



# HUGOD CONFERENCE

*Olomouc 18/02/2022*

<https://digital-humanities.upol.cz/>

**ZOOM LINK: [HTTPS://CESNET.ZOOM.US/J/93710156614](https://cesnet.zoom.us/j/93710156614)**

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## *PROGRAM*

<b>First session</b>	Chair: Z. Joukl	
<b>09.00</b>	Ľudmila Lacková (Palacký University)	Introduction: Humanities going digital
<b>09.30</b>	Viktor Glied (University of Pécs)	Global environmental questions, political answers
<b>10.00</b>	Tyler J. Bennett (Palacký University) & Israel Chávez (University of Tartu)	Semiosalong: overview and future developments
<b>10.30</b>	Kıvanç Gördü (Palacký University)	Digital communication

<b>11.00</b>	Libuše Kormaníková (Palacký University)	Back to the caves – communication through images nowadays
<b>11.30</b>	Martina Benešová (Palacký University)	How to flabbergast linguistics by mathematics
<b>12.00</b>	Transnational meeting round table with vice- dean P. Flajšarová	
<b>12.30</b>	Lunch break	
<b>Second session</b>	Chair: Ľ. Lacková	
<b>14.00</b>	Rute Costa (NOVA University Lisbon)	Terminology, a key element in knowledge organization
<b>14.30</b>	Margarida Ramos (NOVA University Lisbon), Ana Salgado (NOVA University Lisbon, Academia das Ciências de Lisboa), Bruno Almeida (NOVA University Lisbon, Campus de Campolide da NOVA)	Humanities going digital by means of Terminology and Lexicography

<b>15.00</b>	Raquel Amaro (NOVA University Lisbon)	Corpus Linguistics and data
<b>15.30</b>	Chiara Barbero (NOVA University Lisbon) & Rita Ochoa (University Beira Interior)	Linguistic analysis of Public Art domain: linking domain-specific and common lexicons
<b>16.00 - 16.30</b>	Coffee break	
<b>Third session</b>	Chair: L. Pivoňková	
<b>16.30</b>	Peter Kacziba (University of Pécs)	Security and peace in an uncertain world
<b>17.00</b>	Deák Máté (University of Pécs)	Security challenges of the Latin American - Hispanic world in the 21th century
<b>17.30</b>	Vörös Zoltán (University of Pécs)	Blended solutions in higher education
<b>18.00</b>	Claudio Rodríguez Higuera (Palacký University)	Conceptual tension in forms of meaning

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

*Ludmila Lacková*  
*Palacký University*

## *Introduction: Humanities going digital*

The Hugod project was developed with the aim of enhancing new possibilities for online teaching. Pandemic and post-pandemic restrictions conditioned students and teachers to move from lecture rooms to the online space from one day to another. Most of us were unprepared for the digital shift. With the motivation to make teachers and students more comfortable, the three partner universities (Olomouc, Pecs, and Lisbon) proposed new strategies for genuine and authentic online teaching that would bring it closer to in-person communication. Thanks to rapid advancement in technology, we have realised that the new online constraints also bring advantages, such as the possibility for ecologically and economically sustainable international cooperations, convenient course sharing with partner universities, etc. In my talk I will present an overview of the aims and motivation of the Hugod project, partners, and our online teaching materials and outputs in-preparation.

*Tyler J. Bennett & Israel Chávez Barreto*  
*Dept. of General Linguistics Dept. of Semiotics*  
*Palacký University Tartu University*

## *Semiosalong: overview and future developments*

Semiosalong is the afterhours semiotic salon. It has two aims: first, that of taking semiotics out of its academic setting and giving it to the general public; and second, to assert the social and practical commitment of semiotic research. To fulfill these aims, presenters are always asked to approach semiotics as a tool for unveiling power mechanisms, and the series are organized around a selection of topics that ranges from culture as a self-organizing system to the semiotics of mythical thinking. It is worth noting that the salon has been a constant effort of doctoral students at the Department of Semiotics of Tartu University, for more than ten years now, and it has been kept alive mainly by the enthusiasm of students both attending and presenting. The activities conducted at the salon during the pandemic had to be adapted to the new digital environments, which has prompted cooperation between the students at Tartu and the international community of semioticians, particularly with Professor Ludmila Lackova from the Department of General Linguistics at Palacký University. Thanks to this cooperation, from the second half of 2021, Semiosalong has been funded by the grant Humanities Going Digital (HUGOD) [2020-1-CZ01-KA226-HE-094363], from Palacký University Olomouc. This presentation will concentrate on (i) how Semiosalong has been incorporated into the activities of the Department of General Linguistics at Palacký University, (ii) the online output of Mythokatalysis, the most recent Semiosalong series,

and (iii) the future work to be done during the coming academic semester.

*Kıvanç Gördü*  
*Palacký University*

### *Digital Communication*

In my talk I will briefly introduce digital communication as it has informed my studies at the Department of General Linguistics, through a paper I wrote for Dr. Lacková's course Theory of Text and Pragmatics, as well as an overview of my participation in the associated departmental and university-level projects.

*Libuše Kormaníková*  
*Palacký University*

### *Back to the caves – communication through images nowadays*

Human communication has changed a lot over the centuries, but one thing has remained the same – we use signs for every interaction. Since the beginning of semiotics, researchers have been studying the sign and approaching its definition from different perspectives. While in earlier times the focus was mainly on text or speech, with the advent of modern digital technologies, new phenomena in communication have emerged – images. To be fair, it's not a brand

new way of communication. Humankind used pictures for exchanging information since prehistory, but nowadays it surely has a different shape and maybe even purpose. We are talking about emoticons, GIFs and internet memes in all the different forms that are commonly used as part of textual communication. This type of sign is widely used throughout the world and, regardless of culture or nationality, is also similarly understood. Its forms vary, but its meaning in text messages is usually deciphered by users and used for feedback. In my presentation, I consider images in communication as visual speech acts and I focus on different forms of usage of these images, comprehending its meaning by perceivers and also in connection with text.

*Martina Benešová*  
*Palacký University*

### *How to flabbergast linguistics by mathematics*

The presentation focuses on the asset of employing quantitative methods into linguistics. A tiny space is devoted to the evolution of embedding quantitative methods into linguistics so that one could comprehend that the heretofore mentioned is nothing new when looking back in history. To illustrate current research directions, an experiment with the sign language of the deaf is to be introduced. Quantitative instruments are used in it as touchstones for detecting whether such a communication system has the character of a full-fledged and natural language.

*Claudio Rodríguez Higuera*  
*Palacký University*

### *Conceptual tension in forms of meaning*

The sciences of meaning may offer a glimpse into the problems that come with reconfiguring our scientific models by way of importing methods as means of attaining knowledge. In this presentation I will focus on some senses of cultural data as constrained by the kinds of meaning that the sciences of meaning may actually want to study.

*Rute Costa*  
*NOVA CLUNL*

### *Terminology, a key element in knowledge organization*

As a scientific area, Terminology has been consolidating its place in Language Sciences over the last few decades, playing a key role in the current digital research landscape. The advent of the Semantic Web and, more recently, of Linguistic Linked (Open) Data, has led the terminologist to new challenges and breakthroughs. This talk aims to describe, on the one hand, the theoretical and methodological reflections underpinning our research work at CLUNL and, on the other hand, some of the resulting applications, namely as regards: (i) knowledge organization, particularly the synergies resulting from the interconnection of Terminology and ontologies; (ii) the use of the right terms to designate the fundamental concepts in each one of the domains under study; (iii) the dissemination of (multilingual)

specialized information to both expert and non-expert audiences; (iv) information sharing, especially in a format which can be reused by other communities, thereby fostering collaboration and avoiding the unnecessary duplication of efforts. All these questions influence the choice of the most suitable terms and/or vocabulary for the social, political and economic situation underlying a given application. Terminology's double dimension, i.e. both linguistic and conceptual, which we regard as the foundation of terminology work, will also be addressed, as well as the way standards (ISO 704:2009; ISO 1087:2019; ISO LMF:2008) help support the application of the FAIR principles (findability, accessibility, interoperability, reusability)<sup>1</sup> in a research area that has become increasingly interdisciplinary.

*Margarida Ramos*  
*NOVA CLUNL*

*Ana Salgado*  
*NOVA CLUNL*  
*ACL, Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Instituto de*  
*Lexicologia e Lexicografia da Língua Portuguesa*

*Bruno Almeida*  
*NOVA CLUNL*

*Humanities going digital by means of*  
*Terminology and Lexicography*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4792175/>

Digital humanities are characterised by associating the field of traditional humanities with computational methods, encompassing computation for the humanities, computational linguistics (Hockey 2004; Gold & Klein 2015) and ontologies, among others. Within digital humanities, we can find lexicography and its products, that is, lexicographic reference works. Dictionaries must be converted into digital resources to enable information retrieval from the Web. The research undertaken in our research group is at the intersection of different theoretical and methodological approaches, namely from the perspectives of Lexicography and Terminology, Corpus Linguistics, Computational Linguistics, Semantic Web, Linguistic Linked Open Data (LLOD). In this talk, we will present theoretical and experimental results in the MORDigital project, the Digital Edition of the Vocabulário Ortográfico da Língua Portuguesa (VOLP-1940), and the lexicographic and ontological resources (OntoCork, OntoAndalus, OntoDomLabMed). We will focus on issues related to structuring dictionaries, domain labelling, Ontologies Data modelling (Costa et al., 2021; Almeida & Costa, 2021; Ramos, 2020) and encoding (e.g. TEI Lex-0; Ontolex-Lemon; SKOS). References Almeida, B., Costa, R. (2021). OntoAndalus: An ontology of Islamic artefacts for terminological purposes. *Semantic Web Journal*, 12(2), pp.295-311. ISSN 1570-0844 (P); ISSN 2210-4968 (E). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3233/SW-200387>. <https://github.com/brunoalmeida81/OntoAndalus> Costa, R., Carvalho, S., Salgado, A., Simões, A., Tasovac, T. (2021). Ontologie des labels de domaines appliquée aux dictionnaires de langue générale. In *La lexicographie en tant que méthodologie de recherche en linguistique. Langue(s) et Parole – Revue de Philologie Française et Romane* 5. <https://github.com/sarampcarvalho/OntoDomLab-Med> Gold, K. M., Klein L. F. (eds.) 2015. *Debates in the Digital Humanities*.

Mineápolis: University of Minnesota Press. Hockey, S. (2004). The history of humanities computing. In Schreiban, S., Siemens, R., Unsworth, J. (eds.). A companion to digital humanities. Malden, MA: Blackwell. Ramos, M. (2020). Knowledge Organisation and Terminology: Application to Cork. Linguistics. Universidade Nova de Lisboa; Université Savoie Mont-Blanc. English. (tel03106436). <https://github.com/GuidaRamos/OntoCork>

*Raquel Amaro*  
*NOVA University Lisbon*

### *Corpus Linguistics and data*

Corpus Linguistics exists since the dawn of computers as a subfield dedicated to the analysis and exploitation of large sets of authentic language data. Setting its own methodologies and tools, and giving rise to new theoretical perspectives on language systems, Corpus Linguistics allows us to extract and analyse all kinds of information from large sets of linguistic data – corpora. From carefully selected and well-organized sets of texts, Corpus Linguistics-designed tools enable us to find patterns, relations, developments regarding different times, languages, domains, genres, etc., that are transversally usable in so many different fields – Economics, Psychology, Literature, among others. In this presentation, we will go through the base theoretical grounds of this subfield, present some insights on the criteria and parameters used in corpus constitution, introduce different linguistic units, features and cues to account for different research issues, while showing how methods and tools for corpus constitution and exploitation can easily achieve sound results.

*Chiara Barbero, NOVA University Lisbon & Rita Ochoa, University Beira Interior*

*Linguistic analysis of the Public Art domain: linking domain-specific and common lexicons*

Digital humanities promote new approaches to data and set off new points of view on humanities or social questions. Dealing with large amounts of data is a hard task, but linguistic parameters are often useful to structure and organize them to enable researchers to (re)interpret research topics/issues through a “macro” overview, that usually escapes the “micro” context, highly specialized, typically considered by experts [1]. In this presentation, we present an example of academic research where linguistic and computational methodologies and tools are used in the field of Public Art to build up a digital resource with applicability in natural language processing tasks, teaching-learning processes, and communication mediation between the public with different degrees of expertise. The Public Art domain is a highly interdisciplinary and cross-audience interaction domain. The linguistic challenge here arises from the need to link the several domain-specific lexicons with the common lexicon in an integrated resource. Results, however, show the pertinence and the applicability of this type of resources, namely as archives of the relevant vocabulary of the domain, tools for training future experts or for interdisciplinary teams [2, 3], or ways to improve and widen the dissemination of specialized content to heterogeneous publics.

[1] Jensen, K. E. (2014). Linguistics in the digital humanities:(computational) corpus linguistics. *MedieKultur: Journal of media and communication research*, 30(57), 20-p.

[2] Bentivogli, L., Bocco, A., & Pianta E. (2004) "ArchiWordnet: integrating Wordnet with domain-specific knowledge." *Proceedings of the 2nd International Global Wordnet Conference*. 2004.

[3] Bocco, A., Bodrato, E., & Perin, A. (2009). "ArchiWordnet, a bilingual thesaurus for architecture and building: compilation and application to hybrid archives" *Hybrid architectural archives – Proceeding*.

*Glied Viktor PhD*  
*University of Pécs*

### *Global environmental questions, political answers*

The presentation focuses on the complex and interlinked global environmental challenges, highlighting the types and categories of these issues. Moreover, presentation addresses teaching methods as well, primarily how the curriculum on sustainable development was structured, what are those points we needed to emphasis in order to seek and find feasible solutions (ecopolicy). It is also worth mentioning factors that play significant roles in teaching ecological issues and political answers. In addition we need to understand the circumstances that we are not able change, but need to adapt to.

Complexity, horizontal approach, more effective responsibility - these concepts drive our thoughts.

*Deák Máté*  
*University of Pécs*

*Security challenges of the Latin American -  
Hispanic world in the 21st century*

The Hispanic World's countries were avoided by greater wars during the 20th century. Spain and Latin America's countries suffered the consequences of smaller, local wars and territorial conflicts, which often created tense interstate atmosphere and the delineated areas of the geographically disputed affiliation. Hence, in the 21st century, the above mentioned controversial territorial debates of the 19th and 20th centuries continue to determine modern claims of interstate relations. Together they form the problematic legacy of the 21st century. The presentation examines the history and origin of these interstate conflicts, and describe possible solutions with the actions made so far to solve them. It is also the part of the study to show that the already existing problems with their colonial roots are expanded by the race for the resources and the global markets. Resolution of the above-mentioned disputes is unlikely to take place in the near future, despite the measures and efforts already taken.

*Vörös Zoltán*  
*University of Pécs*

*Blended solutions in higher education*

The presentation will describe how the university made the transition to online education at the beginning of the pandemic, the challenges that teachers and students faced, and the solutions that the university came up with to address those challenges. We will also look at the structural responses, preferences, and support provided by the university, which could all play a role in the design of both courses in different ways.

*Peter Kacziba*  
*University of Pécs*  
*Security and peace in an uncertain world*

The course is designed primarily for students of international relations and political science and aims to integrate current challenges of security and peace research. The introductory part of the course will focus on security challenges of the 21st century, the characteristics of conflict trends and the difficulties of conflict resolution. The theoretical part of the course will focus on security theories, the nature of conflicts in the 21st century and the strategic dimension of peace perceptions. In addition to global conflict trends and theoretical concepts, the course presents case studies from

different parts of the world, including Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and South-East Asia. As security, conflict and peace are increasingly linked to environmental challenges, the curriculum also addresses risks such as climate change, demographic growth, and sustainable development.