# The future of derivational resources

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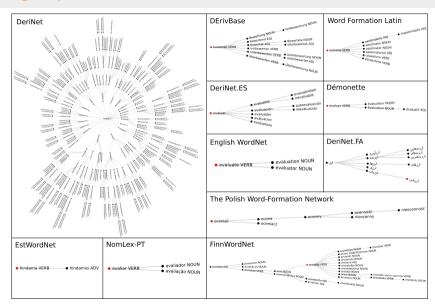
#### Developments in the last decade

- positive:
  - many new derivational resources came into existence, or resulted from digitization of older dictionaries
  - efforts towards "universal" multilingual solutions too
    - UniMorph (Kirov et al., 2016), 22 languages with derivational information (out of 182 languages) in 2022
    - Universal Derivations (Kyjánek, 2019), 21 languages
- less positive:
  - sometimes too many (unjustified) differences among the data resources
  - most studies still trapped in a single language or a small group of languages, even if data for many more languages exist
  - no more motivation coming from the NLP industry
    - end-to-end deep-learning solutions dominate nowadays
    - their own notion of "morphology": mechanically induced subwords

#### Diversity as a limiting factor

- sure, there are phenomena that are really language specific
- but most issues (and perhaps the hardest ones) are shared:
  - homography, allomorphy
  - fuzzy boundaries between derivation/inflection/compounding
  - fuzzy boundary between morphology and syntax
  - problems induced by diachrony (etymology vs. analogy) ...
  - different "data structures" too: tree-based vs. paradigm-based representation of derivational relations
  - and also technical questions, such as how to choose the inventory of lexical units for a resource ...
- even after technical harmonization, many differences remain...

## A glimpse at Universal Derivations, v. 1.0



#### A turn to morphological segmentation?

- opinion: maybe some of the hard questions would become less problematic if our **primary representation** of a word form is a **sequence of morphs**
- segmentation vs. derivation+compounding+inflection two sides of the same coin (almost)
  - some notions such as lemmatization are entrenched in our linguistic traditions, but may seem arbitrary from other languages' perspectives; e.g. dictionary organization by root morphs could be less problematic than by lemmas
- speculating wildly: morphs/subwords as a possible meeting point between NLP and linguistics?
- UFAL+UniCatt: an attempt at **Universal Segmentations guidelines** planned soon

## **DeriMo and Sigmorphon events**

- Almost disjoint communities. Why?
- A lesson from Sigmorphon: a strong **shared task** tradition

#### Conclusion

My stand: it would be great to

- try to apply multilingual perspectives whenever possible
- at the representation level, try to suppress traditional "fundamental oppositions" (such as the one between inflection and word formation), esp. for the benefit of easier applicability to more languages
- put more focus on morphological segmentation
- organize a (multilingual) shared task at some further DeriMo edition