GAMIFICATION OF RAPID WORD COLLECTION

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Introduction

 How can we make word collection fun?

 How can we apply gamification to dictionary making?

Structure of talk

I: Background

II: Trial Study

III: Results & Discussion

Dictionary Development Program (Moe 2007:2)

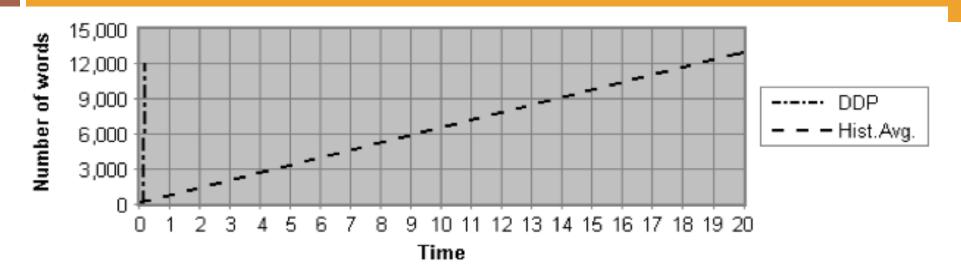


Chart 1: A comparison of rates for collecting words

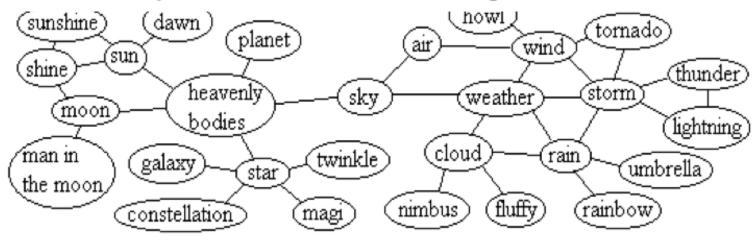


Chart 2: The domain 'Sky' and its subdomains

Dictionary Development Program (Moe 2007:5)

What's involved?

The production of a dictionary involves five basic stages.

- A very high percentage of the vocabulary is collected using the list of semantic domains.
- (2) The resulting classified word list is expanded into a basic dictionary by adding one field at a time.
- (3) Working domain by domain, each word is defined.
- (4) Each entry is edited to prepare it for publication.
- (5) The front and back matter is prepared, including the book covers, title page, introduction, and

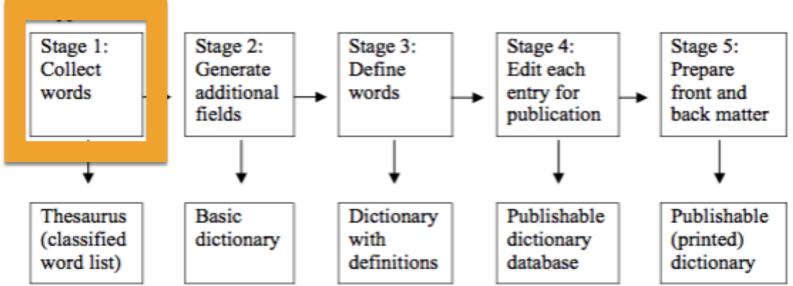


Chart 4: Stages in dictionary development

Gamification

What is gamification?

use of game thinking in 'non-game'
 contexts, for the purpose of productivity

 taps into people's natural desires (e.g. for achievement, competition etc.)

Background to this study

University of Oregon in Eugene

 Conducted after a Field Methods class on the Mòòré language (Gur)

Swadesh / 1700 comparative African wordlist

Language Background: Mòòré

- Gur, Niger-Congo
 - Spoken in Burkina Faso
 - Speakers living in Eugene, Oregon
 - No standardized orthography
- Main language of school instruction is French
- Main language consultant:
 Timbwaoga Aimé Judicaël Ouermi

Word collection during class

- Purpose: phonetics/phonology
- Method: wordlist with one speaker
- Issues in class:
 - bordom
 - salience of French words
 - 10-15 words per hour

Trial study

- 4 speakers
- Literate in French and English

- One test game (in English).
- Two word games:
 - Group round
 - Individual round

Trial study

- Instructions given to participants
 - Game 1 (group)
 - Game 2 (individual)

Scoring system

Post-game questionnaire

Example Scorecards: Group

	December 2014
Category: Foods (rice, banana, bananas, steak, sou	
Round 1: in category (2 points each)	Round 1: other related words (1 point each)
moui sagba ki	
Mana, manga, bonna	
mindo bimkon, zindo	
ganore, tom Kom, fora	
Zom në, Kourakoura, të j deje	
Koczowie, mang, feryane	
barnole, mougna, tegla	
ben re	
,	
	50
	7136
	86
×25 ×2 50	
3	
Round 2: additional in category (# points)	
Vazoui, Eito, Toega, Koon Sili,	r, Zour, Zour,
	× 9

Category: Foods (rice, banana, bananas, steak, soup etc.)	
Round 1: in category (2 points each)	Round 1: other related words (1 point each)
Sensa Souma : Noui : No	44 + 21 - 655
Round 2: additional in category (# points)	
Kongo Kom Kom omor tourdo Kazui en mona x	12 36

Example Scorecards: Group

Category: Foods (rice, banana, bananas, steak, sou	n etc)
Round 1: in category (2 points each)	Round 1: other related words (1 point each)
Benga Souma	
Meni. Claro Kölogo Men Kando	
Maaria Laurie	
Zindo Coure	
Zaglo Rougn.	lu .
Roudo	+21
Noaga	65
Mondo	
Rita	

Example Scorecards: Individual

Mòòré Word Collection December 2014

Category: Body parts (head, nose, leg, heart, brain, finger, toe, heel etc.) Individual: One point for every unique word. Must be IN category.

One hour and 30 minute session

4 speakers

261 words

7 semantic domains:

- Food
- Birds
- Weather
- Animals & Insects
- Geography/Landscape (physical)
- Body Parts
- Family Terms

 Speakers not trained in Mòòré orthography

Still able to write out words

- Participant experience:
 - Generally enjoyable
 - Said they would play again
 - What they enjoyed:
 - Debate / Negotiation
 - Learning new words
 - Competition

 Word collection phase only: game provided words but not glosses

 Follow-up required for glosses, but it could be built into a game

Important to decide on good / fair scoring system

- Award system?

 What happens when one speaker is 'much better' than others?

Is this intimidating for people?

What about speakers' pride?

- Important factors:
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Level of fluency
 - Ethnic identity

Thinking ahead

- How happens with non-literate speakers?
 - Can each group be assigned someone already able to take notes in working orthography?
 - = One scribe for every group
 - Groups take turns, one person does tally
 - = One scribe for entire session

Thinking ahead

- Why might this be useful in a field context?
 - Making better use of time with large number of speakers
 - Might increase interest
 - Encourage consultants to come back

Acknowledgements

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References

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