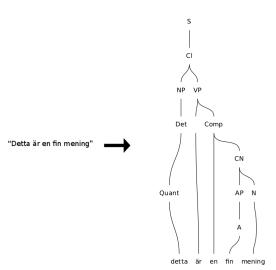
Towards a Wide-Coverage Grammar for Swedish Using GF

Malin Ahlberg

Parsing



Introduction

A grammar formalism for multilingual applications

Introduction

A grammar formalism for multilingual applications

A functional programming language based on Martin-Löf type theory

```
PredVP : NP -> VP -> S
```

Abstract syntax

$$PredVP np vp = np ++ vp$$

$$PredVP np vp = vp ++ np$$

Concrete syntax

Abstract syntax

Categories

```
"en liten katt"
                                 ( "a small katt")
NP
VΡ
            "äter äpplen"
                                 ("eats apples")
            "ganska gott"
AP
                                 ("rather good")
V
            "sitta"
                                 ( "sit")
۷2
            "gilla"
                                 ( "like")
            "bli"
VA
                                 ("become")
            "gillade inte"
                                 ("did not like")
VPSlash
            "han gillade inte"
                                 ("he did not like")
ClSlash
```

Abstract syntax

Function types

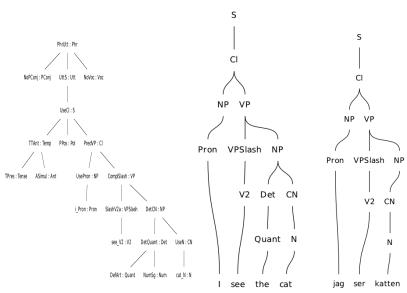
SlashV2a : V2 -> VPSlash

 ${\tt ComplSlash} \; : \; {\tt VPSlash} \; {\tt ->} \; {\tt NP} \; {\tt ->} \; {\tt VP}$

 $PredVP : NP \rightarrow VP \rightarrow C1$

Concrete syntax

- One concrete syntax for each grammar
- Linearization rules



Resource grammars

The resource grammars covers about 20 languages

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Extra module for language specific constructions

Resource grammars

The resource grammars covers about 20 languages

Extra module for language specific constructions

Controlled natural language

Aims

- Extending the Swedish GF grammar
- Importing a large lexicon
- Creating translation from Talbanken to GF

Talbanken

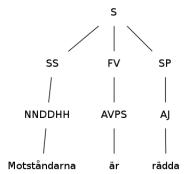
 \sim 6000 manually tagged sentences

Developed at Lund university

Talbanken

 \sim 6000 manually tagged sentences

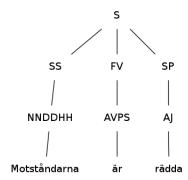
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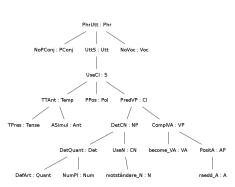


Talbanken

 \sim 6000 manually tagged sentences

Developed at Lund university





Translating Talbanken to GF

• Evaluate the parser

Translating Talbanken to GF

- Evaluate the parser
- Extract grammatical and lexical information

Translating Talbanken to GF

- Evaluate the parser
- Extract grammatical and lexical information
- Extract probabilities for GF functions

Mapping Talbanken to GF

Problematic parts

XX Unclassifiable grammatical function

NAC Not a constituent

PU List item

Sentence 5120:

"...

- 1. förökelsen av människosläktet
- 2. motverkandet av otukt
- 3. utlevandet av genuint kristen kärlek

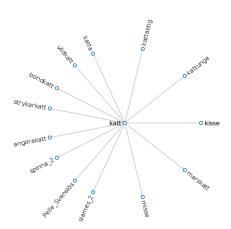
...'

Results

No list items	65 %
No special punctuation or bad tags	72 %
Short sentences with known words	85 %

Saldo

A large-scale lexicon



SALDO

grundform	katt	
mönster	nn_3u_film	
ordklass	nn	
inherenta drag	u	
böjningstabell		
sg indef nom	katt	
sg indef gen	katts	
sg def nom	katten	
sg def gen	kattens	
pl indef nom	katter	
pl indef gen	katters	
pl def nom	katterna	
pl def gen	katternas	
ci	katt/katt-	
cm	katts/katt/katts-/katt-	
sms	katt-	

A large-scale lexicon

GF lexicons are generated by smart paradigms:

```
Regular verb mkV "hittar"

Irregular verb mkV "knyter" "knöt" "knutit"
```

VF (VPres Act) : hittar
VF (VPret Act) : hittade
VF (VImper Act) : hitta
VI (VInfin Act) : hitta
VI (VSupin Act) : hittat

```
mkV "hittar" mkV "knyter"

VF (VPres Act) : hittar VF (VPres Act) : knyter

VF (VPres Pass) : hittas VF (VPres Pass) : knyts

VF (VPret Act) : hittade VF (VPret Act) : knytte

VF (VPret Pass) : hittades VF (VPret Pass) : knyttes

VI (VInfin Act) : hitta VI (VInfin Act) : knyta

VI (VSupin Act) : hittat VI (VSupin Act) : knytt
```

Results

Result: Over 100 000 entries

Results

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 \sim 500 missing words in Talbanken

Results

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 \sim 500 missing words in Talbanken

 \sim 150 of them are used more than once

Results

Result: Over 100 000 entries

 \sim 500 missing words in Talbanken

 \sim 150 of them are used more than once

glasögon umgås

Swedish

Topicalization

Jag äter äpplet nu

Äpplet äter jag nu

"I eat the apple now"

Passive

Äpplet blir ätet av mig

Äpplet äts av mig

"The apple is eaten by me"

Swedish

Future tense

Jag ska sova nu

"I will sleep now"

Jag kommer att somna snart

"I will fall asleep soon"

Impersonal constructions

Det bor två barn i huset

"There are two children living in the house"

Det dansas på borden

"People are dancing on the tables"

Swedish

Reflexive possessive pronous

Han äter sitt äpple Han äter hans äpple

"He eats his apple" "He eats his apple"

Jag äter mitt äpple Jag äter mitt äpple

"I eat my apple" "I eat my apple"

Reflexive possessive pronous

sin frukt sitt äpple sina äpplen

"SELF'S fruit" "SELF'S apple" "SELF'S apples"

Reflexive possessive pronous

sin frukt sitt äpple sina äpplen
"SELF'S fruit" "SELF'S apple" "SELF'S apples"

*Jag äter sitt äpple

"I eat SELF'S apple"

The grammar

Reflexive pronouns

"Han ger sina pengar till sina barn"

The grammar

Reflexive pronouns

sitt äpple och en banan

 $\text{sina äpplen} \quad + \quad \text{alla} \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \quad \text{alla sina äpplen}$

sina äpplen + skal \rightarrow sina äpplens skal

Reflexive pronouns

sitt äpple och en banan sina äpplen alla alla sina äpplen sina äpplen skal sina äpplens skal sitt äpple *Sitt äpple är stort NP (OBJECT)

Reflexive pronouns

sitt äpple och en banan sina äpplen alla alla sina äpplen sina äpplen skal sina äpplens skal sitt äpple *Sitt äpple är stort NP (OBJECT) $sina \ddot{a}pplen + i$ \rightarrow i sina äpplen NP (OBJECT) ADV (OBJECT)

Reflexive pronouns

sitt äpple	och	en banan		
NP (OBJECT)	+	NP	\rightarrow	NP (OBJECT)
sina äpplen	+	alla	\rightarrow	alla sina äpplen
NP (OBJECT)				NP (OBJECT)
sina äpplen	+	skal	\rightarrow	sina äpplens skal
NP (OBJECT)				NP (OBJECT)
sitt äpple		*Sitt äpple är stort		
NP (OBJECT)				
sina äpplen	+	i	\rightarrow	i sina äpplen
NP (OBJECT)				Adv (object)

NP Subject/Object

```
NP Subject/Object
ConjunctionNP : (a : NPType) -> NP a -> NP a -> NP a ;
PredVP : NP Subject -> VP -> Cl ;
ComplSlash : VPSlash -> NP Object -> Cl ;
```

Reflexive pronouns

- The new grammar can be made compatible with the old one
- The separation of noun phrases needing an antecedent is also be needed for other languages

Evaluation

Results

- a study of how dependent types can be used in the resource grammars
- a large-scale GF lexicon and a program to redo the importation when needed
- a comparison between GF and another annotation
- a deeper testing of the Swedish resource grammar and an estimation of how well GF can be used to describe larger parts of a language

Lexicon

- Idioms
- Speed up
- Valencies

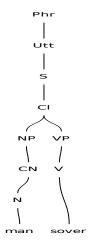
Lexicon

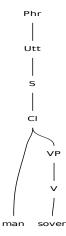
A verb may have type V2 if it is followed by:

- 00 (other object)
- SS (subjective predicative complement)
- IO (indirect object)
- OA (PP ...) (other adverbial with a prepositional phrase)

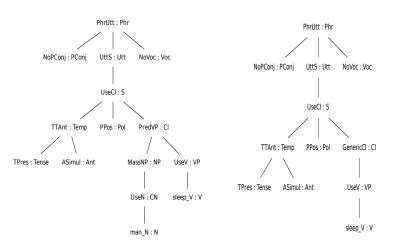
Probabilities

"Jag såg en"





Probabilities



Robustness

- Named entity recognition
- Chunk parsing

The end

Thanks for listening

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