



# HORN MORPHO 3 Quick Reference

*Morphological analysis and generation of words  
in languages of the Horn of Africa*

Michael Gasser

Indiana University, School of Informatics, Computing, and Engineering

[gasser@indiana.edu](mailto:gasser@indiana.edu)

19 February, 2020

## Overview

HORN MORPHO is a Python program that performs morphological analysis, segmentation, and generation for six languages of the Horn Africa: Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromo (Afaan Oromoo, Oromiffa), Tigre, Kistane (Soddo Gurage, Kistaninya), and Chaha (Sebat Bet Gurage). Not all of the functions described are available for all languages. For the Semitic languages (Amharic, Tigrinya, Tigre, Kistane, Chaha), you will need a Unicode Geez font to use the program; for Chaha this font must be Zebidar (currently available here: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tgsCUyWYhcOxAZUlg7ed-AspAcQyShhPR>). If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at [gasser@indiana.edu](mailto:gasser@indiana.edu).

## Installation

1. Uncompress the file that you downloaded. This will yield a directory (folder) called `HornMorpho-3.*`, which contains all of the files that you need to run HORN MORPHO. (‘\*’ will be some number representing the current version of the program.)
2. Go to the `HornMorpho-3.*` directory (folder), and enter the following, making sure that you are running some version of Python 3.

```
python setup.py install
```

## Use

### STARTING THE PROGRAM

Start up the Python interpreter, again making sure that you are running at least Python 3.0, and type the following to load the program.

```
import hm
```

### FUNCTIONS

For each function, language is a string abbreviation: 'am', 'ti', 'om', 'te', 'ks', 'ch'. Options for each function are shown with their default values.

**anal**(language, word)

Options: roman=False, root=True, gram=True, citation=True, raw=False, nbest=100 [Amharic only]

Performs morphological analysis of the word if the word is known to the program. For ambiguous words returns the first nbest analyses. For all languages, verbs are analyzed. For all languages except Tigrinya, nouns and adjectives are analyzed. Other words are returned unanalyzed if they are known to the program. For Amharic only, analyses are ordered by their estimated frequency.

```
>>> hm.anal('ti', 'ናብ')
```

```
word: ናብ
```

```
>>> hm.anal('ti', 'ፔፕሊ')
```

```
?word: ፔፕሊ
```

```
>>> hm.anal('am', 'የማያስፈልጋትስ')
```

```
word: የማያስፈልጋትስ
```

```
POS: verb, root: <fl_g>, citation: አስፈለገ
```

```
subject: 3, sing, masc
```

```
object: 3, sing, fem
```

```
grammar: imperfective, causative, relative, definite, negative
```

```
conjunctive suffix: s
```

```
>>> hm.anal('om', 'afeeramaniiru')
```

```
word: afeeramaniiru
```

```
POS: verb, root: <afeer>, citation: afeeramuu
```

```
subject: 3, plur
```

```
derivation: passive
```

```
TAM: perfect
```

```
>>> hm.anal('ti', 'በዘጋጥመና')
```

```
word: በዘጋጥመና
```

```
POS: verb, root: <gTm>, citation: አጋጠመ
```

```
subject: 3, sing, masc
```

```
object: 1, plur
```

```
grammar: imperfective, reciprocal, transitive, relative
```

```
preposition: bI
```

```

>>> hm.anal('am', 'አይደለችም')
word: አይደለችም
POS: copula, root: <ne>
    subj: 3, sing, fem
    negative

>>> hm.anal('ti', 'ዘየብለይ')
word: ዘየብለይ
POS: verb, root: <al_e>, citation: አሎ
    subject: 3, sing, masc
    object: 1, sing
    grammar: present, relative, negative

>>> hm.anal('om', 'dubbanne')
word: dubbanne
POS: verb, root: <dubbadh>, citation: dubbachuu
    TAM: past, negative
POS: verb, root: <dubbadh>, citation: dubbachuu
    subject: 1, plur
    TAM: past

>>> hm.anal('am', 'lezemedocacnm', roman=True)
word: lezemedocacnm
POS: noun, stem: zemed
    possessor: 1, plur
    grammar: plural
    preposition: le, conjunctive suffix: m

>>> hm.anal('am', 'ቢያስጨንቁአቸው', root=False, gram=False)
word: ቢያስጨንቁአቸው
POS: verb, citation: አስጨነቀ

>>> hm.anal('am', 'ለዘመዶችንም', raw=True)
[('zemed', [-acc, cnj='m', der=[-ass], -dis, +plr, pos='n',
    poss=[+expl, +pl, -p2, +plr], pp='le', rl=[-acc, +p], v=None))]

>>> hm.anal('am', 'ይመጣሉ')
word: ይመጣሉ
POS: verb, root: <mT'>, citation: መጣ
    subject: 3, plur
    grammar: imperfective, aux:alle
POS: verb, root: <mTT'>, citation: መጠጠ
    subject: 3, plur
    grammar: imperfective, aux:alle
POS: verb, root: <mT'>, citation: ተመጣ
    subject: 3, plur
    grammar: imperfective, aux:alle, passive

>>> hm.anal('am', 'ይመጣሉ', nbest=1)
word: ይመጣሉ
POS: verb, root: <mT'>, citation: መጣ
    subject: 3, plur
    grammar: imperfective, aux:alle

```

**anal\_file**(*language, input\_file, output\_file*)  
Options: root=True, gram=True, citation=True, raw=False

Runs anal on the words in a file.

```
>>> hm.anal_file('am', 'hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt',
                 'hm/languages/am/data/ag_out.txt')
Analyzing words in hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt
Writing to hm/languages/am/data/ag_out.txt
```

**seg**(*language, word*) [Amharic and Oromo verbs and nouns only]  
Options: none

Performs morphological segmentation on the word.

Morphemes are separated by ‘-’; stems/roots appear within ‘{ }’. If raw is True, a list of analyses is returned, each a part-of-speech, segmentation pair. For complex words, the part-of-speech is that of the stem or root, not the whole word. If raw is False (the default), the segmentations are printed out, with the part-of-speech appearing before the segmentation, separated by ‘:’, and different analyses/segmentations separated by ‘;’.

```
>>> hm.seg('am', 'ሲያጭበረብሩን')
ሲያጭበረብሩን -- v:s(cnj1)-y(sb=3sm|3p)-{Cbrbr+a12e3e4_5}(imprf,trans)-
u(sb=2p|3p)-n(ob=1p)
```

**seg\_file**(*language, input\_file, output\_file*)  
Options: none

Runs seg on the words in a file and writes them to another file.

```
>>> hm.seg_file('am', 'hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt',
                 'hm/languages/am/data/ag_out.txt')
Segmenting words in hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt
Writing to hm/languages/am/data/ag_out.txt
```

**phon**(*language, word*) [Amharic only]  
Options: gram=True

Converts an Amharic word written in Ge’ez characters to a romanized form that shows consonant gemination and the epenthetic vowel (represented by ‘I’). If multiple pronunciations are possible, they are ordered by estimated frequency.

```
>>> hm.phon('am', "ይመታሉ")
yImetal_u (132) yIm_et_al_u (61)
>>> hm.phon('am', "ይመታሉ", gram=True)
-- yImetal_u
POS: verb, root: <mt'>
subject: 3, plur
grammar: imperfective, aux:alle
-- yIm_et_al_u
POS: verb, root: <mt'>
subject: 3, plur
grammar: imperfective, aux:alle, passive
```

```
>>> hm.phon('am', 'አንድብር')
?IndIbIr (0)
```

**phon\_file**(*language, input\_file, output\_file*) [Amharic only]  
Options: gram=True, print\_ortho=False, word\_sep='\n', anal\_sep=' '

Runs phon on the words in a file.

```
>>> hm.phon_file('am', 'hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt',
                 'hm/languages/am/data/ag_phon.txt')
Analyzing words in hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt
Writing analysis to hm/languages/am/data/ag_phon.txt

>>> hm.phon_file('am', 'hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt',
                 print_ortho=False, word_sep=':')
Analyzing words in hm/languages/am/data/ag.txt
yIh:meShaf:yezarE:
01:amet:gedema:bedenbu:mIrmEra:alfo:tat_Imo:beweT_a:gizE:tal_aq_
tal_aq:cIg_Ir:feTrob_IN_:neb_er:.
```

**exit()**  
Options: none

Exits HORN MORPHO, saving any analyses or generated forms in a file to be loaded next time you use the program. This will significantly speed up the performance of the program.

```
>>> hm.exit()
```