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20171047

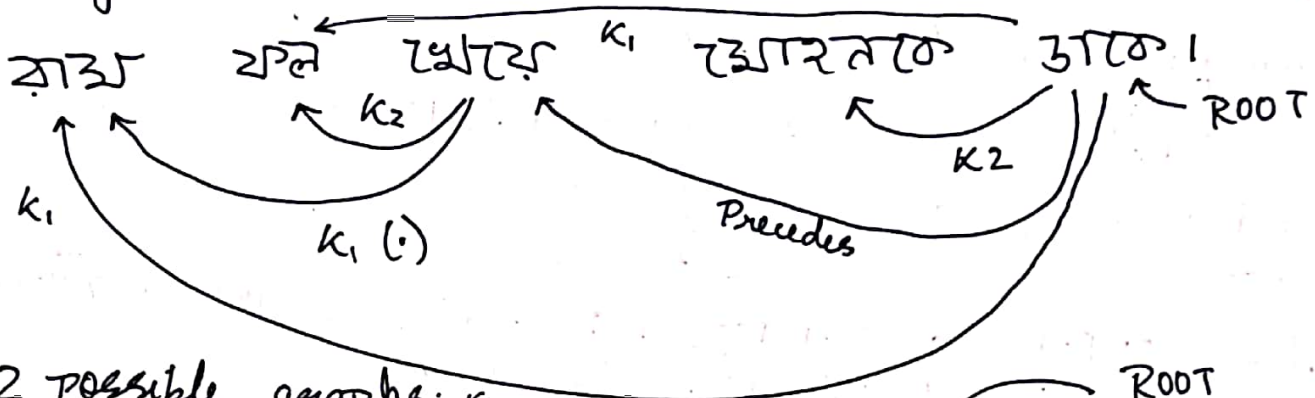
Natural Language Processing - Assignment 6

Language of choice: Bengali.

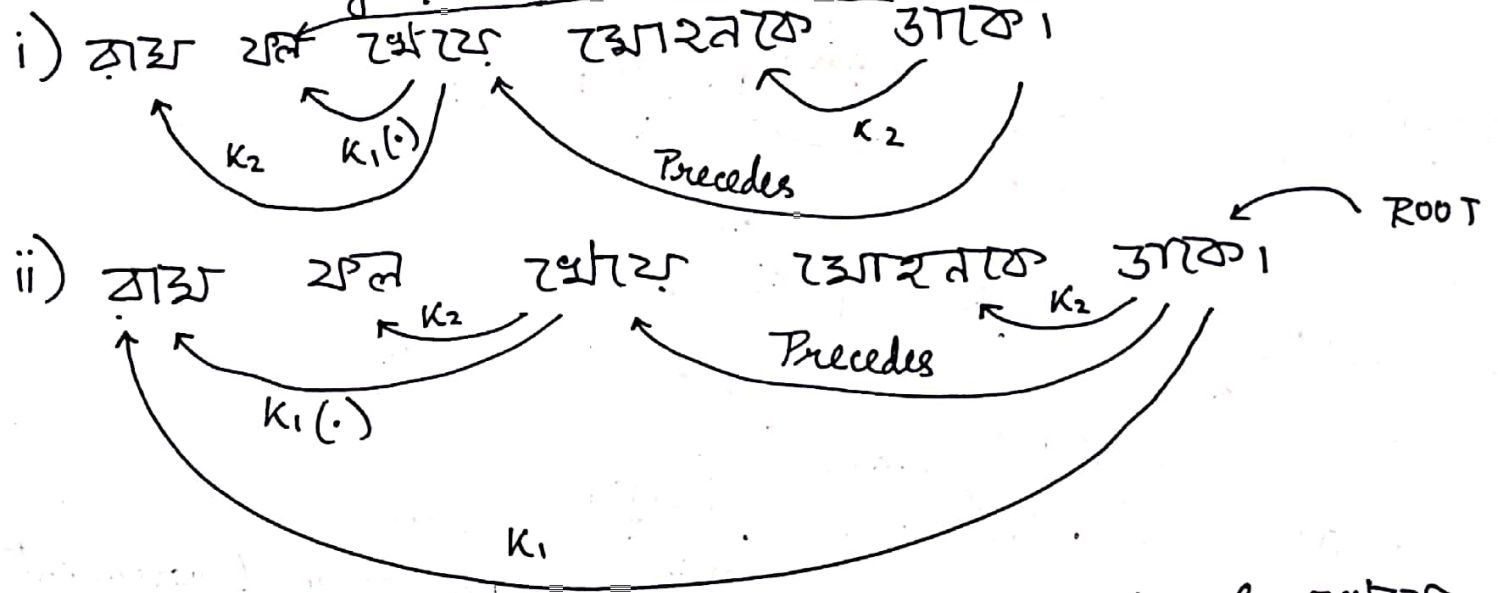
1) a) বাক্য চল খাওয়া জারনক উল।

Kanaka: খা : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, চল
উল : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$

Transformation: খা \rightarrow খাওয়া K_1 is dropped



- 2 possible graphs: K_1



i) Crossing edges are seen: K_1 of উল & K_2 of খাওয়া
- less likely parse

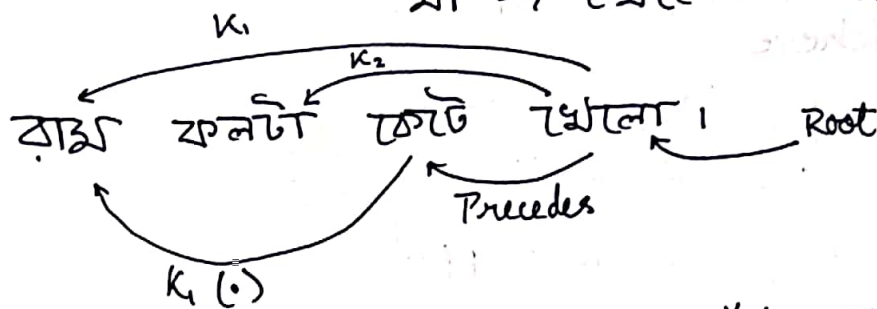
ii) Planar structure. \therefore (ii) is our solution.

Notation: (.) dropped because of transformation.

1) b) ટાઝ ચલેલો રોકલો રખાલો ।

Karaka: કાઠો : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, રોક
 યા : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, રોક, ટો

Transformation: કાઠો \rightarrow રોકલો :- K_1 is dropped
 યા \rightarrow રખાલો :- No change

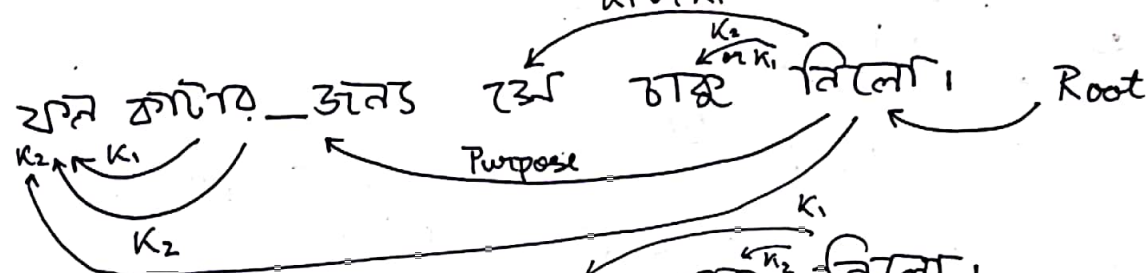


No Ambiguity: Only 1 possible solution.

1) c) રાત કાઠોડાં ઝતડ રડા ઠાકુ તિલા ।

Karaka: કાઠો : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, રડ
 રડા : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, રડ

Transformation: કાઠો \sim કાઠોડાં - ઝતડ : K_1, K_2 become optional
 રડ ઝતડ \sim તિલા : No change



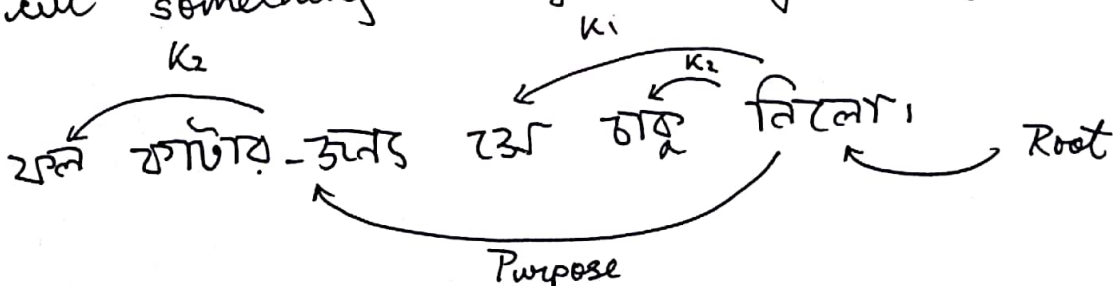
i) રાત કાઠોડાં - ઝતડ રડા ઠાકુ તિલા ।

ii) રાત કાઠોડાં - ઝતડ રડા ઠાકુ તિલા ।

is not possible because a verb can have only 1 argument of one type. So we explore (i) further.

Applying Karaka sharing on (i) does not remove all ambiguities.

We need semantic information such as "A fruit cannot eat something" to get the following solution:



2) a) মিকারী ছুটেছে ডিওর তখন।

Karaka: তখন : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, τ

Transformation: তখন \sim তখন : K_1 ; K_2 - No change.

\therefore We have no ambiguity & only 1 possible solution.

মিকারী $\xrightarrow{K_1}$ ছুটেছে $\xrightarrow{K_2}$ ডিওর $\xrightarrow{\tau}$ তখন। Root

NOTE: ছাটো is verb but ছুটেছে is an adjective in Bengali.
 \therefore ছুটেছে-ডিওর becomes a single LWG.

2) b) বাছা একটা বাতরক সাঁদিয়ে ছুলে থাকা তখন।

Karaka: তখন : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, τ

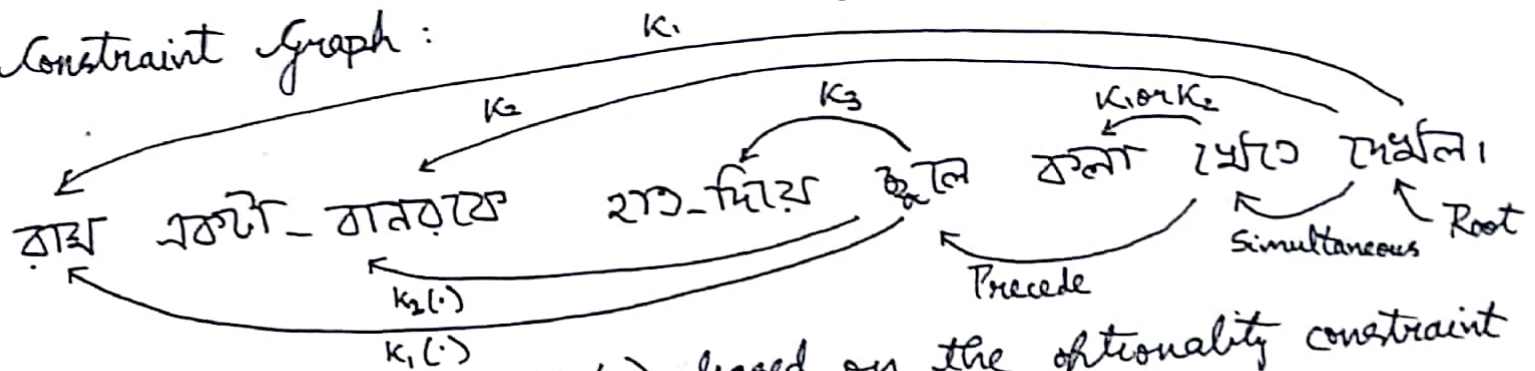
সাঁ : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, τ , τ

ছাটো : $K_1 - \phi$, $K_2 - \phi$, $K_3 -$ -দিয়ে

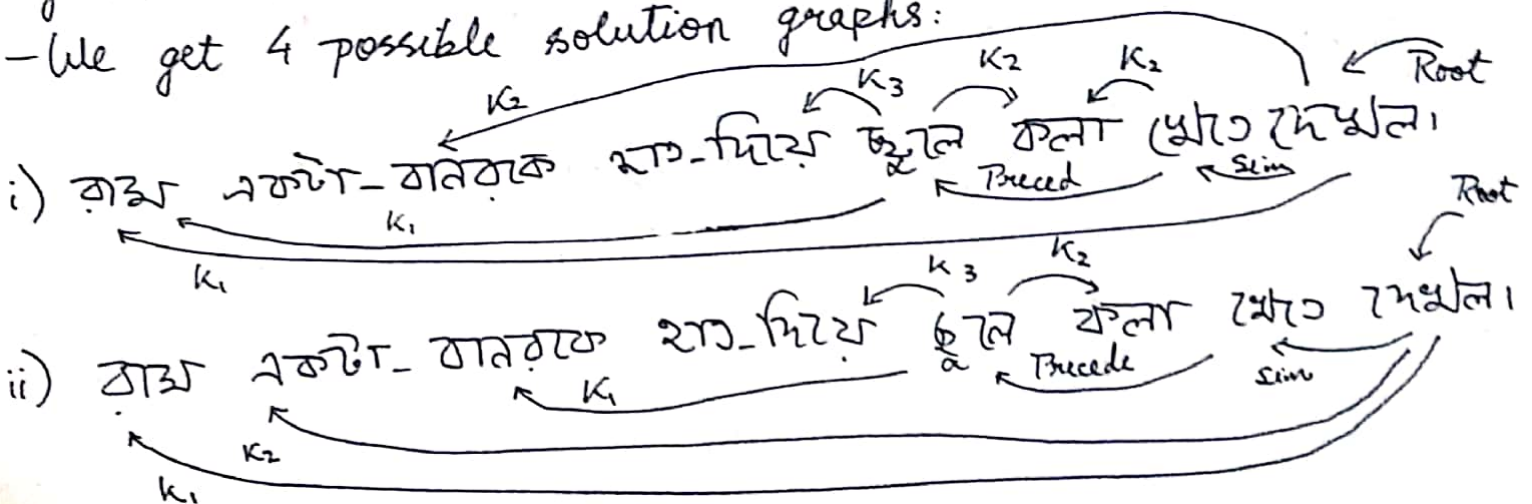
Transformation: তখন \rightarrow তখন : No change
 সাঁ \rightarrow তখন : K_1 becomes optional &
 K_2 becomes optional

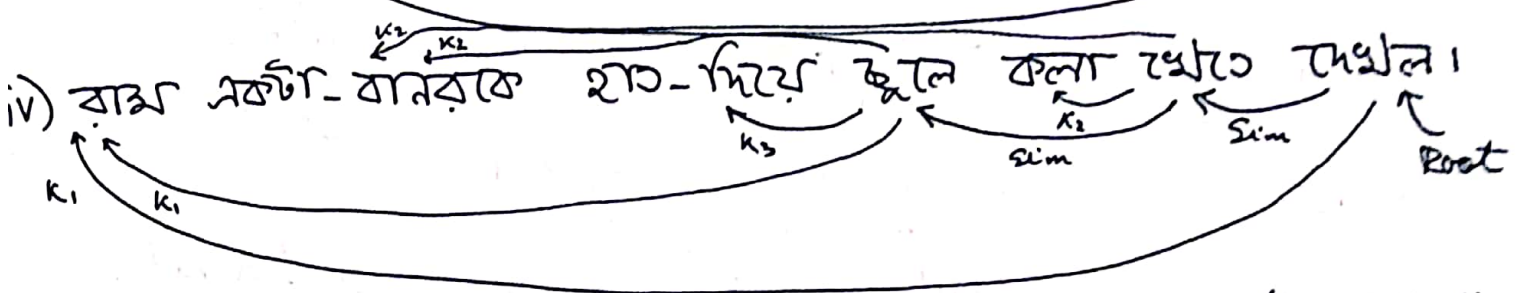
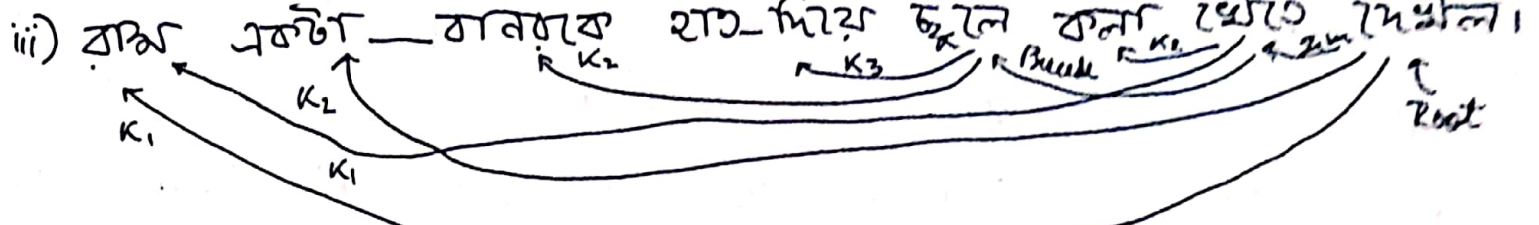
ছাটো \rightarrow ছুলে : K_1, K_2 are optional. No further changes.

Constraint Graph:

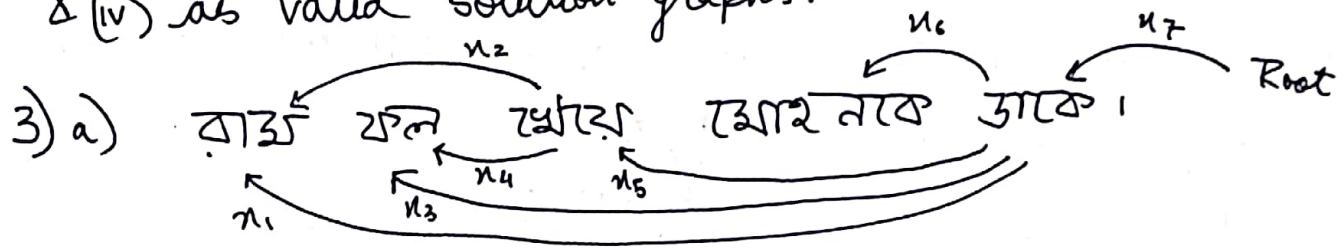


If we rule out the $K_1(\cdot)$ based on the optionality constraint - We get 4 possible solution graphs:

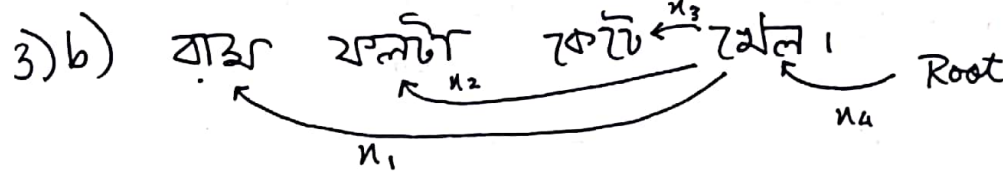




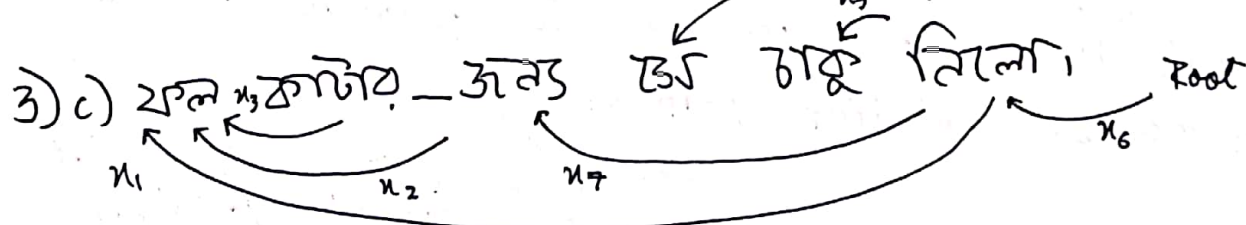
iii) has crossing edges. \therefore We can rule it out. So we have (i), (ii) & (iv) as valid solution graphs.



ગ્રાફ :	$\underbrace{n_1 + n_3}_{K_1} = 1$	$\underbrace{n_6}_{K_2} = 1$	$n_3 + n_4 = 1$ $n_7 = 1$ $n_1 + n_2 = 1$
પાડો :	$\underbrace{n_2 + n_4}_{K_2} = 1$	$\underbrace{n_5}_{\text{Precedes}} = 1$	



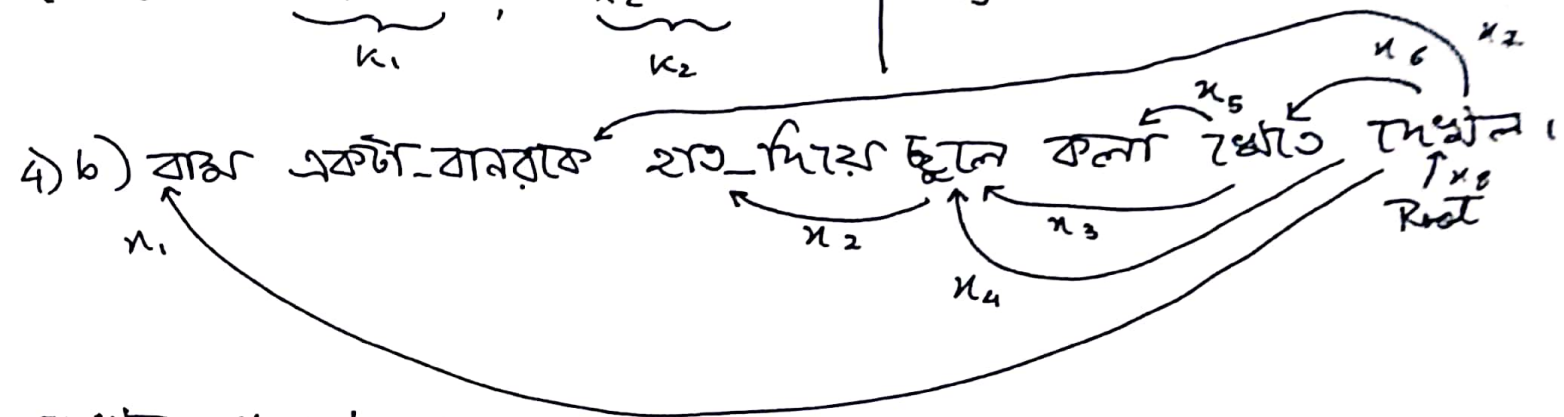
વળા :	$\underbrace{n_1}_{K_1} = 1$	$\underbrace{n_2}_{K_3} = 1$	$n_4 = 1$
પાડો :	$\underbrace{n_3}_{\text{precedes}} = 1$		



તિલા :	$\underbrace{n_4}_{K_1} = 1$	$\underbrace{n_1 + n_5}_{K_2} = 1$	$n_6 = 1$ $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = 1$
ઠાવું - ગાનગર :	$\underbrace{n_7}_{\text{precedes}} = 1$		

4) a) મિકાણી કૂંડેતુ - ચિત્રણ તપાસનાં. n_1 n_2 n_3 Root

તપાસનાં : $n_1 = 1$ $n_2 = 1$ $n_3 = 1$
 k_1 k_2



4) b) વાઝા એકાદ-વાઝાક શાં-પિર કૂંડેતુ તપાસનાં. n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4 n_5 n_6 n_7 Root

તપાસનાં : $n_1 = 1$ $n_7 = 1$ $n_3 = 1$
 k_1 k_2
 ઘોડો : $n_6 = 1$ $n_5 = 1$ $n_4 + n_3 = 1$
 Breede k_5
 કૂંડેતુ : $n_2 = 1$ k_3