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Croatian Network Subparticle (Structural) Dictionary

If words are like atoms which form a certain language, then parts of a word (morphs and syllables) are like the subparticles that form those words. Morphemes are relevant in morphological formation, regardless of flexion or derivation, and syllables are relevant in a phonetic sense. There are serious arguments for monitoring the relationships between morphs and syllables, through so-called syllabomorphemes. The Syntactic and Semantic Framework (SSF) supports all subparticles, by implementing algorithms to automatically decompose words into syllables and, to a lesser extent, into morphs. Due to the well-documented morphology of the Croatian language, however, further research into developing algorithms that could degrade words into both morphs and syllables, is expected. The process of searching the subparticle dictionary (MSY) in the SSF is similar to the process used to search the classical lexicon (LEX). The only difference is that, rather than an alphabetical list of words, the SSF displays a list of syllables and/or morphs. As with the classical lexicon, the subparticle dictionary includes a setup screen which can be used to configure how the output appears. The total number of morphs (2,153) and syllables (9,783) currently stored in the database is displayed at the top of the screen, while the subparticles and words which use them, is displayed in relation to the position of the subparticle within the word (related to the slot's number). If position one is selected in the setup screen, the output will be listed in ascending order, starting with the first subparticle. Since the longest word in the SSF lexicon consists of 11 syllables, that is the highest position setting in the setup screen. The value provided by this type of search technique is similar to the value Concordance provided to syntactical research.

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