

## **A morphological parser for Meskwaki**

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Language communities and linguists conducting research with indigenous languages are often confronted with a lack of robust language resources. Parsing and translating primary sources is a time-consuming task and usually requires an advanced comprehension of the morphology, syntax, and pragmatics of the target language. This results in frustrating limits on the rate at which primary texts can be transformed into useful materials for linguistic research and language revitalization projects. Building on the work of Bowers et al. (2017) on Odawa, I am developing a morphological parser for Meskwaki. Odawa and Meskwaki are morphologically very similar, with some notable differences being Meskwaki's more conservative nominal morphology and the greater number of morphologically distinct verbal paradigms. However, like Odawa, the Meskwaki parser needs to account for long-distance dependencies and nonconcatenative morphological processes such as Initial Change. The parser will take unanalyzed Meskwaki text as input and produce one or several glosses as output. Through the implementation of finite state parsers, which draw from dictionary data, I aim to provide an efficient means of transforming primary texts into useful resources for linguists and language communities alike.

### References

- Bowers, D., Arppe, A., Lachler, J., Moshagen, S., & Trosterud, T. (2017). A morphological parser for Odawa. *In Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on the Use of Computational Methods in the Study of Endangered Languages*, pp. 1-9.