CHAPTER VI
FUTURE WORK AND CONCLUSION

Introduction

The chapter will discuss about the conclusion of the thesis work. In this chapter the future work related to all previous chapters, like WordNet related chapter, corpus based chapter and regarding the design and searching of Dictionary will be discussed, for the best future prospects.

6.1 Conclusion

The dissertation work entitled "Web Enabled Multilingual Manipuri Dictionary" is undertaken with a view to developing a website based on dictionary particularly for Manipuri people and others in general. The main driving force behind this dissertation is to spread the cultural norms, ideas, scientific knowledge, and literature of Manipur to different people and races of the globe through Internet.

The dissertation also gives an idea on how a dictionary can be developed by designing the interlingual dictionaries using the rules of context free grammar. It adopts the interlingual translation system approach as its machine translation system. The dictionary is designed based on trie structure that will store the stem words in the structure of trie. This trie structure requires less time in searching the words present in the dictionary and also requires less storage space since it reduces redundant words and characters. The trie dictionary will be a product of trie generation program that processes the sorted words present in the F-WORD.

A trie search program has been developed for searching the words, present in the dictionary. By running the trie program we can search whether a word is present in the dictionary or not. If present, the output of the program will be given by the pointer address of the word in the dictionary. If the word is not found in the dictionary, there is an output informing the user that the word is not present in the dictionary. Then the user may append or ignore that the word is not present in the dictionary. The user may then append or ignore the word in the file F-WORD if he/she desires.

It is suggested that the lexicographer has to choose the nearest possible equivalent (sound or symbol of Manipuri) to the English sound. For different places of articulation we can employ diacritic marks. As the sounds of these languages are distinct from one another the dictionary makers may use the nearest or closest letter of the target language since the dictionary is planned for the target language speakers. However, the extra letters in the orthography, which are absent in the language, should be avoided.

Due to paucity of time the thesis covers only three languages. In future one can work on other Indian languages and language translation, which is quite easy after this work. So any interested person can work further in other languages, which are spoken in Manipur and other dialects of Manipur. Using this concept we can develop multilingual dictionary, which will be very helpful in communicating without language barrier & moving up the knowledge chain. It will develop information processing tools to facilitate human machine interaction in Indian languages and to create and access multilingual knowledge resources/content. It will promote the use of information processing tools for language studies and research. It will also consolidate technologies, which developed for Indian languages and integrate these to develop innovative user products and services. Major initiatives will be Knowledge Resources, Knowledge Tools, Translation Support Systems, Human Machine Interface System, Localization, and Standardization.

The thesis has reported experiences in the construction of a multilingual dictionary framework that is being used across language groups to create large scale MT and CLIR systems. Many challenges were faced on the way, chief amongst them being the one-on-one production of a target language lexeme corresponding to a source language lexeme. On the computational front there were challenges to be tackled for the maintenance of multilingual data, their insertion, deletion and updating and temporally distributed situation. Some of the advantages of the framework are: (i) a linguistically sound basis of the dictionary framework, (ii) economy of representation and (iii) avoidance of duplication of effort. Our future work will consist of incorporating domain sensitivity to the framework and also in solving the challenges of the distributed access and storage.

MMD is an expandable dictionary. That is, its dictionary articles are not finalized, but can be updated at any time. Furthermore, MMD can be described as an

electronic dictionary that is web enabled online multimedia dictionary.

We can distinguish three types of authors for MMD:

(1) Administrators constitute the smallest group of authors. They have the permission to delete pages, change user rights, inhibit the modification of certain articles, and block users from making further contributions.

(2) Registered users are authors, who have created a personal account. This allows them to sign modifications and comments with their name and, for example, make use of the watch list for keeping track of certain articles.

(3) A third type of authorizing registered users or general user.

6.2 Future Work

WordNet's other features and more advantages can be added as a future work, and for corpus one can start a corpus based on voice also, which may work as a very advantageous method in future. In searching of words from any language one can add pictures as search results, but as far as my knowledge goes we can add Nouns at the best, but it will be a tremendous work for a dictionary, for any kind of profession.

6.2.1 Entry List

Word entry for one dictionary might be of the following categories, to help user for more information, which as follows: lemma, homonym number, sense form, citation form, phonological representation, sound, phonological variants, orthographic variants, dialects, sociolect, style, stage, proper name, syntactic category, morphological structure, word formation, derivation, morphological categories, irregular inflection, construction, Phraseology, Meaning definition, gloss, sematic class, semantic relations, encyclopedic info, picture, origin, entymology, cognates, comments, problems, date.

6.2.2 MMD Corpus

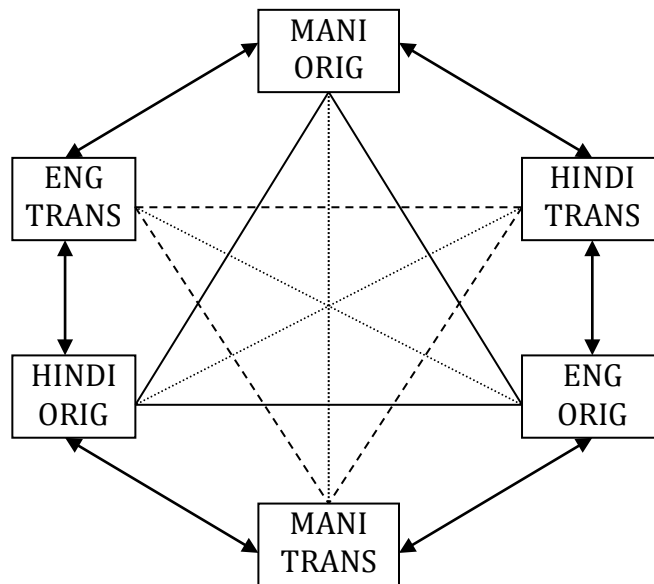The future scope of MMD corpus is presented by the figure given below:

Figure: 57 The MMD Multilingual Corpus: English-Hindi-Manipuri

This thesis concludes with a conclusion that "Be your own lexicographer!"