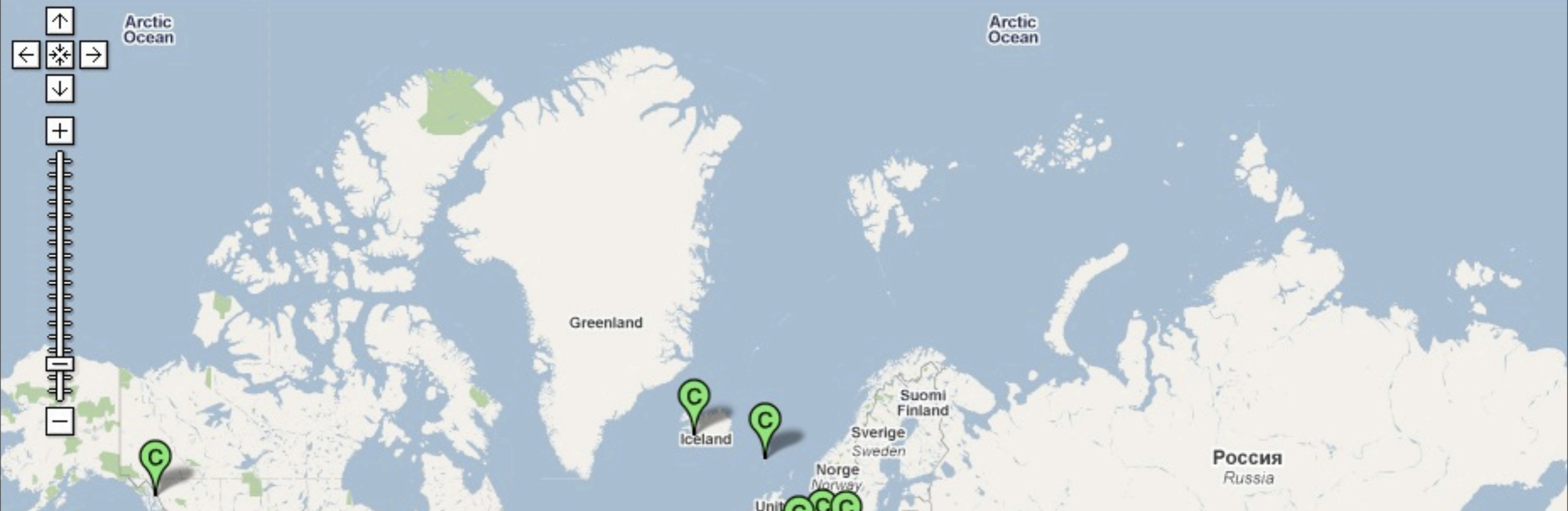


# Search Results



# SSWL

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@miketaylr

<http://www.github.com/miketaylr>



# SSWL

## Languages

Language Page

## Add

Add Language  
Add Example  
Set Property Values

About  
Help  
Glossary

## Contributors

Contributors Home Page

## Properties

Property Page

## Search

Results

Map

# Usability Testing

# Unintuitive UI

Yes  No  NA

Object Verb Subject

Yes  No  NA

Possessor Noun

Yes  No  NA

Subject Object Verb

Yes  No  NA

Subject Verb Object

Yes  No  NA

Verb Object

Yes  No  NA

Verb Object Subject

Yes  No  NA

Verb Subject Object

Yes  No  NA

Contributor: oana savescu



# Result: Refined UI

## Set Property Values For Bardi

Set values for properties by checking the appropriate radio button (Yes, No, NA). When done, click 'Set Values'. You can see the property definitions by clicking on the property name.

[Jump to Existing Properties](#)

**Demonstrative Noun Adjective**

Yes  No  NA  Not Yet Set

**Noun Adjective Demonstrative**

Yes  No  NA  Not Yet Set

**Noun Demonstrative Adjective**

Yes  No  NA  Not Yet Set

---

Contributor: Mike Taylor

---

# Confusing User Experience

Safari File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help  
Login: login  
http://sswl.railsplayground.net/rails/languages/new  
Wachovia News (965) NYUHome Facebook | Home Engadget gossip Melodramati... op website.  
Home Search Properties Languages Add Admin Help

Please log in

## Login

USERNAME

PASSWORD


[Sign Up](#)





# Result: Help user achieve goal

Find ISO Code close



**SIL HOME ABOUT SIL SITE MAP SEARCH CONTACT US**

## ISO 639 Code Tables

This page offers a combined view of the language code tables of ISO 639 parts 1, 2, and 3. Select just the elements of the Part 1, 2, or 3 code, or show the set of code elements sorted by name. Viewing by name will enable you to browse for any name associated with a specific identifier, including an inverted form of a name (e.g., the code element id=[aaq] "Eastern Abnaki" will also be found under "Abnaki, Eastern"). The elements may also be ordered by [scope of denotation](#) or [type of language](#). The "more" link provides further documentation on what the code element denotes. In the case of a macrolanguage, this includes a listing of its individual member languages.

**View by:**

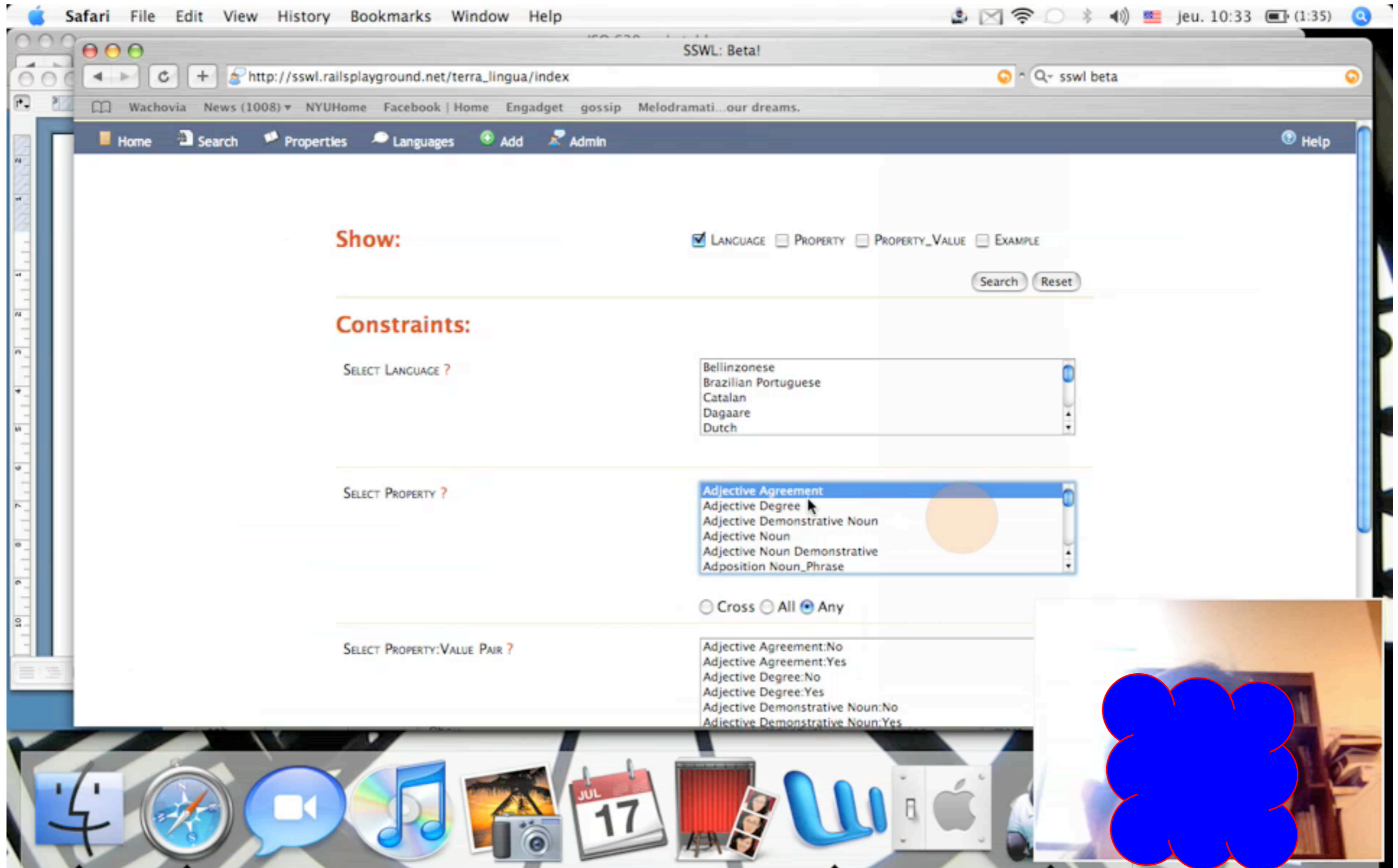
639-3  639-2  639-1  Name  Scope  Type **Starting with**

**See also:** [ISO 639-2 Registration Authority — Library of Congress](#) (which is the primary authority for Parts 1 and 2 of the standard; the definitive source in the case of a discrepancy between that site and this).

See also [Retired Code Elements Index](#)

639-3	639-2	639-1	Language Name	Scope	Type	
aaa			Ghotuo	<a href="#">Individual</a>	<a href="#">Living</a>	<a href="#">more</a>
aab			Alumu-Tesu	<a href="#">Individual</a>	<a href="#">Living</a>	<a href="#">more</a>
aac			Ari	<a href="#">Individual</a>	<a href="#">Living</a>	<a href="#">more</a>

# Pattern Violation



# Result: Meet user's expectation

<a href="#">Search Results</a>	<a href="#">Map It!</a>	<a href="#">Download Results</a>
<b>Language</b>		
Bardi		
Basque		
Bellinzonese		
Brazilian Portuguese		
Breton		
Bulgarian		
Catalan		
Chol		
Dagaare		
Dutch		
English		
European Portuguese		
Ewe		
Faroese		

# Linguistic Examples

**Problem: Display linguistic examples, with their corresponding glosses and translations in a (semantically) meaningful way.**

**On the web.**

# SSWL

Bellinzonese

Example Number: 8

Example: La Carla l=è una dona intelighenta

Gloss: the Carla she=be.PRS.3SG a.F.SG woman.F.SG intelligent.F.SG

Translation: (Carla is) an intelligent woman.

Comment:

Example: La Carla l=è una dona intelighenta

Gloss: the Carla she=be.PRS.3SG. a.F.SG woman.F.SG intelligent.F.SG

Translation: (Carla is) an intelligent woman.

# Markup

<td>

Example: La Carla l'è una dona intelighenta<br>

Gloss: the Carla she=be.PRS.3SG a.F.SG woman.F.SG...<br>

Translation: (Carla is) an intelligent woman.<br>

</td>



# LSA Style Guide

<http://www.lsadc.org/info/pubs-lang-style.cfm>

b. Align word-for-word or morpheme-by-morpheme glosses of example phrases or sentences with the beginning of each original word:

(17) Omdat duidelijk is dat hie ziek is.  
because clear is that he ill is

(17) Omdat duidelijk is dat hie ziek is.  
because clear is that he ill is

# Markup

```
<TABLE BORDER="0" CELLSPACING="2" CELLPADDING="0">
  <TR ALIGN="LEFT">
    <TD> (17)</TD>
    <TD> Omdat</TD>
    <TD> duidelijk</TD>
    <TD> is</TD>
    <TD> dat</TD>
    <TD> hie</TD>
    <TD> ziek</TD>
    <TD> is.</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR ALIGN="LEFT">
    <TD></TD>
    <TD> because</TD>
    <TD> clear</TD>
    <TD> is</TD>
    <TD> that</TD>
    <TD> he</TD>
    <TD> ill</TD>
    <TD> is</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

# WALS Online

(2) Evenki (Nedjalkov 1997: 190)

*Bi uluki-je va:-d'a-m.*  
I squirrel-IND.ACC kill-PRES-1SG.SUBJ  
'I hunt for squirrels.'

*Bi uluki-je va:-d'a-m.*

I squirrel-IND.ACC kill-PRES-1SG.SUBJ

'I hunt for squirrels.'

# Markup

```
<table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0" class="TableI">
  <tr>
    <td style="text-align:left;"><p class="P9">Bi </p></td>
    <td style="text-align:left;"><p class="P9">uluki-je </p></td>
    <td style="text-align:left;"><p class="P9">va:-d'a-m. </p></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td style="text-align:left;">
      <p class="P10">I </p></td>
    <td style="text-align:left;">
      <p class="P6">
        <span class="T2">squirrel-</span>
        <span class="T5">ind.acc</span>
      </p>
    </td>
    <td style="text-align:left;">
      <p class="P6">
        <span class="T2">kill-</span>
        <span class="T5">pres- I sg.subj</span>
      </p>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="3" style="text-align:left;"><p class="P1">'I hunt for squirrels.' </p></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# Summary:

SSWL: A visually chaotic example, with no underlying semantic markup

LSA: Visually appealing, but their markup is mostly a hack.

WALS: Visually appealing, markup makes more sense-- but is laden with in-line styles and semantically vacuous class names.

# Lxx

João não gosta dos outros  
João NEG like-3SG.PRES of-M.PL others-M.PL  
João doesn't like others (people)

Markup: expresses relationships between word/  
morpheme and gloss

Open Source: <http://www.github.com/miketaylor/lxx>

# Markup

```
<div class="lxx">
  <div class="group">
    <span class="example">Jo&atilde;o</span>
    <span class="gloss">Jo&atilde;o</span>
  </div>
  <div class="group">
    <span class="example">n&atilde;o</span>
    <span class="gloss">NEG</span>
  </div>
  <div class="group">
    <span class="example">gosta</span>
    <span class="gloss">like-3SG.PRES</span>
  </div>
  <div class="group">
    <span class="example">dos</span>
    <span class="gloss">of-M.PL</span>
  </div>
  <div class="group">
    <span class="example">outros</span>
    <span class="gloss">others-M.PL</span>
  </div>
  <span class="translation">Jo&atilde;o doesn't like others (people)</span>
</div>
```

**Thank You.**