**Participants:**

Bettina

James

John

Julia

Elements of Ontolex/Decomp and MMoOn

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ZqVKubKg1YdUB-N2PN-YvUP76Mq5PJTV19nto7pnJZI/edit?usp=sharing>

Google folder with example data:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zKCRUShvRiGK0N0FB_wJsIVxkzJa8dj6?usp=sharing>

**Discussion of example data (continued from 04/12/2018)**

3) [James: Greek Morphological Lexicon Examples](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ed2tK8hZKpAsONVwlk8Z5wOiBTkQnzyORMG38Zdc6gQ/edit?usp=sharing)

* Inflectional classes (5., 14.)

5. For uniquely identifying the scheme

14. To specify the inflectional scheme/paradigm, in order to express that one could do what is done in 7 or 14

John: 7 is already possible in ontolex, 14 is more interesting

For 14 any good representative stem is good for representing the paradigm - focus is on the endings

* Inflectional decomposition (6., 13., 15.)

James: aspect/tense are often conveyed in a stem change

John: stem might be complex (suppletion or infixed)

John: give rules to analyze the forms programmatically, parsing the forms

James: for building an automated system he has a database for stems and rules that generate the stems

Bettina: if one has inflectional classes expressed explicitly, like in 14., one could automatically create the paradigm for a lexical entry pointing to an inflectional class a) create wordforms from inflectional classes or b) infer paradigms from data to create inflectional class

James: likes to have multiple levels of stems instead of one analysis of segmentation (binary segmentation)

James: would like to model phonological processes explicitly, e.g. umlaut, inner modification ect.

John: likes to represent phonological processes

* wordformation (8., 9., 10.)

8.+9.:James: derivation should be modeled more complex

John: issue that parts of a compound are not entirely clear with regard to their analysis (that can be challenging) - this is similar to modelling stemming and inflectional morphology

Bettina: always question of assigning parts of the compounding or derived words to the lexical entry elements (and then the surface form might differ) or wordform/morph/stem/ elements

10. (semantics problem) Needs a way to have arbitrary annotations to derivational affixes

John: use the ontolex Affix class and assign senses

James: is there a way to express that meaning is used in a non literal way or the core meaning, metaphorical meaning - he needs a measure of the transparency of an ambiguous affix - just have the mechanism for expressing a difference in the meaning (e.g. “less transparent”) i.e. continuum of transparency of meanings deviating from core meaning

Also possibility to not segment affix and say it is lexicalized now (donkey example), so it is not transparent = lexicalized affix that is usually not segmentable, express that it is an element that could be analyzed but is a lexicalized form

4) [Bettina: Open Bantu Xhosa dataset](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1p2LuSdC7pSVCo-I-LlbIpLMH0202NDS1?usp=sharing)

* Root and Prefix resources
* allomorph and homonym relations