

Sequence Tagging for Verb Conjugation in Romanian

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Verbs in Romanian

Regularity is not black and white

		1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Regular a merge (<i>to walk</i>)	sg. pl.	merg merg em	mergi merge tி	merge merg
Irregular a fi (<i>to be</i>)	sg. pl.	sunt sunt em	ești sunte tி	este sunt

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Regular a merge (<i>to walk</i>)	sg. pl.	merg merg <ins>em</ins>	mergi merge <ins>t</ins> i	merge merg
Irregular a fi (<i>to be</i>)	sg. pl.	sunt suntem	ești sunte <ins>t</ins> i	este sunt
Partially irregular a purta (<i>to wear</i>)	sg. pl.	port purtă <ins>m</ins>	porți purga <ins>t</ins> i	poartă poartă

Previous work

Dinu et al, RANLP 2011, EACL 2012

- Hand-crafted sets of regular expressions fully describing conjugation of most verbs
- Predictive model $h(\text{infinitive}) = \text{regular expression set}$

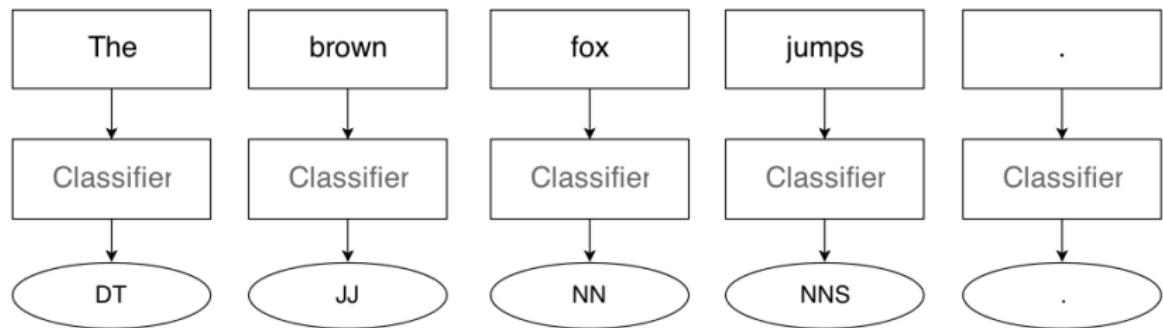
Running example

	sg.	port	porți	poartă
a purta (<i>to wear</i>)	pl.	purtăm	purtați	poartă

Regular expression set

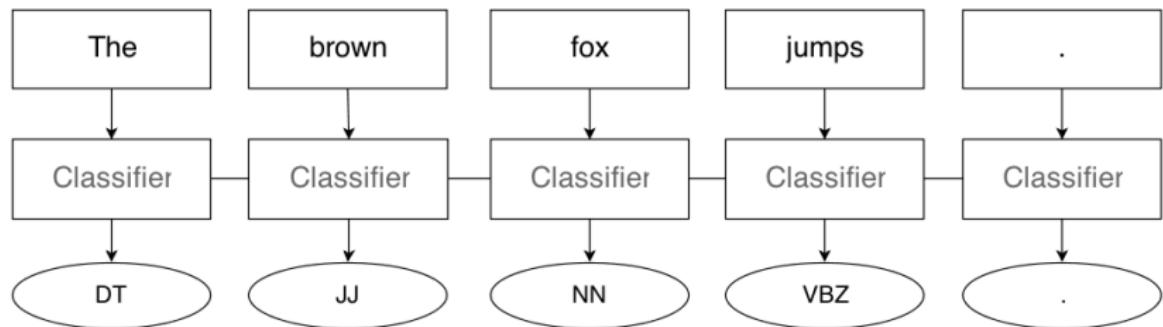
sg.	$^(.*)o(.*)t\$$	$^(.*)o(.*)\dot{t}i\$$	$^(.*)oa(.*)tă\$$
pl.	$^(.*)u(.*)tăm\$$	$^(.*)u(.*)ta\dot{t}i\$$	$^(.*)oa(.*)tă\$$

Sequence tagging: POS tagging example



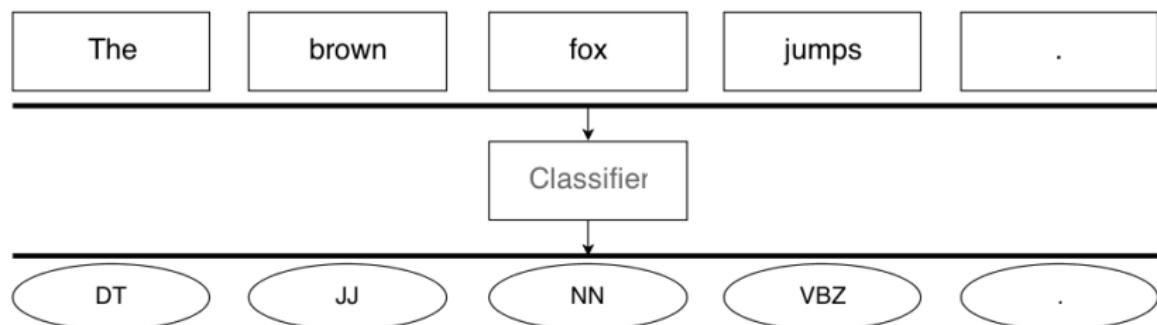
$$\prod \phi(y_i, x_i)$$

Sequence tagging: POS tagging example (better)



$$\prod \phi_1(y_i, x_i) \phi_2(y_i, y_{i+1})$$

Sequence tagging: POS tagging example (worse?)



$$\phi(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Ignored structure: interaction between classes

a cântă	a deștepta	a deserța
<i>to sing</i>	<i>to rise</i>	<i>to empty</i>
^(.*)t\$	^(.*)e(.*)t\$	^(.*)e(.*)t\$
^(.*)ți\$	^(.*)e(.*)ți\$	^(.*)e(.*)ți\$
^(.*)tă\$	^(.*)ea(.*)tă\$	^(.*)a(.*)tă\$
^(.*)tăm\$	^(.*)e(.*)tăm\$	^(.*)e(.*)tăm\$
^(.*)tați\$	^(.*)e(.*)tați\$	^(.*)e(.*)tați\$
^(.*)tă\$	^(.*)ea(.*)tă\$	^(.*)a(.*)tă\$

Conjugation as sequence tagging

Running example

	sg.	port	porți	poartă
a purta (<i>to wear</i>)	pl.	purtăm	purtăți	poartă

Variable letters (Moisil)

$$\text{form}(u_0|1sg) = \quad o$$

$$\text{form}(u_0|3sg) = \quad oa$$

$$\text{form}(u_0|1pl) = \quad u$$

$$\text{form}(t_0|1sg) = \quad t$$

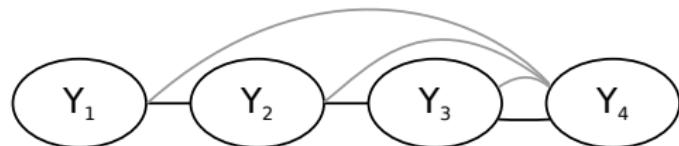
$$\text{form}(t_0|2sg) = \quad \dot{t}$$

Tagging example

<i>p</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>a</i>
0	u_0	0	t_0	T_4

Models, features, training

- Features: character n-grams to the left and right size up to n
- Dataset: RoMorphoDict (lemmas and forms)
labeled using the RegEx sets
16 ending patterns, 17 variable letters
4,699 train / 2,257 test / 339 unlabeled
- Grid search, 10-fold cross validation



- An extra factor template allowing the ending to influence all positions
- Inference becomes more complex
- Out-of-the-box sequence tagging no longer appropriate

Results

method	Cross-val. accuracy			Test accuracy		
	word	char	char'	word	char	char'
SVM	0.886	-	-	0.896	-	-
ML	0.924	0.987	0.913	0.914	0.985	0.900
AP	0.923	0.987	0.917	0.912	0.985	0.900
PA	0.925	0.987	0.917	0.912	0.984	0.900
AROW	0.916	0.986	0.912	0.908	0.984	0.895
SKIP	-	0.984	-	0.906	0.983	0.896

Generalization on 105 of the unlabeled verbs:

- many termination patterns are correctly found (30)
- some alternations are found (3)