**Participants:**

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eLex abstract for current model:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YpwdYZFZbM1utiVGaGvRLauuecTUq0yV>

Example 1: driver (noun)

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/driver#English>

**Representing the lexical entries of which a derived word (as a lexical entry) consists:**

ex:lex\_driver a ontolex:LexicalEntry ;

proposal:consistsOfLexEntry ex:lex\_drive , ex:lex\_er .

consistsOfLexEntry for decomposing lexical entries, which can only consist of other lexical entries (not of morphs).

Note: The elements of which a lexical entry consists should be also lexical entries. Equivalently there could be a consistsOfMorphEntry object property for stating of which morph resources ontolex:Form (i.e. wordforms in inflectional paradigms) consist.

**Stating that a derived word is derived from another (derived) word:**

Ex:lex\_driverless a ontolex:LexicalEntry ;

proposal:derivRel ex:lex\_driver .

derivRel subPropertyof vartrans:lexicalRel

Note: The lexical entry in the subject slot is alway the derivative of the lexical entry in the object slot.

**Relating selected inflectional affixes to lexical entries (related to N12):**

Suggestion 1 (Max): link the lexical entry to the whole inflectional paradigm:

ex:Bedingung proposal:hasParadigm prefix:paradigm\_en-plural .

Suggestion 2 (Bettina): link the lexical entry to specific inflectional morphs:

ex:lex\_driver proposal:lexicalMorph ex:suffix\_s\_plural .

lexicalMorph subproperty of ontolex:LexicalForm

Note: This property is suggested to enable the plain enumeration of selected inflectional morphs that are usually directly given behind the headword indicating with which affixes certain wordforms are built. It does not make any statement about the exact position of the affix within the stem or potential spelling or pronunciation changes that these affixes my cause to the stem.

Example 2: -er (suffix)

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/-er#English>

ex:lex\_er a ontolex:LexicalEntry

In this Wiktionary entry 11 different meanings for this suffix are listed. This is in accordance to the listing of meanings of a single lexical entry. Most of the traditional dictionaries and existing lexical datasets are probably designed like that. As a consequence, the decomposition of any lexical entry that consists of the suffix *-er* will link to a generic non-disambiguated suffix *-er* instance.

For more elaborate and fine-grained lexical datasets, however, the 11 different meanings could be represented by separate suffix resources, hence, yielding 11 homonyms for *-er.* Then one could state that driver consists of the lexical entry ex:lex\_er\_agent and, thus, disambiguate the meaning of the derivational morph.

The morphology module should not prescribe whether derivational morphs should be modelled in the traditional non-disambiguated way (one instance corresponding to several meanings) or the fine-grained disambiguated way (one instance corresponding to exactly one meaning). Both representations should be possible but a usage note should clarify how both ways are to be realized by using the morphology module (i.e. propose a convention for naming the URIs of the 11 homonyms, e.g. by enumeration ex:lex\_er\_1 ect. or adding the meaning ex:lex\_er\_agent, ex:lex\_er\_superlative ect.)