



ELRC Update

Andrea Lösch, ELRC Project Manager (DFKI) 6th ELRC Conference (31 March 2022)





ELRC development at a Glance

PHASE 1 (2015-2016):

- Initial Roadshow (Country Workshops)
- Set-up of ELRC Network (T-NAP plus P-NAPs)
- Set-up of data collection & validation workflow
- Technical and Legal Helpdesk

PHASE 2 (2016-2019):

- Sustainability, local ownership
- Extension of ELRC Network on national level (600 data donors)
- Extended data collection
 (crawling) & validation workflow
 (Generic Services Projects)
- Addition: On-site assistance

PHASE 3 (2019-2022):

- Sustainability, re-usability, opening (SME)
- Extension of ELRC Network
- (> 6.000 data donors and users)
- Extended data collection (speech, tools and services, ...)
 - New languages (RU, CN, ...)







Data currently collected within ELRC



Corpora

Set of documents or text in one or more languages

- official documents / translations in the official administration (decisions, legal acts etc.);
- articles, reports, magazines, newsletters, etc.;
- Translation Memories (i.e. aligned text segments in the source and target language)



Models

Language or translation models



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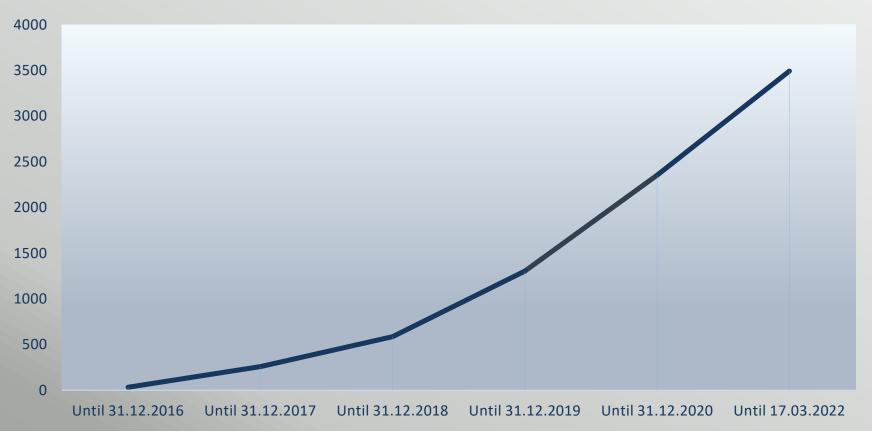
Lexical & Conceptual Resources

- Terminologies
- Glossaries
- Thesauri
- Wordnets
- Ontologies





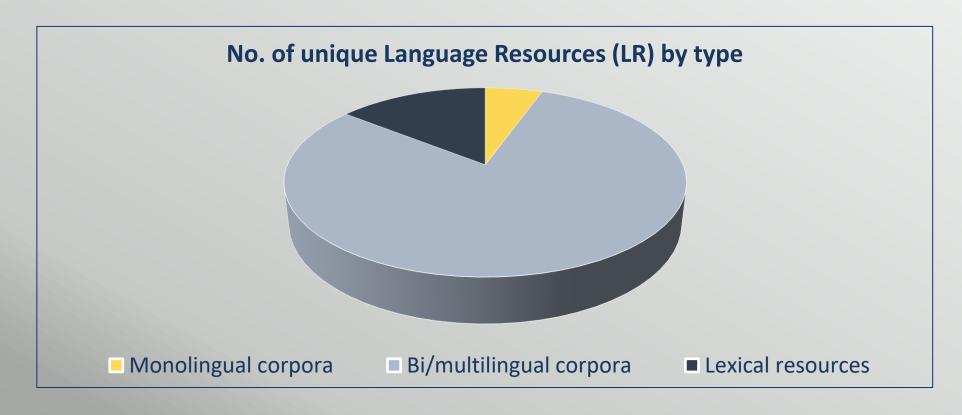
Number of LR in the ELRC-SHARE Repository







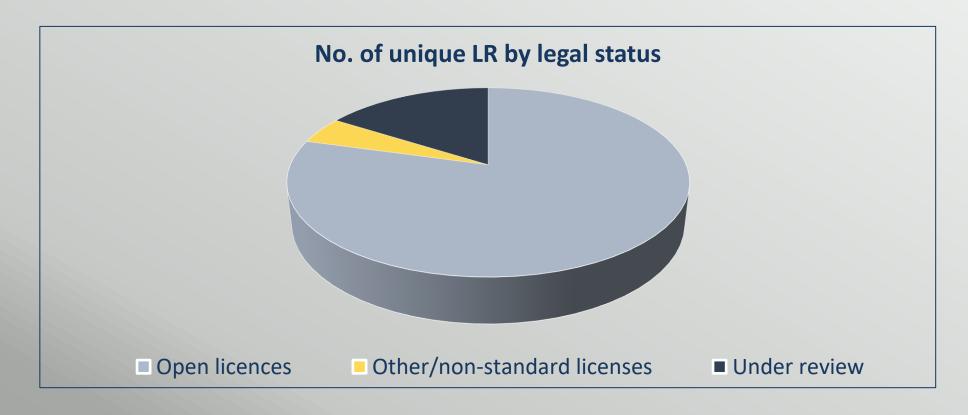
Types of LR in the ELRC-SHARE Repository







Re-usability of LR in the ELRC-SHARE Repository

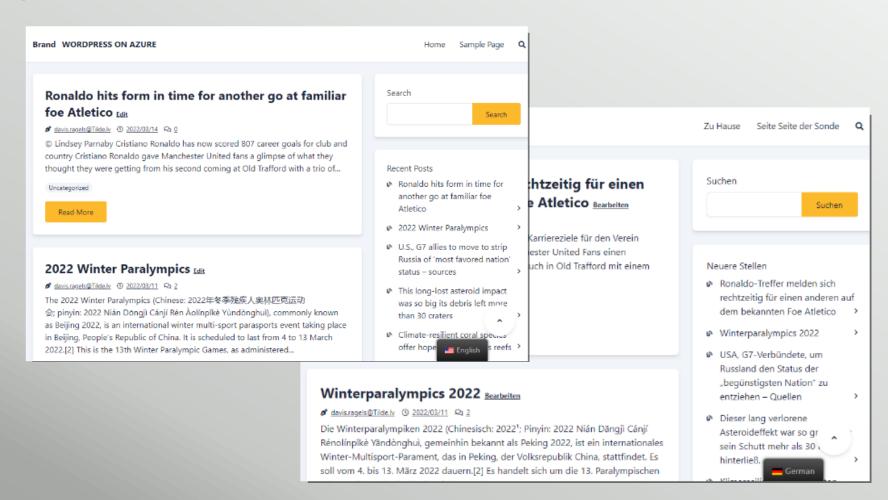








1) Website Translation Tool







2) Anonymisation



- Masking/replacing personal data is needed to make such data sets sharable (see e.g. GDPR limitations)
- Problems:
 - Correctly identifying personal information in unstructured data
 - Ensuring re-use of "anonymised" data sets for LT training
- Dockers for four major tools (TM-Anonymiser, Text Transformer, Biroamer, MAPA)
- → https://github.com/CrossLangNV/elrc3-anonymisation-specs





3) Fake News Detection

- Investigation of best practices for supporting fact-checkers / detecting potential fake news
- Two types of experiments (training and testing) conducted:
 - Supervised fake news detection: deep learning systems trained from true and false articles
 - Unsupervised fake news detection: systems trained from true articles only
- Key questions:
 - What kind of fact-checking activities can / should be supported through automation?
 - What type of fake news detection modules would be useful?
 - What is the best strategy to evaluate the output of a fake news detection tool?
 - What languages should be focused on in the area of fact-checking / fake news detection?









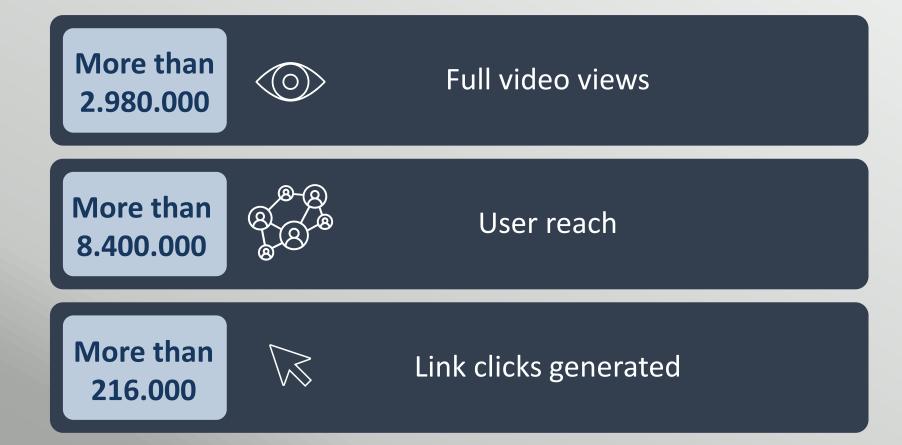
Facebook: page "likes" development







Facebook: User activities







Language data for Ukrainian



Now on eTranslation.

Ukrainian

24 EU official

Languages

- In March, the regular Social Media campaign was suspended
- Promotion of the EC initiative on data donation for Ukrainian & the eTranslation Ukrainian engine

				link clicks	video plays	
	reach	impressions	link clicks	(paid)	(min 3 sec.)	user actions
Facebook						
Call for data	121.967	208.990	70.732	2.095	128.181	20
eTranslation	22.514	46.384	1.880	623	3.752	82
Twitter						
Call for data		5.496	23		1.095	198
eTranslation		6.844	42		1.261	204
LinkedIn						
Call for data					5.206	209
eTranslation					2.693	110





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