

NOMVALLEX:

A Valency Lexicon of Czech Nouns and Adjectives



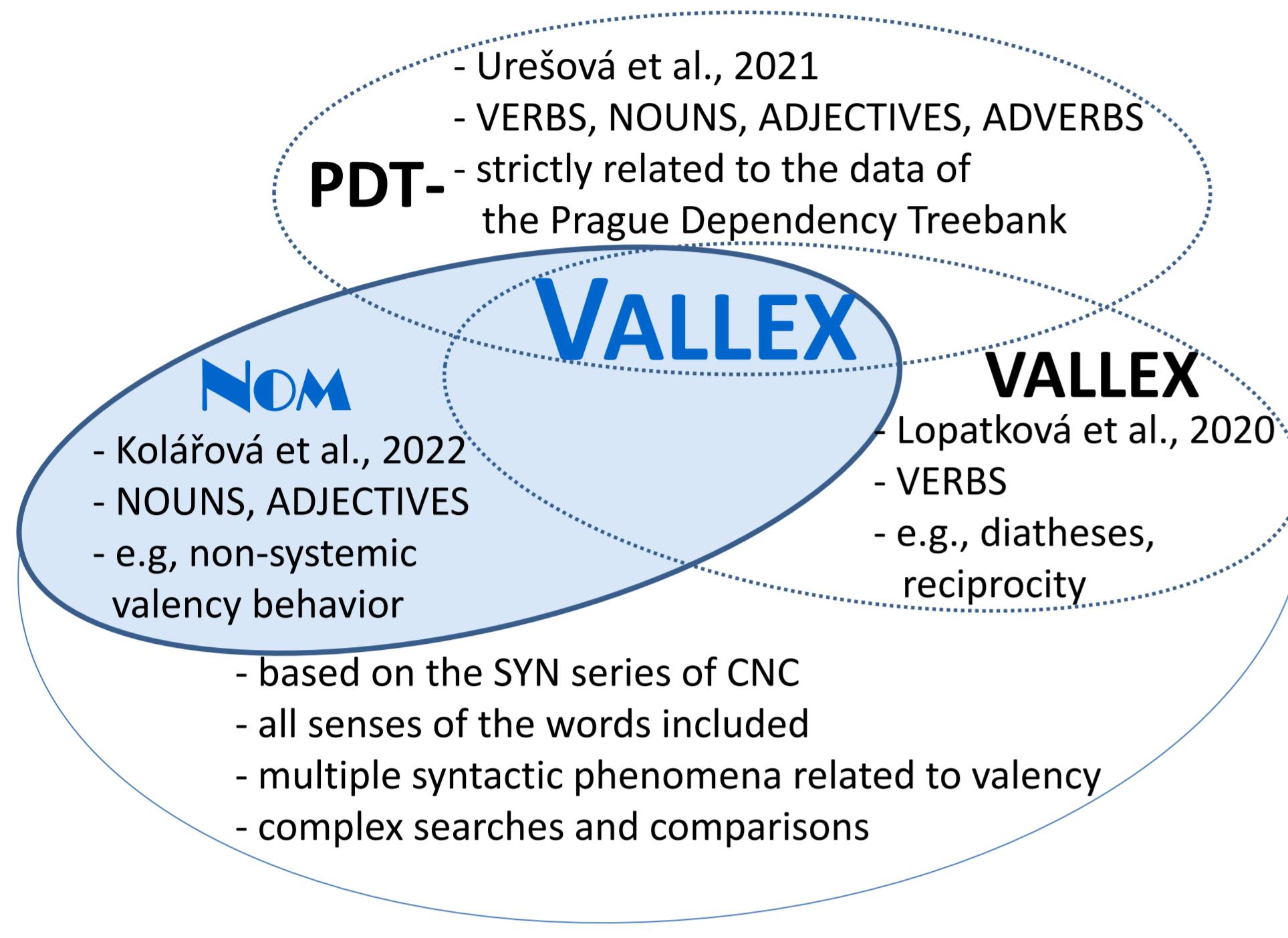
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Czech monolingual VALency LEXicons

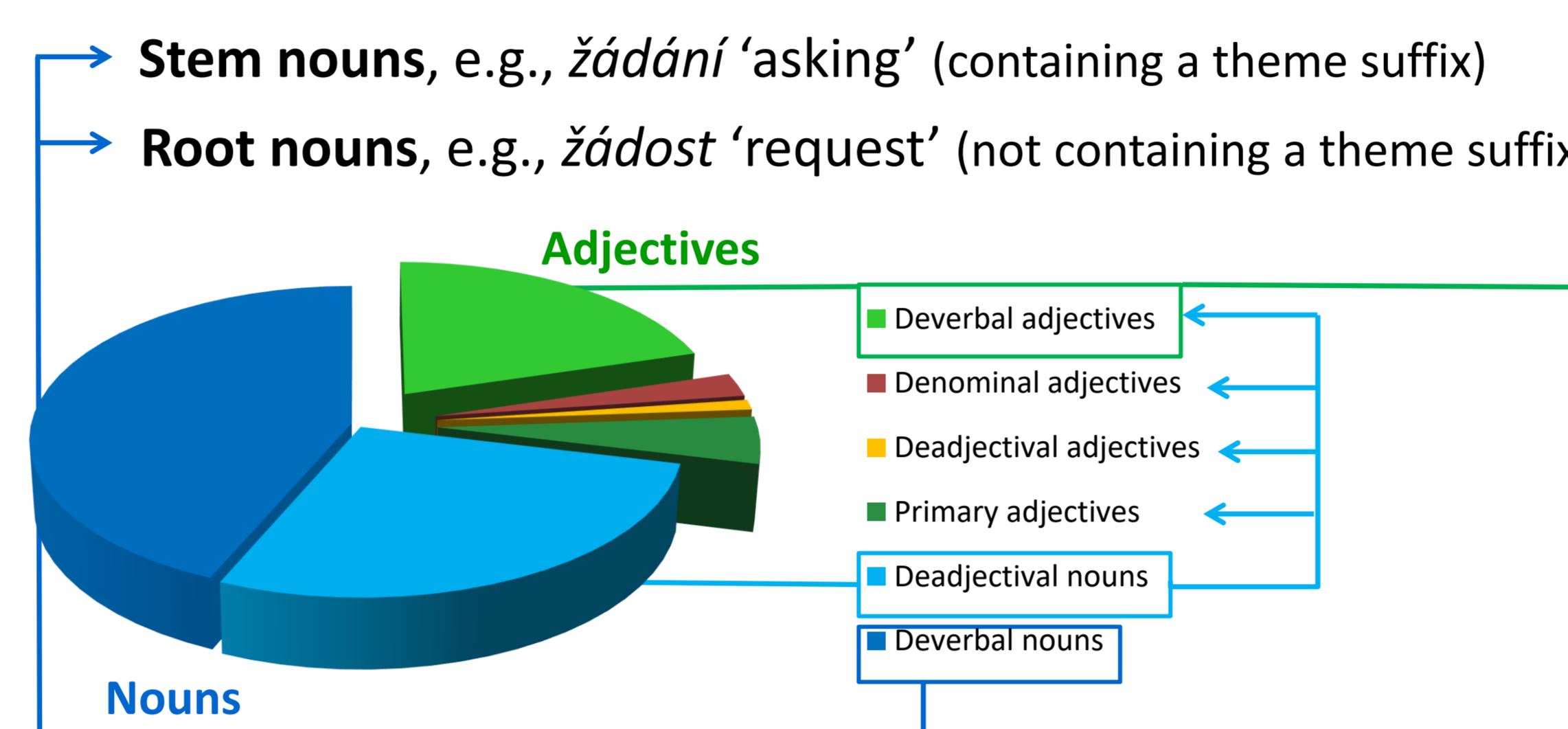
- Valency theory of the Functional Generative Description (Panarová 1974–75)



NOMVALLEX 2.0: Part-of-speech and derivational categories

Deverbal adjectives – deverbal derivatives with adjectival inflection:

- 9 types, derived for example from transgressives or participles
- cf. derivatives of the verb *podezírat* ‘to suspect’, e.g., *suspected* or *suspicious*



Part-of-speech category	Derivational category	Lexical units	Lexemes
Nouns	deverbal	505	248
	deadjectival	247	158
Adjectives	deverbal	179	116
	denominal	28	14
	deadjectival	6	6
	primary	62	28
Total		1027	570

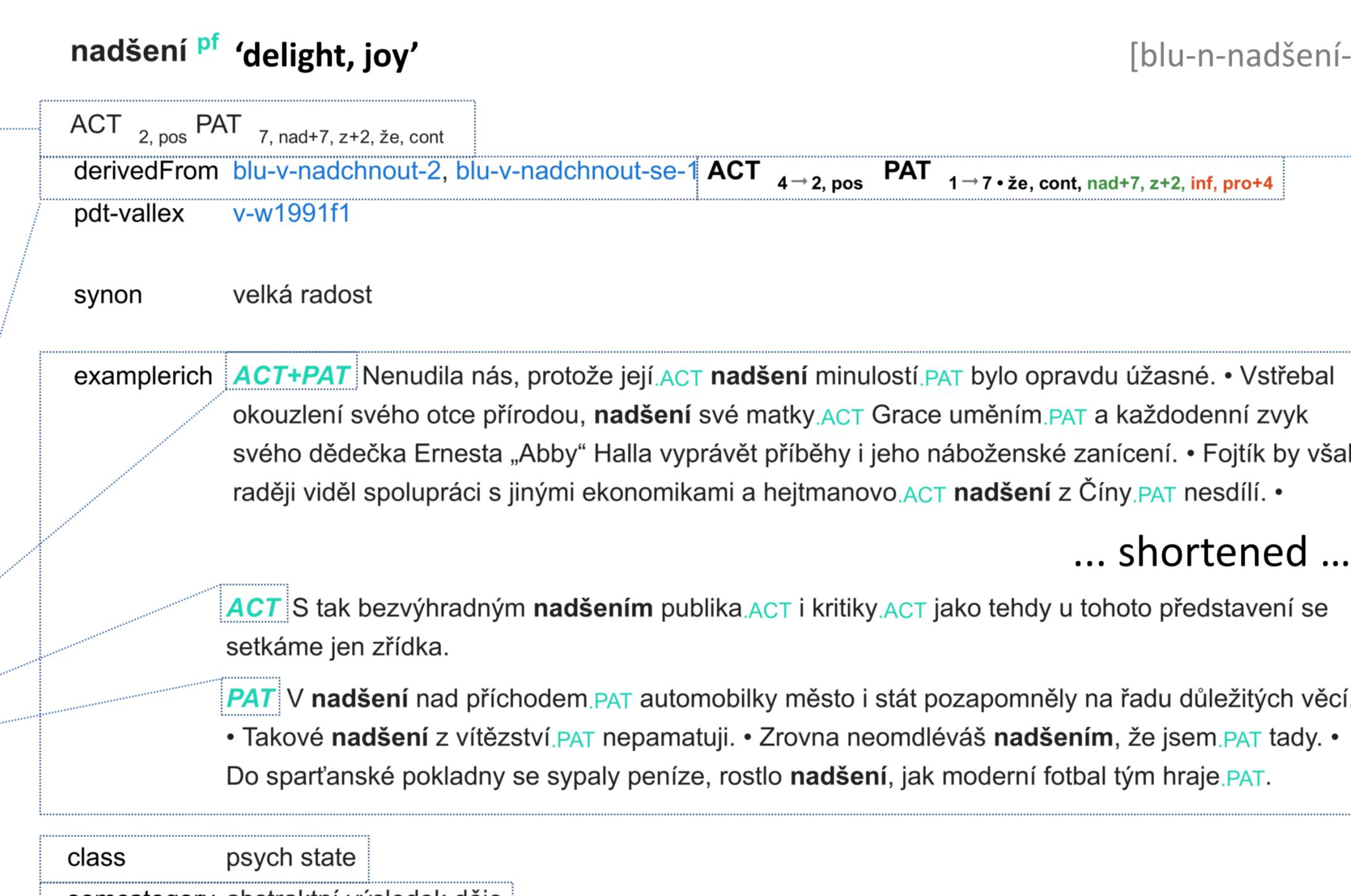
A lexicon entry

Lexeme: an abstract unit associating lexical forms with their lexical units

Lexical unit (LU): word sense

<https://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/nomvallex>

- Valency frame:**
 - actants or free modifications
 - morphemic forms
 - obligatoriness
- Link(s) to the base verbal LU(s) in VALLEX**
- Combinations of actants**



Difference in valency compared to the valency frame of the base verbal LU

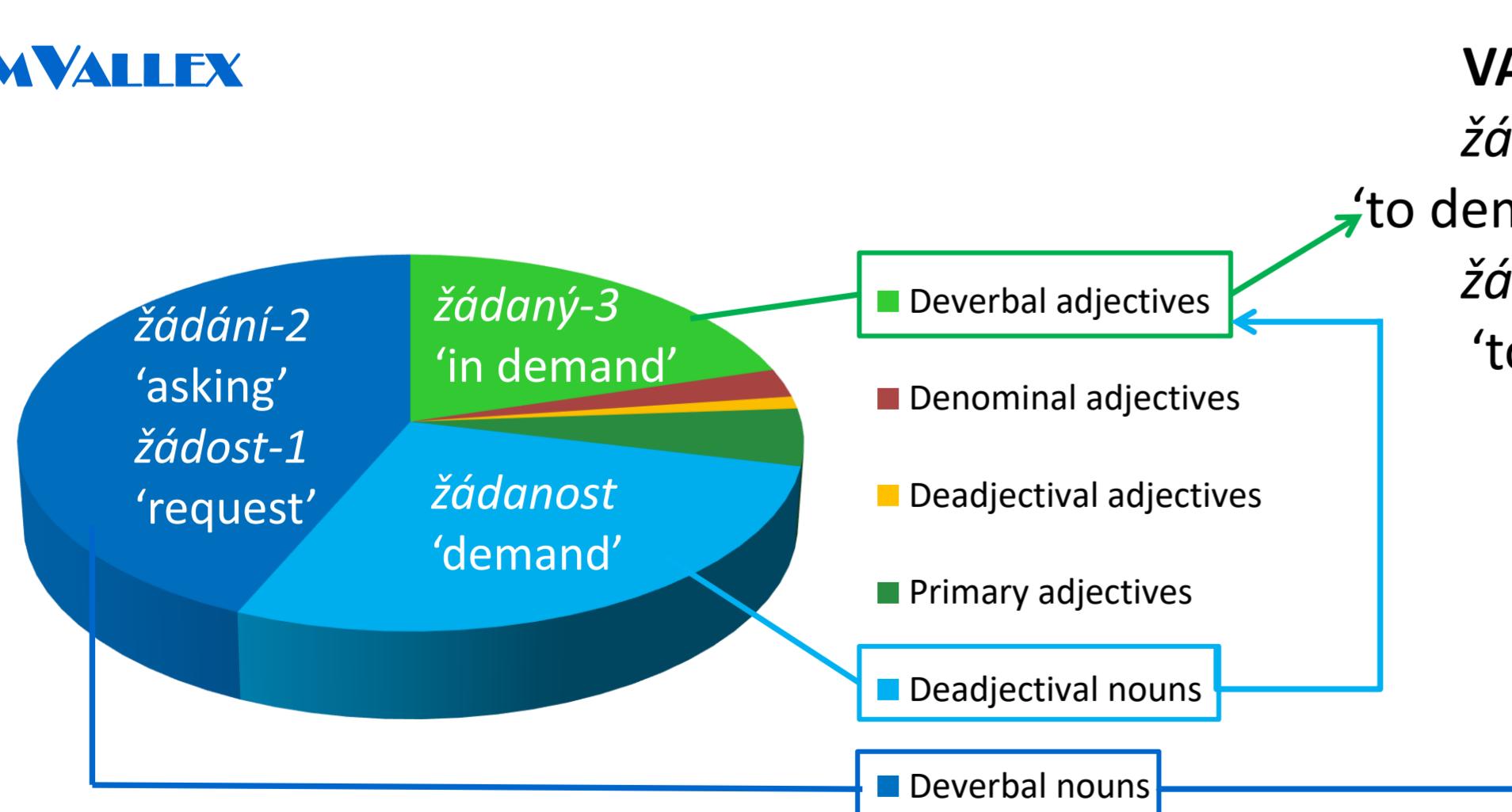
- Corpus examples:**
 - CNC SYNv8
 - Araneum Bohemicum Maximum

Interlinked lexical units

NOMVALLEX → (NOMVALLEX) → VALLEX

- Links from derived lexical units to their base lexical units
 - in case of verbs, to base verbal lexical units contained in VALLEX
- *žádanost* ‘demand’ > *žádaný-3* ‘in demand’ > *žádat-1* ‘to demand’
- *žádání-2* ‘asking’ / *žádost-1* ‘request’ > *žádat-2* ‘to ask’

NOMVALLEX



Comparison of valency of derivationally related lexical units

- Examination of the extent to which nouns and adjectives share valency properties with their base words
 - argument inheritance hypotheses (Booij 2007)
- An automatic procedure compares their valency frames
 - the number and type of valency slots
 - morphemic forms
- The difference in valency is specified in the ‘valdiff’ attribute and set off in color
- Systemic (regular) and non-systemic (irregular) valency behavior of various derivational types of Czech nominals
 - deverbal adjectives / nouns vs. verbs (Kolářová et al. 2021, Kolářová et al. 2019)

Verb:

žádat **impf** **žádavat** **iter** ‘to ask’

[blu-v-žádat-2]

žádat **zaměstnavateli_{Ak}**.**ADDR** **o práci**.**PAT**
‘to ask the employer.**ADDR** for a job.**PAT**’

Stem noun:

žádání (si) **impf** ‘asking’

žádání zaměstnavateli_{Gen}.**ADDR** **o práci**.**PAT**
‘asking the employer.**ADDR** for a job.**PAT**’

Root noun:

žádost **no-aspect** ‘request’

žádost zaměstnavateli_{Dat}.**ADDR** **o práci**.**PAT**
‘request to-the-employer.**ADDR** for a job.**PAT**’

ACT **obl** [2, pos, od+2] ADDR **obl** [3, k+3] PAT **obl** [2, k+3, na+4, o+4, po+6, inf, aby, at', zda, že]
derivedFrom blu-v-žádat-2 ACT 1 → 2, pos, od+2 ADDR 4 → 2, pos PAT o+4, aby, at', zda, že, 2, k+3, na+4, po+6