

LABORATOIRE D'INFORMATIQUE GASPARD-MONGE

June 2016 DICORA Korea

Sous la co-tutelle de :
CNRS
ÉCOLE DES PONTS PARISTECH
ESIEE PARIS
UPEM • UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-EST MARNE-LA-VALLÉE

Local Grammars

Background and Significance

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Local Grammars

Unitex/GramLab is an open-source corpus processor It provides tools for creating and managing

- local grammars
- dictionaries

Which benefits do these tools provide to projects?

How do they combine with current linguistic approaches?

How do they contribute to modern natural language processing (NLP)?



Outline

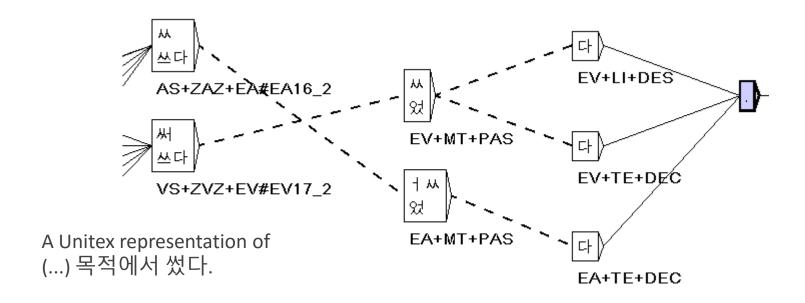
Accuracy

Attention to the lexicon

Readability

Formalization





Accurate and detailed linguistic description of

- morphosyntax
- sense distinctions
- phrases

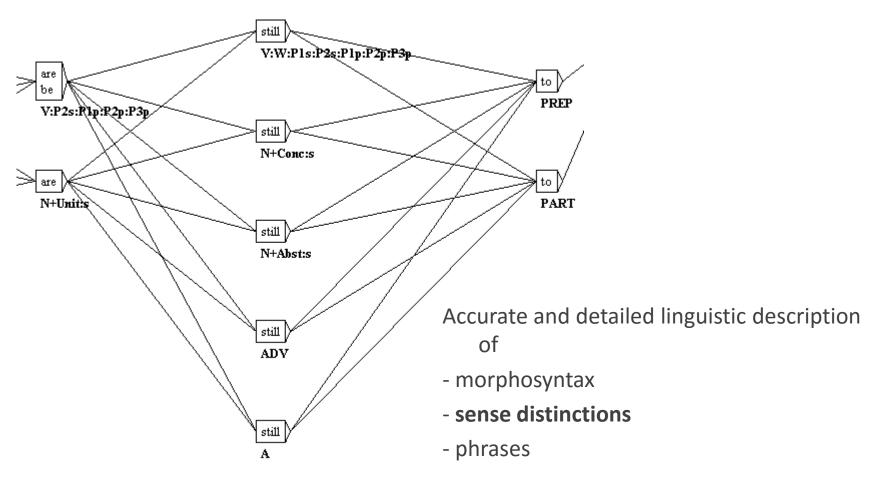


Sample of a Unitex/GramLab dictionary of French

Accurate and detailed linguistic description of

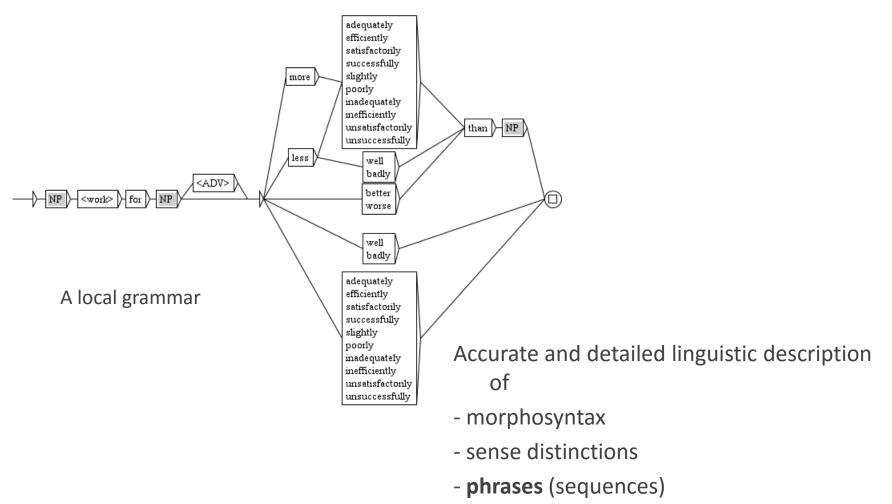
- morphosyntax
- sense distinctions
- phrases





A Unitex representation of (...) are still to be seen (...)





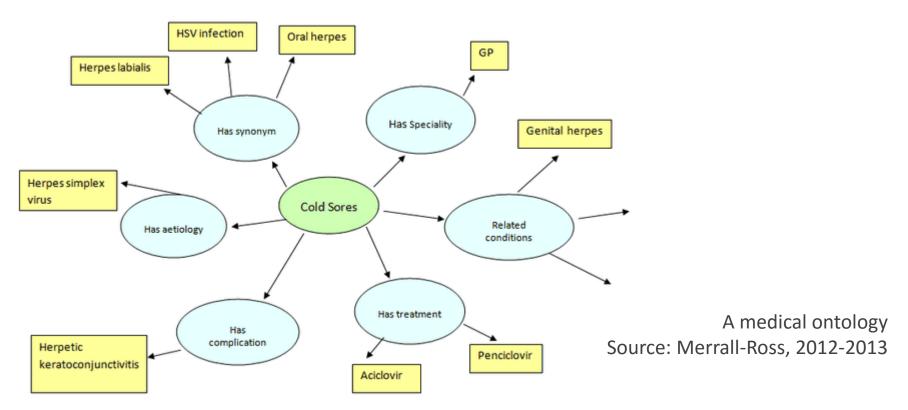


Can the Unitex/GramLab approach combine with others?

30/05/2016



Symbolic approaches

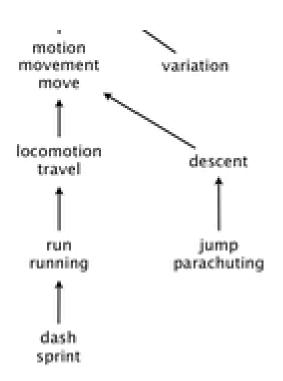


Unitex/GramLab resources are complementary to other resources for symbolic approaches

 ontologies: assume morphological analysis has been done before processing



Symbolic approaches



Other resources for symbolic approaches

 WordNet and KorLex: assume morphological analysis has been done before processing; do not process sequences

A sample of the Princeton WordNet



Computer-only approaches

The Unitex/GramLab approach is complementary to purely computational approaches

Supervised learning

Uses annotated or aligned corpora

Unitex/GramLab aids annotating and aligning corpora more accurately

Text categorization (Ko & Seo, 2011)

Computational semantic analysis (Kim et al., 2014)

Word sense induction (Li, 2013)

Unsupervised learning

Often uses available related information

Example: learning semantic roles is easier on the basis of delimited and labeled suffixes (Nam & Kim, 2016); text clustering probably too



Computer-only approaches

Less labour-intensive than the Unitex/GramLab approach
Computers were designed to substitute human labour
The substitution may have a cost in quality
Example: accuracy

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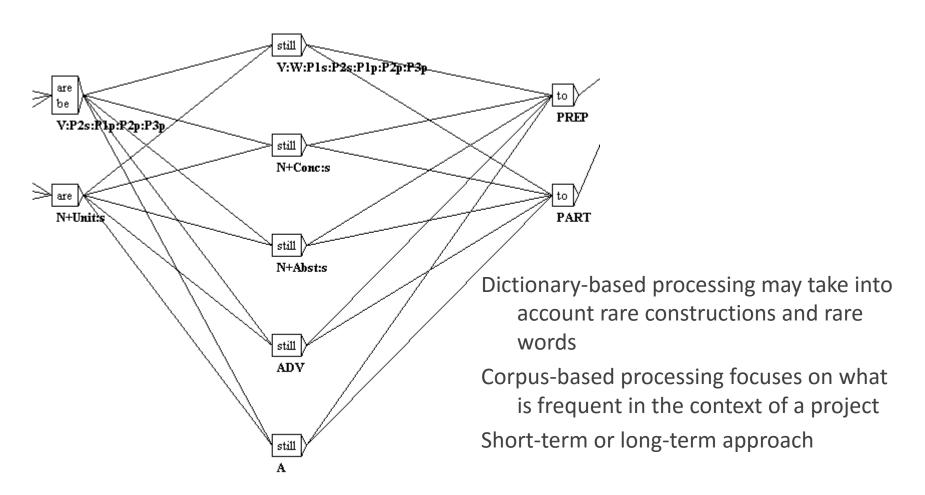
The lexicon

Approach	Unitex/GramLab	Supervised learning	Hybrid
Typical resource	dictionary	annotated corpora	both

Dictionary-based processing is complementary to corpusbased processing

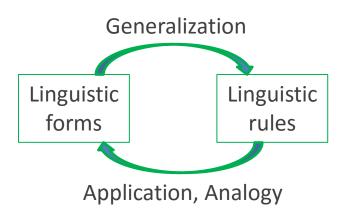


The lexicon





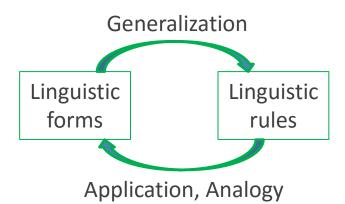
The lexicon/corpus duality



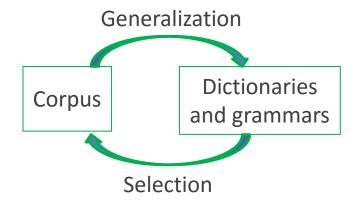
Corpus linguistics focuses on linguistic forms
Generative linguistics focuses on linguistic rules
Both are relevant to NLP



The lexicon/corpus duality



In our minds



In linguistic description

Dictionaries and grammars may include rare words and constructions

A corpus is incomplete, but helps making dictionaries and grammars more complete



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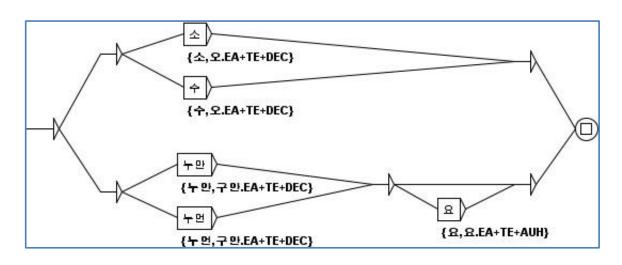


Readability

Readability of language resources is overlooked by most computational approaches

The descriptive linguist's point of view

Regular expressions are less readable than graphs



A Unitex/GramLab graph

 4 소/ 2 .EA+TE+DEC}|수/ 4 수,오.EA+TE+DEC}|(누만/ 4 누만,구만.EA+TE+DEC}|누먼/ 4 누만,구만.EA+TE+DEC})(6 유/ 6

An equivalent regular expression



Readability and manageability of rules for morphosyntax

Approach	XFST	Unitex/GramLab	
Rules apply to	all entries in a POS	specific lexical items	

General rules for all items in a part-of-speech are less manageable than rules that apply to specific items



Readability and manageability of rules for morphosyntax

⇒ 들어	자르+어 ⇒ 잘라 "to cut"	⇒ 저어	⇒가	rewrite rule
tuT.+E.	ca.Lu.+E.	ceS.+E.	ka.+E.	vowel harmony E -> a [o a] (CON . CON u) . + _; E -> e;
tuT.+e.	ca.Lu.+a.	ceS.+e.	ka.+a.	u deletion
n/a	ca.La.	n/a	n/a	vowel merge a . + -> [] CON _ [e a];
n/a	n/a	n/a	ka.	e . + -> [] \w _ VOW "T" irregular T -> 1 + E;
tul.+e.	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 1 2 11 - 1 7 2)

XFST-style rules for morphosyntax

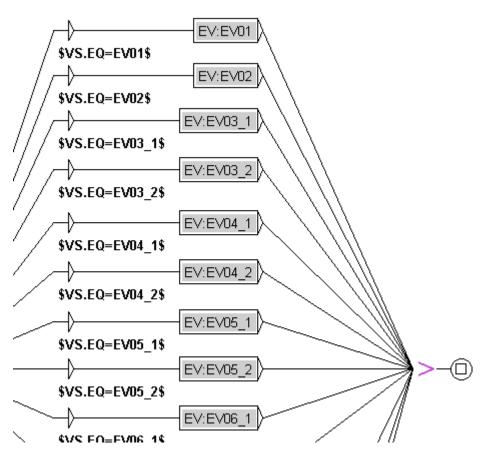
General rules designed to work for all Korean verbs

All must be checked for each new verb

Source: Han, 2006



Readability and manageability of rules for morphosyntax



Unitex/GramLab rules for morphosyntax

Each rule is designed for specifically marked verbs

Each rule is independent

Source: Nam, 2009



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Formalization

```
coréen,.A+Toponyme+Territoire+Pays:ms
```

Coréen, .N+Hum+Toponyme+Territoire+Pays:ms

coréen, .N+Langue:ms

coréenne,.A+Toponyme+Territoire+Pays:fs

Coréenne,.N+Hum+Toponyme+Territoire+Pays:fs

Sample of a Unitex/GramLab

dictionary of French

Language resources for NLP require more formalization than other domains in linguistics

Fields

Categories

Delimiters

Codes



Formalization

Table 3. Frequency of *com* in Speech Levels

Speech Level	Mitigation Marker	Intensification Marker	Total
Polite	35 (75%)	12 (25%)	47
Plain	35 (40%)	52 (60%)	87
Total	70 (52%)	64 (48%)	134

Source: Ahn, 2009

A table of data

Categories: polite/plain, mitigation/intensification

A rare example of formalized data in discourse pragmatics



Historical background

Unitex/GramLab is inspired by Maurice Gross' (1934-2001) approach to descriptive syntax and morphosyntax

Accuracy

The meaning of a text may depend on details

Attention to the lexicon

Each lexical item may be different (Gross, 1975)

Readability

Only readable data are manageable by linguists

Formalization

Only models are manageable by computers



Thanks

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