SSN

Finite-State Morphological Parsing

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Overview

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  - Lexicon, morphotactics and orthographic rules
- 2. The Lexicon and Morphotactics
- 3. Morphological parsing with Finite-State Transducers
  - Two-level morphology
  - Finite-State Transducer
- 4. Orthographic Rules and Finite-State Transducers
  - Spelling rules

Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn.

-- *Benjamin Franklin*

Finite-State Morphological Parsing

- Parsing English morphology
  - The second column contains the stem of each word + assorted morphological *features*
  - Features specify additional information about stem
  - +N means word is a noun; +SG means singular

Input	**Morphological parsed output**
cats	`cat +N +PL`
cat	`cat +N +SG`
cities	`city +N +PL`
geese	`goose +N +PL`
goose	(`goose +N +SG`) or (`goose +V`)
gooses	`goose +V +3SG`
merging	`merge +V +PRES-PART`
caught	(`caught +V +PAST-PART`) or (`catch +V +PAST`)

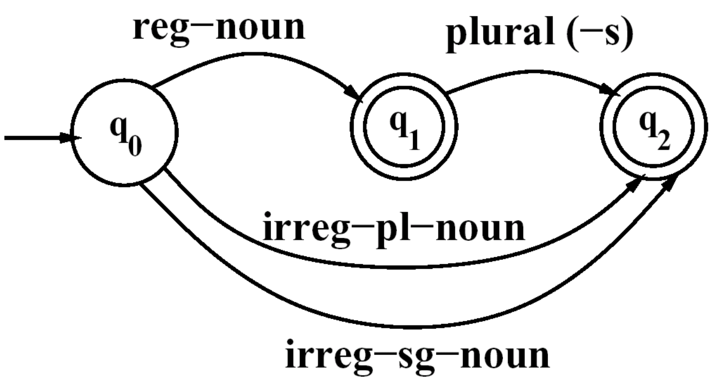
Finite-State Morphological Parsing

- We need at least the following to build a morphological parser:
  - **Lexicon**: the *list of stems and affixes*, together with basic information about them (Noun stem or Verb stem, etc.)
  - **Morphotactics**: the model of *morpheme ordering* that explains which classes of morphemes can follow other classes of morphemes. E.g., the rule that English plural morpheme follows the noun rather than preceding it.
  - **Orthographic rules**: these **spelling rules** are used to model the changes that occur in a word, usually when two morphemes combine (e.g., the *y* → *ie* spelling rule changes *city* + *-s* to *cities*).

The Lexicon and Morphotactics

- A lexicon is a repository for words.
  - The simplest one would consist of an explicit list of every word of the language. ***Inconvenient or impossible!***
  - Computational lexicons are usually structured with
    - a list of each of the stems and
    - Affixes of the language together with a representation of morphotactics telling us how they can fit together.
  - The most common way of modelling morphotactics is the finite-state automaton.

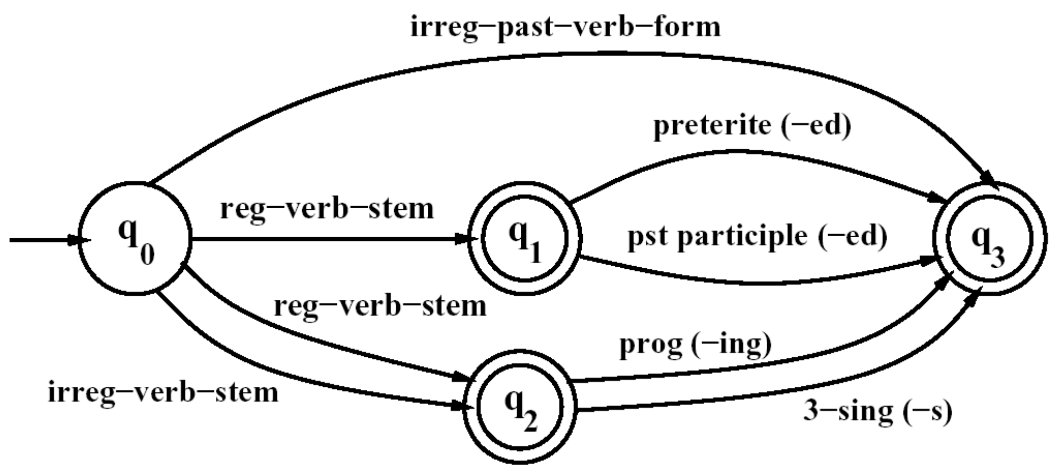
The Lexicon and Morphotactics



An FSA for English nominal inflection

Reg-noun	Irreg-pl-noun	Irreg-sg-noun	plural
fox cat table book	geese sheep mice	goose sheep mouse	-s

The Lexicon and Morphotactics



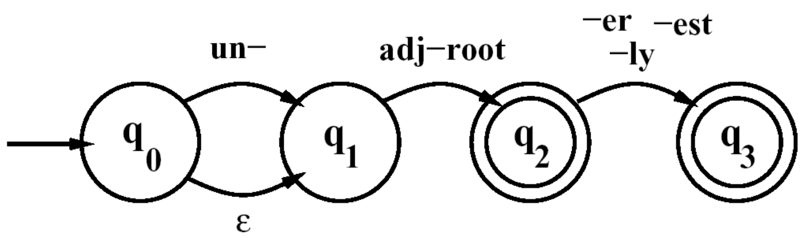
An FSA for English verbal inflection

Reg-verb-stem	Irreg-verb-stem	Irreg-past-verb	past	Past-part	Pres-part	3sg
walk fry talk impeach	cut speak sing	caught ate eaten sang spoken	-ed	-ed	-ing	-s

The Lexicon and Morphotactics

- English derivational morphology is more complex than inflectional morphology
- So automata of modeling English derivation tends to be quite complex
    - Some even based on CFG
  - [Antworth,1990] A small part of morphotactics of English adjectives
  - Adjectives can have an optional prefix (*un*-)
  - An obligatory root (*big*, *cool*, *etc*)
  - And an optional suffix (-*er*, -*est*, *or* -*ly*)

The Lexicon and Morphotactics

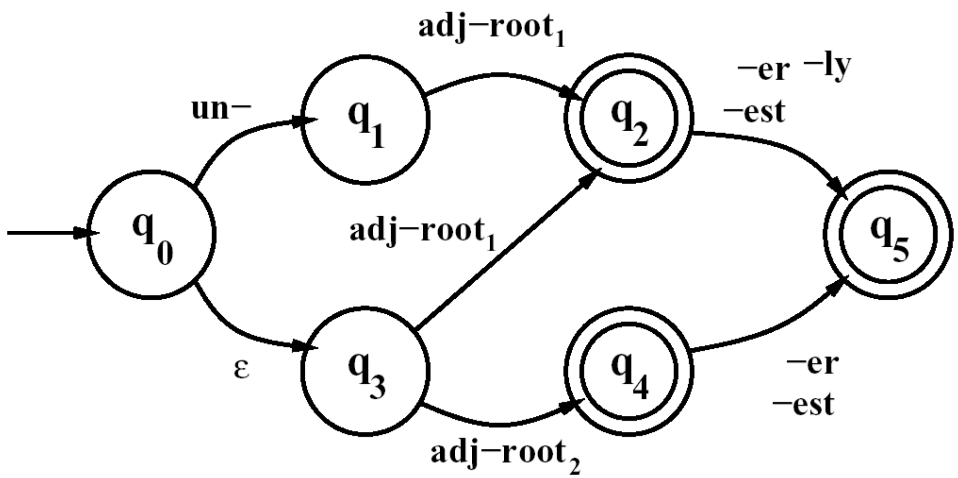


An FSA for a fragment of English adjective Morphology #1

big, bigger, biggest
cool, cooler, coolest, coolly
red, redder, reddest
clear, clearer, clearest, clearly, unclear, unclearly
happy, happier, happiest, happily
unhappy, unhappier, unhappiest, unhappily
real, unreal, really

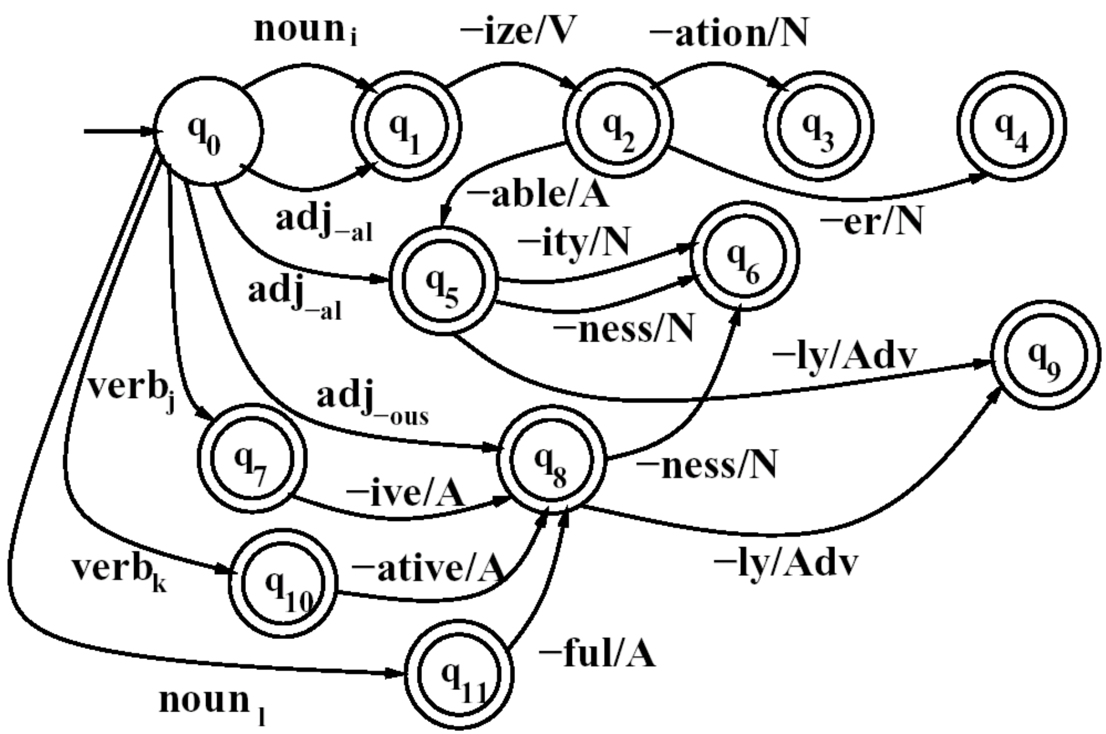
The Lexicon and Morphotactics

- The FSA#1 recognizes all the listed adjectives, and ungrammatical forms like *unbig*, *unfast*, *redly*, *smally* and *realest.*
- Thus #1 is revised to become #2.
- The complexity is expected from English derivation.



An FSA for a fragment of English adjective Morphology #2

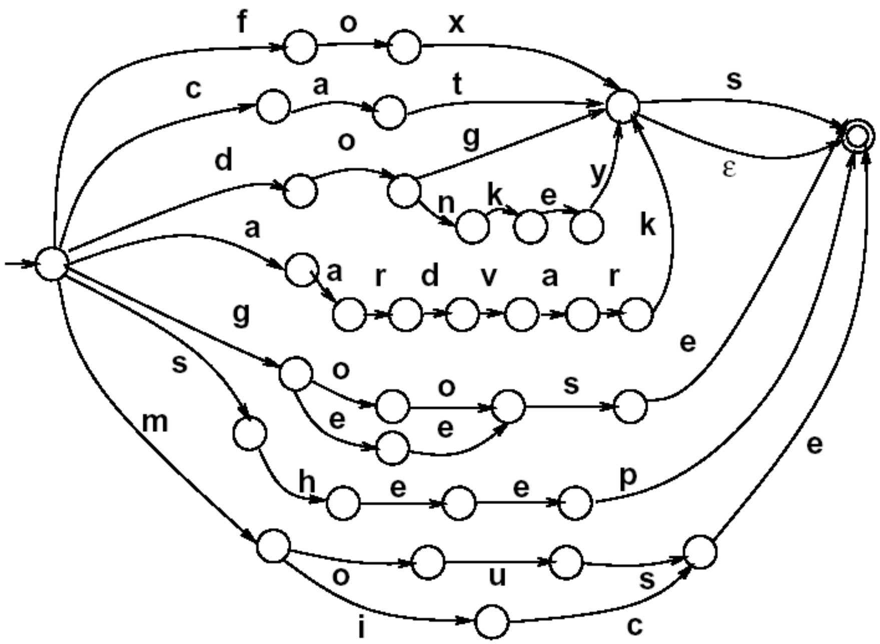
The Lexicon and Morphotactics



An FSA for another fragment of English derivational morphology

The Lexicon and Morphotactics

- FSA can be used to solve the problem of **morphological recognition**:
  - Determining whether an input string of letters makes up a *legitimate English word* or not
  - The resulting FSA can then be defined as the level of the individual letter.



An FSA for English nominal inflection

Morphological Parsing with FST

- Two-level morphology
- Finite-State Transducer [FST]

Morphological Parsing with FST

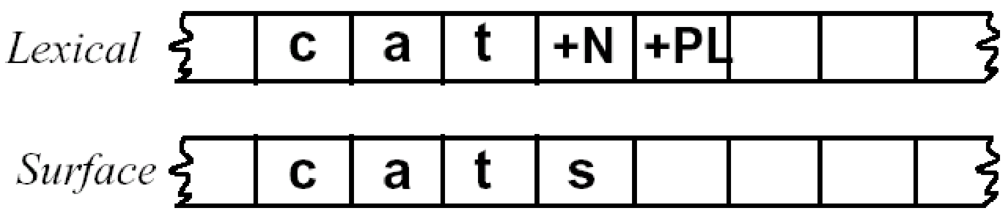
- Given the input, for example, *cats*, we would like to produce :

  `cat +N +PL`

  – Two-level morphology, by Koskenniemi (1983)
    - Represent a word as a correspondence between a **lexical level**
      – represents a concatenation of morphemes making up a word
    - and the **surface level**
      – Represents the actual spelling of the final word.

Morphological Parsing with FST

- Morphological parsing is implemented by building mapping rules:
  - that <u>maps letter sequences</u> like *cats* on the surface level
  - <u>into morpheme and features sequence</u> like `cat +N +PL` on the lexical level.



Morphological Parsing with FST

- The automaton we use for performing the mapping between these two levels is the **finite-state transducer** or **FST**.
    - A transducer maps between one set of symbols and another;
    - An FST does this via a finite automaton.
  - Thus an FST can be seen as a two-tape automaton which **recognizes** or **generates *pairs*** of strings.
  - The FST has a more general function than an FSA:
    - An FSA defines a formal language
    - An FST defines a relation between sets of strings.
  - Another view of an FST:
    - A machine reads one string and generates another.

Morphological Parsing with FST

- **FST as recognizer:**
  - a transducer that takes a pair of strings as input and output *accept* if the string-pair is in the string-pair language, and a *reject* if it is not.
- **FST as generator:**
  - a machine that outputs pairs of strings of the language. Thus the output is a yes or no, and a pair of output strings.
- **FST as translator:**
  - A machine that reads a string and outputs another string.
- **FST as set relater:**
  - A machine that computes relation between sets.

Morphological Parsing with FST

- A formal definition of FST (based on the **Mealy machine** extension to a simple FSA):
  - Q: a finite set of N states $q_0, q_1, \ldots, q_N$
  - Σ: a finite alphabet of complex symbols. Each complex symbol is composed of an input-output pair ***i* : *o***; one symbol I from an input alphabet I, and one symbol o from an output alphabet O, thus $\Sigma \subseteq I \square O$. I and O may each also include the epsilon symbol ε.
  - q_0: the start state
  - F: the set of final states, $F \subseteq Q$
  - $\delta(q,i : o)$: the transition function or transition matrix between states. Given a state $q \in Q$ and complex symbol $i{:}o \in \Sigma$, $\delta(q, i{:}o)$ returns a new state $q' \in Q$. δ is thus a relation from $Q \times \Sigma$ to Q.

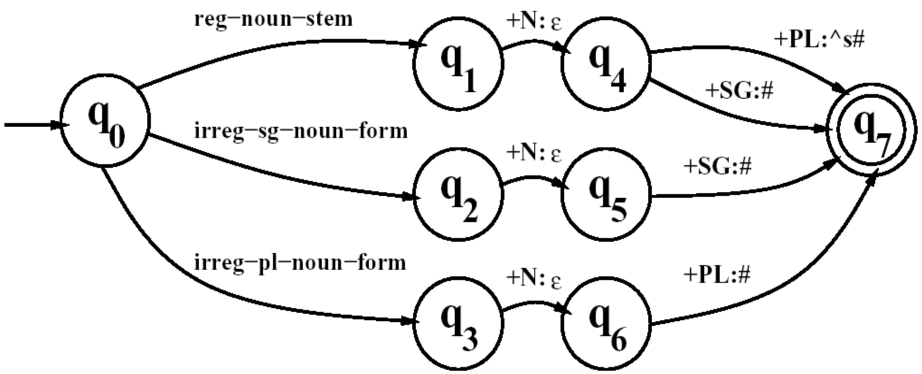
Morphological Parsing with FST

- FSAs are isomorphic to regular languages, FSTs are isomorphic to **regular relations.**
  - Regular relations are sets of pairs of strings, a natural extension of the regular language, which are sets of strings.
  - FSTs are closed under union, but generally they are not closed under difference, complementation, and intersection.
  - Two useful closure properties of FSTs:
    - **Inversion:** If T maps from I to O, then the inverse of T, T^{-1} maps from O to I.
    - **Composition:** If T_1 is a transducer from I_1 to O_1 and T_2 a transducer from I_2 to O_2, then $T_1 \circ T_2$ maps from I_1 to O_2

Morphological Parsing with FST

- Inversion is useful because it makes it easy to convert a FST-as-parser into an FST-as-generator.
- Composition is useful because it allows us to take two transducers than run in series and replace them with one complex transducer. $T_1 \circ T_2(S) = T_2(T_1(S))$
- View an FST as having two tapes:
  - *upper* or *lexical tape*: characters from the left side of the *a:b* pairs
  - *lower* or *surface tape*: characters from the right side of the *a:b* pairs
  - Each symbol *a:b* expresses how the symbol *a* from one tape is mapped to the symbol *b* on the another tape

Morphological Parsing with FST



A lexical transducer for English nominal inflection T_{num}

Reg-noun	Irreg-pl-noun	Irreg-sg-noun
fox	g o:e o:e s e	goose
cat	sheep	sheep
dog	m o:i u:ε s:c e	mouse
aardvark		

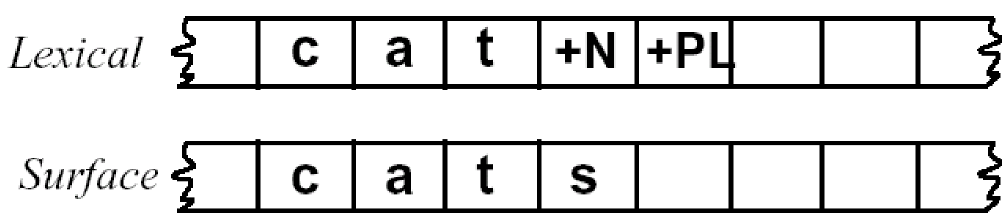
Morphological Parsing with FST

- The transducer will map:
  - plural nouns = stem + morphological marker *+PL*
  - singular nouns = stem + morphological marker *+SG*
- Thus a surface `cats` will map to `cat +N +PL`

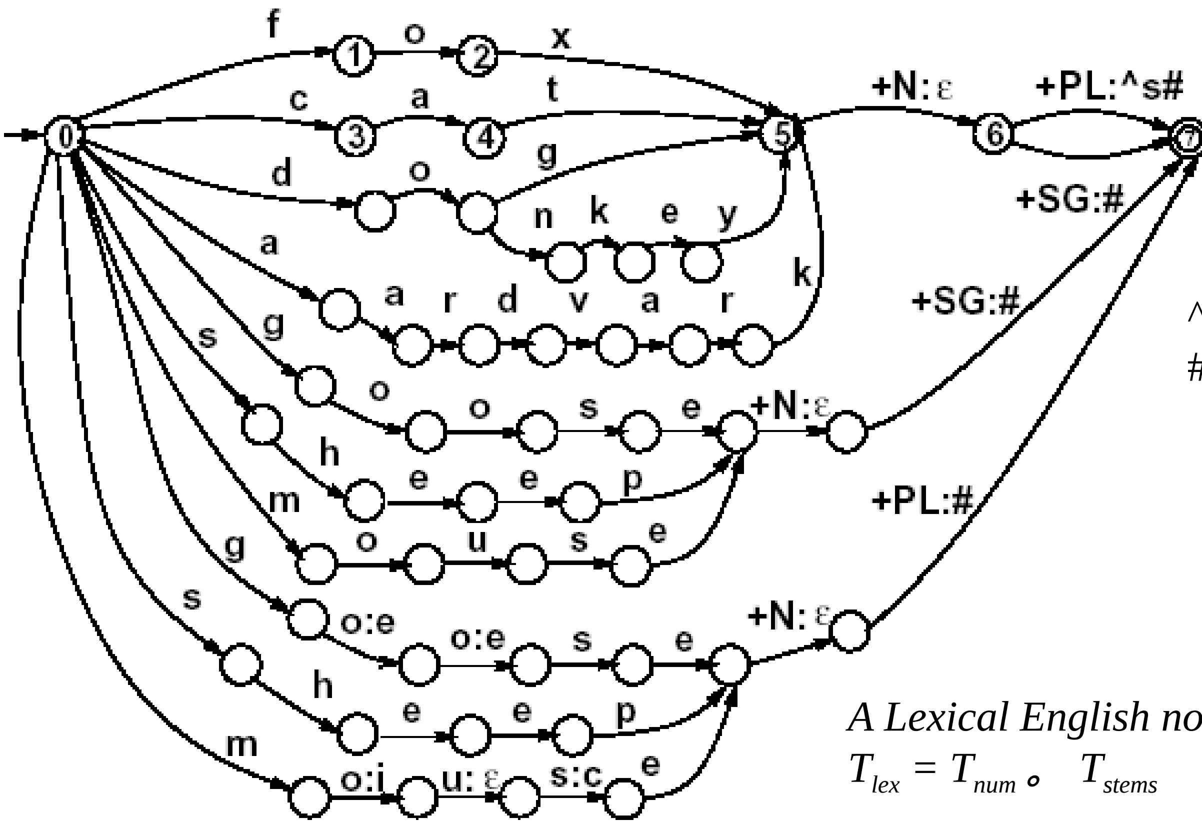
  –`c:c a:a t:t +N:epsilon  +PL:^s#`

  –*c* maps to itself, as do *a* and *t*, while morphological feature `+N` maps to nothing, and the feature `+PL` maps to ^s

  –The symbol ^ indicates *morpheme boundary*, while symbol # indicates a *word boundary*



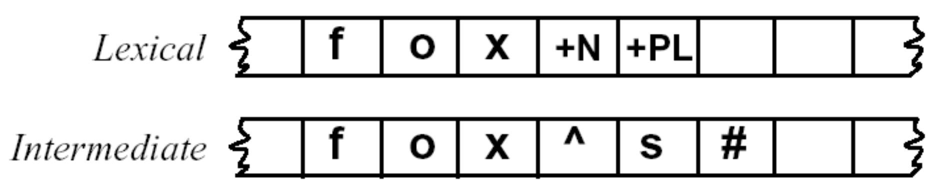
Morphological Parsing with FST



^: morpheme boundary
#: word boundary

A Lexical English nominal inflection FST

$T_{lex} = T_{num} \circ T_{stems}$

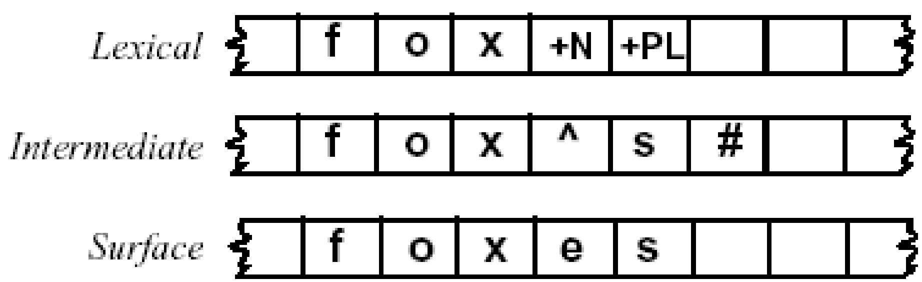


Orthographic Rules and FSTs

- **Spelling rules** (or **orthographic rules**)

Name	**Description of Rule**	**Example**
Consonant doubling	1-letter consonant doubled before *-ing/-ed*	beg/begging
E deletion	Silent e dropped before *-ing* and *-ed*	make/making
E insertion	e added after *-s, -z, -x, -ch, -sh,* before *-s*	watch/watches
Y replacement	*-y* changes to *-ie* before *-s, -i* before *-ed*	try/tries
K insertion	Verb ending with *vowel* + *-c* add *-k*	panic/panicked

- Spelling changes can be thought as taking as input a simple concatenation of morphemes and producing as output a slightly-modified concatenation of morphemes.



Orthographic Rules and FSTs

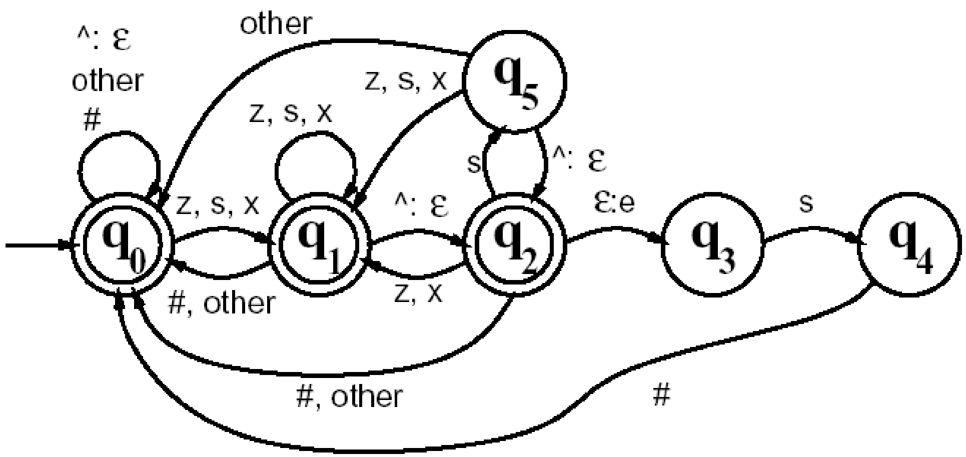
- "insert an *e* on the surface tape just when the lexical tape has a morpheme ending in *x* (*s* or *z*) and the next morphemes is -*s*"

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow e \,/ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x \\ s \\ z \end{array} \right\} \wedge \_\_ s\#$$

- "rewrite *a* and *b* when it occurs between *c* and *d*" [Chomsky and Halle (1968)]

  $a \rightarrow b \,/\, c \,\_d$

Orthographic Rules and FSTs



The transducer for the E-insertion rule

State \ Input	s : s	x : x	z : z	^:ε	ε : e	#	other
q_0:	1	1	1	0	-	0	0
q_1:	1	1	1	2	-	0	0
q_2:	5	1	1	0	3	0	0
q_3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
q_4	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
q_5	1	1	1	2	-	-	0

References

- *Speech and Language Processing*, [Chapter 3]
  Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin

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