

Néoveille - An automatic System for Lexical Units Life-Cycle Tracking

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MOTIVATION

❖ **Computational linguistics :**

- ❖ **modelize lexical change so as to be able to detect it automatically on a large scale**
- ❖ **provide an online tool for linguists to (un)validate these automatically detected changes, describe them and track their life-cycle**

❖ **Linguistics and lexicography :**

- ❖ **better understanding of the functioning of lexical change : formal and semantic mechanisms at stake, lifecycle models, etc.**
- ❖ **obtain a sketch of the lexicon trends for a given language**

CONTENTS

A. (Quick) Theoretical assumptions

B. Néoveille architecture and modules

C. Quantitative and Qualitative Results for French

D. Conclusions and perspectives

(TOO QUICK) THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Evidence of (continuous) lexical change : in discourse, about 5 % of lexical units are outside the scope of dictionary coverage (Renouf, 2014; Cartier, 2016)

Intuitive definition of neologism (or lexical innovation, LI) : any lexical item or usage deviating from the assumed usage of the speech community. *From the first occurrence in corpora.*

Dynamics of language (Coseriu, 1954), (Weinreich and al., 1968) :

- revisiting Saussure dichotomy Langue / discours : discourse enables the preservation of the language system, but at the same time continuously modifies it by introducing new lexical items or new usage of existing lexical items, and application to new referents
- adding a pre-variationist point of view : a lexical change occurs in a specific speech community - and thus is first a variation - and (can) diffuse through several speech community before being adopted by the whole community.

Usage-based linguistics : collocations (Firth, 1957), *collostructions* (Stefanowitsch et Gries, 2003), *collocational profile* (Sinclair, 1991), *profil combinatoire* (Blumenthal, 2005) or *behavioral profile* (Gries, 2010)

Cognitive linguistics / Construction Grammars : from linguistic sign to construction (Goldberg, 2013), constructionalization (Traugott and Trousdale, 2013) and entrenchment (Langacker, 1990)

(TOO QUICK) THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS : DYNAMICS OF LANGUAGE

(Schmid 2008 ; 2015) three perspectives on lexical innovations :

- * **linguistic perspective** : describe the phonological, morphological, syntactical and semantic features of Lexical Units, and the linguistic mechanisms enabling the modification of any or several of these features;
- * **cognitive perspective** : from the entrenchment (and de-entrenchment) mechanisms, explain how lexical units are processed in the mind (from compositional analysis to routinization). Mainly linked to frequency of exposition to occurrences ;
- * **socio-pragmatic perspective** : modelize the pragmatic features of discourse, and the speech communities features where lexical innovations emerge and diffuse.

Three main stages of the life-cycle of lexical innovation : emergence, diffusion and lexicalization, from the linguistic point of view

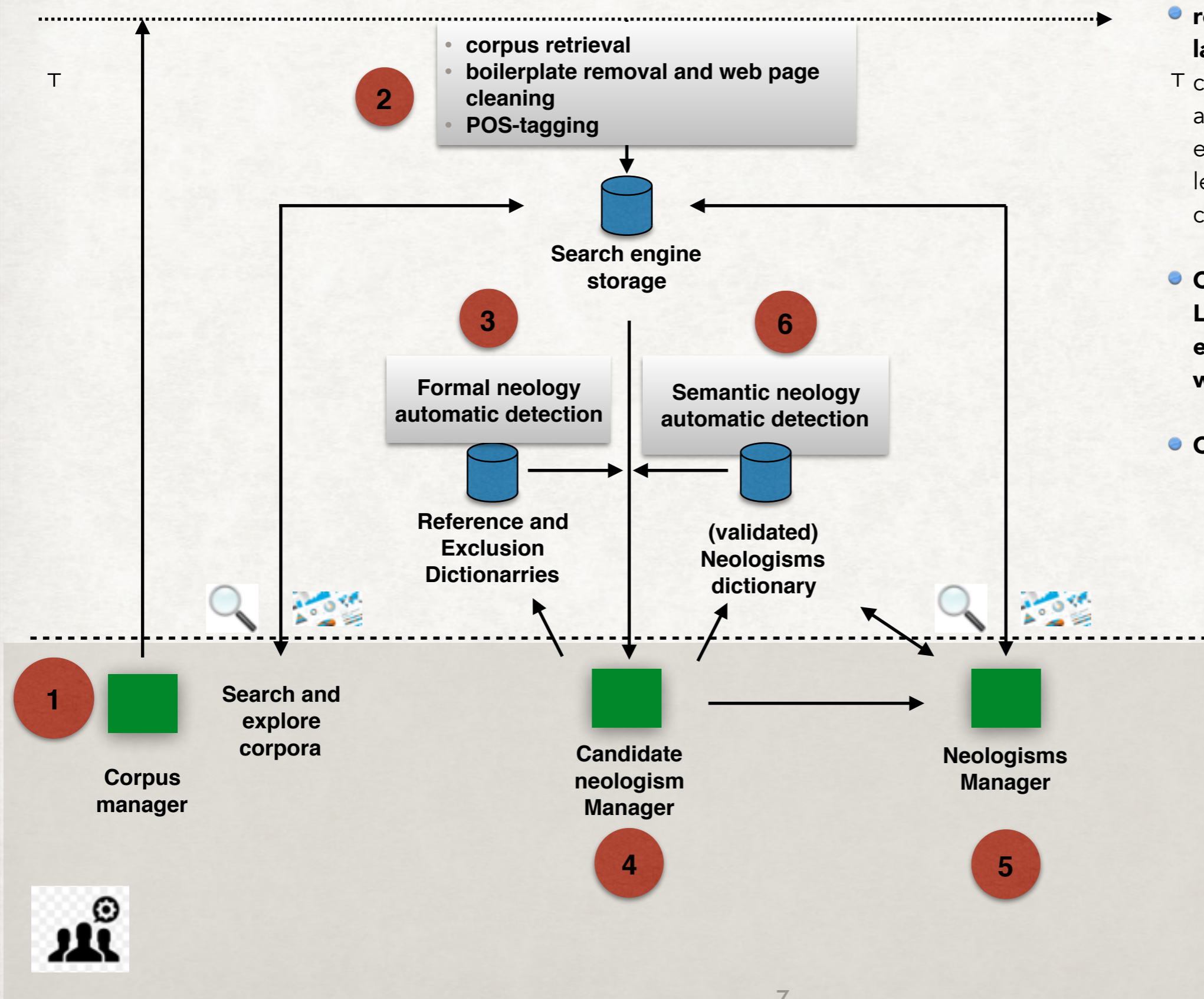
Schmid 2008 : 3)

Perspectives: Stages:	Structural perspective	Socio-pragmatic perspective	Cognitive perspective
creation	(product of) nonce-formation	(process of) nonce-formation	pseudo-concept
consolidation	stabilization	spreading	(process of) hypostatization
establishing	lexicalized lexeme	institutionalized lexeme	hypostatized concept

NEOVEILLE

- **Funded Research project 2015-2018 gathering 7 research center (LIPN, CLILLAC-ARP, HTL in France)**
- **main goal : setup a web platform to detect neologisms and track their lifecycle through monitor (contemporary) web corpora**
- **seven languages (French, Brazilian Portuguese, Czech, Greek, Polish, Russian, Chinese), recently extended to Italian, German, Dutch and Spanish**
- **www.neoveille.org, with results freely available on the public part, and a private area for editing and additional features.**

NEOVEILLE : ARCHITECTURE



- **reproduce the discourse/ language interaction** : monitor corpora from the web, automatic analysis and storage in search engine and databases for lexicographical data (or constructicon!).

- **Combine Computational Linguistics and Human expertise (and give the last word to humans!)**

- **Components :**

- corpus manager
- Automatic analysis of articles, storage in search engine, automatic detection of neologisms
- Manual validation of candidate neologisms
- Neologisms manager : linguistic description of validated neologisms
- Visualization Tools to track the lifecycle of neologisms

NEOVELLE : MODULES - CORPUS MANAGER

Corpus manager :

- basic functionalities : add, read, edit, delete, search
- every source of information has metadata to explicit diastratic (domain), diatopic (region or country)
- at the moment, working with press articles only
- once saved, every source of information is automatically retrieved twice a day, POS-tagged and stored in the search engine.

Modifier entrée

Adresse du fil	<input type="text" value="http://www.lefigaro.fr/rss/figaro_lifestyle.xml"/>
Pays	<input type="text" value="France"/>
Langue	<input type="text" value="Français"/>
Journal	<input type="text" value="Madame Figaro"/>
Domaine	<input type="text" value="Presse féminine"/>
Fréquence de parution	<input type="text" value="quotidien"/>
National/Régional	<input type="text" value="presse féminine"/>
Type corpus	<input type="text" value="rss"/>
Encodage	<input type="text" value="utf-8"/>

Actualiser

NEOVEILLE : MODULES - CORPUS MANAGER

French : 249 RSS feeds

- 154 French (mainland) and 18 local journals
- 50 generalist newspapers, others domain-focused

+1 600 000 articles retrieved in French since sept. 2015

Main domains (from the IPTC typology): Sports, computing, mode, politics, sciences, Health...

Diatopy from 2016 on with :









































Canada, Belgium, Swiss, Algeria, Marocco, Sénégal

NEOVEILLE : MODULES - CANDIDATE-NEOLOGISMS MANAGER

Manual validation of candidate neologisms (CN)

- Formal neology detection : exclusion dictionary method + filters (spelling mistakes, Proper names, citations in foreign languages etc.)
- Néoveille : between 100 and 200 LU per day, among which about 60% are true neologisms
- web interface to validate CN : process enabling to feed the neologism database but also specific exclusion dictionaries (bootstrap process)

☰ Néoveille, plateforme de repérage, analyse et suivi des néologismes en sept langues

intra-européens	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:54:07	   
double-bronchite	dico composé	1	2017-03-21 23:53:53	   
rétro-poussettes	dico composé	1	2017-03-21 23:53:04	   
fatbikes	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:52:59	   
soiférinodactyles	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:52:33	   
interviews-témoignages	dico composé	1	2017-03-21 23:52:07	   
all-flash	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:51:21	   
snapshotting	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:51:21	   
demi-précision	dico composé	1	2017-03-21 23:51:12	   
socialiste-écologiste	dico composé	1	2017-03-21 23:50:48	   

Affichage de l'élément 1 à 100 sur 40,660 éléments 3 rows selected

Précédent 1 2 3 4 5 ... 407 Suivant

NEOVEILLE : MODULES - CANDIDATE-NEOLOGISMS MANAGER

Categorization of candidate neologisms (CN)

- several categories of non-neologisms have been pragmatically designed
- as for neologisms, use of (Sablayrolles, 2000, 2017) typology, refining the tripartition derivation, composition and borrowing
- methodology : group of linguist experts (7 for French) individually annotating with a collective validation

Category	Description	Examples
Reference dictionary Lexical unit	Simple lexical unit (LU) not present in the reference dictionary	Courriel, événementiel, blog, Pontier-cabine, plongeur-démineur, ultra-simple, primo-arrivant, etc....
Terminological unit	LU pertaining to a specific domain	Nucifera, polykystose, micromoteur, etc.
xenism	Borrowing not yet sufficiently diffused (most of the time « code-switching »)	Lujo, furoshiki, rojigualda, tawakkul, etc.
demonym	LU denoting an inhabitant of a place or culture or denoting any entity having the features of this place or culture	Amuesha, cubano-mexicaine, sino-russe, etc.
particularism	LU in usage only in a specific linguistic area	Xessal, tcha-tcho ¹
Spelling errors		Spect, terroristea, berbatov, jijadiste, acceuille, traditionel, endless, etc.

NEOVEILLE : MODULES - CANDIDATE-NEOLOGISMS MANAGER

solférinodactyles	Aucune suggestion	1	2017-03-21 23:52:33
2 résultat(s)			
Source	Extrait		
http://www.lepoint.fr/politiqu...	... direction nationale du parti à des "solférinodactyles", "un curieux oiseau qui n'a d'aile que sur sa...		
http://www.liberation.fr/franc...	... référendum sur la Constitution européenne en 2005, dénonçant la créature préhistorique du "Solférinodactyle..."		

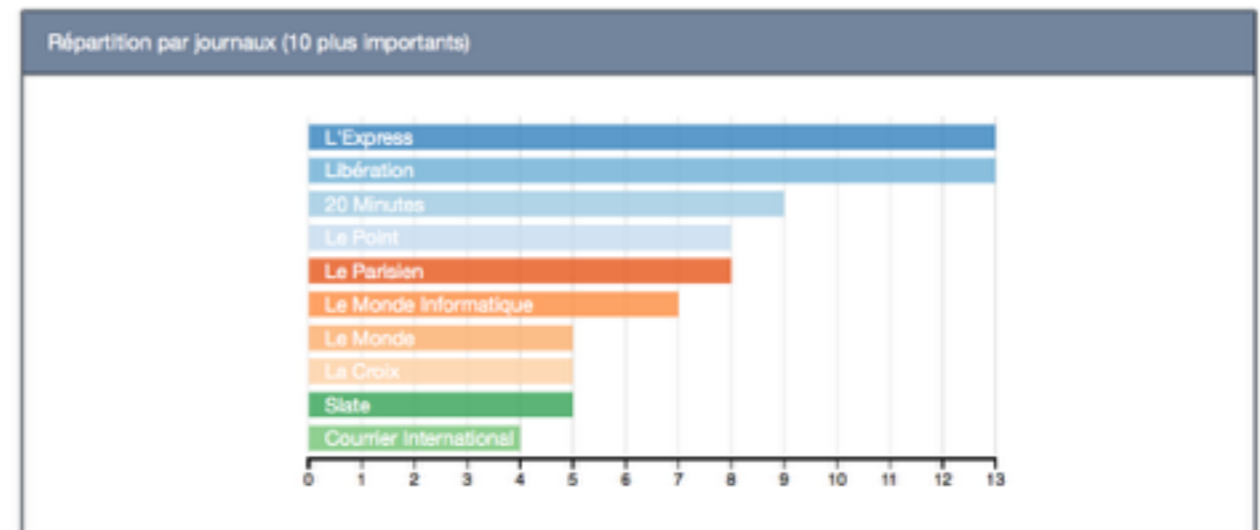
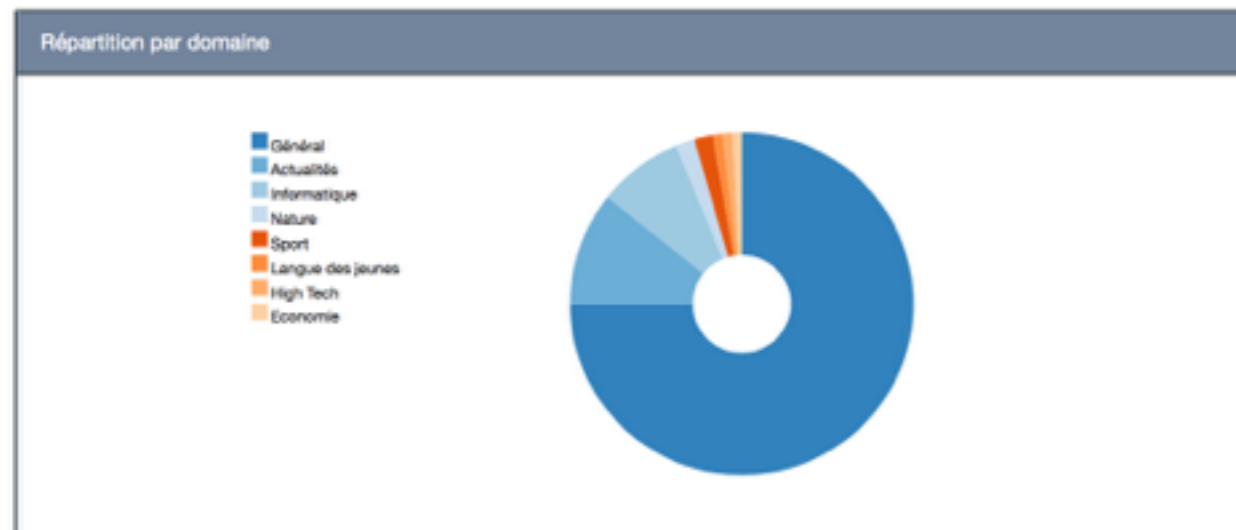
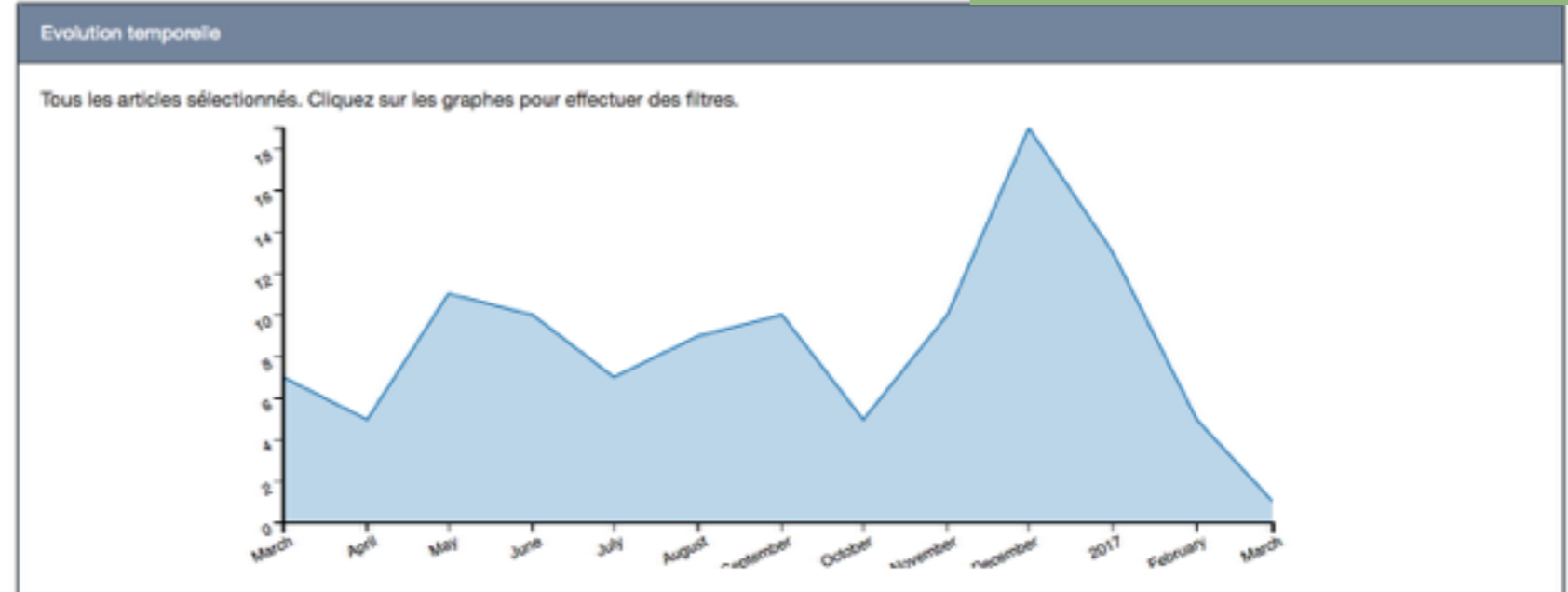
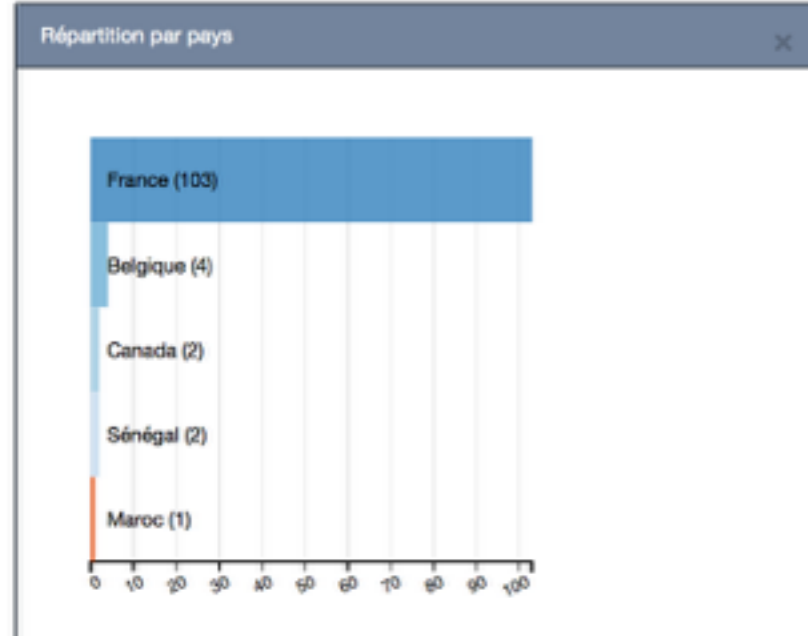
Several not clear-cut cases =>

- access to contexts
- visualization of diachronic, diastratic and diatopic parameters
- Google Ngram

microblogging

Aucune suggestion

112 articles



NEOVELLE : MODULES - NEOLOGISMS MANAGER

description of validated neologisms

- fine-tuned description (Sablayrolles, 2016; Sablayrolles et Cartier, 2009)
- base of 28 000 neologisms from 2015

Informations générales

Lexie ⓘ	<input type="text" value="fillonie"/>
Langue ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Français"/>
Partie du discours ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Nom"/>
Hyperclasse ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Locatif"/>
Définition ⓘ	<input type="text" value="pays/espace imaginaire qui rassemble l'ensemble des partisans et défenseurs de François Fillon autour de ses idées et de son projet présidentiel"/>
Notes ⓘ	<input type="text" value="sur base nom propre Fillon"/>
Statut ⓘ	<input type="text" value="A compléter"/>

Informations sur le néologisme

Matrice néologique ⓘ	<input type="text" value="suffixation"/>
Config. phonologique détaillée ⓘ	<input type="text" value="fillonie"/>
Config. phonologique ⓘ	<input type="text" value="OOO"/>
Config. morphologique détaillée ⓘ	<input type="text" value="fillonie"/>
Config. morphologique ⓘ	<input type="text" value="RAD-SUFF"/>
Lexie base ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Fillon"/>
Catégorie lexie base ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Nom Propre"/>
Transcatégorisation ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Aucune"/>

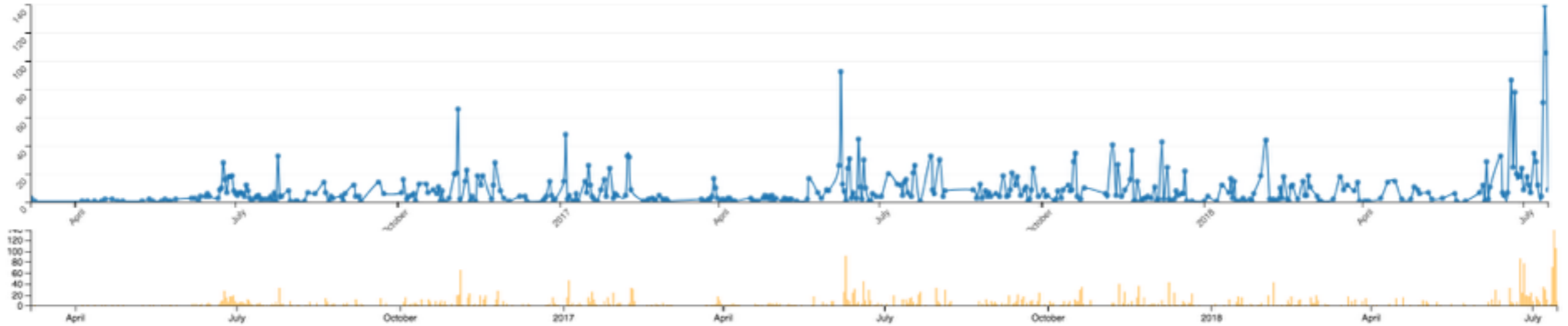
NEOVELLE : MODULES - LIFE-CYCLE(S) - TEMPORAL AND DIASTRATIC INFORMATION

brexiter exemp (emprunt) Nom Humain brexit(er) RAD-SUFF brexit-er 3911 admin souvent avec initiale majuscule Validé

3780

Evolution temporelle globale

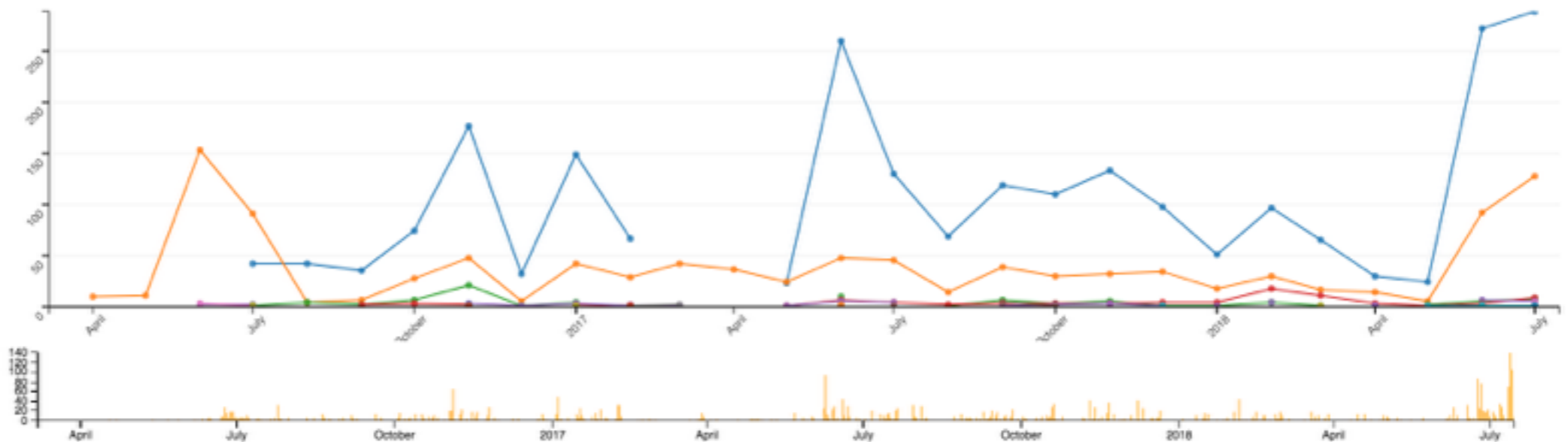
Tous les articles sélectionnés. Cliquez sur les graphes pour effectuer des filtres.



Répartition forme/pos

- Brexit/Np (2391)
- Brexit/Nc (1087)
- Brexit/Verb (90)
- Brexit/Adj (86)
- Brexiters/Nc (50)
- brexiters/Nc (12)
- brexit/Nc (11)
- BREXIT/Nc (9)
- Brexiten/Nc (4)
- Brexiters/Np (4)
- Brexitour/Nc (3)
- Brexiten/Np (2)
- brexit/Verb (2)
- Brexiters/Nc (2)
- BREXIT/Np (2)
- Others (25)

Evolution temporelle par forme/pos

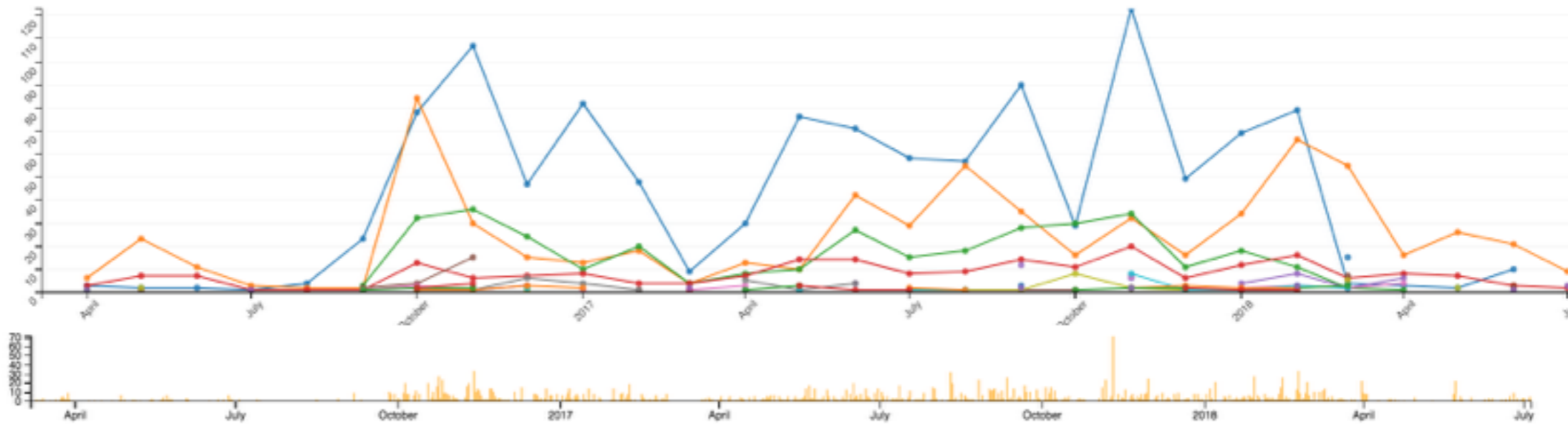


NEOVELLE : MODULES - LIFE-CYCLE(S) - TEMPORAL AND DIASTRATIC INFORMATION

Répartition forme/pos



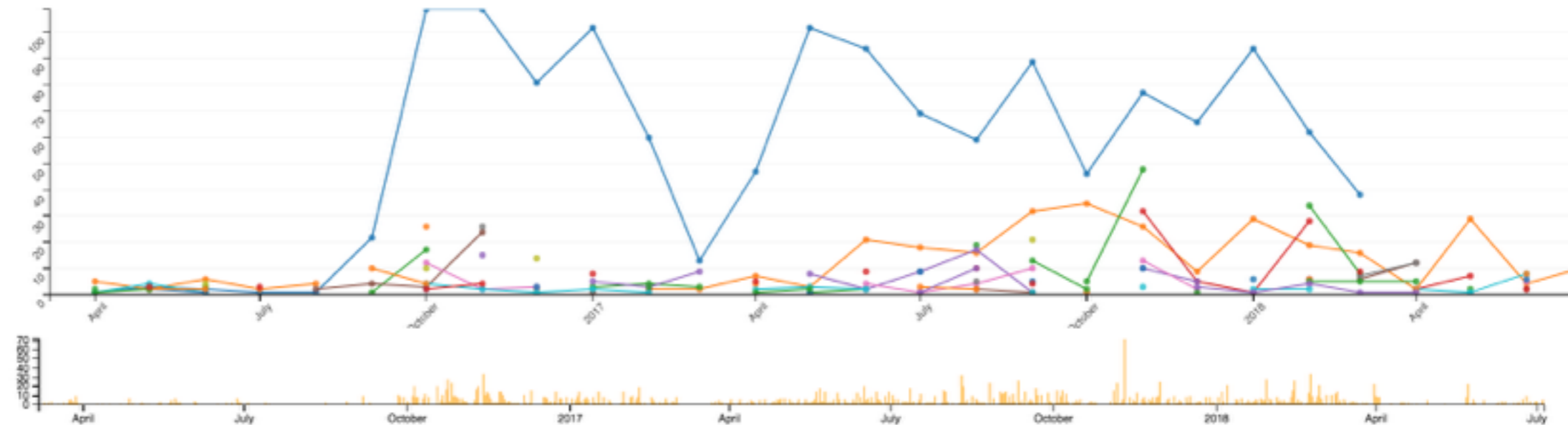
Evolution temporelle par forme/pos



Répartition par journaux



Evolution temporelle par journal



NEOVEILLE : MODULES - LINGUISTIC INFORMATION ON THE LI

Automatic (statistical) linguistic information on the LI

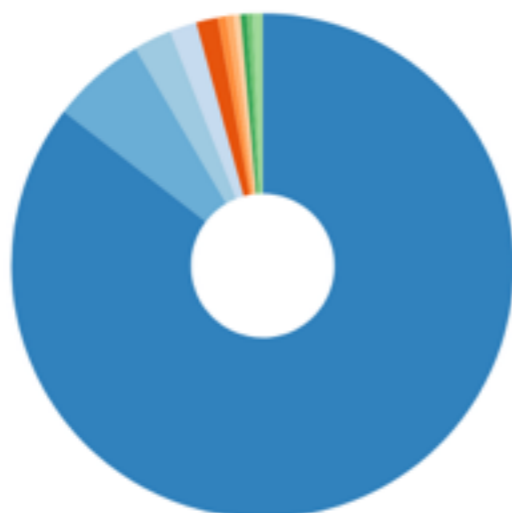
+ distributional semantics profile evolution from the corpus to be added in a near future, enabling to get synonyms, hypernyms and hyponyms and the evolution through time

Linguistic information type	Description	Exemples for <i>food</i>
Morphological family and other innovation from the base word	LI containing the base form	<i>foodies, fooding, foods, food-biz, food-market(s), food-truck(s), food-deco, foodeur(s), foodflock, foodista(s)...</i> liste complémentaire (noms propres) : <i>Food4Good, FoodChéri, FoodOrganic, FoodStocks, FoodTech, FoodTemple, FoodWatch, Foodora ...</i>
Combinatory profile	List of collocations, collostructions and constructions with the base word	<u>Collocations</u> : <i>fast food (16), slow food (16), street food (11), raw food (9), junk food (7), food market (7)</i> <u>Collostructions</u> : <i>tendance food (10) => N food(ADJ)</i> <i>phénomène food (9) => N food(ADJ)</i> <i>projet food (5) => N food(ADJ)</i> <i>Det (masc) food (10) => food (NOM)</i> <u>Constructions (syntactic and lexical realizations)</u> : <i>food + verbe : aller, débarquer, arriver, consister, cartonner...</i>

NEOVEILLE : RESULTS FROM FRENCH (2015-2018)

- about 28 000 formal neologisms detected and validated in the period in 250 web sources
- neologisms represent 2,16% (unique word forms) of the whole corpus, and 0,78 % (total number of word forms)
- part-of-speech distribution : Nouns (79,61 %), Adjectives (9,76 %), Verbs (8,34 %) et Adverbs (2,29%).

- **prefixation is the most common rule applied (75 %) followed by suffixation (10%), borrowings (8%) and composition (6%)**



- **Domain distribution enables to identify main innovators**
- **sports and « feminine press » are mostly using anglo-american borrowings.**

NEOVEILLE : RESULTS FROM FRENCH

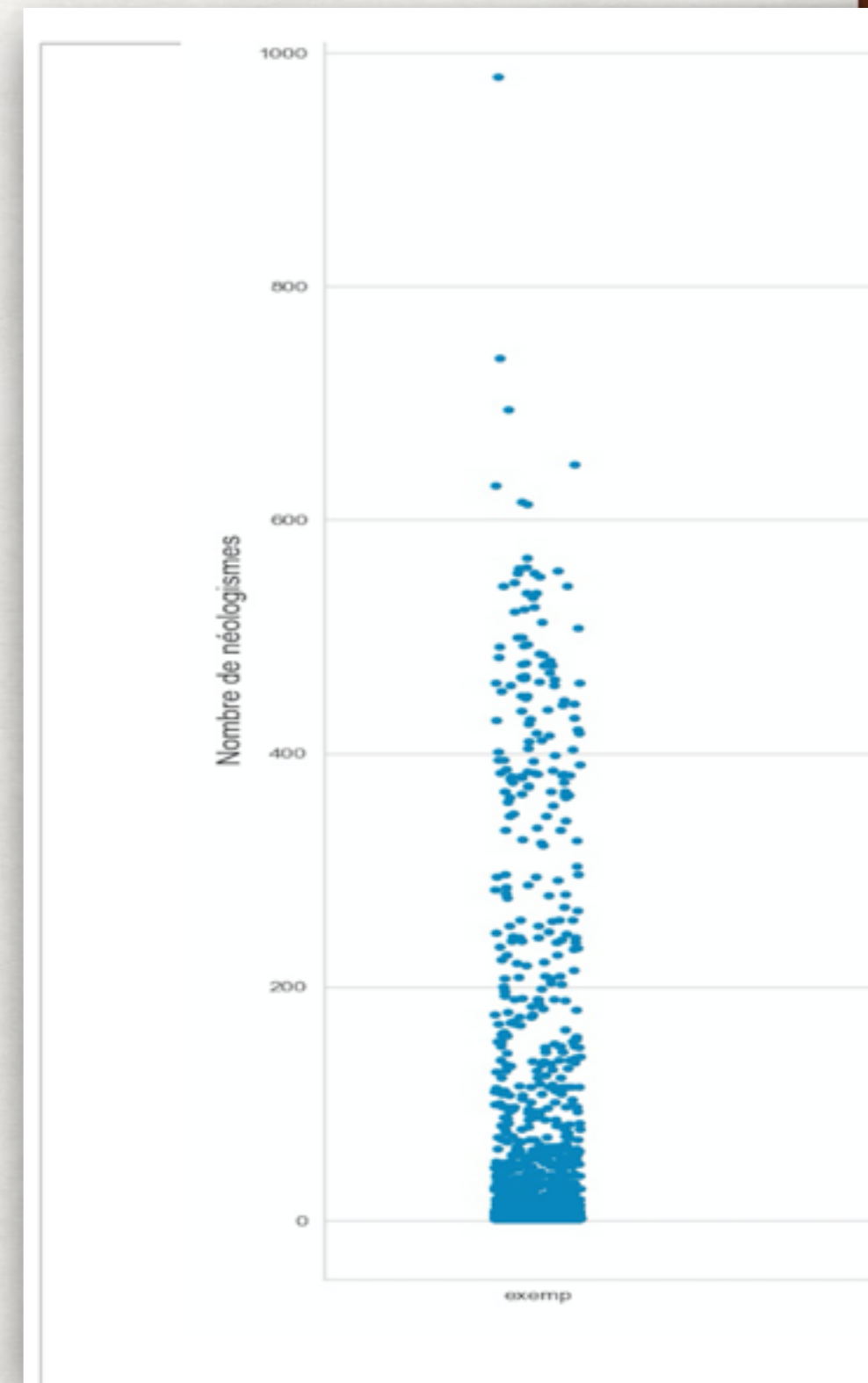
Hapax and emergence

- normally, we expect that most of neologisms are nonce-words (one occurrence)
- our data : only 25%, but continuum with the rest of neologisms
- extension of time period to 2 weeks and < 50 occurrences : 70%

=> most of neologisms are not nonce-words, but neologisms with a very limited diffusion (mainly due to contemporary communication?)

- domains : 70 % are limited to one domain.

=> Extension of domain as a good sign for diffusion



NEOVEILLE : RESULTS FROM FRENCH - PREFIXES, FRACTO-LEXEMES

1	<i>anti</i>	1222	16	<i>re/ré</i>	108	31	<i>archi</i>	12
2	<i>ex</i>	1008	17	<i>super</i>	97	32	<i>méga</i>	11
3	<i>non</i>	696	18	<i>co</i>	88	33	<i>pluri</i>	11
4	<i>mini</i>	611	19	<i>pré</i>	72	34	<i>maxi</i>	10
5	<i>ultra</i>	482	20	<i>extra</i>	71	35	<i>hors</i>	9
6	<i>mi</i>	377	21	<i>tout</i>	68	36	<i>in</i>	8
7	<i>post</i>	343	22	<i>micro</i>	65	37	<i>après</i>	6
8	<i>hyper</i>	284	23	<i>sur</i>	63	38	<i>intra</i>	6
9	<i>auto</i>	258	24	<i>contre</i>	51	39	<i>avant</i>	6
10	<i>demi</i>	255	25	<i>inter</i>	46	40	<i>sans</i>	5
11	<i>sous</i>	209	26	<i>pseudo</i>	29	41	<i>infra</i>	5
12	<i>semi</i>	198	27	<i>mono</i>	21	42	<i>poly</i>	5
13	<i>quasi</i>	177	28	<i>bi</i>	18			
14	<i>pro</i>	127	29	<i>néo</i>	14			
15	<i>multi</i>	119	30	<i>dé</i>	13			

Productivity (Baayen, 2009) :

- **realized productivity** : attested occurrences
- **expanding productivity** : quantification of the newly coined neologisms from the element (here affixes).
- **potential productivity** : measure of the maximum capacity of the element to generate new words, ie depending on the rule constraints. (example : *non-* has a greater potential than *ex-* as the first can be applied to nouns and adjectives, whereas the second is limited to nouns)

	cyber-	e-	bio-	éco-
Nb	92	60	51	19
Exemples	<i>cybercondriaque, cyberathlète, cyberattaquer</i>	<i>e-citoyenneté, e-enseignant, e-recruter</i>	<i>bio-exorciste, affinité, bio-diversifier</i>	<i>éco-jardin, éco-touristique</i>

- **top productive (expanding productivity) affixes are those whose potential productivity (in terms of applicable POS and meaning) is the less constrained (anti-, ex-, non-, mini, ultra-, mi-)**
- **verbs less productive (post-,hyper-,auto-, etc.)**
- **emergence of fracto-lexemes in the last 20 years with a quasi-prefix functioning**

NEOVEILLE : RESULTS FROM FRENCH - BORROWINGS

- 1 430 formes (6,36% du total) pour 132 104 occurrences (18,19%) + environ 1 000 xénismes
- langue source la plus représentée est l'**anglo-américain international** (91%), suivi de l'espagnol, de l'arabe et de l'italien. Les xénismes ont des langues-sources beaucoup plus diversifiées.
- Trois **domaines innovateurs** sont particulièrement productifs : presse féminine (*Elle, Grazia, Cosmo, Styles*), informatique (*01Net, Le monde informatique*) et sport (*L'équipe*).
- **Les emprunts à l'anglais ne se limitent plus au transfert de lexies** :
 - du point de vue phonologique et orthographique, l'influence de l'anglo-américain est perceptible depuis longtemps (prononciation de *-ing, -ee-*, etc.).
 - **implantation d'affixes**, notamment le fracto-lexème *e-* et le suffixe *-ing*. (*e-* : 86 lexies pour le premier (soit emprunts directs : *e-voting, e-shopping*, etc. soit hybrides : *e-défilé, e-vendeur, e-marché, e-citoyenneté*, etc.); *-ing* : 303. concurrence avec *-age* fait qu'il reste limité à l'expression de pratiques sportives (*running, beatboxing, snorkeling, cardiotraining*, etc.) professionnelles (*networking, packaging, branding, fact-checking, coworking, crowdfunding*,...) ou socio-culturelles (*bashing, ghosting, pet-sitting*) spécifiques, sans équivalents synthétiques en français.
- **émergence de formations et de patrons lexico-syntaxiques productifs** : formations en **-gate** (56 occurrences : *dieselgate, couscousgate, penaltygate, penelopegate*, etc.) ; **street-** (25 lexies: *streetstyle, street-artiste*, etc.) ; **food-** (23 lexies : *food-truck, foodosphère, foodocratie, foodivores, street-fooders*, etc.) ; **-bashing** (11 lexies: *agribashing, sucre-bashing, macronbashing*, etc.), **-shaming** (14 lexies: *fatshaming, name-shaming, skillshaming*), **it-** (8 lexies : *it-jean, it-bag*, etc.). Nous relevons également 144 occurrences du patron **N/ADJ-Ving** (*car-jacking, home-staging, speed-dating, speed-watching, binge-viewing, ride-sharing*).

CONCLUSION

Web platform currently operational : www.neoveille.org

Corpora have been setup for 11 languages and documents are retrieved daily, with rich linguistic and metainformation linked to source documents

Active groups of researchers working on French, Italian and Russian for neologism detection

Several modules :

- corpus manager
- neologism automatic detection and validation in a bootstrap process
- linguistic, socio-pragmatic and temporal information enable to follow the life of lexical units
- methodology enabling to validate candidate neologisms from corpora AND update existing reference dictionary

Improvements on the track

- linguistic information : distributional semantics
- socio-pragmatic features of source documents need refinement
- domains are hard-coded by linguists (from the press editors information) and automatic topic detection can help refine the information
- extension of web corpus to blogs and other types of texts

Web platform will soon be open sourced so that research groups can use it for their own research.

(TOO QUICK) THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS : DYNAMICS OF LANGUAGE

Time

