

Proposal for a Master’s thesis

A cross-lingual quantitative investigation of valency class typology

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Abstract

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 currently covering 138 languages with 243 treebanks in release v2.11 Zeman, Nivre, et al., 2022, has enabled significant advances to be made in the development of multilingual dependency parsers and other NLP tasks (Zeman, Hajič, et al., 2018; Zeman, Popel, et al., 2017). This proposed thesis will explore its potential in typological research, namely through a cross-lingual quantitative study of verbal valency systems.

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 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 encoding* 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 intransitive verb cannot, as such transitive and intransitive verbs form subcategories of the category verb. Verbs are therefore assigned to *subcategorization frames* which are considered part of the lexical entry of the verb, which specifies the number and type of complements (objects and obliques), as well as of the subject in later theories, that the verb can be subcategorized for. Note that the subcategorization here is primarily syntactically driven. Jackendoff (1972, 1987, 1992), following Katz and Fodor (1963) and Gruber (1962), further develops a theory of thematic relations and posits that argument structure serves as the interface between syntactic and thematic structures.

Still unclear on relationship between subcategorization and selection in generative grammar; also maybe more citations and examples here

As compared to the broad distinctions such as those made between transitive and intransitive verbs, the verb classes in Levin (1993) provide a vastly more fine-grained categorization of verbs based on their syntactic behavior. Guided by the assumption that the syntactic behavior of verbs are determined semantically, Levin reasons that

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).

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. VerbNet Kipper et al., 2006, 2008; Kipper-Schuler, 2005 is a prominent example of projects, combining WordNet Fellbaum, 1998; Miller, 1995 with Levin-style verb classes.

Computational work derived from it, some examples

A different line of research stems from Charles Fillmore's frame semantics (Fillmore, 1977a,b, 1982), as developed from his earlier case grammar (Fillmore, 1968, 1970) theories

Computational work: FrameNet (Fillmore and C. Baker, 2015)

further dev in construction grammar and corresponding approaches to valency frame as a construction Goldberg (1992, 1995)

CxG would consider valency frame as a level of construction. Whether this construction is autonomous will depend on whether the unpredictability condition is satisfied - in so far that the properties of valency frame cannot be predicted from other grammatical units.

2.2 Dependency grammars

Distinction between dependency and constituency grammars (Stabler, 2019)

different dependency grammars de Marneffe and Nivre (2019)

universal dependencies (de Marneffe, Manning, et al., 2021)

2.3 Typological perspectives on valency and dependency

Typological interest in valency is primarily focused on cross-linguistic mismatches.

Tesnière (1959) describes the process of *metataxis*, by which syntactic structures of one language is translated to those of another.

Levin and Rappaport Hovav (2005) identify five major questions that are necessary for a complete theory of argument realization.

copy from hand notes and add how a typological study relates some of these questions

various monolingual valency dictionaries and contrastive studies

Tsunoda (1981, 1985) proposes a hierarchy of verbs

With computational work: one of the key issue to pay attention to is whether the valency frames / verb classes are syntactically or semantically derived. Important to be clear to avoid circularity and since we're dealing with syntax-semantics interface.

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)
 C. F. Baker and Lorenzi (2020) and Ellsworth et al. (2021) FrameNet and typology
 Croft et al. (2017) on typology and dependency grammar Croft (2012)

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 universal patterns in how languages organize their valency systems and possibly their strategies.

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 semantic universal exists for different levels of transitivity for example, this should show up in the verb classes.

Different strategies for the same construction, e.g. adpositions and case markings

4 Data and methodology

This section presents the proposed data sources and methodology of the thesis. § 4.1 introduces the Universal Dependencies treebanks in more detailed as well as additional resources that will be used as reference and validation in this study. The rest of the section, § 4.2-4.4, presents the main computational methods to be used in the thesis.

4.1 Data sources

The primary data source will be the Universal Dependencies treebanks (Zeman, Nivre, et al., 2022). 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).

(If parallel treebanks are needed) The Parallel Universal Dependencies (PUD) treebanks (Zeman, Popel, et al., 2017) 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.

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 intermediate 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).

more details on valpal and other possible data

4.2 Clustering

The verb class induction from UD data can be broken down into a three-step process.

Step 1: Coding Feature Selection In the first step, the specific uses of verbs are abstracted through a feature selection process, where only features that are relevant to valency frame encoding are included. A verb can therefore be represented by a list of its features. This is in order to focus on whether semantically coherent verb classes can be induced on valency frame information. In selecting the features, cross-lingual differences in valency frame coding will be taken into account, e.g. whether a language uses cases or word order to encode valency frame information.

Examples from EN, DE, ZH

Step 2: Valency Frame Induction Given the selected features, the valency frame are then derived using unsupervised clustering algorithms such as k-means (Macqueen, 1967), which iteratively updates the center of cluster which is represented by the center of data points, until the criteria for convergence is met. Other clustering algorithms should also be investigated (Xu and Tian, 2015).

what distance measure to use?

Step 3: Verb Class Induction Approach similar to Parisien and Stevenson (2010), where a Hierarchical Dirichlet process is extended to account for diathesis alterna-

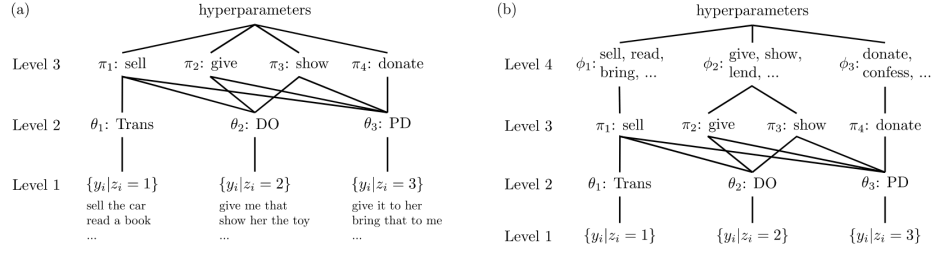


Figure 1: (a) Model 1, a Hierarchical Dirichlet Process applied to learning verb argument structure constructions. (b) Model 2, an extension of Model 1 to learn verb alternation classes.

tions. Each verb will be represented by its distribution over the valency frames of the language, which are then clustered in a similar process as step 2.

4.3 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/language-net/available/>

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

4.4 Information theory

Complexity and point-wise mutual information, like in Say (2014). Complexity measure:

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 languages based on the Parallel UD dataset and the results are manually inspected and compared against the ValPaL database. (work-in-progress)

6 Work plan

This section presents the work plan and timeline for the thesis.

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

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