

Acquisition of inflectional paradigms with minimal supervision

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- The assignment: Acquisition of inflectional paradigms with minimal supervision. That may be useful if we have a plain-text corpus and no grammar-book of the language. Let's assume we can ask a native speaker to provide some examples of inflected words.
- The approach: Modification and extension of Paramor, an unsupervised paradigm learner.

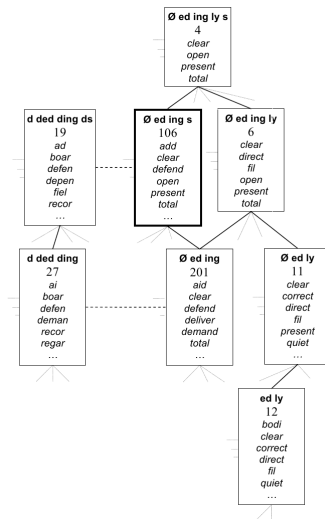
- Classical Czech paradigms have slots for all combinations of relevant morphological categories.

Case	Singular	Plural
nom	matk+a	matk+y
gen	matk+y	matek+0
dat	matc+e	matk+ám
acc	matk+u	matk+y
voc	matk+o	matk+y
loc	matc+e	matk+ách
inst	matk+ou	matk+ami

- We don't know much about the grammar of the given language. Therefore we'll be happy with paradigms defined as a set of suffixes + set of stems e.g., (*a, y, e, u, o, ou, 0, ám, ách, ami*) + (*žen, matk, ...*)

- In Paramor, partial paradigms are modelled by *schemes*.
- A scheme is defined by a set of its suffixes e.g., (*0, ed, ing, s*).
- The scheme's stem set is obtained deterministically by selecting all the candidate stems which form a word (present in the corpus) with all the schemes suffixes.
- Thus, adding a suffix can decrease the number of scheme's adherent stems (and cannot increase it). (More stems combine with (*0, ed, ing, s*) than with (*0, ed, ing, s, ly*))

Scheme lattice



- Bottom-up search. Starts with single-suffix schemes and ascends the lattice. Stops when the c-stem ratio drops below 0.25.
- Scheme clustering. Similar schemes are joined into scheme clusters. Similarity is defined as similarity of produced $\langle \text{stem}, \text{suffix} \rangle$ pair sets. For example, schemes $(0, ly, ness)$ and $(0, ly, er, est)$ can be merged, as they share a lot of stem-suffix pairs like *deep* + 0, *deep* + *ly*.
- Scheme cluster pruning.

- I modified Paramor to be able to use manually entered input in the form of inflected word forms with marked morpheme boundary.
- Seed example: *matk/matc/matek + a, u, y / e / 0*
- Usage:
 - Add two-suffix schemes to the initial scheme set for bottom-up search. The suffix pairs are taken from the manual seed. (I use pairs because schemes with larger subsets need not be present in the corpus)
 - Protect some scheme clusters from discarding.
 - Induction of allomorphy rules.

- Paramor does not recognise allomorphic stems. As a result, suffixes triggering phonological changes are often not selected in the bottom-up search, because they form words with different surface stems.
- For example, let's assume the bottom-up search on a Czech corpus reached a scheme (a, y, u, ou) with stems like *matk*, *noh* and tries to add -e suffix.
- In this case, stems where a phonological change is triggered (like *matk* → *matc*, *noh* → *noz*) will drop out after adding -e, which significantly decreases the c-stem ratio and causes the search to stop before adding -e.

Allomorphy – usage of the seed

- I induce rules from the manual seed which allow Paramor to join two or more surface stems into one.
- For example, from a seed entry

politik/politic + a, u, ovi, em, y, ů, ům / i, ích

the following rule is generated:

$*k \leftrightarrow *c / \{a, u, ovi, em, y, \text{ů}, \text{ům}\}, \{i, \text{ích}\}$

- The subjects of evaluation are clusters of words which are compared to lexemes in a lemmatised corpus. (Lexeme – set of all forms of one lemma.)
- The evaluation method is pair-wise. For each pair of words, I check whether they belong to the same lemma and whether they belong to the same cluster created by the algorithm. I count true/false positives and true/false negatives and from them I get precision and recall to compute the F-score.

The F-score obtained with and without additional data:

Corpus	no seed	seed
cz	69.63	72.99
si	74.83	75.61
de	63.98	64.52
cat	62.74	65.95