



Hand-out Th. Fransen - CLC10 05/09/18

Trinity College Dublin fransent@tcd.ie

ILLUSTRATING FINITE-STATE TRANSDUCERS FOR OLD IRISH VERBS

(L = lexical level, S = surface level)

(1) Ambiguity with morphological (= word-based) analysis: $2 \times 8 = 16$ lexical / upper-level combinations for surface input $na_{\perp}mbrissi$ (separated by space), with the three correct/possible analysis combinations in bold.

	Proclitic element	Stem and ending (+ nota aug.)
L (1)	no+CONJ_PART+PRON+3P+SG+MASC+NAS	DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+IMPV+CONJ+2P+SG +NOTA_AUG+2P+PL
L (2)	no+CONJ_PART+PRON+3P+SG+NEUT+LEN	DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+IMPV+CONJ+2P+SG +NOTA_AUG+3P+SG+FEM
L (3)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRES+IND+CONJ+2P+SG
L (4)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRES+IND+CONJ+3P+SG
L (5)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRES+SUBJ+CONJ+1P+SG +NOTA_AUG+2P+PL
L (6)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRES+SUBJ+CONJ+1P+SG +NOTA_AUG+3P+SG+FEM
L (7)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRET+CONJ+3P+SG +NOTA_AUG+2P+PL
L (8)		DEPEND+SIMPLE+NAS+bris+V +W2a+PRET+CONJ+3P+SG +NOTA_AUG+3P+SG+FEM

(2) Examples of stem and ending encoding for weak verbs (W1 and W2a), with pres. ind. 3sg. abs. / 2pl. conjunct ending - $\mathbf{0}$ '. For each verb form cascades of intermediary surface / lower-level stages ($\mathbf{5}_{x}$) are given. Rules that do not alter surface forms, e.g. syncope with *marbaid* (a) and *léicid* (b), are not explicitly listed.

(a) W1 marbaid ('kills')

L SIMPLE+marb+V+W1+PRES+IND+ABS+3P+SG

S₁ marbāθ'

 \mathbf{S}_{2} marba $\mathbf{\theta}'$ (rewrite stem vowel to a)

 \mathbf{S}_3 marbai θ' (insert vowel *i* to mark palatalisation)

S₄ marbaiθ (delete palatalisation markers)

 S_5 (1) marbaith (2) marbaid (rewrite abstract θ)

(b) W2a léicid ('lets')

L SIMPLE+lec+V+W2a+PRES+IND+ABS+3P+SG

S₁ <u>léicīθ'</u>

 S_2 <u>l'éic' $\overline{10}$ '</u> (mark palatalisation)

 S_3 <u>l'éic'iθ'</u> (rewrite stem vowel to *i* between pal. cons.)

S₄ <u>léiciθ</u> (delete palatalisation markers)

 \mathbf{S}_{5} (1) **léicith** (2) **léicid** (rewrite abstract θ)

L (DEPEND+)PROTOT+ad+PV1+ell+V+W1+PRES+IND+CONJ+2P+PL

S₁ adellāθ'

Sa

 S_2 <u>ad'ellā θ '</u> (mark (pre-syncope)

palatalisation)

 \mathbf{S}_{3} $\frac{\text{ad'}[e]||\bar{a}\theta'|}{\mathbf{S}_{4}}$ (syncope*) \mathbf{S}_{4} ad'|| $\bar{a}\theta'$

S₅ ad'l'l'āθ' (post-syncope palatalisation)

ad'l'l'iθ' (rewrite stem vowel to i

between pal. consonants)

 \mathbf{S}_{7} aid'l'l'i $\mathbf{\theta}$ ' (insert vowel i to mark

palatalisation)

 S_8 <u>aidlliθ</u> (delete pal. markers)

 $\mathbf{S_9}$ aidli $\mathbf{\theta}$ conson. coalescence (*d-ll*

> dl)

 S_{10} (1) aidlith (2) aidlid (rewrite abstract θ)

References

Bauer, Bernhard. 2014. The online database of the Old Irish Priscian glosses. Indogermanistik Wien. URL http://www.univie.ac.at/indogermanistik/priscian/.

Beesley, K. R., and Karttunen, L. (2003). *Finite State Morphology*. Stanford: CSLI Publications/Center for the Study of Language & Information.

Carney, James (1964). The poems of Blathmac, son of Cú Brettan: together with the Irish Gospel of Thomas and a poem on the Virgin Mary. London: Irish Texts Society.

Dereza, Oksana (2016). Building a Dictionary-Based Lemmatizer for Old Irish. *Actes de la conférence conjointe JEP-TALN-RECITAL 2016, volume 6: CLTW,* Paris, France, 4 July 2016 (pp. 12-17). URL https://jep-taln2016.limsi.fr/actes/Actes/%20ITR-2016/V06-CLTW.pdf.

Dinneen, Patrick S (1927). Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla: An Irish-English Dictionary. Revised edition (1904). Baile Átha Cliath: Irish Texts Society. URL https://celt.ucc.ie//Dinneen1sted.html / https://celt.ucc.ie//Dinneen1sted.html / <a href="https://https:

Foclóir Stairiúil na Nua-Ghaeilge (Historical Dictionary of Modern Irish, 1600-2000). URL http://www.fng.ie.

Fomin, Maxim and Gregory Toner (2006). Digitizing a Dictionary of Medieval Irish: the eDIL Project. *Literary and Linguistic Computing* 21(1) (pp. 83-90).

Griffith, Aaron, and David Stifter. 2013. A dictionary of the Old-Irish glosses in the Milan Codex Ambrosianus C 301 inf. Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Wien. URL https://www.univie.ac.at/indogermanistik/milan glosses/.

Lash, Elliott (2014). The Parsed Old and Middle Irish Corpus (POMIC). Version 0.1. URL https://www.dias.ie/celt/celt-publications-2/celt-the-parsed-old-and-middle-irish-corpus-pomic/.

Meid, Wolfgang [ed.] (1974). Táin bó Fraích. Mediaeval and Modern Irish Series 22, 2nd ed. (1967), Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

Lynn, Teresa (2012). Medieval Irish and Computational Linguistics. Australian Celtic Journal 10 (pp. 13-27).

McCone, Kim (1997). The Early Irish Verb. Maynooth Monographs 1, 2nd ed. (1987). Maynooth: An Sagart.

Ó Crualaoich, Conchubhar (1999). Some irregular Syncope Patterns in Old Irish. PhD thesis. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

Ó Donnaíle, C. et al. In Dúil Bélrai. URL https://www2.smo.uhi.ac.uk/sengoidelc/duil-belrai/.

Ó Donnaíle, C. Bunadas. URL https://www2.smo.uhi.ac.uk/gaidhlig/faclair/bunadas/.

Piotrowski, Michael (2012). *Natural Language Processing for Historical Texts*. Morgan & Claypool. URL https://doi.org/10.2200/S00436ED1V01Y201207HLT017.

Scannell, Kevin (2009). Standardisation of corpus texts for the NEID. URL http://borel.slu.edu/pub/naaclt09.pdf.

Uí Dhonnchadha, E., and Van Genabith, J. (2006). A Part-of-Speech Tagger for Irish using Finite State Morphology and Constraint Grammar Disambiguation, *LREC 2006*, *Genoa*, *May*, 2006 (pp. 2241-2244). URL http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2006/.

Uí Dhonnchadha, E. et al. (2014). Corpas na Gaeilge (1882-1926). Integrating Historical and Modern Irish Texts. Proceedings of the LREC 2014 Workshop LRT4HDA: Language Resources and Technologies for Processing and Linking Historical Documents and Archives - Deploying Linked Open Data in Cultural Heritage, Reykjavik, Iceland, May 2014 (pp. 12-18). URL https://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2014/workshops/LREC2014Workshop-LRT4HDA%20Proceedings.pdf

^{*} syncope: vowels in all even, but non-final, syllables are marked with square brackets. If there is no rule counteracting syncope, the brackets and vowel are removed in a next step; otherwise, only the brackets are removed. Although it should be possible to encode both the vowel position subject to syncope and conditions that counteract syncope in one step (rule), this two-step approach was found more intuitive and transparent.