

Morphological modelling

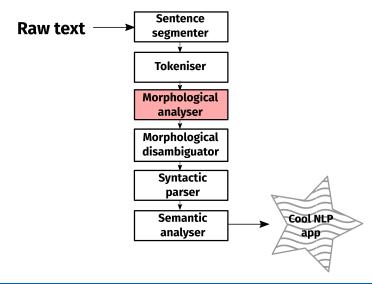
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The story so far



В 1942—1945 годах профессором Г. С. Петровым и сотрудниками была разработана серия клеев БФ^[1]. Советский учёный-химик Петров знаменит также «контактом Петрова» и работами в области химии и технологии карболита (бакелита, фенолформальдегидных пластмасс)^[2].



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Overview



- Morphology: What is it? Why should we care?
- Modelling morphology: With finite-state machines

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Morphology

What is morphology?



Morphology is:

« the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. »

This is a big field, here we are interested in practical models.

Why produce models?



English or Chinese:

- A full form list is a possibility
- Few or no inflectional forms
 - e.g. 5 forms per English verb {see, sees, saw, seen, seeing}

Other languages:

- Difficult or impossible to enumerate all forms
- Very productive inflection and derivation
 - Russian verbs: over 150 forms (maximally)
 - Turkish verbs: thousands of forms



```
PÝCNO, a, g. pl. annel; pýcno, a, g. pl. annel; river. Triver) bed, channel; course of a river. Change the course of a river. Change the course of the cours
```

A morphological lexicon consists of entries:

- Lemma: The citation form of a word (cf. headword)
- Stem: The part of a word affixes attach to
- Paradigm: A description of how the word inflects:



Add additional meaning or change the meaning of a lexical stem:

- **Suffixes:** hus 'house' huset 'the house'
- Prefixes: kjent 'known' ukjent 'unknown'
- Infixes: ktieb 'book' kotba 'books'
- Circumfixes: nagy 'big' legnagyobb 'biggest'

Morphological processes



- Inflection: Inflectional morphemes carry grammatical information, such as number, case, tense, etc., but do not change the word category
- Derivation: Derivational morphemes change the basic semantic meaning of a word, and can also change word category.
- Compounding: A process where two or more words are joined together to form one, typically of the same category or supertype.
- Clitics: Syntactically independent word that functions phonologically as an affix of another word.
- Incorporation: Where a nominal (e.g. direct object) or adverbial is included into a verb form.

Inflection



Examples of inflection categories:

- Case:
 ∂om·y 'house-LOC', ev·de 'house-LOC', talo·ssa 'house-INE'
- Possession: ev·im 'house-1sG', talo·ni 'house-1sG'
- Number:
 ∂om·a 'house-PL, ev·ler 'house-PL', talo·t 'house-PL'
- Tense, aspect, mood:
 говори·ла 'say-PAST.F, söyle·di 'say-PAST', puhu·i 'say-PAST'
- **Comparison:** *больш-е* 'big-COMP', *пысăк-рах* 'big-COMP', *iso-mpi* 'big-COMP'

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In general: Change in meaning is regular.

11/36

Derivation



Examples of derivational affixes:

- Actor: diş·çi /tooth-er/ 'dentist'
- State: boş·luk 'emptiness', nycm·oma 'emptiness'
- Diminutive: dog·gie, kedi·cik /cat-DIM/ 'kitten'

Can often be stacked:

- temizlikçi /temiz-lik-çi/ clean-ness-er = cleaner
- поверхностный /по-верх-ность-ный/ on-surface-ness-ly = superficial

Change in meaning may be irregular, compare:

- cooker /cook-er/ 'machine that cooks'
- cleaner /clean-er/ 'person who cleans'
- looker /look-er/ 'person that looks good'

May be limited to particular stems.

Compounding



New words are formed from morphologically/syntactically independent words:

- This may be indicated in the writing system or not.
 - infrastruktuurontwikkelingsplan, or
 - infrastructure development plan
- tri-noun compounds, but different orthographical treatment

Note: a given compound word may be split different ways, or a given word may appear as a compound, but not be one:

- Freitag = Friday (not "Frei" + "tag" = free day)
- kulturforskeren = the ethnographer, and not
 - kultur+forskeren = "culture researcher"
 - kultur+forske+ren = "culture research clean"



Clitics are syntactically separate words that are phonologically conditioned by another unit (word, phrase).

Pronominal:

- Spanish: me lo das me it you.give 'You give it to me'
- Spanish: dámelo! give-me-it 'Give it to me!'

• Verb forms:

- Serbo-Croatian: govorit ću vs. govoriću 'I will speak'
- English: I'm 'I am', gonna 'going to'

Other:

- Question words (e.g. Finnish onko? is-QST? 'Is there?')
- Tense markers (e.g. Kurdish -ê)

Should these be tokenised prior to analysis?

Incorporation



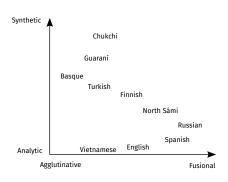
Гақорапэнратлэн Сыкванақай рэмкык "Cıkwaŋaqaj chased after the reindeer in the other encampment."

```
га-қора-пэнр-ат-лэн Сыкванақай рэмк-ык 
PERF-reindeer-chase-s3sG Cıkwaŋaqaj folk-LOC
```

- Syntactically determined (not lexically!)
- Can be valency changing, e.g.
 - DOBJ + V.TR \rightarrow V.INTR
- ..

Morphological typology





- Analytic—Synthetic:
 - Morphemes per word
- Agglutinative—Fusional:
 - Meanings per morpheme

Modelling

Analysis and generation



Analysis:

студента
$$\rightarrow$$
 {cтудент, cтудент}

Generation:

студент<n><m><aa><sg><gen> \rightarrow студента

Morphotactics



How morphemes can be combined:

- студентом, играющийся, played, evlerde
- *омстудент, *ющийсяигра, *edplay, *deevler

Morphophonology



The changes that happen when morphemes are combined:

- работа + ы \rightarrow работы
- $fox + s \rightarrow foxes$
- ullet огонёк + и o огоньки

Running example



Let's take the Turkish words ev 'house', kız 'girl':

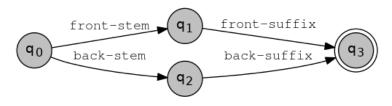
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ev, kız	ev-ler, kız-lar
Accusative	ev-i, kız-ı	ev-ler-i, kız-lar-ı
Genitive	ev-in, kız-ın	ev-ler-in, kız-lar-ın
Dative	ev-e, kız-a	ev-ler-e, kız-lar-a
Locative	ev-de, kız-da	ev-ler-de, kız-lar-da
Ablative	ev-den, kız-d <mark>a</mark> n	ev-ler-den, kız-lar-dan

Suffixes are different according to front and back vowels.

Finite-state morphology



We can represent these as a finite-state automaton:



Where the labels would mean:

- front-stem: the front stems (e.g. ev)
- back-stem: the back stems (e.g. kiz)
- front-suffix: the front suffixes (e.g. -de)
- back-suffix: the back suffixes (e.g. -da)

Representing the lexicon



Formal characteristics



- Q = Set of N states
- Σ = Input alphabet
- Δ = Output alphabet
- $q_0 \in Q = A$ single start state
- $F \subseteq Q = A$ set of final states

Running example/2



Let's add another complication:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ev, kız, baş	evler, kızlar, başlar
Accusative	evi, kızı, başı	evleri, kızları, başları
Genitive	evin, kızın, başın	evlerin, kızların, başların
Dative	eve, kıza, başa	evlere, kızlara, başlara
Locative	evde, kızda, başta	evlerde, kızlarda, başlarda
Ablative	evden, kızdan, baştan	evlerden, kızlardan, başlardan

Some suffix consonants can change başta not *başda.

Input and output tape



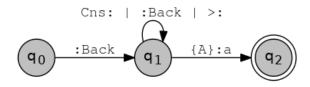
$$\left|\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} b & a & \varsigma & > & \{D\} & \{A\} \\ b & a & \varsigma & 0 & t & a \end{array}\right|$$

Two-level rules



```
"Vowel harmony for archiphoneme {A}" %{A%}:a <=> :Back [ Cns: | :Back | %>: ]* _ ;
```

- Symbol pair: The symbol pair to constraint
- Rule operator: The type of constraint
- Rule context: The context where the rule should apply
- Rule centre: Where the symbol pair is found in the context





29/36

	Positive Reading	Negative Reading		
a:b <=> 1 _ r ;	If the symbol pair a:b appears, it must be in the context l_r. If lexical a appears in the context l_r, then it must be be realized on the surface as b.	If the symbol pair a:b appears outside the context l_r, FAIL. If lexical a appears in the context l_r and is realized as anything other than b, FAIL.		
a:b => 1 _ r;	If the symbol pair a:b appears, it must be in the context l_r.	If the symbol pair a:b appears outside the context l_r, FAIL.		
a:b <= l _ r;	If lexical a appears in the context 1_r, it must be realized on the surface as b.	If lexical a appears in the context 1_r and is realized as anything other than b, FAIL.		
a:b /<= l _ r ;	Lexical a is never realized as b in the context l_r.	If lexical a is realized as b in the context l_r, FAIL.		
Table 1.1: twolc Rule Operator Semantics				

Rule application



- Rules are applied in parallel
- Every pair must be accepted by all rules

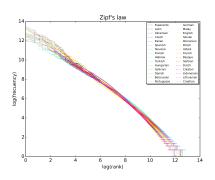
Example



Development

Development guidelines





Take frequency into account, of:

- Stems
- Morphemes
- Phonological rules

Applications



What we have not covered



- Templatic morphology:
- Machine learning approaches:
- Rewrite rules:



Go through the following practical:

https://ftyers.github.io/2017-КЛ_МКЛ/hfst.html

This will take you through all of the main steps to build a transducer.