LIN570: HW3 – morphological segmentation (1/2) (100pts)

YOUR NAME (UW NetID)

Due date: 11pm on Oct 22, 2018 (Tuesday)

For this homework, you are going to reproduce morphological segmentation inside-out results (Cotterell et al., 2016) and (partially) compound splitting (Koehn and Knight, 2003). All the required files are under ~/dropbox/19-20/570/hw3/examples.

Rubric:

2pts hw.tar.gz submitted, it should contain following files:

- $\bullet \ \mathtt{convert_[hierarchy|flat].sh} \ (\mathrm{for} \ \mathrm{Q1a}) \\$
- convert_leaf.sh and test0.leaf (for Q1b)
- two parsing models (hierarchy and flat) (for Q1b)
- test0.[hierarchy|flat].parsed and test0.[hierarchy|flat].score (for Q1b)
- ullet frequency_metric_german.sh and file.score (for Q2)

2pts readme.txt or readme.pdf submitted

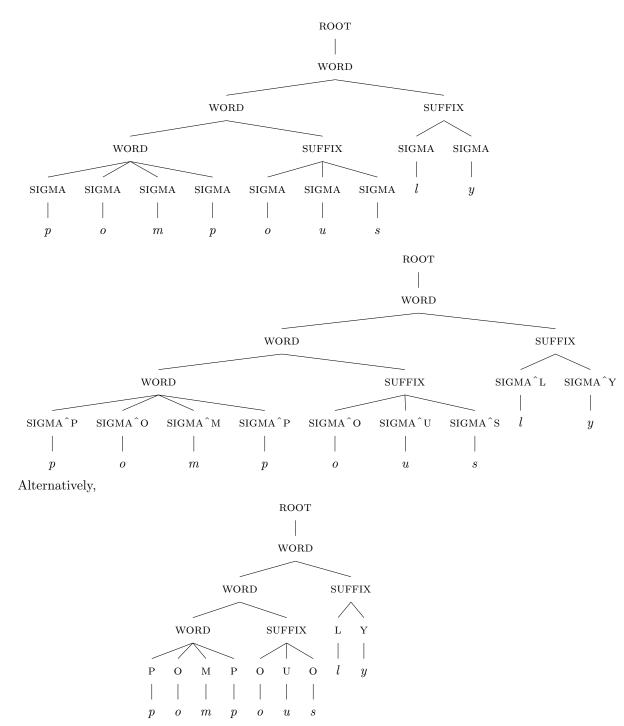
6pts All files and folders are present in expected locations

10pts Programs run to completion

5pts The output of programs on patas match submitted output

- 1. (45pts) Reproduce morphological segmentation inside-out results (Cotterell et al., 2016)¹
 - corpus, original (pompously (S (S (pomp:stem) (ous:suffix)) (ly:suffix)))
 corpus, treebank-like (S (S (STEM pomp) (SUFFIX ous)) (SUFFIX ly))
 parsing, hierarchy (ROOT (WORD (WORD (WORD (SIGMA p) (SIGMA o) (SIGMA m) (SIGMA p)) (SUFFIX (SIGMA o) (SIGMA u) (SIGMA s))) (SUFFIX (SIGMA l) (SIGMA y))))

 $^{^110}$ -fold data split available at https://ryancotterell.github.io/data/splits.tar.gz



- (a) (20pts) convert the data set for parsing (hierarchy and flat). use only train0, dev0, test0: *.hierarchy.penn and *.flat.penn
 - -i.e. cat train0 | ./convert_hierarchy_penn.sh > train0.hierarchy.penn
 - cat train0 | ./convert_flat_penn.sh > train0.falt.penn
- (b) (25pts) train using the Berkeley parser² (hierarchy and flat models) (train0, dev0 for training) and evaluate results using EVALB³
 - train:

java -cp berkeley Parser.jar edu.berkeley.nlp.PCFGLA.Grammar
Trainer \backslash -path hierarchy.penn -out hierarchy.model \backslash

-treebank SINGLEFILE

where hierarchy.penn is the concatenation of trainO.hierarchy.penn and devO.hierarchy.penn

- for test, you will need convert_leaf.sh which produces test0.leaf. It contains the input for parsing as follows:

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thoughtlessness
unidentified
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- cat test0.hierarchy.penn | ./convert_leaf.sh > test0.leaf
- parse test0.leaf using the trained model (hierarchy and flat models),
- and evaluate it useing EVALB
- 2. (30pts) Reproduce a frequency based metric using the monolingual German corpus in described in Koehn and Knight (2003):

$$\underset{S}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left(\prod_{p_i \in S} C(p_i) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \tag{1}$$

- Aktionsplan:
 - aktionsplan: $C(\text{aktionsplan}) = 852 \rightarrow 852 \text{ (KO)}$
 - aktion plan: $C(\text{aktion}) = 960, C(\text{plan}) = 710 \rightarrow 825.6$
 - aktions plan: $C(\text{aktions}) = 5, C(\text{plan}) = 710 \rightarrow 59.6$
 - akt ion plan: $C(akt) = 224, C(ion) = 1, C(plan) = 710 \rightarrow 54.2$
- Freitag:
 - freitag: $C(\text{freitag}) = 556 \rightarrow 556$ - frei - tag: $C(\text{frei}) = 885, C(\text{tag}) = 1864 \rightarrow 1284.4$ (KO)
- About 30% of compounds require a connector between the combined words. These are most commonly -n-, -en-, -s-, -es- and sometimes -e-.
 - split up to only 3 words
 - avoid one-letter morphs

freitag fr eitag, fre itag, fr itag, fre itag, ... (split into 2 words) fr eitag fr ei tag, fr ei tag, fr it ag, ... (split into 3 words)

²https://github.com/slavpetrov/berkeleyparser

³https://nlp.cs.nyu.edu/evalb/

- segmentation using cky and bio: https://www.overleaf.com/read/sctybppbmtqt
 ()
- use europarl-v7.de-en.true.de.gz
- cat file.txt | ./frequency_metric_german.sh > file.score
- to display utf8 characters correctly in patas:

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export LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8
export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
export LANGUAGE=en_US.UTF-8
```

• cat file.score

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aktionsplan = aktionsplan (852) = 852
aktion plan = aktion (960) plan (710) = 825.6
aktions plan = aktions (5) plan (710) = 59.6
akt ion plan = akt (224) ion(1) plan (710) = 54.2...
```

References

Cotterell, R., Kumar, A., and Schütze, H. (2016). Morphological Segmentation Inside-Out. In *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 2325–2330, Austin, Texas. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Koehn, P. and Knight, K. (2003). Empirical Methods for Compound Splitting. In Proceedings of the 10th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (EACL 2003), pages 187–194.