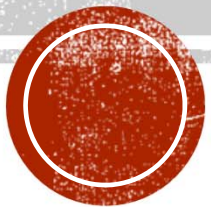
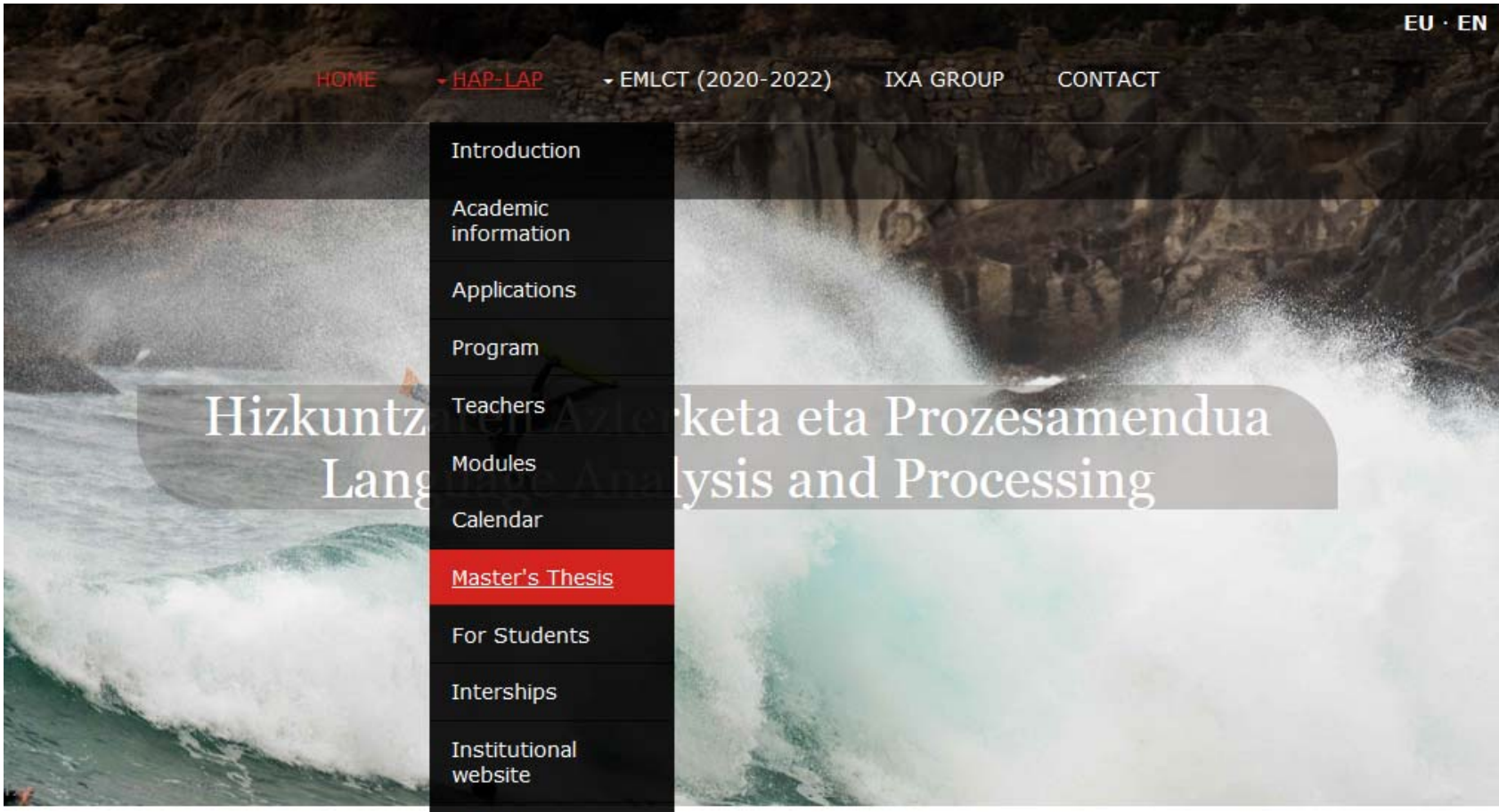
MASTER THESIS PROPOSALS



2020-2021



http://ixa.si.ehu.es/master/

Master-tesiak / Master's Thesis

Master-tesiaren aurkezpena 20 minutu ingurukoa izango da, eta 20 minutu gehiago epaimahaikoen galderetarako.

The Master's Thesis defence will take about 20 minutes plus up to 20 minutes for the tribunal's questions.

2019-2020

1. deialdia / 1st call:

Txostena entregatzea Submission date	**Aurkezpen publikoa** Public defence date
1. aukera / 1st option	
Otsailaren 10ean February 10	Otsailaren 24an February 24
2. aukera / 2nd option	
Ekainaren 5ean June 5	Ekainaren 19an June 19

2. deialdia / 2nd call:

Txostena entregatzea Submission date	**Aurkezpen publikoa** Public defence date
Irailaren 7an September 7	Irailaren 21an September 21

Azken urteetako lanak / Theses completed in previous years

Azken urteetako master-tesiak / Master's thesis

Master-tesi proposamenak / Master's thesis proposals (2020-2021)

Master's Thesis proposals (2020-2021)

Presentation ppt of MASTER THESIS PROPOSALS (2019-2020)

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Contact

Master's Thesis

- Master's Thesis guidelines
- Master's Thesis regulations
- Master's Thesis finalized

Title	Tutor	File	Assigned
[eu en] Multilingual modeling of a linguistic/multimodal phenomenon in wordnets.	ltziar@gonzalezd@ehu.eus		
[en] Embeddings for Word Sense Disambiguation	german.rigau@ehu.eus		
[en, eu] Discourse Based Automatic Summarization -- Diskurtso-egituran oinarrituriko laburpen automatikoa	mikel.iruskieta@ehu.eus		
[en] Multilingual and Multi-Domain Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis	rodrigo.agerri@ehu.eus		
[eu] Sare neuronaletan oinarritutako dialogo-sistemak	e.agirre@ehu.eus , a.soroa@ehu.eus		
[en] WordNets from scratch	german.rigau@ehu.eus		
[en, eu] Methods and applications in discourse parsing	mikel.iruskieta@ehu.eus		
[en, eu] Unsupervised multilingual embeddings for deep learning	e.agirre@ehu.eus		
[eu] Gazteak eta euskara sare sozialetan, zer, nori, nork:	rodrigo.agerri@ehu.eus		

SHERPA

sherpa.ai

COMPANY

ABOUT SHERPA.AI

Sherpa.ai is a leading Artificial Intelligence services company in Europe and a global leader in ***Data Privacy AI services (Federated Learning & Differential Privacy)***

LEADERSHIP

Xabi Uribe-Etxebarria
· Founder & CEO of Sherpa

Tom Gruber
· Co-founder and former CTO of Siri
· Former head of Siri Advanced Development Group at Apple

Rajeev Singh-Molares
· Founding Partner of Alma Mundi Ventures
· Former President of Alcatel-Lucent Asia-Pacific

Doug Solomon
· Former Chief Strategy Officer at Apple
· Former CTO of IDEO

Joanna Hoffman
· Former VP of Marketing of Apple Macintosh, NeXT and General Magic

Alex Cruz
· Chairman & CEO of British Airways
· Advisor & Shareholder

Marcelo Gigliani
· Managing Partner at Apax Digital

Chris Shipley
· Technology analyst and strategist
· Former DEMO conference producer

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION: 2020

- CB insights just released the list of the 100 most promising AI Startups for 2020, and Sherpa.ai is the only Spanish company listed, and one of just five European companies featured.

- Also in 2020, Datamation magazine named Sherpa.ai one of the 10 leading Artificial Intelligence companies, along with Google, IBM, Amazon, Microsoft, etc.

- Sherpa.ai was considered one of the 100 most innovative companies in Artificial Intelligence by various different rankings, like Fortune AI 100, CB Insights, and Analytics Insights, in 2019, and received the Best Intelligent Assistant award at the AI Breakthrough Awards, where Lenovo and IBM also received awards.

TOP AI 100 CB INSIGHTS

Source: Datamation

> “ One of the leading Artificial Intelligence companies globally. FORTUNE

Sherpa AI Team

Xabi Uribe-Etxebarria
CEO & FOUNDER OF SHERPA.AI

Miguen Angel Veganzones
AI DIRECTOR OF SHERPA.AI

+- 40 TEAM MEMBERS

- 80% STEM GRADUATES
  - 40% PHD

Celestino García
VICE PRESIDENT OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF SHERPA.AI

Joanna Hoffman
FORMER MARKETING EXECUTIVE AT APPLE, NEXT AND GENERAL MAGIC

Doug Solomon
SENIOR ADVISOR IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCT DESIGN AT SHERPA.AI

Tom Gruber
AI SENIOR ADVISOR AT SHERPA.AI

Jose Antonio Lozano
ALGORITHMS & MODELS SENIOR ASSOCIATE RESEARCHER AT SHERPA.AI

- Next Place Prediction
- Multi-Arm Bandits for Systems of Recommendation and Notification Systems
- Dinamic Latent Topics

+ 1 RESEARCHER

Eneko Agirre
NLP - SENIOR ASSOCIATE RESEARCHER AT SHERPA.AI

- Stance Detection
- Hyperpartisanism
- Text Summarization

+ 2 RESEARCHERS

Francisco Herrera
DL & ML SENIOR ASSOCIATE RESEARCHER AT SHERPA.AI

- Federated Learning
- Differential Privacy
- Email Intent Classification

+ 6 RESEARCHERS

** All of the Intellectual Property generated by our team is owned by Sherpa.ai, including that which comes from university collaboration.*

Aula Sherpa

informatika fakultatea facultad de informática

sherpa.ai

Colaboración Universidad – Empresa

Espacio físico en la Fac. Informática San Sebastián

Objetivos:

1. Prácticas de Empresa
2. Proyectos Fin de Grado en Empresa
3. Becas de Master y Tesis de Master en Empresa
4. Doctorados Industriales
5. Proyectos de Investigación en Empresa
6. Ofertas de Empleo
7. Participación de la Empresa en la Formación del alumnado de Grado y Posgrado
8. Participación de la Empresa en Eventos en la Universidad
9. Promoción de Actividades para el alumnado de Grado y Posgrado en la Empresa

TECHNOLOGY

SHERPA'S BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

https://developers.sherpa.ai

sherpa.ai developers

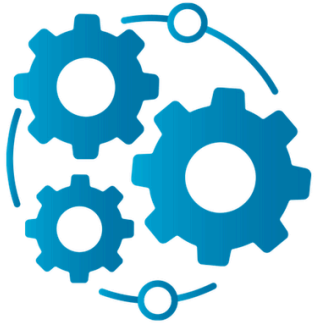
CONVERSATIONAL AI | RECOMMENDATION AND PREDICTIVE AI | PRIVACY AI | EN | ES | EU | SIGN IN

Conversational AI

Sherpa.ai Conversational AI is a service for creating speech and text dialogue interfaces. Start asking questions and quickly get answers from a wide range of domains, such as sports, stock market, restaurants, and events.

Learn more

Recommendation and Predictive AI



Sherpa.ai provides general purpose solutions for anticipating user preferences and tailoring recommendations. With Sherpa.ai, you can include personalized, ad hoc recommendations made by AI models in your products and services.

Learn more

Privacy AI

The Sherpa.ai Federated Learning and Differential Privacy Framework has been developed to facilitate open research in the field, with the objective of building models that learn from decentralized data, preserving data privacy. It is an open-source framework and supports 100 percent of the AI algorithms used in industry.

Learn more

HAP/LAP PROJECTS

Artificial Journalism

- News Content Analysis
- Personalized Recommendation
- Natural Language Generation

Data Privacy AI:
Federated Learning & Differential Privacy for NLP

- Federated Language Models
- Federated Use Cases

Explainable AI & Ethics

- Interpretable Language Models
- Bias in Language Models

Sherpa Projects – Master HAPLAP

- Place: Aula Sherpa
- Mentoring:
  - Prof. Eneko Agirre (IXA, EHU/UPV)
  - Dr. Miguel A. Veganzones (Sherpa.ai)
- Remuneration: 2600 €
- Duration: 3 – 6 months (to be agreed)

Sherpa Projects – Master HAPLAP

- Contact:
  - Dr. Miguel A. Veganzones (Sherpa.ai)
    ma.veganzones@sherpa.ai
  - Prof. Eneko Agirre (IXA, EHU/UPV)
    r.agirre@ehu.es
  - Prof. Ruben Urizar (Master HAPLAP)
    ruben.urizar@ehu.eus

VICOMTECH

vicomtech
MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

Deep Learning Question Answering systems exploration

2020/12/18

Aitor García Pablos agarciap@vicomtech.org

graphicsvision.ai

Description

- Deep Learning has boosted the capabilities and performance of **Question Answering Systems**
  - **Transformers** based architectures have become a revolution

- Almost each month a new model or system is proposed
  - beating the previous state-of-the-art in some way:
    - more robust, more efficient, more flexible, more capable…

- Different Question Answering Systems:
  - Extractive: given a context and a question select a text span from the context as the answer
  - Extractive (but disjoint): the same but able to extract more than one text span
  - Abstractive/Generative: generate the answer using Natural Language Generation
  - Open Domain: Work on a large amounts of data (combining IE + QA techniques)
  - Knowledge-based: work on [semi-]structured content like knowledge-graphs or databases
  - Etc.

Different answering capabilities

- Different types of answering capabilities:
  - Single text span (from context)
  - Multiple text spans (from context)
  - Generate brand new answers (NLG)
  - Yes/no answers
  - Emit no answer when the information is not present in the context
  - Take into account previous questions/answers (conversation context)
  - Make some simple reasoning
  - Basic arithmetic operations (e.g. calculate time difference from two dates)
  - Etc.

Existing datasets (from training/evaluation)

- There exist a (growing) ecosystem of datasets:
  - Usually in English (but not only)
  - Oriented towards different types of question/answer systems

- Examples:
  - **SQUAD2.0**: https://rajpurkar.github.io/SQuAD-explorer/
  - **QUAC**: https://quac.ai/
  - … (many more, researching about them is part of this proposal)

Goals of this proposal

- The overall objective is to get familiar with how the modern, neural-based, Question-Answering models work:
  - Explore the current **State-of-the-Art**
  - Learn to **implement/train/evaluate** a Deep Learning based **Question-Answering model/s**
    - There are a lot of open-source repositories and tools
  - **Learn how to use** the trained models to showcase them
    - for example, making a Q/A demonstrator
  - Document all this work

Tasks and plan

1. Make and exploratory analysis of the State-of-the-Art (become familiar with the field)
   - Elaborate a report to guide the rest of the steps

2. Find or generate a labelled Question-Answering dataset for evaluation purposes
   - In Spanish and/or Basque, and general or specific domain (to be decided)

3. Pick and implement a question-answering system based on State-of-the-Art architectures and evaluate it
   - The objective is to train and integrate one or more Question-Answering models into a working system that can be evaluated, compared, and showcased

vicomtech
MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

Deep Learning Question Answering systems exploration

2020/12/18

Aitor García Pablos agarciap@vicomtech.org

graphicsvision.ai

IZASKUN ETXEBERRIA

Euskal dialektoen arteko distantziaren neurketa corpusetan oinarrituta

- Ainara Estarrona, Ander Soraluze, Izaskun Etxeberria
- J. R. Pichel ikerlariaren tesia: "*Corpus based metrics for measuring distances between languages*" (2020)
- Neurketa horiek ekarri euskalkietara
  - Euskara batuarekiko distantzia
  - Euskalkien arteko distantzia sinkronikoki: denboran zehar, une jakin batean

  ...

OIER Lz. de LACALLE

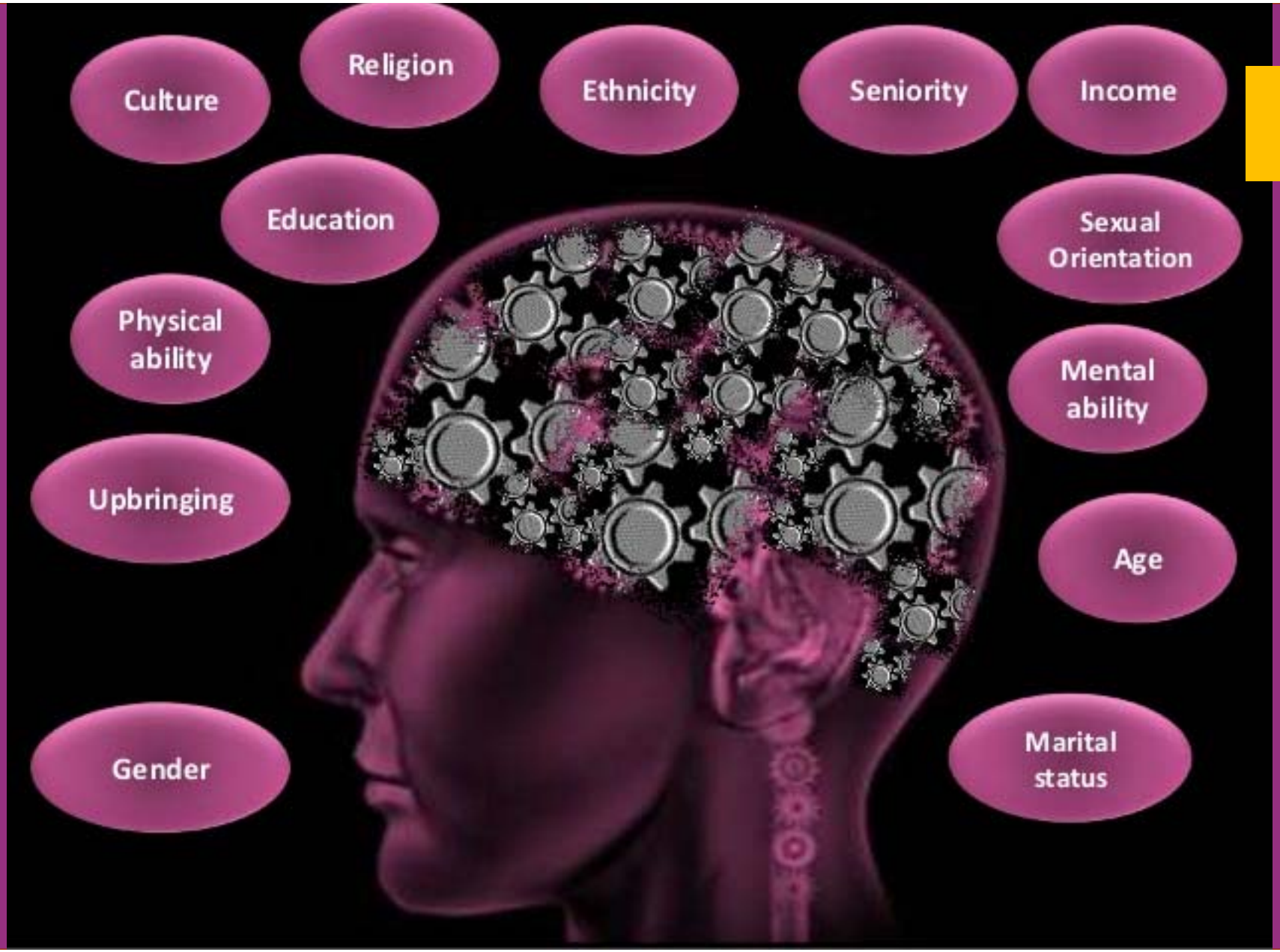
ON LINE

NORA ARANBERRI

A FEW MASTER THESIS PROPOSALS 2020-2021

Nora Aranberri & Co

Bias


Culture
Religion
Ethnicity
Seniority
Income
Education
Sexual Orientation
Physical ability
Mental ability
Upbringing
Age
Gender
Marital status

- Implementation of an educational tool: a multilingual search system and characterization of biased texts

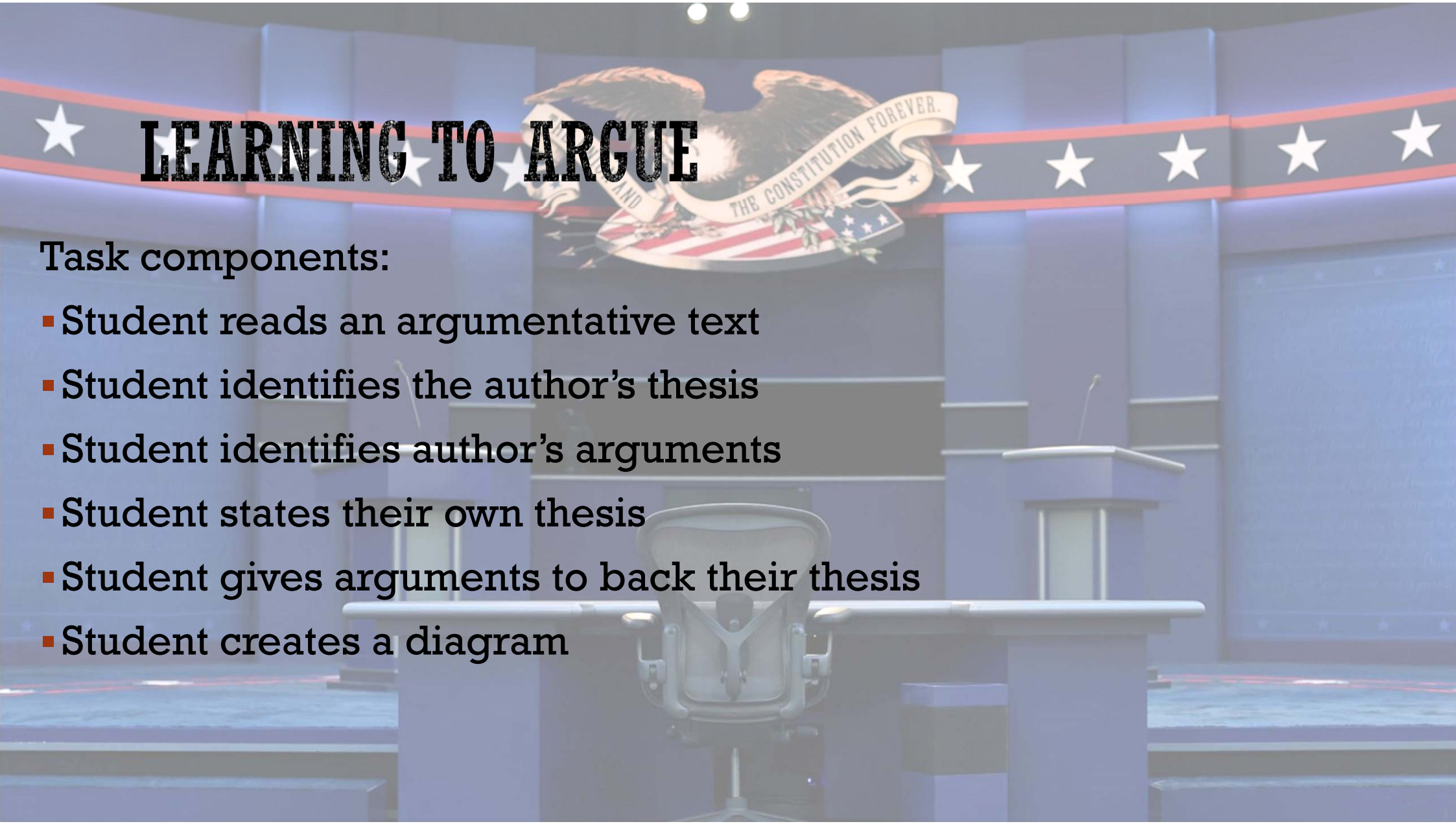
Chatbot for oracy skills

- Framework for a chatbot for oracy skills development in Secondary Education

Cecilia Domingo

Arantxa Otegi

THE UNION AND
THE CONSTITUTION FOREVER.

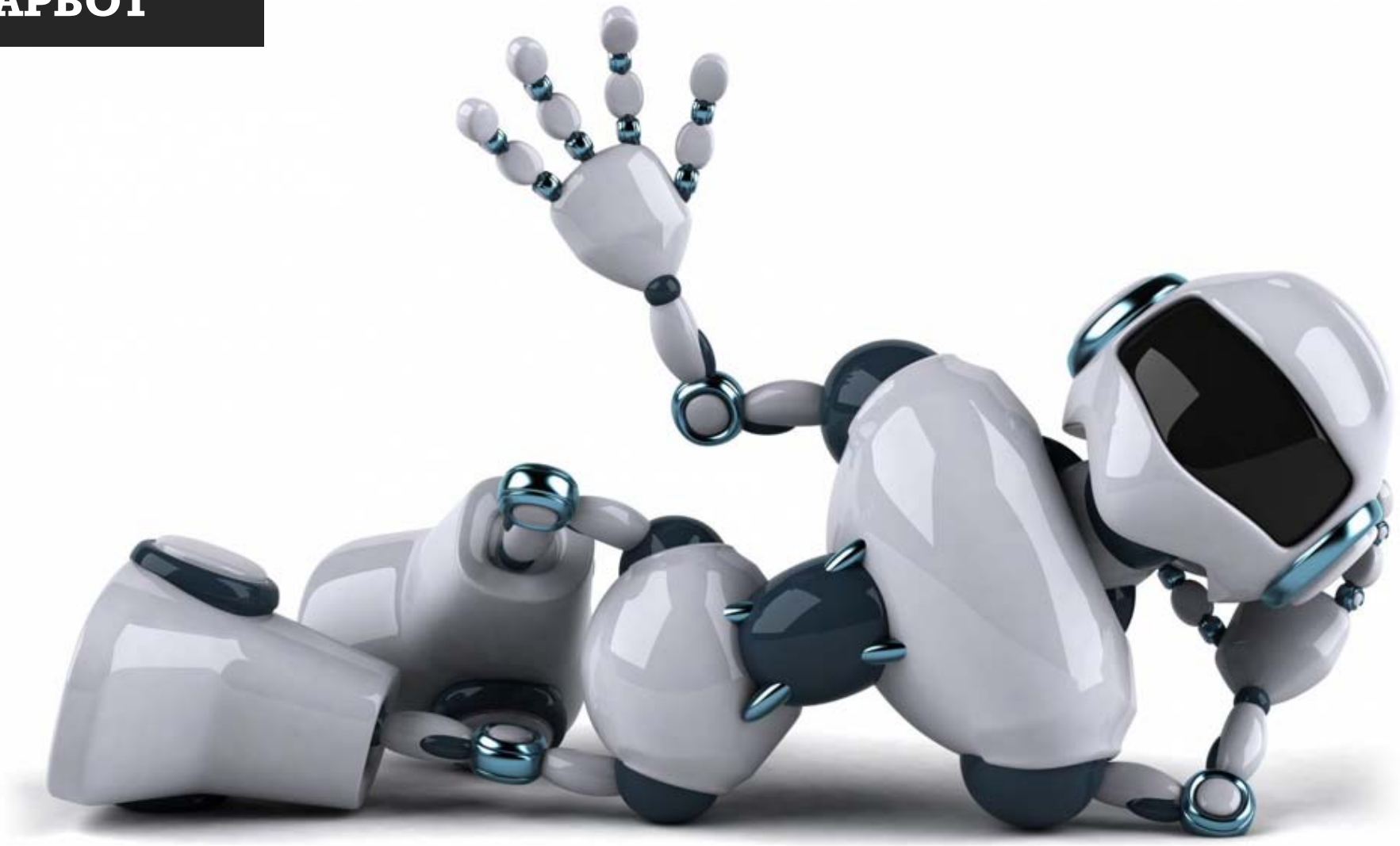


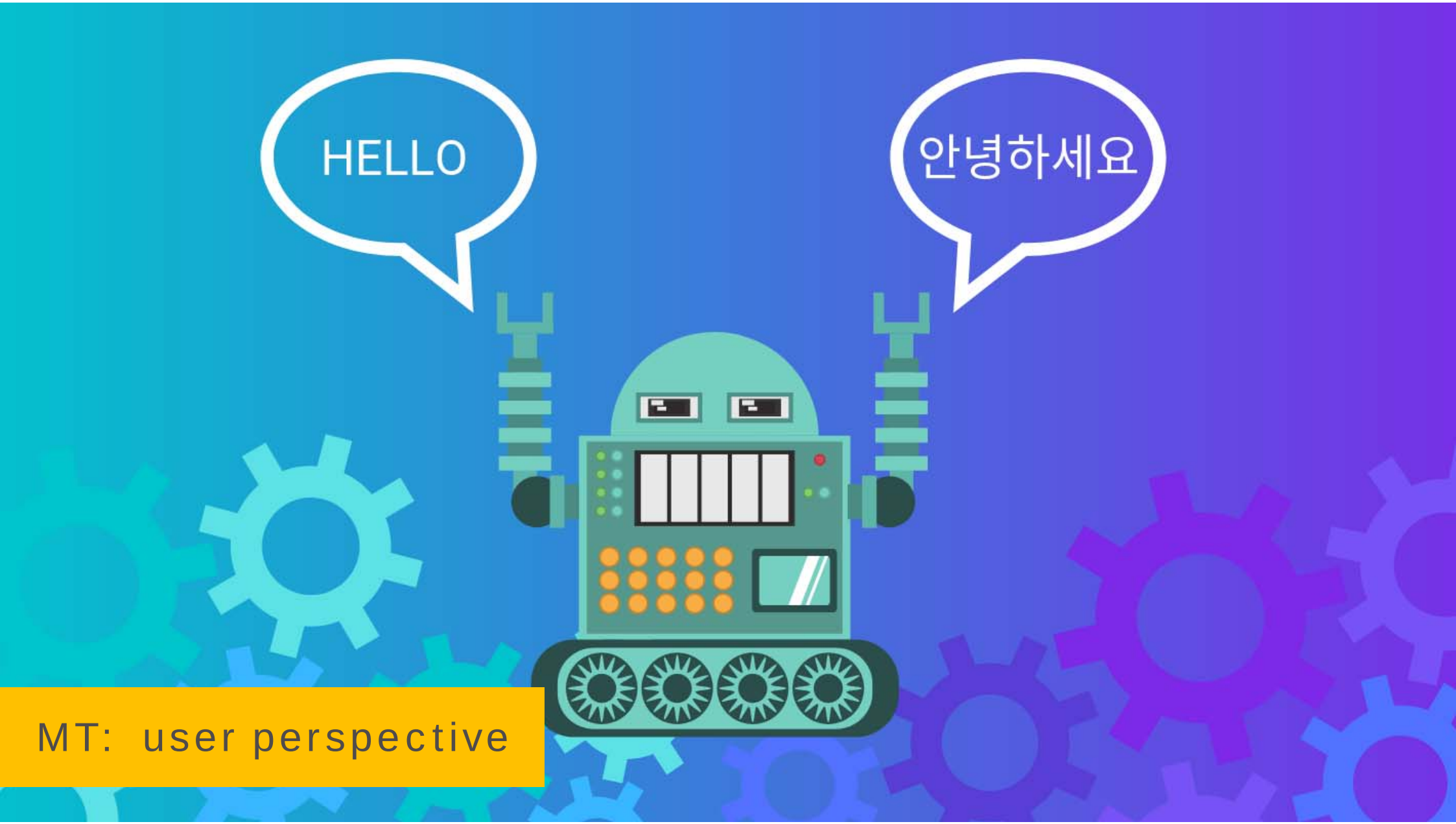
Task components:

- Student reads an argumentative text
- Student identifies the author's thesis
- Student identifies author's arguments
- Student states their own thesis
- Student gives arguments to back their thesis
- Student creates a diagram

User input	System response
No input for a while	Asking if they need more time or if they want instructions or hints
Greeting	Greeting
State author's thesis	Feedback: • Positive if correct → ask to describe arguments • Hint if incorrect • Solution if twice incorrect → ask to describe arguments
Describe author's arguments	• If thesis not previously stated, ask to state thesis • If thesis previously stated, feedback: o Positive if correct → ask to state own thesis o Hint if incorrect o Solution if twice incorrect → ask to state own thesis
Stating own thesis	• If author thesis not previously stated or arguments not described, ask to state thesis and describe arguments • If author thesis previously stated and arguments described, feedback: o If relevant and supported → congratulate and encourage to proceed with non-dialogue part of task o If relevant but unsupported → ask to support own thesis o If irrelevant → give hint to stick to current issue o If repeatedly irrelevant → give resources on the topic and encourage to take time, possibly ending task or returning after a while
Supporting own thesis	• If author thesis not previously stated or arguments not described or own thesis not stated, ask to state author thesis and describe arguments or state own thesis • If author thesis previously stated and arguments described and own thesis stated, feedback: o If sufficient arguments given → congratulate and encourage to proceed with non-dialogue parts of task o If insufficient arguments given → encourage to give additional arguments o If repeatedly missing enough arguments → give resources on the topic and encourage to take time, possibly ending task or returning after a while
Asking for clarification	Depending on current task stage: • Explaining the overall task • Giving hints to find author's thesis • Giving hints to find author's arguments

LAPBOT

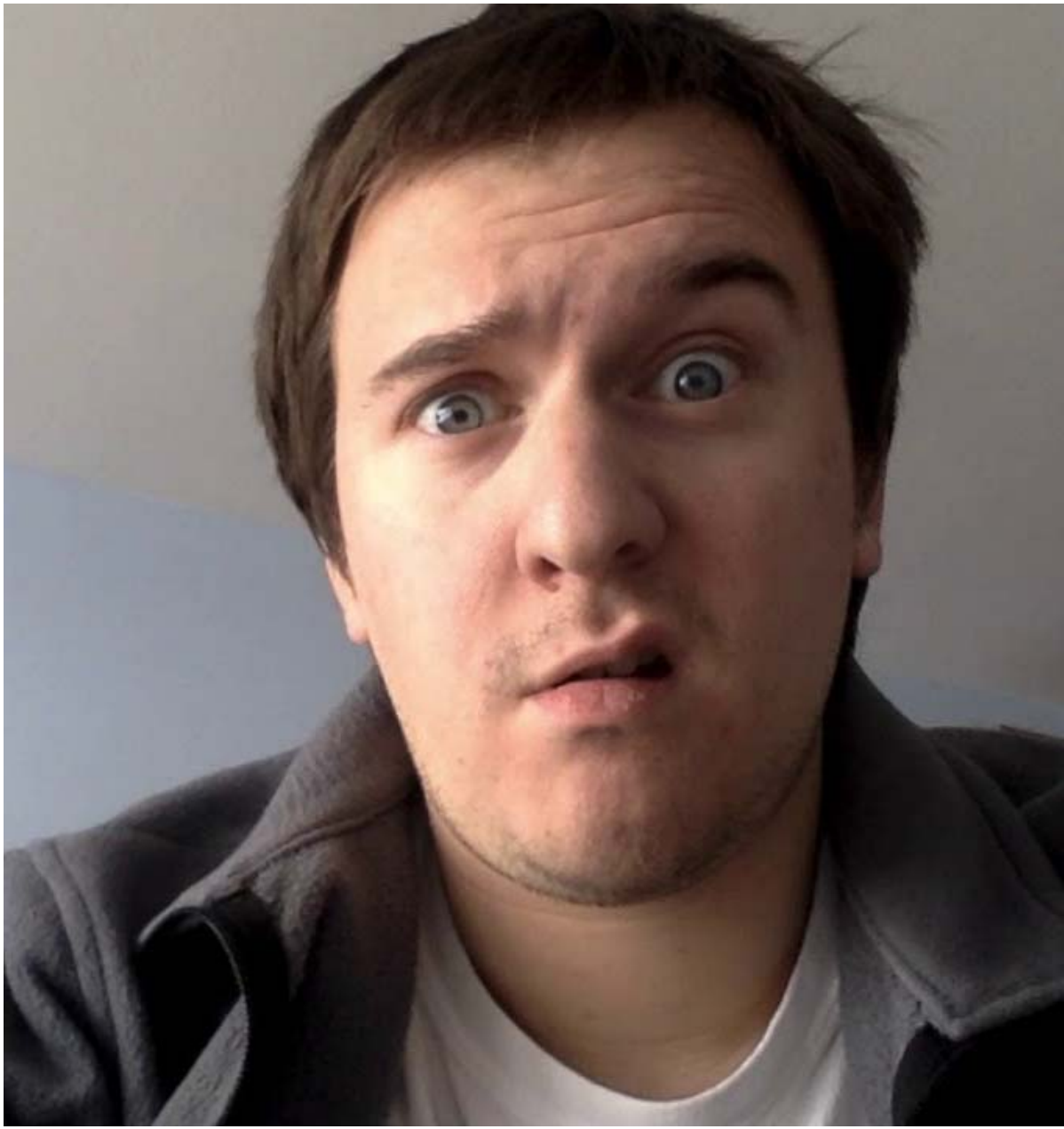




MT: user perspective

- Influence of training corpora in output quality of neural machine translation

- Influence of machine translation in the development of a language



How can we help users edit MT texts better?

How much do users actually understand MT texts?

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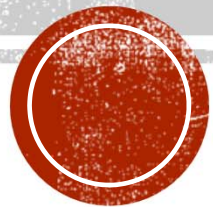
ARANTZA.OTEGI@EHU.EUS



BEGOÑA ALTUNA

Analysis and Generation of natural language timelines

Begoña Altuna, Maxux Aranzabe, German Rigau

What's a timeline?

1990 [edit]

- 28–30 May: Iraqi president Saddam Hussein says that oil overproduction by Kuwait and United Arab Emirates was an "economic warfare" against Iraq.
- 28 May: President of Iraq Saddam Hussein and Emir of Kuwait Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah meet at the Arab League Summit in Baghdad.
- 15 July: Iraq accuses Kuwait of stealing oil from the Rumaila oil field, an Iraqi oil field near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, and threatens military action in response.
- 22 July: Iraq begins deploying troops to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, creating a massive military buildup.
- 24 July: President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak travels to Baghdad to meet with Saddam Hussein and discuss the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq.
- 2 August: About 100,000 Iraqi troops invade Kuwait.
- 2 August: Battle of Dasman Palace. Emir Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah flees to Saudi Arabia with his family and ministers.
- 2 August: United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 660 condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Yemen is the only Arab country that does not take part in the vote in the UNSC.
- 3 August: President of the United States George H.W. Bush announces that U.S. Navy ships have been deployed to the Persian Gulf.
- 4 August: Alaa Hussein Ali is appointed Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Free Kuwait and Ali Hassan al-Majid is appointed Governor of the Kuwait Governorate, which is declared the 19th Governorate of Iraq.
- 5 August: Emir Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah forms a government in exile in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.
- 6 August: United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 implements international sanctions on Iraq. Yemen abstains from the vote in the UNSC.
- 6 August: United States Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney meets King of Saudi Arabia Fahd in Riyadh to discuss sending U.S. Armed Forces troops to defend Saudi Arabia in case of an Iraqi invasion.
- 7 August: 15,000 U.S. troops, 32 destroyers and 100 helicopters and fighter planes arrive in Saudi Arabia.
- 8 August: Operation Desert Shield is launched by the United States.

Where do they come from?

Gulf War

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the war in 1990–1991. For other wars of that name, see Gulf War (disambiguation).
"Desert Storm" and "Operation Desert Storm" redirect here. For other uses, see Desert Storm (disambiguation).

The **Gulf War**[b] (2 August 1990 – 28 February 1991) was a war waged by coalition forces from 35 nations led by the United States against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait arising from oil pricing and production disputes. It was codenamed **Operation Desert Shield** (2 August 1990 – 17 January 1991) for operations leading to the buildup of troops and defense of Saudi Arabia and **Operation Desert Storm** (17 January 1991 – 28 February 1991) in its combat phase.

On 2 August 1990, the Iraqi Army invaded and occupied Kuwait, which was met with international condemnation and brought immediate economic sanctions against Iraq by members of the UN Security Council. UK prime minister Margaret Thatcher[29] and US president George H. W. Bush deployed forces into Saudi Arabia, and urged other countries to send their own forces to the scene. An array of nations joined the coalition, forming the largest military alliance since World War II. Most of the coalition's military forces were from the US, with Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and Egypt as leading contributors, in that order. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia paid around US$32 billion of the US$60 billion cost.[30]

The war marked the introduction of live news broadcasts from the front lines of the battle, principally by the US network CNN.[31][32][33] The war has also earned the nickname *Video Game War* after the daily broadcast of images from cameras on board U.S. bombers during Operation Desert Storm.[27][34]

The initial conflict to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait began with an aerial and naval bombardment on 17 January 1991, continuing for five weeks. This was followed by a ground assault on 24 February. This was a decisive victory for the coalition forces, who liberated Kuwait and advanced into Iraqi territory. The coalition ceased its advance and declared a ceasefire 100 hours after the ground

Clockwise f
F-15C flying
troops fr
Operation G
AC-130; th

Date

Location

What information can be extracted from those texts?

- Temporal information
- Semantic roles
- Morphosyntactic information

Project outline

GOALS

- Development of a **system** that will **analyse texts and/or generate natural language sentences** from argument structures, paying special attention to **temporal information**.

TASKS AND PLAN

- Analysing the available datasets (e.g. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_timelines)
- Analysing the linguistic features of the input information and the output sentences
- Choosing the best systems (rule-based, machine learning, deep learning, ...)
- Developing and evaluating a system

ON LINE

1. Vicomtech: Aitor García Pablos
2. Alicia Pérez

OLATZ Pz. de VIÑASPRE

LANGUAGES AND GENDER BIAS

Correlation between natural languages and gender bias

Olatz Arbelaitz
Xabier Arregi
Olatz Arregi
Olatz Perez de Viñaspre

LANGUAGES AND GENDER BIAS

- Analyze gender bias in different languages:
  - Compare Gender bias among languages:
    - ✓ Monolingual Contextual embedings of different languages (BERT, BERTeus, BETO (es))
    - ✓ Multilingual ones (mBERT, IXAmBERT)
  - Compare the effect of multilinguality in the models:
    - ✓ Monolingual vs Multilingual gender bias
  - Depending on the student interests and skills, the work can focus on:
    - ✓ A deep analysis (more linguistics)
    - ✓ Identification and elimination of the bias (more development)
    - ✓ One student for each aproach would be perfect!

RODRIGO AGERRI

(video)

Rodrigo Agerri
HiTZ Centre - Ixa
University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU
https://ragerri.github.io/

Multilingual Emotion Detection

- Detecting and classifying emotions (anger, fear, anticipation, trust, surprise, sadness, joy, and disgust)
- Large number of applications in computational social science and social media (opinion mining, gender bias detection, fake news, etc.).
- Most previous work for English

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Fake News and Fact-checking

- The list of 21 false claims doesn't include some misleading, dubious or questionable claims Trump made about NATO and US foreign relations.
- Rumourology
- Multilingualism
- Cross-lingual (zero-shot) approaches
- Verifiability (inference)

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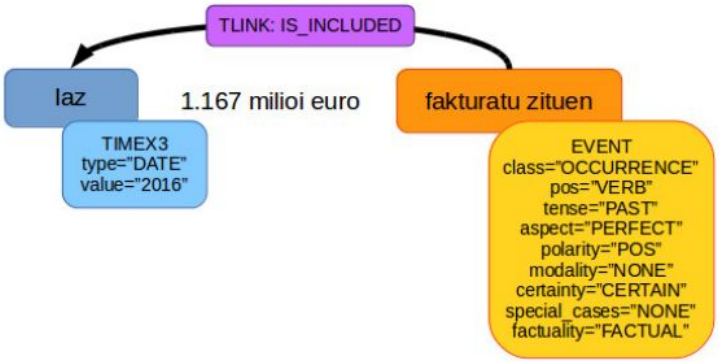
Multilingual Temporal Processing



Altuna et al (2017). In Proc. of SEPLN

Contact:{rodrigo.agerri, olatz.arregi}@ehu.eus

- Add TimeML schemes for languages which do not treat temporal processing
- Semi-automatic methods for the creation of a corpus annotated with the newly created TimeML scheme
- Statistical and deep learning approaches for modeling multilingual temporal expressions
- Coreferent event and nominal expressions for temporal processing

Lemmatize without morphology

Lemma Rule	Casing Script	Edit Script	Most Frequent Examples
↓0;d¦	all lowercase	do nothing	the→the to→to and→and
↑0¦↓1;d¦	first upper, then lower	do nothing	Bush→Bush Iraq→Iraq Enron→Enron
↓0;d¦-	all lowercase	remove last character	your→you an→a years→year
↓0;abe	all lowercase	ignore form, use be	is→be was→be 's→be
↑0;d¦	all uppercase	do nothing	I→I US→US NASA→NASA
↓0;d¦--	all lowercase	remove last 2 chars	been→be does→do called→call
↓0;d¦---	all lowercase	remove last 3 chars	going→go being→be looking→look
↓0;d--+b¦	all lowercase	change first 2 chars to b	are→be 're→be Are→be
↓0;d¦-+v+e	all lowercase	change last char to ve	has→have had→have Has→have
↓0;d¦---+e	all lowercase	change last 3 chars to e	having→have using→use making→make
↓0;d¦-+o→	all lowercase	change last but 1 char to o	n't→not knew→know grew→grow

Table 1: Eleven most frequent lemma rules in English EWT corpus, ordered from the most frequent one.

- Edit distance for lemmatization: how to go from “has” -> “have”
- Compare various techniques to compute edit distance (or propose new ones)
- Deep Learning for contextual edit-distance based lemmatization
- Hypothesis: not using morphology should improve the use of lemmatizers in the wild

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Cross-lingual approaches to Sequence Tagging as Question Answering

The **attack** **put** a huge **strain** on **relations** between India and Pakistan.

put

What does something put?	3/3	a huge strain on relations between India and Pakistan
What puts something?	3/3	The attack
What did something put something on?	2/3	The attack / relations
What did something put?	2/3	a huge strain on relations between India and Pakistan
Where did something put something?	1/3	on relations

Redefined Sequence Tagging tasks (Named Entity Recognition, Semantic Role Labelling, Opinion Mining) as Question Answering to facilitate cross-lingual research on those tasks

rodrigo.agerri@ehu.eus

Metaphor Detection

The experts started **examining** the Soviet Union with a microscope to study perceived changes.
Rockford teachers are honored for saving a *drowning* student.
You're **drowning** in student loan debt.

- Characterize metaphor detection for other languages.
- Deep learning approaches (contextual word embeddings and language models)

rodrigo.agerri@ehu.eus

ITZIAR GONZÁLEZ

(Video)

NLP applications

- Automatic Text Simplification
- Linguistic Profiling and Readability Assessment

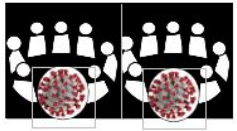
Evaluating NLG: Automatic Text Simplification

- Proposer(s): Itziar Gonzalez-Dios and Aitor Soroa
- Main topic: Automatic Text Simplification -> make a text simpler for a certain audience
- Subjective task -> difficult to evaluate! Explain the meaning of the automatic metrics and study the viability of new metrics (e.g. BertScore, iSTS…)

L'objectif du couvre-feu est de limiter les rassemblements durant lesquels les mesures barrières sont moins bien appliquées et où le virus circule rapidement tout en limitant l'impact sur l'économie déjà mise à rude épreuve par l'épidémie.

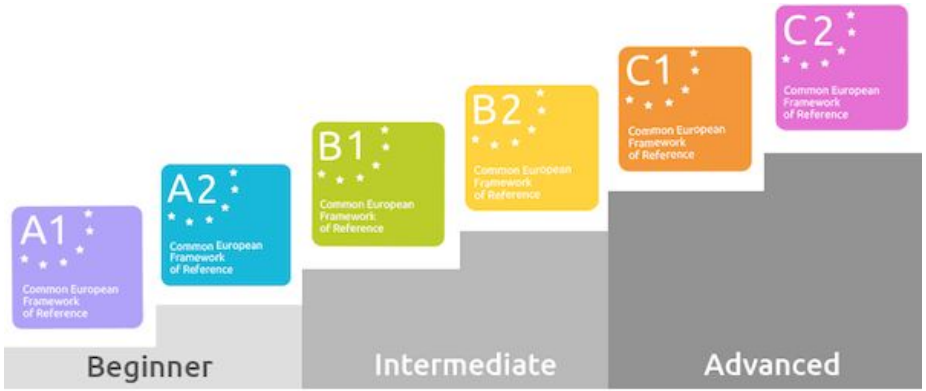
Avec le couvre-feu,
il y aura moins de contacts entre les personnes.

Quand il y a trop de monde,
l es personnes pensent moins aux gestes barrières
et le virus circule plus vite.



Deep understanding of CEFR guidelines for multilingual readability assessment

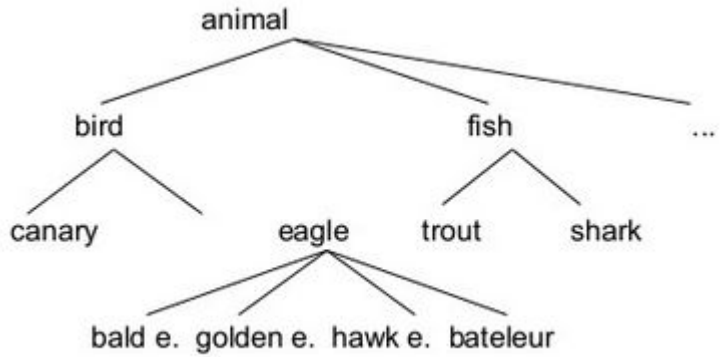
- Proposer(s): Itziar Gonzalez-Dios and Kepa Bengoetxea
- Main topic: text complexity analysis, text stylometrics and readability assessment
- Understand the linguistic complexity required for each CERF level in a multilingual environment and propose linguistic measures for certain levels to be included in the readability assessment systems ErreXail, AzterTest and MultiAzterTest



Related to Languages Resources

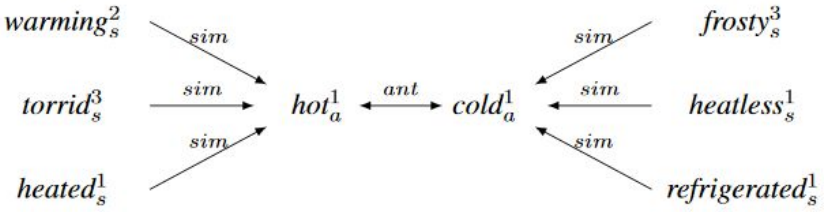
Towards the Enrichment of Basque WordNet with a Sentiment Lexicon

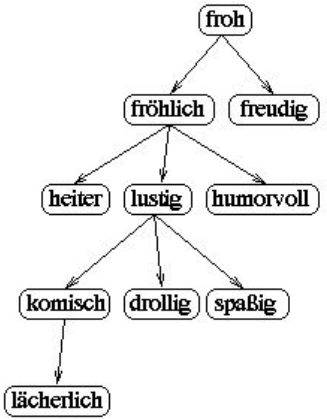
- Proposer(s): Itziar Gonzalez-Dios and Jon Alkorta
- Main topic: wordnets and sentiment lexicons
- Propose a methodology to enrich the Basque WordNet using the sentiment lexicon SentiTegi
- Basque speaker needed!



Adjective modelling in WordNet with latest innovations

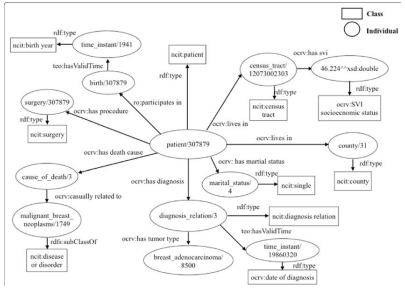
- Proposer(s): Itziar Gonzalez-Dios and Jon Alkorta
- Main topic: Adjective modelling in wordnets
- Propose a model to unify cluster-based organisation (WordNet) and hierachical organisation (GermaNet)

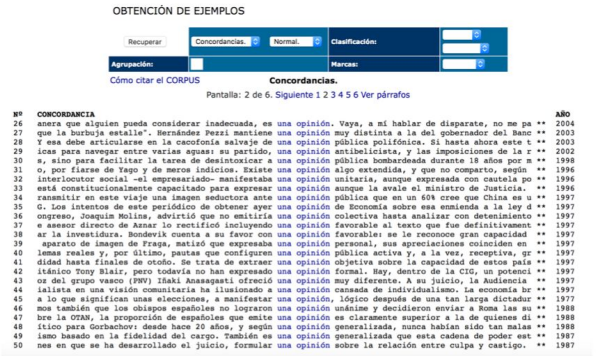




Multilingual modeling of a linguistic or multimodal phenomenon in LRs

- Proposer(s): Izaskun Aldezabal, Itziar Gonzalez-Dios and German Rigau
- Topics: Emotions, Registers, Dialects, Multimodal information, , Humor, Hate speech, (dis)agreement of different resources
- Propose an unified model or a framework to analyse and characterise the phenomenon in different languages, and, in the case of the multi-resourced proposals, propose a mapping if possible or not





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Title	Tutor	File	Assigned
[eu en] Multilingual modeling of a linguistic/multimodal phenomenon in wordnets.	ltziar@gonzalezd@ehu.eus		
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