

Russian

# FINITE-STATE MORPHOLOGICAL TRANSDUCERS FOR THREE KYPCHAK LANGUAGES

#### Jonathan North Washington Indiana University

heavy

Ilnar Salimzyanov Some University

ilnar.salimzyan@gmail.com

# Francis M. Tyers

Also special thanks to Aida Sundetova UiT Norgga Árktalaš Universitehta email@email francis.tyers@uit.no

# Kypchak languages



jonwashi@indiana.edu

• Turkic languages (SOV, agglutinative, vowel harmony)				
	Kazakh	Tatar	Kumyk	
population of speakers				
number	8M-12M	5.4M	430K	
pronunc	/qazaq/	/totar/	/qumuq/	

primary	Kazakhstan	Tatarstan	Dagestan
secondary	China, Mongolia		
	external influences		
Mongolic	moderate	light	light
Oghuz		light	moderate
Persian	heavy	heavy	heavy

heavy

# Morphological transducers

heavy

### ...... Morphological transducers ......

- Take a surface form, and produce valid lexical form(s)
- Take a lexical form, and produce valid surface form(s) 'алдым' ал<v><tv><ifi><p1><sg>, алд<n><px1sg><nom>
- ..... Transducers for Turkic languages.....
- Turkish (Çöltekin, 2010; Öflazer, 1994)
- Crimean Tatar (Altıntaş, 2001)
- Turkmen (Tantuğ et al., 2006)
- Kyrgyz (Tyers et al., 2012) • GPL (=free and open)!

#### ..... Framework: HFST......

- Reimplementation of Xerox FST formalisms (lexc and twol)
- Also provides a wrapper around popular free/opensource FST toolkits: SFST, OpenFST, and Foma ..... Development effort.....

# Morphotactics

#### .... Morphological & orthographical words ....

- өнүктүрөбүзбү? 'will we develop [it]?' ӨНҮК<v><tv><caus><aor><pl>><pl>+бы<qst>
- келатсаң 'if you come'
- кел<v><iv><prt 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	<u>—</u>	-(I)M	-(I)ң	-(S)I
acc	-NI	-(І)мдІ	-(I)ңдI	-(S) <b>I</b> H
gen	-NIH	-(І)мдІн	-(І)ңдІн	-(S)ІнІн
loc	-DA	-(І)мдА	-(І)ңдА	-(S) <b>І</b> ндА
abl	-DAн	-(І)мдАн,	-(I)ндAн,	-(Ѕ)ІнАн
		-(І)мАн	-(І)ңАн	
dat	-GA	-( <b>I</b> ) <b>MA</b>	-(І)ңА	-(S) <b>І</b> н <b>А</b>

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

#### 

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 Аллагь Оьзю яратгъан затларгъа къарап, олар бек яхшы экенин гёрген.

God	own-his made thir	ig-s-to loc	ok-having, they ve	ery good	being saw.	
'God looked at everything he had made and saw that it was very good.'  Output						
Kazakh		Tatar			Kumyk	
Құдай Өзінің жаратқандарының бәріне қарап, өте жақсы екенін көрді.			Аллаһ Үзе яраткан нәрсәләргә карап, аларның бик яхшы икәнен күрде.		Аллагь Оьзю яратгъан зат къарап, олар бек яхшы эк	
жарат <v> бәрі<pre>қара<v>&lt; ,<cm> өте<adv> жақсы<ad e<cop><g< td=""><td>ref&gt;<px3sp><gen> <tv><ger_past><pl><px3sp><ge &gt;<qnt><px3sp><dat> tv&gt;<gna_perf></gna_perf></dat></px3sp></qnt></ge </px3sp></pl></ger_past></tv></gen></px3sp></td><td>Y3<pre>Property</pre></td><td>adj&gt; &gt;<ger_past><px3sp><a &gt;<tv><past><p3><sg></sg></p3></past></tv></a </px3sp></ger_past></td><td></td><td>Аллагь<n><nom> Oьз<pre>onm&gt; one spat</pre> spat</nom></n></td></g<></cop></ad </adv></cm></v></pre> sat<n><ple>cpl&gt;<dat> sat<n><pl>cm&gt; onap<pre>onap<pre>onap<pre>onap<pre>prn&gt;<pers><p3><pl>cek<adv> sxww<adj> secop&gt;<ger_past><px3sp><fep<v><tv><past><p3><sg>i<sent></sent></sg></p3></past></tv></fep<v></px3sp></ger_past></adj></adv></pl></p3></pers></pre></pre></pre></pre></pl></n></dat></ple></n></v>	ref> <px3sp><gen> <tv><ger_past><pl><px3sp><ge &gt;<qnt><px3sp><dat> tv&gt;<gna_perf></gna_perf></dat></px3sp></qnt></ge </px3sp></pl></ger_past></tv></gen></px3sp>	Y3 <pre>Property</pre>	adj> > <ger_past><px3sp><a &gt;<tv><past><p3><sg></sg></p3></past></tv></a </px3sp></ger_past>		Аллагь <n><nom> Oьз<pre>onm&gt; one spat</pre> spat</nom></n>	nom>
<n><n><v><det><det><det><det><det><det><det><det< th=""><th>Noun Verb Determiner Adjective Adverb Intransitive Transitive Third person</th><th><pre><nom> <nom> <gen> <acc> <px3sp> <past> <ifi> <prn> <qnt> <qnt></qnt></qnt></prn></ifi></past></px3sp></acc></gen></nom></nom></pre></th><th>'Nominative' Genitive Accusative 3rd person poss. Past Past</th><th>(Singular</th><th>spers&gt; sger_past&gt;Verbal noun (Passgna_perf&gt;Verbal adverb (Passgna_perf&gt;Verbal adjective cm&gt; Commassent&gt; Sentence</th><th>erfect)</th></det<></det></det></det></det></det></det></det></v></n></n>	Noun Verb Determiner Adjective Adverb Intransitive Transitive Third person	<pre><nom> <nom> <gen> <acc> <px3sp> <past> <ifi> <prn> <qnt> <qnt></qnt></qnt></prn></ifi></past></px3sp></acc></gen></nom></nom></pre>	'Nominative' Genitive Accusative 3rd person poss. Past Past	(Singular	spers> sger_past>Verbal noun (Passgna_perf>Verbal adverb (Passgna_perf>Verbal adjective cm> Commassent> Sentence	erfect)

# Morphophonology

Plural

<pl>

#### Desonorisation .........

<itg>

- {N} desonorises to д after a consonant алма- $\{N\}\{I\}$   $\rightarrow$  алманы 'apple-ACC'  $cыp-{N}{I} → сырды 'secret-ACC'$
- $\{L\}$  desonorises to  $\pi$  after cons. of sonority  $\leq l$ сыр- $\{L\}\{A\}$ р → сырлар 'secret—PL' кыз- $\{L\}\{A\}p \rightarrow$  кыздар 'girl-PL'
  - "L Desonorisation"

%{L%}:д <=> :VoicedLowSonCns %>:

"N Desonorisation"

%{N%}:д <=> :VoicedCns %>: ;

#### 

• Turn {y} into a harmonised high vowel when a vowel doesn't follow the following consonant:  $myp{y}H \rightarrow mypyh 'nose'$ 

 $мур{y}H+{I}M \rightarrow мурдум 'my nose'$ 

%{y%}:Vy <=> [ :LastVowel :Cns\* :Cns ]/[:0] \_\_ [ :Cns [ .#. | :Cns ] ]/[ :0 | %>:] ; where Vy in (иүииүыыууыуу) LastVowel in (иүеэөяаёоыюу) matched ;

#### ......й+vowel letters.....

- [ a o y ] become [яёю] 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 yoticised vowels" й:0 <=> \_ [ :YotVow ]/[ :0 | %>: ] ;

#### Further information

- The transducer is available from apertium's svn repo: info at http://wiki.apertium.org/wiki/apertium-kir
- Turkic RBMT mailing list (>25 subscribers): apertium-turkic@lists.sourceforge.net Feel free to post in any language!
- See our paper in the LREC 2012 proceedings
- And feel free to contact the authors any time!

# Evaluation

Dart of speech	Number of stems			
Part of speech	Kazakh	Tatar	Kumyk	
Noun	2640	2795	2568	
Verb	1470	1143	386	
Adjective	754	816	219	
Proper noun	5701	5361	1443	
Adverb	171	177	63	
Numeral	63	63	44	
Conjunction	46	45	13	
Postposition	50	43	12	
Pronoun	32	28	17	
Determiner	39	34	9	
Total:	11224	10737	4845	
Test corpora				
Encyclop kaz	wpdum	ıp	20131006	
tat	wpdum		20130225	
kum				

Lifeyclop	tat kum	wpdump wpdump —	20131000 20130225 —	
News	kaz tat kum	RFE/RL Татар-информ Ёлдаш	azattyq.org 2010 tat.tatar-inform.ru yoldash.etnosmi.r	
Religion	kaz tat kum	quran + bible quran + nt genesis + nt	kkitap.net, kuran.l ibt.org.ru, tanzil.n ibt.org.ru	
1	0 1		1 1 , 1 1	

- 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  $\geq 1$  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).......

TITTITE COVERAGE TESAITS (US OF 130733) TITTITE					
Language	Corpus	Tokens	Coverage (%)		
	Wikipedia	25.6M	$85.61 \pm 1.37$		
Kazakh	News	3.8M	$92.12 \pm 2.72$		
NaZaKII	Religion	851K	$92.49 \pm 1.66$		
	Average	_	$90.07 \pm 1.91$		
	Wikipedia	159K	$86.35 \pm 2.17$		
Tatar	News	5.2M	$89.75 \pm 0.07$		
Talai	Religion	382K	$91.25 \pm 2.55$		
	Average	_	$89.12 \pm 1.60$		
	Wikipedia	_	_		
Kumyk	News	286K	$91.10 \pm 0.86$		
RulllyK	Religion	227K	$92.47 \pm 1.03$		
	Average	_	$91.78 \pm 0.94$		

selected 1000 surface forms at random from RFE/RL corpus, proof read analyses

.......Precision & recall.........

- **Precision** (of a form's analyses % correct):
- **Recall** (percentage of analyses provided by the transducer that are correct for a form, by comparing against a gold standard): 94.56%