Structural Linguistics 1: the form

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Contents

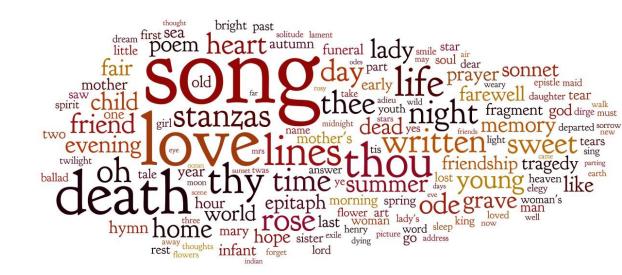
A word is its...

- 1. form
- 2. function
- 3. meaning

Contents

A word is its...

- 1. **form**
- 2. function
- 3. meaning



1. Orthography

Orthography

Investigate the way the word is written:

- capitalization
- hyphen
- apostrophe

- Style
 - sentence start
 - book titles

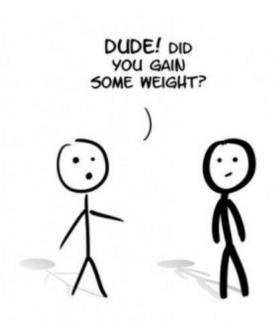
- Proper names
 - Cities like The Hague... (en)
 - Учора під Верховною Радою Саакашвілі... (uk)
 - Mamy w Polsce wybudowany dom... (pl)

- Common nouns and adjectives
 - On Monday, an English Democrat... (en)
 - Eine Katze kommt ins Haus. (de)
- Nouns in the legal language
 - o ... a Замовник має право... (uk)
 - The Landlord agrees to let the Tenant take... (en)

- Pronouns
 - Sie (de), Вы (ru), Шумо (tg), Vi (sl), risponderLe (it)
 - follow His word (en), вчення Його сина (uk)
- Acronyms
 - EU (en), EC (uk), UE (pl)
 - LotR (en), GmbH (de)

Capitonyms - words that change meaning due to capitalization.

- Laut vs. laut (de)
- Morgen vs. morgen (de)
- March vs. march (en)
- Polish vs. polish (en)
- China vs. china (en)
- Poman vs. poman (uk)
- **Рада** vs. **рада** (uk)
- Peru vs. peru (pt)



- Compounds
 - Editor-in-Chief (en), Ростов-на-Дону (ru)
 - o passer-by (en), механіко-математичний (uk)
 - a twenty-five-year-old woman (en)
 - a please-don't-ask-me attitude (en)
- Prefixation/Suffixation
 - co-worker (en), екс-чемпіон (uk), celui-ci (fr)

- Suspense
 - pre- and post-operative (en)
 - o **радіо- і телепрограми** (uk)
- Onomatopoeia
 - o **heh-heh** (en), **ціп-ціп-ціп** (uk), **fiu-fiu** (pl)

Hyphenation eliminates ambiguity:

unionized vs. un-ionized

Hyphenation eliminates ambiguity:

- unionized vs. un-ionized
- three-hundred-year-old trees

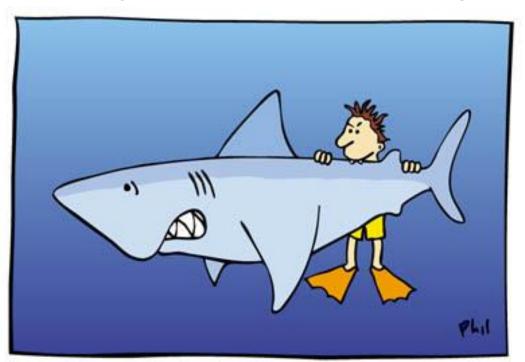
VS.

three **hundred-year-old** trees

VS.

three hundred **year-old** trees

a man-eating shark vs. a man eating shark



Apostrophes

- Contractions
 - we'll, I'd've, 'cause, talkin' (en)
 - Wie geht's? (de), c'est (fr), l'opera (it)
- Possession
 - lady's, ladies' (en)
- Names
 - O'Doole, M'Gregor
- Pronunciation
 - о **бур'ян** (uk), **ka'a** (gn)

Usage in NLP

Capitalization:

- Named entity recognition
- Part-of-speech tagging
- Truecasing
- Title identification/formatting
- Detection of politeness level
- Word sense disambiguation
- Error correction

Usage in NLP

Hyphenation:

- Tokenization
- Part-of-speech tagging

Apostrophes:

- Tokenization
- Formality detection and transfer
- Text to speech, speech to text

A token is:

- an independent word
- a number
- a punctuation mark

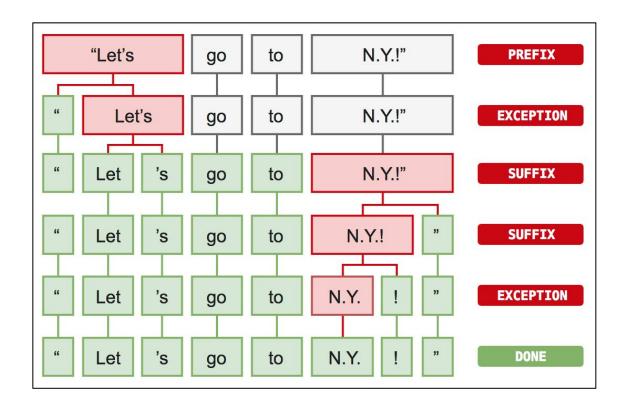
- can't, we'll, Homer's, l'opéra, geht's
- ladies', 'cause, 'cause'

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- gonna, lemme, dunno, sorta

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- \$3b, 1.35, 1/2/2018
- etc., U.S.A.
- :), www.example.com

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How to do it?

- Stanford CoreNLP (6 languages; wrappers for 10+ programming langs)
- Spacy (7 languages; Python)
- OpenNLP (7 languages; Java)
- <u>Emory NLP</u> (English; Java)
- <u>lang-uk</u> (Ukrainian; Python)
- <u>languagetool</u> (30 languages; Java), or <u>nlp_uk</u> (Ukrainian; Groovy)
- <u>cl-nlp</u> (Common Lisp)
- nltk (English; Python) or TextBlob (English; Python)
- Write your own rules and regexps :)

Tokenization in spaCy

3. Morphology

Morphemes

A word consists of morphemes:

- stem+
- affix*

Morphemes

A word consists of morphemes:

- stem+
 - board, blackboard (en)
 - о рука, рукопис (uk)
 - Lehrer, Lehrbuch (de)
- affix*
 - aboard, blackboards (en)
 - о **під**руч**ний**, рук**о**пис**ний** (uk)
 - Lehrerin, Lehrbücher (de)

Affixes

Affixes by position:

- prefix overestimate, підкупити
- suffix/postfix overestimation, підкупитися
- interfix speedometer, рукопис
- circumfix/confix gesprochen, дочекатися
- infix abso-bloody-lutely, спатоньки

Affixes-shmaffixes

- Duplifix :)
 - hokey-pokey, teenie-weenie
 - article-shmarticle, fancy-shmancy
 - helter-skelter
 - kitty-cat, chit-chat
 - bye-bye, choo-choo

Affixes

Affixes by function:

- inflectional
- derivational

Affixes

Affixes by function:

- inflectional
 - fox => foxes, стіл => столи, Tasse => Tassen
 - o high => high**er**, красив**ий** => **най**красив**іший**
 - smell => smelling, нюхати => нюхаю, брати => забрати
- derivational
 - schön => Schönheit, краса => красивий
 - o happy => happi**ness**, хмара => **без**хмар**н**ий
 - o sprechen => abgesprochene

Inflectional Affixes

- change the word form of a lexeme
- keep the part of speech
- examples:
 - читав, читатиму, прочитав, читай => читати (verb)
 - higher, highest => high (adj)

Synthetic vs. Analytic Languages

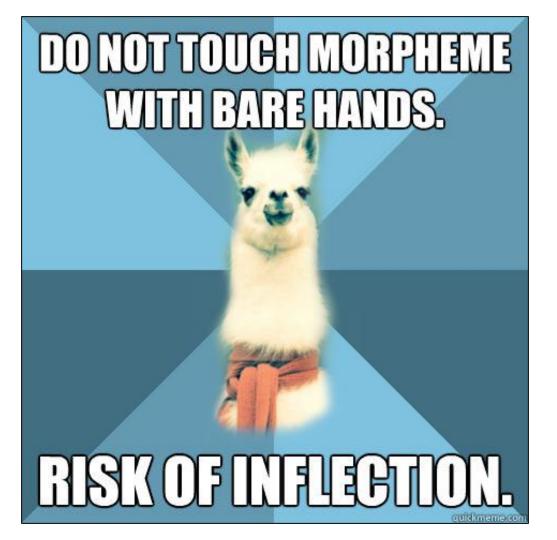
- Synthetic relation between words is expressed by inflection
 - Я тобі напишу. Напишу я тобі. Тобі я напишу.
 - Я напишу тобі. Напишу тобі я. Тобі напишу я.
- Analytic language relation between words is expressed by word order and helper words
 - Ich werde dir schreiben. Dir werde ich schreiben.
 - I will write to you.

Synthetic vs. Analytic Languages

- the kindest, most rational (en)
- добр**ейш**ий, **самый** добрый (ru)
- **най**добр**іш**ий, **найбільш** добрий, самий добрий (uk)
- will write (en)
- **буду** писать (ru)
- **буду** писати, писати**му** (uk)

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- will write (en)
- **буду** писать (ru)
- **буду** писати, писати**му** (uk)
- Evinizdeyim. (tr) Я є у Вас вдома.
- Evinizdeymişim. (tr) Я був у Вас вдома.



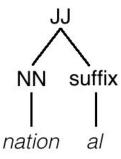
Affixes

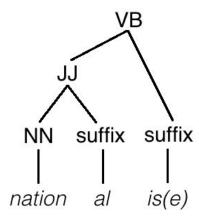
Affixes by function:

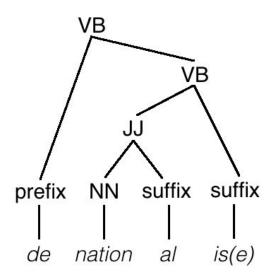
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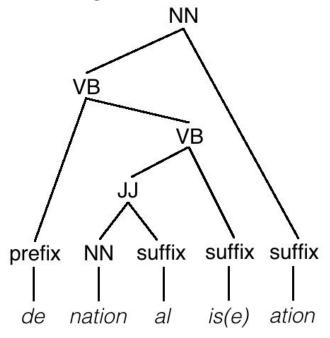
- create a new lexeme, but keep the stem
- may change the part of speech
- examples:
 - schön => Schönheit (schön, adj => noun)
 - хмара => безхмарний (хмар, noun => adj)
 - sprechen => abgesprochen (sprech, verb => adj)











More exercise?

What is the derivation of...

- counterproductiveness
- antirepresentationalist
- поназдоганяти
- перекотиполе
- учительствовать
- сверхприбыльный

Affixes

Affixes by function:

- inflectional
 - change the word form of a lexeme
 - keep the part of speech
- derivational
 - create a new lexeme, but keep the stem
 - may change the part of speech

Affixes

Affixes by function:

- inflectional => lemmatization
- derivational => stemming

Lemmatization

Lemma - the base form of the word.

- foxes => fox
- найкрасивіший => красивий
- smelling => smell

How to lemmatize?

- NLP toolkits mentioned previously
- <u>pymorphy2</u> (Russian, Ukrainian)
- write your own lemmatizer :)

Lemmatization in spaCy

Lemmatization in spaCy

```
In [3]: import en core web md
        nlp = en core web md.load()
In [4]: quote = nlp("Roads? Where we're going we don't need roads.")
        " ".join([token.lemma for token in quote])
Out[4]: 'road ? where -PRON- be go -PRON- do not need road .'
In [5]: quote = nlp("You're gonna need a bigger boat.")
        " ".join([token.lemma for token in quote])
Out[5]: '-PRON- be go to need a big boat .'
```

Lemmatization in pymorphy2

```
In [1]: import tokenize uk
         import pymorphy2
In [2]: text = "Основні етапи купівлі та розмитнення \"євробляхи\"."
        morph = pymorphy2.MorphAnalyzer(lang='uk')
In [3]: tokens = tokenize uk.tokenize words(text)
        print(tokens)
         [ 'Основні', 'етапи', 'купівлі', 'та', 'розмитнення', '"', 'євробляхи', '"', '.']
In [4]: print([morph.parse(word)[0].normal form for word in tokens])
         ['основний', 'етап', 'купівля', 'та', 'розмитнення', '"', 'євробляха', '"', '.']
```

Stemming

Stem - the base morpheme of the word.

- Schönheit => schön
- безхмарний => хмар
- abgesprochene => sprech

How to stem?

- <u>SnowballStem</u> (English, Russian, and 16 more languages)
- PorterStemmer in <u>nltk</u> (English)
- <u>Ukr_stemming</u> (Ukrainian)
- write your own stemmer :)

Stemming in SnowballStem

```
In [7]: import en core web md
        import snowballstemmer
        nlp = en core web md.load()
        stemmer = snowballstemmer.stemmer('english')
In [8]: quote = nlp("This is the beginning of a beautiful friendship.")
        print(" ".join([token.lemma for token in quote]))
        print(" ".join(stemmer.stemWords([token.text.lower()])))
                                           for token in quote])))
```

this be the beginning of a beautiful friendship . this is the begin of a beauti friendship .

Usage in NLP

Lemmatization & Stemming

- text classification
- information retrieval
- dimensionality reduction

Lemmatization

any task that needs a dictionary lookup

Stemming

complex word identification

4. Other parts of the word

Word Parts

A word also consists of:

- characters
- syllables
- sounds/phonemes

Usage in NLP

Characters, syllables, sounds:

- Text-to-speech, speech-to-text
- Text readability/fluency
- Text complexity
- Spelling correction
- Automatic hyphenation
- Onomastics

Conclusion

Features

- Capitalization, hyphenation, apostrophes
- Number of tokens, position of a token
- Lemma, stem
- Number of stems
- Number and types of affixes
- Length of the word/lemma/stem
- Number of syllables in a word
- Ratio of vowels vs. consonants
- Voiced vs. voiceless consonants
- All possible frequencies

Questions?