

# Parsing Modern Greek verb MWEs in LFG/XLE

Niki Samaridi<sup>1</sup> and Stella Markantonatou<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, [nsamaridi@gmail.com](mailto:nsamaridi@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Language and Speech Processing/ "Athena" RIC, [marks@ilsp.gr](mailto:marks@ilsp.gr)

PARSEME 2nd general meeting, Athens 10-11 March, 2014 -- WP2

## The parsing system

### ILSP FBT Tagger

- Brill tagger plus rules
- 584 PAROLE tags (lemma and set of tags)

### MWE recognizer (filter):

- Filter lexicon
- Filtering algorithm
- Formatter

### Deep grammar (LFG/XLE)

General grammar of Modern Greek

The Filter (1): Filter lexicon: each MWE entry is specified for:

1. **Compositionality**: compositional/non-compositional interpretation
2. **'Signifier'**: lemma instructing the filter to look at the right filter lexicon entries
3. **Lemma**: lemma instructing the filter to look at the right filter lexicon entries
4. **PoS and morphological constraints for the headword of a WWS**
5. **Constraints on the lemmatised forms of the remaining constituents of a WWS** that uniquely identify fixed or semi-fixed MWE substrings

t1	t2	t3	t4	t5	t6	t7	t8	t9	t10	t11	t12
single	πίνω	ο αμιλητος νερό	νερό	πίνω	VbMnAv	ο	SgAc	αμιλητο ς	AjBaNeSgAc	νερό	SgAc

← compositionality ← signifier ← WWS ← PoS & morphological constraints ← constraints of the remaining constituents of a WWS →

The filter (2): The filtering algorithm: (implemented in Perl)

- A. No signifier: send to formatter
- B. Signifiers: Any WWSs? Does strong morphology match lexicon entries?
  - B1. No matching: send to formatter.
  - B2. Matching: Compositional reading? Yes: both send to the formatter and parse for WWSs.
  - B3. Matching: No compositional reading? Replace WWSs.
- C. Replace WWS relevant substring with WWS & morphological constraints. Send to formatter.

<b>Non-compositional</b>	ρίχνω Vb Mn Id Pr O1 Sg Xx Ip Av Xx	άδειος Aj Ba Ne Pl Ac Av Pt Sj	πιάνω_γεμάτος Vb Mn Id Xx O1 Sg Xx Pe Av Xx
<b>Non-compositional</b>	περπατώ Vb Mn Id Pr O1 Sg Xx Ip Av Xx	πάνω_σε_τεντωμένο_σκονί Ad Xx Ba Ne Sg Ac	σκονί No Cm Ne Sg Ac
<b>Compositional</b>	περπατώ Vb Mn Id Pr O1 Sg Xx Ip Av Xx	πάνω Ad Xx Ba σε As Pp Sp	τεντωμένος Aj Ba Ne Sg Ac

### An example

8&9. Free subject (controller)-verb-object-subordinated clause with controlled subject: inflecting verb, object possibly fixed (Table 1: 9), the subordinated clause possibly semi-fixed (Table 1:8), intervening XPs, VSO/OVS word orders.

(8) Ερίξαν άδεια να πιάσουν γεμάτα  
throw-3-pl-past empty to catch-3-pl full  
'They tried to obtain information.'

(9) Έκανε η μάνα του μαύρα μάτια να τον δει  
make-3-sg-past the mother-sg-nom hisj black eyes to himj see-3-sg  
'It took his mother a long time to meet him.'

ρίχνω 'throw' is not a control verb but in (8) it behaves as such. To ensure identity of subjects, coordination could be considered alternatively. An "augmented" entry of the verb ρίχνω "throw" was eventually defined because va typically introduces (probably controlled) subordinated clauses and the constraints on verbal forms are those of va-subordination and not of coordination.

## Deep LFG analysis

Sublexical rules to parse the tagger output

- Only the lexicon has been manipulated (and not the grammar rules)
- Identification of phrasal constituents within the MWEs: permutations, ability of XPs to intervene between two words
- Grammatical functions are identified with diagnostics that apply to compositional expressions (morphological marking, WH-).

	LFG representation	Gloss	Meaning	WWS	C	FX
1	V: PRED παίρνω_πέντε	take_five	you are silly		Y	F
2	V: εγώ_αρπάζω <SUBJ >	(NP/pro)WEAK PRONOUN_ grab	to be beaten up		Y	SF
3	V: ρίχνω <SUBJ,OBJ>, OBJ PRED=καρεκλοπόδαρο/ νερό_με_ο_τουλούμι	pour chair legs / water_with_the goatskin_bag	it rains cats and dogs	νερό_με_ο_τουλούμι	N	SF
4	V: έχω_γούστο<COMP>, COMP COMPL=να	have_gusto to	don't tell me that	έχω_γούστο	N	SF
5	V: μένω <SUBJ,XCOMP>, XCOMP PRED=στηλή_άλας, XCOMP SUBJ=^SUBJ	(NP/pro) be left stele_of_salt	to be left speechless	στηλή_άλας	N	FL
6	V: μένω <SUBJ,XCOMP>, XCOMP PRED=ταπί_και_ψύχραμος, XCOMP SUBJ=SUBJ	(NP/pro) be left penniless_and_calm	to lose all one's money	ταπί_και_ψύχραμος	N	FL
7	V: τρώω/αρπάζω <SUBJ,OBJ>, OBJ PRED=ο_ξύλο_ο_χρονιά, OBJ POSS PRED=εγώ, OBJ POSS TYPE= weak pronoun, OBJ POSS PERSON/NUMBER/GENDER =SUBJ PERSON/NUMBER/GENDER	(NP/pro), eat/grab the_beating_the_year_POSS_	to be beaten up	ο_ξύλο_ο_χρονιά	N	FL
8	V: ρίχνω <SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP>, XCOMP COMPL=για να/μήπως, OBJ PRED=άδειος, XCOMP PRED= πιάνω_γεμάτος, XCOMP SUBJ=SUBJ, XCOMP PERF=+, -(XCOMP TENSE)	(NP/pro), throw empty to pro_j catch_full	to try to obtain information	πιάνω_γεμάτος	N	FL
9	V: κάνω <SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP>, XCOMP COMPL=να, OBJ PRED= μαύρος_μάτι, XCOMP PRED=βλέπω <SUBJ, OBJ>, OBJ PRED=εγώ, XCOMP SUBJ=SUBJ, XCOMP PERF=+, -(XCOMP TENSE)	(NP/pro), make black_eye to CLITIC pro_j see	it took SUBJ a very long time to meet CLITIC	μαύρος_μάτι	N	FL
10	V: τραβάω <SUBJ, OBJ>, OBJ PRED=ο_λινόρι_ο_πάθος	(NP/pro) suffer the_linen_the_sufferings	to suffer a lot	ο_λινόρι_ο_πάθος	N	SF

## Natural LFG Analyses

Free subject (controller)-verb-object-subordinated clause with controlled subject

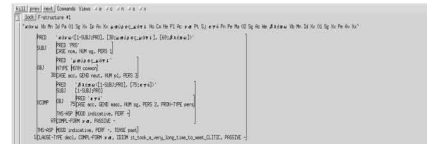
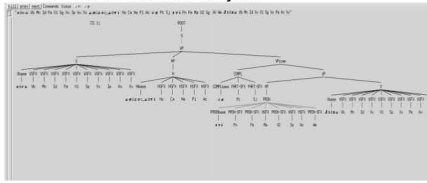


Fig. 1. The XLE output for the flexible MWE έκανα μαύρα μάτια να σε δω, Gloss: 'I made black eyes to see you' 'It took me a very long time to meet you' (Table 1:9)

## Verbs with "augmented" valency

"augmented" verb entries NOT in use otherwise: ρίχνω (throw) with controlled sentential complement

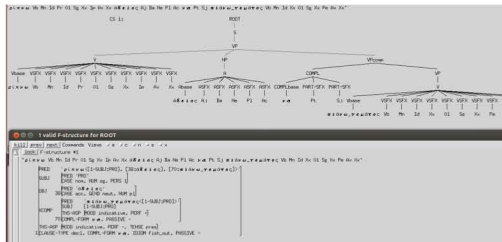


Fig. 2. The XLE output for the flexible MWE ρίχνω άδεια να πιάσουν γεμάτα, Gloss: "I throw empty to catch full" 'I try to obtain information' (Table 1:8)

περπατώ (walk) with LOC argument denoting where one walks



Fig. 3. The XLE output for the flexible MWE περπατώ πάνω σε τεντωμένο σκονί, Gloss: 'I walk on a tightrope' 'I am in a risky situation'

## "Not-so-natural" LFG analysis

The fixed clitic is used non-referentially: την έβγαλα v καθαρή = 'get away with' (gloss: her take\_out clean-ADJECTIVE) τα έκανα v σαλάτα = 'make a mess' (gloss: the made salad-NOUN) v; where an XP may intervene

### Filter output:

Fixed clitic\_Verb-> one word (WWS) treated as a VERB

### Alternatives:

- transitive verb + object (! the non-referential clitic is the object)
- copula + complement (! complement controlled by what?)
- intransitive verb + OBL\_manner (! the words do not denote manner normally)

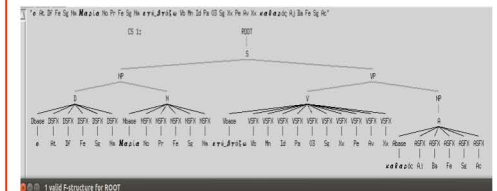


Fig. 4. The XLE output for the flexible MWE την βγάω καθαρή

## References

- Attia, Mohammed A. 2006. 'Accommodating Multiword Expressions in an Arabic LFG Grammar'. Salakoski, Tapio, Ginter, Filip, Pahkka, Tapio, Pyysalo, Tampo. Lecture Notes in Computer Science: Advances in Natural Language Processing, 5th International Conference, FinTAL, Turku, Finland. Vol. 4139: 87-98. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg
- Fotopoulou, Aggeliki. 1993. *Une Classification des Phrases a Complements Figes en Grec Moderne*. Doctoral Thesis, Universite Paris VIII.
- Sag, Ivan A., Timothy Baldwin, Francis Bond, Ann Copestake and Dan Flickinger. 2001. 'Multiword Expressions: A Pain in the Neck for NLP'. LinGO Working Paper No. 2001-03. In Alexander Gelbukh, ed., (2002) *Proceedings of CICLING-2002*. Springer.