 a clocal DB a clocal DB a clocal DB a clocal DB (Information on MVEs: origins, semantics, morphosyntactic information, corpus examples, syntactic properties, diabets it alternation phenomena, leader leaders, syntactic properties, diabets it alternation phenomena, leaders, syntactic properties, diabets it alternation and the matchine THE ISSUE Ve discuss the transcription of IDDN contents to a backal resource for generating at a diabets, the proceeding discuss the transcription of IDDN syntactic concepts of field elements, of field ele	Generating LFG/XLE MWE entries from IDION (a theory neutral lexical DB) WG1/WG2						
IDENTIFY (Allow Hitts: //Allow 1000 *********************************							
 a late ID B a late I	THE RESOURCE					MORAL	
 - ecceder multiple agents of information on MMVES origins, semantics, morphosyntactic information, corrupt agents purposed and ecceder morphosyntactic information agents agents purposed agents agents purposed agents agents purposed agents ag	IDION <u>http://idion.ilsp.gr/:</u>						
morphosphatic information, corpus examples, source in each information, corpus examples, source information, and the integrituality information information information information, corpus examples, information, corpus examples, source information, corpus examples, inf		nla accasta a	finformation on l		mantics		
IDDM, Bitmagn Internation phenomena, lexical restorces, usage examples addresses both the human user and the machine addresses both the human user and the machine THE ISSUE Ve datasets both the human user and the machine Ve datasets both the human user and the machine THE ISSUE Ve datasets both the human user and the machine Ve datasets both the human user and the machine Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Modifier (1) Links and the machine Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Modifier (2) Contains the Work (2) Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Modifier (2) Contains the Volution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution Involution				-	I		
Participants Note Pauline Paul							
THE BSDE DBUILT [1] LIDDIX encoding scheme has required much less development time while, enablish, for ensource is a web-source gene and to be a pair to be pair to be a pair to be a pair to be a pair to be a pai	addresses bot	h the human	user and the mac	hine			
monoma silves of the process of the end of the e			THE ISSUE			DUELME [1], IDION's encoding schema has required much less development time while,	
and/o bit bit <t< td=""><td colspan="5">We discuss the transcription of IDION contents to a lexical resource for parsing; as a case study we use an LFG/XLE lexicon that contains fixed sequences of fixed elements [4], known as Words With Spaces (WWS) [3], marked with underscores.</td><td></td></t<>	We discuss the transcription of IDION contents to a lexical resource for parsing; as a case study we use an LFG/XLE lexicon that contains fixed sequences of fixed elements [4], known as Words With Spaces (WWS) [3], marked with underscores.						
max Odd Deltablishing Set Splin true-no.55G Harde Someone Furious." I''G employs abstract syntactic concepts and a very specific formalism. → generating an LFG/XE lexicon from IDON is a proof of concept for IDON's usability for prasing provides are marked to sense of concept for IDON's usability for prasing provides are marked to the WWS (Aug. na. Journations (all the light-bubb). MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NEUTRAL Step 1. WWS detection A heary neutral morphosyntactic encoding is cost effective:	 (1) Ανάβω όλ 	α τα λαμπά	ίκια σε κάποια	v		A WORKING EXAMPLE: The 4-step algorithm applies on the representation in Table 1	
I make someone fundus? UFG/XLE leaking from IDION is a proof-of-concept for IDION's usability for parsing "provides fully in [1] contains the VMS dois, "to Journation is provided with the VMS dois, "to Journation is provided with the VMS dois, "to Journation is provided with the VMS index. The entries indexed with the same number are incomentary for proporticule concentration (IS and the light-budge). MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NUTRAL Alphanement of errors in the standard morphological encoding (BARCI)] If (IS	anavo ol	a ta labaki	a se kapion				
Step 1. WUS detection MORENGSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS [almost] THEORY NEUTRAL A theory neutral morphosyntactic encoding is cost effective: if buer/fneidy for a larger number of encoders induces the parse But this is the case for all encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. Ecodering in 1000 provides a rather the phrsaid accription provides a rather the phrsaid accription of MVEs where only tree constituents are for all encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. provides a rather the phrsaid encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. provides a rather the phrsaid encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. provides a rather th						LFG/XLE lexicon from IDION is a proof-of-concept for IDION's usability for parsing	
MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NEUTRAL MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NEUTRAL A theory neutral morphosyntactic encoding is cost effective: -1 is user-finant/for a larger number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alarger number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alarger number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alarger number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alarge number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or alargen number of encoders -1 is user-finant/for both or anism, some work of syntack I for finant and parameter or anism, some work of syntack -1 provides a tafter fat phrsal discription of MVIS where					ow that the	Stan 1 WAVE datastion	
MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NEUTRAL. A heary neutral morphosyntactic encoding is cost effective: 4 is user-finable for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 4 is user-simple for a larger number of encoders 5 a data more NANOVS * (^ PRED) = 'okara_Aujurdixa', No-CMNPAC 5 a data mathed as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEN 10 kA_max (bit folded morphological description of more only free constituents and the per verb lastical entry (5). 2 more that phrasal description of MVES where only free constituents any base an entrated so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally create any phrasal constituent marked as PP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-	MWE in (1) contain	ns the WWS ól	α_τα_λαμπάκια (al	I the light-bulbs).			
A theory neutral encoding is cost effective: - A tear-friendly for a larger number of encoders - A tear-friendly for a larger numorphologicil discription							
A heary neutral morphosyntactic exceding is cost effective:	MORPHOSYNTACTIC INFO IN IDION IS (almost) THEORY NEUTRAL						
it is user-friendly for a larger number of encoders it t educes the number of errors it uses syntactic nucleus of wide acceptance (rather than notions specific to a particular theory) it uses syntactic notions of wide acceptance (rather than notions specific to a particular theory) the price to pay for the theory neutral encoding is that IDION cannot be used as a particular theory) the price to pay for the theory neutral encoding is that IDION cannot be used as a transfer the price to pay for the theory neutral encoding is that IDION cannot be used as a transfer to pay for the theory neutral encoding is that IDION cannot be used as a file (2) if there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEN (2) if the for an application that reads information of IDION provides a fully fledged morphological description provides a fully fledged in prophological description of MVEX where only free constituents marked so (PARCLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb leakal entry (5). there is a phrasal status (2) while fixed constituents are listed as words avoids as soign syntactic function. (5) avdplu V * (PRED)=avdplu<>' (2) The IDION vocabulary of phrasal category symbols: IN-P-ROM/N-M-annin/NP-MOM-Annonanim NP-	A theory neutral morphosyntactic encoding is cost effective:						
No tag: No tag: At uses standard morphological encoding (PAROLE) No tag: At uses syntactic notions of wide acceptance (rather than notions specific to a grantical theory) No tag: The price to pay for the theory neutral encoding is that IDION cannot be used as a lexical resource directly by any syntactic formalism; some work of syntactic interpretation/trainfaitor' is left for an application that reads information of IDION interpretation/trainfaitor' is left for an application that reads information of IDION provides a fully fledged morphological description provides a rather flat phrsaid description of instance whether the fixed parts have a phrsaid constituent and exclosing to saving to usely a syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information of molecular the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have been by fixed as contain (ASDE) = conom (InSDE) in ACC case is marked in the 4 th Columply asign the were the to BUB GF an	-it is user-friendly for a larger number of encoders						
-:t uses syntactic notions of wide acceptance (rather than notions specific to a particular theory) (3) δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid NWWS* (^ PRED) = 'δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid, NoCMNePIAc -:t uses syntactic notions of wide acceptance (rather than notions specific to a particular theory) (3) δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid NWWS* (^ PRED) = 'δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid, NoCMNePIAc -:t uses a for an application that reads information of IDION and feeds the parser. (3) δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid NWWS* (^ PRED) = 'δ/a_tra_Acpurdxid, NoCMNePIAc -:t uses for all encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. (4) or NP. (^ PFORM)='preposition_type'. (#2) yields (4). -:reads a new phrasit constituent named P which replaces the previous two and bears (4) or NP. (^ PFORM)='ore' -:reads a new for so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb locial entry (5). (5) oxidpu V* (^ PRED)=axdphac>' -:reads a new for so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb locial entry (5). (5) oxidpu V* (^ PRED)=axdphac>' -:reads a new for so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb locial entry (5). (5) oxidpu V* (^ PRED)=axdphac>' -:reads a new for so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb locial entry (5). (5) oxidpu V* (^ PRED)=axdphac>' -:reads a new for so (PAROLE tag). Using LEMMA, the algorithm incrementally creates the verb locial entry (5). (5) oxidpu V* (^ PRED)=axdphac>' -:reads a new for							
(R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as PP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-ACM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-GEN-anim/NP-GEN-anim/NP-ACC-an							
(R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEM (R2) (If there is a LEMMA token marked as PP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-ACM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-anim/NP-GEN-anim/NP-GEN-anim/NP-ACC-an						Step 2. PPs detection	
and feeds the parser. But this is the case for all encodings, whether bound to a theory or not. Encoding in IDION provides a fully fledged morphological description provides a fully fledged morphological description fully fledged morphological description provides a fully fledged morphological description fully fledged morphological description fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge a fully fledge	lexical resource d	irectly by any s	yntactic formalism;	some work of synt	actic	(R2) If there is a LEMMA token marked as preposition followed by an NP-ACC/NP-GEN	
Encoding in IDION For the encoding of a network o							
Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VF Aduptaka Acquiptaka No- Acquiptaka Acquiptaka Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS indext VF Adoptaka Acquiptaka No- Acquiptaka Acquiptaka Acquiptaka Acquiptakaa No- Acquiptakaa No- Acquiptakaa No- Acquiptakaa No- Acquiptakaa No- Acquiptakaaa	But this is the case	e for all encodir	ngs, whether bound	to a theory or not.			
provides a rather flat phrasal description of MWEs where only free constituents may have a phrasal status (2) while fixed constituents are listed as words assign syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether some syntactic functional information, for instance whether some syntactic functional matched as PP. (A PEOPINAM) = (A P	Encoding in IDION					· · ·	
have a phrasal status (2) while fixed constituents are listed as words -avoids to assign syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts have some syntactic functional information, for instance whether the fixed parts NP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-nonanim NP-ACC/NP-ACC-anim/NP-ACC-nonamim VP Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óλa NF Augráxia NorMNPPIAC NF Óλoc óλa NF Augráxia NorMNPPIAC NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óλa NF Óλoc óAa NF Óλoc óAa							
arona of assign syntactic function. (2) The IDION vocabulary of phrasal category symbols: NP-NOM/NP-NOM-nonanim NP-CETV/NP-GEN-anim/NP-ACC-nonanim NP-ACC/NP-ACC-anim/NP-ACC-nonanim VP Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM EMMA Qx/gb VP Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NF QAQ VP VP VP Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NF QAQ VP-Head NF QAQ VP-Head NF Qaquráxic ADD/NPPIAc NF Qaqage ASPPSP	have a phrasal status (2) while fixed constituents are listed as words					(5) ανάβω V * (Δ PRED)-ανάβως 5'	
(2) The IDION vocabulary of phrasal category symbols: NP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-SEN/NP-GEN-NP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-SEN/NP-GEN-nonamim NP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-nonanim/NP-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM-NOM							
(1) NP-NOM/NP-NOM-anim/NP-SOM-nonanim NP-ACC/NP-ACC-anim/NP-ACC-nonamim VP Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM NP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NF Óxloç Óxa NF Óxloç Óxa NP-ACC a AtlDfNePIAc NF Óxloç óxa NP-ACC a Common of the constraint (ADBL>' NF Óxloç óxa AlBaNePIAc 1 NF Óxloç óxa AlBaNePIAc 1 NP-ACC a a a a I] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions							
NP-ACC/NP-ACC-anim/NP-ACC-nonamim VP Image: Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Image: Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head Image: Component type Lemma Mordform PAROLE tag WWS index LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head Image: Component type Image: Component type Lemma Mordform PAROLE tag WWS index NF Óλος Óλα AjBaNePIAc 1 Image: Component type Rules (R3), (R4), (R5) yield (6). (G) (mak BW V * (NED)= ανά Bw Component type Image: Component type Image: Component type: Component typ							
A Dec diminiti vp A Dec diminiti ve de nonamini vp Vp assign the verb the OBJ GF and the constraint (^OBi CASE) = c acc; Component type Lemma Wordform VP-NOM	NP-GEN/NP-GEN-anim/NP-GEN-nonamim					(PA) If there is a nominal MIME (NIMIME) in ACC sace (sace is marked in the A th Column)	
Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Image: Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index LEMMA aváßw Image: Component type Lemma WWS index Rules (R3), (R4), (R5) yield (6). (6) (aváßw Y * (^ PRED)=aváßw<(^SUBJ)(^OBL)>' (^ SUBJ)(^OBL)>' (^ SUBJ CASE) = c nom (^ SUBJ CASE) = c nom (^ SUBJ CASE) = c nom (^ OBL CASE) = c acc (^ OBL PFORM) = c ' greposition_type'. NF δάλος δάλα AjBaNePIAc 1 (^ OBL CASE) = c acc (^ OBL CASE) = c acc (^ OBL CASE) = c acc (^ OBL PFORM) = c ' greposition_type'. NF δαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^ SEM) = "string_of_the_MWE_meaning" NP-ACC Image: Component time term on the lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Langage 90, pp. 7-23 The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts are received f		LC-anim/NP-AC	L-nonamim				
Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWS index NP-NOM Image: Component type Image: Component type Rules (R3), (R4), (R5) yield (6). LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head Image: Component type Component type LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head Image: Component type Component type LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head Image: Component type Component type NF όλος όλα AjBaNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 Component type Component type NF λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 Component type Component type Component type NF λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 Component type Component type Component type NP-ACC Image: Component type Component type Component type Component type Component type Component type 1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23-39 Component type							
Component type Lemma Wordform PAROLE tag WWNS index NP-NOM i i i i LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head i i LEMMA ανάβω Vb-Head i i NF όλος óλα AjBaNePIAc 1 NF ο τα AtDfNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι NoCmNePIAc 1 LEMMA σε σε AsPpSp i VP-ACC I I I I VP-ACC I I I I VP-ACC I I I I VF Stop 1. Song case I I I I': Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23-39 I The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Langage 90, pp. 7-23 I The XLE entries pr							
NP-NOM aváβω Vb-Head LEMMA aváβω Vb-Head NF óλος óλα AjBaNePIAc 1 NF o τα AtDfNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 LEMMA σε σε AsPpSp Step 4. Semantic information Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^SEM)="string_of_the_MWE_meaning" Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^SEM)="string_of_the_MWE_meaning" Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language.	Component type	Lemma	Wordform	PAROLE tag	WWS index		
EMMA ανάβω Vb-Head MF όλος óλα AjBaNePIAc 1 NF ο τα AtDfNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 LEMMA σε σε AsPSpSp NP-ACC Image: Construction of (1) in IDION AsPSpSp Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language.	NP-NOM						
MF όλος όλα AjBaNePIAc 1 MF o τα AtDfNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 LEMMA σε σε AsPpSp Step 4. Semantic information MP-ACC AsPpSp Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^SEM)="string_of_the_MWE_meaning" NP-ACC Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION KEFERENCES [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23-39 The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language.	LEMMA	ανάβω		Vb-Head		(^ SUBJ CASE) =c nom	
NF ο τα AtDfNePIAc 1 NF λαμπάκι λαμπάκια NoCmNePIAc 1 LEMMA σε σε AsPpSp NP-ACC Image: Comparison of the product	WF	όλος	όλα	AjBaNePlAc	1		
EMMA or or AsPpSp NP-ACC AsPpSp Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^SEM)="string_of_the_MWE_meaning" Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION REFERENCES [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Langage 90, pp. 7-23 The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the general language.	WF			-			
NP-ACC References Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION REFERENCES [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23–39 [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Language 90, pp. 7-23	WF				1		
Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION REFERENCES [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language. [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Language 90, pp. 7-23 The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the general language.	LEMMA	σε	σε	AsPpSp		Add semantics to the VbHead lexical entry: (^SEM)="string_of_the_MWE_meaning"	
REFERENCES [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23–39 [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Language 90, pp. 7-23	NP-ACC						
 [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23–39 [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Langage 90, pp. 7-23 	Table 1. Morphosyntactic encoding of (1) in IDION						
 [1] Grégoire, Nicole. 2010. DuELME: a Dutch electronic lexicon of multiword expressions. In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23–39 [2] Gross, Maurice. 1988a. Les limites de la phrase figée. Langage 90, pp. 7-23 			DEFER				
In: Language Resources and Evaluation 44.1-2, pp. 23–39 while the non-idiomatic parts are received from the lexicon of the general language.	[1] Grégoire Nico	ble. 2010 DuFL			ord expressions	The XLE entries produced correspond to the idiomatic parts of the MWE	
	In: Language Res	ources and Eval	luation 44.1-2, pp. 2	3–39			
	1		•			language.	

ανάβω V * (^ PRED)=ανάβω<(^SUBJ)(^OBJ)(^OBL)>'

(^ SEM) = "make someone furious"

(^ SUBJ CASE) =c nom

Multiword Expressions: A Pain in the Neck for NLP. In Gelbukh, Alexander (ed.),

Computational linguistics and intelligent text processing. Proceedings of the Third

International Conference, CICLing [Conference on Intelligent Text Processing and

Workshop at EACL 2014 (Gothenburg, Sweden), April 26-27, 2014

Berlin & Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.

Computational Linguistics] 2002, Mexico City, Mexico, February 17-23, 2002, pp. 1-15.

[4] Samaridi, Niki and Stella Markantonatou. 2014. Parsing Modern Greek verb MWEs with LFG/XLE grammars. *The 10th Workshop on Multiword Expressions (MWE 2014),*

(^ OBJ CASE) =c acc

(^ OBL PFORM) =c 'σε'

όλα_τα_λαμπάκια NWWS * (^ PRED) = 'όλα_τα_λαμπάκια'