

The future of derivational resources

Zdeněk Žabokrtský

📅 October 6, 2023, panel discussion



Charles University
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics



unless otherwise stated

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 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