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. The study will therefore first test this assumption computationally by performing clustering experiments using UD treebanks in order to explore whether the UD annotations support an automated induction of first the valency frames in a language

and thereafter the induction of verb classes 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 assumption is then extended to a cross-linguistic perspective where possible

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

[1] It 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 *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.

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 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

As Tesnière (1959) introduces his theory of valency and dependency, the cross-lingual differences in the structure is already in focus. Tesnière describes the process of *metataxis*, by which syntactic structures of one language is "translated" to those of another. In other words, the primary comparative interest is in the mismatches. Indeed, if we assume a universal meaning for a given sentence, their differential realization in different languages need to be explained.

Cross-lingual contrastive studies are, generally bilingual and mostly between English and German.

Tsunoda (1981, 1985) proposes a hierarchy of verbs (Tsunoda, 2015)

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.

While the valency frames can themselves be considered a component of the syntactic structure of sentences, it is nevertheless clear that they are primarily a feature of the verbal lexicon. While there are certainly exceptions to the rule (such as the non-canonical use of verbs), it is generally possible to determine the possible valency frames given the verb. 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.

For example, Say (2014) rejects the equating of minor valency classes cross-lingually and study how the individual verbs care grouped into valency.

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) proposes more typologically sound modifications to the dependency grammar of UD.

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.

Levin (1993) Levin 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 then aims to examine these linguistic universals.

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

The difficulty in a finite categorical classification of valency class systems can thus 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 (to be updated for v2.11)

A subset of the UD treebanks, the Parallel Universal Dependencies (PUD) treebanks were originally developed for the CoNLL-2017 Shared Task (Zeman, Popel,

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).

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 additional 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

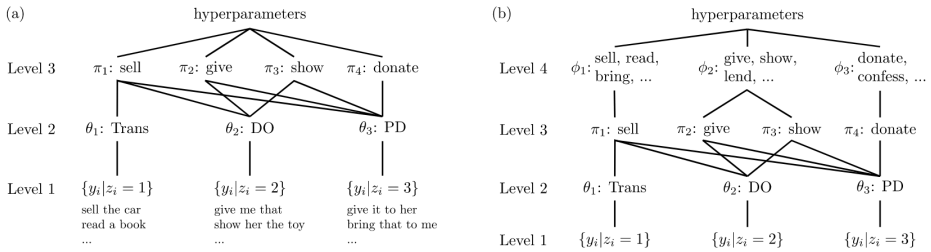

Figure 1: (a) Model 1, a Hierarchical Dirichlet Process applied to learning verb argument structure constructions. (b) Model 2, an extension of Model 1 to learn verb alternation classes.

from **ValPaL**(Hartmann et al., 2013).

more details on valpal and other possible data

4.2 Verb valency features

A list of binary slot features

4.3 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 alternations. 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.

4.4 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, 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 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, the aim is 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 studies, as well as shedding new light on the development of valency theories, which have thus far been driven by introspective studies of single languages or contrastive studies of two languages.

In the process of doing so, computational methods and their applicability will also be explored.

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