

Parsing Texts of Non-Native Czech

Jirka Hana & Barbora Hladká

Charles University Prague
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CzeSL – Czech as a Second Language

- Part of AKCES – Acquisition Corpora of Czech
- Essays written by non-native speakers of Czech
- A1 – C2 CEFR proficiency levels

CzeSL – two releases

- CzeSL-SGT
 - 8,600 essays, 1.1M tokens
 - <http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-162>, CC BY-SA-3.0
- CzeSL-man <– we work with this here
 - 645 essays, 120K tokens
 - Manually corrected and annotated for errors
 - <https://bitbucket.org/jhana/czesl>, CC BY-SA-3.0

CzeSL – number of texts by CEFR Level

Level	Documents	
Basic user	A1	57
	A1+	3
	A2	111
	A2+	145
Independent user	B1	176
	B2	124
Proficient user	C1	12
Unknown		17
Total		645

Non-native and native language are different

Non-native langue has:

- Errors in spelling, grammar, vocabulary, collocations
- Different distribution of vocabulary and syntactic constructions

Sample non-native text: My Family

Jmenujese Adam. Ja jsem Mongolska. Mongolska ma 21 kraji. Moje rodina je hezka jeste velka. Mongolska je 3000 million lidi. Ma tradični píseňka, taneční. Mongolska tradicni píseňka je hezka. Ješte ma "Morin khuur". Morin Khuur to je muzika. Ten hezka tradični pohádka, píseň. Mongolska má mnoho tradiční svátík. Třiba Naadam, Tsagaarsur. Ješte mnoho Velbloud, Kůn, Kravá, Koza, Ovce. Mongolsky lidi dobrý. Mongolsko ma mnoho hory a nemam ocean. Mongolska hlavní naměsto. Ulaanbaatar.

ADAM, 18 Let

Bydlim v Cechagh už 6 měsíc.

Task

Work in progress

Ultimate: Create high-level NLP tools for non-native Czech

Intermediate: Create a parser for non-native Czech

For now: Identify top level syntactic functions
(Predicate, Subject, Object, Nominal predicate)

What is the problem

- Syntactic annotation is expensive
- For non-native language, it is not always clear what the gold standard should be.
- Can non-native parser be trained on native text?

What did we do

- Annotated a corpus of non-native Czech (CzeSL) with selected syntactic functions
- Trained an MST parser on
 - a corpus of standard Czech (PDT)
 - a subset of standard Czech corpus with simple sentences (STYX)
- Evaluated the results

Syntactic annotation of CzeSL-man

- Only main syntactic functions are distinguished
 - Predicate
 - Subject
 - Object
 - Nominal predicate

Syntactic annotation of CzeSL-man

- Annotation of original text not of target hypothesis
- Standard:

Vstoupit do místnosti.
enter into room.
'Enter a room.'

Annotated as
directional adjunct (obl in UD)

- Possible non-native:

Vstoupit místnost.
enter room.

Annotated as
object (obj in UD)

Intended: 'Enter a room.'

But some interpretation is needed ...

Jsem Mongolska. 'I am Mongolian / from Mongolia'

Could be viewed as:

- *Jsem mongolský.* – adjective
 - nominal predicate (UD: root)
 - not in standard language
- *Jsem Mongol.* – inhabitant, noun
 - nominal predicate (UD: root)
- *Jsem z Mongolska.* – country, preposition + noun
 - adjunct (UD: obl)

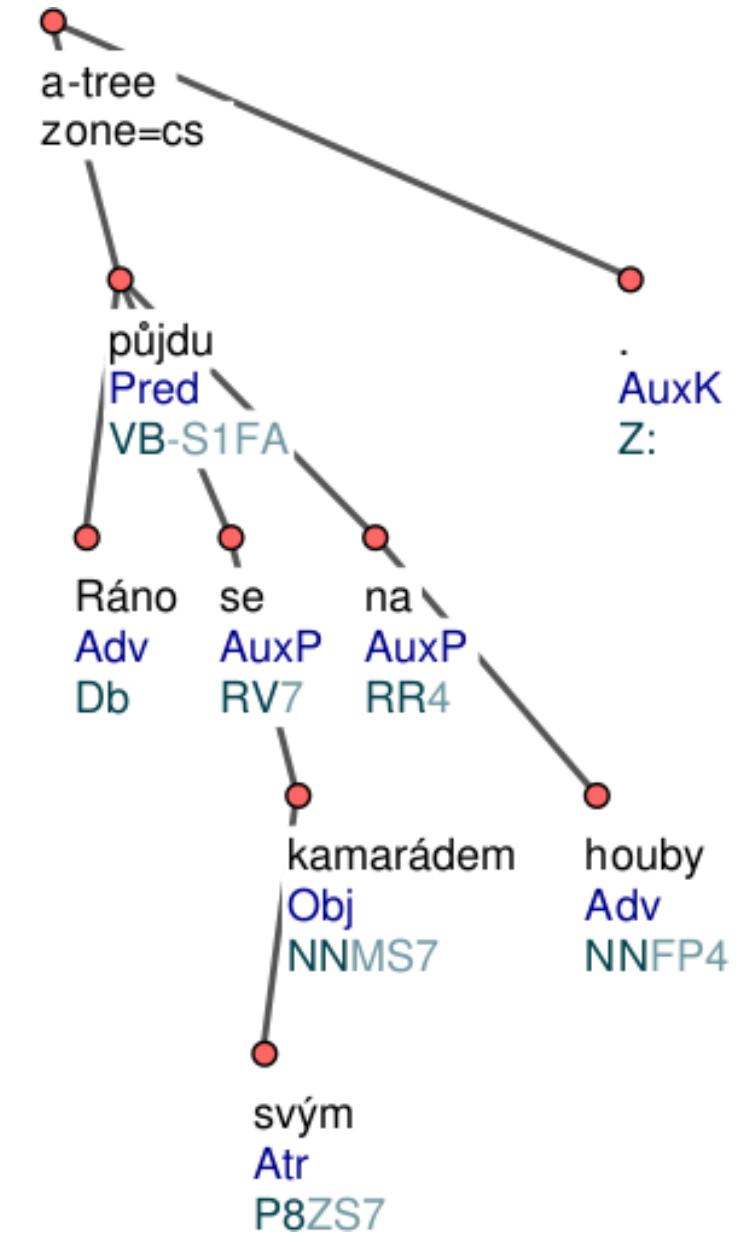
Prague Dependency Treebank (PDT)

- Czech Newspaper texts
- Annotated for morphology, dependency, ...
- Example:

Ráno půjdu se svým kamarádem na houby .

in-the-morning I-will-go with my friend mushrooming .

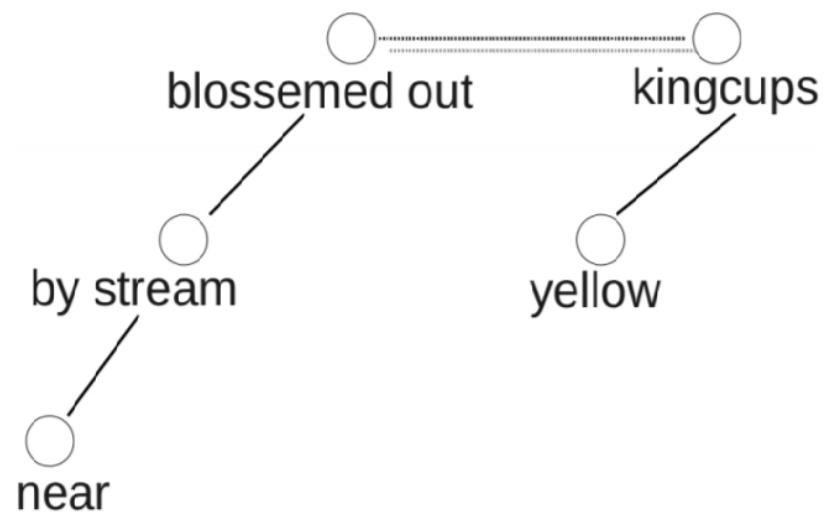
‘I will go mushrooming with my friend in the morning.’



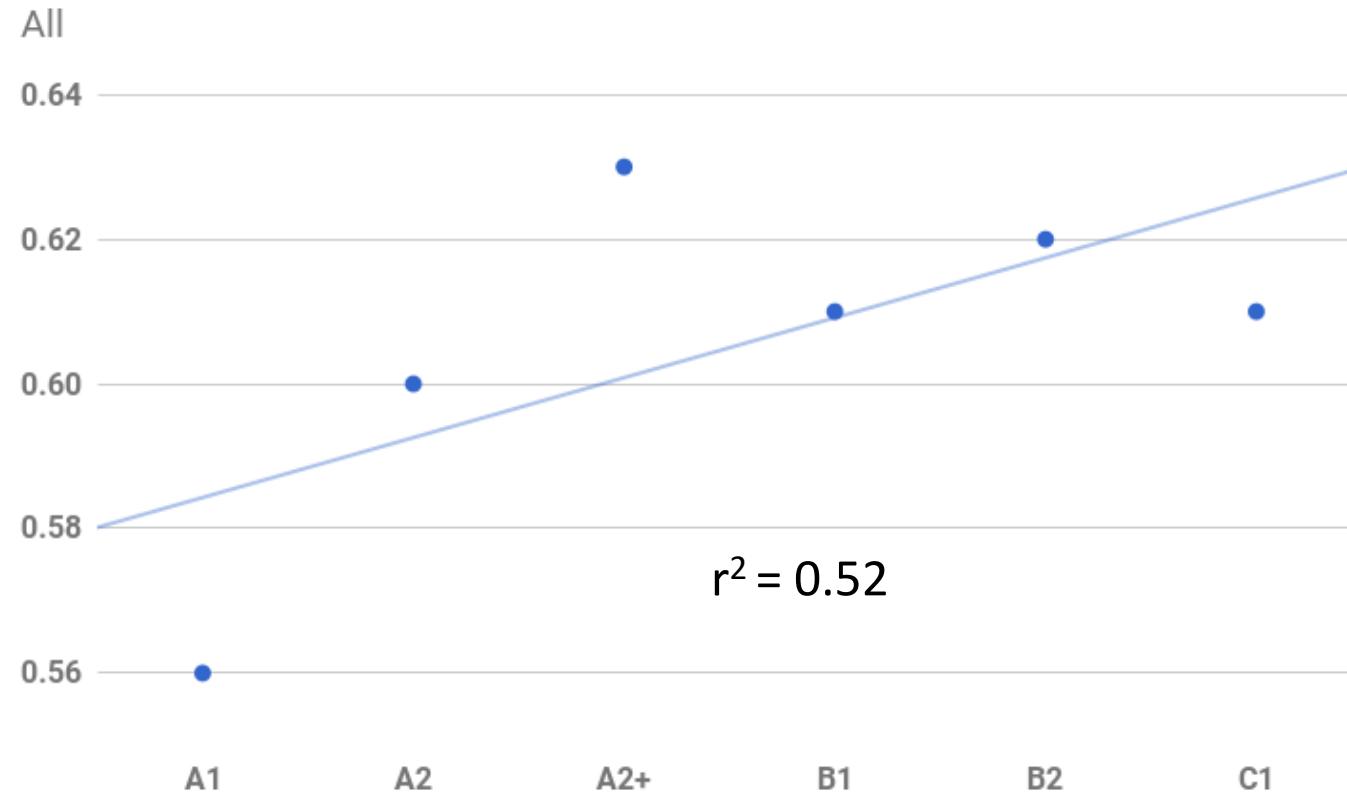
- Available: <http://hdl.handle.net/11858/00-097C-0000-0023-1AAF-3>

STYX

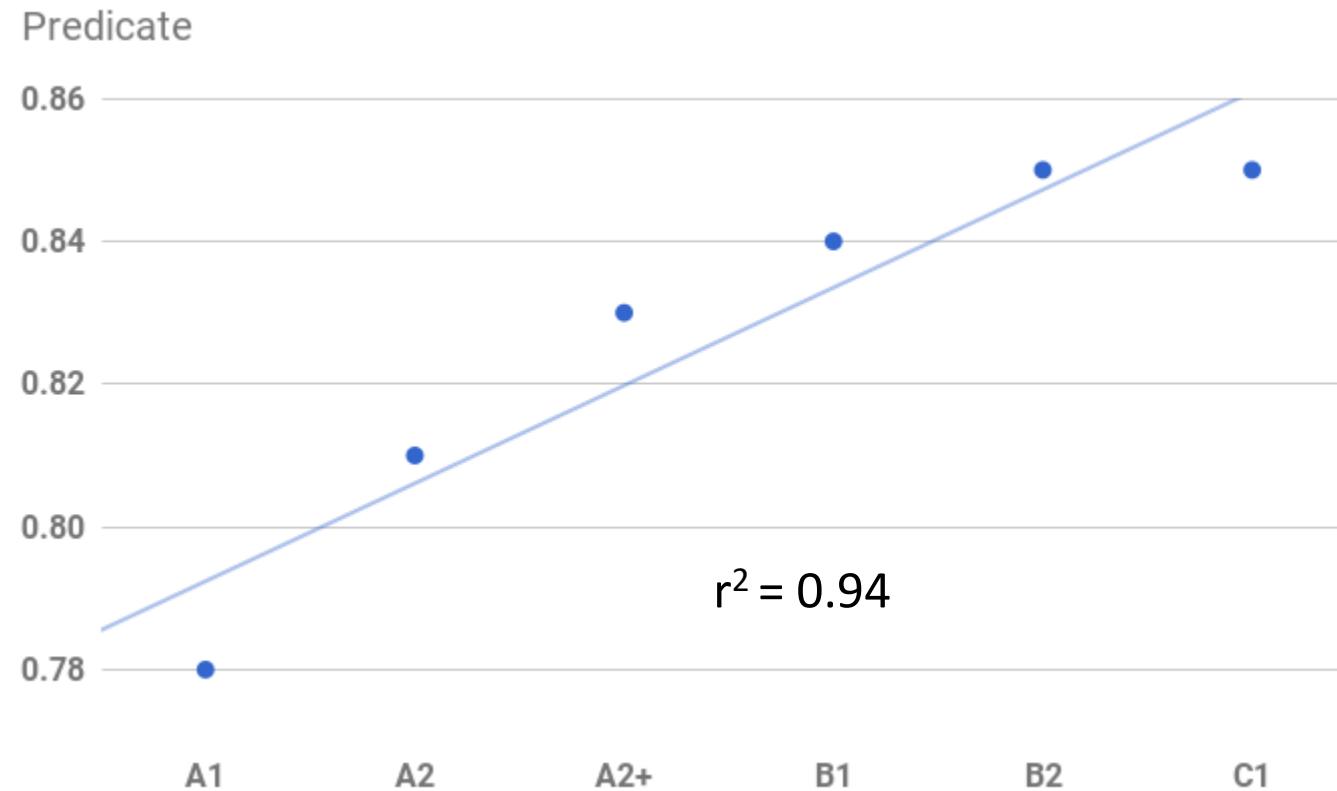
- Simpler language subset of PDT
- Complex phenomena discarded
- Rule-based transformation of PDT annotation into Czech school annotation
- Available: <http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-2391>



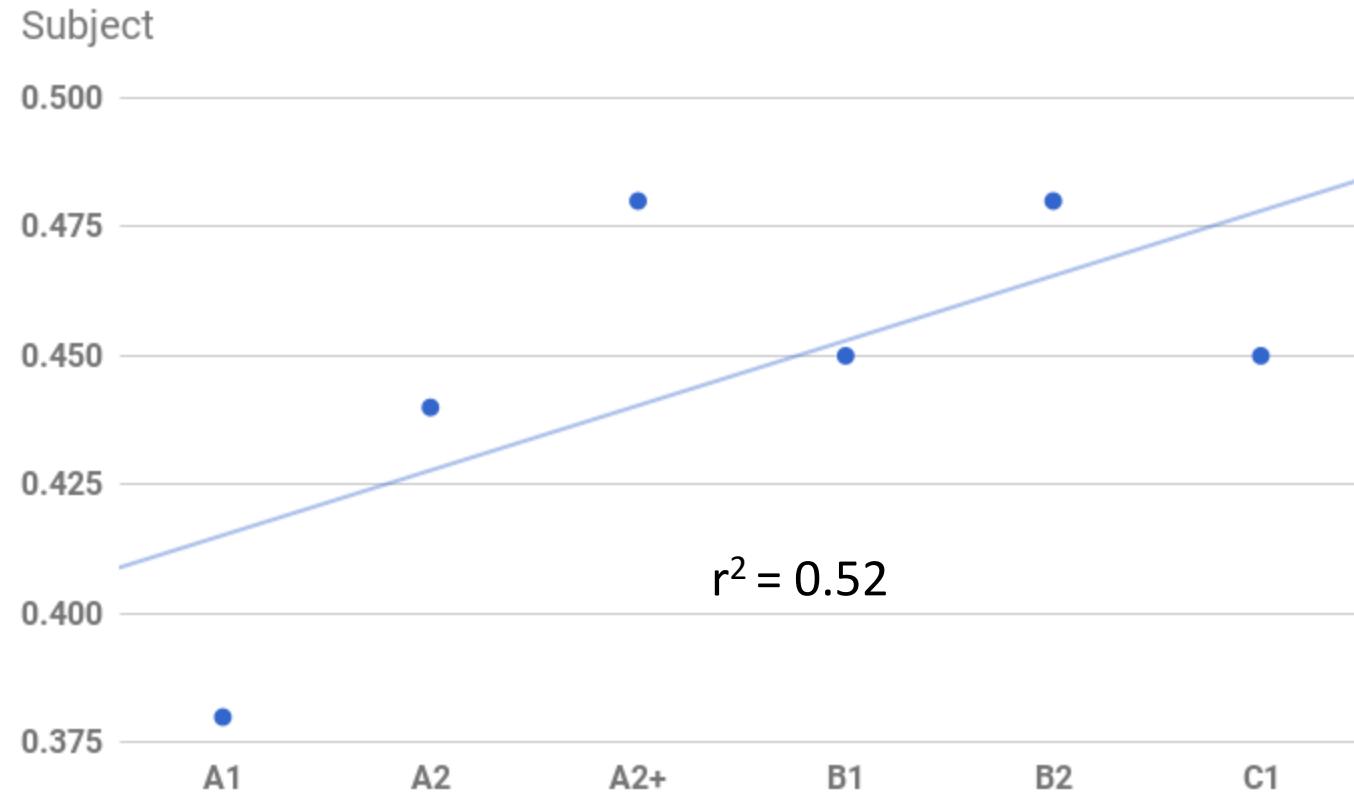
Results – Parser trained on PDT – All



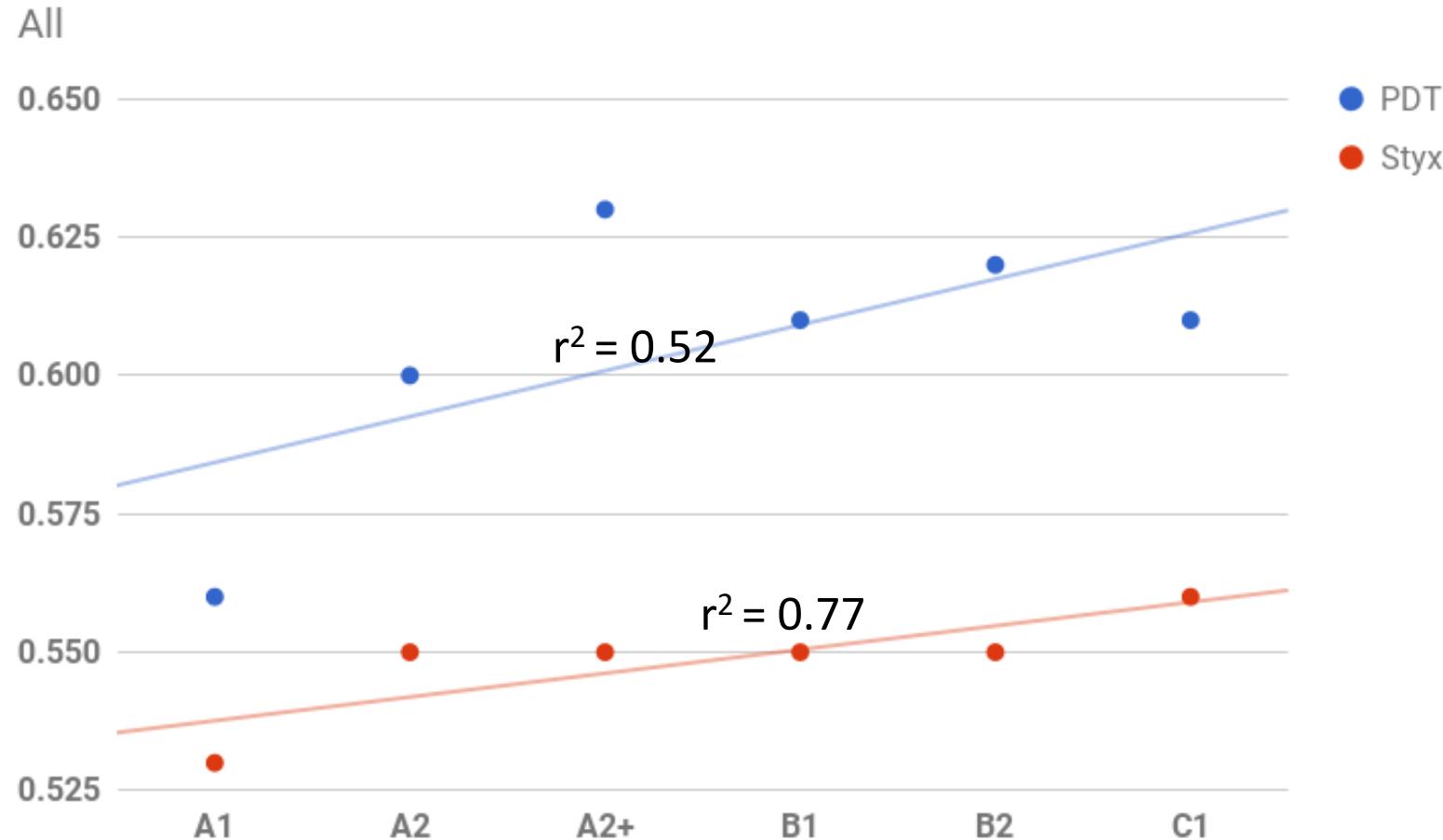
Results – Parser trained on PDT – Predicate



Results – Parser trained on PDT – Subject



Results – Parsers trained on PDT/Styx – All



Conclusion

- parser trained on native language corpus works for non-native corpus (at least on basic function labels)
- using simpler native language does not seem to help

Future work

- (nearly) full UD annotation
- two parallel annotations