

Handling MWEs in Walenty, a new valence dictionary for Polish [WG2]

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What is this presentation about?

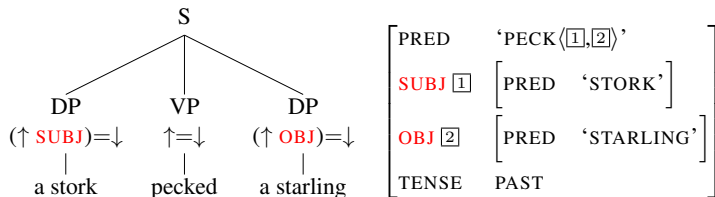


- modelling Polish MWEs together with their syntactic structure
- framework: Lexical-Functional Grammar (LFG)
- platform: Xerox Linguistic Environment (XLE)
- Walenty, a valence dictionary of Polish:
 - open source, available from: zil.ipipan.waw.pl/Walenty
 - developed since 2012, spans 3 projects
 - contains 38874 schemata for 8644 verbs
 - created on the basis of attested data
 - can be used by various formalisms (currently: LFG)
 - accounts for coordination (syntactic positions as sets)
 - accounts for MWEs:
 - internal structure (NP/PP, fixed phrase)
 - interactions with syntax (case assignment for NPs)
 - displayed modification pattern

LFG formalism



- constraint-based, highly lexicalised
- parallel levels of representation:



- analyses of diverse languages (English, Warlpiri, Russian, Urdu...)
- LFG grammars may be implemented in XLE
- attempts at commercial use (Bing search engine)



- an LFG grammar of Polish implemented in XLE
- based on previous grammars (DCG, HPSG)
- morphological information from analyser, treebank or corpus
- valence information from converted dictionary
- coverage: parses 32% of sentences from 1M sample of the National Corpus of Polish (NKJP; nkjp.pl)
- structure bank is being created
- plans for the (near) future: adding semantics
- open source, available from: zil.ipipan.waw.pl/LFG

About



- valence dictionary developed since 2012, spans 3 projects
- contains 38874 schemata for 8644 verbs (as of 5/03/2014)
- created on the basis of attested data (from NKJP, from the web)
- open source, available from: zil.ipipan.waw.pl/Walenty

Formalism



- syntactic positions (separated by “+”) are sets (enclosed in “{”)
- realisations of the position are members of the relevant set (separated by “;”)
- realisations belong to the same set if they may be coordinated
 $\text{subj}\{\text{np}(\text{str})\} + \text{obj}\{\text{np}(\text{str})\} + \{\text{np}(\text{inst})\}$
 $+ \{\text{prepn}(\text{o}, \text{loc}); \text{prepn}(\text{o}, \text{loc}, \text{ze})\}$
- some positions are explicitly assigned a grammatical function

More features



- non-canonical realisations of arguments, unlike category coordination

subj{np(str); cp(int); ncp(str,int); ncp(str,ze)}
+ {np(str)}

- structural case marked explicitly
- control relations (for infinitival and predicative complements)
- adverbial complements classified according to semantic type

MWE types



- fixed expressions:
 - cannot be modified in any way, the exact string is given
 - `fixed(string)`
- lexicalised phrases:
 - nominal: `lexnp(case, number, lemma, mod)`
 - prepositional:
 - `prelexnp(preposition, case, number, lemma, mod)`
 - typical information: case, preposition form
 - extra information: `number`, `lemma`, `modification pattern`

Modification patterns



- **natr**: modification not allowed
- **atr**: modification allowed (though not necessary)
- **ratr**: modification required (often possessive, NP or adjective)
- **batr**: specific modification required (possessive: SWÓJ or WŁASNY, 'own')

Examples



Zbił ich na (*bardzo) kwaśne jabłko/*jabłka.

beat then for very sour apple.SG/PL

'He beat them to a pulp.'

(literally: 'He beat them into a sour apple.')

constraints:

- modification not allowed → **natr**

subj{np(str)} + obj{np(str)} + {fixed('na kwaśne jabłko')}

Examples



(Gorąca) krew/*krwie płynie/*płyną w *(jej/Marysi/tych)
 hot blood.SG/PL flow.SG/PL in her/Mary's/those
 żyłach/*żyle.
 vein.PL/SG
 '(Hot) blood flows in her/Mary's/those veins.'

constraints:

- modification allowed (though not necessary) → **atr**
- modification required (often possessive, NP or adjective) → **ratr**

subj{lexnp(str,sg,'krew',atr)} +
 {prelexnp(w,loc,pl,'żyła',ratr)}

Examples



Daję (*swoją/mądrą) głowę/*głowy, że przyjdą.
 give own/wise.SG head.SG/PL that come.FUT
 'I'm sure that they will come.'

(literally: 'I give (my) head that they will come.')

constraints:

- modification not allowed → **natr**

subj{np(str)} + {cp(że)} +
 {lexnp(str,sg,'głowa',natr)}

Examples



Doręczyli to jej do rąk *(własnych).

delivered it her to hands own

'They delivered it to her as hand delivery.'

(literally: 'They delivered it to her to (her) own hands.')

constraints:

- specific modification required (possessive: SWÓJ or WŁASNY, 'own') → **batr**

subj{np(str)} + obj{np(str)} + {np(dat)} +
 {prelexnp(do, gen, pl, 'ręka', batr)}

Conversion process



- python script (around 1K lines)
- takes entries from Walenty, returns XLE lexical entries
- grammatical function (GF) chosen on the basis of contents of the set corresponding to the relevant position (roughly: on the basis of morphosyntax)

Converting MWEs into LFG constraints



- **number**: $(\uparrow \text{GF NUMBER}) =_c \text{NUM}$
- **lemma**: $(\uparrow \text{GF PRED FN}) =_c \text{LEMMA}$
- **modification**:
 - **fixed**: same modification constraints as **natr**
 - **natr**: $\neg(\uparrow \text{GF ADJUNCT}) \neg(\uparrow \text{GF POSS})$
 - **atr**: no constraint needed (modification allowed but not required)
 - **ratr**: $\{ (\uparrow \text{GF ADJUNCT}) \mid (\uparrow \text{GF POSS}) \}$
 - **batr**: $(\uparrow \text{GF ADJUNCT } \$ \text{ PRED FN}) \in_c \{\text{SWÓJ WŁASNY}\}$



- not all modification constraints can be expressed in Walenty
- no information about category corresponding to `fixed`
- only 3 lexicalised categories: NP, PP, `fixed`
- semantics: compositional vs non-compositional

Conclusion



- Walenty: a new valence dictionary for Polish
- large and still growing
- can be used by various grammar formalisms (so far: LFG)
- MWEs (apart from `fixed`) have internal syntactic structure
- constraints can be imposed on MWEs:
 - lemma
 - number
 - modification pattern

Walenty

`zil.ipipan.waw.pl/Walenty`

Questions?



Thank you for your attention

Walenty

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