EDITORIAL

NooJ is linguistic development environment which allow linguists to describe and formalize a wide range of linguistic phenomena: typography, orthography, lexicons for simple words, multiword units and discontinuous expressions, inflectional, derivational and agglutinative morphology, local, phrase-structure and dependency grammars, transformational and semantic grammars in a software.

NooJ offers a scope of tools and resources for linguists to construct, maintain, debug and test, accumulate and share linguistic resources for each linguistic phenomenon to be described, as opposed to many other computational linguistic tools which typically offer a unique formalism to their users and are not compatible with each other.

Since it was released in 2002, several universities in France, Spain, Italy and Argentina have been using NooJ as a corpus processing system to aid teachers in teaching a language as a second or foreign language to non-native speakers. NooJ has recently been enhanced with new features to meet the needs of teachers, students, and any linguist or researcher needing to explore their corpus of texts.

This issue contains five articles regarding the construction of linguistic resources to address teaching Spanish, Italian, French and Quechua as a second or foreign language.

— In "Argumentative value of the adjective: Analysis of how sentiments are conveyed in Marcos Denevi's texts", Andrea Rodrigo analyses a corpus of texts written by this Argentinean novelist and short-story writer to study how the adjective is used to convey argumentative expressions. To show relevant examples, Rodrigo constructed a set of linguistic resources (dictionaries, morphological and syntactic grammars) to extract and generate linguistic expressions from the corpus. These resources can be used to teach Argentinian Spanish to non-native speakers.

— In "Morphosyntax and Semantics in the NooJ Italian Dictionary of Simple Words", Mario Monteleone describes a system which can classify NooJ's morphological dictionaries lexical entries. The article is based on the assumption that inflectional properties can foretell syntactic properties, described in Lexicon-Grammar tables. Then the author proceeds to formalize the relationship between morphology and syntax in a Formal Semantics framework.

— In "Advances in the morphology of the adjective in Spanish and French: a pedagogical application of the NooJ platform", Max Silberztein, Andrea Rodrigo and Soledad Harriet describe a set of linguistic resources aimed at comparing the morphological properties of adjectives from Spanish and French. Their article seeks to help teachers to teach adjectives to non-native speakers and encourage students to reframe learning a second language in a multilingual framework by emphasizing the distinctive features Spanish and French.

— In "Formalization and automatic treatment of the adverb in Quechua", Maximiliano Duran presents a system to formalize the morphological properties of simple and multiword adverbs in Quechua. In this article, Duran first describes the construction a Boolean matrix to profile the valid and invalid combinations of adverbs' suffixes, and then the development of a set of NooJ grammars which can be used to both annotate and generate the corresponding forms. Then, the author presents a multilingual dictionary for the adverbs in Quechua.

— In her review of the book "Homage to Zulema Solana: studies on Computational Linguistics, language teaching and acquisition, studies on Computational Linguistics, language acquisition and

teaching languages" by Carolina Tramallino, Mariana González presents the structure of the book and shows how it demonstrates the relevance of applying Computational Linguistics tools to help teach second languages to non-native speakers.

This issue should be of interest to all language teachers because it presents how a Computational Linguistic system such as NooJ can be used to help teachers to teach a second language to non-native speakers. Note that the techniques described here also have many applications, both in corpus linguistics (to analyze corpora) and in Natural Language Processing (to build software applications).

Corpus Linguists who work on French, Italian, Quechua and Spanish and will find advanced, up-to-the-minute linguistic studies for these languages. We think that the reader will appreciate the importance of this issue, both for the intrinsic value of each linguistic formalization and the underlying methodology, as well as for the potential for developing teaching applications along with linguistic-based corpus processors in the Social Sciences.

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