EDITORIAL

NooJ is a linguistic development environment that provides tools for linguists to construct linguistic resources that formalize a large gamut 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, as well as transformational and semantic grammars. For each linguistic phenomenon to be described, NooJ proposes a set of compatible tools that allow linguists to construct, maintain, test, debug, accumulate and share linguistic resources. This makes NooJ's approach different from most other computational linguistic tools that typically offer a unique formalism to their users and are not compatible with each other.

Since its first release in 2002, many universities and research centers have been using NooJ to develop various linguistic resources in the NooJ format. As of today, there are linguistic resources available for over 30 languages.

— The team at the Facultad de Humanidades y Artes, UNR has been particularly active in the development of NooJ linguistic resources, and more generally in the diffusion of NooJ's methodology in the scientific and pedagogical communities. Mariana González and Carmen González's article "Event Review" describes the organization of the XVIth International NooJ conference.

— In her article "Some appreciation about the automatic treatment of the Spanish verb using NooJ", Andrea Rodrigo draws a path towards the complete formalization of Spanish verbs and verbal phrases behavior, applying NooJ's methodology to Bès' theoretical statements. The article presents various morphological and syntactic phenomena of various complexity, with concrete examples, and shows their corresponding formalization.

— In his article "Morphosyntactic grammars for the automatic retrieval of verbal roots in Quechua", Maximiliano Duran presents an algorithm that uses a formalized description of Quechua verbs inflectional, derivational, and agglutinative properties to automatically compute verbs roots. By applying this algorithm to the wordforms in a corpus of Quechua texts, one can recognize new verbs and compute their potential roots, which can then be used to feed the Quechua dictionary.

— In his article "The terminological tagging of the NooJ Italian compound word dictionary", Mario Monteleone presents the methodology he followed to construct the Italian compound word dictionary, based on Zellig S. Harris' structuralist and Maurice Gross' lexicon-grammar approaches. Mario Monteleone shows that the criteria he proposes differs from the ones usually used by the Natural Language Processing community to define multiword units.

— In their article "Creation of a dictionary of English nouns with irregular plurals in the field of medicine and engineering", Analía Cimolai and Franco Ruggiero present a new dictionary of 776 English technical terms that follow the rules of Latino or Greek declension. As these terms have irregular plural forms, the authors have developed carefully handcrafted morphological rules to describe their paradigms. The resulting dictionary can thus recognized these terms with all their 1,554 forms, with a perfect accuracy.

This issue should be of interest to all linguists and computational linguists, especially those interested in English, Italian, Quechua, and Spanish languages. The methodology described here has also other applications, both in Linguistics (to study other languages) and in Natural Language Processing (to build software applications). 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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