

MediLOG

## **Multilingual Biomedical Dictionary**

Morphosaurus

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The development and maintenance of а conventional multilingual dictionary is a timeconsuming and expensive task which requires both domain and linguistic knowledge. We present an alternative approach based on the Morphosaurus **System** by which time and cost can be considerably reduced due to the use of subwords.

Morpho-Semantic Indexing (MSI) is a term normalization methodology developed by the authors which deals with various morphological processes in different languages. MSI uses a special type of dictionary, whose entries consist of subwords, i.e. semantically minimal units. Subwords are grouped into language independent equivalence classes, represented by morpheme identifiers (MIDs). A morphosyntactic parser extracts subwords from texts and assigns MIDs in a three step procedure (cf. Figure 1).



Figure 1: Morpho-Semantic Indexing (MSI)



Figure 2: Generation of target word databases

## **Multilingual Biomedical Dictionary**

We acquired domain and language specific **corpora** from various medical sources in the WWW. Using a tokenizer we then created large lists of surface words, bigrams and trigrams of adjacent words containing their frequencies within these corpora (target words).

All target words are translated to a set of MIDs and stored in language specific databases. These databases consist of about 3 M entries each.

A user can query the dictionary via a web interface. Again, this query is firstly altered to a set of corresponding MIDs. This MID set is used to create a list of possible reading variants (partitions). Each partition consists of one or more subwords which are now compared to the relevant databases. All matching records are finally sorted using several heuristics and presented to the user on the web interface.



Figure 3: Output of the dictionary (here in Portuguese and English)

www.morphosaurus.net -> Web Tools -> Medical Dictionary