

Project Title : Semantic Parser for Kannada

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MOTIVATION

- Kannada does not yet have Semantic checking methods for a given Kannada sentence.
- When Computational Linguistic is concerned, Kannada is lagging far behind compared to Telugu and Sanskrit.
- Writing the Semantic level Parser for any south Indian language is bit difficult.
- Because the languages are highly inflected with three gender forms.
- In most of the Indian languages including Kannada a verb ends with a token which indicates the gender of the person (Noun/ Pronoun).

INTRODUCTION

- Semantics, as a branch of linguistics, aims to study the meaning in language.
Ex: hannu raamanannu tinditu
- This sentence follows the Syntactical rule, but semantically the sentence is meaningless.
- This project aims at doing the semantic parsing at Kaaraka level.
- It will find out which noun is playing the role of which Kaaraka in a given sentence.
- **Vibhatkis** are the suffixes that are usually a group that comes at end of word.

#	ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ	ಅರ್ಥ (ಕಾರಾಕಾರ್ಥ)	ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ
೧	ಪ್ರಥಮಾ	ಕರ್ತೃರ್ಥ/ಮಾಡುಗ(ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ನಾಮಪದ) – NOMINATIVE	ಉ
೨	ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ	ಕರ್ಮಾರ್ಥ/ಕೆಲಸವು ಈ ನಾಮಪದದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದು – ACCUSATIVE	ಅನ್ನು
೩	ತೃತೀಯಾ	ಕರಣಾರ್ಥ (ಸಾಧನಾರ್ಥ)/ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ/ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಬೇರೊಂದು ನಾಮಪದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುವುದು - ABLATIVE	ಇಂದ
೪	ಚತುರ್ಥೀ	ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನ (ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ)/ತಲುಪುವ ಜಾಗ - DATIVE	ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಕ್ಕೆ
೫	ಪಂಚಮೀ	ಅಪಾದಾನ (ಅಗಲಿಕೆ)/ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ	ದಸೆಯಿಂದ
೬	ಷಷ್ಠೀ	ಸಂಬಂಧ/ನಂಟು/ಬೆಸುಗೆ - GENATIVE	ಅ
೭	ಸಪ್ತಮೀ	ಅಧಿಕರಣ/ಜಾಗ - LOCATIVE	ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಳಗೆ, ಆಗ

- Kaaraka is the name given to a relation between noun and a verb.
- There are 6 kaarakas mentioned by Paanini, namely:
 - > Kartaa (Doer)
 - > Karma (Experiencer)
 - > KaraNa (Instrument)
 - > Sampradaana (Recipient)
 - > Apaadaana (Separation)
 - > AdhikaraNa(location)
 - > Destination

GOALS

The non-technical goals to be achieved by this project are:

- Given a Kannada sentence with the Morphological tags, the program should identify the Kaaraka by doing the semantic level mapping.
- To determine the Kaarakas from the given sentence depending on the set of rules associated with the mappings.
- To handle the ambiguities based on two methods:
 - > Aakanksha (Expectation) of the Verb.
 - > Yogyatha (Eligibility) of the Noun.

TECHNICAL GOALS

- Find the Aakansha of each verb in a sentence and assign the associated Kaaraka expected for that verb.
- Classify the Kaarakas based on the Expectation of the Verbs
- Assign the score to each Naamapada in the Sentence based on the rules.
- Represent the Kaarakas in GUI form by having the verb in a sentence at the center and related Kaaraka for the Namapada in sentence around the verb.

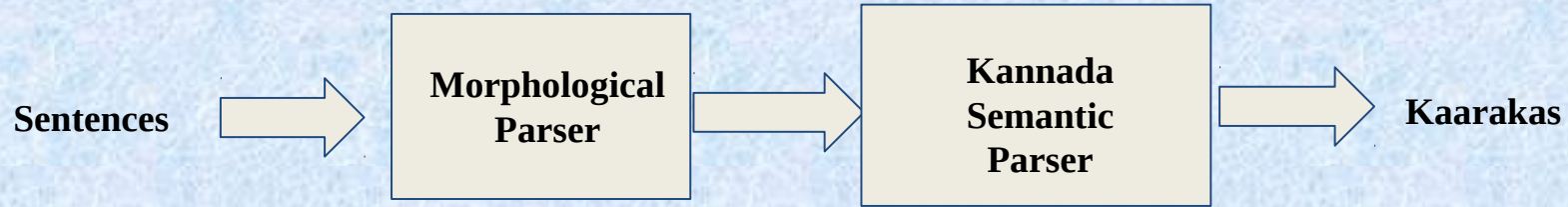
- raamanu manege hoodanu
- raamanu||raama||N-PRP-PER-M.SL-NOM manege||mane||N-COM-COU-N.SL-DAT hoodanu||hoogu||V-IN-ABS-PAST-P3.M.SL.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| • N – Noun | V – Verb | N - Noun |
| • PRP – Proper | IN – Intransitive | COM - Common |
| • PER – Person | ABS – Absolute | COU – Countable |
| • M – Male | PAST – Past Tense | N - Neutral |
| • SL – Singular | P3 – 3 rd Person | SL – Singular |
| • NOM – Nominative | M – Male | DAT - Dative |

WHAT DOES THE PROJECT DO?

- Project “**Semantic Parser for Kannada**” is intended to perform the following tasks:
- A Program accepts a text file which consists of Kannada Sentences with the Morphological tags.
- The tag set is really important for each word in the Sentence which is Output from Morphological Parser.
- These tags are processed to find out the kaarakas.

SYSTEM DESIGN



DEMO

CONCLUSION

- This project can be further used to
 - > translate from one Indian language to another (Kannada to Telugu, for example).
 - > help in learning kannada language.
- Therefore our project does the semantics at kaaraka level and gives the Kaaraka for each sentence based on:
 - > Expectation of the Verbs (Aakanksha).
 - > Eligibility of the Nouns (Yogyatha).

Thank You