Computational Morphology and Syntax of Natural Languages

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NPFL094

• Presentations and talks will be in English
  – Unless all students understand Czech

• Questions welcome in both Czech and English

• And I have many examples from Czech 😊
Caution

• No class on
  October 27

  November 17  (national holiday)

  possibly Dec XY  (will announce)
Getting Credits

• Old way: one larger project
  – ask me if interested
  – can be combined with your mgr. (or bc.) thesis

• New way: several smaller tasks
  – homework style
  – less flexible deadlines
  – but hopefully less scary
Outline: Morphology

• Morphemic segmentation
  – un + beat + able
• Phonology (“morphonology”) and orthography
  – baby + s = babies
• Inflectional vs. derivational morphology
• Morphological analysis: word form → lemma + morphosyntactic features (tag)
• Tagging (context-aware disambiguation)
• Unsupervised affix detection in corpus
• Mining of word forms from corpus
Morphological Analysis

• Input:
  – word form (token)

• Output:
  – set (possibly empty) of analyses
  – an analysis:
    • lemma (base form of the lexeme)
    • tag (morphological, POS)
      – part of speech
      – features and their values
MA Example

- Language: Czech
- Input: malými
- Output (only one selected analysis here):
  - lemma = malý (“small”)
  - tag = AAFP71A
    - part of speech = AA (adjective / přídavné jméno)
    - gender = F (feminine / ženský)
    - number = P (plural / množné)
    - case = 7 (instrumental / 7. pád)
    - degree of comparison = 1 (positive / 1. stupeň) …
MA Example

- Language: English
- Input: *flies*
- Output:
  - lemma 1 = *fly-1* (to move in the air)
  - tag 1 = VBZ (verb, present tense 3rd person singular)
  - lemma 2 = *fly-2* (an insect)
  - tag 2 = NNS (noun, plural)
- Output is not disambiguated with respect to context
MA versus Tagging

- By *tagging* we usually mean context-based disambiguation
- Most taggers employ statistical methods
- Taggers may or may not work on top of MA
  - MA may provide readings not known from training
  - If a tagged corpus is available but MA is not, a tagger can still be trained on the corpus
Morphemic Segmentation

- **Morpheme** is the smallest unit of language that conveys some meaning
- Morphemic segmentation = finding morpheme boundaries within words
- Typically part of MA:
  - input: *closed*
  - identify the morphemes: *close + d*
  - interpret them: *verb (close) + past tense*
  - output: *close + VBD*
Morphemic Segmentation

- Sometimes it is useful to know the morphemes even if we cannot interpret them
  - Data sparseness, e.g. in machine translation:
    - en: *city*
    - cs alignments in parallel corpus: *město (nom/acc/voc sg, 42×), města (gen sg, nom/acc/voc pl, 40×), městě (loc sg, 32×), měst (gen pl, 9×), městské (adj, 7×), městem (ins sg, 7×), městských (adj, 4×), městská (adj, 4×), městský (adj, 2×), městu (dat sg, 2×), městech (loc pl, 2×)
    - missing cs: *městům (dat pl), městy (ins pl), městského, městskému, městském, městským, městští, městskými, městskou (adj remaining forms)*
Morphemic Segmentation

- Sometimes it is useful to know the morphemes even if we cannot interpret them
  - Data sparseness, e.g. in machine translation
- **Stemming** = stripping all morphemes but the *stem*
  - IN: *The British players were unbeatable.*
  - OUT: *the Brit play were beat.*
- **Lemmatization** = replacing all words with their lemmas (as with tagging, disambiguation may be assumed)
  - OUT: *the British player be (un)beatable.*
Inflection vs. Derivation

- **Derivational morphology:**
  - New lemma!
  - Often (but not always) new part of speech.

- **Inflectional morphology:**
  - Set of forms of one lemma (lexeme)
  - The set is called *paradigm*

- The borderline is sometimes quite fuzzy
Outline: Syntax

- Constituency vs. dependency
- Context-free grammars
- Transition network grammars
- Shallow parsing (chunking)
- Chart parsers
- Dependency parsers (Malt, MST)
- Clause boundaries
A record date has n't been set.
The governor couldn't make it, so the lieutenant governor welcomed the special guests.
Applications of Morphology

• First step before broader NLP applications:
  – Input for (syntactic) parsing
  – Machine translation
    • Rule-based MT: full-fledged analysis and generation
    • Statistical MT: fighting data sparseness
  – Finding word boundaries (Chinese, Japanese)
  – Dictionaries
Applications of Morphology

• Text-to-speech systems (speech synthesis)
  – Morphology affects pronunciation
    • English *th* is normally pronounced θ or δ
    • However, not in *boathouse* (*boat* + *house*)
    • Czech *proudít* =
      – *proud* + *it* (“stream” + INF = “flow”)
      – *pro* + *ud’* + *it* (“through” + “smoke” + INF = “smoke thoroughly”)

• Speech recognition
  – Morphology allows for smaller dictionaries
Applications of Morphology

• Word processing
  – Spell checking dictionaries
  – Inputting Japanese text
    • Two kana syllabic scripts and kanji (Chinese characters)
    • Typically, people type in kana and system converts to kanji whenever necessary
    • Disambiguation needed!
    • Bound morphemes remain in kana (morpho rules)
Applications of Morphology

- **Word processing: find & replace terms**
  - Czech: *kniha (book)* ⇒ *dílo (work)*
    - *knihy* ⇒ *díla*, *knize* ⇒ *dílu*, *knihu* ⇒ *dílo*, *kniho* ⇒ *dílo*, *knihou* ⇒ *dílem*, *knih* ⇒ *děl*, *kniham* ⇒ *dílům*, *knihác* ⇒ *dílech*,
      *knihami* ⇒ *díly*

- **Document retrieval**
  - Keywords in query are typically base forms
  - The forms in documents are inflected
Morphology-Based Typology

• Isolating languages
  – Chinese: INESSAI CHI QINGCAI
    = dog not like eat vegetable

• Inflectional languages
  – Romance and Slavic languages: Spanish puED+ES = poder +
    present indicative, 2nd person, singular

• Agglutinative languages
  – Turkish: ÇÖPLÜKLERİMİZDEKILERDENMIYDI = ÇÖP + LÜK + LER + IMIZ +
    DE + KI + LER + DEN + MI + Y + DI = “was it from those that were in
    our garbage cans?”

• Polysynthetic languages
  – Eskimo languages
Polysynthetic Languages

• Found in Siberia and the Americas
• Intricately compose words of many lexical morphemes that are not easily told apart
  – Typically include both subject- and object-verb agreement.
• That’s why linguists decided not to separate them orthographically
• Nevertheless, words usually are separated. They are just long
• One long word may cover a whole sentence in other languages
• Chukchi example (Skorik 1962: 102):
  – Tə-meyŋ-ə-levt-ə-rkən.
  – 1.SG.SUBJ-great-head-hurt-PRES.1
  – “I have a fierce headache.”
Morphological Devices (Overview)

- Affixes (prefixes and suffixes): concatenative morphology
- Compounding
- Infixation
- Circumfixation
- Root and pattern (templatic) morphology
- Reduplication
- Subsegmental morphology
- Zero morphology
- Subtractive morphology
Affixation

- Most common way of inflection and derivation
- Three morpheme types:
  prefix + radix (stem) + suffix
  - en: *dog + s = dogs*
    - plural suffix –s
  - de: *mach + st = machst*
    - suffix –st marks present indicative 2nd person singular
  - en: *un + beat + able*
    - prefix *un-* negates the meaning
    - suffix –*able* converts verb to adjective, expressing applicability of the action of the verb to something
Infixation

- Languages of the Philippines, e.g. Bontoc:
  - \textit{fikas} “strong” \(\Rightarrow\) \textit{f-\textbf{um}+ikas} “be strong”
  - \textit{kilad} “red” \(\Rightarrow\) \textit{k-\textbf{um}+ilad} “be red”

- Could be analyzed as prefix to (stem minus the initial consonant)
Circumfixation

• Prefix + suffix act together as one morpheme
  – German: legen “lay down” ⇒ ge+leg+t “laid down”
  – Indonesian: besar “big” ⇒ kə+besar+an “bigness”

• Similar, but not the same as Czech superlatives
  – *nej* + *mlad* + š + í “youngest”
  – superlative + stem + comparative + singular nominative
Templatic Morphology

- Semitic languages (Arabic, Hebrew, Amharic)
- Arabic:
  - root (usually 3 consonants): *ktb* “write”
  - vowel pattern: *aa* = active, *ui* = passive
  - template: CVCVC = first verb derivational class (*binyan*)
  - result: *katab* “write”, *kutib* “be written”
Reduplication

• Copy whole stem or part of it
  – Indonesian plural:
    • *orang* “man” ⇒ *orang*+*orang* “men”
  – Javanese habitual-repetitive:
    • *adus* ⇒ *odas*+*adus* “take a bath”
    • *bali* ⇒ *bola*+*bali* “return”
  – Yidin (an Australian language):
    • *gindalba* ⇒ *gindal*+*gindalba* “lizard”

• Reduplication cannot be modeled by finite-state automata!
Subsegmental Morphology

• Irish:
  – cat (/kat/) = “cat” (singular)
  – cait (/kat/) = “cats” (plural)
  – The plural morpheme consists just of one phonological feature (“high”), resulting in palatalization.
Zero Morphology

- Zero (empty) morpheme, marked sometimes as 0, $\emptyset$, $\lambda$ or $\epsilon$
  - Czech feminine plural case endings for žena “woman”:
    - nom: žen+y = ženy
    - gen: žen+$\lambda$ = žen
    - dat: žen+ám = ženám
    - acc: žen+y = ženy
    - voc: žen+y = ženy
    - loc: žen+ách = ženách
    - ins: žen+ami = ženami
Subtractive Morphology

• Koasati (a Muskogean language, southeast US):
  – singular verb: *pitaf+fi+n*
  – plural: *pit+li+n*
  – singular verb: *lasap+li+n*
  – plural: *las+li+n*

• Such examples are rare
• Moreover, one might argue that plural is the base form here
Compounding

- English: maximally two stems written together
- Germanic languages in general favor compounds
- de: Hotentotenpotentatentantenatentäter
  - Hotentot + en + Potentat + en + Tante + n + Atentäter
  - “Hottentot potentate aunt assassin”
  - “assassin of aunt of potentate of Hottentots”
Recommended Further Reading

• These books may be difficult to obtain from the MFF library. Reading them is not required.