



La Lingüística Aplicada en la era de la globalización

XXX Congreso Internacional AESLA

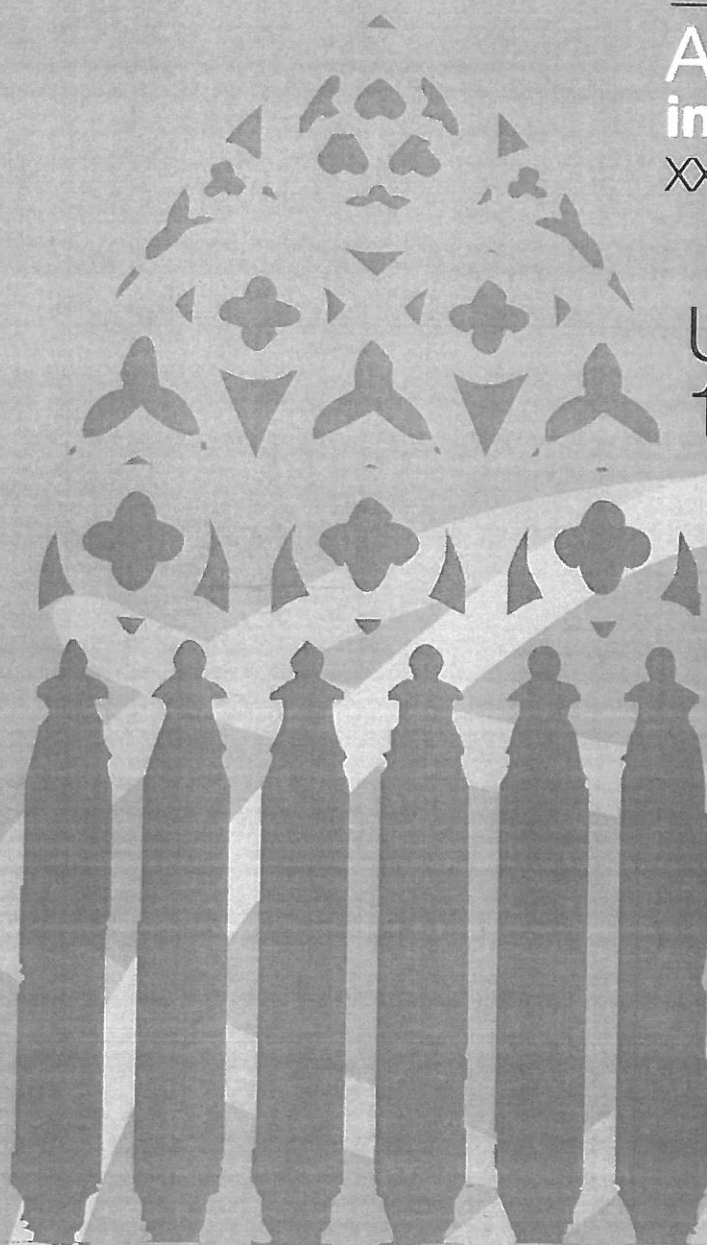
La Lingüística Aplicada en l'era de la globalització

XXX Congrés Internacional AESLA

Applied Linguistics in the Age of Globalization

XXX AESLA International Conference

Universitat de Lleida
19-21 abril/April 2012



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PONENTES INVITADOS

- Vivian J. Cook (Newcastle University): "The goals of language teaching in a globalised world"
- Jean-Marc Dewaele (Birbeck, University of London): "Communicating emotions in a lingua franca"
- Christiane Fellbaum (Forbes College, Princeton University): "Lexical resources for mapping concepts and words across languages and cultures"
- Lluís Payrató (Universitat de Barcelona): "Local/global, teoría/praxis, textual/multimodal. La lingüística aplicada como análisis crítico y mediación de conflictos"
- Aquilino Sanchez (Universidad de Murcia): "Del método 'único' al método global e interdisciplinar en la enseñanza de lenguas"

PANELES

- Adquisición y aprendizaje
- Enseñanza de lenguas y diseño curricular
- Lenguas para fines específicos
- Psicología del lenguaje, lenguaje infantil y psicolingüística
- Sociolingüística
- Pragmática
- Análisis del discurso
- Lingüística de corpus, computacional e ingeniería lingüística
- Lexicología y lexicografía
- Traducción e interpretación

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Panel interdisciplinar de psicolingüística, lexicografía i lingüística de corpus

Participación del Dr. Dylan Glynn (Lund University): "Multifactorial Usage-feature Analysis. Towards an empirical observation-driven method for Cognitive and Functional Linguistics"

Mesa redonda: "Globalization of Scholarship in Applied Linguistics"

Moderadora: Carmen Muñoz (Universitat de Barcelona)

Ponentes:

- Tensions and Contradictions in Doctoral Work and Early Publishing Experiences of Novice International Scholars (Christine Pearson Casanave, Temple University - Japan Campus)
- Globalisation in writing systems research (Vivian Cook, Newcastle University)
- Publishing pressures on scholars from the 'outer circle': reports from journal editors (Peter Garrett, Cardiff University)
- The politics of style in academic knowledge production (Theresa Lyllis, The Open University)
- Myth and reality in "opening the gate" attempts by international journals (Rosa Manchón, Universidad de Murcia)

Mesa redonda: "La Lingüística Aplicada y la superación de barreras comunicativas"

Moderador: Lluís Payrató (Universitat de Barcelona)

Ponentes:

- Limitaciones y soluciones en aplicaciones con tecnologías del habla (Daniel Tapias, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)
- Barreras en la interacción persona-ordenador (Antoni Granollers, Universitat de Lleida)
- Creación terminológica en las lenguas de signos: barreras y puentes (M. Josep Jarque, Universitat de Barcelona)
- Hacia un espacio Schengen de las lenguas románicas: trabajando por la intercomprensión mutua (Manuel Tost, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
- El inglés lingua franca: superación de barreras o invasión sutil (Enric Llorca, Universitat de Lleida).

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Lingüística de corpus, computacional e ingeniería lingüística

Título: A Contrastive Analysis of English and Spanish Netspeak Resources from a NLP Perspective

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Resumen:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have had a strong impact on society in general. The generalized use of ICT has influenced the way we communicate, and this can hardly be overstated, but this influence does not only apply to the channel, but also to the code itself, i.e., natural languages. According to Crystal (2001), “there is a widespread view that as ‘technospeak’ comes to rule, standards will be lost” (Preface to the 2nd edition). Although he goes on to argue that “(...) the Internet has encouraged a dramatic expansion in the variety and creativity of language”. By “technospeak” he refers to the variety of language arisen from the influence of new technologies. This form of language is gaining importance and silently sneaking into what we consider normal speak. Given its relevance and influence on everyday language, a whole new linguistic discipline has emerged known as “Internet linguistics”, or “Netlinguistics” (Posteguillo, 2003), dealing with the subject of “technospeak”, also known as “netspeak”, “chatspeak”, “internet slang”, “cyber language”, etc. In Spanish the prevalent term is “ciberlenguaje” (Yus, 201, 2010).

Some new linguistic forms that start to be used in cyberspace end up in everyday language. However, Crystal (2005) asserts “only a small fraction [...] has as yet made any kind of impact on general spoken usage.” As it turns out, due to its written nature, Internet and ‘netspeak’ can hardly be expected to have an impact on spoken language. Abbreviations, emoticons, idiomatic expressions, and even the way of structuring our linguistic thoughts make up a whole new way of communicating arisen from the arrival of new technologies to our daily lives, but they are bound to stay within the confines of written text.

Following this, it could be argued that the relevance of this “variety” of language for Linguistics is limited. However, its role in written on-line text is not trivial for Natural Language Processing (NLP) tasks, in which it proves to be a hurdle even for the most trivial tasks, such as tokenization and lemmatization. Our interest in netspeak stems from this particular concern. During the development of Sentitext (Moreno-Ortiz et al. 2010, 2011), a sentiment analysis tool for Spanish, we provided an ad-hoc solution in the form of a simple pre-processor that would translate common expressions into their original Spanish utterances. However, a wider-coverage solution was clearly needed. The Lingmotif Project (Análisis de Sentimiento en Textos: aplicaciones didácticas y financieras. FFI2011-25893. MICINN) aims at producing a similar sentiment analysis tool for English, as well as applying the existing Spanish analyzer to certain domain-specific tasks. Within this context, we need a morphological analyzer that integrates netspeak knowledge if it is to cope with the raw text found in, among other places but specifically to our interests, user reviews and rating sites, forums, and social networks. In this paper we explore the lexical resources available, both for English and Spanish, and their possibilities in terms of modularity and integration in our NLP systems, and provide an evaluation of their coverage against a sample corpus. A preliminary contrast in relation to the nature of ‘technospeak’ in both languages is also offered.

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Título: Synonymous and antonymous predicative prepositional phrases

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Resumen:

This paper is aimed at analyzing the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy in English predicative prepositional phrases obtained from the BNC and ICE-GB corpora. These structures can be defined as those

phrases which are headed by a preposition whose complement is a noun phrase and which perform the function of subject complement at clause level, that is to say, there is an intensive relationship between the subject and this unit since the latter predicates something of the subject, thus expressing a quality, condition, state, or feature which is attached to the subject.

As far as the first group is concerned, attention will be paid to the similarities between these types of phrases regarding their structure, syntax and meaning. That is the case of, for example, *out of a job* and *out of work* in "They might all be *out of a job* if the Factory Commission came and shut the place down" (BNC: AEB 3300) and "Put your head above the parapet in the European Commission and you're *out of work* <,>" (ICE-GB:S2B-040 #105:3:A)", respectively.

From the point of view of form, the structure of these prepositional phrases consists of "preposition" + "zero article or *a*" + "noun". Semantically speaking the above-mentioned examples can be replaced by "unemployed" in these sentences. Nevertheless, from the pragmatic point of view these predicative prepositional and adjective phrases are not completely interchangeable since there are different nuances which are conveyed by the prepositional structures which cannot be found, for instance, in the word "unemployed".

As for the second, it is possible to express the opposite meaning in four main different ways:

i) by means of the opposite preposition (such is the case of *in control* vs *out of control* in "The Iraqis said they had held off all of those attacks and were still *in control of the island* <,>" (ICE-GB:S2B-018 #67:2:B) and "Yet, at a pest control conference in 1989, scientists were told that four of the major weed pests of cereals were *out of control*" (ICE-GB:W2B-027 #97:1));

ii) by means of the opposite noun (for instance, *in order* vs *in disorder* in "What is happening is is [sic] perfectly *in order*" (ICE-GB:S1B-051 #16:1:C) and "Everything was *in disorder*, but I could not see that anything had been taken" (BNC:HGS 2995));

iii) by using the opposite adjective (such is the case of *general* and *private* in "I used to do criminal work when I was *in general practice* but I haven't done criminal work now for about four or five years" (BNC:CMS 1397) vs "Most are *in private practice*, though several thousand work in commerce, industry, local and central government" (BNC:HAJ 48));

iv) other processes such as the insertion of the determiner *no* between the preposition and the noun: "In Germany, most companies are partnerships, rather than quoted companies, and they are exempt from disclosing information which could be *of use* to competitors" (BNC: AMK 99) vs "In others, central research laboratories produce wonderful results which are *of no use* to the business" (BNC:K9J 611).

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Título: Term variants in ontologies

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Resumen:

When representing knowledge in terminology, one of the problems encountered is terminological variation, as concepts can be lexicalized by means of different terminological units. Despite the efforts of the traditional theory of terminology (Wüster, 1979) whose aim was to achieve univocity in specialized subject communication, corpus-based studies have shown that term variation is present in many specialized domains. Thus, term variation has attracted the attention of scholars (Cabr , 2008; Daille et al., 1996; Daille, 2005; Freixa, 2002) in an attempt to delimit the problem as well as to identify the causes of variability in terms and the dynamics of term evolution (Kageura, 2002). Moreover, term variation is a relevant issue in many terminology-related fields, such as, term detection (Cabr  et al 2001), term extraction (Vivaldi, 2004), ontology-driven translation (Budin 2003), machine learning (Mooney, 2004), and ontology building, to mention just a few.

In this paper, after analyzing the typology of variants proposed by different researchers, we focus on how term variation can be represented with respect to a conceptual model. As a result of this new perspective, we propose a slightly modified classification of term variants. Then, we concentrate on those variants that are considered synonyms, those that reflect a "semantic distance" but that refer to the same concept, and those related by means of a conceptual link. Since our purpose is to analyze terminology variants with respect to a given ontology that captures a certain conceptualization of a domain agreed by a community of experts, the ontology will already constrain or restrict the set of term variants that can be related to it.

For this aim, we rely on an external linguistic model that is associated with an ontology, and that captures terminological variation, among other linguistic properties (lexical variation, morphological decomposition, decomposition of phrase structures, syntactic frames, multilingualism, etc.). This model is called lemon (McCrae et al. 2011), and will be accordingly extended to represent term variants. After introducing the model, we will provide some examples for illustrating how the different types of terminology variation can be accounted for in such a model.

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