

Bootstrapping Deep Lexical Acquisition for LsOTE

Broad deep language resources (lexical semantic resources, precision grammars, treebanks, and so on) are desirable for many natural language tasks within a computational domain, including parsing, translation, and information extraction. However, constructing such resources is often time-consuming and expensive, involving much labour. One method proposed to alleviate this problem is **Deep Lexical Acquisition**, where one or more lexical properties are automatically predicted for a set of terms.

Much work on Deep Lexical Acquisition has focussed on English, and it is perhaps unclear how the techniques used to automatically predict given lexical properties for English words extend to languages other than English, especially for features that are not observed in that language.

In this work, we examine the capability of pseudo-morphological and pseudo-syntactic features to predict simple morphological properties of nominal word-forms in French and German at both the type and token level. The solid performance of these features to discriminate an albeit simplistic set of properties leads us to believe there is further scope within the task to examine Acquisition on more complex syntactic and semantic features.