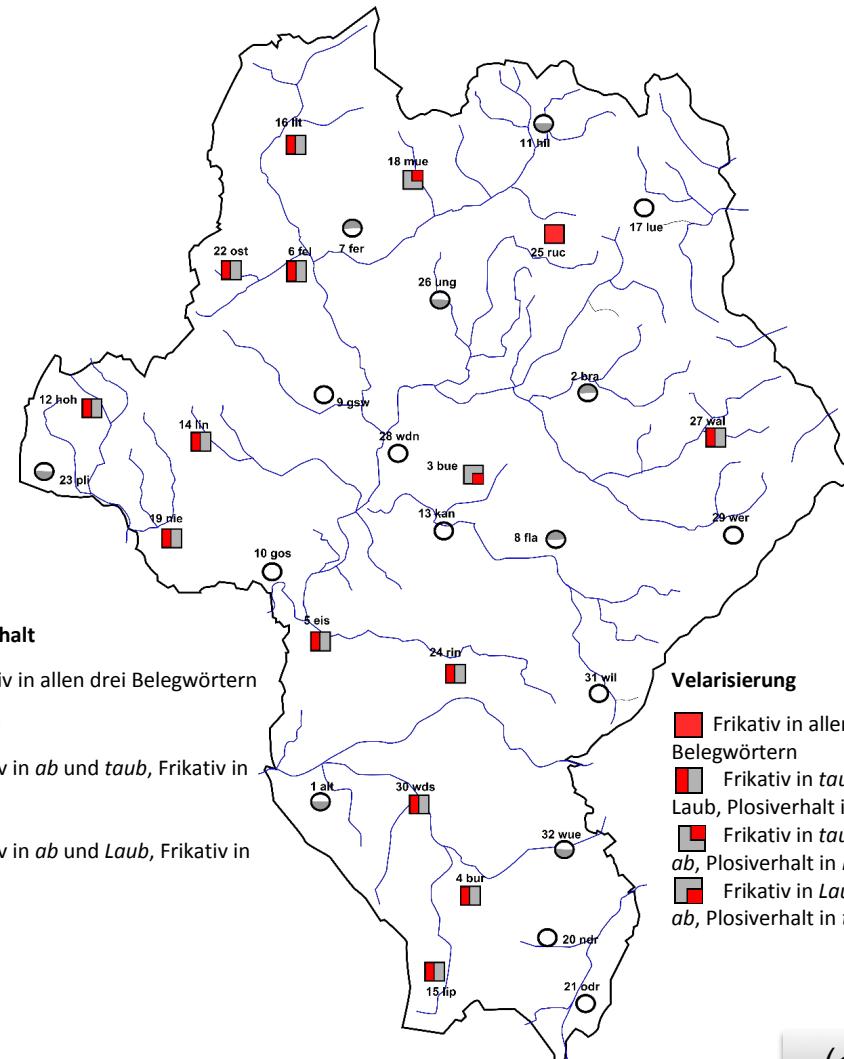
, and still visually **confusing**
(different symbols, same color)!

Atlas deutscher Alltagssprache

<http://www.atlas-alltagssprache.de>

Varying distribution per location

Karte 66



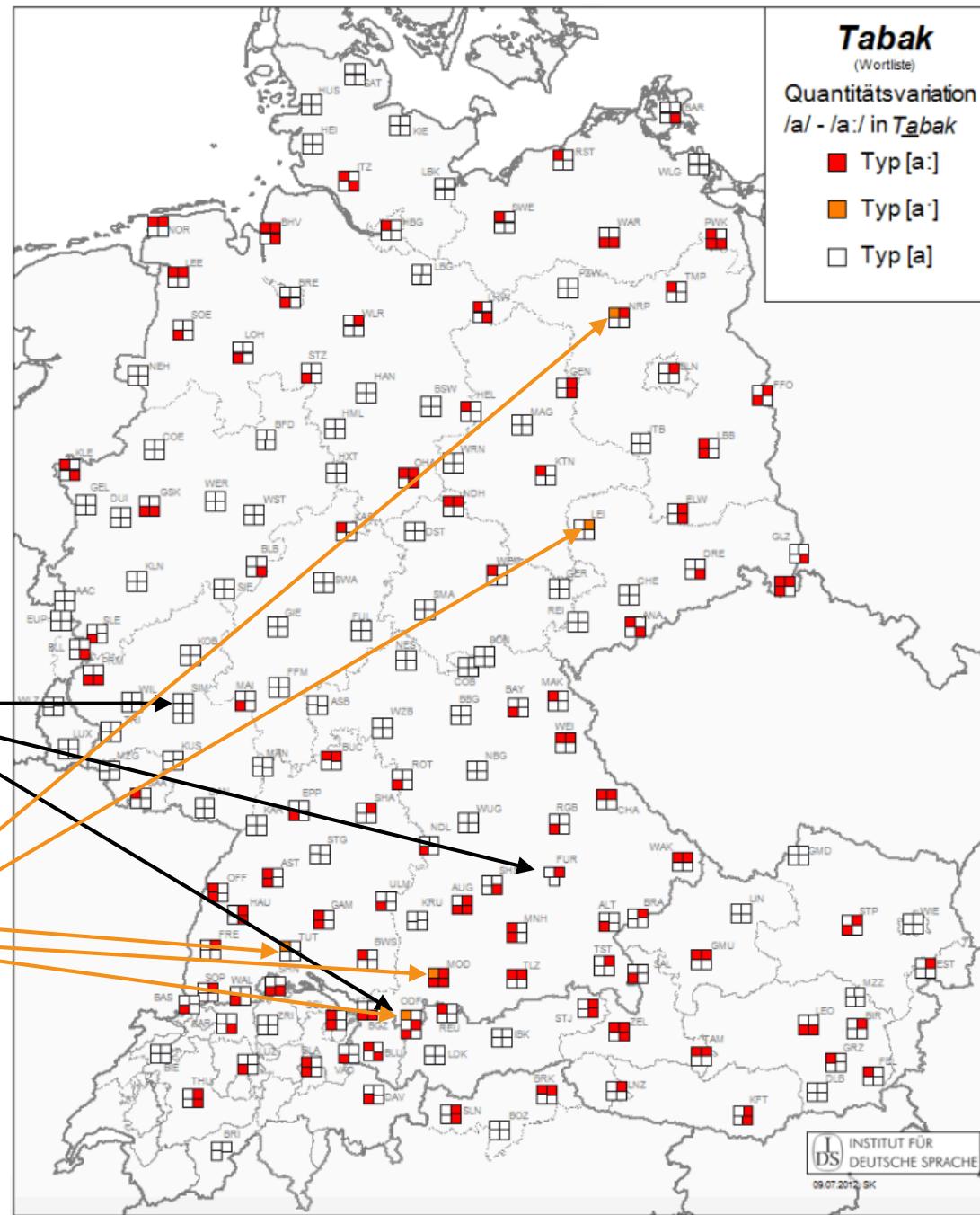
(aus: Solau-Riebel Diss)

Varying distribution per location

visual cluttering

did you notice that?

or the occurrences
of the second type?



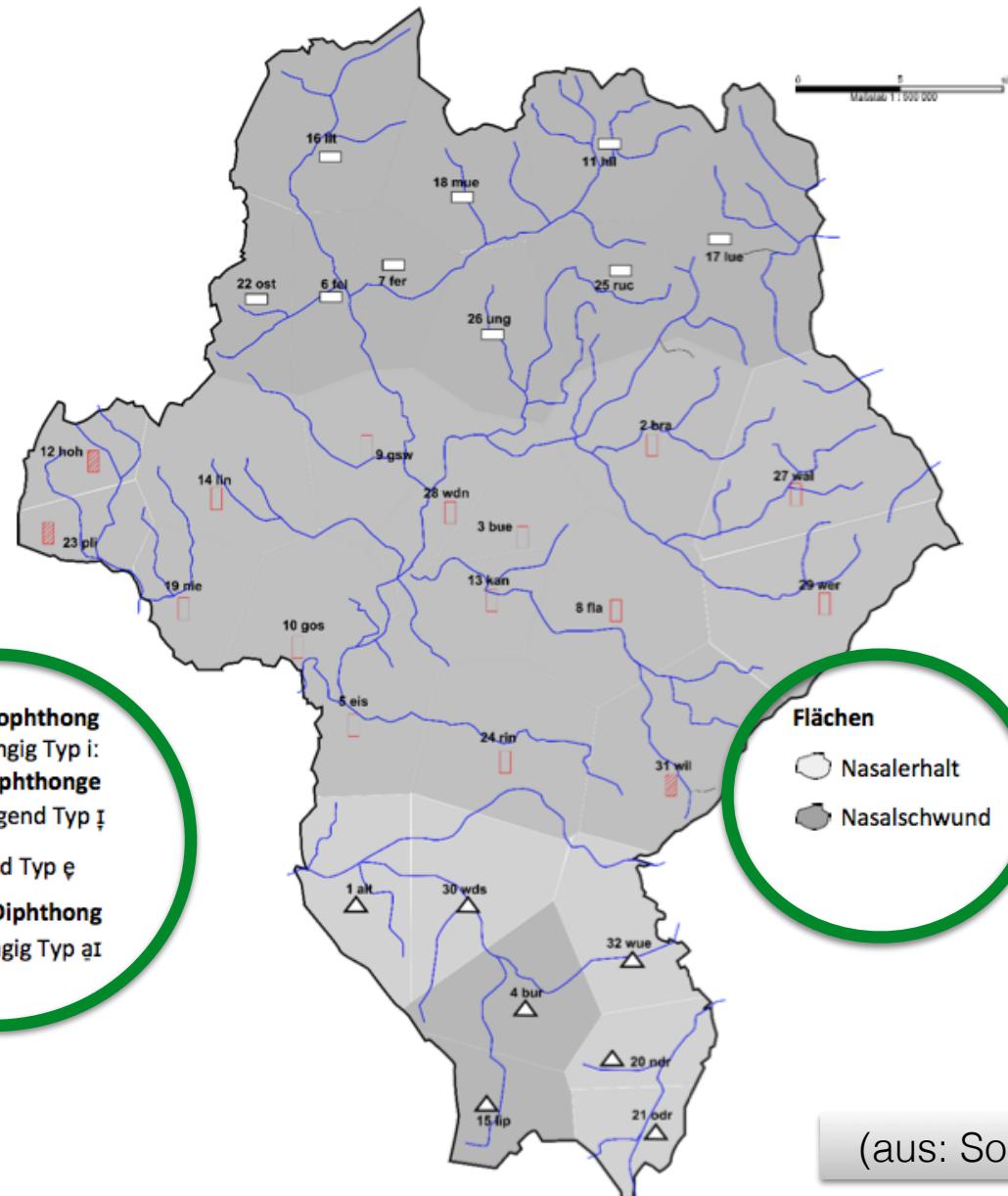
Probably needed: mix of symbols and coloured regions

Karte 27

Problem/Question: How to represent more than two aspects?

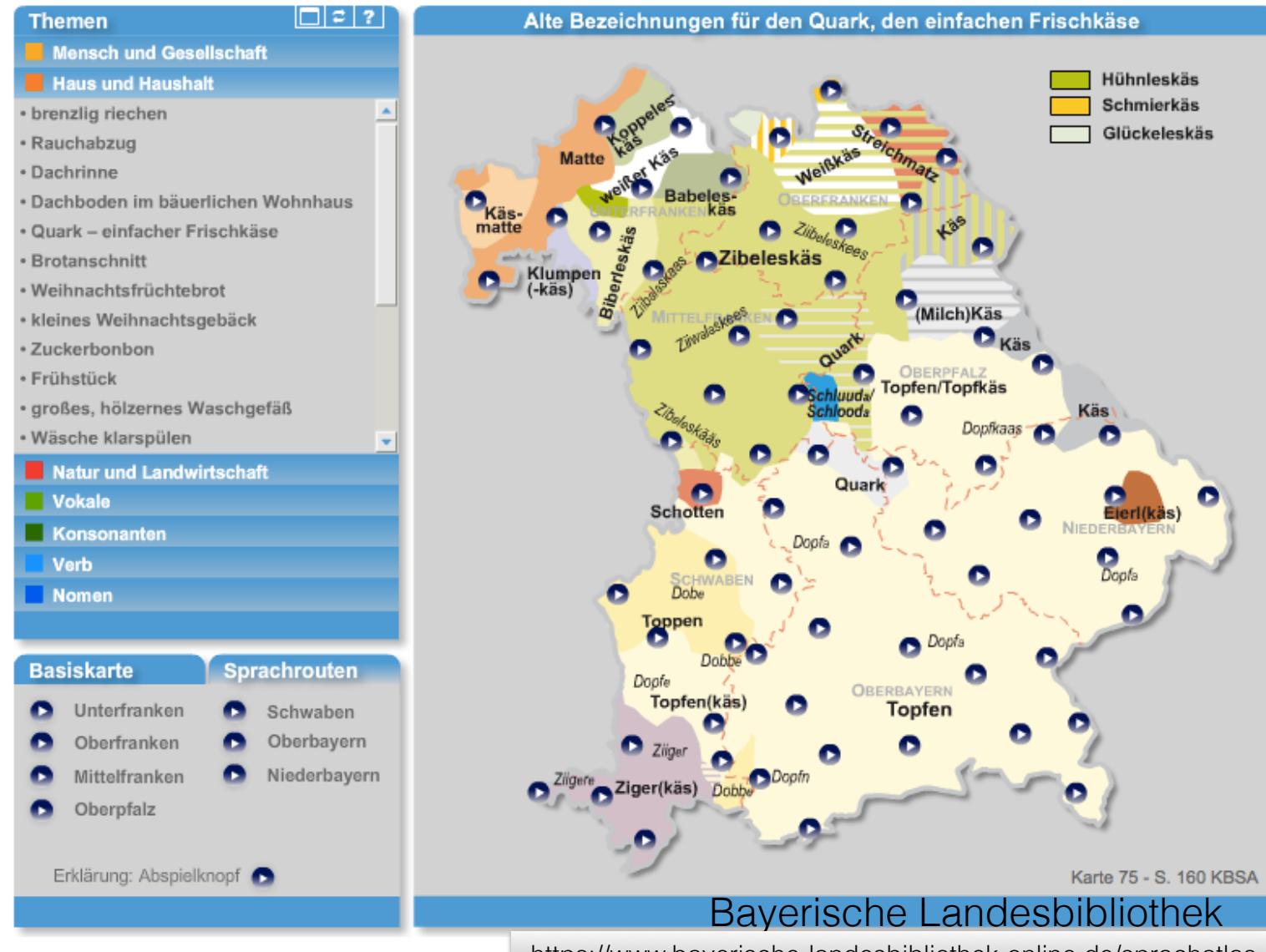
- Langer Monophthong**
■ durchgängig Typ i:
- Kurze Monophthonge**
■ überwiegend Typ ɪ
■ Typ e und Typ ɛ
- Steigender Diphthong**
△ durchgängig Typ aɪ

- Flächen**
 - Nasalerhalt
 - Nasalschwund



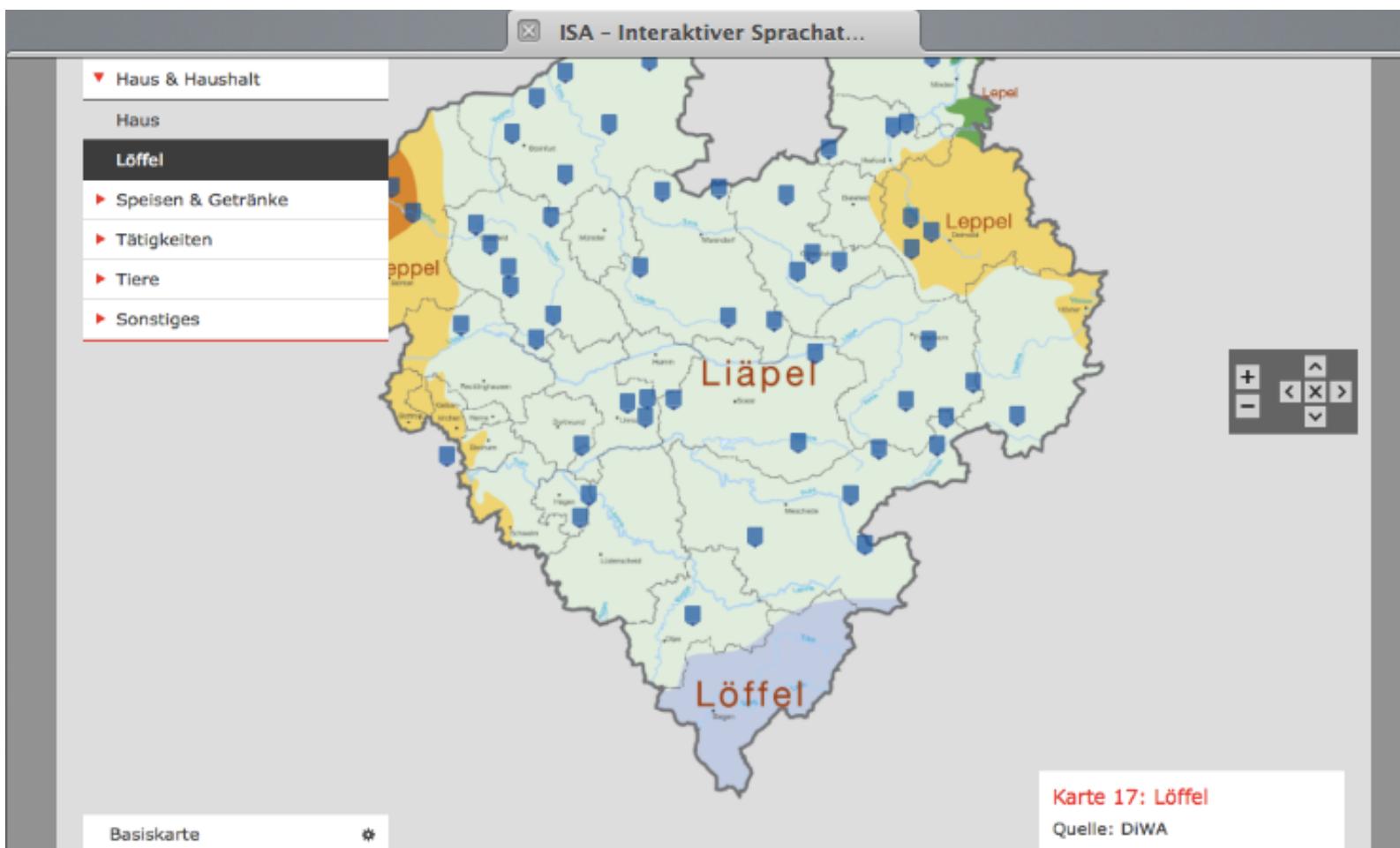
(aus: Solau-Riebel Diss)

What we should consider



But: **which** symbols/colors/regions/labelings/interface aspects to use **when, how and where?**

What we should consider



Interaktiver Sprachatlas des westfälischen Platt (ISA)

<http://www.lwl.org/LWL/Kultur/komuna/isa/#/10>

But: **which** symbols/colors/regions/labelings/interface aspects to use **when, how and where?**

What we will probably want to offer: Selective distribution maps à la Gabmap

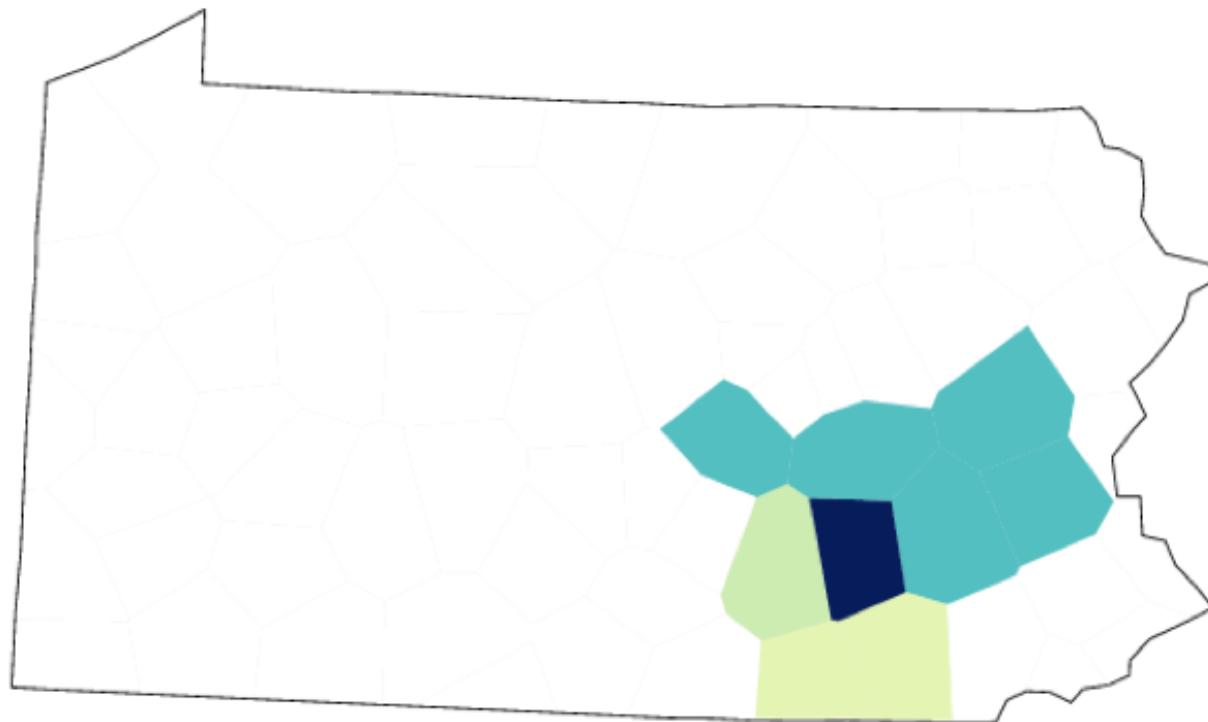
Item: Georgia

Variant(s):

- dʒɔ{ə}rdʒə (1)
- dʒɔə-dʒə (1)
- dʒɔ{ə}dʒə (1)
- tʃ{ə}_tʃə (1)
- tʃɔtʃə (4)
- tʃɔ{ə}{r}tʃə (1)
- tʃɔ{ə}{r}_tʃə (1)
- tʃɔ-{r}_tʃə (1)
- tʃɔətʃi-^ (1)
- tʃɔ^{ə}rtʃə (1)

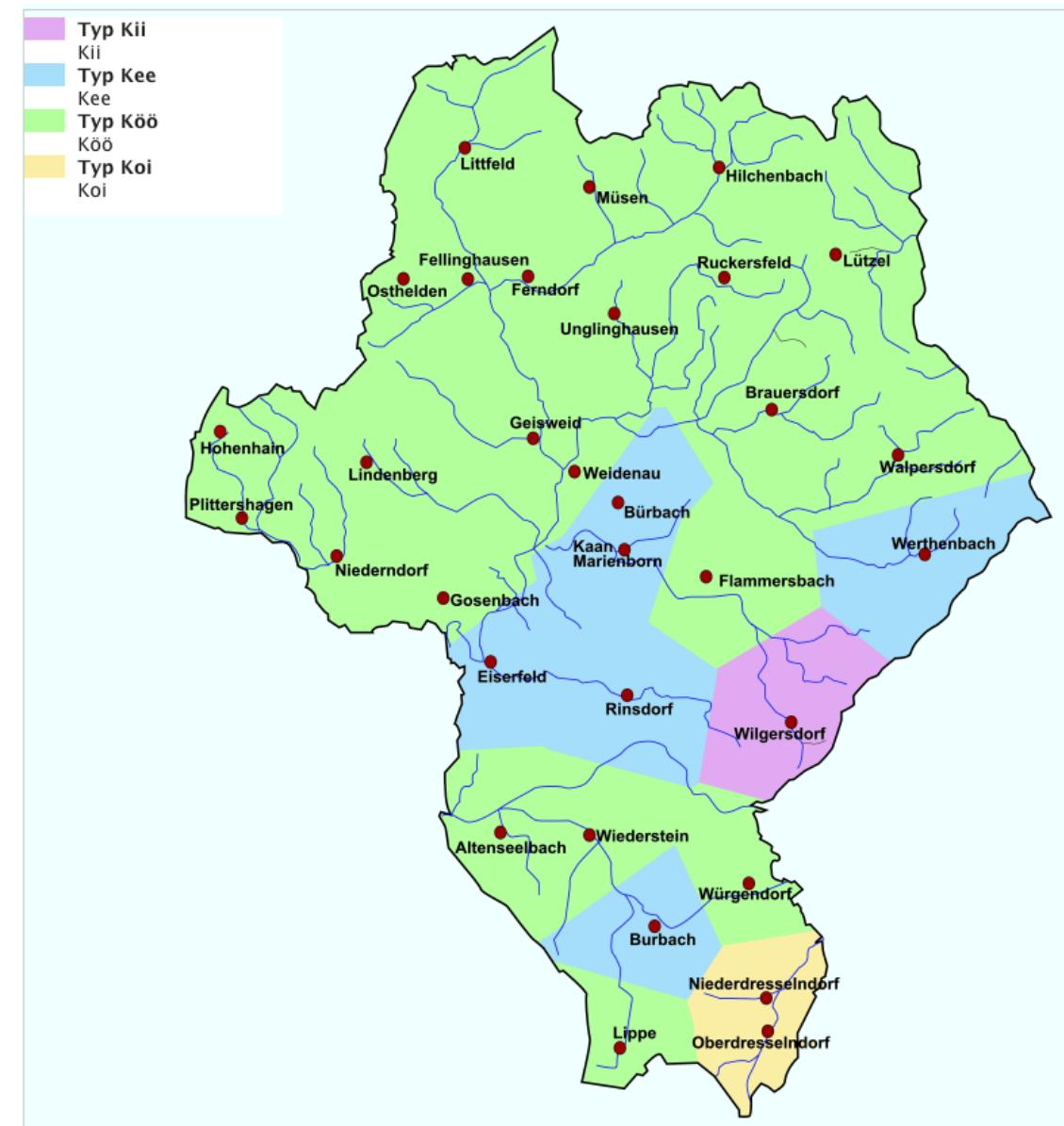
— or —

Regular expression: [?](#)



Role model for the DMW

- **SiSAL** (Siegerländer Sprachatlas)
 - distribution of phonetic types
 - on-click wav-playing
- **But:**
 - static map
 - small set of data (few locations in the Siegerland, only one informant)
 - types are computed after complete analysis
 - neat, complete covering of the area with coloured (Voronoi-)cells

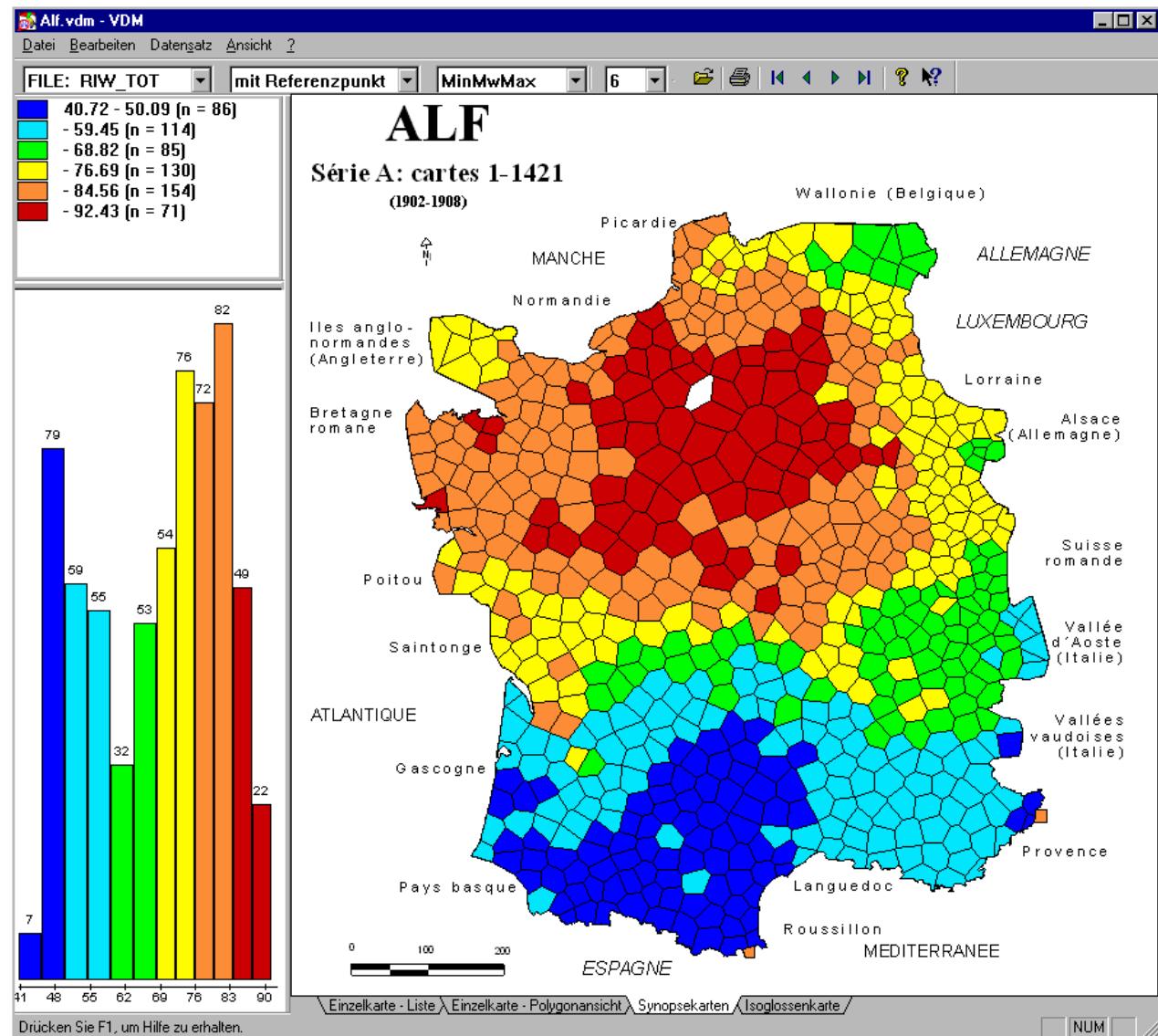


<http://www.mundart.sisal.uni-siegen.de>

Dialectometry

- aka „quantitative dialectology“, enhances/extends functionality of dialect maps besides distribution aspects
 - + **comparison** (linguistic distances)
 - global (**difference maps**, identifying dialect areas)
 - local (**reference point maps**, comparison wrt. one location; identifying directions of language change)
 - + **interpolation by intensity estimation** (smoothing maps of discrete data)
 - + categorization/grouping/**clustering** (automatic, hierarchical grouping)
 - + **validation of distinctness** of clusters with multi-dimensional scaling (MDS)
 - + **discovery** of (fuzzy) dialect areas by factor analysis (Pickl 2016)
 - + aspects of interaction/**exploration**

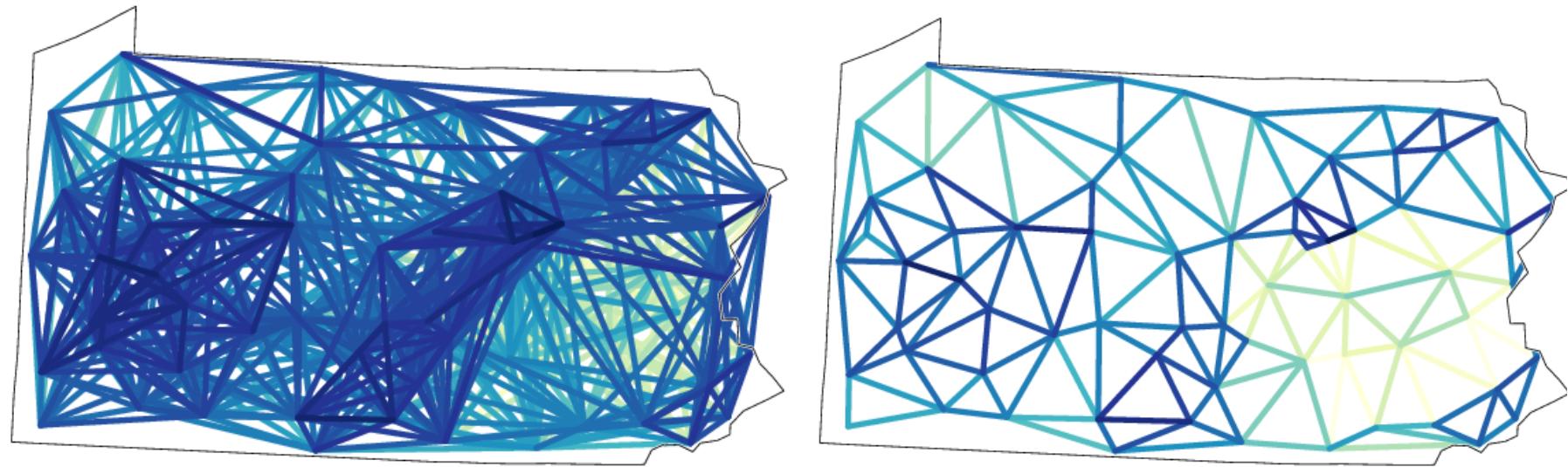
VDM reference point map



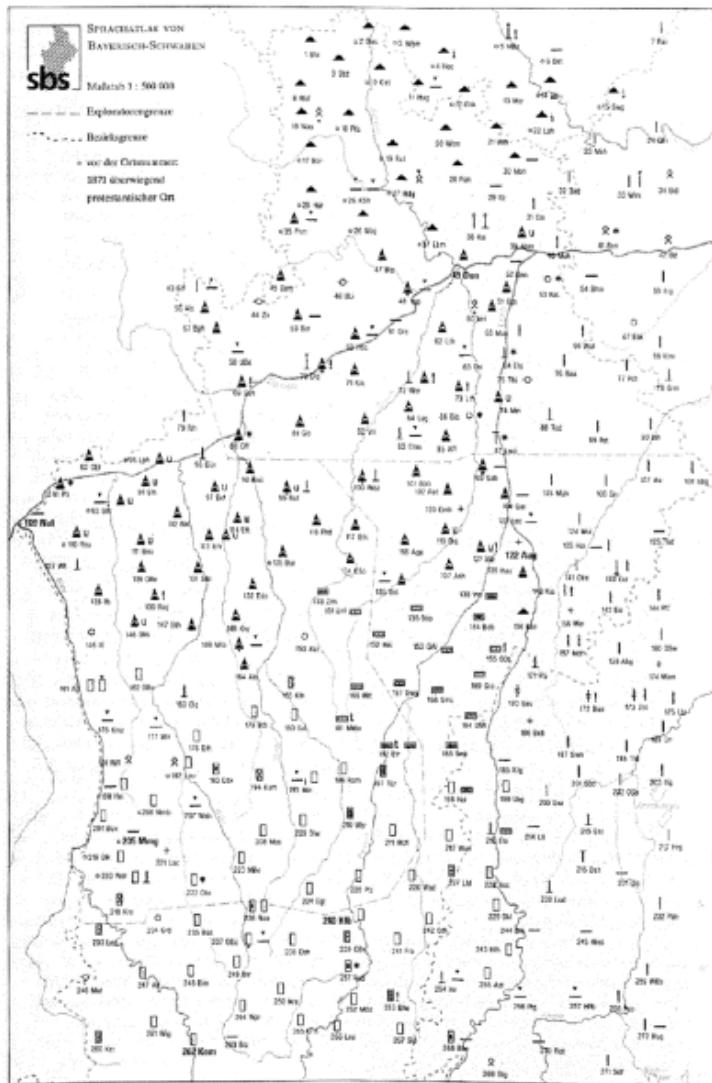
„Das Bild zeigt, wie durch Klick auf ein Polygon der Karte der Prüfsbezugspunkt schnell verändert werden kann.
Dadurch wird es erstmals möglich, interaktiv Dialektgebiete zu erforschen“

(<http://www.dialectometry.com/dmdocs/>, 1998+, Goebel/Haimerl, Uni Salzburg)

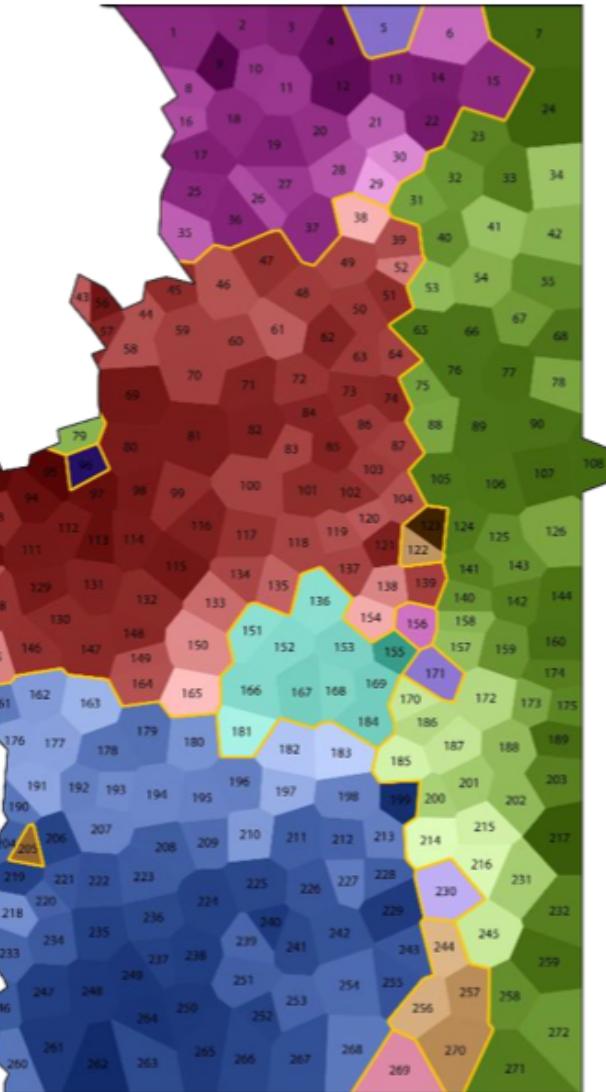
Gabmap difference maps



Intensity estimations à la Geoling



„Kellerassel“

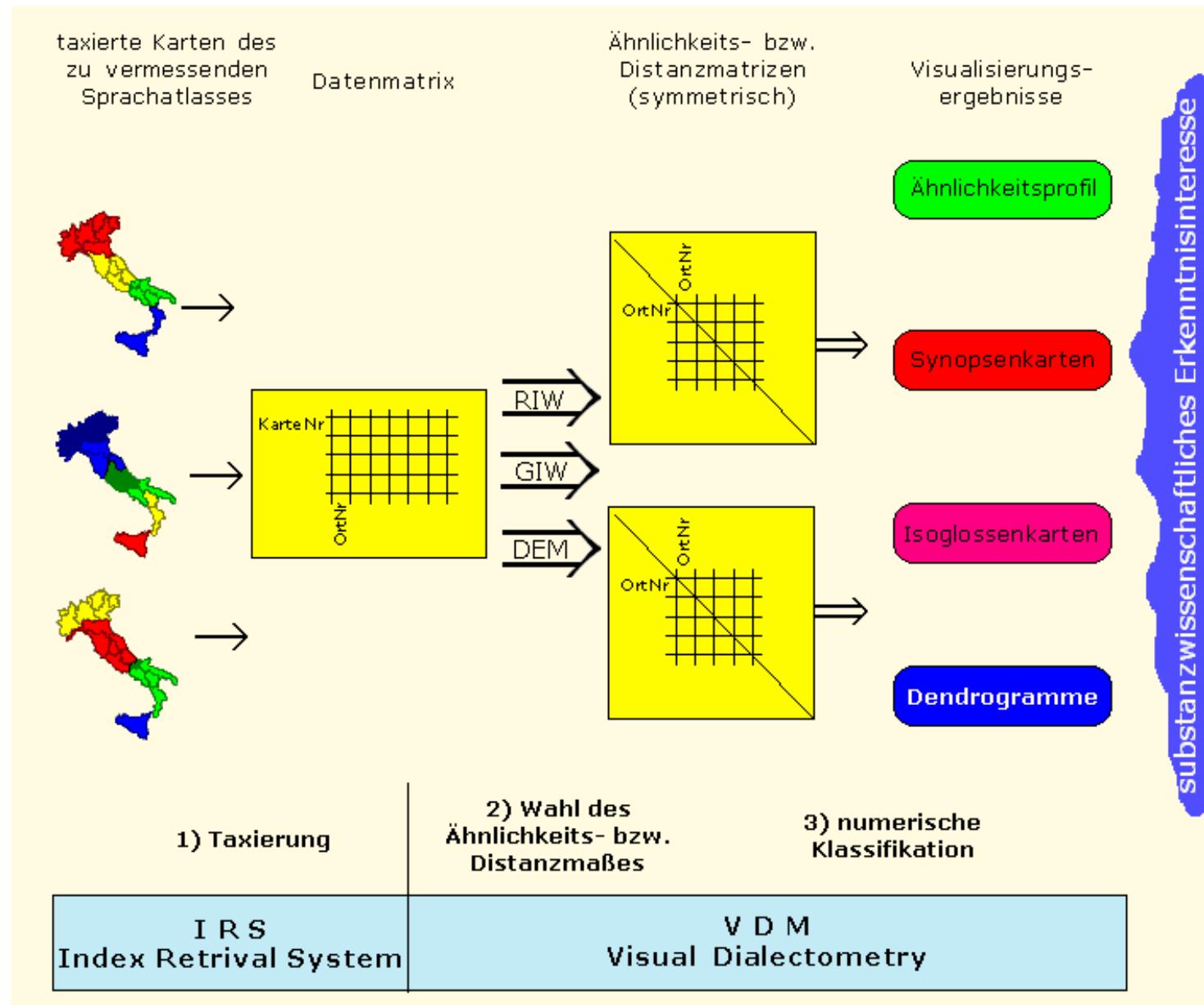


Intensity estimations based on distances

Dialectometry

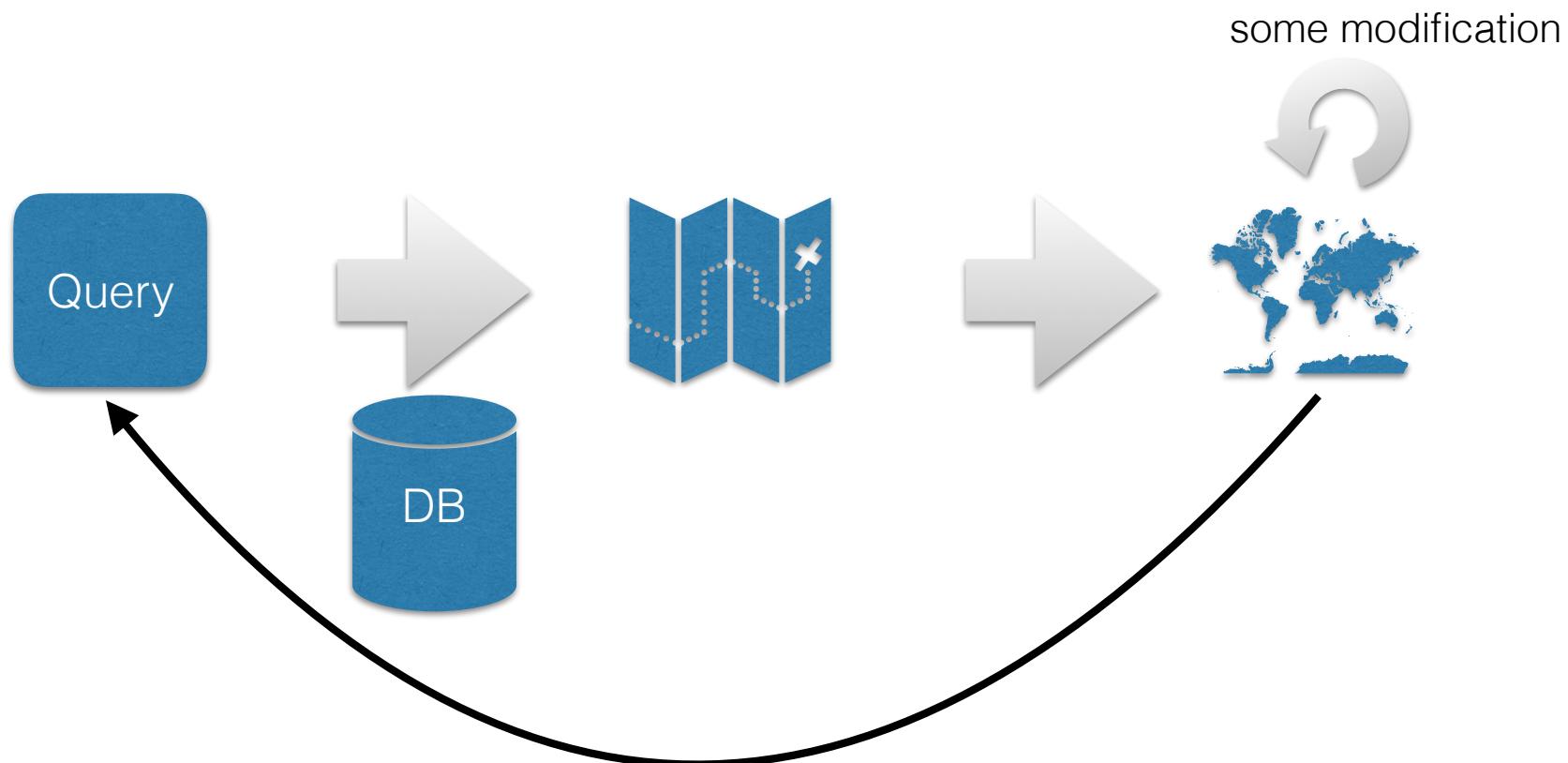
- Popular approaches/systems:
 - **VDM** (Visual Dialectometry, Goebel/Haimerl, <http://ald.sbg.ac.at/dm/>)
 - **Gabmap** (Nerbonne et al., <https://www.gabmap.nl>)
 - **Geoling** (various authors, <https://www.geoling.net>)
- **But:**
 - task-, application- or system-specific approaches without geo-referenced content
 - interaction/exploration is restricted and/or rigid

„Dialectometric chain of processing“ (Goebl/Haimerl)



Old conception

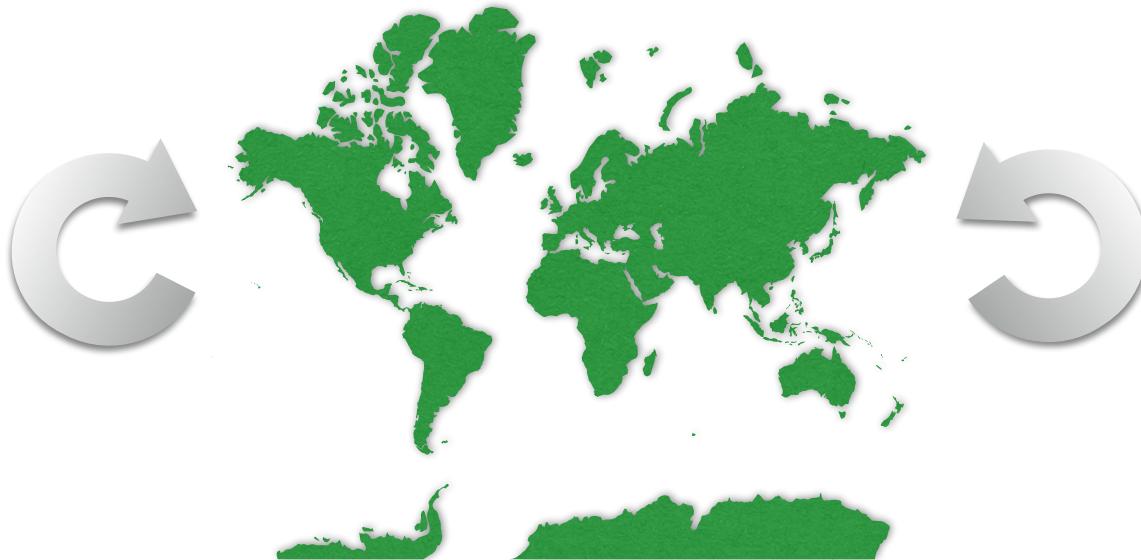
Methods-to-system/application approach
Query-Maps-Presentation-Cycle



New conception: From presentation to interaction/exploratory visual analysis

Query-/
data-/
purpose-
oriented
operations

selection,
combination,
comparison,
choice of
statistical
method
etc.



Display-
oriented
operations

Zooming,
blend in/out,
highlighting,
symbol/
color
choice etc.

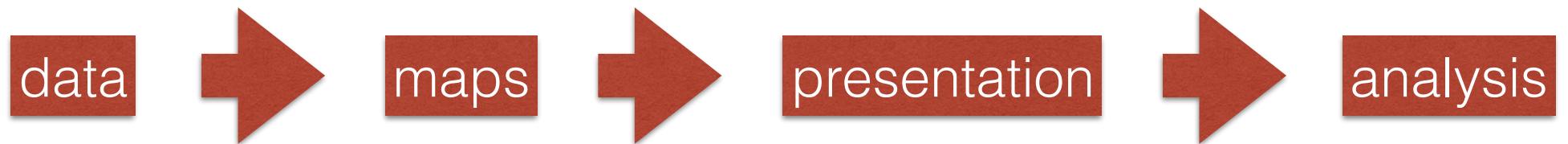
Geo-map-centred
platform independent, non-proprietary,
browser-based
rather colours than symbols

general javascript-based procedures/libraries (e.g., Open Layers, D3)
for presenting geo-referenced content

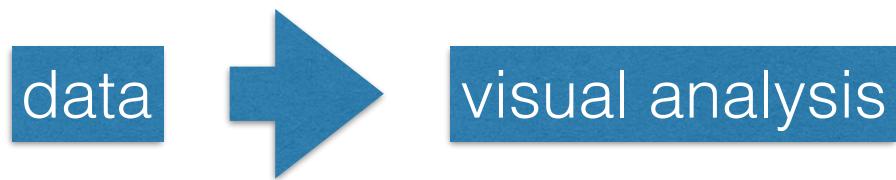
interest/analysis-driven changes of presentation
(from data-based to data-driven research, Pickl 2013)

or, more simpler:

old conception:



new conception:



Maxim(s)

- Synthesis of Shneiderman (1996), Keim et al. (2010) and Ertl (p.c.), slightly modified:
 1. Overview (show important things) first
 2. offer intuitive options (e.g., zoom/filter, limit, focus, navigate)
 3. details on demand
 4. show relationships
 5. easy switching between aspects to be presented

Desiderata

- on the fly generation of
 - dialect maps
 - types (names for aggregations of similar data)
- presentation of information which is
 - zoom-adaptive
 - clearly arranged
 - adjustable (for selection and filtering)
 - e.g., names, landscape features, borders etc.
 - selecting geo-maps (e.g. OpenStreetMap)
- modes/kinds of presentation (depending on interest/task/query)
 - Symbols vs. (Voronoi) cells
 - separate layers
 - dialectometry operations

Distinctions

- **visibility** of information:
 - on click / hover (on the map)
 - -> in a tooltip
 - by selection (in some menu)
 - layers, features
 - context sensitive
 - e.g., showing names depending on scale/resolution

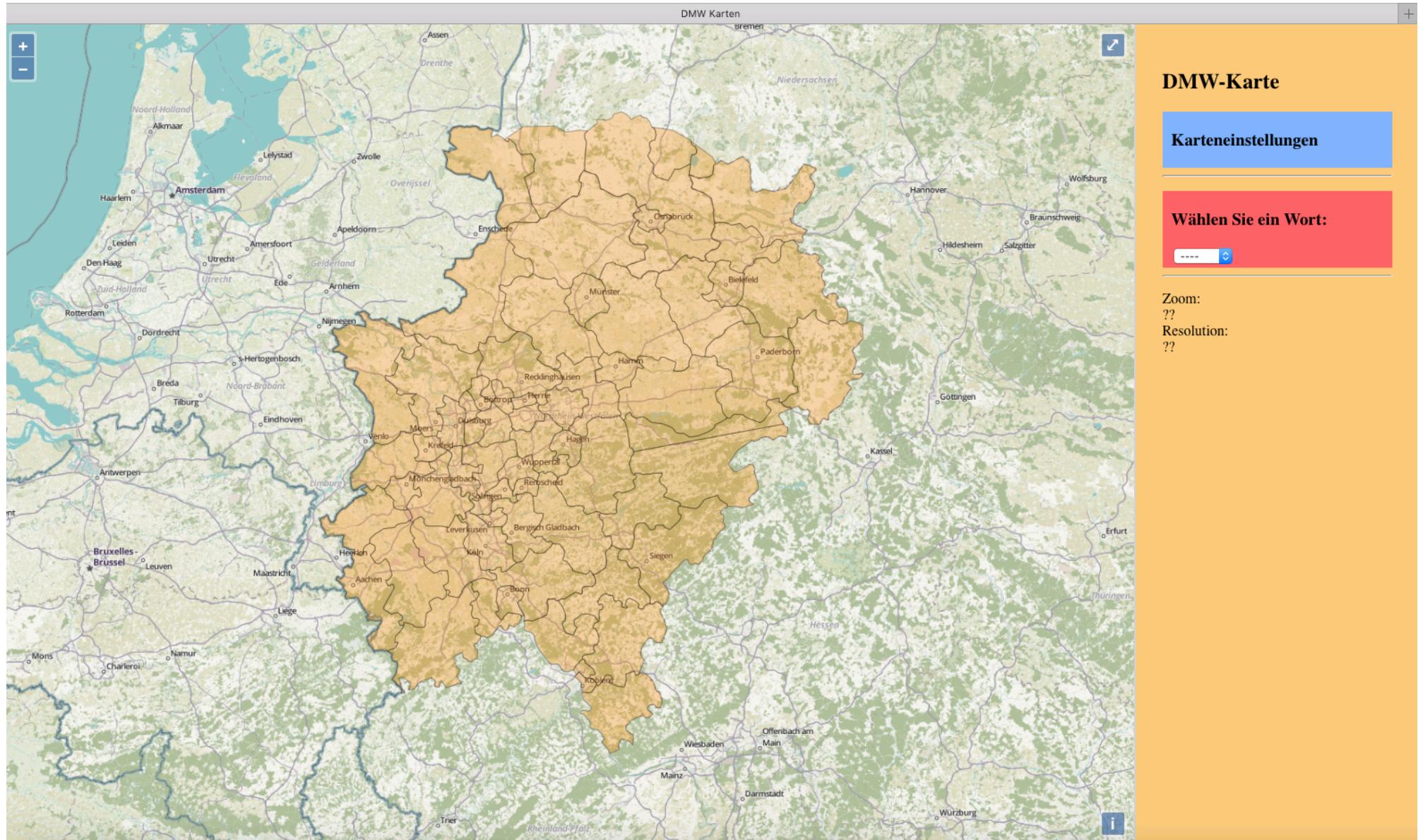
Distinctions

- „**importance**“ of information:
 - foreground: query related aspects
 - background: landscape aspects etc
 - perhaps each on more than one layer
- **presentation** of information:
 - symbols (pie, bar, other; simple/complex)
 - areas/cells
 - replacing or complementing symbols
 - colouring (Choropleth- or distribution maps)
 - mixed versions

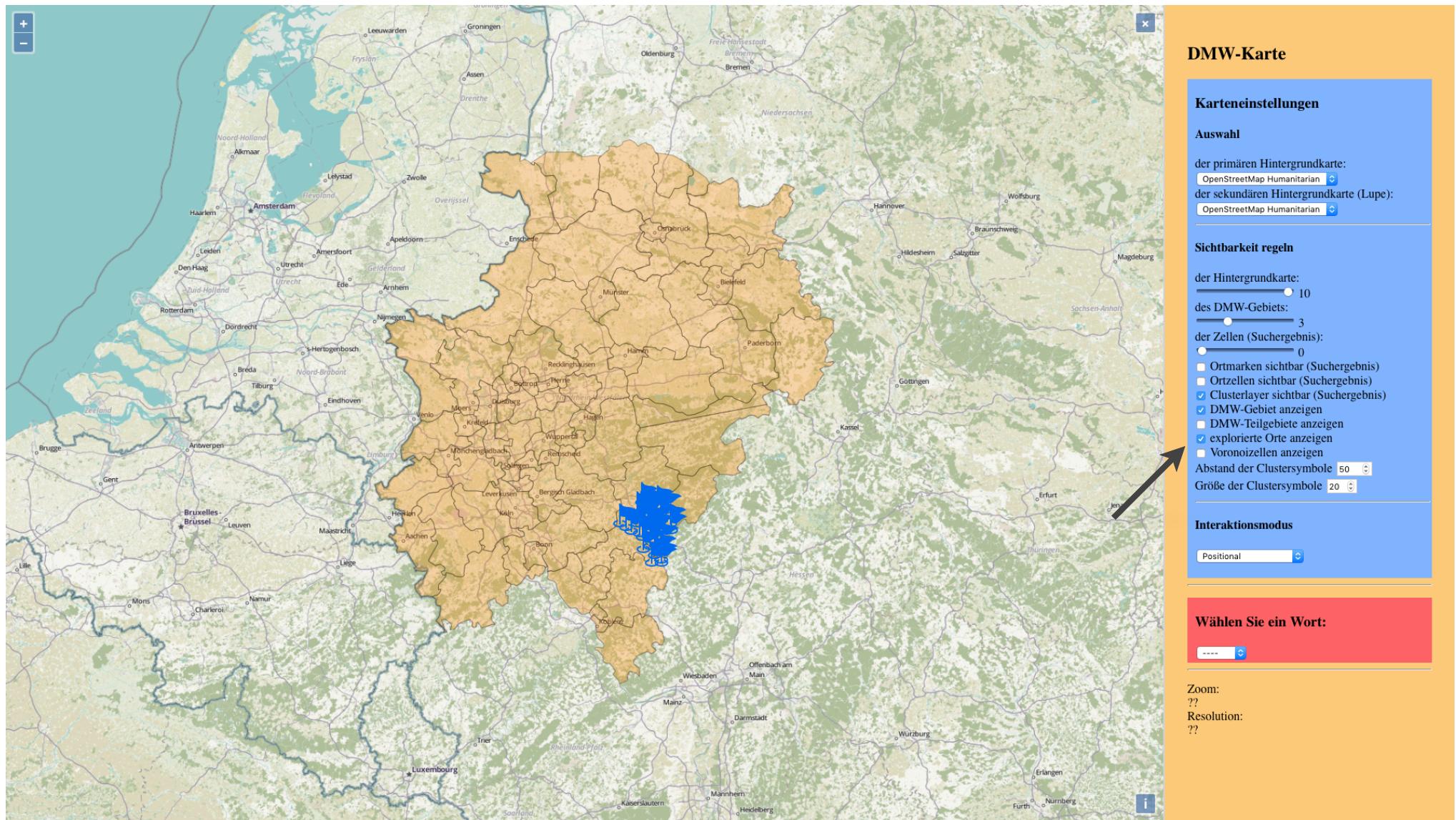
Distinctions

- **level of detail**
 - zoom independent complete overview vs.
 - zoom dependent (perhaps partial, less detailed ...) presentation
 - e.g., imprecise presentation in indicative cluster or heat maps
- **necessity** of presentation, e.g.,
 - always showing symbol for mp3-item vs.
 - on click

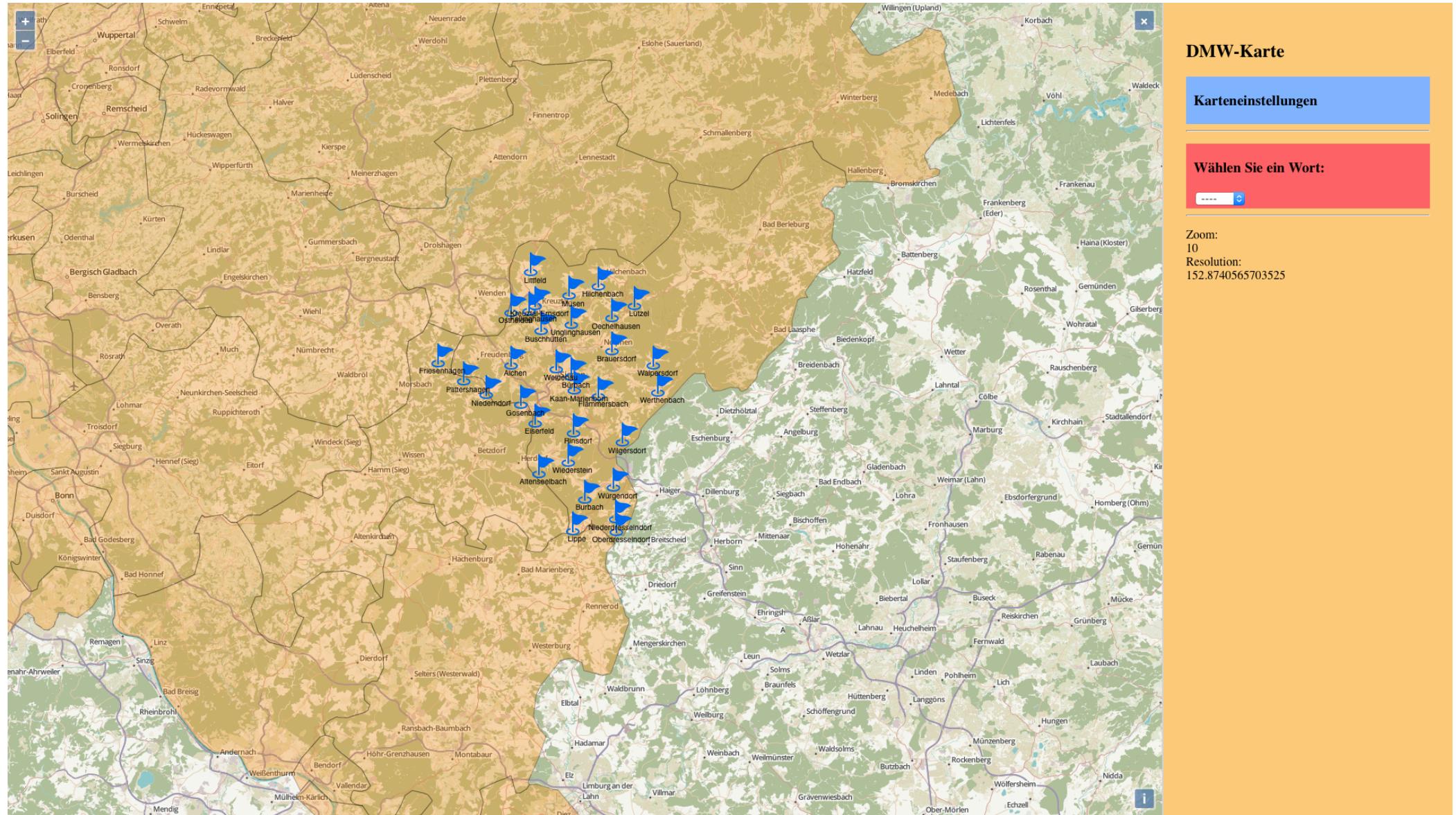
Starting point/screen: the DMW region



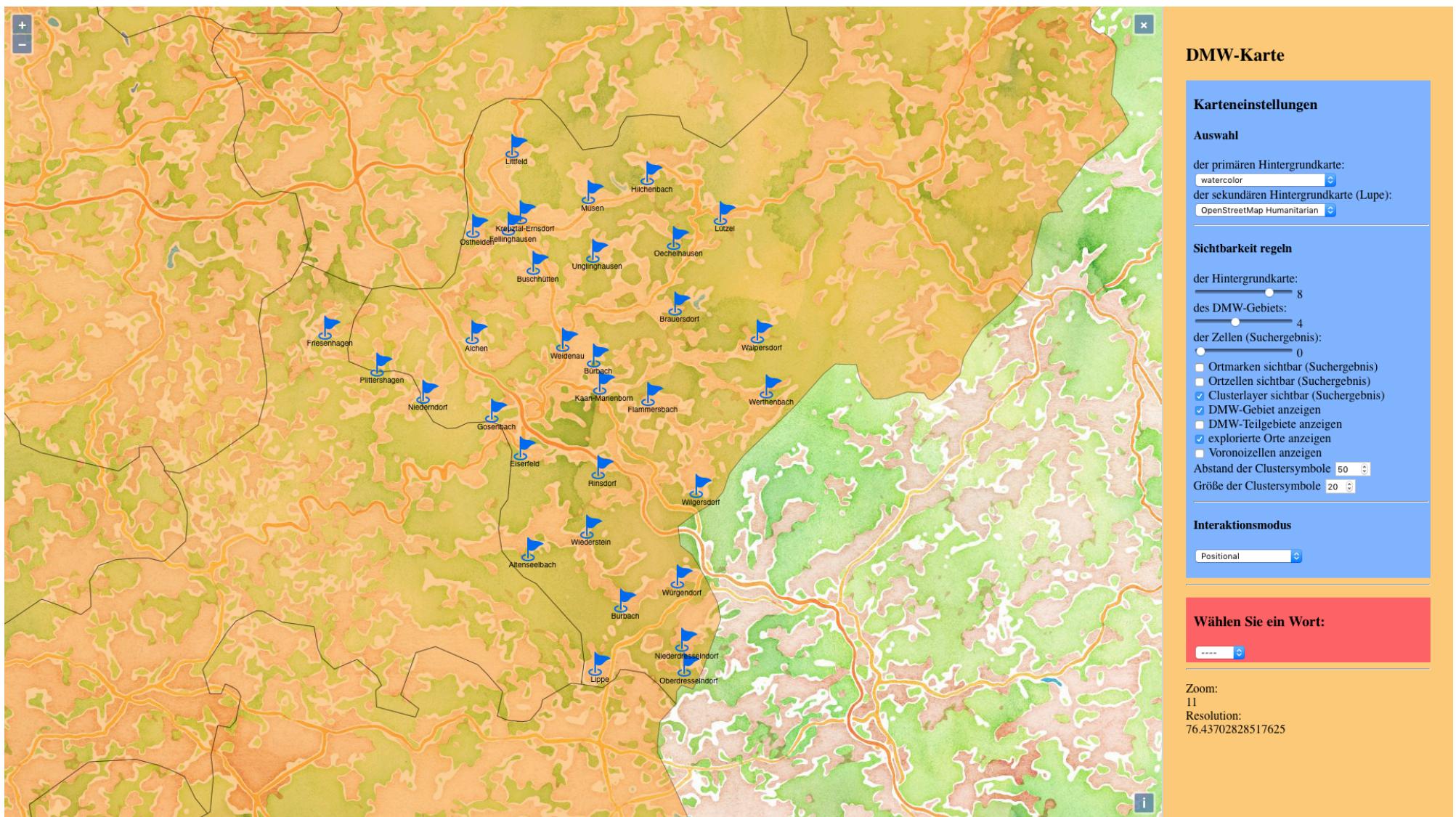
The problem: visibility <-> size of region



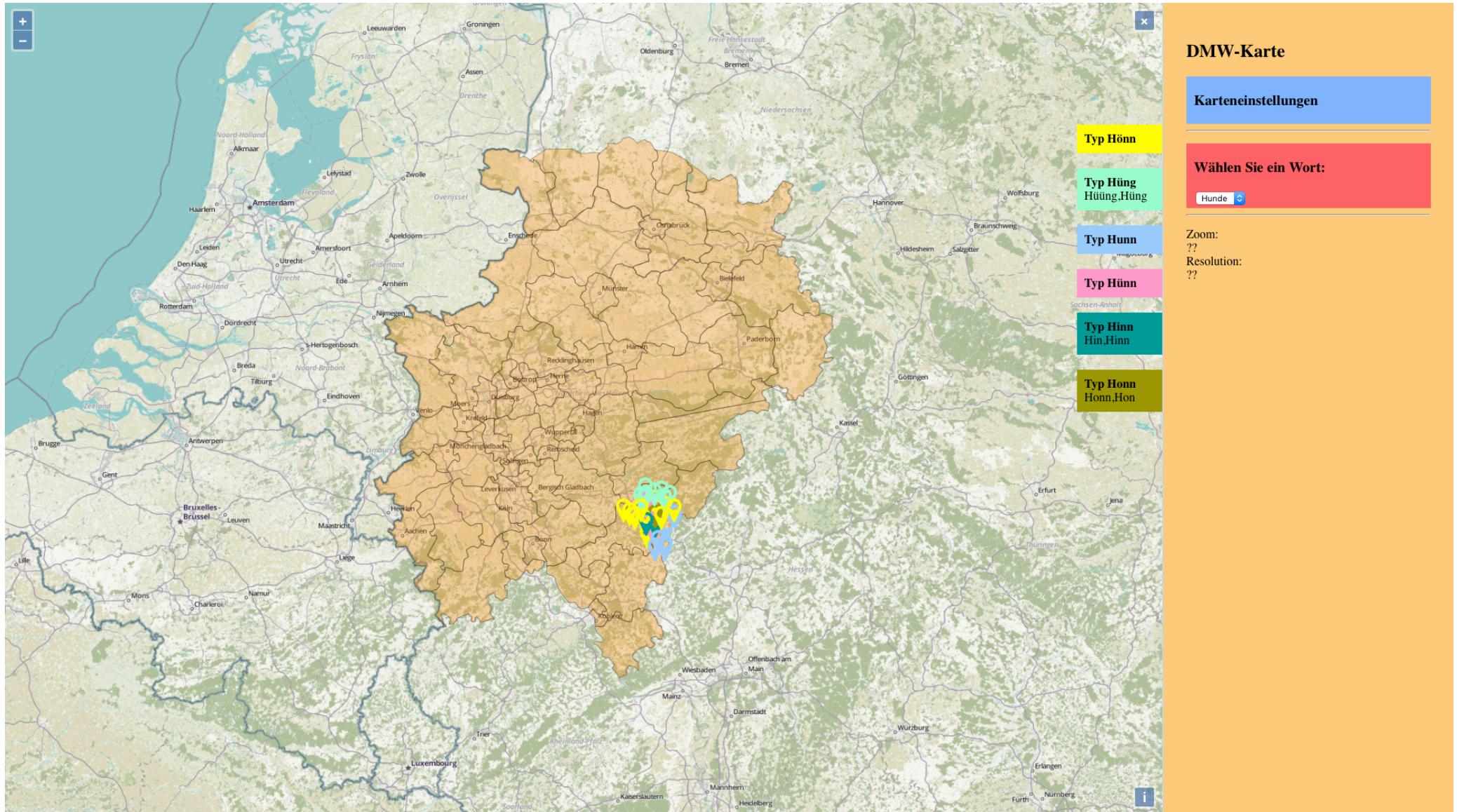
after two double-clicks



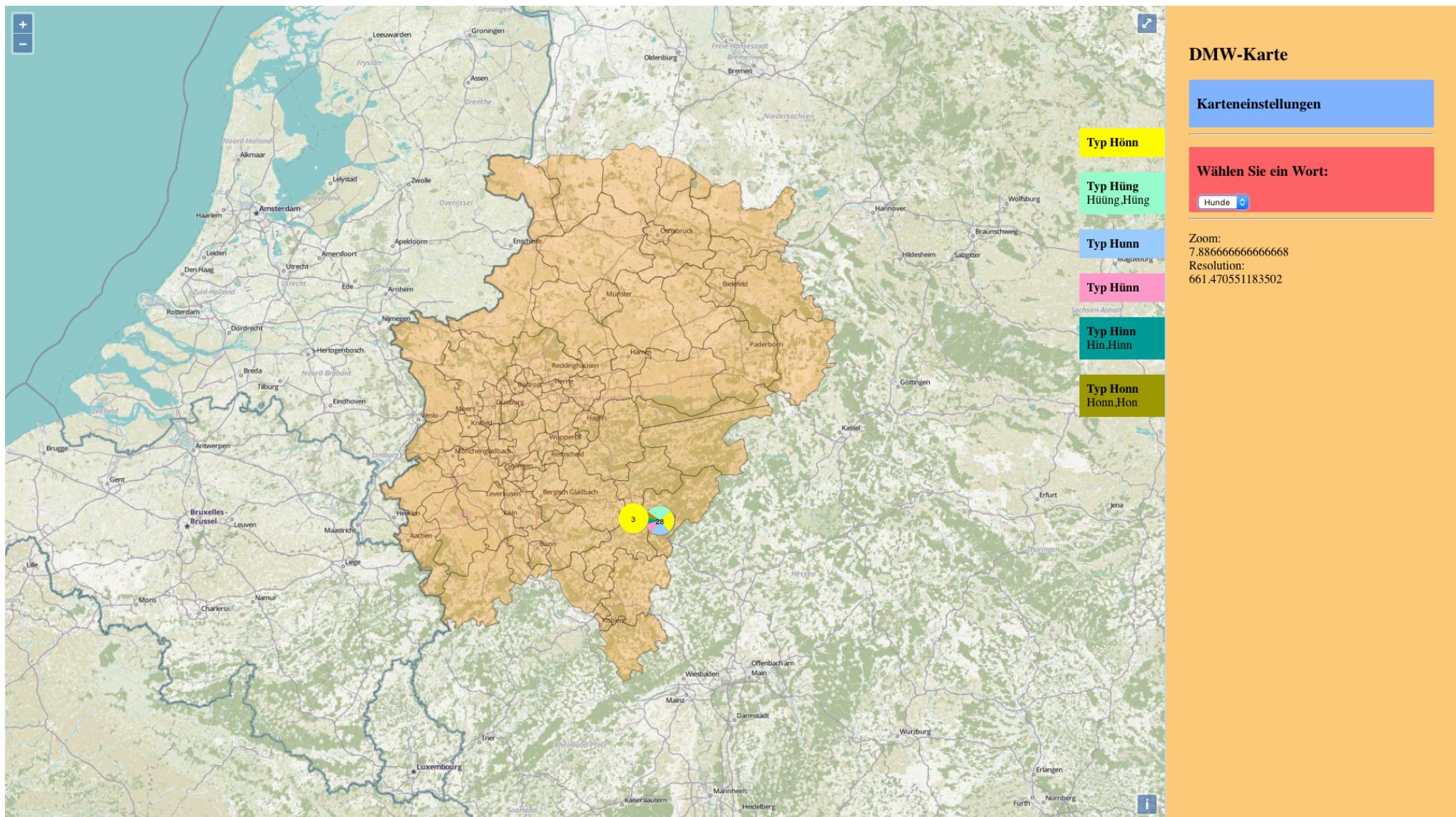
alternative background map (watercolor)



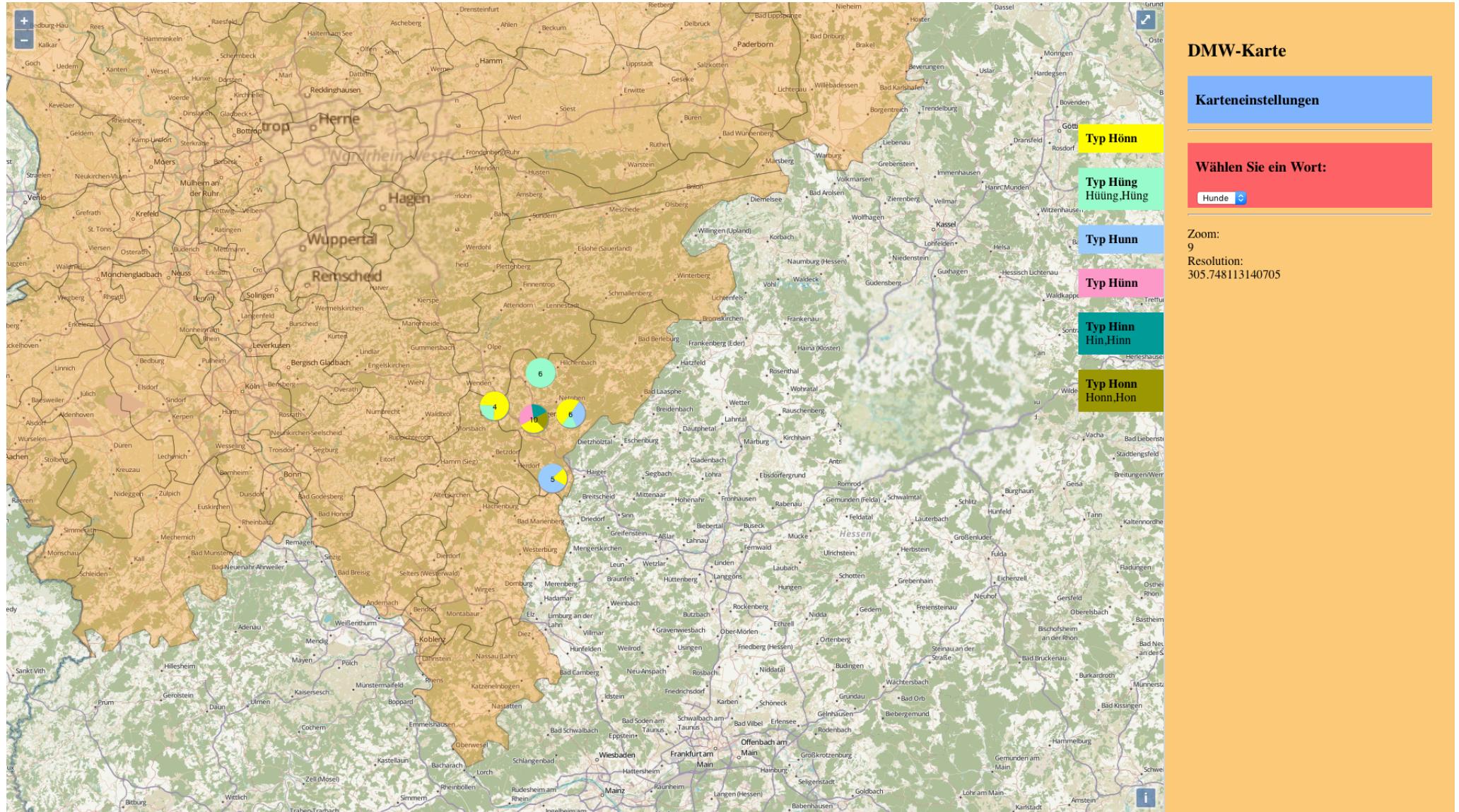
a query: back to the problem



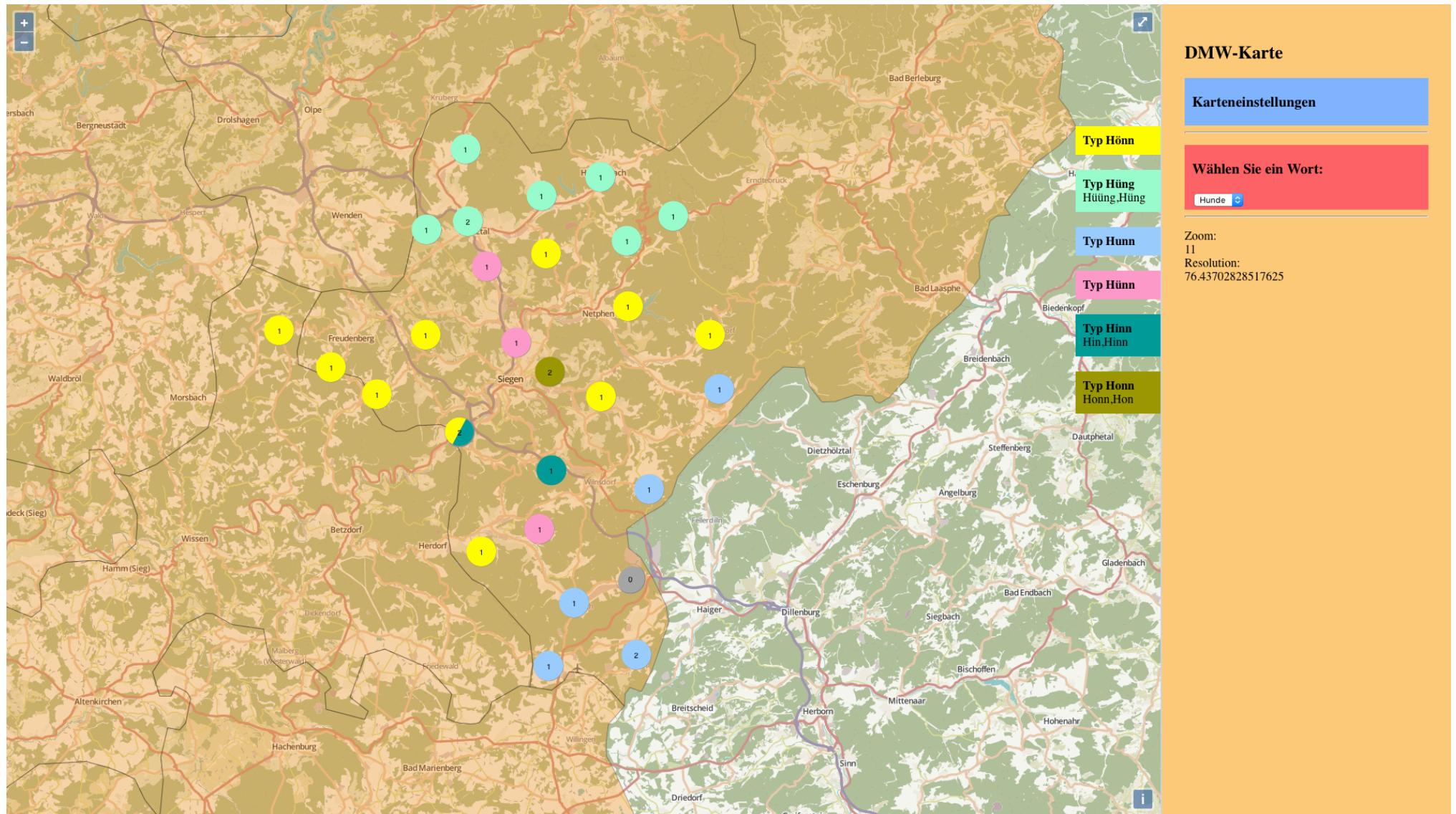
The solution: low-granular data presentation (cluster layer)



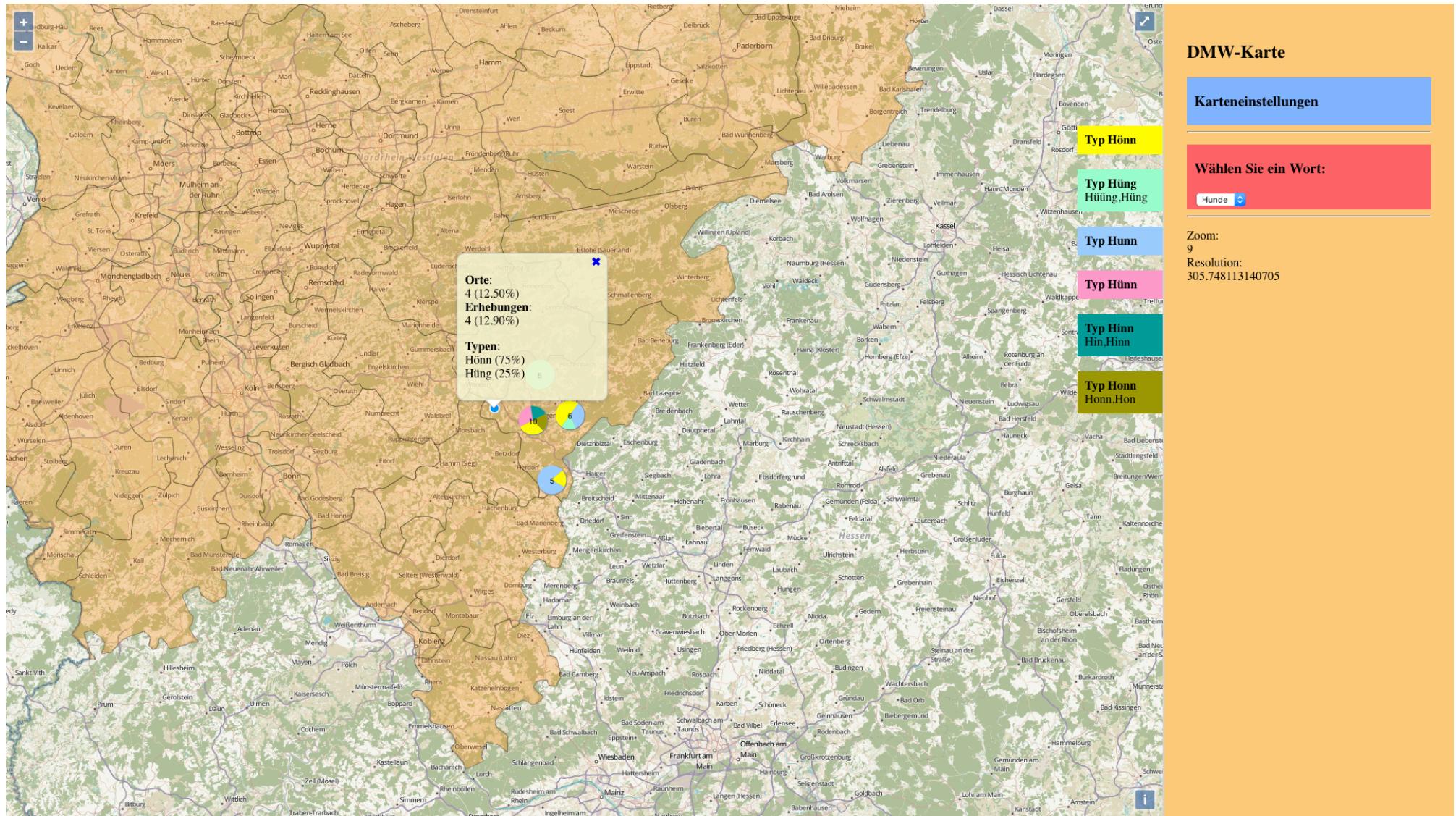
double-click zooming in



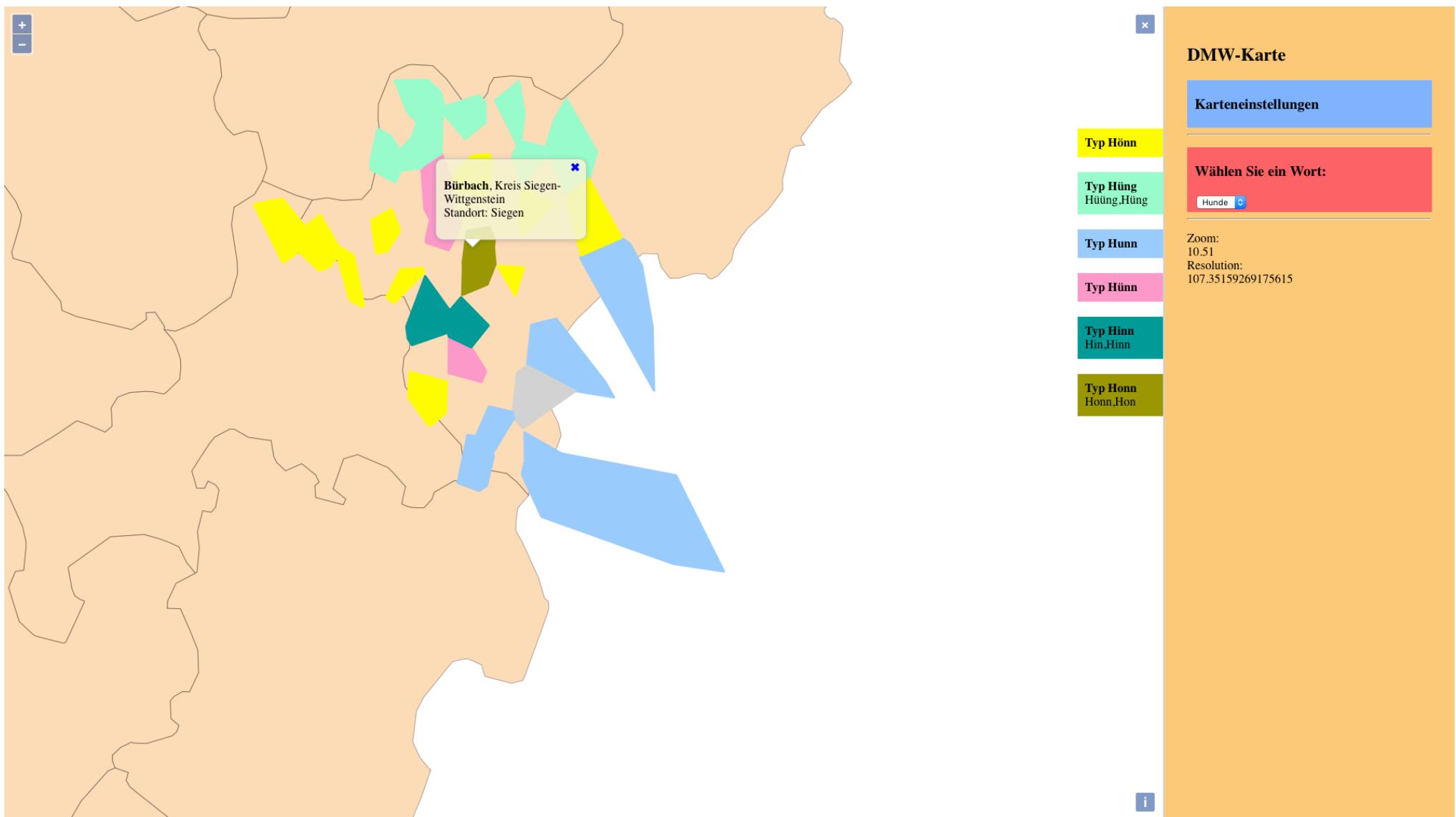
double-click zooming in



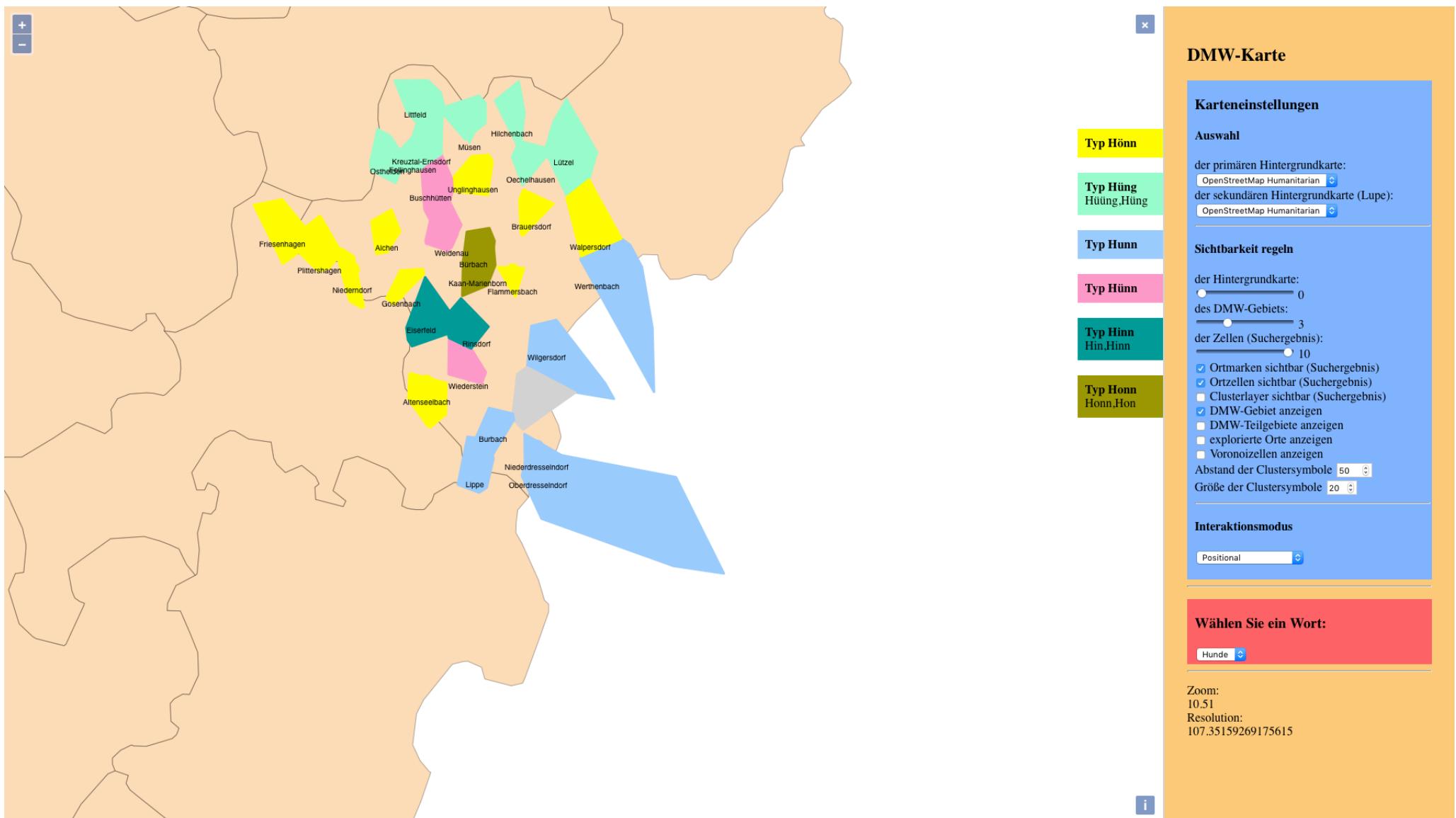
tooltip-information by hovering over cluster symbol



other presentation options selected, click in cell shows place information



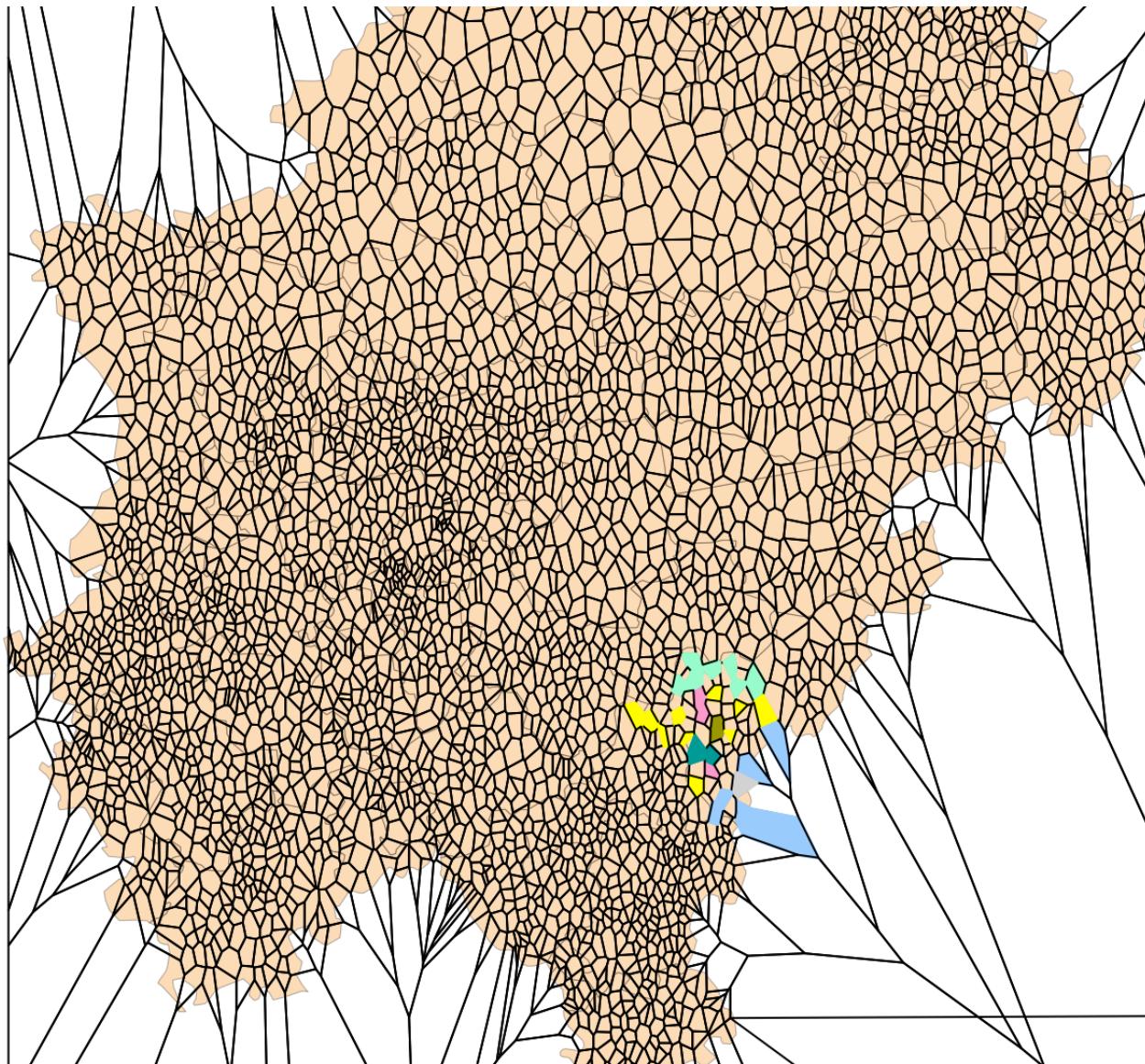
with place markers (+names)



all the voronoi cells of the region

+

-



x

DMW-Karte

Karteneinstellungen

Typ Hönn

Typ Hüng
Hüng,Hüng

Typ Hunn

Typ Hünn

Typ Hin
Hin,Hin

Typ Honn
Honn,Hon

Wählen Sie ein Wort:

Hunde

Zoom:
8.863333333333333

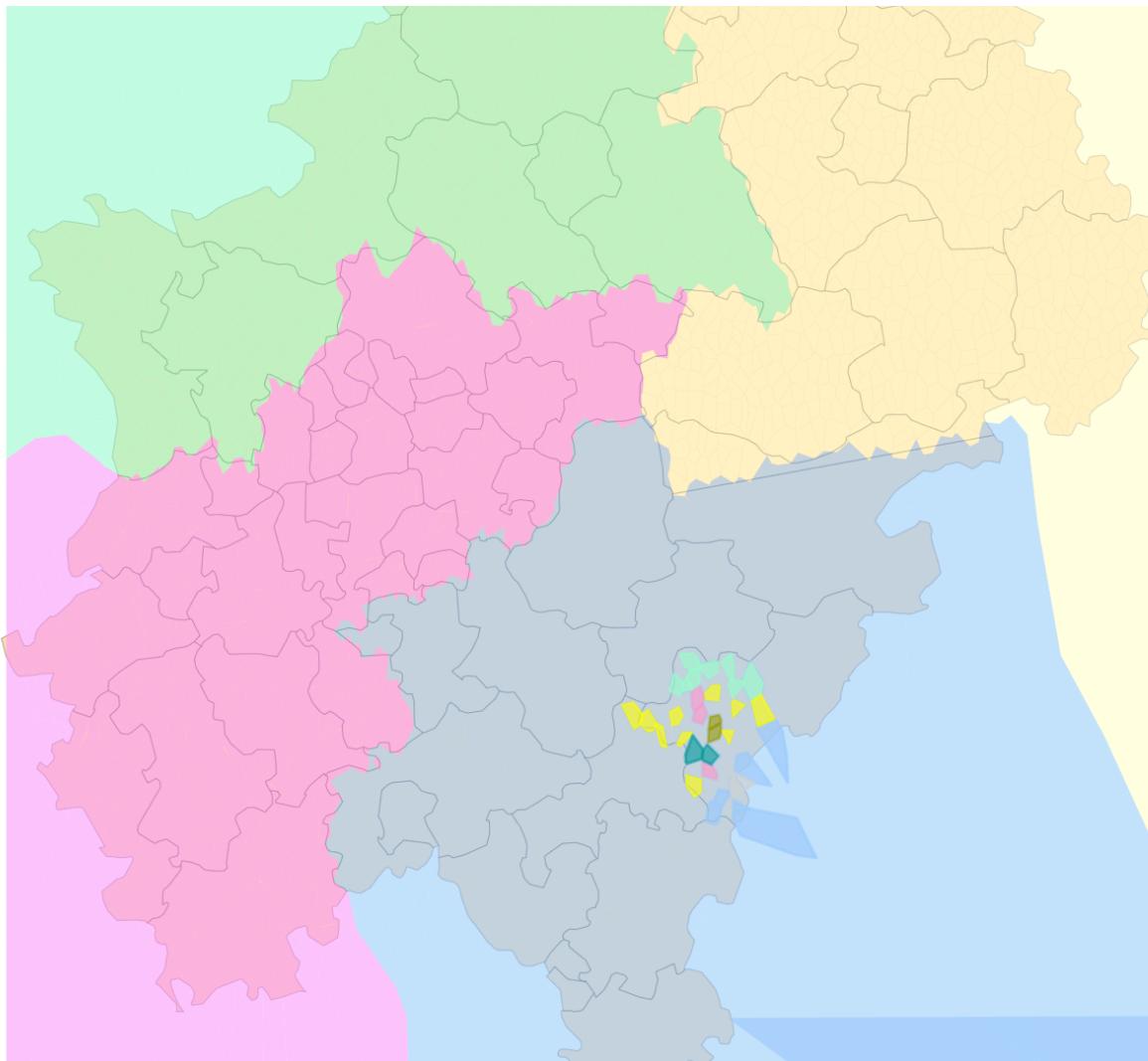
Resolution:
336.12789182590274

i

the four project regions

+

-



x

DMW-Karte

Karteneinstellungen

Auswahl

- der primären Hintergrundkarte:
OpenStreetMap Humanitarian
- der sekundären Hintergrundkarte (Lupe):
OpenStreetMap Humanitarian

Sichtbarkeit regeln

- der Hintergrundkarte:
0
- des DMW-Gebiets:
3
- der Zellen (Suchergebnis):
6
- Ortmarken sichtbar (Suchergebnis)
 Ortzellen sichtbar (Suchergebnis)
 Clusterlayer sichtbar (Suchergebnis)
 DMW-Gebiet anzeigen
 DMW-Teilgebiete anzeigen
 explorierte Orte anzeigen
 Voroноiozellen anzeigen
Abstand der Clustersymbole 50
Größe der Clustersymbole 20

Interaktionsmodus

- Positional

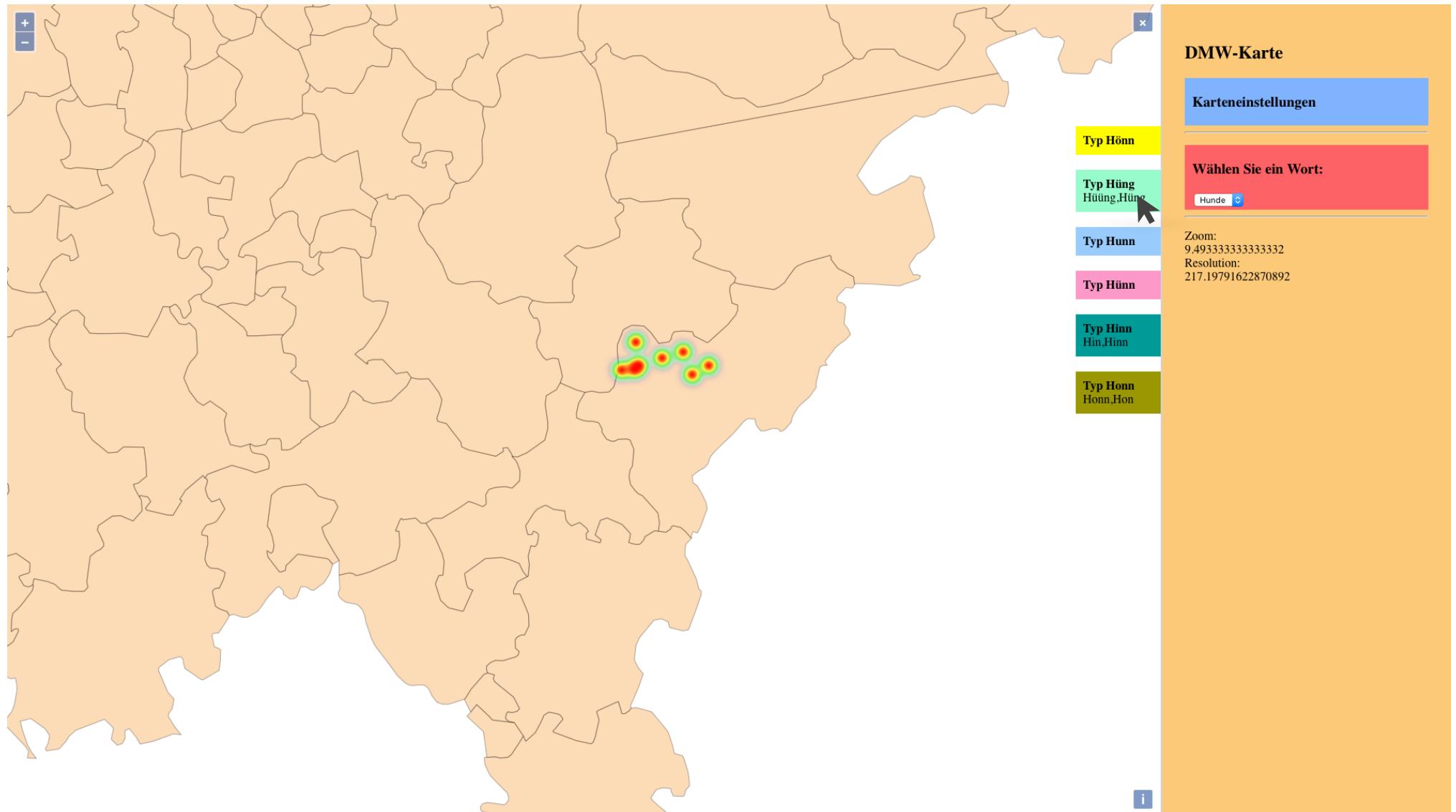
Wählen Sie ein Wort:

Hunde

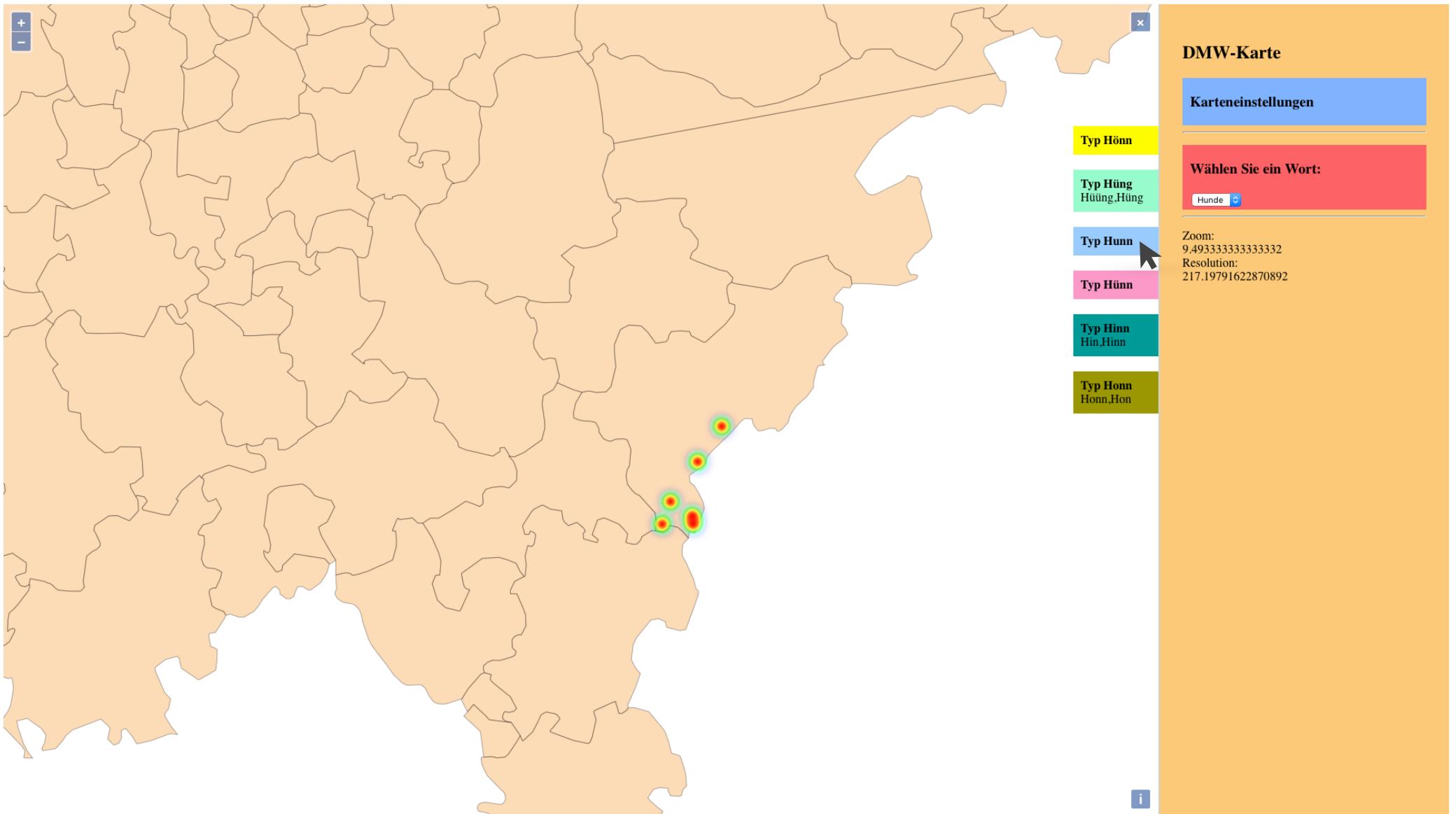
Zoom:
8.86333333333333
Resolution:
336.12789182590274

i

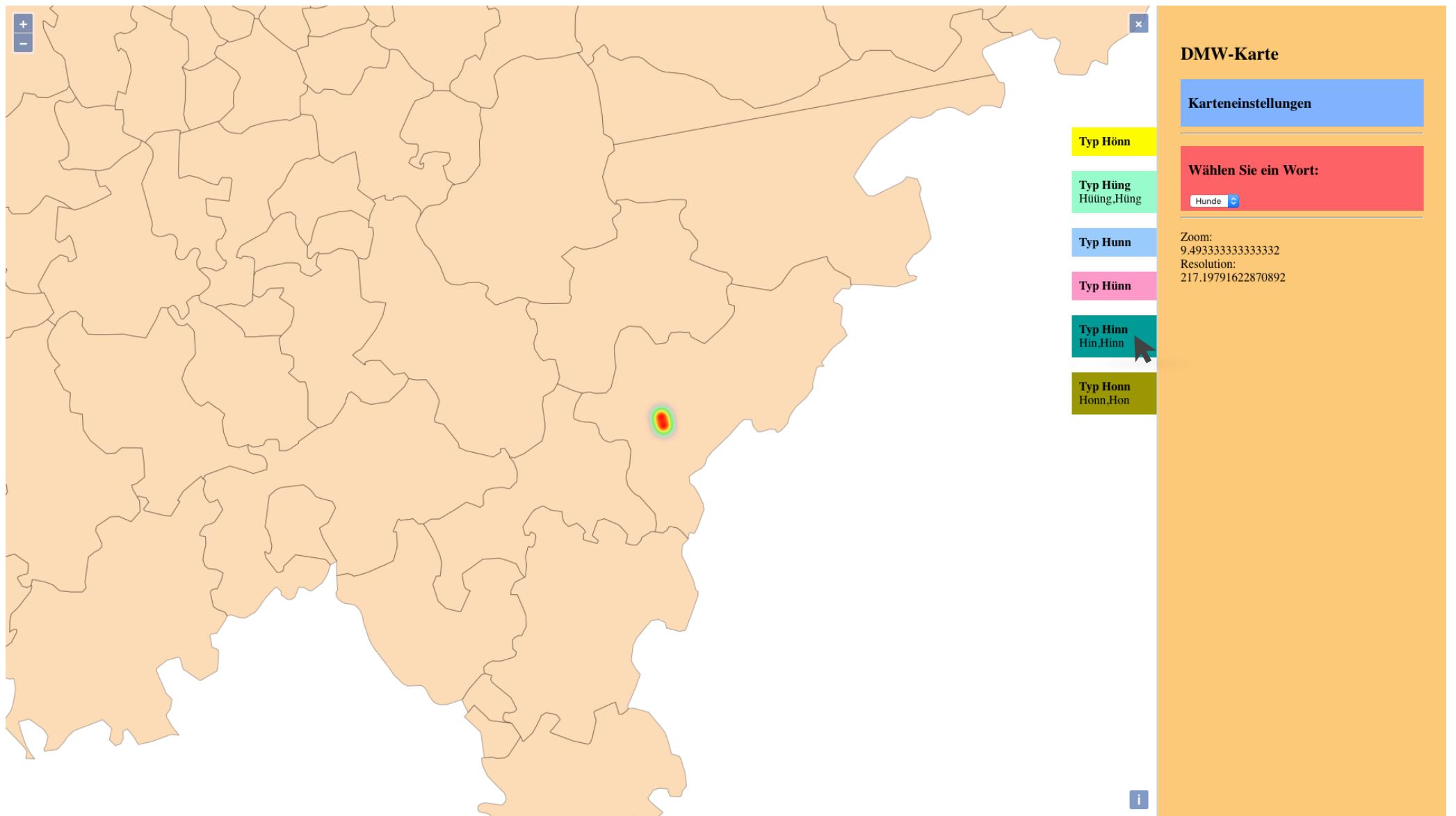
indicative presentation: heat map symbols when mouseover type



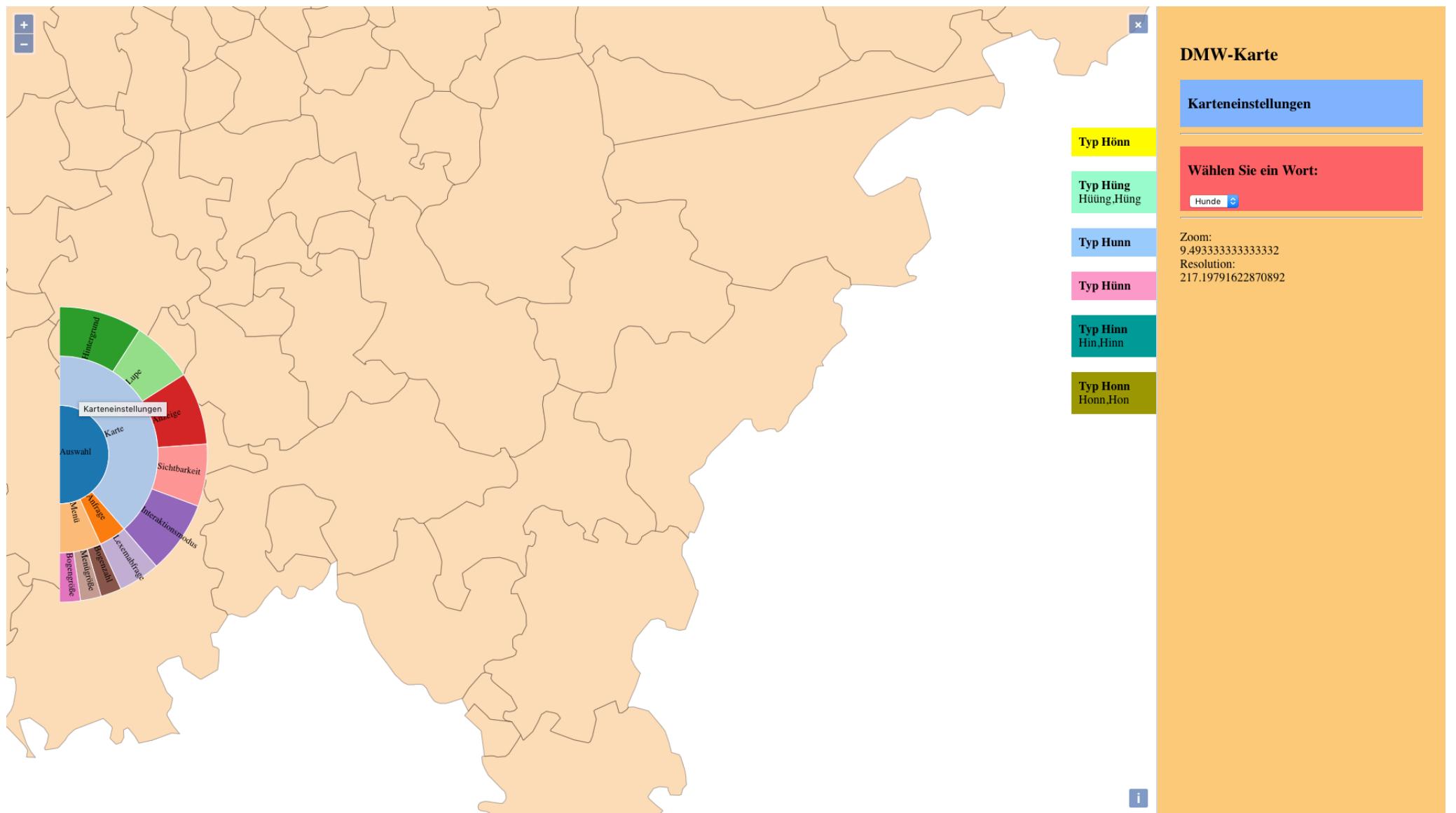
indicative presentation: heat map symbols when mouseover type



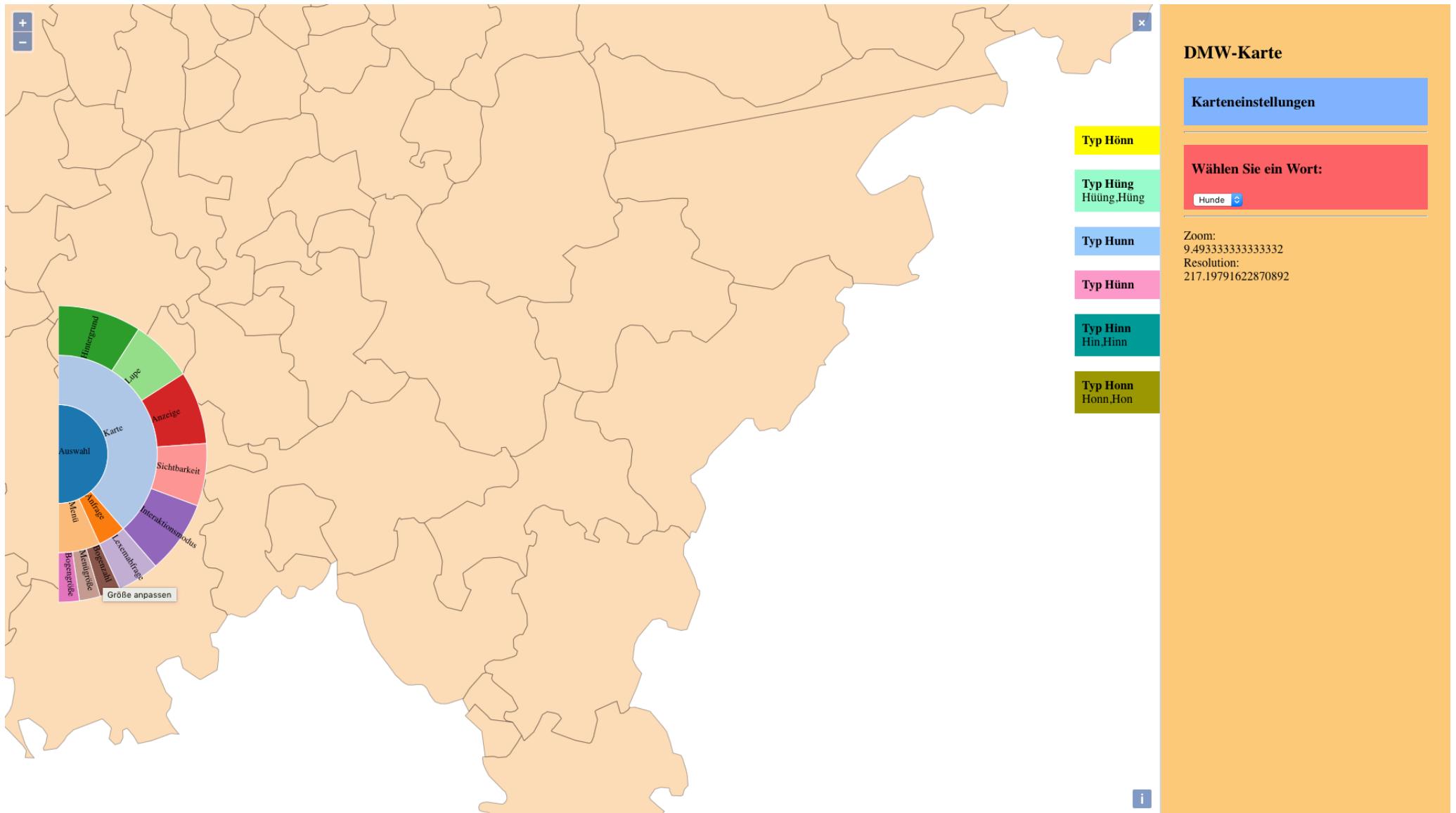
indicative presentation: heat map symbols when mouseover type



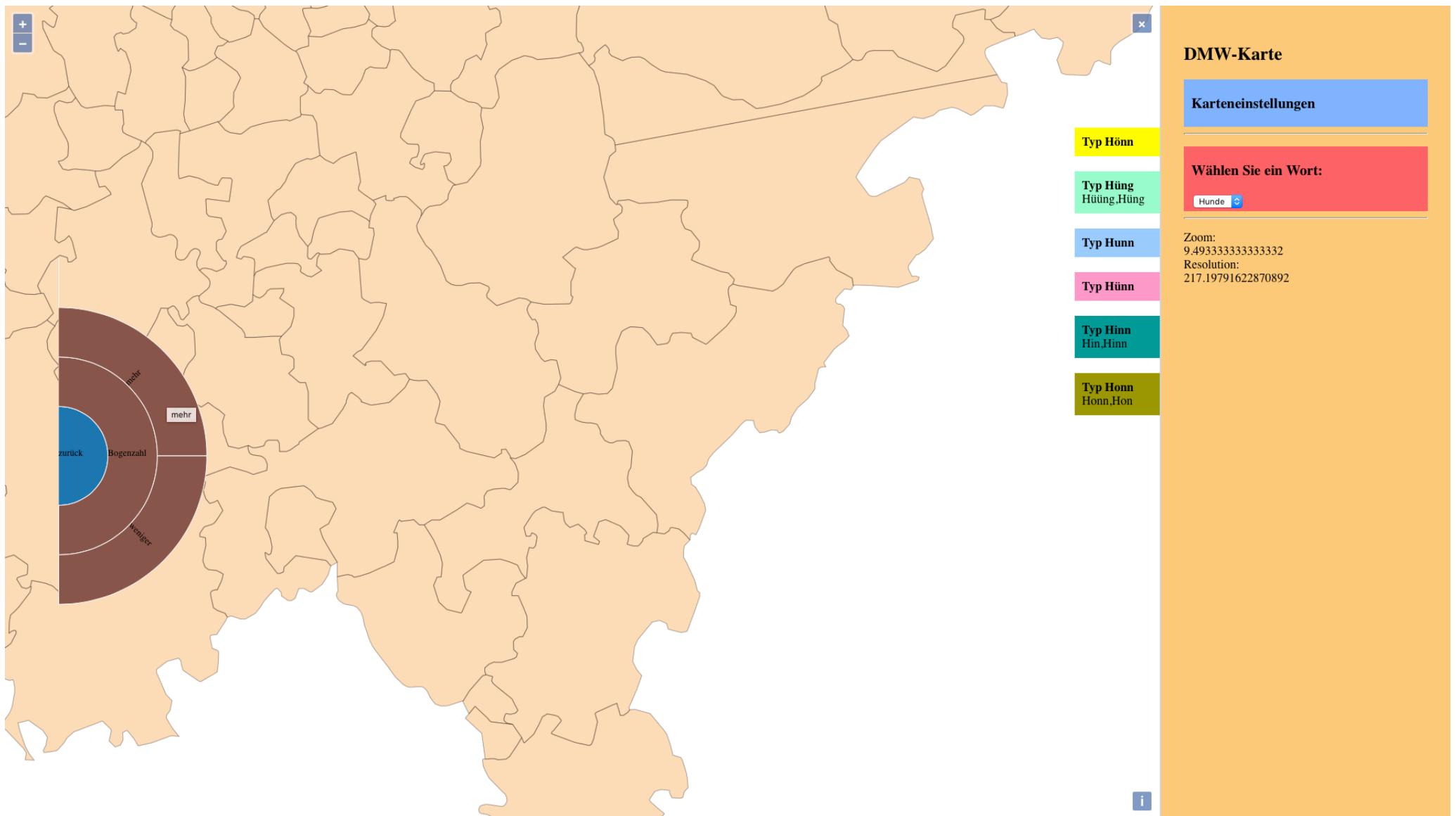
on-screen menu („adaptive menu palette“), easily accessible



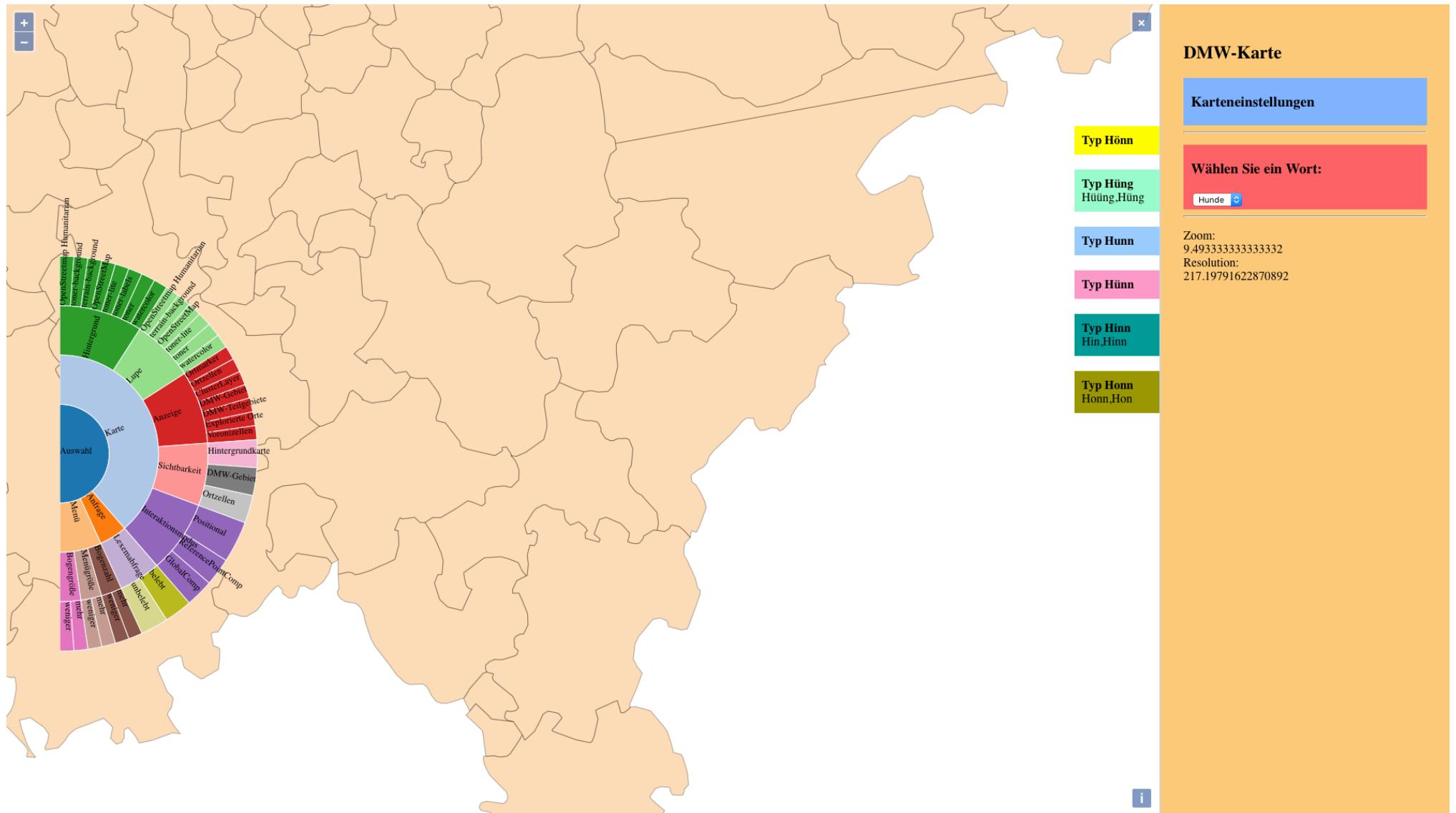
on-screen menu („adaptive menu palette“), easily accessible



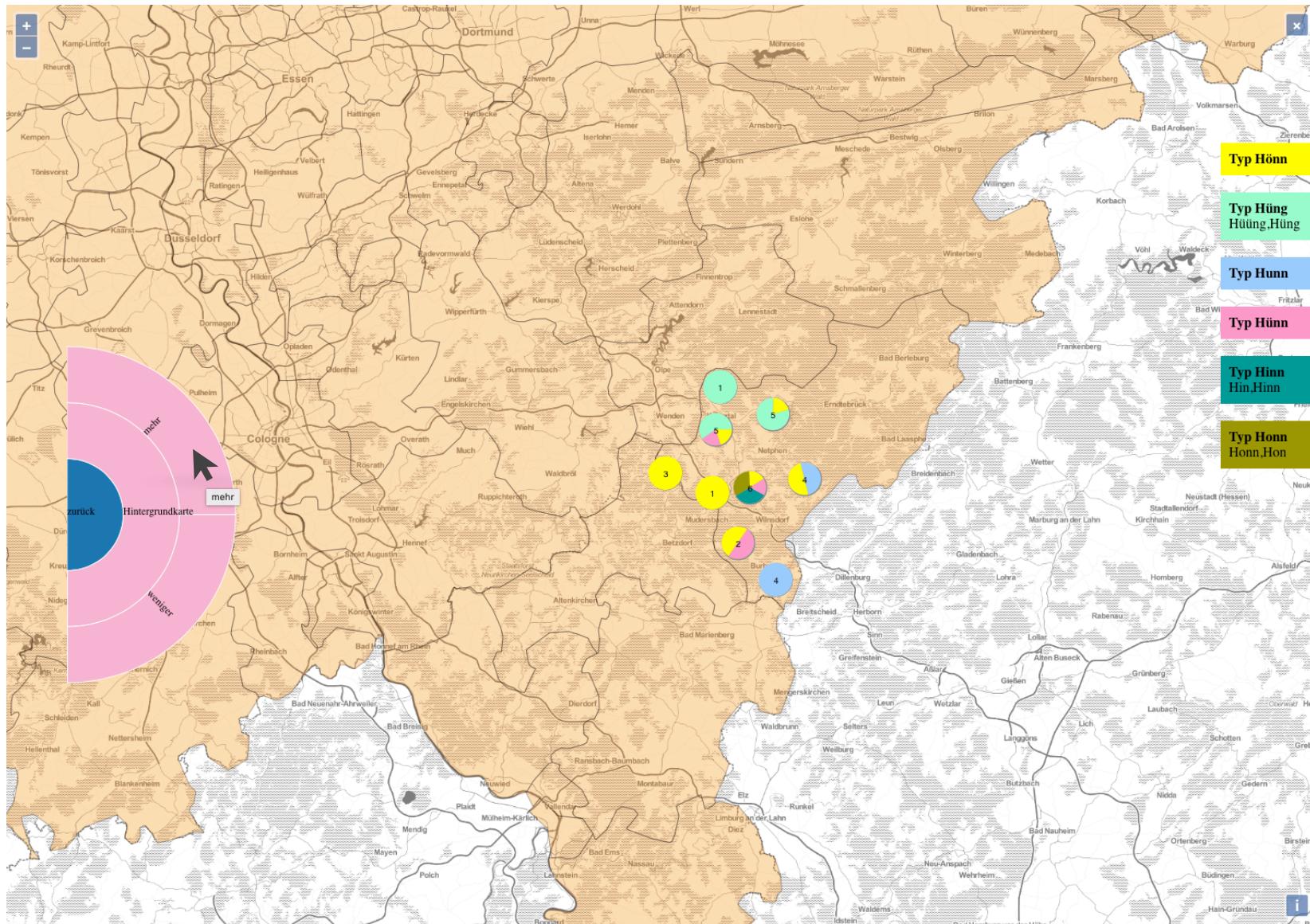
on-screen menu („adaptive menu palette“), easily accessible



on-screen menu („adaptive menu palette“), easily accessible



quick adaptions



DMW-Karte

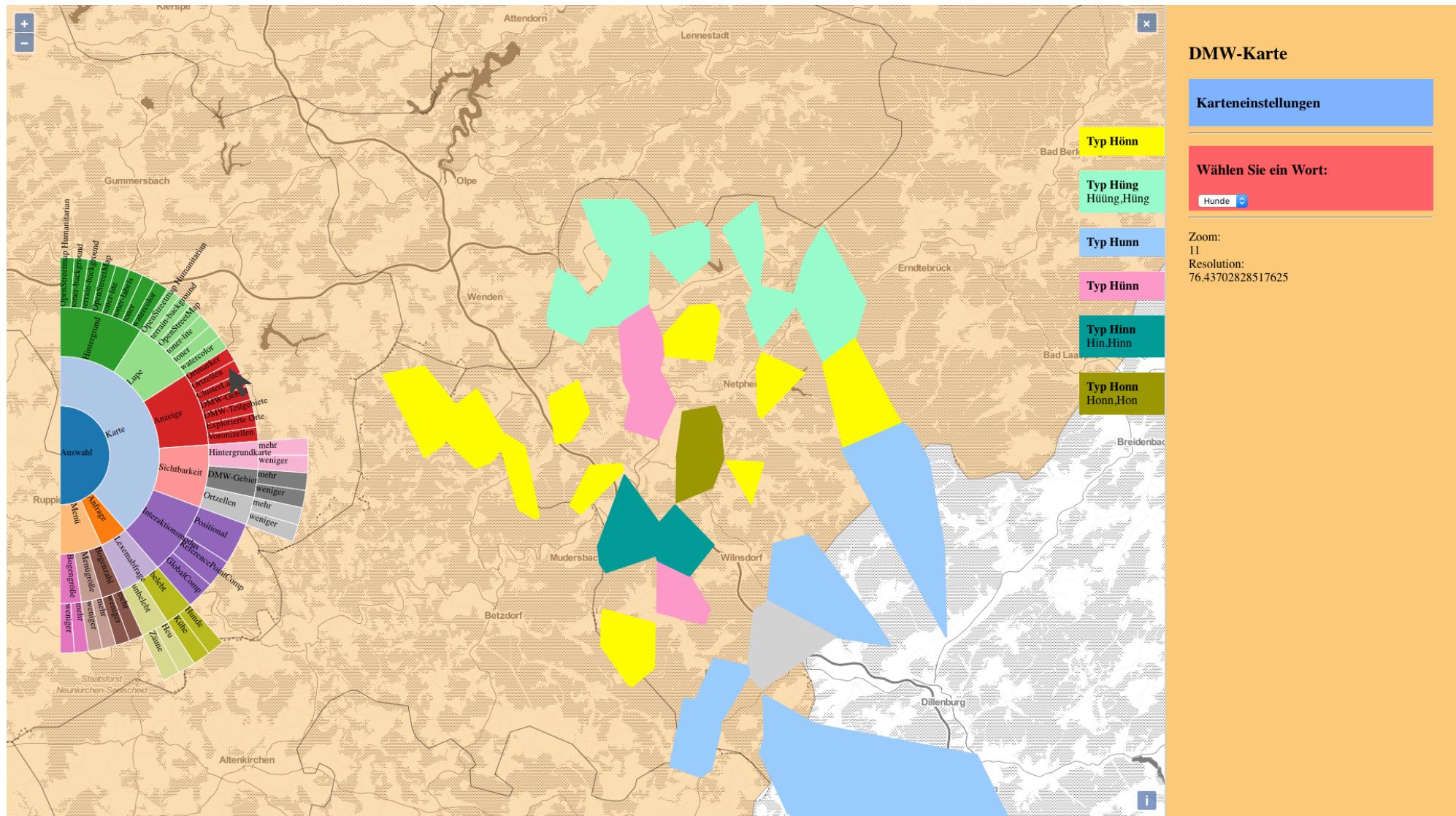
Karteneinstellungen

Wählen Sie ein Wort:

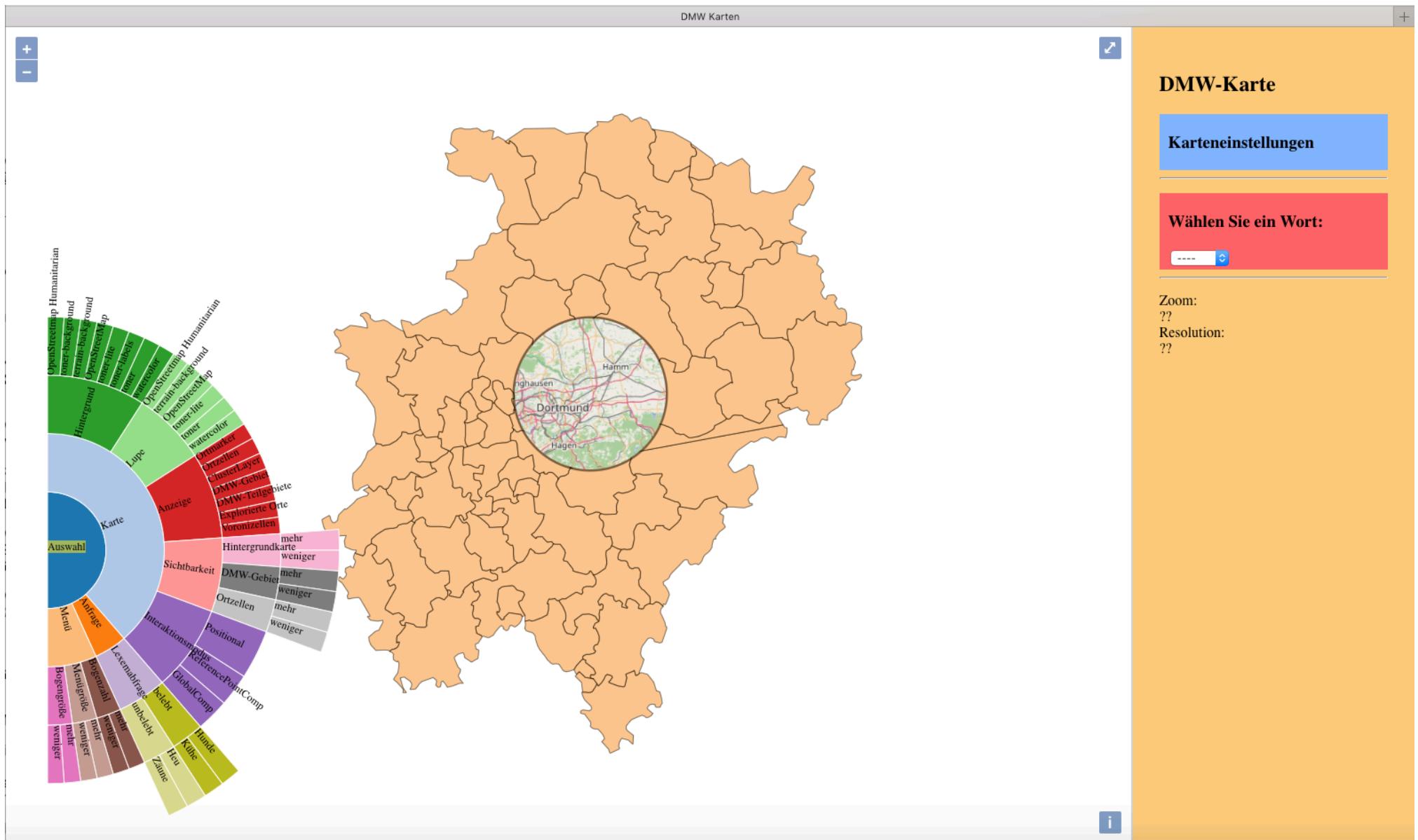
Hunde

Zoom:
9.49333333333333
Resolution:
217.19791622870892

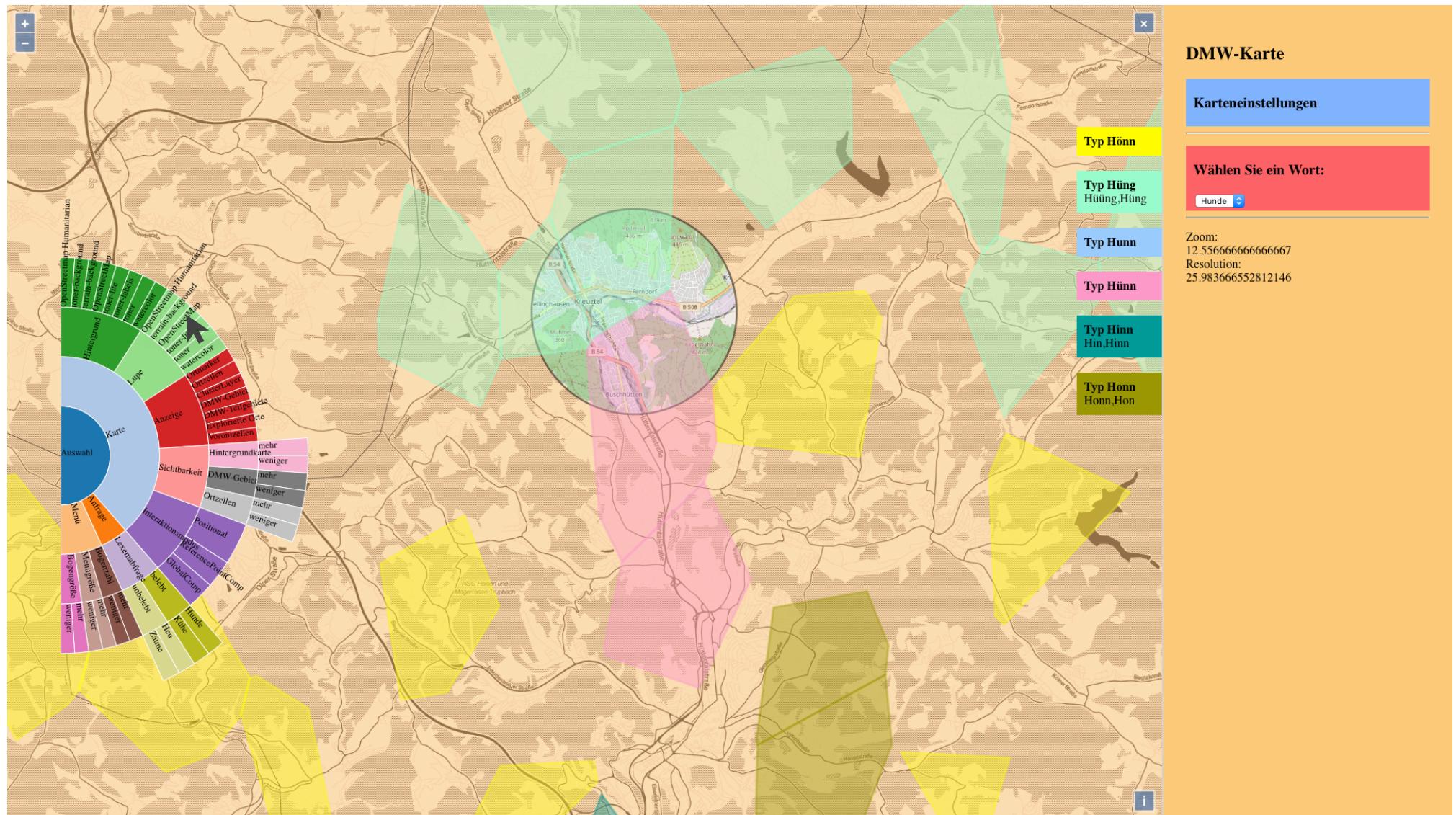
quick adaptions



Layer spy: selective presentation of different layer



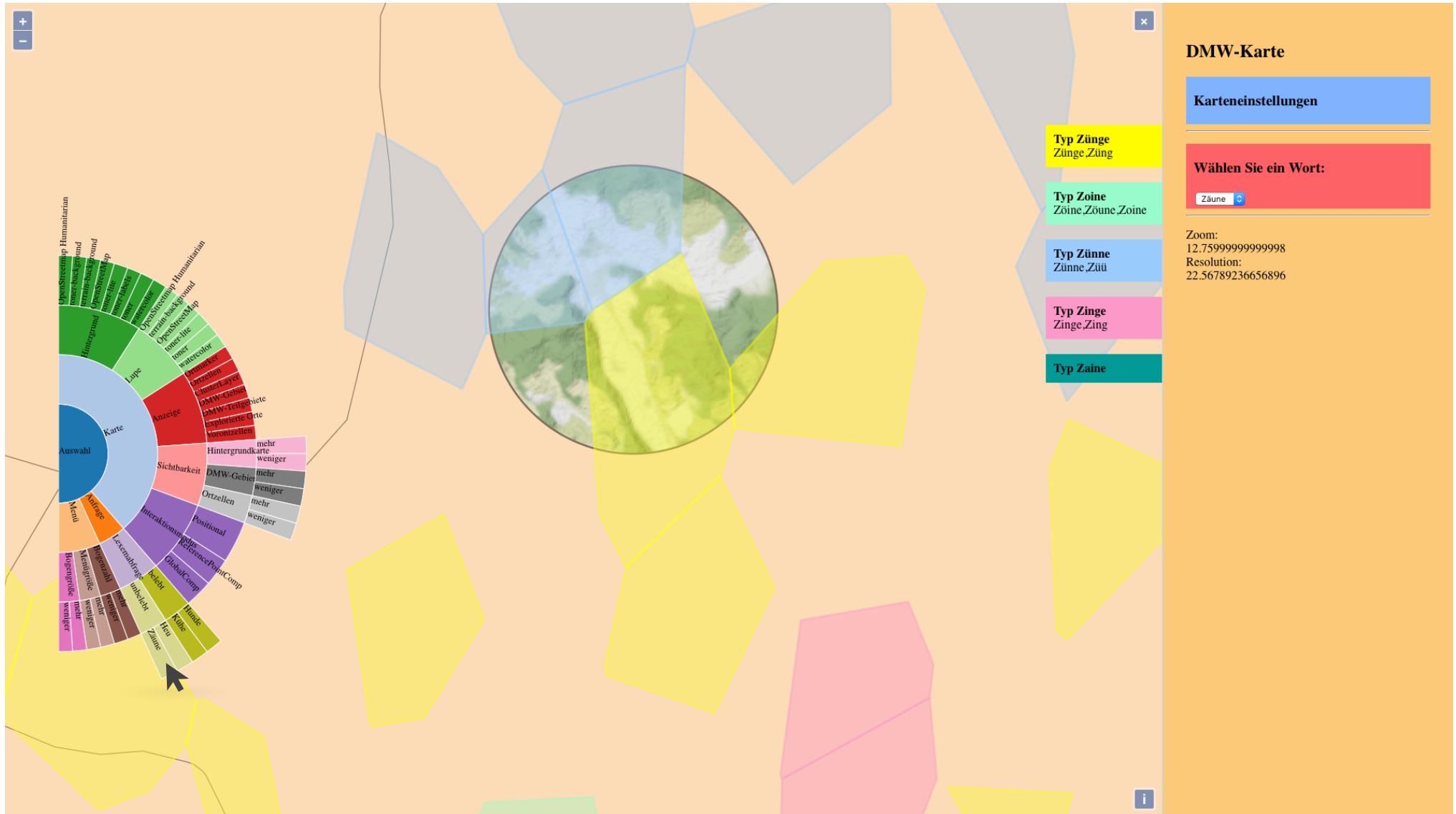
Layer spy: selective presentation of different layer



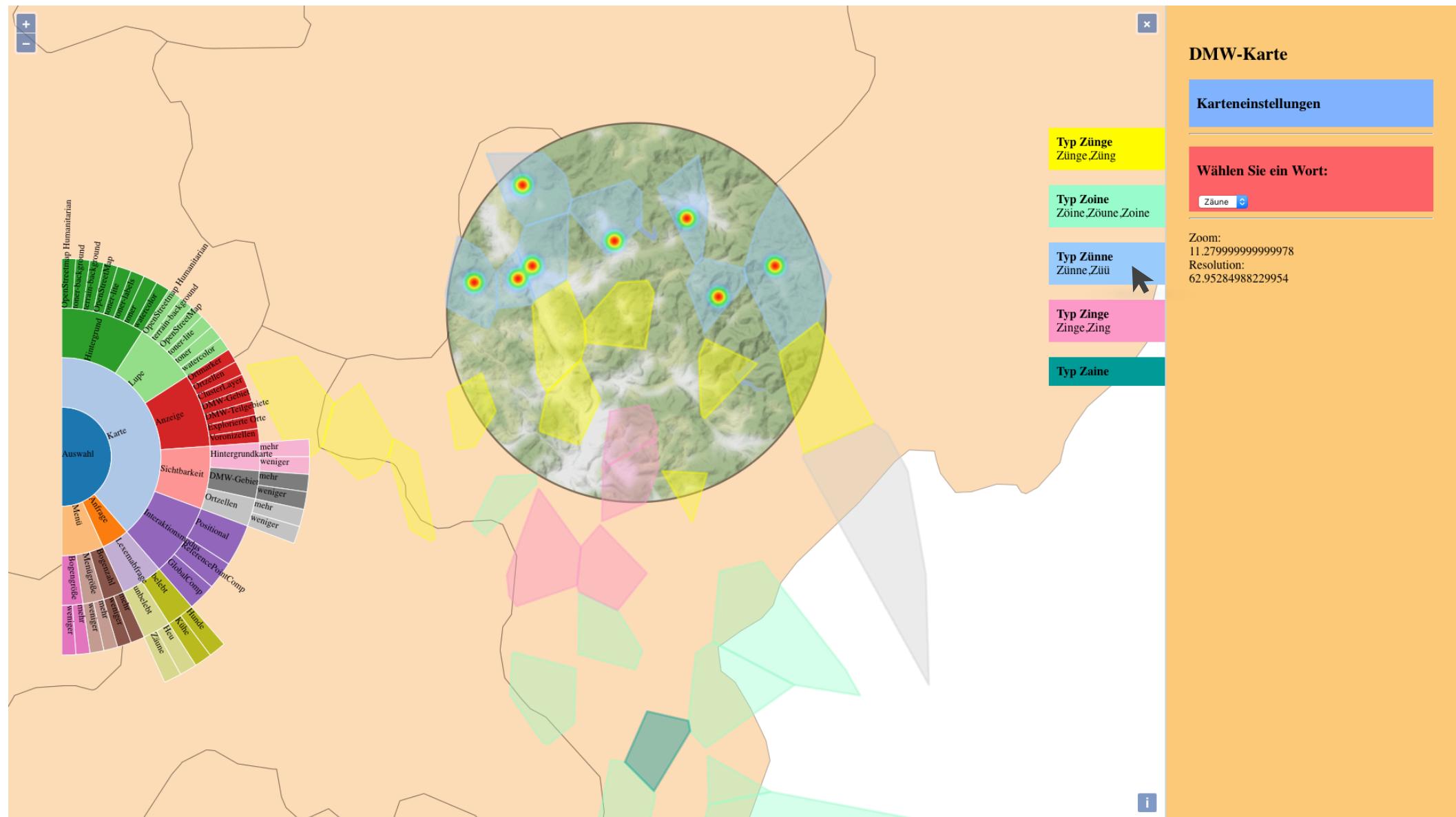
Layer spy: selective presentation of different layer



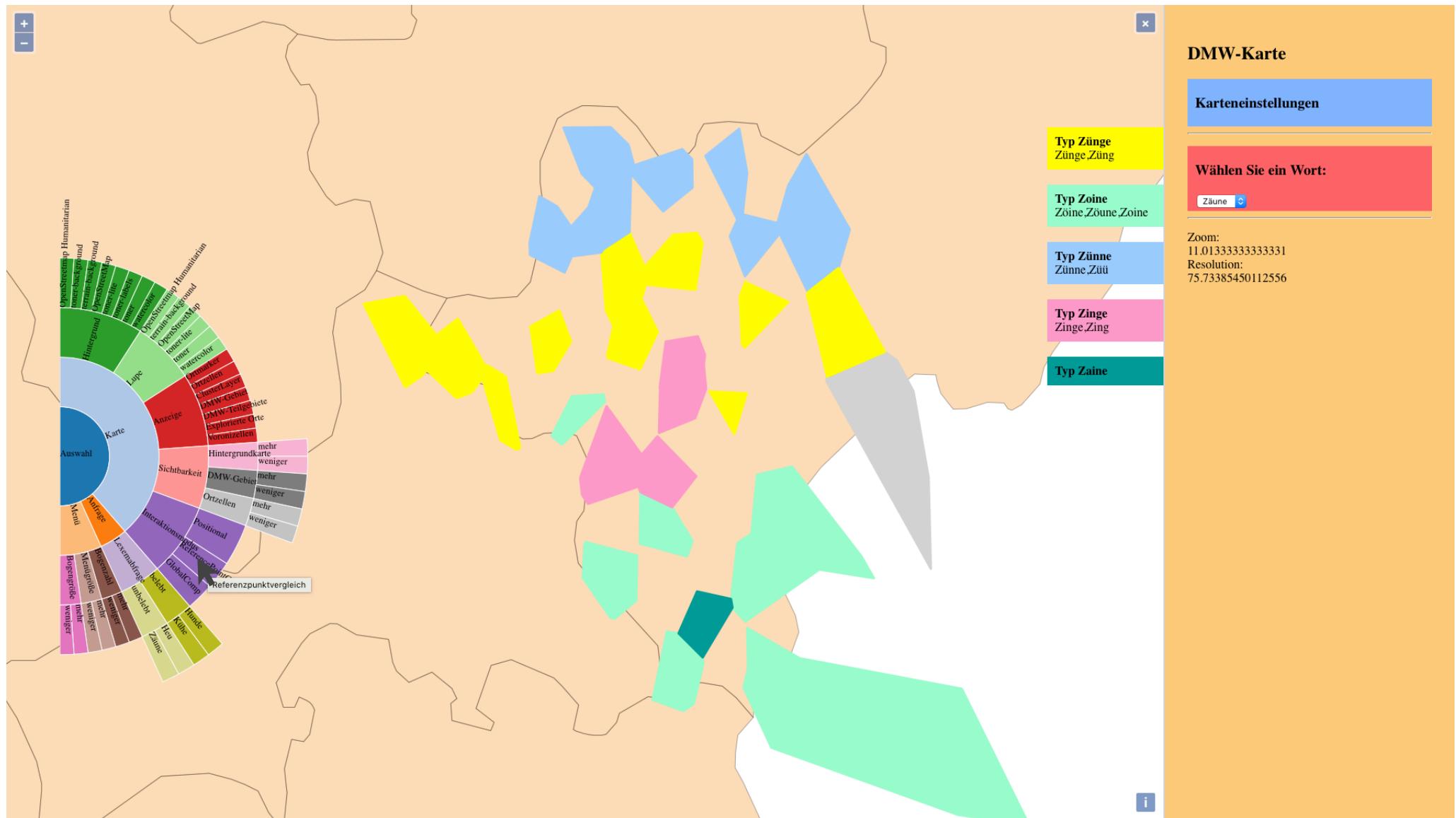
changing items on the fly



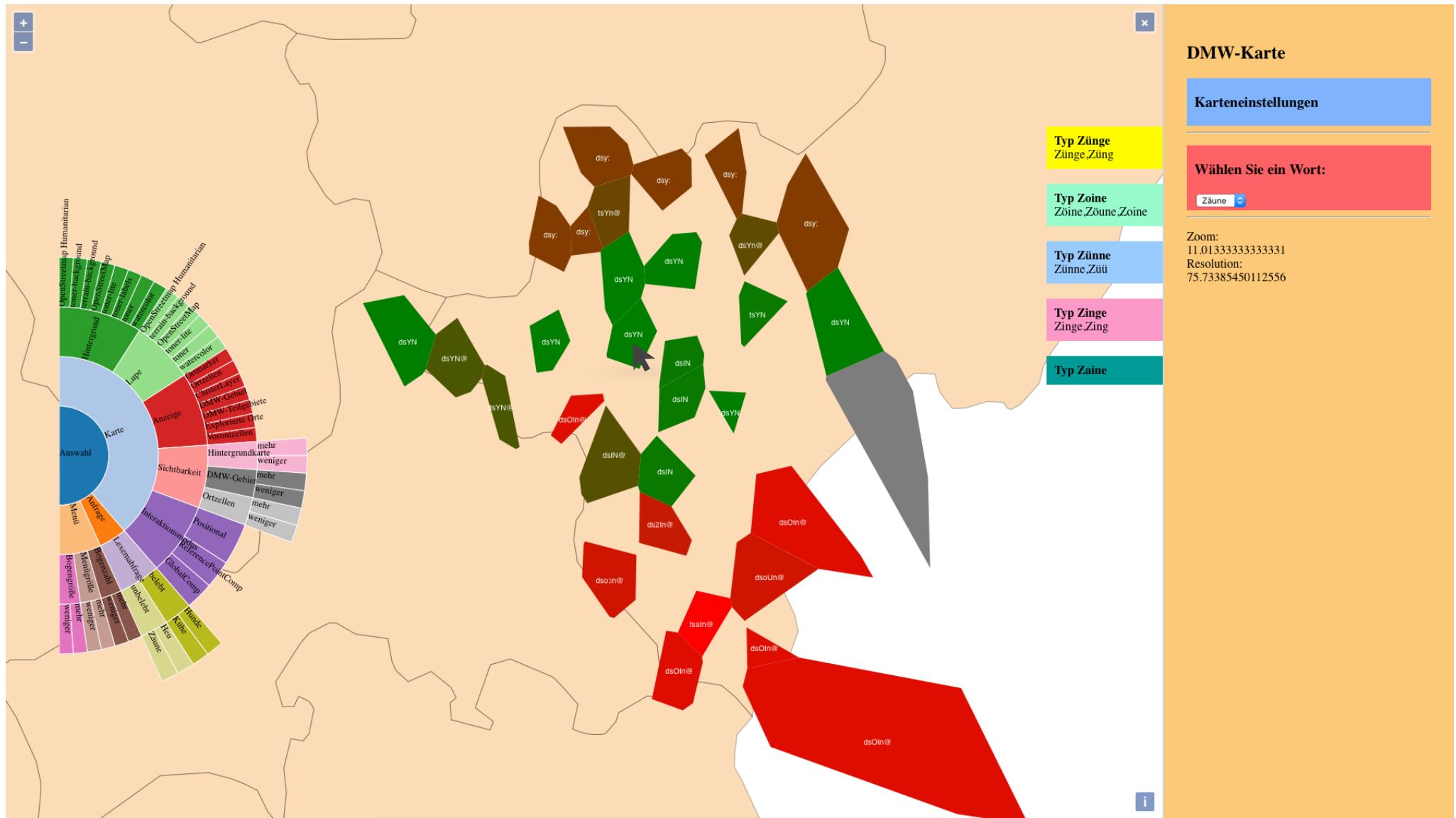
mouse over some type



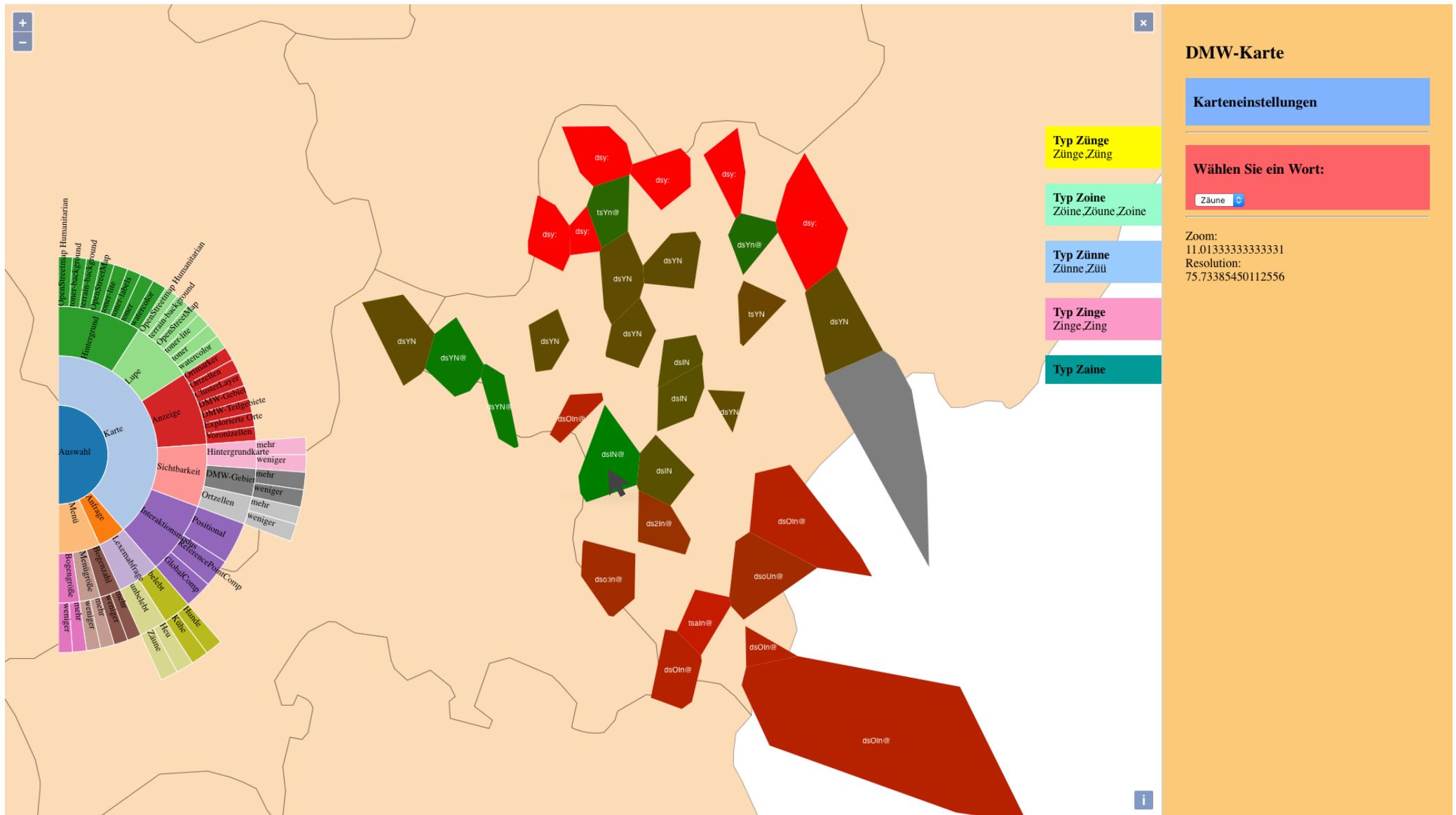
different interaction/presentation mode: reference point comparison



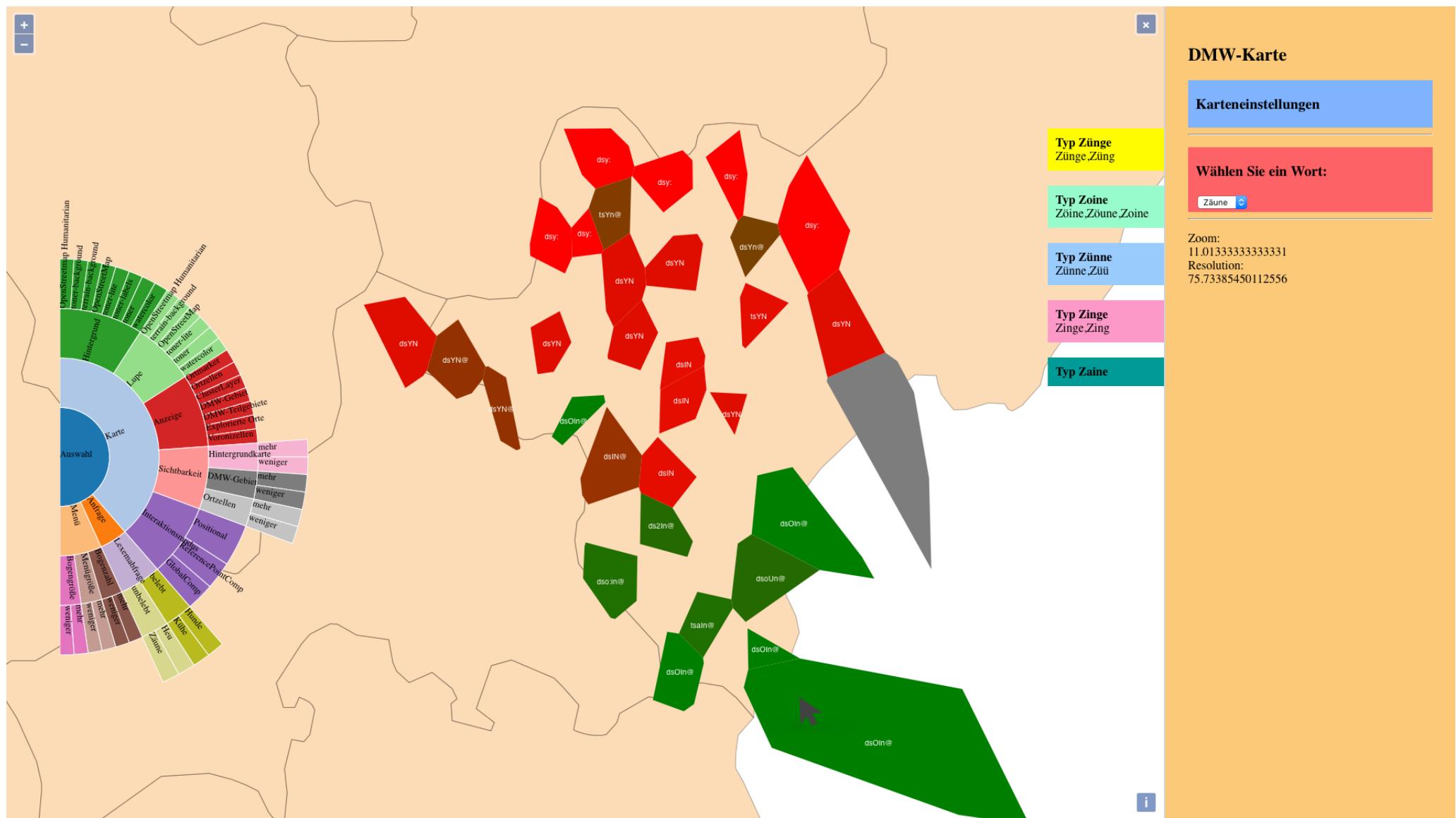
difference maps: phonetic distances relative to some clicked location



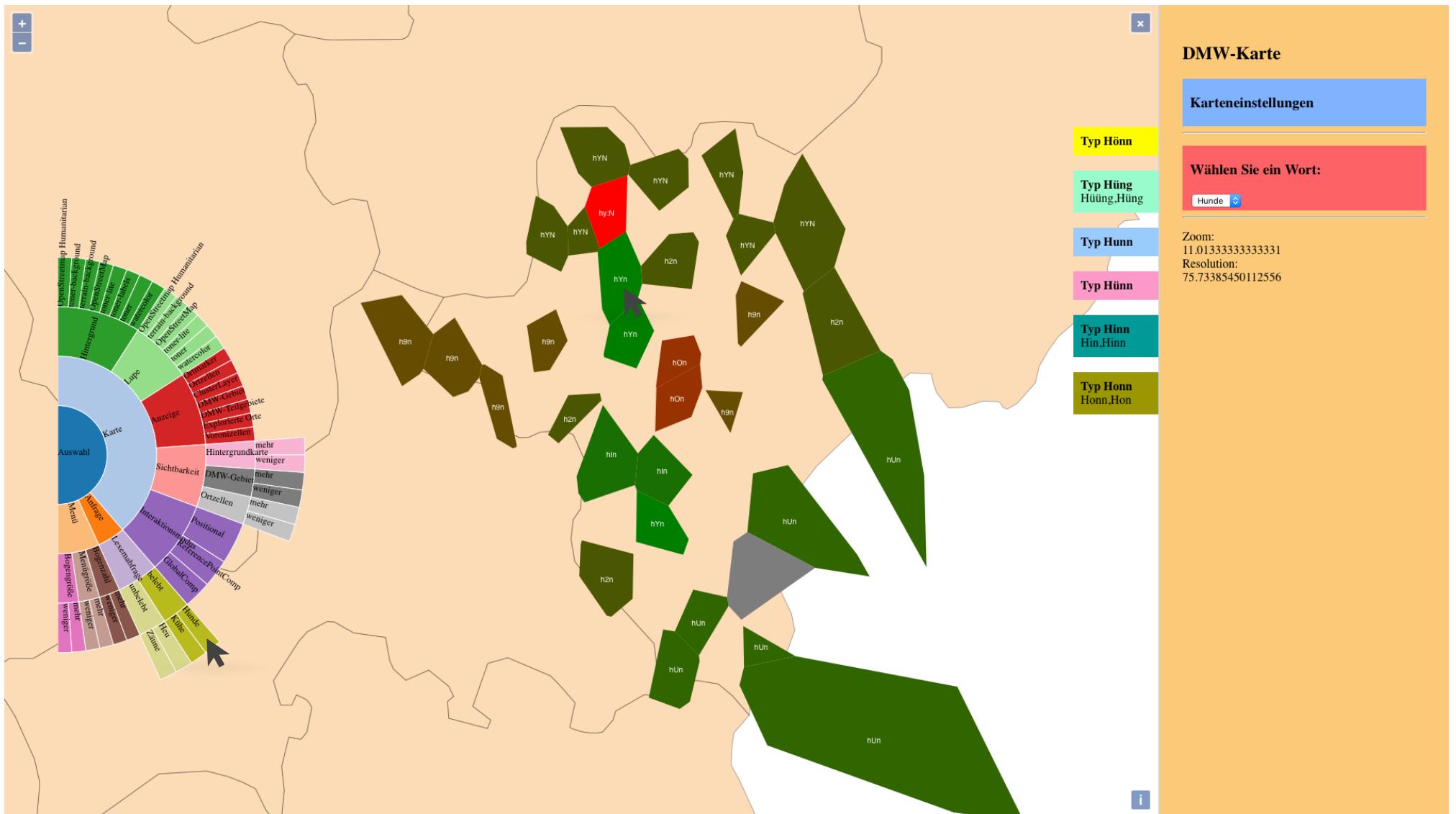
difference maps: phonetic distances relative to some clicked location



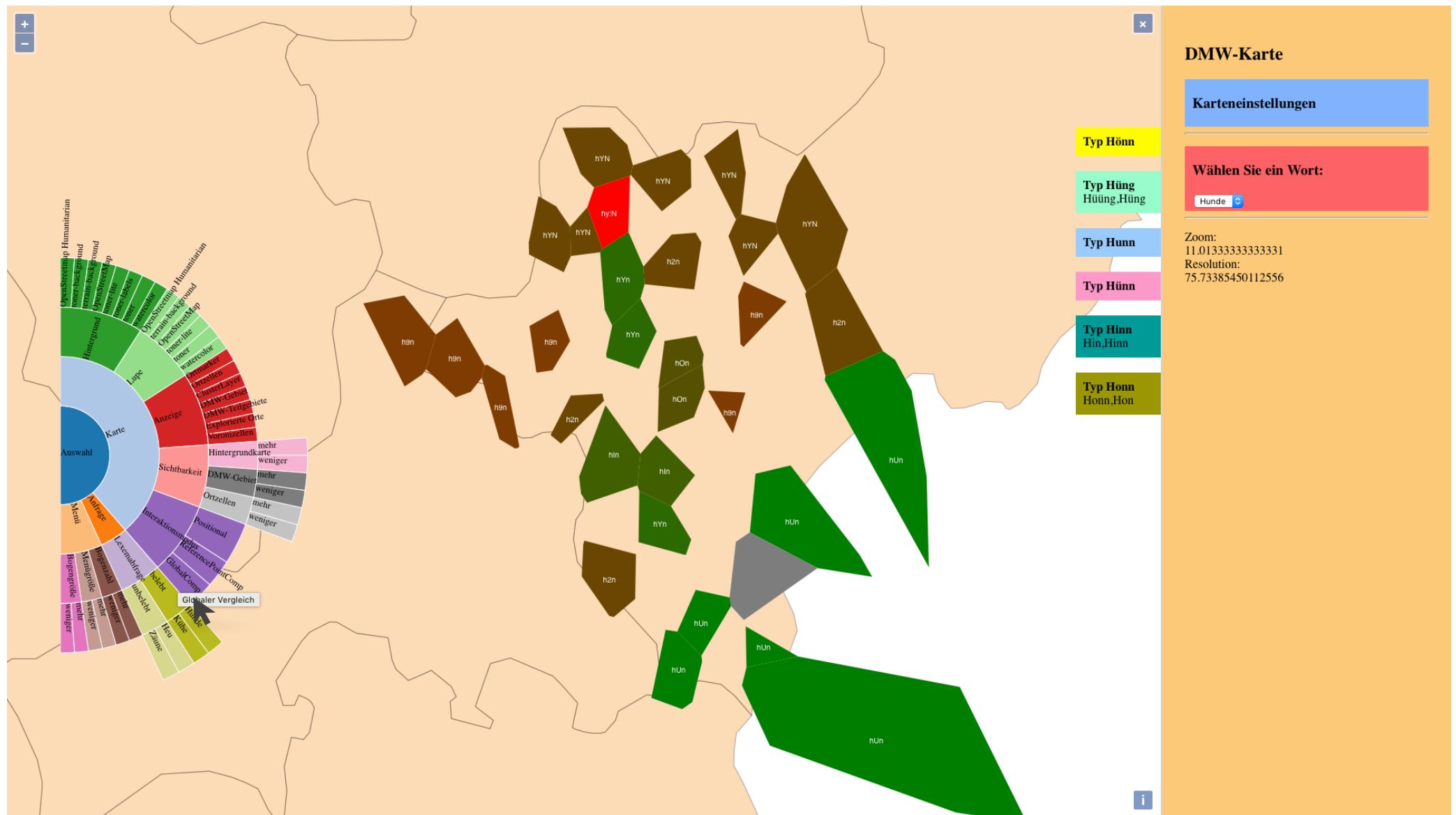
difference maps: phonetic distances relative to some clicked location



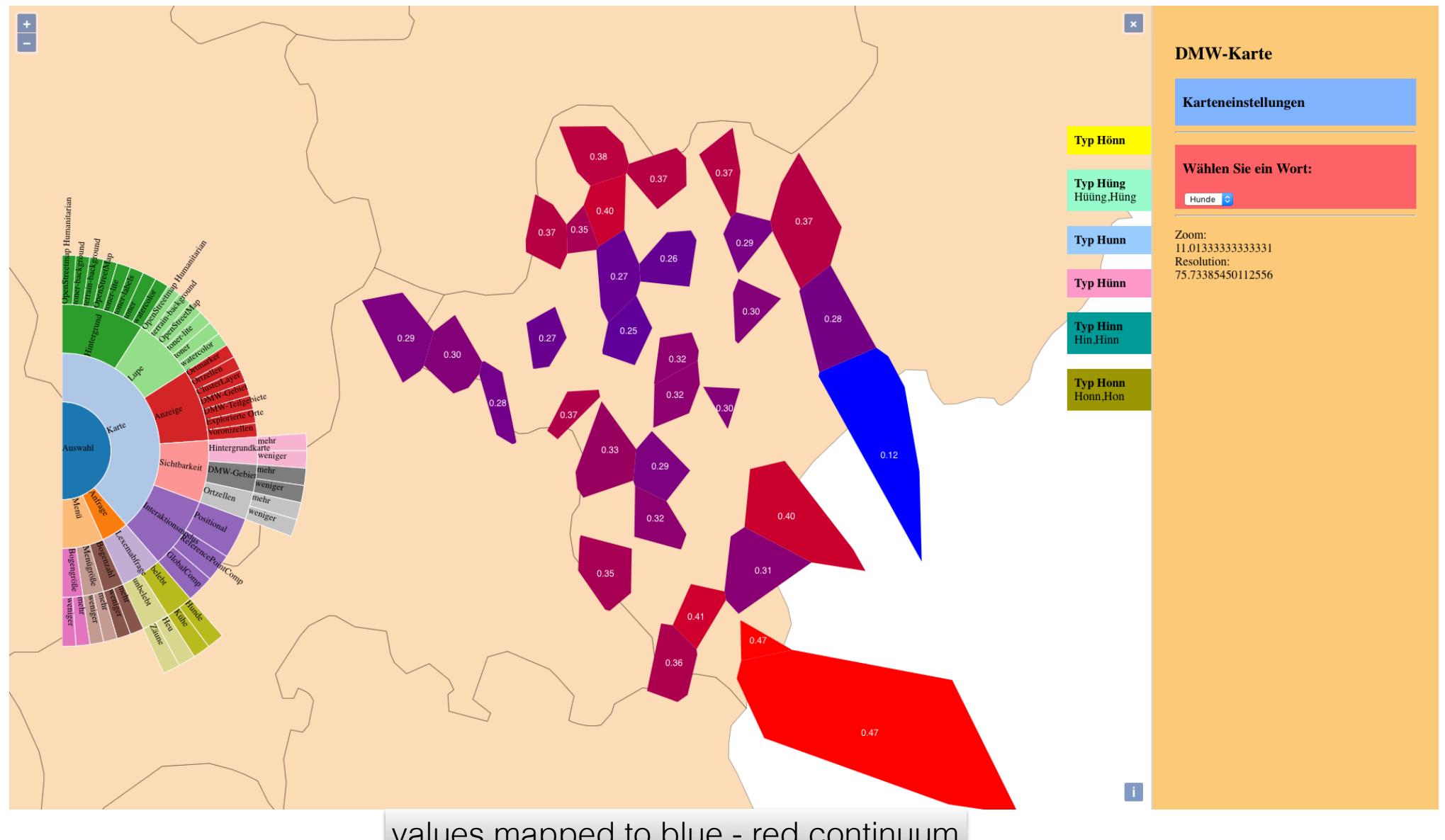
changing items: two easy clicks away



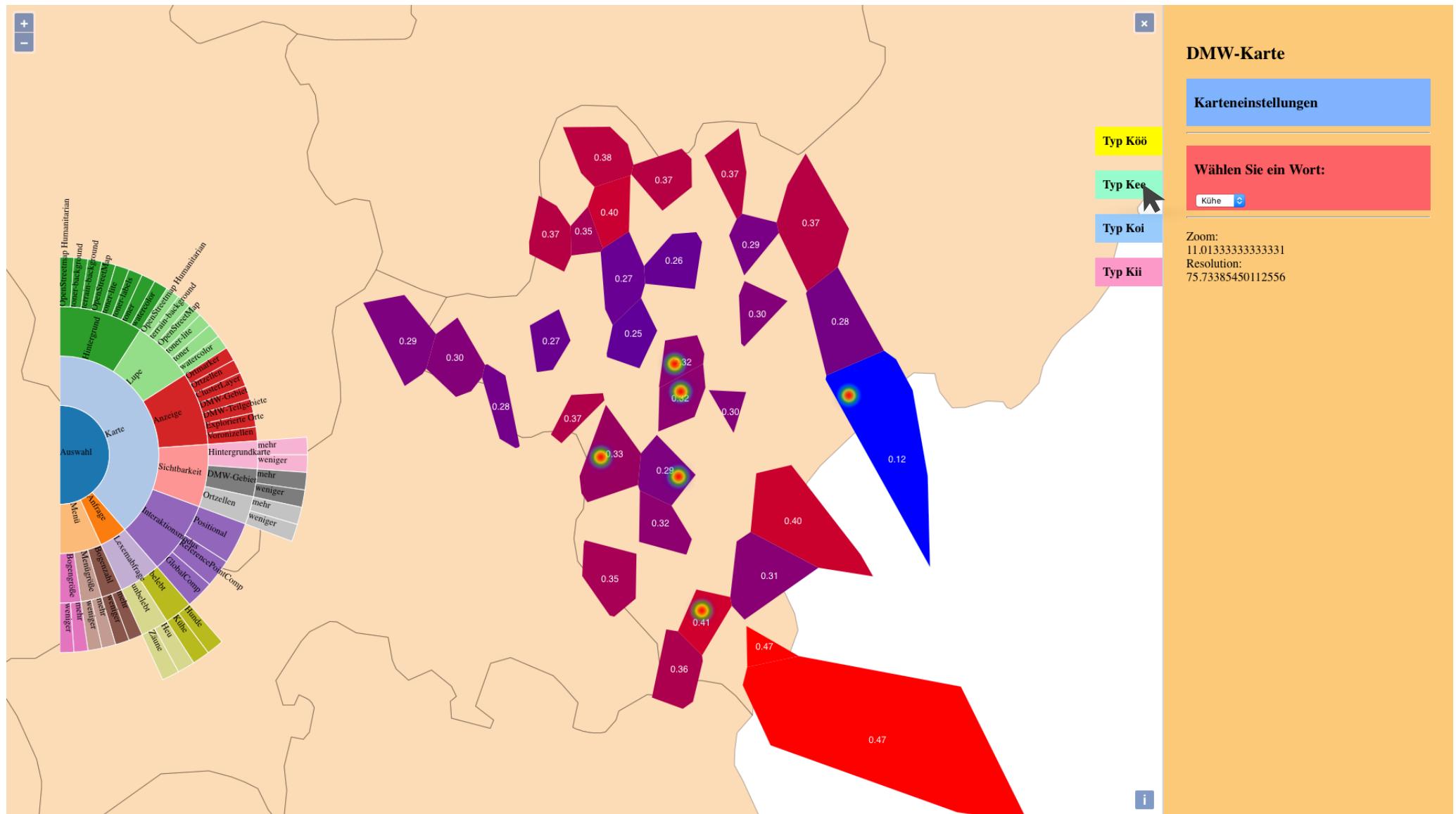
different interaction/presentation mode: global comparison



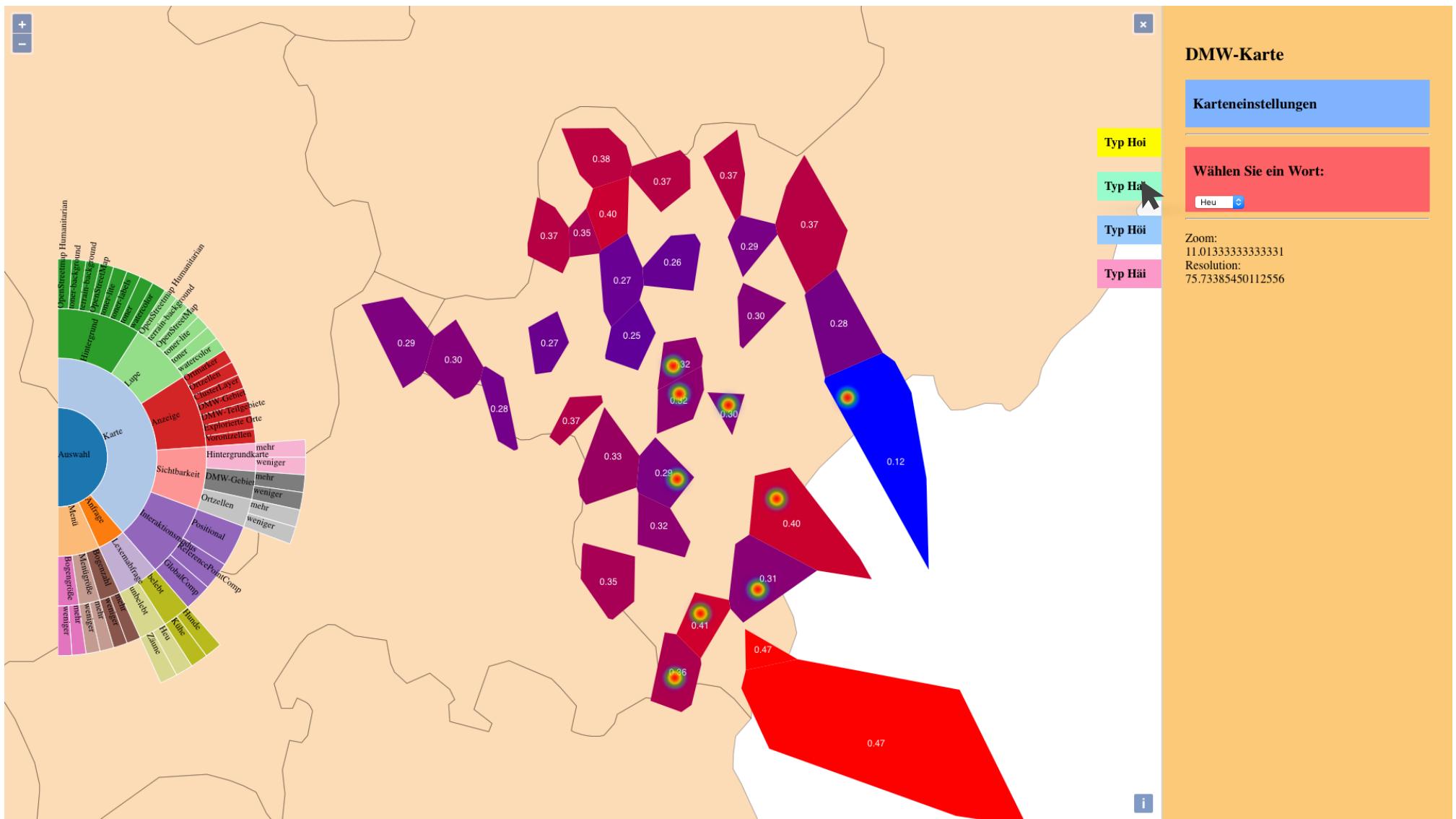
average distance to all other locations



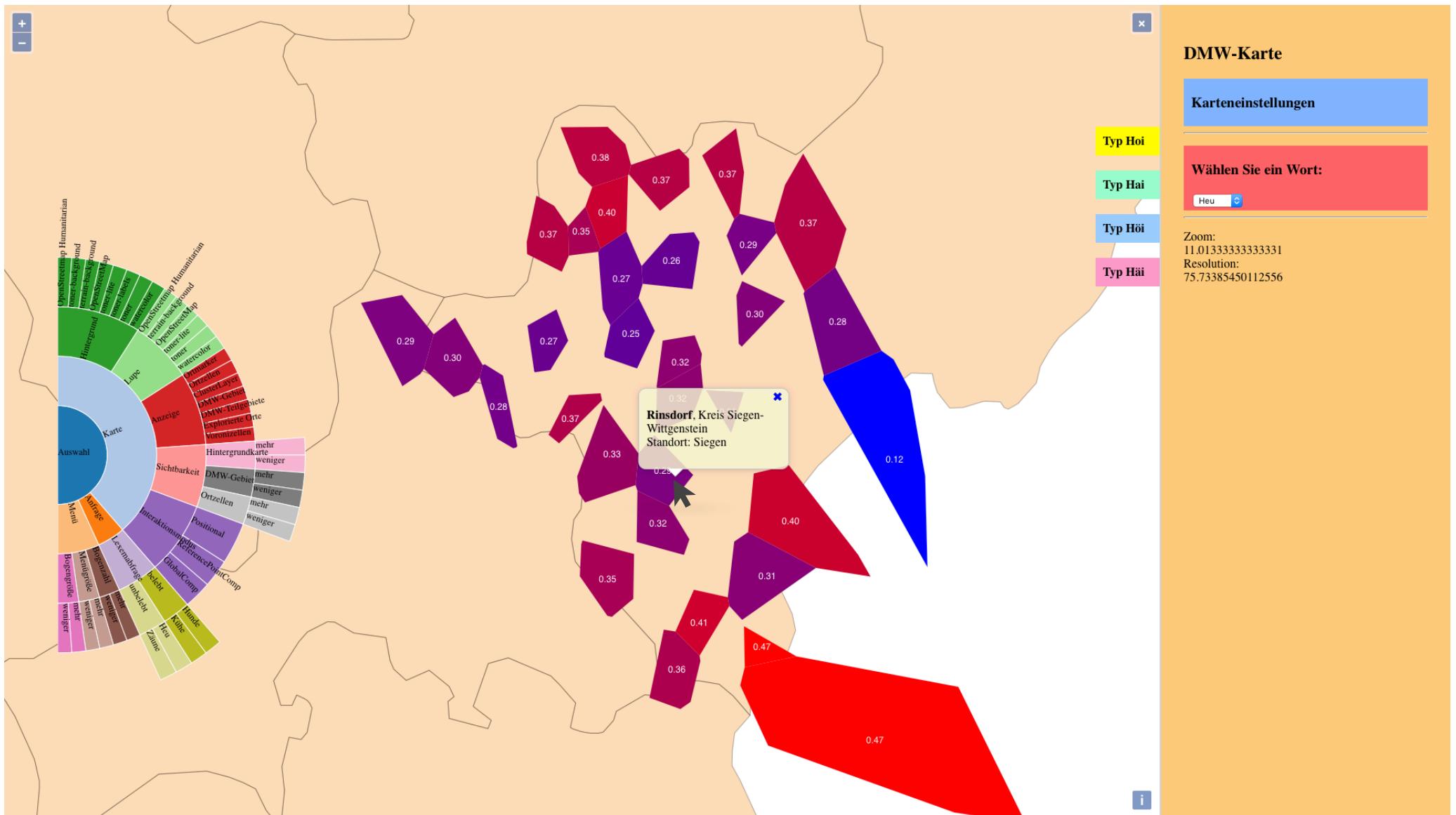
where does type kee appear?



where does type hai appears?



on-click identification of some location



Summary: aspects of **exploratory analysis** in visual dialectology

- highly **selective** presentations
 - on various levels of granularity
 - consisting of different layers of information
 - in different modes
 - not (yet) expert level, lean statistics
- highly **interactive** choice of
 - granularity level, scale/zoom level
 - layers visible
 - presentation mode
 - symbols etc.
- **on-demand** delivery of information
 - by clicking (on map, in menu)
 - by mouseover (symbols)
- **adaptable on-screen menu**
 - quickly accessible
 - easy switching between options
- web **technology** used:
 - Html5, CSS, jQuery, Openlayers 4, D3

Thank you for your
attention!