## **Preface**

Although knowledge processing on the Semantic Web is inherently language-independent, human interaction with semantically structured and linked data will remain inherently language-based as this will be done preferably by use of text or speech input, in many different languages. Semantic Web development will therefore be increasingly concerned with knowledge access to and generation in/from multiple languages.

Multilinguality can be therefore considered an emerging challenge to Semantic Web development and to its global acceptance – across language communities around the world. The MSW workshop was concerned with discussion of new infrastructures, architectures, algorithms, etc., whose goal is to enable an easy adaptation of Semantic Web applications to multiple languages, addressing issues in representation, extraction, integration, presentation, and so on. This workshop brought together researchers from several distinct communities, including natural language processing, computational linguistics, human-computer interaction, artificial intelligence and the Semantic Web.

There were 12 submissions to the workshop, from which the program committee accepted 4 as full papers, 2 as short papers, and 2 as position papers. Taking into account only the full and short papers the selection rate amounts to 50%. The accepted papers cover a variety of topics regarding the use of multilingual ontologies with different purposes that range from information extraction and data querying to user profile enrichment, as well as multilingualism modeling issues, controlled languages or multilingual ontology mapping for the future Semantic Web. The MSW Workshop program also included a keynote talk by Professor Sergei Nirenburg entitled "The Ontology-Lexicon Space for Dealing with Meaning in Natural Language(s): Extraction, Manipulation, Acquisition, Uses, Needs, Lessons Learned, Hopes".

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