

University of Warsaw

Faculty of Psychology

Kamil Tomaszek

Record book number: 432044

**Middle Polish Dependency Treebank
in Universal Dependencies Format:
Design, Implementation, and Analysis**

**Master's thesis
in COGNITIVE SCIENCE**

The thesis was written under the supervision of

Dr. Alina Wróblewska

Institute of Computer Science

Polish Academy of Sciences

Dr. Grzegorz Krajewski

University of Warsaw

Warsaw, September 2025

Summary

This thesis presents a rule-based approach to converting the Middle Polish Dependency Treebank (MPDT), annotated in a Polish-specific scheme, into the Universal Dependencies (UD) format. After introducing the project motivation, data sources, and target standard, the thesis outlines general design assumptions behind the conversion, the mapping strategy, and the validation workflow. It reports overall outcomes of the conversion and sketches applications and extensions, including releasing MPDT-UD and implications for research in historical language processing within cognitive science.

Keywords

Middle Polish, dependency trees, treebank conversion, Universal Dependencies

The title of the thesis in Polish

Średniopolski Bank Drzew Zależnościowych w formacie Universal Dependencies: projekt, implementacja i analiza

Streszczenie

Praca przedstawia podejście regułowe do konwersji Średniopolskiego Banku Drzew Zależnościowych (MPDT), anotowanego w polskim schemacie, do formatu Universal Dependencies (UD). Po krótkim omówieniu motywacji, danych i standardu docelowego zaprezentowano ogólne założenia projektu, strategię odwzorowań oraz schemat walidacji. Przedstawiono ogólne wyniki konwersji oraz możliwe zastosowania i kierunki rozwoju, w tym udostępnienie MPDT-UD i znaczenie dla badań nad przetwarzaniem języka historycznego w kognitywistyce.

Słowa kluczowe

język średniopolski, drzewa zależnościowe, konwersja korpusu, Universal Dependencies

The title of the thesis in English

Middle Polish Dependency Treebank in Universal Dependencies Format: Design, Implementation, and Analysis

Contents

1. Introduction	6
1.1. Motivation	6
1.2. Objectives	7
1.3. Contributions	7
1.4. Structure of the Thesis	7
2. Background	9
2.1. Dependency Grammar	9
2.2. Universal Dependencies	11
2.3. Middle Polish Linguistic Resources	15
2.3.1. KorBa	15
2.3.2. MPDT	16
3. Linguistic Features of Middle Polish	19
3.1. Orthography and Punctuation	19
3.1.1. Orthography and Transliteration	19
3.1.2. Punctuation	20
3.2. Morphology	21
3.2.1. Additional Parts of Speech and Morphological Features	21
3.2.2. Gender System and Declension	23
3.3. Syntax	24
3.3.1. Word Order and Non-projectivity	24
3.3.2. Predicate Ellipsis	25
3.3.3. Clause Linking and Subordination	25
3.4. Summary	26
4. Conversion Design and Implementation	27
4.1. Converter Architecture and Environment	27
4.1.1. Core Data Structures	27
4.1.2. Project Repository Structure	28
4.2. Conversion Pipeline	29

4.3.	Phase 1: Morphosyntactic Conversion	29
4.3.1.	Pre-conversion	30
4.3.2.	Core POS Conversion	30
4.3.3.	Post-conversion	31
4.4.	Phase 2: Dependency Conversion	31
4.4.1.	Structural Restructuring	31
4.4.2.	Label Mapping	35
4.4.3.	Correction and Post-processing	35
4.5.	Audibility and Processing Workflow	35
4.5.1.	Logging and Traceability	35
4.5.2.	Processing Workflow	36
5.	Validation and Outcomes	37
5.1.	Evaluation Data	37
5.2.	UD Validation Setup	37
5.3.	Results Overview	37
5.4.	Qualitative Error Analysis	37
5.5.	Known Limitations and Outstanding Issues	37
6.	Applications and Cognitive Science Perspective	38
6.1.	Usefulness and Audience	38
6.1.1.	Who benefits and how	38
6.1.2.	Packaging and License	38
6.1.3.	Repository and UD ecosystem integration	38
6.2.	Use Cases	38
6.2.1.	Historical Syntax and Diachrony	38
6.2.2.	Parser Training and Evaluation	38
6.3.	Cognitive Science Perspective	38
6.3.1.	Processing Constraints	38
6.3.2.	Category Change Over Time	38
6.4.	Future Work	38
6.4.1.	Coverage and Phenomena	38
6.4.2.	Generalization and Automation	38

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Motivation

Natural-language preprocessing tools and comparative treebank research have standardized around Universal Dependencies (UD), which enables typologically informed analyses and cross-lingual transfer (Nivre et al. 2020). For Polish texts from the 17th and 18th centuries, however, key resources remain outside UD: texts in the KorBa corpus (Gruszczyński et al. 2022) and the emerging Middle Polish Dependency Treebank (MPDT) are annotated in a Polish-specific scheme (Wieczorek 2025). KorBa is a corpus of historical Polish texts, while MPDT adds a syntactic dependency layer to selected portions of this corpus. However, these resources being annotated in a different format creates challenges for interoperability with UD-based tools and limits straightforward comparative studies with other languages.

A natural solution is to convert these resources to the UD format. From an engineering perspective, however, a faithful, auditable conversion is non-trivial: historical orthography, abbreviations, clitic mobility, numeral complexes, and multiword conjunctions/prepositions interact with head rules and label inventories. Prior conversion experience for contemporary Polish offers valuable guidance (Wróblewska 2018; Wróblewska 2020), yet historical data introduce additional phenomena that require explicit, rule-based handling and transparent traceability.

As Wieczorek (2025) notes, MPDT’s current format is well-suited to comparative studies with contemporary Polish syntax; at the same time, she highlights the advantages of moving to UD for cross-linguistic comparability, wider intelligibility, and representational options such as enhanced dependencies for shared dependents and shared governors in coordination—even if some information may be lost in conversion.

This thesis operationalizes that rationale by delivering a documented, UD-oriented converter for MPDT and preparing the current version of MPDT-UD suitable for validation and downstream use. The intended users include historical linguists needing UD-compatible data and NLP practitioners interested in diachronic Polish or cross-

lingual experiments.

1.2. Objectives

The thesis pursues the following research goals:

- (R1) **Design a UD-oriented conversion strategy for MPDT.** Specify mapping principles that respect Middle Polish specifics while aligning with UD guidelines.
- (R2) **Implement an auditable conversion pipeline.** Provide modular components for morphosyntax mapping and dependency restructuring, with token-level logging.
- (R3) **Ensure UD conformance and evaluability.** Produce output that passes the official UD validator (on all levels) and supports downstream analysis.
- (R4) **Document decisions.** Record non-obvious mapping choices and edge-case policies to enable maintenance and reuse.

1.3. Contributions

This project delivers concrete, reusable artifacts:

- (C1) **A rule-based MPDT \rightarrow MPDT-UD converter.** A modular pipeline with fine-grained logging, selectively adapting ideas from PDB \rightarrow PDB-UD (Wróblewska 2018) while targeting Middle Polish phenomena. The code will be released in a public repository under an open-source license, together with this thesis, which documents the design and implementation.
- (C2) **An initial public release of MPDT-UD.** A set of MPDT (2018 sentences at the time of writing) converted automatically and validated with the official UD validator.

1.4. Structure of the Thesis

- **Chapter 2: Background.** Outlines dependency grammar and the Polish Dependency Bank (PDB) scheme; introduces Universal Dependencies (layers, relations, enhanced graphs); and summarizes the key resources (KorBa and MPDT) that the conversion operates on.

- **Chapter 3: Linguistic Features of Middle Polish.** Surveys conversion-relevant properties in KorBa/MPDT—orthography and punctuation, key morphological categories (including `adjb`, `ppasb`, `ppraet`, dual number), masculine gender distinctions, clause linking with *jako*, and core syntactic traits (non-projectivity, predicate ellipsis)—with brief MPDT examples.
- **Chapter 4: Conversion Design and Implementation.** Details the custom Python pipeline, including the core `Sentence` and `Token` data structures and the auditable logging system. It then describes the two-phase conversion process: first, the rule-based morphosyntactic mapping (handling POS, features, and clitic reconstruction); and second, the complex dependency transformation (restructuring prepositions and coordination, and mapping relations contextually).

Chapter 2

Background

This chapter provides the essential background for understanding the Middle Polish Dependency Treebank conversion to Universal Dependencies. It begins with the theoretical foundations of dependency grammar and its specific Polish manifestation in the Polish Dependency Bank (PDB) scheme (Section 2.1). Then it outlines Universal Dependencies as the target framework, highlighting its advantages for cross-linguistic research (Section 2.2). Finally, it describes the key resources: KorBa as the source corpus and MPDT as the dependency-annotated dataset that forms the input to our conversion pipeline (Section 2.3).

2.1. Dependency Grammar

Dependency grammar is a theory of syntactic structure organized around asymmetric governor–dependent relations. A *dependency* links two lexical items: a *governor* that selects and constrains a dependent, and a *dependent* that is licensed by the governor. One item can be a governor for multiple dependents, but each dependent has a single governor. Sentence structures are modeled as directed trees whose nodes correspond to tokens and whose edges encode these governor–dependent links. The tree has a single *root* (a node with no governor), and every other node is reachable from it along directed edges. In addition to purely structural links, dependency grammar is used here in a morphosyntactic sense, focusing on grammatical relations rather than semantic or prosodic dependency representations.

The dependency scheme used in Middle Polish follows the conventions established for the Polish Dependency Bank (PDB), which is adapted specifically for Polish syntax (Wróblewska 2023). The PDB tagset adapts the NKJP tagset (*Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego* 2025). The PDB annotation scheme uses a comprehensive set of part-of-speech categories and dependency relations designed specifically for Polish morphosyntax.

The PDB tagset includes the following part-of-speech categories:

- **Nouns:** `subst` (noun), `depr` (depreciative noun)
- **Pronouns:** `ppron12` (non-third person pronoun), `ppron3` (third person pronoun), `siebie` (reflexive pronoun)
- **Adjectives:** `adj` (adjective), `adja` (ad-adjectival adjective), `adjc` (predicative adjective), `adjp` (prepositional adjective)
- **Verb forms:** `fin` (finite non-past), `praet` (past tense), `imps` (impersonal), `impt` (imperative), `inf` (infinitive), `aglt` (agglutinate of ‘być’), `bedzie` (future form of ‘być’), `winien` (modal verbs like ‘winien’), `pred` (predicative), `ger` (gerund), `pcon` (contemporary adverbial participle), `pant` (anterior adverbial participle), `pact` (active adjectival participle), `ppas` (passive adjectival participle)
- **Numerals:** `num` (cardinal numeral), `numcomp` (numeral compound)
- **Conjunctions:** `comp` (subordinating conjunction), `conj` (coordinating conjunction)
- **Other categories:** `adv` (adverb), `brev` (abbreviation), `dig` (Arabic numeral), `romandig` (Roman numeral), `emo` (emoticon), `fill` (filler), `frag` (fragment), `interj` (interjection), `interp` (punctuation), `part` (particle), `prep` (preposition), `ign` (unrecognized form)

The PDB annotation scheme distinguishes several classes of dependency relations:

- **Core arguments:** `subj` (subject), `obj` (direct object), `obj_th` (thematic object), `comp` (complement), `comp_fin` (finite clause complement), `comp_inf` (open clause [*infinitive*] complement), `comp_ag` (agent complement)
- **Adjuncts and modifiers:** `adjunct` with semantic subtypes such as `adjunct_temp` (temporal), `adjunct_loc` (locative), `adjunct_dur` (duration), `adjunct_caus` (causal), `adjunct_mod` (manner), `adjunct_emph` (emphatic particle), `adjunct_compar` (comparative)
- **Predicate-related:** `pd` (predicative expression), `aux` (auxiliary), `neg` (negation), `refl` (reflexive)
- **Coordination:** `conjunct` (coordinated element), `pre_coord` (pre-coordinator)
- **Multiword expressions:** `mwe` (multiword expression), `ne` (named entity), `ne_foreign` (foreign named entity)

- **Special relations:** *punct* (punctuation), *vocative* (vocative), *orphan* (orphaned dependent), *discourse* (discourse marker), *parataxis* (parataxis), *aglt* (mobile inflection), *imp* (imperative marker), *cond* (conditional clitic), and *root* (sentence root)

The example dependency trees below illustrate the scheme of a PDB-annotated sentence alongside its UD counterpart, showing the structural differences.

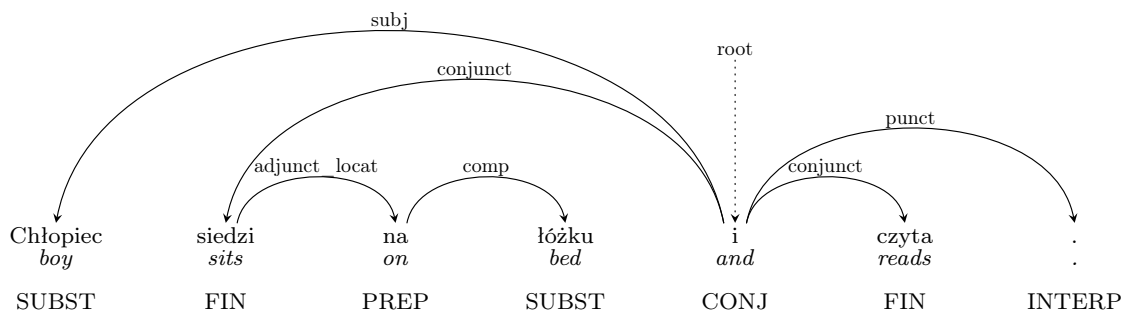


Figure 1: Example dependency tree in the PDB format

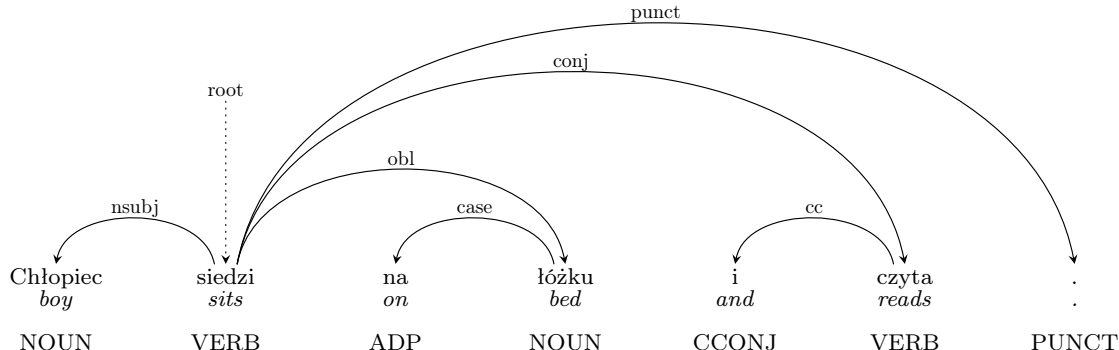


Figure 2: A dependency tree of the same sentence in UD format

Dependency formalisms differ on certain design choices (e.g., whether adpositions are heads or dependents inside adpositional phrases; how to encode coordination; whether and how to mark valency vs. modification). The PDB scheme takes specific positions on these issues, treating prepositions as heads (note the *on*→*bed* relation in Figure 1), using a coordination-centric approach where conjunctions govern coordinated elements (*i* being the *root* of both *siedzi* and *czyta* in Figure 1).

2.2. Universal Dependencies

Universal Dependencies (hereafter UD) is a cross-linguistic annotation framework designed to harmonize morphosyntactic and syntactic representations across languages

within a dependency-based, lexicalist model (Nivre et al. 2020; de Marneffe et al. 2021). UD serves as both a theoretical framework and a practical collection of treebanks—currently the largest repository of over 200 treebanks for more than 150 languages.¹ It is widely adopted in NLP and linguistic typology studies, and is maintained by an open community with regular releases.

Annotation scheme: The scheme provides three aligned layers for sentence-level annotation:

1. **Tokenization.** UD defines dependencies between *syntactic words*. To handle orthographic contractions or clitic clusters, it uses *multiword tokens*, ensuring a faithful word-level analysis. A multiword token is a single orthographic unit that is split into multiple syntactic words, each receiving its own morphological analysis and syntactic function.

For example, Middle Polish *kiedym* (‘when I’) is annotated as:

14-15	kiedym	–	–	...
14	kiedy	kiedy	ADV	...
15	m	być	AUX	...

Here, the single orthographic token *kiedym* (ID 14-15) splits into two syntactic words: *kiedy* ‘when’ (ID 14) and *m* (mobile inflection form of ‘I am’, ID 15).

Similarly, *jeszcześ* (‘still you are’) becomes:

7-8	jeszcześ	–	–	...
7	jeszcze	jeszcze	PART	...
8	ś	być	AUX	...

2. **Morphology.** Each syntactic word is associated with a **LEMMA**, a universal part-of-speech tag (hereafter part-of-speech tag=POS; universal part-of-speech tag=UPOS) from a fixed 17-tag set, and a bundle of **FEATS** (morphological features). The UPOS tags cover open-class words (adjectives ADJ, adverbs ADV, interjections INTJ, nouns NOUN, proper nouns PROP, verbs VERB), closed-class words (adpositions ADP, auxiliary verbs AUX, coordinating conjunctions CCONJ, determiners DET, numerals NUM, pronouns PRON, particles PART, subordinating conjunctions SCONJ), and other categories (punctuation PUNCT, symbols SYM, other X). UD v2 standardized features and values across languages and clarified tag boundaries, e.g., extending auxiliary verbs to copulas and tense–aspect–mood particles while narrowing particles. The list of UPOS categories is available on the UD webpage.²

¹Universal Dependencies, <https://universaldependencies.org>, accessed 2025-10-10.

²Universal Dependencies POS tags: <https://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/index.html>

3. **Syntax.** The syntactic layer is a single-rooted tree with possible 37 universal dependency relations organized according to functional and structural categories. Sentence structures are modeled as directed trees according to the principles of dependency grammar as described in 2.1. Relations include:

- core arguments (nominal subject `nsubj`, direct object `obj`, indirect object `iobj`, clausal subject `csbj`, clausal complement `ccomp`, open clausal complement `xcomp`),
- non-core dependents (oblique `obl`, dislocated element `dislocated`, adverbial clause modifier `advcl`, adverbial modifier `advmod`, discourse element `discourse`, auxiliary `aux`, copula `cop`, vocative `vocative`, expletive `expl`, marker `mark`),
- nominal dependents (nominal modifier `nmod`, numeral modifier `nummod`, adjectival modifier `amod`, determiner `det`, case marker `case`, classifier `clf`, clausal modifier of noun `acl`, appositional modifier `appos`),
- coordination (conjunct `conj`, coordinating conjunction `cc`),
- multiword expressions (fixed `fixed`, flat `flat`),
- special relations (list element `list`, parataxis `parataxis`, orphan `orphan`, punct `punct`, root `root`, overridden disfluency `reparandum`, relation ‘goes with’ `goeswith`, other dependent `dep`).

The framework also allows language-specific subtypes (e.g., `nsubj:pass` for passive subjects, `det:poss` for possessive determiners) and defines semi-mandatory subtypes that should be used when the relevant phenomenon exists in the language. A full list of relations and subtypes, along with their descriptions, is available in the UD webpage.³

In addition to the *basic* representation, UD also defines an *enhanced* graph that adds extra arcs (and occasionally null nodes) to capture phenomena such as shared dependents in coordination, control and raising, relativization, and ellipsis. In Figure 2, the basic tree structure is shown; an enhanced representation would add an additional edge to represent the dependent (in this case: the subject) of *czyta* (‘reads’) as also being the *Chłopiec* (‘boy’), as shown in figure Figure 3.

³Universal Dependencies relations list: <https://universaldependencies.org/u/dep/index.html>

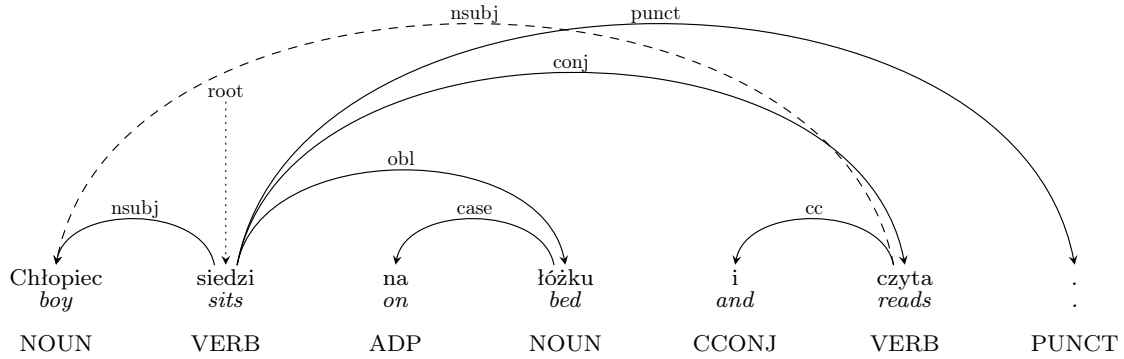


Figure 3: A dependency tree with enhanced dependencies (dashed lines)

Format: For practical implementation and data sharing, UD annotations must be encoded in a standardized format. UD uses the CoNLL-U format, a ten-column tabular specification with the fields:

- ID - a syntactic word index (or range for multiword tokens);
- FORM - the surface form;
- LEMMA - the dictionary form;
- UPOS - the universal POS tag;
- XPOS - a language-specific POS tag;
- FEATS - a pipe (|) separated list of morphological features;
- HEAD - the index of the head syntactic word (or 0 for the root);
- DEPREL - the dependency relation to the head;
- DEPS - for enhanced dependencies;
- MISC - for miscellaneous annotations.

Here is a CoNLL-U snippet for the sentence “Chłopiec siedzi na łóżku i czyta.”, with the enhanced dependencies.

```
# sent_id = test-sentence
# text = Chłopiec siedzi na łóżku i czyta.
1  Chłopiec  chłopiec  NOUN  subst  Gender=Masc|Number=Sing|Case=Nom                2  nsubj  _          _
2  siedzi    siedzieć   VERB   fin     Aspect=Imp|Mood=Ind|Tense=Pres|Person=3|Number=Sing  0  root    _          _
3  na        na         ADP    prep    AdpType=Prep|Case=Loc                               4  case   _          _
4  łóżku     łóżko     NOUN   subst   Gender=Neut|Number=Sing|Case=Loc                     2  obl    _          _
5  i         i         CCONJ  conj    _                                                       2  cc      _          _
6  czyta     czytać    VERB   fin     Aspect=Imp|Mood=Ind|Tense=Pres|Person=3|Number=Sing  2  conj    1:nsubj   _
7  .         .         PUNCT  interp  PunctType=Peri                                       2  punct  _          _
```

2.3. Middle Polish Linguistic Resources

2.3.1. KorBa

KorBa (Gruszczyński et al. 2022) – from Polish *Korpus Barokowy* (‘Baroque Corpus’) – is a 13.5-million-token corpus of Polish texts from 1601–1772, compiled from over seven hundred sources and annotated morphosyntactically (lemmas, POS, features). It is searchable via MTAS (Multi Tier Annotation Search; Brouwer et al. 2017), and provides parallel transliteration/transcription layers, structural and language markup, and rich metadata (period, region, text type, genre) that enable stratified analyses.

The corpus includes diverse text types ranging from literary works (epic poetry, drama, lyric poetry) to non-literary materials (scientific-didactic texts, persuasive writings, factual literature, official documents, press releases) and biblical texts. Geographically, texts span the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with approximately 27% of the corpus being of unknown origin. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, the corpus maintains careful balance across regions and text types to ensure representativeness of Middle Polish.

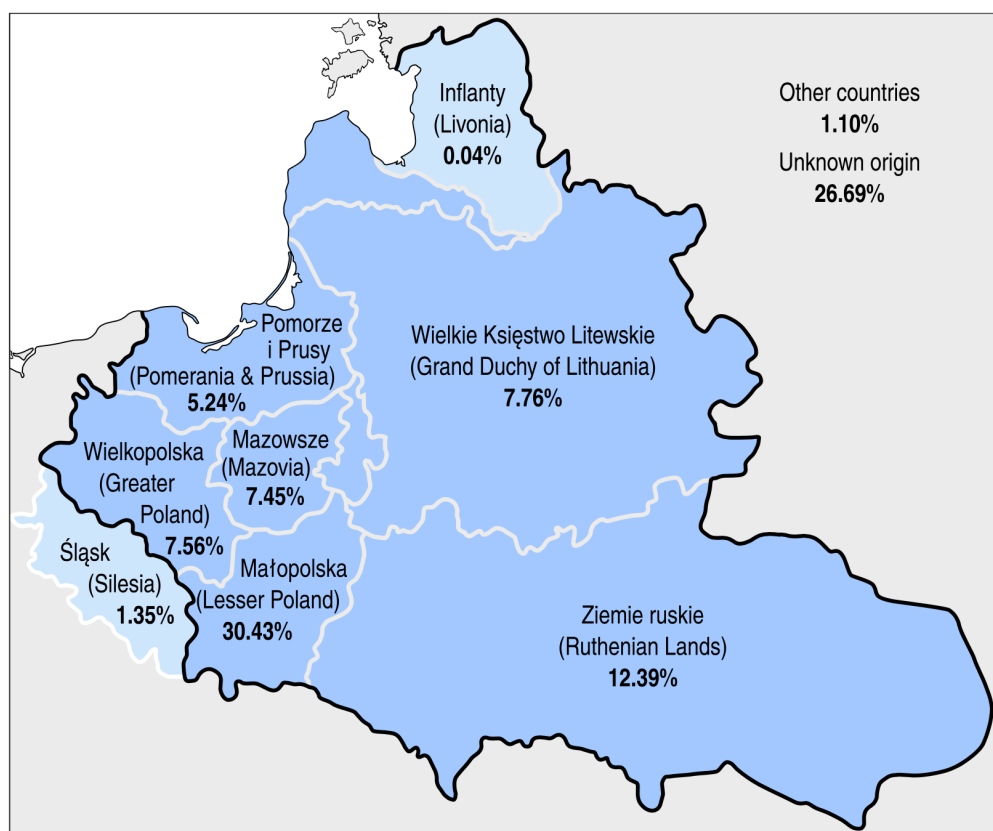


Figure 4: Geographical distribution of texts in the corpus displayed on the map of the Commonwealth after the Union of Lublin of 1569. Source: Gruszczyński et al. (2022), p. 315, CC BY 4.0.

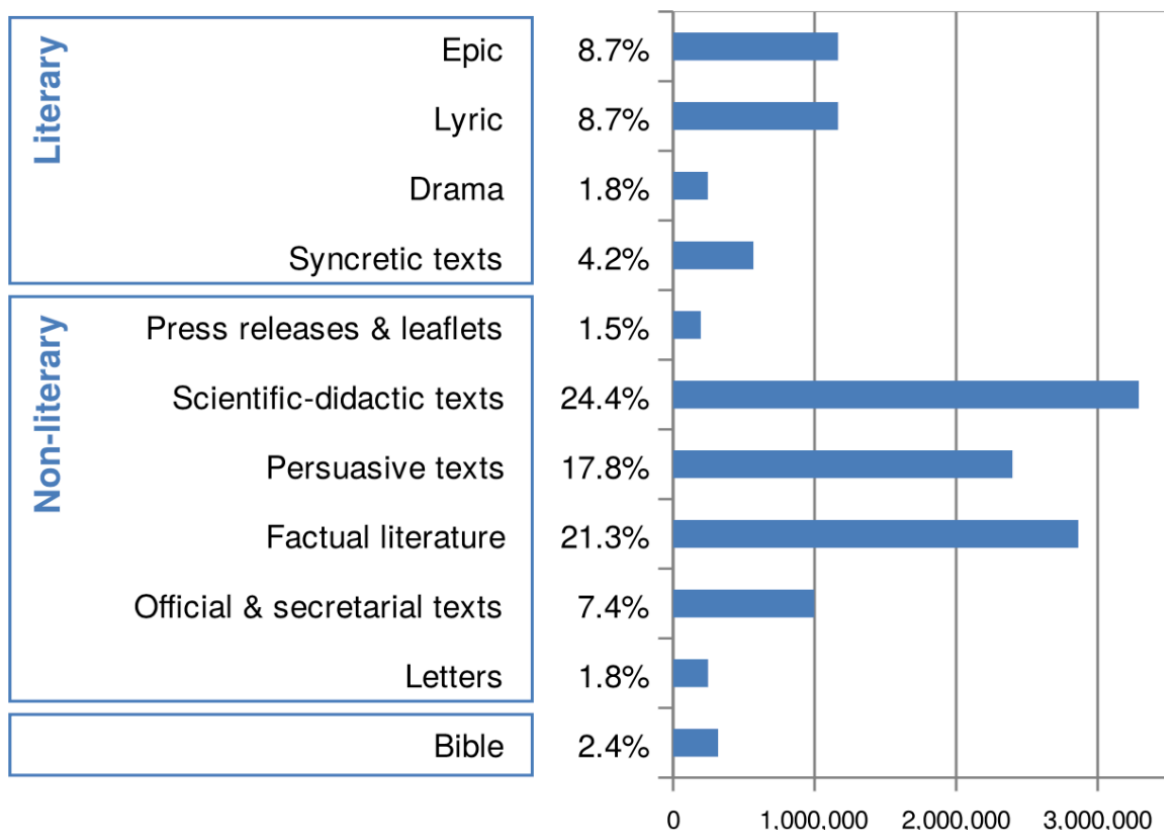


Figure 5: Types of texts in KorBa. Source: Gruszczyński et al. (2022), p. 316, CC BY 4.0.

2.3.2. MPDT

The Middle Polish Dependency Treebank (MPDT) is a manually curated, syntactically annotated subset of the KorBa corpus, capturing key syntactic phenomena of 17th–18th-century Polish texts. The sentences are from the manually annotated part of KorBa, whose careful pre-processing provides reliable morphosyntactic annotation and balanced coverage across genres and periods. In its current form, MPDT represents the first systematic attempt at syntactic annotation of Middle Polish and therefore in the current version excludes poetry and sentences with Latin insertions, while limiting sentence length to 10–50 tokens, with the average sentence length being 23 tokens (Wieczorek 2025).

The annotation workflow consists of the following steps:

1. **Automatic pre-annotation.** Two parsers trained on contemporary PDB data (MaltParser, COMBO) generate initial dependency analyses.
2. **Manual correction.** Two linguist annotators independently revise parser outputs, leveraging complementary error profiles.

3. **Adjudication.** Conflicting annotations are resolved by an adjudicator to produce a single gold-standard tree.
4. **Formatting.** Final annotations are encoded in CoNLL-X⁴ with KorBa’s extended tagset (e.g., dual number **Dual**).

Corpus statistics

- Total sentences: 2 018
- Total tokens: 47 273
- Distinct POS tags: 45
- Distinct dependency relations: 27
- Non-projective edges: 3 748 across 879 sentences
- Average sentence length: 23.43 tokens

Figure 6 presents the 20 most frequent MPDT POS tags, highlighting the prominence of nouns (**subst**: 11,374 occurrences), punctuation (**interp**: 7,971), adjectives (**adj**: 5,315), and prepositions (**prep**: 4,391).

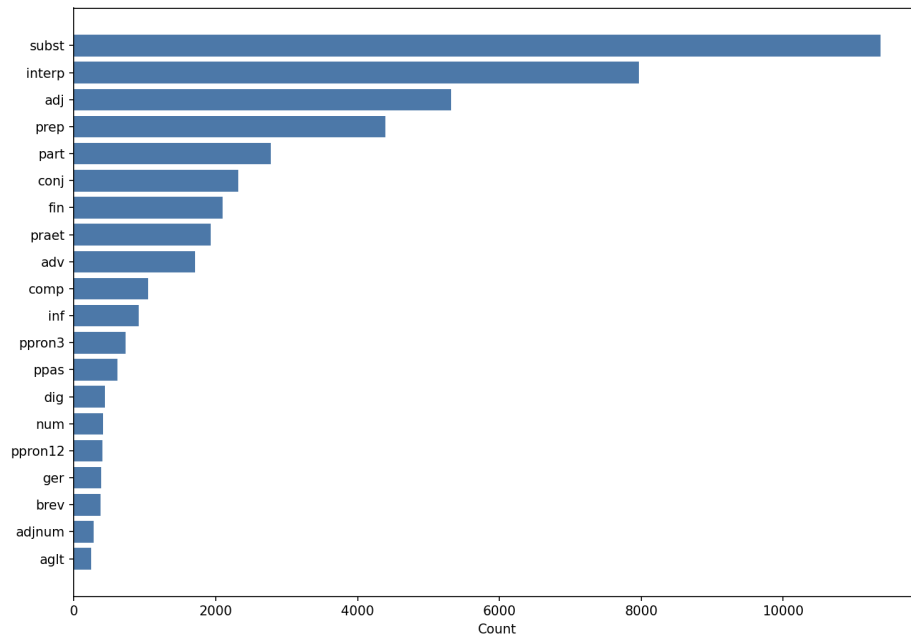


Figure 6: Top 20 MPDT POS tag frequencies

⁴CoNLL-X is the predecessor of the CoNLL-U format (Buchholz and Marsi 2006)

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the top 20 dependency relation types. Adjuncts (**adjunct**: 13,276) and complements (**comp**: 8,539) are most common, followed by punctuation (**punct**: 6,896), coordination elements (**conjunct**: 6,071), and core arguments (**obj**: 3,423; **subj**: 2,286).

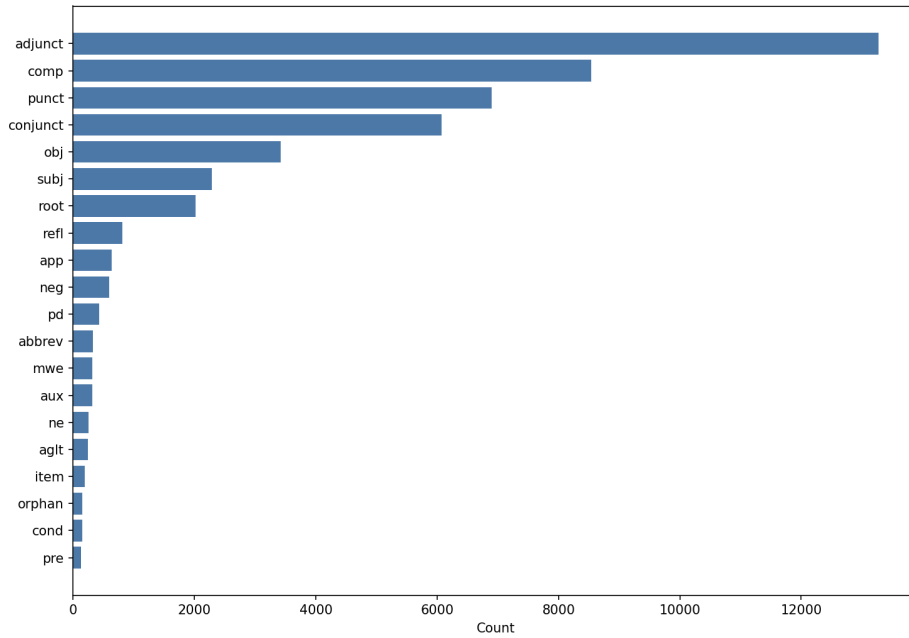


Figure 7: Top 20 MPDT dependency relation base frequencies

Chapter 3

Linguistic Features of Middle Polish

This chapter characterizes the linguistic system of Middle Polish as represented in the KorBa corpus and the Middle Polish Dependency Treebank (MPDT). It outlines key differences from modern Polish orthography and punctuation (Section 3.1), morphology (Section 3.2), and syntax (Section 3.3), emphasizing those that directly affect dependency annotation and conversion to Universal Dependencies (UD).

3.1. Orthography and Punctuation

3.1.1. Orthography and Transliteration

The KorBa corpus preserves two parallel orthographic layers: *transliteration* (a faithful rendering of the historical text) and *transcription* (a normalized spelling approximating contemporary Polish orthography). As noted in the KorBa manual, transliteration reflects the original graphic form of 17th–18th-century sources, while the transcription adapts them to modern conventions, keeping key phonetic and morphological features of Middle Polish.

Middle Polish orthography was far from standardized. The same word could appear in several spelling variants, sometimes even within a single text. Graphemes were often used interchangeably (e.g., *i/y*, *u/v*, *ć/ci*, *rz/ż*). Long vowels (*á*, *é*) and palatalization (*ć*, *ź*, *ś*, *ń*) were marked inconsistently. The KorBa transliteration layer preserves this variation, while the transcription layer normalizes it (e.g., *rodźicow* → *rodziców*).⁵

Orthographic conventions also influenced tokenization. Many expressions that are today written separately were then written together, and vice versa. For example:

- Historical joint writing *zchęci*, modern *z chęci* (‘from willingness’)
- Historical separate writing *dla tego*, modern *dlatego* (‘because’, lit. ‘for this’)

⁵See Gruszczyński et al. (2022), p. 317.

Following Wieczorek (2020), the MPDT treats historical spacing as evidence but bases syntactic analysis on function. Two frequent scenarios occur. (i) Historically fused sequences that correspond to ordinary prepositional phrases are split into their syntactic parts; the preposition and its nominal complement are annotated as in regular usage (see Example 1). (ii) Historically separate sequences that function as a single connective or adverbial are kept as two tokens but marked as a fixed multiword unit in MPDT; the unit then receives a single clausal function (see Example 2).

Example 1:

*Poniewoli musiała zbita na łóżu leżeć u rodziców/ ale **zchęci** obiecała sobie inną okazję/ iż jej od przedsięwzięcia nie oderwą.*

(‘Against her will she had to lie beaten on the bed at her parents’/ but of her own will she promised herself another occasion/ that they would not tear her away from her undertaking.’)

Source: MPDT.

In Example 1, *zchęci* is analyzed in MPDT as the preposition *z* with the genitive noun *chęci*: the preposition functions as a modifier of the non-finite predicate, and the noun is its complement.

Example 2:

*Tak jest: i **dla tego** tak się poniżył.*

(‘Indeed: and therefore he humbled himself thus.’)

Source: MPDT.

In Example 2, *dla tego* forms a lexicalized connective in MPDT: *dla* serves as the syntactic head of the unit that modifies the clause, and *tego* is linked to it as a multiword element within that unit.

3.1.2. Punctuation

As described by Wieczorek (2025), punctuation in Middle Polish reflected the rhythm and pauses of speech rather than syntactic boundaries. Marks were used inconsistently and sometimes idiosyncratically: slashes (/) often functioned as commas, semicolons as commas, and colons as semicolons or dashes. Conversely, long unpunctuated stretches also occur.

During syntactic annotation, punctuation is interpreted according to its syntactic function, not its original graphic mark. For instance, a slash (/) that introduces a new clause is annotated as **punct**.

Example 3:

*Powstawszy raz z b́arzo ́ciężkiej choroby/ t́ak rzekł Nie nagorzey się
zemną st́ało: Bo mię chorob́a upomniał́a/ ábym się w pychę nie podnośił/
ponieważem iest śmiertelny.*

(‘Having once recovered from a very severe illness/ he said thus: It did not
go too badly with me: For the illness reminded me/ that I should not lift
myself up in pride/ since I am mortal.’)

Source: MPDT.

As noted above, the slash in Example 3 functions as a clause delimiter and is therefore annotated as **punct**.

3.2. Morphology

The morphological system of Middle Polish differs significantly from the modern language, both in its inventory of forms and in category values. These distinctions were codified in the KorBa 2.0 tagset and later adopted in the MPDT.

3.2.1. Additional Parts of Speech and Morphological Features

The Middle Polish tagset introduces several categories and feature values that are rare or absent in contemporary Polish; below those are highlighted with direct impact on UD mapping.

(a) Short-form adjectives (adjb). These forms—e.g., *żyw* (‘alive’), *godzien* (‘worthy’)—are indeclinable or partially declined adjectives, often used predicatively without the copula. In UD they are mapped to UPOS=ADJ with **Variant=Short**.

Example 4:

*Iak d́ługo ia **żyw** iestem, żyje Pán moy poty, Czuię bol y wesółóść, czuię y
kłopoty.*

(‘As long as I am alive, my Lord lives likewise; I feel pain and joy, I feel troubles as well.’)

Source: MPDT.

Example 5:

*Chcesz się zemną równać: nie **godzieneś** tego.*

(‘You want to match yourself with me: you are not worthy of this.’)

Source: MPDT.

In modern Polish, the short form *żyw* from Example 4 would be considered archaic or poetic; the modern equivalent is *żywy*. The word *godzien* from Example 5 still exists, along with a few other, like *pewien* (‘certain’), however their usage is now limited, and the standard forms are *godny*, and *pewny*.

(b) Short passive participles (ppasb). Uninflected short passive participles—e.g., *zbawion* (‘saved’), *pisan* (‘written’)—co-occur with finite forms of *być*. In UD they are annotated as UPOS=ADJ with VerbForm=Part, Voice=Pass, Variant=Short.

Example 6:

*Kto uwierzy, a okrzęci się, **zbawion** będzie, ale kto nie uwierzy będzie **potępion**.*

(‘Whoever believes and is baptized will be saved, but whoever does not believe will be condemned.’)

Source: MPDT.

Example 7:

***Pisań** na zamku pileckim, dnia 23 miesiąca lipca, roku Pańskiego 1620.*

(‘Written at the castle of Pilec, on the 23rd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord 1620.’)

Source: MPDT.

In modern Polish, short forms from Examples 6 and 7 are archaic; the standard forms are fully inflected *zbawiony*, *potępiony*, *pisany*.

(c) Past participles (ppraet). Forms such as *osłabiałe* (‘weakened’), *opuchłymi* (‘swollen’), *zasiniątymi* (‘bruised/blue-tinged’) represent an older stage of adjectival participles derived from past tenses, intermediate between *ppas* and *pact*. In UD they are mapped to UPOS=ADJ with VerbForm=Part and Voice=Pass.

Example 8:

*Częstokroć ábowiem były widáne z twarzám **opuchłymi**/ **záśiniątymi**.*

(‘For often they were seen with swollen/ bruised faces.’)

Source: MPDT.

In modern Polish, the past participle forms are still in use, but some are archaic or poetic. Looking at words from Example 8 *opuchłymi* would be rather replaced by *opuchniętymi*, while *zasiniątymi* is still acceptable.

(d) Dual number (du). Middle Polish still preserved dual forms for certain nouns, numerals, adjectives, and verbs. The KorBa manual documents the explicit tag *du*. These forms gradually merged with the plural after ca. 1740, though fossilized duals like *ręce*, *oczy* survive in modern Polish (singular *oko* (‘eye’) → plural *oczy* when referring to the organ, but also pl. *oka* when used in other sense, e.g., *oka w rosole* (‘eyes in the broth’); similarly singular *ucho* (‘ear’) → plural *uszy*, when about body parts, or pl. *ucha*, when referring to cup handles). In UD, dual forms are annotated with `Number=Dual`.

Example 9:

6. *Po przepędzonych przez **dwie lecie** tych okrutnych boleściach, pokazał się iey Pan mówiąc: Iż bez lat pięć nie miałyby iadać ani mięsa. ani nabiātu.*
 (‘6. After two years spent in these cruel pains, the Lord appeared to her saying: That for five years she should not eat either meat or dairy.’)
Source: MPDT.

In Example 9, *dwie lecie* is dual accusative of *dwa* (two) and *lato* (‘summer; year’). In modern Polish, the dual form is archaic; the standard form (both the nominative and accusative) is *dwa lata*.]](prosze dopisz tu ze tu LAOT zachowuje sie dokladnie jak STO, i teraz mowimy [jedno] sto, dwie ście, trzy sta ... tak jak [jedno] lato dwie lata trzy lata ... , przy wyrazie sto widzimy pozostalosc liczby podwojnej)

3.2.2. Gender System and Declension

The masculine gender system in Middle Polish was less differentiated than in the modern language. KorBa distinguishes three values: `m` (general masculine), `manim1` (masculine personal), and `manim2` (masculine non-personal). In early texts, these values overlap; many forms do not yet reflect consistent distinctions in case endings. For example, *ptaki* and *ptacy* (‘birds’) alternate depending on context.

Example 10:

6. *Vbogáćíteś ich chybkóścią i lotem nád wszystkie loty prędszym i bystrzeyszym/ i bystrym ták/ iż i strzały/ i **ptaki**/ i pioruny poprzedzác/ á wszystkie rzeczy/ mury/ skály/ przenikać mogą.*
 (‘You have enriched them with speed and with flight swifter and sharper than all flights/ so that even arrows/ and birds/ and thunder they can outpace/ and penetrate all things/ walls/ rocks.’)
Source: MPDT.

Example 11:

122. *Czemu **ptacy** ktorzy ogona nie máią długie nogi maią?*
 (‘Why do birds that do not have a tail have long legs?’)
Source: MPDT.

Example 10 illustrates the use of *ptaki* in the general masculine category (**m**), while Example 11 uses the masculine personal value *ptacy* (**manim1**).

3.3. Syntax

3.3.1. Word Order and Non-projectivity

Middle Polish syntax exhibits high flexibility of word order, frequent inversion, and long-distance dependencies. As noted by Wieczorek (2025), discontinuous structures—especially in noun phrases with adjectival modifiers—often yield non-projective trees. The contrast between a linear and a discontinuous configuration is illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

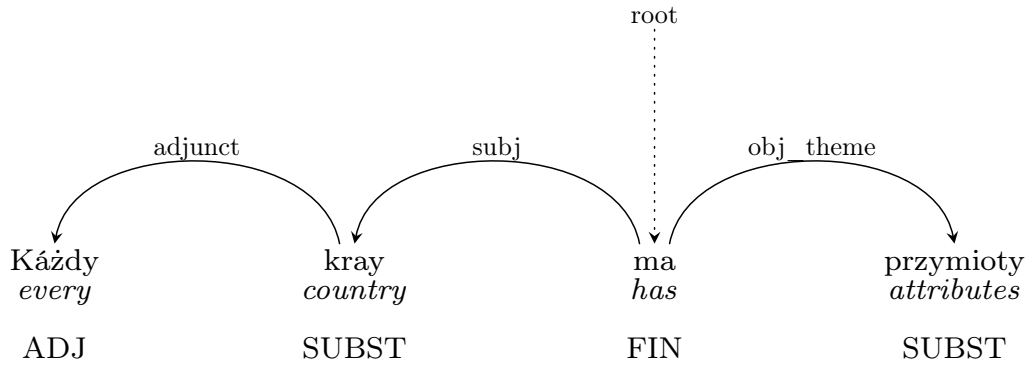


Figure 8: Linear order (no crossing edges)

Source: adapted from Wieczorek (2025), Fig. 6, p. 12.

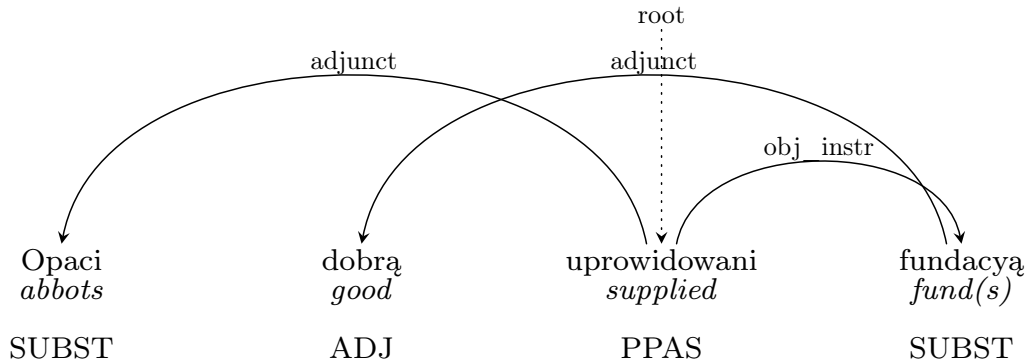


Figure 9: Discontinuous order with crossing edges between *dobrą* and *fundacją*

Source: adapted from Wieczorek (2025), Fig. 7, p. 12.

These inversions complicate automatic parsing and were one challenge for explicit rule-based conversion to UD.

3.3.2. Predicate Ellipsis

As noted by Wieczorek (2025), it is rare in modern Polish for sentences to lack a predicate (at least in texts written in careful language), but this was quite common in 17th–18th-century Polish. In dependency analysis, the predicate is considered the centre of the sentence (**root**)—most often a finite verb. In the absence of a predicate, another sentence element serves as the centre. Most often, this centre becomes the subject, which receives the label **root** instead of **subj**, as in Figure 10.

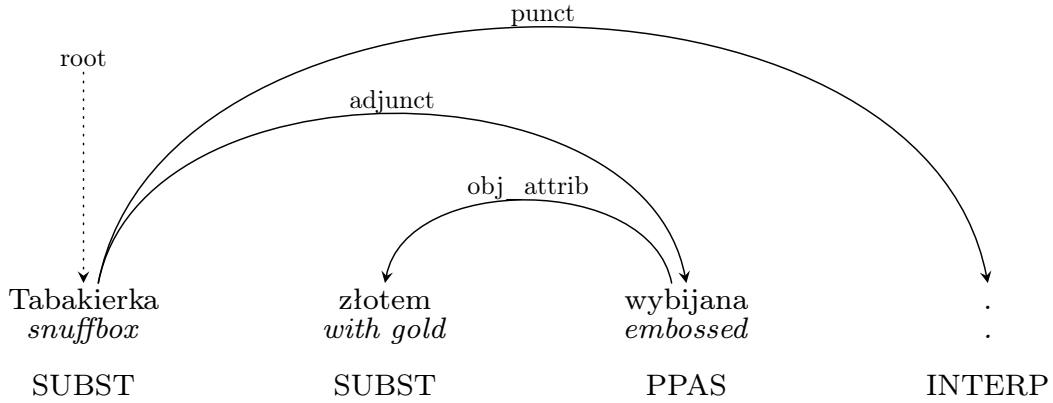


Figure 10: Predicate ellipsis: nominal head as **root**

Source: adapted from Wieczorek (2025), Fig. 8, p. 13.

3.3.3. Clause Linking and Subordination

Middle Polish frequently employs conjunctions that have since changed meaning, an example of which could be the token *jako*. It is frequently employed in two functions: (i) as a comparative/similative marker in the sense of modern *jak* ('like/as; when/how'), and (ii) in the modern-like role/identity sense 'as'. The readings are illustrated in Examples 12–14.

Example 12:

Ale iako nowi Obywatele tam przybywać poczełi z Kir, czy Syr Kraiu w Medii leżącego, Kirya, to Syria zwać się poczęła.

(‘But as/when new inhabitants began to arrive there from the land of Kir, or Syr, lying in Media, Kirya then began to be called Syria.’)

Source: MPDT.

Example 13:

Iako Roża rozpuszcza z przyrodzenia swego zapach przyjemny, tak Serce dobroczynne wydaie bez przyniewolenia uczynki dobre.

(‘As a rose by its nature gives off a pleasant fragrance, so a charitable heart produces good deeds without compulsion.’)

Source: MPDT.

Example 14:

Ja zaś w tych terminach stawam jako mediator, prowadząc do zgody obie strony.

(‘And I, for my part, in these proceedings stand as a mediator, leading both sides to agreement.’)

Source: MPDT.

In Example 12, *jako* functions as a clause linker with temporal meaning (‘when’). In Example 13 it introduces a comparative clause (‘how/as’), and in Example 14 it introduces a role/identity complement (‘as (in the role of)’). In modern Polish, the first two functions are typically expressed with *jak*, while the third remains *jako*.

3.4. Summary

Middle Polish exhibits substantial divergence from modern Polish in orthography, morphology, and syntax:

- Orthography: inconsistent, variable, often merging or splitting tokens differently from modern norms.
- Punctuation: prosodic rather than syntactic, with slashes and colons used irregularly.
- Morphology: additional forms (*adjb*, *ppasb*, *ppraet*), productive dual number, and fluid gender distinctions.
- Syntax: high non-projectivity, frequent inversion, ellipsis, and loose coordination.

These properties directly inform the design of the MPDT \rightarrow MPDT-UD conversion pipeline, motivating special conversion rules and additional validation layers to preserve linguistic authenticity while ensuring formal compatibility with Universal Dependencies.

Chapter 4

Conversion Design and Implementation

This chapter details the design and implementation of the MPDT→MPDT-UD conversion pipeline. The conversion is a complex, multi-stage process, divided into two primary phases: 1. morphosyntactic mapping (Section 4.3) and 2. dependency tree transformation (Section 4.4). Before detailing them, the chapter first describes the overall architecture of the converter, including its custom data structures and the code repository layout (Section 4.1), the high-level processing workflow (Section 4.2), and at the end—the auditable logging system that fulfills research goal **(R2)** (Section 4.5).

4.1. Converter Architecture and Environment

The entire conversion process is implemented in Python, leveraging a custom-built environment designed for traceability and modularity. The code is publicly available in a GitHub repository: <https://github.com/kvmilos/MPDT-to-UD-converter>.

4.1.1. Core Data Structures

The environment is built around core data structures, **Sentence** and **Token** classes, defined in `utils/classes.py`. A key design choice is that each **Token** object stores both the original MPDT annotation and the new, converted UD annotation in parallel. This allows conversion rules to access the original, unmodified MPDT context at any stage, which is crucial for resolving ambiguity during the complex dependency transformation phase.

The **Token** class is also equipped with numerous helper properties and methods to simplify the writing of conversion rules, such as methods accessing the governor in the new UD tree if it is present, and accessing the old one otherwise, or traversing the tree to find specific dependents or governors via certain relations.

4.1.2. Project Repository Structure

The converter’s code is organized into modules based on functionality. The main modules handle the top-level pipeline, morphosyntactic conversion, dependency conversion, and utilities. The structure of the repository is as follows (directories are shown in blue):

```
ud_converter/
├── converter.py
├── morphosyntax/
│   ├── pos_categories/
│   ├── preconversion.py
│   ├── conversion.py
│   ├── postconversion.py
│   └── morphosyntax.py
├── dependency/
│   ├── structures/
│   ├── labels.py
│   ├── edges.py
│   ├── preconversion.py
│   ├── conversion.py
│   └── postconversion.py
├── utils/
│   ├── classes.py
│   ├── constants.py
│   ├── io.py
│   └── logger.py
├── data/
└── logs/
```

The main components are:

- `converter.py`: The main executable script that orchestrates the entire conversion pipeline.
- `morphosyntax`: The package for Phase 1 (morphosyntactic conversion).
 - `pos_categories`: Contains a separate module for most MPDT XPOS tags (e.g., `subst.py`, `adj.py`) to handle its specific conversion rules.
- `dependency`: The package for Phase 2 (dependency conversion).
 - `structures`: Contains modules for restructuring specific syntactic constructions (e.g., `coordination.py`, `prepositional.py`).
- `utils`: Utility package with helper modules for the entire application.
 - `classes.py`: Defines the core `Sentence` and `Token` objects.

- `constants.py`: A central store for all static mappings (e.g., features, lemmas).
 - `io.py`: Handles reading input `.conll` and `.json` files and writing the output `.conllu` file.
 - `logger.py`: Implements the auditable logging system, including the `ChangeCollector` and `LoggingDict` classes.
- `data/`: Default directory for input and output data files.
 - `logs/`: Default directory where the detailed conversion logs are saved.

4.2. Conversion Pipeline

The converter is designed as a sequential pipeline, executed from the main `converter.py` script. From the user’s perspective, the process consists of four main stages:

- (1) **Data Loading:** The pipeline begins by reading two input files: the MPDT tree-bank in its `.conll` format and a corresponding `.json` metadata file. The data is loaded into the custom `Sentence` and `Token` objects.
- (2) **Phase 1: Morphosyntactic Conversion:** The first processing stage performs a rule-based conversion of the MPDT morphosyntactic annotations into their UD counterparts.
- (3) **Phase 2: Dependency Conversion:** The second processing stage transforms the syntactic structure of the trees. This highly contextual phase converts the MPDT dependency relations to UD relations and restructures the tree topology to conform to UD guidelines.
- (4) **Output Generation:** Finally, the converted `Sentence` and `Token` objects, now populated with UD annotations, are written to a single output `.conllu` file.

The converter can be run in two modes. By default, it executes the complete pipeline. However, if the user provides the `-tags-only` command-line flag, the pipeline omits Phase 2. This allows a user to generate a file with only the morphosyntactic conversion applied, leaving the original MPDT dependency structure intact.

4.3. Phase 1: Morphosyntactic Conversion

The first processing phase, handled by the `morphosyntax` module, converts the MPDT XPOS tags and morphological features into their UPOS and FEATS counterparts. This phase is executed as a three-step sub-pipeline for each sentence.

4.3.1. Pre-conversion

First, a set of lemma-based rules are applied to handle specific lexical items whose categorization overrides the more general XPOS-based rules. For example:

- Conjunctions like *niż*, *jakby*, and *niczym*, which introduce comparisons, are unambiguously mapped to **SCONJ** (subordinating conjunction) and assigned the feature **ConjType=Comp** to mark this comparative function.
- The lemma *temu*, when used as a postposition (e.g., *dwa lata temu* ‘two years ago’), is mapped to **ADP** (adposition) and assigned the feature **AdpType=Post** to explicitly mark it as a postposition, distinguishing it from the standard prepositional form.
- Words with an initial capital letter that are not otherwise classified (e.g., as verbs) are provisionally tagged **PROPN** (proper noun). This rule helps correct cases where a proper noun was ambiguously tagged as a common noun (**subst**).

4.3.2. Core POS Conversion

Next, the main conversion logic maps the MPDT XPOS tag of each token to its corresponding UPOS tag and FEATS. The converter dispatches each token to a dedicated function based on its XPOS tag.

This design handles both simple and complex conversions. For instance, while **conj** (coordinating conjunction) almost always becomes **CCONJ**, the **subst** (noun) tag requires more logic: most **subst** tokens are mapped to **NOUN**, but the converter first checks for pronominal lemmas (e.g., *kto*, *co*, *nikt*) and maps these to **PRON** (pronoun) with the appropriate **PronType** feature.

This module also handles the specific Middle Polish phenomena described in Chapter 3:

- **adjb** (short adjective) is mapped to **UPOS=ADJ** and given the feature **Variant=Short**.
- **ppasb** (short passive participle) is mapped to **UPOS=ADJ** with the features **VerbForm=Part**, **Voice=Pass**, and **Variant=Short**.
- The MPDT gender system is correctly mapped to the UD features (e.g., **manim1** to **Gender=Masc** and **Animacy=Hum**).
- The Middle Polish **Number=Dual** feature is preserved, as it is a valid feature in Universal Dependencies, even if absent in modern Polish.

4.3.3. Post-conversion

Finally, a sentence-level cleanup function performs two crucial tasks that require the original, non-tokenized text from the metadata:

1. **Reconstructing Multiword Tokens:** This step correctly formats clitic constructions that were already split into syntactic words in the input data. For example, for the Middle Polish word *kiedym* (‘when I’), the input `.conll` file contains two separate token lines (*kiedy* and *m*). This function reads the original text, sees they are not space-separated, and inserts the required multiword token (MWE) entry (e.g., 14-15 *kiedym* ...) before the syntactic words it spans, as shown in the example in Chapter 2.2.
2. **Annotating Spaces:** The same function analyzes the original text to add `SpaceAfter=No` to the `MISC` column for any token that is immediately followed by another token or punctuation mark without an intervening space. This is a requirement for the CoNLL-U format since Universal Dependencies v. 2.0.

4.4. Phase 2: Dependency Conversion

The second phase, managed by the `dependency` module, is significantly more complex. Unlike morphosyntax, dependency conversion is not token-local; rules must consider a token’s governor, its dependents, and its siblings, often operating on the original MPDT structure, the partially converted UD structure, or both.

Many of the structural transformations were adapted from the principles established for the conversion of the contemporary Polish Dependency Bank (Wróblewska 2018; Wróblewska 2020), but were re-implemented to fit the custom pipeline and handle Middle Polish phenomena. The conversion follows a strict pipeline of restructuring, label mapping, and post-processing.

4.4.1. Structural Restructuring

The first and most critical step is to change the topology of the dependency tree to conform to UD principles. The converter applies a series of modules to handle specific syntactic constructions. The most fundamental transformations are:

- **Prepositional Phrases:** In MPDT, a preposition (`prep`) governs its nominal complement (`comp`). This structure gets inverted: the nominal complement becomes the head of the phrase. This new head inherits the original syntactic function from the preposition (e.g., the `adjunct_locat` relation from *na* in Figure 11

becomes the dependency for *koniui*). This relation is then mapped to a UD relation (e.g., *obl*). Finally, the preposition is re-attached to the noun with the *case* relation. This transformation is illustrated in Figures 11–12.

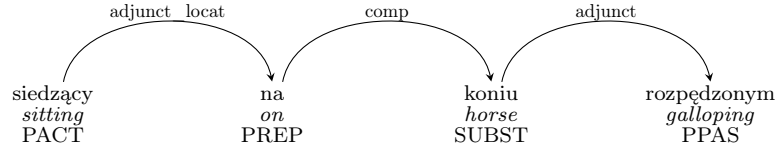


Figure 11: MPDT analysis for the fragment *siedzący na koniu rozpędzonym* (‘sitting on a galloping horse’)

Source: MPDT.

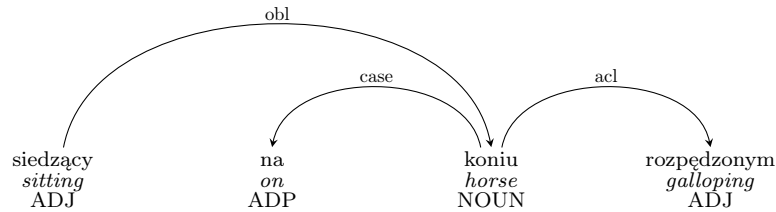


Figure 12: Converted UD analysis after restructuring the prepositional phrase

- **Coordination:** In MPDT, the coordinating conjunction (*conj*) is the head of the coordinated elements (*conjunct*). This structure is rebuilt by promoting the *first* conjunct to be the head of the entire coordination. Subsequent conjuncts are attached to this first conjunct with the *conj* relation. The conjunction itself is re-attached to its *following* conjunct with the *cc* relation. This is illustrated in Figures 13–14.

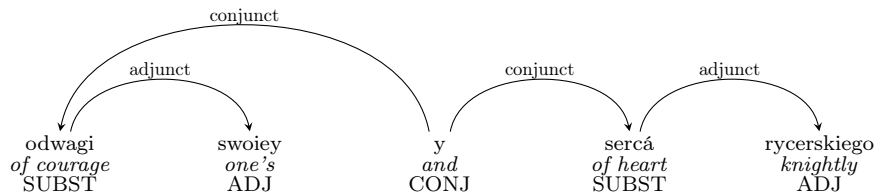


Figure 13: MPDT analysis for the fragment *odwagi swoiey y sercá rycerskiego* (‘of one’s courage and knightly heart’)

Source: MPDT.

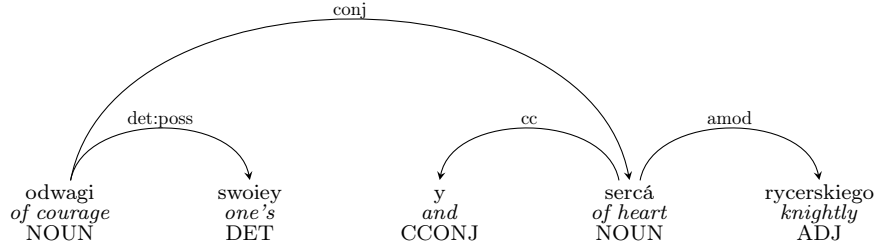


Figure 14: Converted UD analysis after restructuring the coordination

- **Copula Constructions:** In MPDT, the copular verb (e.g., *być* ‘to be’ or the *pred* token *to*) is the head of the clause, governing the subject (with *subj*) and the non-verbal predicate (with *pd*). To comply with UD, the non-verbal predicate is promoted to be the head. The subject and the copular verb are then re-attached as dependents of this new nominal or adjectival head, receiving the UD relations *nsubj* and *cop*, respectively. This is illustrated in Figures 15–16.

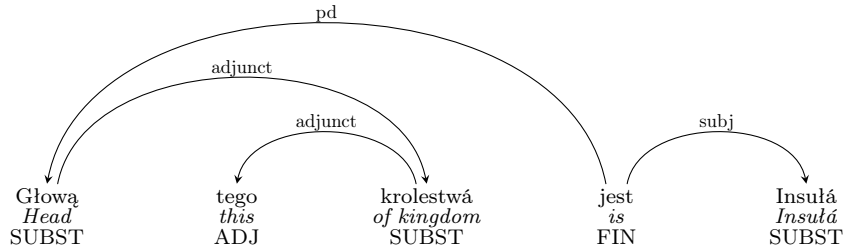


Figure 15: MPDT analysis for the fragment *Głowa tego krolestwa jest Insulá* (‘The head of this kingdom is Insulá’)

Source: MPDT.

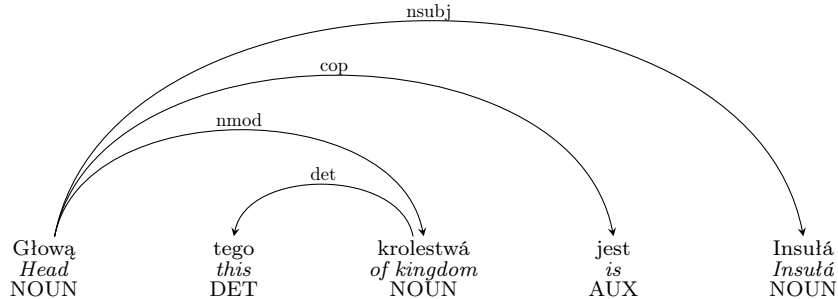


Figure 16: Converted UD analysis after restructuring the copular construction

- **Numeral Phrases:** Numeral expressions that govern their nouns in MPDT (e.g., as a *comp*) are restructured. In UD, the noun is promoted to be the head, and the numeral is re-attached as its dependent with the *nummod* relation. The noun phrase then attaches to the verb (e.g., as *obl*), as shown in Figures 17–18.

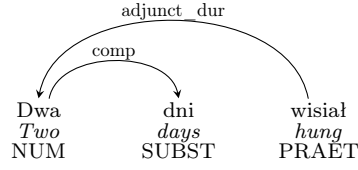


Figure 17: MPDT analysis for *Dwa dni wisiał* (‘He hung for two days’)

Source: MPDT.

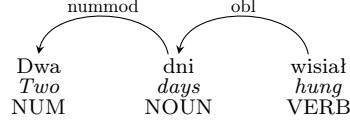


Figure 18: Converted UD analysis after restructuring the numeral phrase

- **Subordinate Clauses:** In MPDT, a subordinating conjunction (**comp**) often governs the predicate of its clause (e.g., as **comp_fin**). The converter inverts this, promoting the clause’s predicate to be the head (which then attaches to the main clause predicate, or becomes the root). The subordinating conjunction is then demoted to be a dependent of its clause’s predicate with the **mark** relation. This is shown in Figures 19–20.

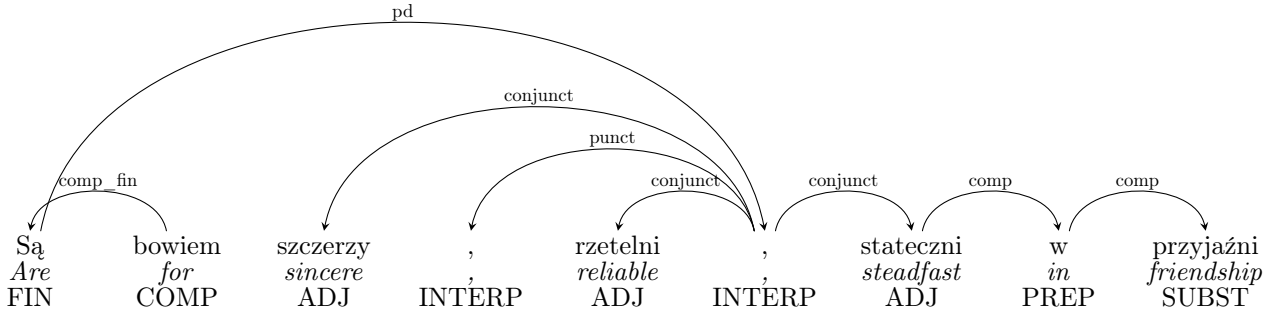


Figure 19: MPDT analysis for the fragment *Są bowiem szczerzy, rzetelni, stateczni w przyjaźni* (‘For they are sincere, reliable, steadfast in friendship’)

Source: MPDT.

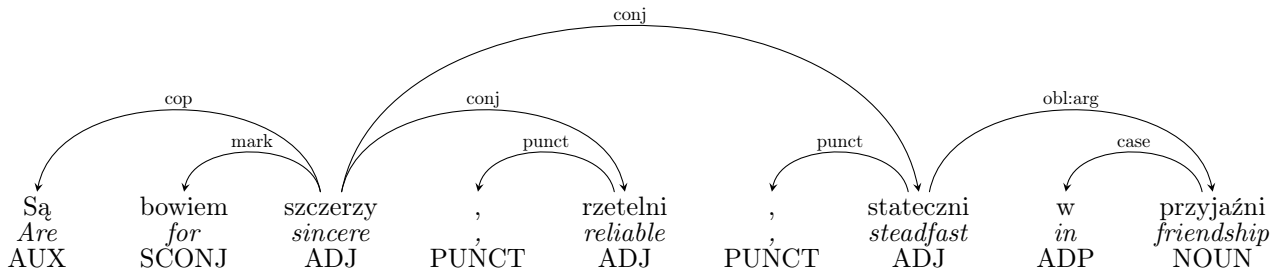


Figure 20: Converted UD analysis after restructuring the subordinate clause

4.4.2. Label Mapping

After the tree structure is finalized, a dedicated module traverses the tree and assigns a final UDEPREL to each token. This mapping is highly context-sensitive, using the UPOS of both the token and its new governor, as well as its original MPDT DEPREL. For example, the generic MPDT `adjunct` relation is mapped to a variety of UD relations:

- A nominal modifier of a noun (`adjunct` on a NOUN dependent) \rightarrow `nmod`
- An adjectival modifier of a noun (`adjunct` on an ADJ dependent) \rightarrow `amod`
- An adverbial modifier of a verb (`adjunct` on an ADV dependent) \rightarrow `advmod`
- A prepositional phrase modifying a verb (`adjunct` inherited by a NOUN from a `prep`) \rightarrow `obl`
- A clausal modifier of a verb (`adjunct` on a VERB dependent) \rightarrow `advcl`

4.4.3. Correction and Post-processing

Finally, a series of cleanup scripts are run. One module ensures UD validation compliance by removing disallowed dependents (e.g., a `case` token cannot have its own dependents, so any punctuation attached to it is moved to its head).

Another module handles final tasks, such as disambiguating pronouns that are ambiguous between interrogative and relative (e.g., `PronType=Int,Rel` \rightarrow `PronType=Int` or `PronType=Rel`) based on their new syntactic context. Most importantly, this module generates the enhanced dependency graph (DEPS column) by propagating shared dependents in coordination, fulfilling goal **(R3)**.

4.5. Audibility and Processing Workflow

Beyond the core conversion logic, two key features of the converter are its auditable design and its straightforward user workflow.

4.5.1. Logging and Traceability

A core design principle of the converter is audibility, fulfilling research goal **(R2)**. This is implemented via a custom logging system built into the `utils/logger.py` module.

A central `ChangeCollector` class gathers change events from all modules. To automate this, the core `Token.data` dictionary is implemented as a `LoggingDict`, a dictionary subclass that automatically calls `ChangeCollector.record()` whenever a value is set or changed.

Each log entry records the sentence ID, token ID, the specific module and function that triggered the change, and a message detailing the transformation (e.g., **upos changed from VERB to AUX**). This fine-grained logging (Contribution **C1**) proved invaluable for debugging, as it allows for a step-by-step reconstruction of how a token was processed and which rules fired. It was particularly critical for identifying and resolving rule conflicts during the complex dependency conversion phase.

4.5.2. Processing Workflow

From a user’s perspective, the pipeline is executed via a single command. The converter takes the MPDT `.conll` file and the corresponding metadata `.json` file as input.

```
python converter.py input_file.conll output_file.conllu meta_file.json
```

The script processes each sentence and saves the result in the specified `output_file.conllu` in the valid CoNLL-U format, ready for validation and downstream use. As mentioned in Section 4.2, the `-tags-only` flag can be used to omit running Phase 2 of the conversion.

Chapter 5

Validation and Outcomes

5.1. Evaluation Data

5.2. UD Validation Setup

5.3. Results Overview

5.4. Qualitative Error Analysis

5.5. Known Limitations and Outstanding Issues

Chapter 6

Applications and Cognitive Science Perspective

6.1. Usefulness and Audience

6.1.1. Who benefits and how

6.1.2. Packaging and License

6.1.3. Repository and UD ecosystem integration

6.2. Use Cases

6.2.1. Historical Syntax and Diachrony

6.2.2. Parser Training and Evaluation

6.3. Cognitive Science Perspective

6.3.1. Processing Constraints

6.3.2. Category Change Over Time

6.4. Future Work

6.4.1. Coverage and Phenomena

6.4.2. Generalization and Automation

Bibliography

- Brouwer, M., Brugman, H., and Kemps-Snijders, M. (2017). *MTAS: A Solr/Lucene based multi-tier annotation search solution*. CLARIN. URL: <http://www.ep.liu.se/ecp/136/002/ecp17136002.pdf>.
- Buchholz, S. and Marsi, E. (June 2006). “CoNLL-X Shared Task on Multilingual Dependency Parsing”. In: *Proceedings of the Tenth Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning (CoNLL-X)*. Ed. by Màrquez, L. and Klein, D. New York City: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 149–164. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/W06-2920/>.
- De Marneffe, M.-C., Manning, C. D., Nivre, J., and Zeman, D. (2021). “Universal Dependencies”. In: *Computational Linguistics* 47.2, pp. 255–308. ISSN: 0891-2017. DOI: 10.1162/coli_a_00402. URL: https://doi.org/10.1162/coli_a_00402.
- Gruszczyński, W., Adamiec, D., Bronikowska, R., Kieraś, W., Modrzejewski, E., Wieczorek, A., and Woliński, M. (2022). “The Electronic Corpus of 17th- and 18th-century Polish Texts”. In: *Language Resources and Evaluation* 56.1, pp. 309–332. ISSN: 1574-0218. DOI: 10.1007/s10579-021-09549-1. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-021-09549-1>.
- Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego (2025). URL: https://nkjp.pl/settings/papers/NKJP_ksiazka.pdf (visited on 11/03/2025).
- Nivre, J., de Marneffe, M.-C., Ginter, F., Hajič, J., Manning, C. D., Pyysalo, S., Schuster, S., Tyers, F., and Zeman, D. (2020). “Universal Dependencies v2: An Evergrowing Multilingual Treebank Collection”. In: *Proceedings of the Twelfth Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*. Ed. by Calzolari, N., Béchet, F., Blache, P., Choukri, K., Cieri, C., Declerck, T., Goggi, S., Isahara, H., Maegaard, B., Mariani, J., Mazo, H., Moreno, A., Odijk, J., and Piperidis, S. Marseille, France: European Language Resources Association, pp. 4034–4043. ISBN: 979-10-95546-34-4. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2020.lrec-1.497/>.
- Wieczorek, A. (2020). *Instrukcja anotowania drzew zależnościowych: Dodatek dla tekstów XVII- i XVIII-wiecznych*. Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences.

- Wieczorek, A. (2025). “Towards the Middle Polish Dependency Treebank”. In: *Native Language in the 21st Century: System, Communication Practices and Education*. V & R Unipress.
- Wróblewska, A. (2018). “Extended and Enhanced Polish Dependency Bank in Universal Dependencies Format”. In: *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Universal Dependencies (UDW 2018)*. Ed. by de Marneffe, M.-C., Lynn, T., and Schuster, S. Brussels, Belgium: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 173–182. DOI: 10.18653/v1/W18-6020. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/W18-6020/>.
- Wróblewska, A. (2020). “Towards the Conversion of National Corpus of Polish to Universal Dependencies”. In: *Proceedings of the Twelfth Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*. Ed. by Calzolari, N., Béchet, F., Blache, P., Choukri, K., Cieri, C., Declerck, T., Goggi, S., Isahara, H., Maegaard, B., Mariani, J., Mazo, H., Moreno, A., Odijk, J., and Piperidis, S. Marseille, France: European Language Resources Association, pp. 5308–5315. ISBN: 979-10-95546-34-4. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2020.lrec-1.653/>.
- Wróblewska, A. (2023). *Instrukcja anotowania drzew w Polskim Banku Drzew Zależnościowych*.