ICNLSP 2019

Proceedings of the First International Workshop on NLP Solutions for Under Resourced Languages (NSURL 2019) co-located with ICNLSP 2019

11–12 September, 2019 University of Trento Trento, Italy



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Introduction

Welcome to NSURL2019, the First International Workshop on NLP Solutions for Under Resourced Languages (NSURL 2019) co-located with ICNLSP 2019, held on September 11th, 12th 2019, at the University of Trento in Italy. NSURL is an opportunity and a forum for researchers and students to exchange ideas and discuss research and trends in the field of Natural Language Processing and Speech Processing. 26 papers have been submitted to NSURL 2019. 19 of them have been accepted. All the papers have been presented orally. The workshop, indeed, has been an interesting forum for solving NLP problems for low-resourced languages.

The attendance beneficiated from the two keynotes presented at ICNLSP 2019. The first one, entitled "Detecting the fake news before they were even written", presented by Dr. Preslav Nakov from Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI), Qatar. The second keynote "One world - seven thousand languages" presented by Prof. Fausto Giunchiglia from University of Trento, Italy. We would like to acknowledge the support provided by University of Trento and Data-Scientia. We would like also to express our gratitude to the organizing and the program committees for the hard and valuable contributions.

> Abed Alhakim Freihat, and Mourad Abbas Trento, September 2019

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Invited Speakers:

Prof. Fausto Giunchiglia, University of Trento, Italy. Dr. Preslav Nakov, Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI), Qatar.

Invited Talks

Detecting the "Fake News" before they were even written

Preslav Nakov

Given the recent proliferation of disinformation online, there has been also growing research interest in automatically debunking rumors, false claims, and "fake news". A number of fact-checking initiatives have been launched so far, both manual and automatic, but the whole enterprise remains in a state of crisis: by the time a claim is finally fact-checked, it could have reached millions of users, and the harm caused could hardly be undone. An arguably more promising direction is to focus on fact-checking entire news outlets, which can be done in advance. Then, we could fact-check the news before they were even written: by checking how trustworthy the outlets that published them are.

We will show how we do this in the Tanbih news aggregator (http://www.tanbih.org/), which makes users aware of what they are reading. In particular, we develop media profiles that show the general factuality of reporting, the degree of propagandistic content, hyper-partisanship, leading political ideology, general frame of reporting, stance with respect to various claims and topics, as well as audience reach and audience bias in social media.

One world - seven thousand languages

Fausto Giunchiglia

We present a large scale multilingual lexical resource, the Universal Knowledge Core (UKC), which is organized like a Wordnet with, however, a major design difference. In the UKC, the meaning of words is represented not only with synsets, but also using language independent concepts which cluster together the synsets which, in different languages, codify the same meaning. In the UKC, it is concepts and not synsets, as it is the case in the Wordnets, which are connected in a semantic network. The use of language independent concepts allows for the native integrability, analysis and use of any number of languages, with important applications in, e.g., multilingual language processing, reasoning (as needed, for instance, in data and knowledge integration) and image understanding.

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