

From online dictionaries to language infrastructure: developments in Estonia

Kristina Koppel, Senior Computational Lexicographer Institute of the Estonian Language | EKI kristina.koppel@eki.ee





Overview

- Current state of modern lexicography
- DWS's used in the Institute of the Estonian Language (IEL)
- Main components of Estonian language infrastructure:
 - Ekilex a new dictionary writing system
 - Sõnaveeb a new language portal
 - EKI Combined Dictionary largest (general) dictionary of modern Estonian
 - EKI Reference Book collection of texts serving for information and advice
- Tools for learners and teachers of L2 Estonian:
 - Keeleõppija Sõnaveeb
 - Teacher Tools
 - Picture Dictionary



Modern lexicography

The state of the art in lexicography has evolved from

- paper to electronic
- introspective to empirical
- manual writing to corpus based generation
- normative to descriptive
- binary to quantitative
- human only to machine-readable

Focus has shifted from compiling and publishing stand-alone dictionaries to keeping the information about words in **one database** so that the data would be findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable

Lexicographers need to pay attention to quality of lexicographic data and data modeling of lexicographic databases



Dictionaries and termbases in IEL

IEL has been publishing dictionaries and termbases for decades, e.g. descriptive and normative dictionaries, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, dictionaries for L2 learners, collocation and synonym dictionary, the dictionary of Estonian dialects, the dictionary of word families, etc.

A high degree of autonomy: separate databases, separate webpages



DWS's used in IEL

1. EELex (2003–2015)

- currently holds over 70 dictionary databases of different types
- started as a XML-database, later transferred to a mixed model storing chunks of XML in a relational database
- semasiological data model

2. Termeki (2007–2015) by Werkdata Ltd. (termbases.eu)

- free to Estonian terminologists
- mainly used outside of the IEL
- onomasiological data with relational database

3. Multiterm

- used for two major termbases at the IEL
- onomasiological data model with XML-database



EELex

Very flexible – a new data model for each new dictionary

- accommodated the heterogenous wishes of lexicographers
- each author obtained a data model of their choice

Results were not in line with current thinking in lexicography

- datasets were disconnected
- information was duplicated and inconsistent across datasets
- the same information was located differently in the model depending on the dataset

Online publishing: each dataset had a separate public interface

→ Changes in working methods and tools were inevitable





Ekilex



Ekilex (2017-...)

A new DWS for both semasiological dictionaries as well as onomasiological termbases

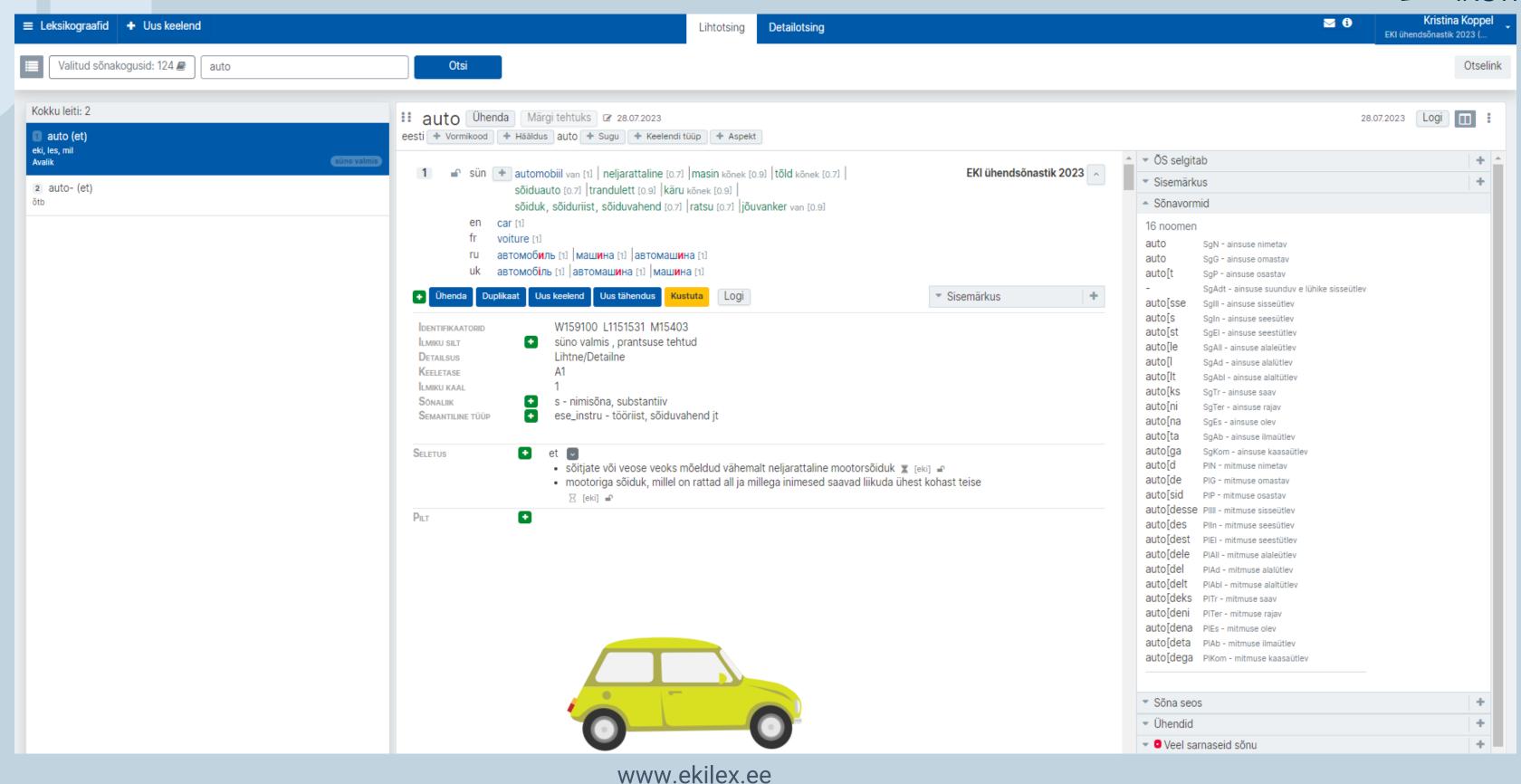
A single data resource that provides consistent information about Estonian words

Copes with the multitude of existing datasets, allows importing

Data model is based on a m:n relation between words and meanings

Tavast, Arvi; Langemets, Margit; Kallas, Jelena; Koppel, Kristina (2018). Unified Data Modelling for Presenting Lexical Data: The Case of EKILEX. Proceedings of the XVIII EURALEX International Congress: EURALEX: Lexicography in Global Contexts, Ljubljana, 17-21 July 2018. Ed. Jaka Čibej, Vojko Gorjanc, Iztok Kosem, Simon Krek. Ljubljana University Press, Faculty of Arts, 749-761.







From dictionaries into information layers

Combining legacy dictionaries into a single data source (EKI Combined Dictionary):

- 1. Dictionary of Estonian 2019
 - descriptive corpus-based comprehensive scholarly dictionary
 - focused on written Estonian
 - describes senses, hence serves as a database backbone
- 2. Estonian Collocations Dictionary 2019
- 3. Basic Estonian Dictionary 2019
- 4. Estonian-Russian Dictionary
- 5. MAB (morphophonological datasets)

All datasets or dictionaries are turned into information layers and applied to the central backbone, which then removes the need to specify variations of the same information again in separate dictionaries



EKI Combined Dictionary

The largest (general) dictionary of modern Estonian (~170 000 Estonian headwords)

Datasets are constantly updated and edited by ~30 lexicographers, including changes that are made upon receiving feedback from users

Contains multiple information layers (definitions, morphology, neologisms, examples, collocations, synonyms, equivalents, etymology, normative recommendations, government, MWEs, language proficiency levels etc.)



Termbases

Since 2019, IEL coordinates terminology work in Estonia

120+ termbases, including e.g. genetics, geology, military, robotics, tourism, religion

At the moment they are all separate databases





Sõnaveeb



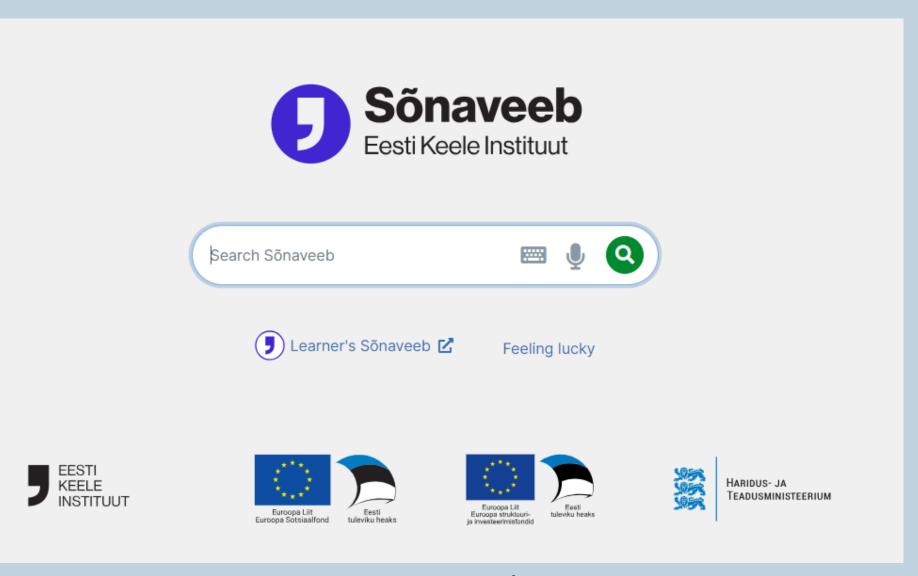
Language portal Sõnaveeb

Consists data from a growing number of dictionaries and termbases (in Ekilex)

Serves human users as an aggregator with items of content to one web page and enables access to data within several dictionaries

Currently holds a total of 285 000 Estonian (212 000 Russian / 94 000 English, ...), obtained from 124 databases

80 000 users per month, 55% mobile / 45% desktop



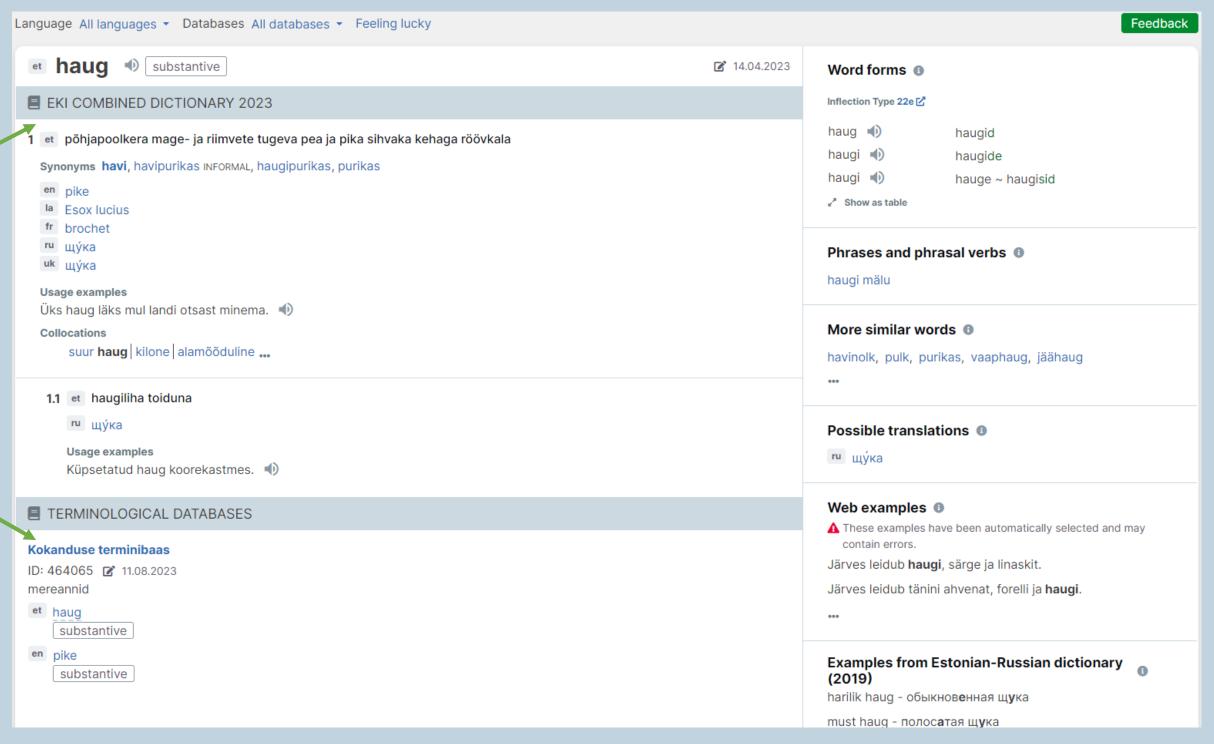
www.sonaveeb.ee



Sõnaveeb

Primarily for native speakers

Displays both general and specialized language





EKI Reference Book (EKI teatmik)

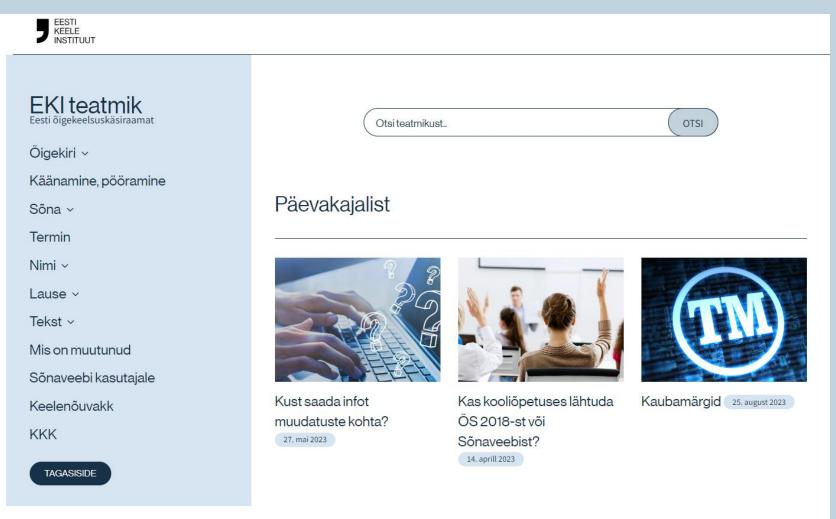
A collection of texts serving for information and advice (e.g. the approved orthographic rules)

EKI Combined Dictionary and EKI reference book are the main components of Estonian language infrastructure

10 000 users per month

Interlinked with Sonaveeb





eki.ee/teatmik





Tools for learners and teachers of Estonian L2

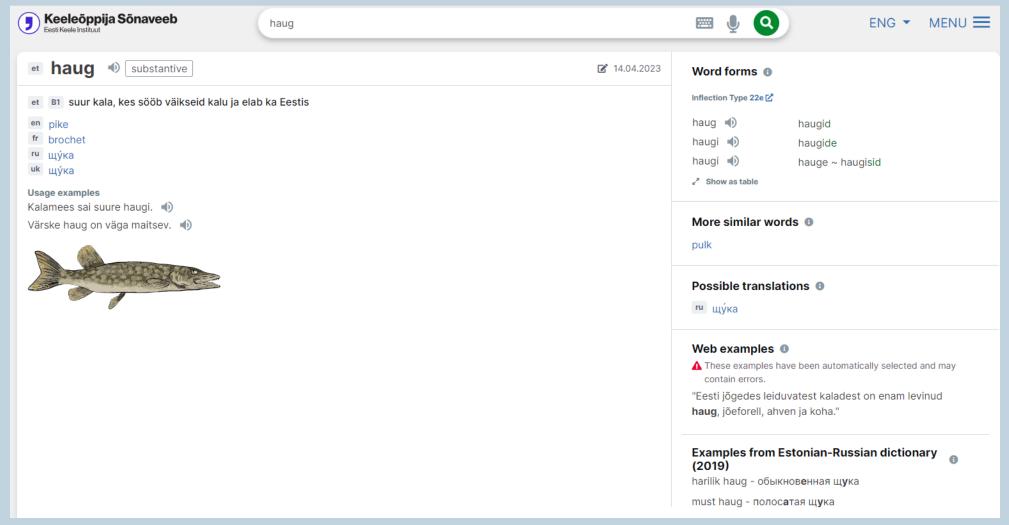


Learner's Sõnaveeb

Primarily for learners at the A2–B1 proficiency levels

6,500 basic Estonian words

Shorter definitions, controlled vocabulary, CEFR levels, explicit information about the most frequent morphological forms, pictures, pronounciation



www.sonaveeb.ee/lite

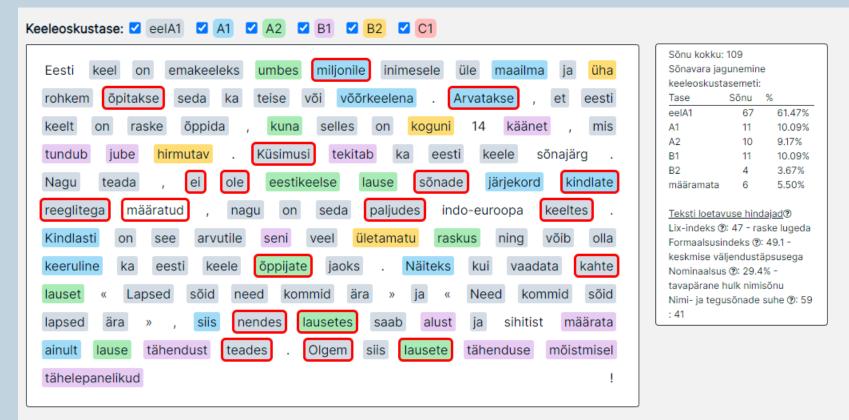


Teacher Tools

Toolbox for L2 teachers and specialists

Four modules:

- 1. Vocabulary covers both young (pre A1-B2) and adult (A1-C1) learners
- 2. Grammar covers only young learners (pre A1-B2)
- 3. Language use situations offers information about the typical situations where learner should be able to communicate
- 4. Text evaluation runs on morphological analyser and marks lemmas in texts according to their CEFR-assignment in vocabulary and grammar profile



Text evaluation in Teacher Tools sonaveeb.ee/teacher-tools



Picture Dictionary

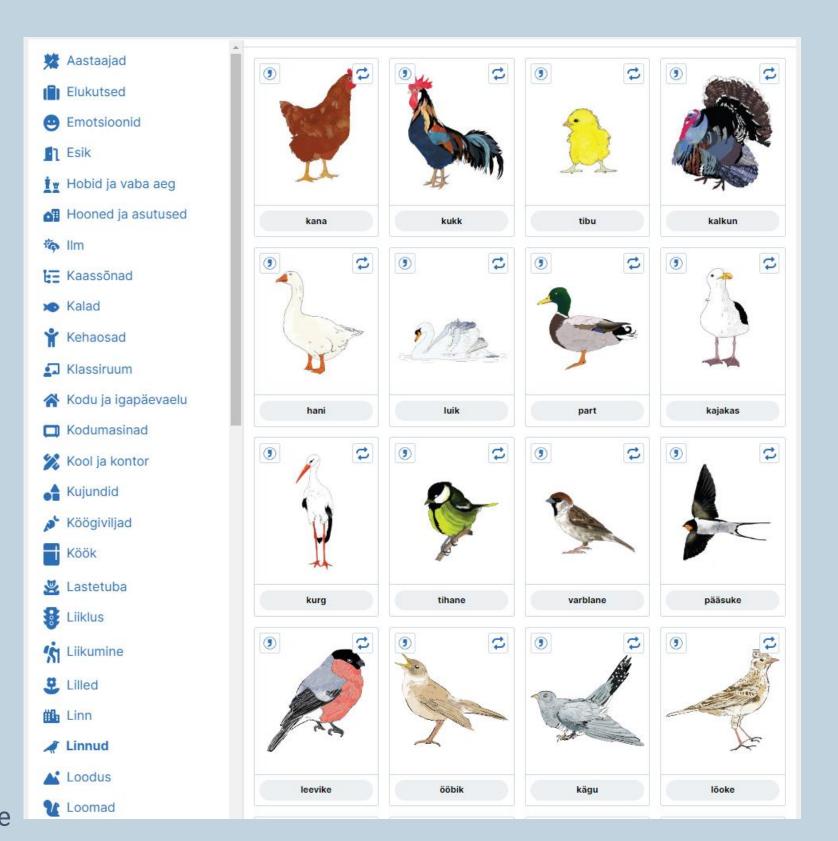
1000 pictures

50 topics, e.g. animals, birds, furniture, food, clothing, bugs, health, vehicles, music insturments, body parts, etc.

Can be used in Estonian, Russian, Ukranian



https://sonaveeb.ee/wordgame





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Jürviste, Madis; Kallas, Jelena; Langemets, Margit; Tuulik, Maria; Viks, Ülle (2011). **Extending the functions of the EELex dictionary writing system using the example of the Basic Estonian Dictionary**. Electronic Lexicography in the 21st Century New Applications for New Users: Proceedings of eLex 2011, Bled, 10-12 November 2011. Ed. Kosem; Iztok; Kosem, Karmen. Ljubljana: Trojina, Institute for Applied Slovenian Studies, 106–112.

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Thank you