### CLG 452: Linguistic Data 2

# Course Project Report

(Due: 27/04/20)

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**Instructions**: Read all the instructions below carefully before you start working on the report, and before you make a submission.

- Please typeset your submissions in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Use the template provided for your answers. Please include your name and Roll number with submission.
- This report is due on 27 April at 11:55 PM.
- No extensions will be given for the submission under any circumstances.
- Submissions via any other method other than Moodle submission will be deemed invalid.
- Plagiarism of any sort will not be tolerated. Strict action will be taken for those caught in plagiarism.

# 1 Tags

Discussing the different kind of tags in both UD and AnnCorra in Bengali. The AnnCorra tags will be slightly less detailed, as I have not done the Assignment 2 in full.

### 1.1 UD

With universal dependencies, a number of tags are applicable to bengali, where several are not. A major issue noticed when using UD tags was the number of situations lacking detail; i.e, a general tag had to be applied to a word or a phrase that would normally call for more nuance.

Tag	Examples	Linguistic Cues
k1		
	• Multiple Example 1	• Multiple Cue 1
	• Multiple Example 2	• Multiple Cue 2
k2	Single Examples	
		• Multiple Cue 1
		• Multiple Cue 2
k3		Single Cue 1
	Multiple Example 1	
	Multiple Example 2	
k4	Single Example 1	Single Cue 1

Table 1: Discussion on UD tags

## 1.2 AnnCorra

Do the same for AnnCorra.

Tag	Examples	Linguistic Cues
k1		
	Multiple Example 1	• Multiple Cue 1
	Multiple Example 2	• Multiple Cue 2
k2	Single Examples	
		• Multiple Cue 1
		• Multiple Cue 2
k3		Single Cue 1
	Multiple Example 1	
	Multiple Example 2	
k4	Single Example 1	Single Cue 1

Table 2: Discussion on AnnCorra tags

# 2 Linguistic Challenges with Annotation

- (a) Differential Object marking
- (b) Non-Nominative Subjects
- (c) Complex Predicates
- (d) Non-finite clauses: Conditional, Concessive, Relative, participial clauses
- (e) Ambiguity (Coordination, Attachment)
- (f) Ellipsis
- (g) Non-projectivity Ex 1: I saw a man yesterday who was singing Ex 2: A hearing is scheduled on the issue today Ex 3: To his wife, John gave a fantastic gift Ex 4: Which house, John bought?
- (h) Particles

# 3 Tag Statistics

### 3.1 Tag and Markers

For each tag, indicate the markers used to identify that tag and the number of tokens identified by each marker. Example:

There are a total of 100 k1 tags. k1 comes with the markers 0, -ne. 0 marker is responsible for 56 of the cases and -ne is responsible for the remaining 44.

## 3.2 Markers and Tag

For each marker, indicate the types of tags given to it and the number of cases for each tag. Example:

There are a total of 100 tokens with -ne marker. These tokens are marked with k1, k2. k1 marker is responsible for 32 of the cases and k2 is responsible for the remaining 68.

### 3.3 N-gram of tags

Include statistics about the frequency of n-gram of tags. Take n in the range [2,4].

NOTE: You have to do the above 3 exercises for both UD and AnnCorra. This analysis has to be done on the training set given for both the types of tagging in Assignment 4.

# 4 Error Analysis for automatic tagging

In this section, describe the errors in the output of your model trained in Assignment 4 on the test data. Give possible solutions, if any, to mitigate these errors in the future.

# 5 Discussion

# 5.1 Comparison of UD and AnnCorra

## 5.2 Need for new tags

### 5.2.1 Intra-Chunk

propose any new intra-chunk tags you can think of with examples

### 5.2.2 Inter-Chunk

propose any new inter-chunk tags you can think of with examples.