

# 11-712: NLP Lab Report

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## Abstract

This is a report on the development of an open source dependency parser for the language, Bengali. Presently I have reported some basic information about the language.

The goal of this project is to design, implement and evaluate a dependency parser for the language, Bengali (also my native language). This language is characterized by a rich system of inflections, derivation and compound formation (Chakroborty, 2003; Saha et al., 2004) which makes analysis and generation of Bengali, a challenging task (Ghosh et al., 2009).

## 1 Basic Information about Bengali

According to (Lewis, 2013), Bengali is an eastern Indo-Aryan Language and is native to the region of eastern south Asia. It is the official language of Bangladesh and is also spoken in the Indian state of West Bengal and parts of Tripura and Assam.

Bengali follows the SOV order in terms of ordering of subject, object and verb (Dasgupta, 2003). It makes use of postpositions instead of prepositions. Determiners follow the noun while numerals, adjectives and possessors precede the noun. It exhibits no case or number agreement and no grammatical gender phenomena (Dasgupta, 2003). Nouns and pronouns are declined into four cases - nominative, objective, genitive and locative (Bhattacharya, 2001)

Bengali is written using the Bengali script. It has 11 vowel graphemes and 39 graphemes representing consonants and other modifiers. The script is written and read horizontally from left to right. Figure 1 and 2 show the vowels (and its various diacritics) and consonants in the Bengali script (Image source: Internet).

Figure 1: Vowels and vowel diacritics in Bengali script.

Vowels and vowel diacritics											
অ	আ	ই	ঈ	উ	ঊ	ঋ	এ	ঐ	ও	ঔ	
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	e	ai	o	au	
[ɔ, ɒ]	[ɑ:]	[i, e]	[i]	[u, ɔ]	[u]	[ɹ]	[e, æ]	[ɔ]	[o]	[ow]	
ক	কা	কি	কী	কু	কূ	ক্	কে	কৈ	কো	কৌ	
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kʰ	ke	kai	ko	kau	

## 2 Past work on Bengali dependency parsing

Some work has been done in building dependency parsers for Bengali. (Ghosh et al., 2009) have used a statistical CRF based model followed by a rule based post processing technique. (Nivre,

Figure 2: Consonants in Bengali script.

Consonants									
ক	ka [kɔ]	খ	kha [kʰɔ]	গ	ga [gɔ]	ঘ	gha [gʱɔ]	ঙ	ṅa [ŋɔ]
চ	ca [tʃɔ]	ছ	cha [tʃʰɔ]	জ	ja [dʒɔ]	ঝ	jha [dʒʱɔ]	ঞ	ña [ɲɔ]
ট	ta [tɔ]	ঠ	tha [tʰɔ]	ড	da [dɔ]	ঢ	dha [dʱɔ]	ণ	ṇa [ɳɔ]
ত	ta [tɔ]	থ	tha [tʰɔ]	দ	da [dɔ]	ধ	dha [dʱɔ]	ন	na [nɔ]
প	pa [pɔ]	ফ	pha [pʰɔ]	ব	ba [bɔ]	ভ	bha [bʱɔ]	ম	ma [mɔ]
য	ya [dʒɔ]	র	ra [rɔ]	ল	la [lɔ]				
শ	śa [ʃɔ/ʂɔ]	ষ	ṣa [ʃɔ]	স	sa [ʃɔ/ʂɔ]	হ	ha [ɦɔ]		
য়	ya [jɔ]	ড়	ṛa [rɔ]	ঢ়	ṛha [rʱɔ]				

2009), (Ambati et al., 2009) used a transition based dependency parsing model based on MaltParser (Nivre and Hall, 2005). (De et al., 2009) uses a hybrid approach where they simplify the complex and compound sentential structures and then recombine the parses of the simpler structure by satisfying the demands of the verb groups. (Abhilash and Mannem, 2010) use a bidirectional parser with perceptron learning with rich context as features. (Kosaraju et al., 2010) used Maltparser and explored the effectiveness of local morphosyntactic features chunk features and automatic semantic information. (Attardi et al., 2010) used a transition based dependency shift reduce parser which used a Multi layer Perceptron classifier. They were all tested on the same dataset as a part of a shared task held at ICON 2009 and 2010. (Hussain, 2009; Hussain et al., 2010). In the 2009 contest, (Ambati et al., 2009) system performed the best and in 2010, best score of Unlabeled Attachment Accuracy was achieved by (Attardi et al., 2010) and the best scores for Label Accuracy and Labeled Attachment was achieved by (Kosaraju et al., 2010).

### 3 Existing useful resources for the task

Microsoft Research India has a POS tagged dataset for several Indian languages including Bengali. The bengali dataset has 899 POS tagged sentences. Also I have been able to gain access to the annotated dataset which was used in the shared task held at ICON 2009 and 2010. Although I am aware that I cannot use the annotated dataset, I am hopeful that it will provide important insights for annotation.

### 4 Attested phenomena in the language

As mentioned earlier Bengali, like many Indian Languages is a free word order language. There has been an annotation effort for dependency parsing in Bengali in the past as a part of the shared task held at ICON 2009 and 2010. The data was annotated using the computational Paninian Grammar (Bharati et al., 1995). The paninian grammatical model treats a sentence as a series of modifier-modified elements starting from a primary modified (the root of the tree - generally the main verb) (Bharati et al., 2009). Also in (Bharati et al., 2009) and (Begum et al., 2010), they have catalogued in detail all the annotation rules. I am planning to follow the same rules just to be consistent, so that my annotations can be reused by researchers. Although the Paninan theory was formulated by Panini (a grammarian from Ancient India) 2500 years ago for the language Sanskrit, it is basically a dependency grammar (Kiparsky and Staal, 1969; Shastri, 1973). The framework is inspired by a inflectionally rich language such as Sanskrit and gives a strong framework for annotating for other Indian Languages. Also, although (Bharati et al., 2009) has been written as a guideline for

annotating Hindi treebank, similar rules should apply to Bengali, because of the similarity in the languages.

## 5 Annotations of test corpus

For the test corpora, I have chosen a dataset of transcribed text of a speech corpus (?). The text are from news papers and story books. The transcription of the text has been done carefully and is in ITRANS format. I have also found a part of the dataset tagged with the corresponding POS tags. This has really been helpful while annotating for dependencies.

Some of the annotation rule followed:

1. Multi-word name or proper nouns: In this case, I have made the last word of the name as the root of the chunk and the tree is a linear chain with the first word being the leaf. For example, the proper noun, Mr. Ramesh Singh would become Mr  $\leftarrow$  Ramesh  $\leftarrow$  Singh.
2. In Bengali, sometimes adverbs are repeated in order to stress something. In this case we again form a linear chain as above. This time the root is the first occurrence of the adverb.
3. Relative clauses - TBD
4. Negative particles: In many cases, negative words normally group with the verb to change the sentence. In Bengali, the negative word usually is after the verb. I have annotated this chunk with the verb as the parent and the negative word as the child.
5. In many cases, Bengali has a lot of multi verb expression (verbs occurring together and expressing the same thing). In such cases I have also annotated the dependency as a linear chain with the head as the first occurring verb.
6. More to be documented.

For the strategy of implementation, I am thinking of doing a mix of semi-supervised and rule based methods.

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