

Wordnets in the Deep Learning Era

Apologies for cross-postings

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1st Call for Papers

Wordnets in the Deep Learning Era 2022 Workshop

Date: Friday June 24, 2022

Venue: Palais du Pharo, Marseille, France

Website: *TBA*

Submission Deadline: 11 April 2022

Submission page: *TBA*

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Call for Papers

In recent years, the NLP community is contributing to the emergence of powerful new deep learning techniques and large multilingual pre-trained language models that are revolutionizing the approach to most NLP tasks. Just a short time ago, nobody could have predicted the recent breakthroughs that have resulted in systems able to deal with unseen tasks ([Wei et al. 2021](#); [Sanh et al. 2021](#); [Min et al. 2021](#)).

An NLP task that can largely contribute from this approach is building large-scale lexical knowledge bases such as wordnets, as it is very time consuming and requires large research groups and long periods of development (Miller 1995; Fellbaum 1998; Gonzalez-Agirre et al. 2012; Bond and Paik 2012).

Lately, several new approaches have been devised towards its automatic development. For instance, Watset ([Ustanov et al. 2017](#)) has been used for the automatic induction of English and Russian synsets. [Noraset et al. \(2017\)](#) and [Gadetsky et al. \(2018\)](#) propose different systems for automatically providing definitions of words in their context. [Sainz and Rigau \(2020\)](#) infer without training the domain label of a particular definition. [Qi et al. \(2020\)](#) propose a reverse dictionary system that returns words semantically matching the input definitions. [Feng et al. \(2021\)](#) addresses the concept to text generation task. [Barba et al. \(2021\)](#) generates usage examples for a given set of words with their definitions. [Chen et al. \(2021\)](#) automatically construct taxonomies from pretrained language models.

On the other hand, as constructing benchmarks that test the abilities of modern natural language understanding models is difficult, large-scale knowledge bases are used to generate lexical semantic, world knowledge and common sense probes ([Ma et al 2021](#)). For instance, ([Richardson and Sabharwal 2020](#)) use links in WordNet to generate question-answer pairs to evaluate language models. ([Aspillaga et al. 2021](#)) define a probing classifier based on concept relatedness according to WordNet.

Additionally, it is worth investigating possible opportunities to leverage both structured and unstructured information sources ([Lauscher et al. 2020](#); [Colon-Hernandez et al. 2021](#); [Lu et al. 2021](#)). For instance, [Peters et al. \(2019\)](#) enhance contextual representations with structured, human-curated knowledge.

In this workshop we wish to look at how large language models can productively interact with existing semantic networks. We also welcome approaches that use language models for

existing tasks, such as word sense disambiguation, or that use semantic networks to augment language models.

Topics of Interest

We invite submissions with original contributions addressing all topics related to the productive interaction between large pretrained language models and large semantic networks. Areas of interest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Building and enriching monolingual, multilingual and cross-lingual lexical knowledge bases, semantic networks and wordnets using deep learning techniques and large pre-trained language models.
- Exploiting lexical knowledge bases, semantic networks and wordnets for creating world knowledge and common sense probes for testing large pre-trained language models.
- Using lexical knowledge bases, semantic networks and wordnets for creating prompts for zero-shot or few-shot or transfer learning NLP tasks.
- Leveraging lexical knowledge bases, semantic networks and wordnets and large pre-trained language models towards Natural Language Understanding.

Submission & Publication

We accept research papers addressing WordNets and Deep Learning Techniques. Authors must declare if part of the paper contains material previously published elsewhere.

Papers are allowed a maximum of 8 pages, references excluded.

We accept the following typologies of papers:

- Research papers.
- Research posters, for work-in-progress, projects in early stage of development or description of new resources or methods.

All typologies are allowed a maximum of 8 pages, references excluded. The program committee reserves the right to decide whether a paper submitted as a research paper is better suited for a poster presentation.

Accepted papers will be published in online proceedings.

Papers must strictly comply with the LREC stylesheet¹ and be submitted in PDF unprotected format.

Submission page: *TBA*

Each submission will be reviewed by three programme committee members. In compliance with the LREC rules, papers must *not* be anonymized.

¹ <https://lrec2022.lrec-conf.org/en/submission2022/authors-kit/>

Important dates

- Paper submission deadline: 11 April 2022
- Notification of acceptance: 3 May 2022
- Camera-ready paper: 23 May 2022
- Workshop date: 24 June 2022

Invited Speakers

TBA

Organizing Committee

Javier Alvez (UPV/EHU)
Begoña Altuna (HiTZ, UPV/EHU)
Francis Bond (NTU)
Bolette Pedersen (U Copenhaguen)
Alexandre Rademaker (IBM Research and FGV/EMAP)
German Rigau (HiTZ, UPV/EHU)
Piek Vossen (VU)

To contact the organizers, please email them using Subject: [WDLE 2022].

Programme Committee (TBC)

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Identify, Describe and Share your LRs!

- Describing your LRs in the LRE Map is now a normal practice in the submission procedure of LREC (introduced in 2010 and adopted by other conferences). To continue the efforts initiated at LREC 2014 about “Sharing LRs” (data, tools, web-services, etc.), authors will have the possibility, when submitting a paper, to upload LRs in a special LREC repository. This effort of sharing LRs, linked to the

LRE Map for their description, may become a new “regular” feature for conferences in our field, thus contributing to creating a common repository where everyone can deposit and share data.

- As scientific work requires accurate citations of referenced work so as to allow the community to understand the whole context and also replicate the experiments conducted by other researchers, LREC 2022 endorses the need to uniquely identify LRs through the use of the International Standard Language Resource Number (ISLRN, www.islrn.org), a Persistent Unique Identifier to be assigned to each Language Resource. The assignment of ISLRNs to LRs cited in LREC papers will be offered at submission time.