



# A FINITE-STATE MORPHOLOGICAL TRANSDUCER FOR KYRGYZ

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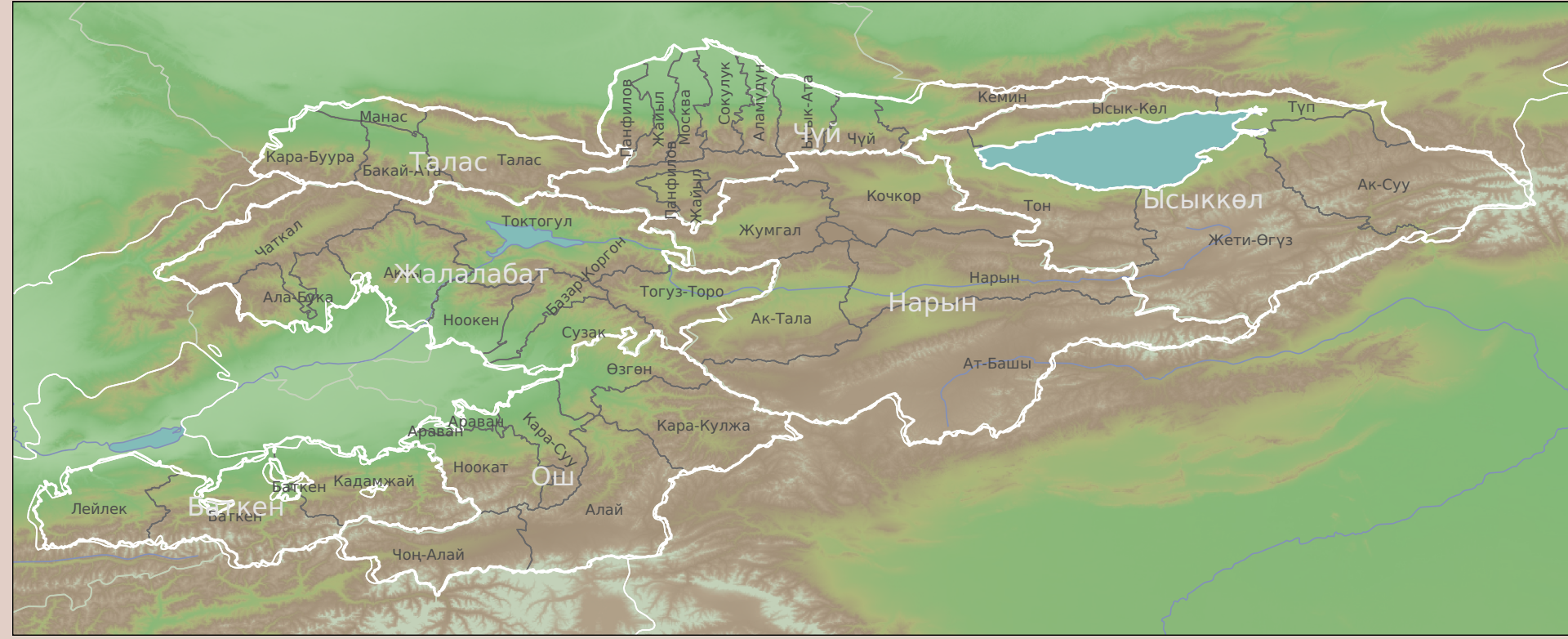
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## Kyrgyz

- Turkic language
  - Similar historically to Southern Altay
  - Similar by convergence to Kazakh, Uzbek
- Spoken in
  - Kyrgyzstan as official language
  - high levels of bilingualism with Russian
  - China, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- Over 3 million native speakers (estimate based on data from Ethnologue)



## Morphological transducers

- Morphological transducers
  - Take a surface form, and produce all valid lexical forms e.g. ‘алдым’
  - Take a lexical form, and produce one or more valid surface forms e.g., ал<v><tv><ifi><p1><sg>, алд<n><px1sg><nom>
- Transducers for Turkic languages
  - Turkish (Çöltekin, 2010; Öflazer, 1994)
  - Crimean Tatar (Altuntaş, 2001)
  - Turkmen (Tantuğ et al., 2006)
  - ... this is the first transducer for Kyrgyz
  - and it’s GPL (=free and open)!
- Framework: HFST
  - Reimplementation of Xerox FST formalisms (lexc and twol)
  - Also provides a wrapper around popular FST free/open-source toolkits: SFST, OpenFST, and Foma

## Morphotactics

- Morphological & orthographical words
  - өнүктүрөбүзбү ? ‘will we develop [it]?’  
өнүк<v><tv><caus><aor><p1><p1>+бы<qst>
  - келатсаң ‘if you come’  
кел<v><iv><pri\_impf>+жат<vaux><gna\_cnd><p2><sg>
- Irregular [noun + possessive + case] forms
  - Some combinations of possessive and case morphemes are distinct (i.e., not formed simply by concatenation):

case	form	1SG	2SG	3SP
nom	—	-(I)м	-(I)ң	-(S)I
acc	-NI	-(I)мдI	-(I)ңдI	-(S)Iн
gen	-NIн	-(I)мдIн	-(I)ңдIн	-(S)IнIн
loc	-DA	-(I)мдA	-(I)ңдA	-(S)IндA
abl	-DAн	-(I)мдAн,	-(I)ңдAн,	-(S)IнAн
		-(I)мAн	-(I)ңAн	
dat	-GA	-(I)мA	-(I)ңA	-(S)IнA

- Trade-off:
  - morphophon. complicateder, morphotactics simpler
  - underlying form used: {S}{I}{n}
  - phonological rules delete {n}, {S} by context

- Noun-noun compounds
  - one type of N-N compunds: N2 has <px3> and related morphology

```
LEXICON N-INFL-3PX-COMPOUND
%<n%>:%>%{S%}%{I%}%{n%} GEN-POS ;

LEXICON Nouns
аба% ырайы:аба% ырай N-INFL-3PX-COMPOUND ;
! "weather"
чакыруу% кагазы:чакыруу% кагаз N-INFL-3PX-COMPOUND ; ! "invitation"
```

## Example output

Gloss

(1) Үстөл жана отургучтардын астын карап жатат, бирок Азамат аякта эмес.  
table and chairs’ underside looking is, but Azamat there not.  
‘[She’s] looking under the tables and chairs, but Azamat isn’t there.’

Output

^Үстөл/Үстөл<n><nom>\$  
^жана/жан<v><iv><prc\_impf>/жана<adv>/жана<cnj\_coo>\$  
^отургучтардын/отургуч<n><pl><gen>\$  
^астын/аст<n><px3pl><acc>/аст<n><px3sg><acc>\$  
^карап/кара<v><iv><gna\_perf>/кара<v><iv><prc\_real>/кара<v><tv><gna\_perf>/кара<v><tv><prc\_real>\$  
^жатат/жат<vaux><aor><p3><pl>/жат<vaux><aor><p3><sg>/жат<vaux><prc\_irre>\$ (intransitive verb forms removed)  
^,/,<cm>\$  
^бирок/бирок<cnj\_adv>\$  
^Азамат/Азамат<np><ant><m><nom>\$  
^аякта/ал<det><dem>+жак<n><loc>/аяк<n><loc>/аякта<v><tv><imp><p2><sg>\$  
^эмес/э<cop><neg><p3><pl>/э<cop><neg><p3><sg>\$  
^./.<sent>\$

Tagset

<n>	Noun	<p2>	Second person	<px3sg>	3rd person poss. (Singular)
<np>	Proper noun	<p3>	Third person	<px3pl>	3rd person poss. (Plural)
<v>	Verb	<ant>	Anthroponym	<neg>	Negative
<det>	Determiner	<dem>	Demonstrative	<aor>	Aorist
<cnj_coo>	Coord. conjunct.	<m>	Masculine	<imp>	Imperative
<cnj_adv>	Adv. conjunct.	<sg>	Singular	<gna_perf>	Verbal adverb (Perfect)
<adv>	Adverb	<pl>	Plural	<prc_impf>	Participle (Imperfect)
<vaux>	Auxiliary verb	<nom>	‘Nominative’	<prc_irre>	Participle (Irrealis)
<cop>	Copula	<gen>	Genitive	<prc_real>	Participle (Realis)
<iv>	Intransitive	<acc>	Accusative	<cm>	Comma
<tv>	Transitive	<loc>	Locative		

## Morphophonology

- Desonorisation
  - {N} desonorises to д after a consonant  
алма-{N}{I} → алма<sup>ны</sup> ‘apple-ACC’  
сыр-{N}{I} → сыр<sup>ды</sup> ‘secret-ACC’
  - {L} desonorises to д after cons. of equal or lower sonority  
сыр-{L}{A}p → сыр<sup>лар</sup> ‘secret-PL’  
кыз-{L}{A}p → кыз<sup>дар</sup> ‘girl-PL’

"L Desonorisation"  
%{L%}:д <=> :VoicedLowSonCns %>: \_\_ ;

"N Desonorisation"  
%{N%}:д <=> :VoicedCns %>: \_\_ ;

- Lenition
  - Turn {y} into a harmonised high vowel when a vowel doesn’t follow the following consonant  
мур{y}н → мурун ‘nose’  
мур{y}н+{I}м → мурдум ‘my nose’

%{y%}:Vy <=> [ :LastVowel :Cns\* :Cns ]/[[:0] \_\_  
[ :Cns [ :#. | :Cns ] ]/[[:0] | %>:] ;  
where Vy in ( и у и и у ы у у у )  
LastVowel in ( и у е э ө я ё о ю у )  
matched ;

- й+ vowel letters
  - [ а о у ] become [ я ё ю ] after й and й deletes
  - й incorporated into the context of many rules
  - + separate rules to change the characters
  - + a rule to delete the original й

"Deletion of й before yotised vowels"  
й:0 <=> \_\_ [ :YotVow ]/[[:0] | %>: ] ;

## Evaluation

- Test corpora
  - Kyrgyz Wikipedia dump dated 2011-09-23
  - All 2010 articles from Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty (RFE/RL)’s Kyrgyz service (azattyk.org)
  - both split into 10 equal parts; coverage calculated over each separately; standard deviation of mean calculated
- Coverage measures
  - Naïve coverage - percentage of surface forms in a given corpus receiving ≥ 1 analysis (surface forms may have missing analyses)
  - Mean ambiguity - average number of analyses for each surface form found in analyed corpus
- Coverage results (as of r36739)

corpus	tokens	known	cov.	amb.
Wikipedia	329,524	270,668	82.1%	2.35
RFE/RL	4,112,558	3,614,193	87.9%	2.43
- Precision & recall
  - Precision (of a form’s analyses % correct): 97.32%
  - Recall (percentage of analyses provided by the transducer that are correct for a form, by comparing against a gold standard): 94.56%

## Future Work

- case changes for words with one root  
Финландия ‘Finland’, финландиялык ‘Finnish’
- vowel harmony with abbreviations  
АКШ [акышы] ‘USA’, АКШнын / \*АКШтын
- vowel harmony with numbers  
100 [жүз], 100дүн
- compound verbs
- gerunds with mono-syllabic V-final verbs  
(\*жөө / жеш < же-)
- Disambiguation
- Machine translation between Turkic languages

## References