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**Roxana Patraș
Loredana Cuzmici**
(editors)

**Tools, Methods, and Solutions
for the Exploration of Romanian Corpora**

INSTITUTUL EUROPEAN

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euroedit@hotmail.com.; www.euroinst.ro

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Roxana Patraş, Loredana Cuzmici
(editors)

TOOLS, METHODS, AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE EXPLORATION OF ROMANIAN CORPORA

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Digitalization of Romanian Lexicography

Elena Isabelle TAMBA

Romanian Language and the Digitalization Process

The digital age has brought significant transformations to Romanian linguistic and lexicographic research, providing opportunities for greater accessibility, collaboration and innovation in meeting the needs of language users. Philological research in Romania is characterized by an extensive digitalization process, which allows the Romanian language and, implicitly, Romanian culture to be promoted and preserved. This text is an overview of the state of digitization of lexicographic research in Romania. However, Romania is still in need of a coherent national plan to develop medium- and long-term strategies for digitizing the Romanian language.

Since language is both an expression of culture and an essential element of identity (whether individual or collective), as well as a means of communication, there is a constant need to adapt it to changes in human society. Thus, since the European Union is a multilingual society, its language policy has been defined based on respect for linguistic diversity and the creation of intercultural dialogue throughout its territory and through the educational component, which is a fundamental European value. The European Parliament resolution of September 11, 2018 on the state of languages in the digital age urges Member States to propose effective ways of supporting and preserving their own language(s) in the digital age, such as by developing databases and translation technologies in all EU languages, including those that are less widely spoken. In keeping with European language policy and strategies, Romania has also been engaged in recent years in exploring an extensive and comprehensive digitization process, including the creation of digital resources and tools in the field of philology, to facilitate access to resources geared towards the Romanian language.

Digitalization processes involve converting existing print [or: paper] resources to an electronic format (retro-digitization) and developing lexicographic or linguistic resources in an electronic format, using tools such as writing programs and sample extraction programs (to cite two examples from lexicography). The digital age brings a number of challenges as well as advantages for the field of philology, since digitization enables a change in the way resources and tools are created, while at the same time having implications for the way it is received by the public.

Romanian Digital Lexicography: a bird eye's view

In addition to affecting philological research in Romania, transformations in the digital age also have an impact on the country's lexicographic field. In this paper, we will present an overview of the main digital lexicographic projects carried out in Romania over the last few years.¹ These projects can be organized into two groups:

- a. Academic projects: most efforts in the digitalization of lexicographic research have been made under the auspices of the Romanian Language institutes and the IT institutes of the Romanian Academy; a few projects are being developed in certain libraries and in research centers at certain universities in Romania.
- b. Private projects: examples include dexonline (<https://dexonline.ro/>)—a lexicographic platform initiated by volunteers—and projects organized by certain publishing houses.

Digital Lexicography in the Romanian Academy: Lexicography within the Romanian academy has shifted significantly in the digital age in response to related changes in the way linguistic and lexicographic resources are developed, accessed and used. In particular, the new digital era has brought about innovative approaches to linguistic research in Romanian and the creation of Romanian-language resources, effectively transforming lexicographic methodologies. For instance, whereas dictionaries had previously been created based on examples that were identified

¹ For a larger presentation of the evolution of the digitalization of the language research in Romania, see Haja, Tamba, Teodorescu 2023; Tamba 2023; Tamba 2024.

manually in various books, we now use tools such as dictionary editing programs and engage in tasks such as contextual corpus searching using special programs.

Lexicographic research is primarily conducted by specialists, although non-specialists or volunteers can and do participate in certain aspects of this work. For example, dictionaries and lexicographic corpora are typically created by lexicographers, but members of the general public can also contribute to the development of certain lexicographic resources.² Researchers now have access to various digital tools and methodologies, including documentation from textual digital databases that contain data such as written texts, oral information transcribed into written form, and audio information. They use example extraction programs; dictionary writing systems; and other relevant technologies (cf. Haja *et al.* 2020). Romanian lexicographers are engaged in the creation various types of resources, such as different kinds of dictionaries, dictionary networks, and tools and resources for lexicography and linguistics.

The history of digitization projects in Romanian lexicography has been and is sometimes still complicated: whereas some projects are very active, others were abandoned for a while and later resumed, while others still have been progressing steadily but at a relatively slow pace. Nonetheless, the digitalization of research represents a special stage in the evolution of Romanian lexicography. On the one hand, digitalization involves obtaining the digital format of existing resources; on the other hand, it involves the creation of dictionaries, new resources, and instruments in an electronic format. At the same time, linguistic and lexicographic resources continue to be created in classical, printed format (Tamba 2023, 91).

Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language in the Digital Age: The main Romanian lexicographic project edited by the Romanian Academy is *Dicționarul limbii române* (DA/DLR) [Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language], which

² Citizen scholars may engage directly in collaborative activities (situation common for many languages, if we are thinking about the Wiki projects), such as documentation, creation, development and testing of various resources. For a novel perspective on the involvement of laypersons in the documentation process for creating the first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* in the nineteenth century, see the movie *The Professor and the Madman* (2019).

was started 115 years ago. Creating an electronic version of the dictionary that is accessible to researchers and anyone else within or outside of Romania who might be interested in learning or studying Romanian became an absolutely necessary step to take in today's digital, multicultural society (Tamba 2023, 92).

The first edition of the *Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language* was published in two series: DA (1907/1913–1944), 2,812 pages; and DLR (1965–2010), 15,073 pages. The first edition of this thesaurus includes 14 tomes with 37 volumes, 17,900 lexicon type pages (between 7,000 and 10,000 characters per page), over 175,000 words (with variants) and over 1.3 million quotes.³

This first edition can now be used in its first digital format (<https://dlr1.solirom.ro/>), thanks to a digitalization project led by lexicographers from “Alexandru Philippide” Institute of Romanian Philology.⁴ Users can search by title word, by first letter or by lexical-grammatical category, and the interface allows the dictionary pages to be displayed as images. This digital edition was published online with free access in 2021–2022.

Work is also underway to establish a comprehensive digital edition of the Thesaurus Dictionary, which will be known as eDTLR, and which will allow much more refined searches to be conducted in the body of the entire lexicographical entry. Development of the eDTLR is the continuation of a complex national research project—*eDTLR. Dicționarul-tezaur al limbii române în format electronic* [Romanian Thesaurus Dictionary in electronic format], 2007–2010—which involved researchers from every research center in Romania, and which had as its main objective to convert the complete version of the Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language to electronic format as a result of retro-digitalization. In 2021, the Romanian Academy established this project as a priority, and research for the project has since resumed within the Academy's Iasi Branch; the goal is to complete the digital version of this resource [or: tool] in the eDTLR way and include it in the CLRE (*Corpusul lexicografic românesc electronic*).

³ For a presentation of other large European dictionaries to which DLR can be compared, see Tamba 2023, 94.

⁴ Institutul de Filologie Română “Alexandru Philippide”, Iași (<https://www.philippide.ro/>).

Since 2010, when lexicographers from the Romania Academy began electronically acquiring the textual resources of the Bibliography, they have been preparing a second, revised and expanded, edition of the *Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language*. (The Romanian language does not yet have a complete electronic corpus; this is still a work in progress.) We are now working with an electronic editing interface, adapted from an Oxygen DWS. This second edition is being developed entirely in electronic form (<https://dlri.ro/>).⁵ A print version will also be published.

The CLRE [Corpusul lexicografic românesc electronic]: The need to establish a digital lexicographic corpus of the Romanian language that targets specialists and the general public alike has been one of the ongoing concerns of lexicographers and computer scientists at the institutes of the Romanian Academy for the last 15 years. *Corpusul lexicografic românesc electronic. CLRE.* [Romanian Electronic Lexicographical Corpus] is a Romanian Academy project that was begun in 2014 and consists of a collection of digital editions of the most representative Romanian-language dictionaries of all time (from the seventeenth century to the present), of retro-digitized dictionaries and of dictionaries created directly in digital format.

The CLRE considers the following categories of dictionaries: general dictionaries; auxiliary dictionaries (which are closely related to the editing process of the thesaurus dictionary); and etymological, encyclopedic or specialized dictionaries (which are selected based on their importance the diachronic evolution of the language).

In May 2022, the static digital edition of the *Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language* (DA/DLR)—which comprises the 37 volumes of the first edition and 155,377 entries of the first edition, and was edited by the Romanian Academy (1913–2010)—was published in its entirety in the CLRE (<https://clre.solirom.ro/>).

⁵ The first part of the entries for the letter A was presented to the public in digital format in 2021. The following letters are currently being worked on in three departments of lexicography within the institutes of the Romanian Academy: A through B (in Bucharest); C (in Iasi); F through I (in Cluj-Napoca).

Researchers are constantly thinking about how to make the resources and tools they develop as accessible as possible to the target audience, which explains why the CLRE interface has also been optimized for mobile phones. The CLRE currently includes nine complete lexicographical works:

1. DA/DLR (<https://dlr1.solirom.ro/>)
2. DLR² (<https://dlri.ro/>)
3. DELR (<https://delr.lingv.ro/>)
4. DOOM (<https://doom.lingv.ro/>)
5. TDRG³ (<https://tdrg.solirom.ro/>)
6. DL (<https://dl.solirom.ro/>)
7. DM (<https://dm.solirom.ro/>)
8. DCR² (<https://solirom-clre.gitlab.io/texts/dcr2/site/>)
9. DCR³ (<https://solirom-clre.gitlab.io/texts/dcr3/site/>)

These lexicographical works can be accessed through their own websites as well as through the CLRE, where they are also aligned at word-title level (for a detailed presentation of this resource, *see* Tamba 2022).

It should be noted that most of these works are dictionaries published under the auspices of the Romanian Academy, and now all these resources are available in a digital format. For example, the best-known normative lexicographic work for the Romanian language, which was created by lexicographic specialists in Bucharest (DOOM), has been made available to the public in digital format, through its own website (<https://doom.lingv.ro/>), which makes it much easier to use. At present, the CLRE is both a lexicographic resource for the general public and for language learners as well as a working tool for researchers.⁶

SOLIROM: An Academic Platform for Digital Language Resources: The institutes for Romanian Language and the IT institutes of the Romanian Academy

⁶ In order to carry out lexicographic work, researchers also need language corpora. One of these is another linguistic resource, a synchronic linguistic corpus—*Corpus computațional de referință pentru limba română contemporană* CoRoLa [Reference computational corpus for contemporary Romanian language] (<http://corola.racai.ro/>)—which contains various texts (dating from 1989 to the present) and whose purpose is to provide an objective representation of current written and spoken Romanian.

have made its resources available through open access to ensure that such resources can reach a broad audience. It is in this context that the Academy identified the need for a platform that includes philological resources and tools for research in philology, and went on to create SOLIROM, a software platform that includes digital resources and linguistic tools dedicated to Romanian literature and the Romanian language (<https://solirom.ro/>). This platform is still in development.

The CLRE is included on the SOLIROM academic platform, so that users interested in resources created and managed by specialists can find them in one place. SOLIROM stems from the need to provide the interested public with access to quality information (Păiș *et al.* 2020), while taking into account certain key questions, such as who creates quality information, who makes it available, and how do they do so.

Digital Lexicography in Romanian Universities: As mentioned earlier, research centers from Romanian universities have also developed lexicographic digital resources. Two examples are described below.

- a. *Lexiconul de la Buda Ediție emendată și prelucrată electronic pentru consultare online* (1825). [The Lexicon from Buda. Amended and electronically processed edition for online consultation] (<http://www.bcucuj.ro/lexiconuldelabuda/>). This project, which is coordinated by the “Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca, consists of an electronic edition of the first etymological and explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language and is a benchmark for modern Romanian lexicography. The dictionary is intended for specialist audiences and beyond, and it can be consulted online, for free. The interface is user-friendly and is designed to be functional and, depending on the different query criteria, to allow for a quick rundown of the text (in four languages: Romanian, Latin, Hungarian and German).
- b. *Primele dicționare bilingve românești (secolul al XVII-lea). Corpus digital prelucrat și aliniat (eRomLex)* [The first Romanian bilingual dictionaries (17th century). Digitally annotated and aligned corpus. eRomLex]. This project was developed at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași and consists of a comparative digital edition of the Slavonic Romanian dictionaries from the seven-

teenth century (all of them in manuscript form) (<http://www.scriptadacoromanica.ro/bin/view/eRom-Lex/>). The corpus includes the first bilingual Romanian dictionaries and the most consistent part of the Romanian lexicography in the seventeenth century, which is now available for both specialists and the general public in an open access electronic edition.

Digitalization Projects of Lexicographical Works in Libraries in Romania: Through digitalization projects carried out in some Romanian libraries, some important lexicographical works for the Romanian language have also been made available to the public. A few of the Romanian libraries that have especially active digitalization projects are mentioned below.

ProEuropeana. Biblioteca Digitală a Publicațiilor Culturale (<https://biblioteca-digitala.ro/>), the official partner of Europe's leading digital library, EUROPEANA (<http://www.europeana.eu/portal/>)

Biblioteca Digitală Națională (<http://digitoool.bibnat.ro/R>), the National Library of Romania

The digital libraries at each of the universities, such as those of BCU Iași (<http://dspace.bcu-iasi.ro/>) and of Cluj-Napoca (<https://dspace.bcucluj.ro/>).

Private Projects for Digital Lexicography in Romania: One of the most popular and widely used lexicographic resources in Romania is the result of a private initiative among volunteers. Created and developed by non-specialists, *dexonline* (<https://dexonline.ro/>) is an online lexicographic platform where a number of dictionaries—most of which were created by lexicographic researchers—are published, either in part or (in limited cases) in their entirety.

More recently, the creators of *dexonline* decided to launch their own dictionary, compiled by a team of non-specialists, which has led to a series of errors for the public use (e.g. wrong plural forms, compiled and unrevised definitions, etc.). These problems underscore why it is so important for researchers who are specialized in lexicography to be involved in projects aimed at providing the general public with quality information, available on scientifically-checked sites such as CLRE.

Conclusions

Contemporary communication, in any language, faces a number of challenges. The sheer quantity of information that is circulating and the variety of ways in which this circulation takes place make it necessary to identify criteria to arrive at quality information (namely through the use of critical thinking), and this fact is very dependent on who creates the information, who (a specialist or non-specialist) presents it to the public, and how they do so.

The digital age brings a number of challenges, but also benefits for the field of philological research. The digitalization of Romanian lexicographic research is a work in progress. The current stage in the evolution of Romanian lexicography involves, on the one hand, transforming existing resources into digital form, and on the other hand, creating dictionaries, new resources and new tools in electronic format, to account for the long history of the Romanian language, and also for premodern and modern lexicography.

In the digital age, linguistic and lexicographic resources are becoming more accessible to a broad audience through online platforms, involving researchers, translators, people involved in the educational process, and everyday language users. For both researchers and language users, Romanian online dictionaries, language corpora, and linguistic databases have become essential tools in any study or research process, due to these tools' access speed, their searchability according to multiple criteria, selective classification, indexing capabilities, and the potential they offer for connecting users with other linguistic or multimedia resources.

Currently, the digital resources developed in the Institutes of the Romanian Academy are available in open access, although they are not yet accessible as linked open data (LOD). A medium and long-term strategy and a national plan to guide a coherent approach to the digitalization of the Romanian language should integrate concrete actions to align the digitalization process of the Romanian language policy with the European language policy, aiming to close the gap between Romania and other EU countries (*cf.* Kirchmeier 2020, 19). Set on a steady ground, the digitalization of Romanian linguistic and lexicographic research will contribute to the preservation of Romanian intangible heritage in a diverse and challenging digital world.

Annex 1: Figures

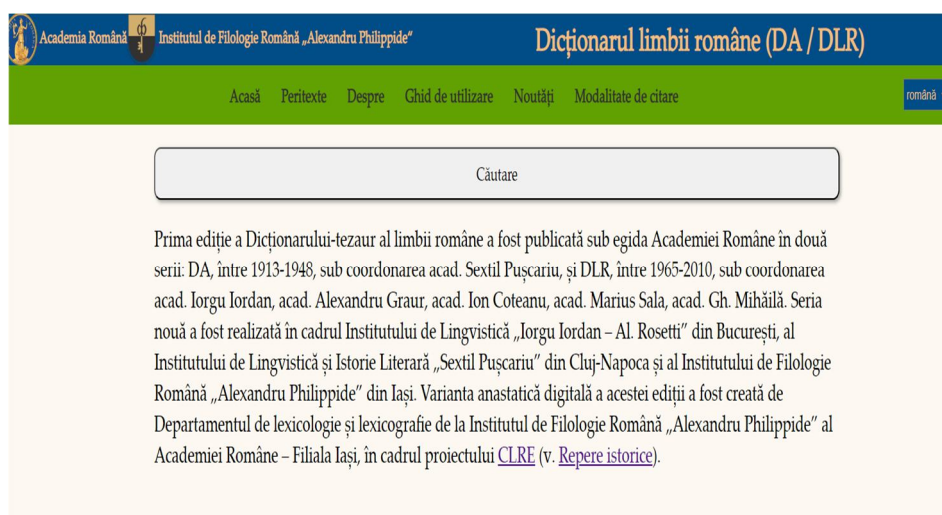


Figure 1: Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language in digital edition in CLRE mode (<https://dlr1.solirom.ro/>)



Figure 2: Corpus lexicografic românesc electronic (CLRE)
[Electronic Romanian Lexicographic Corpus] (<https://clre.solirom.ro/>)

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