

Proposal for a Master's thesis

Typology of verbal valency systems: A quantitative study based on Universal Dependencies

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Abstract

TODO

1 Introduction

Universal Dependencies (UD) treebanks, a multilingual collection of dependency treebanks based on a shared, cross-lingually consistent annotation scheme (Nivre et al., 2020) and covering 138 languages with 243 treebanks in its most recent v2.11 release (Zeman, Nivre, et al., 2022), has enabled significant advances in the development of multilingual dependency parsers and other NLP technologies (Zeman, Hajič, et al., 2018; Zeman, Popel, et al., 2017). This proposed thesis will explore their potential in typology research through a cross-lingual quantitative study of verbal valency systems.

The starting point of this study is the assumption, consistent with those behind Levin (1993) and other work on verb classes, that the syntactic behavior of verbs are at least in part determined by their lexical semantics, and that, as such, verb classes based on their syntactic distribution should be semantically coherent as well. This study will test this assumption computationally by performing clustering experiments on a subset of UD treebanks in order to explore whether the UD annotations support an automated induction of the valency frames in a language and whether

verb classes can be further inducted based on the distribution of verbs across the valency frames. In the process of the experiments, factors that influence the outcome of clustering, particularly with respect to data quantity and quality, as well as typological features of languages, will be examined. The results of these clustering experiments will then, in combination with a computationally derived cross-lingual lexicon, support typological investigations into possible universals in the organization of verbal lexicon.

This proposal itself is organized as follows: relevant literature on valency and dependency grammar is surveyed in §2 to provide the theoretical background; §4 lays out the proposed data sources and methodology to be used in the study; §3 presents the aims of the study and the key research questions; §5 reports the preliminary results of a pilot study; §6 provides a work plan and tentative timeline for completing the thesis; §7 concludes the proposal.

2 Background and related work

2.1 Valency and valency phenomena

In chemistry, *valency*, or *valence*, refers to the combining power of an atom or radical. The valency of any atom can be measured by the number of hydrogen atoms that it can combine with or displace in a chemical compound (Law and Rennie, 2020). This same term has been used in linguistics to similar effect and refers to the combining power of a word, primarily a verb or other predicate, with other words or elements of the sentence.

Lucien Tesnière is generally credited with introducing the term valency to linguistics with his syntactic theory of valency and dependence, as presented in the posthumously published *Éléments de syntaxe structurale* (1959; English translation 2015).¹ In another of Tesnière’s metaphors, each verbal node, being the center of sentence structure, is not unlike a “theatrical performance” with the verb expressing the process and the nouns being the *actants* (what we would now call *arguments*) in this performance. Just like how atoms of different elements allow for a greater or lesser number of bonds, different verbs can combine with a greater or lesser number of actants, i.e., their valency.

While the term valency is borrowed into linguistics from chemistry, the study of the phenomena which are covered by or otherwise overlap with valency has a much longer tradition, dating to the early beginnings of linguistics from the *kāraka* concept

¹It should be noted that while Tesnière is rightly credited with the introduction of a theory of linguistic valency, the metaphor of valency itself has made appearances as early as in Peirce (1897), among others (Przepiórkowski, 2018).

of semantic relation between verb and noun (Ganeri, 2011) in Pāṇinian grammar to modern case grammar (Fillmore, 1968).

Most linguistic theories assert the centrality of the verb in determining either or both the syntactic and semantic structure of a sentence, corroborated also by psycholinguistic evidence (Healy and Miller, 1970). This places valency and the issues of *argument structure* squarely at the center of the inquiry into the interface between lexical semantics and syntax.

In generative grammar, the syntactic valency of a verb is treated under a similar notion of *subcategorization* (Chomsky, 1965). As an example, a transitive verb must be followed by a direct object, whereas an intransitive verb cannot. As such, transitive and intransitive verbs form subcategories of the verb category. Verbs are therefore assigned to *subcategorization frames* which specify the number and type of complements, i.e., objects and obliques, as well as of the subject in later theories, that the verb can be subcategorized for. In addition to being syntactically driven, a notable feature of generative theories' treatment of valency is that the subcategorization frames are considered as part of the lexical entry of the verb. Later work in generative grammar, in particular Jackendoff (1972, 1987, 1992), following Katz and Fodor (1963) and Gruber (1962), further developed a theory of thematic relations and posited that argument structure serves as the interface between syntactic and thematic structures. As compared to broader distinctions such as those made between transitive and intransitive verbs, Levin (1993) provided a much more fine-grained categorization of verbs into different verb classes based on their syntactic behavior. Building on the assumption that the syntactic behavior of verbs are determined semantically, Levin reasons that patterning together classes of verbs based on their diathesis alternations should result in semantically coherent verb classes. Levin's work has been highly influential both in the development of valency theory and in computational approaches to lexical semantics, the VerbNet (Kipper et al., 2006, 2008; Kipper-Schuler, 2005) being a prominent example of such projects, extending the Levin verb classes into a computational lexicon that links with other resources such as WordNet (Fellbaum, 1998; Miller, 1995), PropBank (Kingsbury and Palmer, 2002) and FrameNet (C. F. Baker, Fillmore, et al., 1998; Fillmore and C. Baker, 2015).

In terms of their theoretical foundations, however, FrameNet differs from VerbNet in that it derives from a different line of research that stems from Charles Fillmore's frame semantics (Fillmore, 1977a,b, 1982), which in turn traces to his earlier work on case grammar (Fillmore, 1968, 1970). While they are computationally interoperable to some extent, there remains a key conceptual distinction made in frame semantics Fillmore (1968), namely the *frames-driven* analysis of argument encoding. While the verbal lexicon continues to play a role in placing selectional restrictions on the frames in which a given verb can be found in, the frames are themselves said to have semantics through their grouping of frame elements, which are similar

to thematic roles but local to their specific frames. The frame semantics approach is consolidated by further development in construction grammar where the frames viewed as constructions, namely *argument structure constructions* (Goldberg, 1992, 1995). Furthermore, construction grammar theories often advocate for frames being considered distinct or autonomous constructions, as it is not strictly predictable from other constructions.

q: I am still considering how the conceptual distinction of valency information as part of the lexical entry of the verb vs. valency information as part of a frame construction affects their predictions in terms of typological evidence. Would, say, a hypothetical result where cross-lingual patterns in the organization of verbal lexicon can be observed, but the frames themselves are more language-specific, necessarily be evidence against frame as a distinct / autonomous construction? need to think more about frame semantics and typology

2.2 Typological perspectives on valency and dependency

It is perhaps not surprising that, besides introducing the first theory of linguistic valency, Tesnière (1959) also introduced the notion of dependency into modern linguistics.

In terms of their mathematical foundations, dependency grammar, based on the notion of dependencies, can be viewed in contrast with constituency grammars which are based on the notion of substitution instead (Stabler, 2019). However, even most iterations of generative grammar theories, which are primarily constituency-based, incorporate some notion of a head-dependent relationship (cf. X-bar theory). de Marneffe and Nivre (2019) cites the easiness of generalization across languages, its operationalization of human sentence processing facts, and the transparency and simplicity of representation as reasons why dependency-based representations have become increasingly widely adopted in linguistic theory and even more so in NLP.

Already Tesnière (1959) paid attention to the cross-lingual differences in the argument structure of semantically equivalent sentences. Tesnière described the process of *metataxis*, by which syntactic structures of one language is “translated” to those of another. This implies, as this study argues explicitly, that the primary typological interest in valency is in comparing the mismatches. The usefulness of dependency grammar in allowing for cross-lingual generalizations and comparisons should not be understated.

intro UD

a few words on cross-lingual contrastive studies

What would a universal look like? Tsunoda (1981, 1985, 2015) proposes a hierarchy of verbs.

Frame based approach: C. F. Baker and Lorenzi (2020) and Ellsworth et al. (2021) addresses FrameNet and typology; in contrast, Say (2014) rejects the equating of minor valency classes cross-lingually and study how the individual verbs are grouped.

Croft et al. (2017) address UD specifically and propose more typologically-informed modifications to the dependency annotations of UD.

Computational work on semantic frame induction / verb classes: Abend et al. (2009), Basili et al. (1993), Bickel et al. (2014), Dowty (1991), Fellbaum (1998), Fillmore (1968), Fürstenau and Rambow (2012), Kipper et al. (2008), Kipper-Schuler (2005), Korhonen et al. (2006), Levin (2015), Majewska, Collins, et al. (2021), Majewska, McCarthy, et al. (2018), Majewska, Vulić, et al. (2020), Miller (1995), Miller et al. (1990), Navarretta (2000), Palmer et al. (2005), Say (2014), Sayeed et al. (2018), Schulte im Walde (2003, 2006), Schulte im Walde and Brew (2002), Snider and Diab (2006), Sun and Korhonen (2009), Sun, Korhonen, and Krymolowski (2008), Sun, McCarthy, et al. (2013), Titov and Klementiev (2012), Watanabe et al. (2010), and Yamada et al. (2021)

pick a few examples to introduce, e.g., one each for semantics- and syntax-based approaches and omit the rest / relegate to citations only

3 Research questions

The aim of this thesis study is twofold: the first is exploratory and computational, namely whether the existing computational resources based on dependency grammar can be effectively utilized in quantitative typology; the second is investigative and typological, whether a corpus-based study of valency features reveals patterns or universals in how languages organize their valency systems.

Levin (1993) observes in her study of English verb classes that

Distinctions induced by diathesis alternations help to provide insights into verb meaning, and more generally into the organization of the English verb lexicon, that might not otherwise be apparent, bringing out unexpected similarities and differences between verb. (p.15)

A typological study extends this aims to examine linguistic universals in verb lexicon organization that may not be obvious within a monolingual study. Will we see cross-lingual patterns or universals in how verb classes aggregate and within each cross-lingual clusters, different strategies being used to encode the verb classes? If a universal exists for a hierarchy of transitive verbs for example, this should show up in the verb classes. In construction grammar: different strategies for the same construction, e.g. adpositions and case markings

If we consider valency frames primarily a feature of the verbal lexicon, then cross-lingually, this means the comparison of the distribution of verbs across different verb classes and valency frames allows us to test possible universals regarding the organization of the verbal lexicon. The object of cross-lingual comparison therefore is crucially *not* the valency frames or verb classes themselves, but the organization of the frames and classes.

Difficulty in a finite categorical classification of valency class systems, can be overcome through statistical, information theoretic methods.

4 Data and methodology

This section presents the proposed data sources and methodology of the thesis. §4.1 introduces the Universal Dependencies treebanks as well as additional resources that will be used as reference and validation in this study. The rest of the section, §4.2-4.5, presents the main computational methods to be used in the thesis.

4.1 Data sources

Universal Dependencies (UD) is designed to be a cross-linguistically consistent system for annotating morphosyntactic information within a dependency grammar framework (de Marneffe, Manning, et al., 2021). The UD treebanks (Zeman, Nivre, et al., 2022) is the collection of cross-lingual treebanks annotated in the UD framework by an open community of more than 300 contributors. See 1 for a table of languages available in UD v2.5, as an example.

include some more statistics of UD and a potential list of languages to study

A subset of the UD treebanks, the Parallel Universal Dependencies (PUD) treebanks were originally developed for the CoNLL-2017 Shared Task (Zeman, Popel, et al., 2017) and include 1000 sentences in 18 languages that were randomly picked from newswire and Wikipedia and annotated according to UD v2 guidelines. The 18 languages are English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Thai, Turkish, Czech, Finnish and Swedish. Of the sentences, 750 were originally English, while the remaining 250 sentences come from German, French, Italian and Spanish texts and translated to other languages through English. While facing obvious limitation in terms of language coverage, corpus size, and possible artifacts due to the so-called “translationese”, parallel corpora allow for cross-lingual comparison with a smaller data size and will also be considered in this thesis.

In addition to the main data source of UD treebanks, additional resources will be used in the study as reference and to perform validation and evaluation of the inter-

Language	#	Sents	Words	Language	#	Sents	Words	Language	#	Sents	Words
Afrikaans	1	1,934	49,276	German	4	208,440	3,753,947	Old Russian	2	17,548	168,522
Akkadian	1	101	1,852	Gothic	1	5,401	55,336	Persian	1	5,997	152,920
Amharic	1	1,074	10,010	Greek	1	2,521	63,441	Polish	3	40,398	499,392
Ancient Greek	2	30,999	416,988	Hebrew	1	6,216	161,417	Portuguese	3	22,443	570,543
Arabic	3	28,402	1,042,024	Hindi	2	17,647	375,533	Romanian	3	25,858	551,932
Armenian	1	2502	52630	Hindi English	1	1,898	26,909	Russian	4	71,183	1,262,206
Assyrian	1	57	453	Hungarian	1	1,800	42,032	Sanskrit	1	230	1,843
Bambara	1	1,026	13,823	Indonesian	2	6,593	141,823	Scottish Gaelic	1	2,193	42,848
Basque	1	8,993	121,443	Irish	1	1,763	40,572	Serbian	1	4,384	97,673
Belarusian	1	637	13,325	Italian	6	35,481	811,522	Skolt Sámi	1	36	321
Bhojpuri	1	254	4,881	Japanese	4	67,117	1,498,560	Slovak	1	10,604	106,043
Breton	1	888	10,054	Karelian	1	228	3,094	Slovenian	2	11,188	170,158
Bulgarian	1	11,138	156,149	Kazakh	1	1,078	10,536	Spanish	3	34,693	1,004,443
Buryat	1	927	10,185	Komi Permyak	1	49	399	Swedish	3	12,269	206,855
Cantonese	1	1,004	13,918	Komi Zyrian	2	327	3,463	Swedish Sign Language	1	203	1,610
Catalan	1	16,678	531,971	Korean	3	34,702	446,996	Swiss German	1	100	1,444
Chinese	5	12,449	285,127	Kurmanji	1	754	1,0260	Tagalog	1	55	292
Classical Chinese	1	15,115	74,770	Latin	3	41,695	582,336	Tamil	1	600	9,581
Coptic	1	1,575	40,034	Latvian	1	13,643	219,955	Telugu	1	1,328	6,465
Croatian	1	9,010	199,409	Lithuanian	2	3,905	75,403	Thai	1	1,000	22,322
Czech	5	127,507	2,222,163	Livvi	1	125	1,632	Turkish	3	9,437	91,626
Danish	1	5,512	100,733	Maltese	1	2,074	44,162	Ukrainian	1	7,060	122,091
Dutch	2	20,916	306,503	Marathi	1	466	3,849	Upper Sorbian	1	646	11,196
English	7	35,791	620,509	Mbyá Guaraní	2	1,144	13,089	Urdu	1	5,130	138,077
Erzya	1	1,550	15,790	Moksha	1	65	561	Uyghur	1	3,456	40,236
Estonian	2	32,634	465,015	Naija	1	948	12,863	Vietnamese	1	3,000	43,754
Faroese	1	1,208	10,002	North Sámi	1	3,122	26,845	Warlpiri	1	55	314
Finnish	3	34,859	377,619	Norwegian	3	42,869	666,984	Welsh	1	956	16,989
French	7	45,074	1,157,171	Old Church Slavonic	1	6,338	57,563	Wolof	1	2,107	44,258
Galician	2	4,993	164,385	Old French	1	17,678	170,741	Yoruba	1	100	2,664

Table 1: Languages in UD v2.5 with number of treebanks (#), sentences (Sents) and words (Words).

mediate results. As an example, the valency frames and verb classes as induced from the UD treebanks will be validated, where possible, against the expert-annotated data from **ValPaL**(Hartmann et al., 2013).

introduce ValPaL a bit more, mention VerbNet, PropBank, FrameNet as necessary

4.2 Verb valency features

In the first step, the specific uses of verbs are abstracted through a feature selection process. Each instance of verb use will be represented by syntactic features of the sentence, namely only features that are considered part of valency frame encoding are included. This is in order to focus on whether semantically coherent verb classes can be induced on valency frame information alone. In selecting the features, cross-lingual differences in valency frame coding will be taken into account, e.g. whether

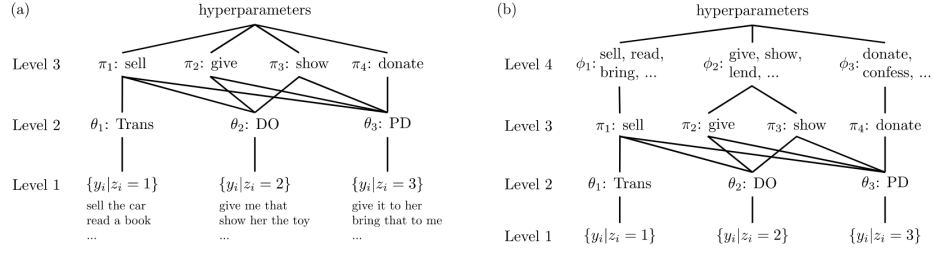


Figure 1: (a) Model 1, a Hierarchical Dirichlet Process applied to learning verb argument structure constructions. (b) Model 2, an extension of Model 1 to learn verb alternation classes.

a language uses morphological cases or word order to encode valency frame information.

Examples from EN, DE, ZH

4.3 Clustering

The clustering process after feature selection consists of two steps, but the clustering algorithms used need not be the same. The first is the automatic induction of valency frames in a language given the selected features. Given the valency frames in a language, each verb will then be represented by its distribution over the valency frames, which are then clustered into the verb classes. Since we intend to perform unsupervised clustering, the number of valency frames and the number of verb classes are not known beforehand. This requires either using of algorithms that do not require a predefined number of clusters (e.g. Ward clustering), or experimenting with cluster sizes with each language (cf. Schulte im Walde, 2006, which used the k-means algorithm with a predefined the gold standard number). Due to the lack the gold standard for many of the languages to be experimented on, the latter seems preferable. The agglomerative clustering method will be used.

Given the relative low dimensionality of hand-selected features, complex clustering algorithms are not anticipated to be necessary. Nevertheless, other clustering algorithms should also be investigated (Xu and Tian, 2015). Given the two levels of clustering, an approach to be explored is the Hierarchical Dirichlet process, which is particularly suited for clustering grouped data (cf. Parisien and Stevenson (2010), Fig. 1, where a Hierarchical Dirichlet process was extended to account for diathesis alternations).

4.4 Cross-lingual verb sense alignment

A cross-lingual aligned list of counterpart verbs will be needed to compare the verb classes and valency frames. The easiest way to do this is likely through existing cross-lingual word lists such as LanguageNet, part of the PanLex project. <http://uakari.ling.washington.edu/languageNet/available/>

Alternatively, lexicon induction from cross-lingual word embeddings and other NLP methods may also be considered.

4.5 Information theory

Complexity and point-wise mutual information, cf. in Say (2014).

Complexity & Point-wise mutual information (PMI)

5 Preliminary results

This section will present preliminary results of a small pilot study where verb clustering is done on English and German treebanks from the Parallel UD dataset and the results are compared against the ValPaL database and manually inspected. (work-in-progress)

6 Work plan

This section presents a work plan and the tentative timeline for the thesis project.

Work plan: (1) language selection (2) feature selection (3) clustering (4) verb alignment list (5) information theoretical metrics (6) linguistic analysis

1->2->3;3->1;4->1;3+4->5->6

This thesis study is intended to be completed within roughly three months after the submission of this proposal even though the maximum time available for completing it remains six months.

Given time constraints, an iterative process is envisioned and priority will be put on completing a functional pipeline of the computational part already in the first month of the work, i.e. January, allowing for more flexibility later in the project. Iterative improvements will then be made upon the code and methodological modifications tested. The primary experimental parts should conclude by the end of second month to allow for time needed for the write-up and revisions in the final month.

7 Conclusion

This thesis aims to contribute to the study of valency by using corpus linguistic approaches. The aim of study is not dissimilar to that of projects such as ValPaL or studies by Say (2014) but instead of focusing on a limited set of samples, it attempts to make the best use of the available cross-lingual corpora while still basing the study in a consistent theoretical framework. Exploring linguistic universals regarding the organization of verb lexicon and valency systems contributes to the overall project of typological investigations, as well as shedding new light on the valency theories, which have thus far been driven by introspective studies of single languages and limited contrastive studies.

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