

ElixirFM Functional Arabic Morphology

Otakar Smrž

Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics
Charles University in Prague

اجْتِمَاعُ خُبْرَاءِ الْمُحَلَّلَاتِ الصَّرْفِيَّةِ الْحَاسُوبِيَّةِ لِللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ
مَجْمَعُ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ بِدِمَشْقَ

April 27, 2009

Introduction

ElixirFM is an implementation of a novel computational model of the morphological processes in **Modern Written Arabic**. ElixirFM is related to the **Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank** project.

Introduction

ElixirFM is an implementation of a novel computational model of the morphological processes in **Modern Written Arabic**. ElixirFM is related to the **Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank** project.

The core of ElixirFM is written in **Haskell**, while interfaces in **Perl** support lexicon editing and other interactions. The essential components of the system include a **multi-purpose programming library** promoting **clear style and abstraction** in the model, and a linguistically **refined**, yet **intuitive and efficient**, **morphological lexicon**.

Introduction

ElixirFM is an implementation of a novel computational model of the morphological processes in **Modern Written Arabic**. ElixirFM is related to the **Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank** project.

The core of ElixirFM is written in **Haskell**, while interfaces in **Perl** support lexicon editing and other interactions. The essential components of the system include a **multi-purpose programming library** promoting **clear style and abstraction** in the model, and a linguistically **refined**, yet **intuitive and efficient**, **morphological lexicon**.

Definition of **lexemes** includes the derivational **root and pattern** information if appropriate. Modeling of the **written** language as well as **spoken** dialects is expected methodologically **identical**.

Characteristics

ElixirFM is inspired by the **Functional Morphology** library for Haskell. The lexicon of ElixirFM is derived from the open-source **Buckwalter lexicon**, but it is **redesigned** in important respects and **extended**.

Characteristics

ElixirFM is inspired by the **Functional Morphology** library for Haskell. The lexicon of ElixirFM is derived from the open-source **Buckwalter lexicon**, but it is **redesigned** in important respects and **extended**. Morphology is **modeled** in terms of abstract **patterns**, **paradigms**, grammatical **categories**, **lexemes**, and word **classes**. The **computation** involved in analysis or generation is conceptually **distin-guished** from the **general-purpose** linguistic **model**.

Characteristics

ElixirFM is inspired by the **Functional Morphology** library for Haskell. The lexicon of ElixirFM is derived from the open-source **Buckwalter lexicon**, but it is **redesigned** in important respects and **extended**. Morphology is **modeled** in terms of abstract **patterns**, **paradigms**, grammatical **categories**, **lexemes**, and word **classes**. The **computation** involved in analysis or generation is conceptually **distin-guished** from the **general-purpose** linguistic **model**.

Word forms are represented in an abstract and **extensible** nota-tion encoding both **orthography** and **phonology**, like in Arab \TeX .

Characteristics

ElixirFM is inspired by the **Functional Morphology** library for Haskell. The lexicon of ElixirFM is derived from the open-source **Buckwalter lexicon**, but it is **redesigned** in important respects and **extended**. Morphology is **modeled** in terms of abstract **patterns**, **paradigms**, grammatical **categories**, **lexemes**, and word **classes**. The **computation** involved in analysis or generation is conceptually **distin-guished** from the **general-purpose** linguistic **model**.

Word **forms** are represented in an abstract and **extensible** nota-tion encoding both **orthography** and **phonology**, like in ArabTeX.

"*al-lA-silkIyu*" *al-lā-silkīyu* الاسلكي اَللَّاسِكِي اَللَّاسِكِي

Characteristics

ElixirFM is inspired by the **Functional Morphology** library for Haskell. The lexicon of ElixirFM is derived from the open-source **Buckwalter lexicon**, but it is **redesigned** in important respects and **extended**. Morphology is **modeled** in terms of abstract **patterns**, **paradigms**, grammatical **categories**, **lexemes**, and word **classes**. The **computation** involved in analysis or generation is conceptually **distinguished** from the **general-purpose** linguistic **model**.

Word forms are represented in an abstract and **extensible** notation encoding both **orthography** and **phonology**, like in ArabTeX.

"al-lA-silkIyu" al-lā-silkīyu الالاسلكي الالاسلكي الالاسلكي
"s l k" 'merge' al > | lA > | FiCL | < Iy | << "u"

```

|> "s l k" <| [
  FaCaL          `verb`   [ "proceed", "behave" ]
    `imperf`    FCuL,
  FiCL          `noun`   [ "wire", "thread" ]
    `plural`    HaFCAL,
  FiCL |< Iy     `adj`   [ "wire", "by wire" ],
  lA >| FiCL |< Iy `adj` [ "wireless", "radio" ],
  FuCuL         `noun`   [ "behavior", "conduct" ],
  FuCuL |< Iy   `adj`   [ "behavioral" ],
  MaFCaL        `noun`   [ "road", "method" ]
    `plural`    MaFACiL ]

```


Form	All~Asilokiy~apu	اللاسلكية
Morph	Al + lAsilokiy~ + ap + u	
Tag	DET+ADJ+NSUFF_FEM_SG+CASE_DEF_NOM	
Gloss	the + wireless / radio + (fem.sg.) + (def.nom.)	
Lemma	lAsilokiy~_1	لاسلكي

Form	waOuxoraY	وَأُخْرَى
Morph	wa + OuxoraY	
Tag	CONJ+ADJ	
Gloss	and + other / another / additional	
Lemma	OuxoraY_1	أُخْرَى

Form	waOuxoraY	وَأُخْرَى
Morph	wa + OuxoraY	
Tag	CONJ+ADJ	
Gloss	and + other / another / additional	
Lemma	OuxoraY_1	أُخْرَى

Form	'u_hrY	أُخْرَى	uḥrā	wa	wa
Morph	FuCLY	<< "u"		"wa"	
Tag	A-----FS1I			C-----	
Form	'A_har	آخِر	āḥar	wa	wa
Morph	HACaL			"wa"	
Root	"' _h r"			"w"	
Reflex	other, another			and	
Class	adjective			conjunction	

Form	sayad~aEiy	سَيَدِّي
Morph	sa + ya + d~aEiy + (null)	
Tag	FUT+IV3MS+IV+IVSUFF_MOOD:I	
Gloss	will + he / it + allege / claim / testify + (ind.)	
Lemma	Aid~aEaY_1	أَدَّي

Form	sayad~aEiy	سَيَدِّي
Morph	sa + ya + d~aEiy + (null)	
Tag	FUT+IV3MS+IV+IVSUFF_MOOD:I	
Gloss	will + he / it + allege / claim / testify + (ind.)	
Lemma	Aid~aEaY_1	أَدَّيْ

Form	<i>yadda</i> 'I	<i>yadda</i> ā يَدِّي	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i> س
Morph	"ya" >> FtāCI	<< "u"	"sa"	
Tag	VIIA-3MS--		F-----	
Form	<i>idda</i> 'Y	<i>idda</i> ā إِدِّي	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i> س
Morph	IFtāCY		"sa"	
Root	"d ' w"		"s"	
Reflex	allege, claim, testify		future marker	
Class	verb		particle	

ElixirFM carefully designs the **morphophonemic patterns** of the **templates**, along with the **phonological rules** hidden in the **>|** or **|<<** operators. This greatly simplifies the **morphological rules** proper, inflectional or derivational. ElixirFM implements many **generalizations** of classical grammars, and suggests some new ones.

"ya" >>| FtaCI |<< "u"

yadda `I

yadda`ā يَدْعِي

"ya" >>| FtaCI |<< "a"

yadda `iya

yadda`iya يَدْعِي

"ya" >>| FtaCI |<< ""

yadda `i

yadda`i يَدْعِ

ElixirFM carefully designs the **morphophonemic patterns** of the **templates**, along with the **phonological rules** hidden in the **>|** or **|<<** operators. This greatly simplifies the **morphological rules** proper, inflectional or derivational. ElixirFM implements many **generalizations** of classical grammars, and suggests some new ones.

"ya" >> FtaCI << "u"	yadda 'I	yaddaī يَدْعِي
"ya" >> FtaCI << "a"	yadda 'iya	yaddaīya يَدْعِي
"ya" >> FtaCI << ""	yadda 'i	yaddaī يَدْع
"ya" >> FCuL << "u"	yaktubu	yaktubu يَكْتُبُ
"ya" >> FCuL << "a"	yaktuba	yaktuba يَكْتُبُ
"ya" >> FCuL << ""	yaktub	yaktub يَكْتُبُ

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes, resolution of strings

Functionality

ElixirFM implements various **user-end functions** for **lookup** in the lexicon, **inflection** and **derivation** of lexemes, **resolution** of strings, **exporting** and **pretty-printing** of the information, **et cetera**.

Functionality

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes, resolution of strings, exporting and pretty-printing of the information, et cetera.

```
lookup (lA >| FiCL |< Iy)    lookup "lA-silkIy"    lookup "لاسلكي"  
lookup (words "wireless")    lookup (words "village school")
```


Functionality

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes, resolution of strings, exporting and pretty-printing of the information, et cetera.

```
lookup (lA >| FiCL |< Iy)    lookup "lA-silkIy"    lookup "لاسلي"
lookup (words "wireless")    lookup (words "village school")

inflect (lA >| FiCL |< Iy `adj` []) "-----F[SP]-D"
```

Functionality

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes, resolution of strings, exporting and pretty-printing of the information, et cetera.

```
lookup (lA >| FiCL |< Iy)    lookup "lA-silkIy"    lookup "لاسكي"
lookup (words "wireless")    lookup (words "village school")

inflect (lA >| FiCL |< Iy `adj` []) "-----F[SP]-D"

derive ("w .s y" <-> HaFCY `verb` ["recommend"]) "A--P-----"
```

Functionality

ElixirFM implements various user-end functions for lookup in the lexicon, inflection and derivation of lexemes, resolution of strings, exporting and pretty-printing of the information, et cetera.

```
lookup (lA >| FiCL |< Iy)    lookup "lA-silkIy"    lookup "لاسلي"
lookup (words "wireless")    lookup (words "village school")

inflect (lA >| FiCL |< Iy `adj` []) "-----F[SP]-D"

derive ("w .s y" <-> HaFCY `verb` ["recommend"]) "A--P-----"

resolve "mU.saNY bihi"      resolve "mūṣan bihi"
resolve "مُوصَىٰ بِهِ"      resolve "موصى به"
```

Interfaces

There are various **interfaces** to ElixirFM, ranging from **command-line interpreters** or **executables** up to graphical linguistic **annotation environments** or user-friendly **web applications**, like the recently published **ElixirFM Online Interface**.

Interfaces

There are various **interfaces** to ElixirFM, ranging from **command-line interpreters** or **executables** up to graphical linguistic **annotation environments** or user-friendly **web applications**, like the recently published **ElixirFM Online Interface**.

The **TrEd** tree editor is designed and implemented by Petr Pajas, with numerous **annotation contexts** contributed by other authors. Examples of our work include the **ElixirFM** and **MorphoTrees** contexts, or miscellaneous **conversion templates** or scripts for **error detection** and **consistency checking**.

<http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/~pajas/tred/>

Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank

PADT is a project of linguistic annotation of **Modern Written Arabic** based on the theory of **Functional Generative Description**.

Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank

PADT is a project of linguistic annotation of **Modern Written Arabic** based on the theory of **Functional Generative Description**.

PADT consists mainly of the **morphological** and **analytical** levels of description. The annotation of **tectogrammatics** and **information structure** is initiated, as are **valency frames** in the new lexicon.

Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank

PADT is a project of linguistic annotation of **Modern Written Arabic** based on the theory of **Functional Generative Description**.

PADT consists mainly of the **morphological** and **analytical** levels of description. The annotation of **tectogrammatics** and **information structure** is initiated, as are **valency frames** in the new lexicon.

PADT 1.0 was published in 2004 and has been used by tens of academic and commercial institutions.

Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank

PADT is a project of linguistic annotation of **Modern Written Arabic** based on the theory of **Functional Generative Description**.

PADT consists mainly of the **morphological** and **analytical** levels of description. The annotation of **tectogrammatics** and **information structure** is initiated, as are **valency frames** in the new lexicon.

PADT 1.0 was published in 2004 and has been used by tens of academic and commercial institutions.

PADT 2.0 is due in 2009 and will cover **over one million** words of text. It merges original **Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank** annotations with converted and enhanced **Penn Arabic Treebank**.

ElixirFM plus lexicons, Encode Arabic, MorphoTrees, and Arab \TeX extensions are open-source software licensed under GNU GPL:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/elixir-fm/>

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/encode-arabic/>

ElixirFM plus lexicons, Encode Arabic, MorphoTrees, and Arab \TeX extensions are open-source software licensed under GNU GPL:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/elixir-fm/>

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/encode-arabic/>

ElixirFM Online Interface is the multi-modal user-end application:

<http://quest.ms.mff.cuni.cz/elixir/>

<http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/padt/online/>

- Buckwalter, Tim. **Buckwalter Arabic Morphological Analyzer 1.0**. LDC2002L49, ISBN 1-58563-257-0. 2002
- Forsberg, Markus and Arne Ranta. **Functional Morphology**. Proceedings of ICFP 2004, pages 213–223. ACM Press. 2004
- Lagally, Klaus. **ArabTeX: Typesetting Arabic and Hebrew, User Manual Version 4.00**. Technical Report 2004/03, Fakultät Informatik, Universität Stuttgart. 2004
- Smrž, Otakar. **Functional Arabic Morphology. Formal System and Implementation**. Ph.D. thesis, Charles University in Prague. 2007
- Smrž, Otakar et al. **Prague Arabic Dependency Treebank: A Word on the Million Words**. LREC 2008 Workshop on Arabic and Local Languages. 2008