# Tectogrammatical representation of English

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### Outline

- PEDT, PCEDT-En
- p,a,t layers
- PMLTQ search
- Verb complement
- Cleft and pseudocleft sentences
- Existential constructions
- *do* as pro-form ("dummy"-*do*)
- Complex noun phrase
- Tokenization of hyphenated words at the t and a layer
- Infinitive clause
- Gerundial clause

### TR: with structure towards semantics

- Capture the linguistic meaning of each sentence (underlying syntax)
- Syntactic structure
- Semantic labeling
- Argument structure
- Coreference
- JFA

*Mr.* Carder also goes through periods when he buys stocks in conjunction with options to boost returns and protect against declines.

Pan Carder má rovněž období, kdy kupuje akcie ve spojení s opcemi, aby zlepšil výnosy a zabránil poklesům.



### Issues to tackle

- Languages are different
- Conceptions of grammar are different!
  - missing categories
  - term mismatch
- Give a proof that TR in different languages are similar => synonymy requirement => higher abstraction => more focus on function
- Czech TR: more form-oriented



## p-layer



## English a-layer (with integrated m-layer)

a-tree

- only automatic!!!
- a Treex script by Martin Popel
  - just a few manual m-tag revisions
- dependency structure
- labeling (afuns)
- tag
- lemma
- p terminal.rf
- alignment.rf





NN

### References to a-layer

- a/lex.rf: content words
- **a/aux.rf:** auxiliary words



### **CORPUS SEARCH**

### PMLTQ on the web

https://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/pmltq/

| 😤 Home  | Repository       | PML TreeQuery       | Tools & Services                  | Clarin  | META-net   | Contact |  |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|--|
| PML Tree Query                                  | Select Tree      | bank Previous Qu    | ueries Documentation <sup>D</sup> | Project | Page 🖓 👈 l | ₋ogin   |  |
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| Filter treebanks                                |                  |                     |                                   |         |            |         |  |
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| Select Prague Czech-English                     | Dependency       | freebank - Czech Pa | rt Only                           |         |            |         |  |
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| select CzEng Sample                             |                  |                     |                                   |         |            |         |  |
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| Select  The Prague Dependent                    | cy Treebank 2.   | 0 - train           |                                   |         |            |         |  |
| Select a The Penn Treebank 3,                   | WSJ data set,    | parsed and tagged   |                                   |         |            |         |  |
| Select a The TIGER Treebank 1                   | .0               |                     |                                   |         |            |         |  |

#### Pracue Czech-English Dependency Treebank 2.0 Relations · Node Types · Attributes · Operators · Functions ·



### PMLTQ Search

t-node [t\_lemma = "be", t-node[functor = "PAT", gram/sempos ~ "^adj.\*\$", sibling{1,1} t-node [gram/sempos = "v", a/aux.rf a-node [m/tag = "TO"]]];





t-node \$n0 gram/sempos ~ "^adj." functor !in {"DESCR", "RSTR"}

| Amazing 1  | NE  |
|------------|-----|
| ambivalent | 1   |
| amendment  | 1   |
| american   | 5   |
| American   | 3   |
| American   | 3   |
| American   | 3   |
| amicable   | 1   |
| ample 1    | EXT |

| CNCS |
|------|
| CRIT |
| ACT  |
| APP  |
| BEN  |
| LOC  |
| NE   |
| APP  |
| LOC  |
| NE   |
| MANN |
|      |

### A FALSE FRIEND: VERB COMPLEMENT ≠ DOPLNĚK

### Czech verb complement

- free modifier of the verb
- related to object or to subject
- Tady si chlapci <u>sami</u> nakupují a <u>sami</u> si vaří.
- K tomu bych <u>rád</u> poznamenal, že ...
- Mareš pojednává o nezaměstnanosti jako o sociálním, kulturním a politickém problému.
- Pětatřicetiletý sportovec, který <u>první</u> na světě získal všechny zlaté medaile
- Do jara jdou Severočeši <u>posíleni</u> i po sponzorské stránce
- Viděl kočku, jak chytá myš
- Odcházela <u>plačíc</u>.

### Verb Complement (COMPL)



### Verbs used as verbs of speaking (CZ)

"Strategii zaměstnavatelů už vůbec nerozumím," naříká hospodářský mluvčí frakce křesťanských demokratů ve Spolkovém sněmu Rainer Haungs.



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### Verb complement dependent on noun



Měla by tak být racionálně oceněna úloha rolníků jako krajinotvorců.

farmers "are" landscape-shapers



Mr. Krenz "is" a heavy drinker

### English verb complement

- has a copular relation to the object or the subject (was X when doing Y)
- from obligatory to optional
  - Peter is kind/a kind man. PAT
  - We consider Peter a kind man.
  - We regard Peter as a kind man. EFF
  - I know Peter as a kind man.
  - He looks good. PAT
  - John, tired, went home. DESCR
  - As a kind man, Peter was very popular. COMPL
  - Being a kind man, Peter was very popular. COMPL
  - We painted the wall green. RESL/EFF
  - He stood there, his hands in his pockets.
  - He came running. COMPL

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**COMPL-** #EmpVerb

The balloon had been blown up so <u>big</u> that when somebody came along with a pin -in this case the UAL deal -- we got a little pop.'



#### it would leave part of the executive branch unfunded



### Difficult cases

#### COMPL

- The door banged <u>shut</u>.
- She married <u>young</u>. COMPL
- They sat <u>quiet</u>. COMPL
- John met Mary crying. COMPL
- Julia, <u>being a nun</u>COMPL, spent much time in prayer.

#### Non-COMPL

- The screw worked <u>loose</u>. PAT
- She dresses <u>young</u>. MANN
- The door fits <u>tight</u>. MANN (adj)
- They sat <u>quietly</u>. MANN
- John heard Mary <u>crying/cry</u>. PAT
- This drives me <u>nuts</u>. DPHR
- Julia, who was a nun, DESCR spent much time in prayer.

### MINOR ENGLISH-SPECIFIC PHENOMENA

### **Cleft Sentences**



- John broke a window. / It was John that broke the window.
- It was a window John broke.

### The Pronoun *it*

- **anaphorical** own TR node:
  - a hat it.
- **deictic/exclamative** own TR node:
  - It/They is/are my kid(s).
  - It's me!
- **anticipatory/expletive** auxrf at the predicate verb:
  - *<It> is a pleasure <u>to be here</u>.*ACT.
  - I find <it> <u>a pleasure</u>.EFF <u>to be here</u>.PAT
- **prop** auxrf at the predicate verb:
  - </t> is late.TWHEN

### Anticipatory/Expletive it



### **Pseudo-cleft sentence**



What John needs is a long rest. The thing John needs is a long rest.

### **Existential constructions**



But there are limits.

There is nowhere to go. 30



### Auxiliary do

John likes candy but Mary doesn't <like candy> = ellipsis

John likes candy. Does Mary <like candy>? = ellipsis

Do you like candy? Yes, I <u>do</u>. ≠ ellipsis

### TOTAL UNDERSPECIFICATION: COMPOUND NOUN PHRASES





#### Mike Greece Former Air Force Career Officer New York

These would deserve multi-word expression annotation.

### **FUNCTORS IN ADJECTIVES**

### Dependency or own meaning?

- entity nouns vs. event/property nouns
   RSTR, DESCR vs. participants and adjuncts
- nominalizations: -*ing, -ment, -ion, -er, -ence*...
  - American. ACT interference, demand
  - American. LOC educators, right, church, singer, showroom
  - Reagan consulted the American allies LOC?
  - American share of Japan's market ACT?
  - Critics also say American companies. LOC? [abroad!!!] charge too much.
# Semantically very explicit adjectives

- past
- wooden
- unfortunate
- old bread . RSTR X old scout, old friend . THL
- *late.* TWHEN *afternoon* X *the late* .RSTR *president*
- plain. EXT nonsense, plain girl. RSTR

#### **PROBLEMATIC TOKENIZATION**





# Hyphenated words

- number of t-nodes, t\_lemma
- number of a-nodes, m\_lemma, m/tag
  - non-compositional: high-flying
  - number+noun: three-day
  - preposition+noun: per-share
  - comparisons: cornflake-size, lady-like
  - x+common participle: LA-based, red-colored
  - x+uncommon participle: red-haired
  - verb+preposition: hoped-for
  - Latin preposition: pre-, anti-, re-, counter-, pro-
  - x+only
  - non+X

#### STRUCTURE MISMATCH: ENGLISH NON-FINITE PHRASES

#### Infinitive – Control



John seems to understand.

#### Infinitive-Raised Object



John expects Mary to leave. John hears Mary cry.

ACT

#### Infinitive – control with object



Peter told Mary to leave.

# Infinitive Governed by a Predicative Attribute



John is eager to please.

#### **Object-Subject Transposition**



[objsubj=osub3]: *John is difficult to please.* 

#### **Object-Subject Transposition**



[objsubj=osub1/2] Crystal breaks easily. (/at the slightest touch.COND)

#### **Object-Subject Transposition**



[objsubj=osub4] This flat must have cost a lot to furnish.

#### Adverbial adjective She was quick to shut the door.



#### Infinitive phrases – coreference in purpose clauses

- Work began immediately to adapt the existing buildings <u>to accommodate</u> the rows of big glass bolthead flasks that Nicholson favoured for the preparations.
- Once these stores are loaded, a process of CICR begins to activate either the IP 3 Rs or RYRs <u>to release</u> calcium.
- As was his custom, Sukarno adapted Nehru's actual words <u>to reflect</u> his own hostility to the Dutch and his growing admiration for Japan.
- Purchasers of health care have tried to adjust their expected intervention rates <u>to allow</u> for activity in the private sector...
- The Romans also followed on these lines but adapted the construction to suit their more complex needs.
- She adapted her personal life <u>to suit</u> his wishes, and rationalised her way out of emotional pain caused by Sartre's philandering.

# appoint, employ

- She used to be with Grand Metropolitan and now, apparently, they've had to appoint men <u>to fill</u> her post.
- During most of the sixteenth century, condemnation of women who employed a wet-nurse <u>to suckle</u> their babies was minimal.
- but they have to employ more capital to build the new prettily-lit, out-of-town shops that the British want.
- Those who employ linguistics to study literature form some kind of social network with distinct practices and a skeletal institutional framework, defined at least by overt inter-disciplinary norms.

#### **ACT-MEANS** alternation

- John broke the window with a hammer.
- The hammer broke the window.

– John used the hammer to broke the window.

# Purpose clause or attributive infinitive?

- Last autumn the Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association launched a campaign <u>to raise awareness of hypertrophic</u> <u>cardiomyopathy</u> and , together with the Sports Council 's National Sports Medicine Institute , announced a pilot screening programme <u>to detect the condition among young</u> <u>athletes</u>.
- In some ranges , you can buy decor panels <u>to fit the front of</u> <u>specially designed built-in appliances</u>, making them match the cupboards.
- Letters from home contained frequent reminders <u>to show</u> appreciation.
- *He accepted the invitation <u>to speak</u> at the conference.*

#### Intransitive = control, transitive = purpose clause

- particles <u>begin to</u> vibrate
- Duke of Gloucester, who with others began a civil war <u>to remove</u> the King 's favourites from Court.

## Gerund/Present Participle

- can also be used as adjective or noun (see PTB tags)
- modified by
  - an adverb = gerundial clause, verbal frame
  - an adjective = noun, noun frame (not existent yet)
- transitive verbs: direct object without of = gerundial clause

#### **Gerundial Clauses**



*His leaving no address was most inconvenient. I hate killing animals.* 

#### **NLP ISSUES**

#### TR parse

- no TR parser from plain text
- phrase-structure-to a-layer
- a-layer to t-layer
- => never better than phrase-structure parsers
- training data small + too many structures to learn

# The biggest problems

- already at a-layer
- coordinations
- appositions
- several participants of the same type
- no chance to get the sequence *v-obj-infinite clause* correct
- unreliable ellipsis restoration





#### Explore, exploit, enjoy!

