

Introducing Semantic Labels into the DeriNet Network

Magda Ševčíková and Lukáš Kyjánek

Charles University, Prague
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics

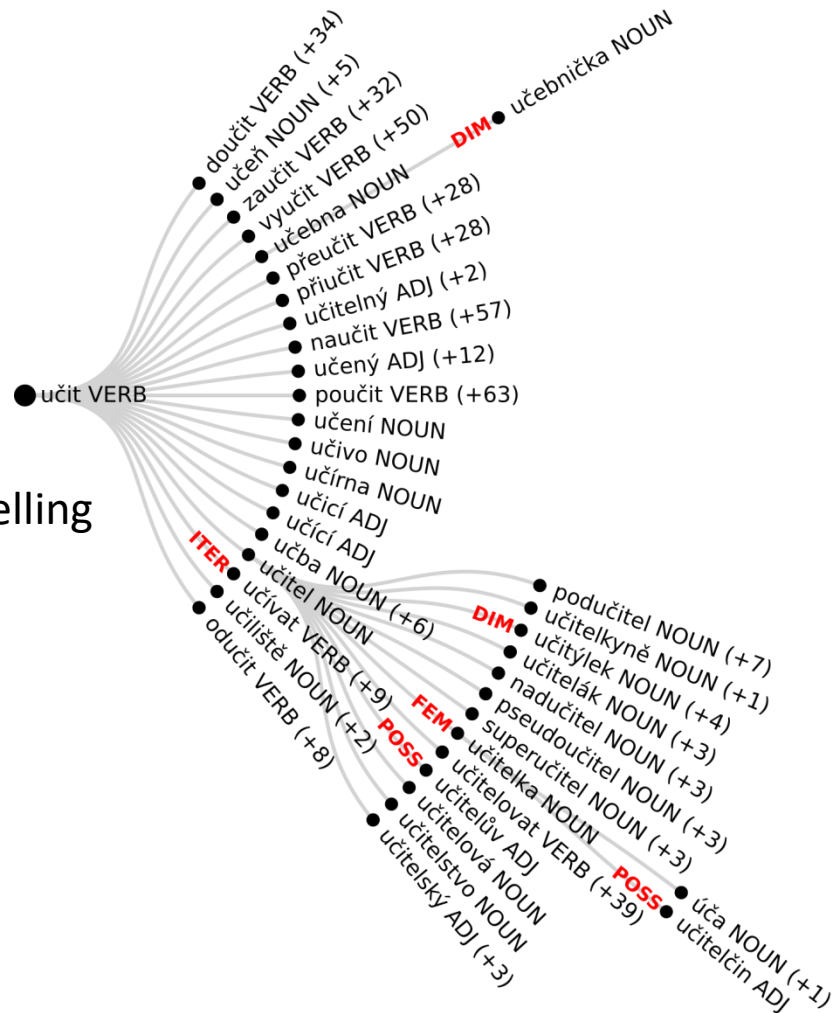
SLOVKO 2019, 25th October



CHARLES UNIVERSITY

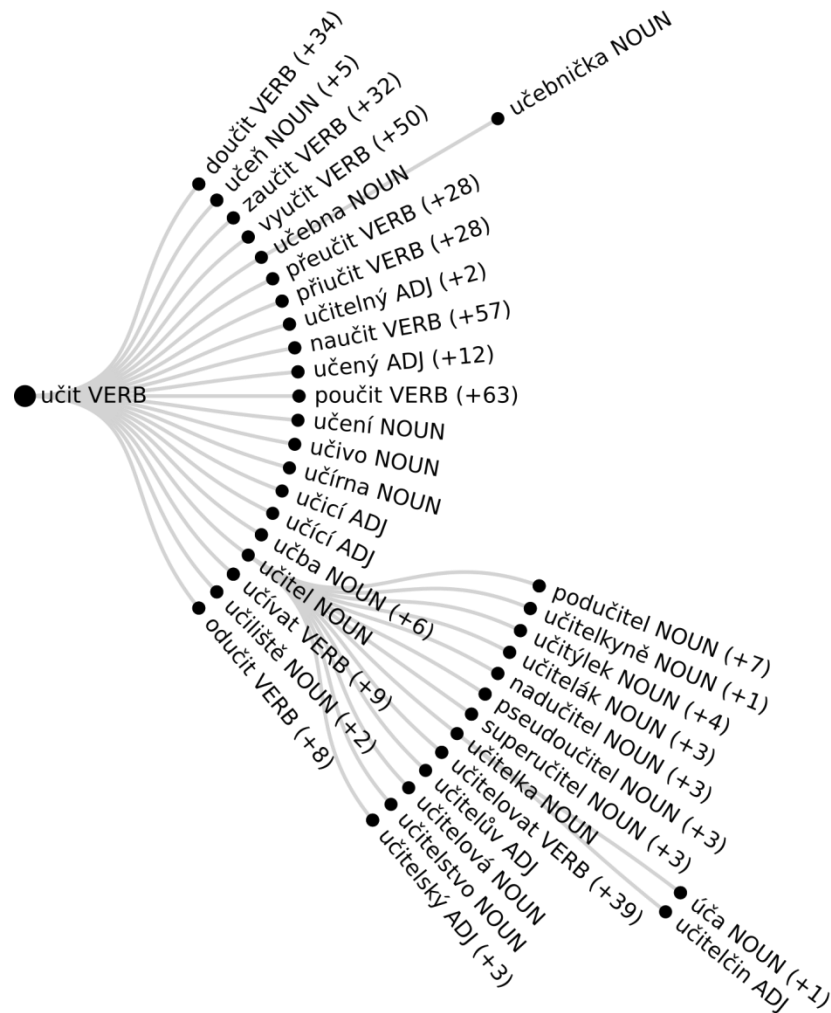
Outline

- DeriNet Network
- Derivation as a change of meaning
- The goal of the pilot experiment
- Machine Learning approach to semantic labelling
- Evaluation and conclusion



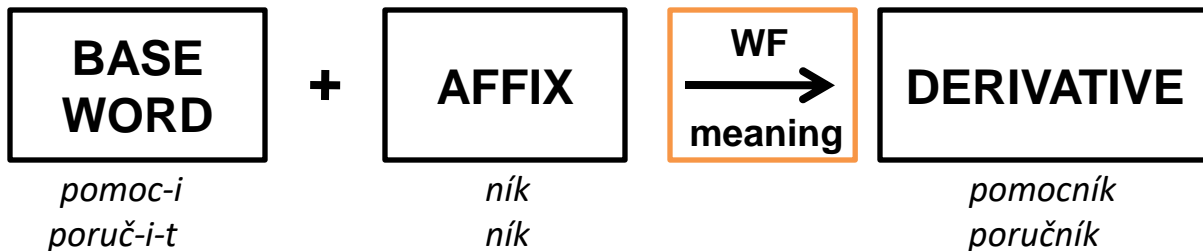
DeriNet Network

- A database of Czech lexemes (1M) connected by links (809k) corresponding to derivational relations (rooted tree)
- Developed since 2013; ufal.cz/derinet
- Organized according to morphemic and semantic complexity from the simplest to the most complex lexemes
- Semantic labeling experiments carried out on DeriNet 1.7 (Vidra et al. 2018)
- Resulting labels included into DeriNet 2.0 (Vidra et al. 2019) in LINDAT/CLARIAH CZ repository under the CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 <http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-2995>



Derivation as a change of meaning

- Word-Formation meaning
 - The change in meaning that happens when attaching an affix to a base word
 - *pomoc-i* > *pomoc-ník* = 'a person who helps'
 - *poruč-i-t* > *poruč-ník* = 'a person who commands'
- Lexical meaning
 - The meaning of the word in the current use (listed in the dictionaries); may or may not be shifted
 - *pomocník* = 'helper'
 - *poručník* = 'legal guardian'



Homonymy and synonymy of affixes in Czech

- **Homonymy:** Formally identical affixes convey more than one meaning.

<i>-ka:</i>	<i>skříň > skříň-ka</i>	<i>cupboard > small cupboard</i>	<i>diminutive</i>
	<i>učitel > učitel-ka</i>	<i>male teacher > female teacher</i>	<i>female noun</i>
	<i>obal-i-t > obál-ka</i>	<i>to wrap > envelope</i>	<i>instrument noun</i>

- **Synonymy:** A particular meaning is expressed by several, formally different affixes.

<i>female noun:</i>	<i>hráč > hráč-ka</i>	<i>male player > female player</i>
	<i>ministr > ministr-yně</i>	<i>male minister > female minister</i>
	<i>šéf > šéf-ová</i>	<i>male boss > female boss</i>

Semantically labeled derivational resources

- Addressed in more or less explicit way in:
 - Derivancze for Czech (17 labels; Pala & Šmerk 2015)
 - CroDeriV for Croatian (14 labels; Filko et al. 2019)
 - Database from English WordNet (14 labels; Fellbaum et al. 2007)
 - Démonette for French (4 labels; Hathout & Namer 2014)

The goal

- Long-term goal:

To add explicit semantic labels
(based on semantic comparative concepts by Bagasheva, 2017)
into DeriNet

- Challenges:

- 1M+ lexemes in DeriNet, derivational links still added/deleted
- Homonymy and synonymy of affixes

- Pilot experiment:

**A semi-automatic Machine Learning procedure limited to
five semantic categories when conveyed by suffixation**

Selected semantic labels

- DIMINUTIVE**

pes > psík *dog > small dog*
žlutý > žlutoučký *yellow > yellowish*
- FEMALE**

učitel > učitelka *teacher > female teacher*
Jaroslav > Jaroslava *(male first name) > (fem. first name)*
Novák > Nováková *(male surname) > (fem. surname)*
- POSSESSIVE**

učitel > učitelův *teacher > teacher's*
učitelka > učitelčin *female teacher > female teacher's*
- ITERATIVE**

chodit > chodívat *to walk (IPFV) > to walk repeatedly (IPFV)*
kupovat > kupovávat *to buy (IPFV) > to buy repeatedly (IPFV)*
- ASPECT**

obalit > obalovat *to wrap (PFV) > to wrap (IPFV)*
štěkat > štěknout *to bark (IPFV) > to bark (PFV)*

Machine Learning procedure



- 14,752 base-derivative pairs extracted from DeriNet 1.7
- negative examples extracted also from DeriNet 1.7
 - their amount determined empirically

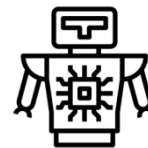
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

- Semantic label**

- For: base-derivative pair

- From:

Slovník spisovného jazyka českého (Havránek 1960-1971)

Morphological dict. MorfFlex CZ (Hajič & Hlaváčová 2013)

The valency lexicon VALLEX 3.0 (Lopatková et al. 2016)

Příruční mluvnické češtiny (Nekula et al. 2012)

pes.N > psík.N

DIMINUTIVE

učitel.N > učitelka.N

FEMALE

učitel.N > učitelův.A

POSSESSIVE

chodit.V > chodívat.V

ITERATIVE

obalit.V > obalovat.V

ASPECT

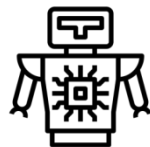
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

- **Part-of-speech category**

- For: the base word and derivative
- From: DeriNet

- **Gender**

- For: the base word and derivative (nouns only)
- From: MorfFlex CZ

pes.N.m_anim > psík.N.m_anim

učitel.N.m_anim > učitelka.N.fem

učitel.N.m_anim > učitelův.A

chodit.V > chodívat.V

obalit.V > obalovat.V

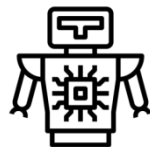
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

- **Aspect**

- For: the base word and derivative (verbs only)
- From: MorfFlex CZ, SYN2015, VALLEX

pes.N > psík.N

učitel.N > učitelka.N

*učitel.N > učitelův.A.**pos_true***

*chodit.V.**ipfv** > chodívat.V.**ipfv***

*obalit.V.**pfv** > obalovat.V.**pfv***

- **Possessivity tag**

- For: the derivative (adjectives only)
- From: MorfFlex CZ

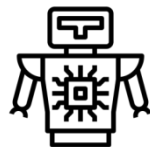
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

- **Final n-grams**

- For: the base word and derivative
- Bi-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-grams

učitel > učitelův

*-el, -**tel**, -itel, -čitel, -učitel*
*-**ův**, -lův, -elův, -telův, -itelův*

obalit > obalovat

*-**it**, -lit, -alit, -balit, -obalit*
*-at, -vat, -**ovat**, -lovat, -alovat*

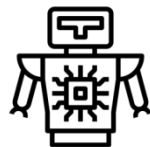
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

- Classifying the most probable semantic label (highest possible precision)
- Multinomial Logistic Regression (MLR) with newton-cg solver
- Model trained on *training data set (80 %)*
- Probability thresholds adjusted according to *development data set (10 %)*
- Tested on *testing data set (10 %)*

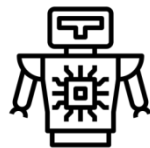
Machine Learning procedure



DATA



FEATURES



ML MODEL

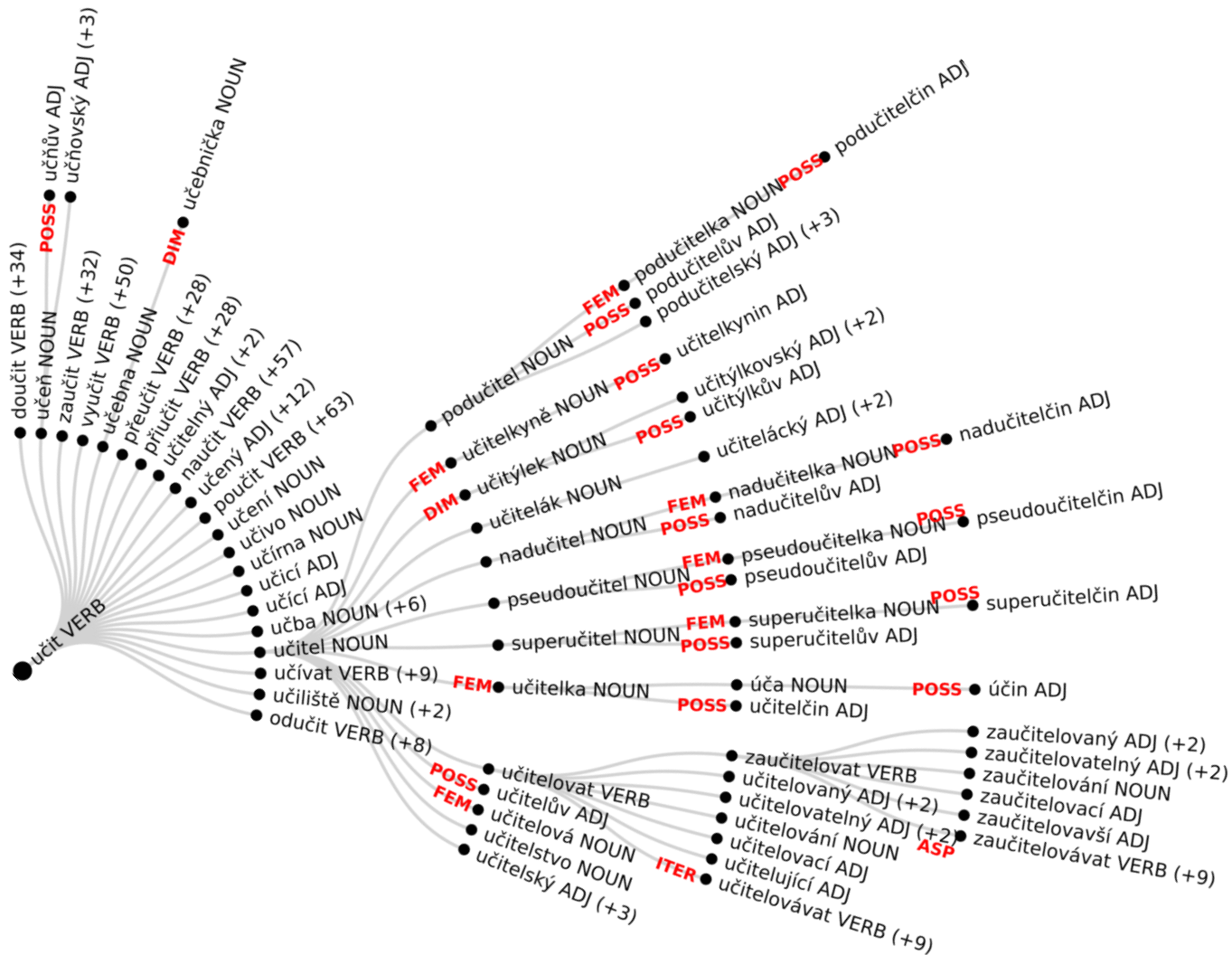
Evaluation on the *testing data set*

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Baseline	0.827	0.813	0.827	0.792
MLR model	0.986	0.984	0.984	0.984

Applying the MLR model

- *Predicted data* = base-derivative relations from DeriNet 1.7
- 150,521 relations assigned one of the five semantic labels

<i>DIMINUTIVE</i>	<i>FEMALE</i>	<i>POSSESSIVE</i>	<i>ITERATIVE</i>	<i>ASPECT</i>
6,042	28,510	88,620	11,890	15,459



Conclusion

- High precision and recall indicate that features selected for the ML approach were able to solve the homonymy/synonymy of affixes in most cases.
- Examples of pairs with incorrect labels:

ježek > ježura

hedgehog > echidna

FEMALE

profesor > profesura

professor > professorship

FEMALE

smrt > smrčka

death > Death

DIMINUTIVE

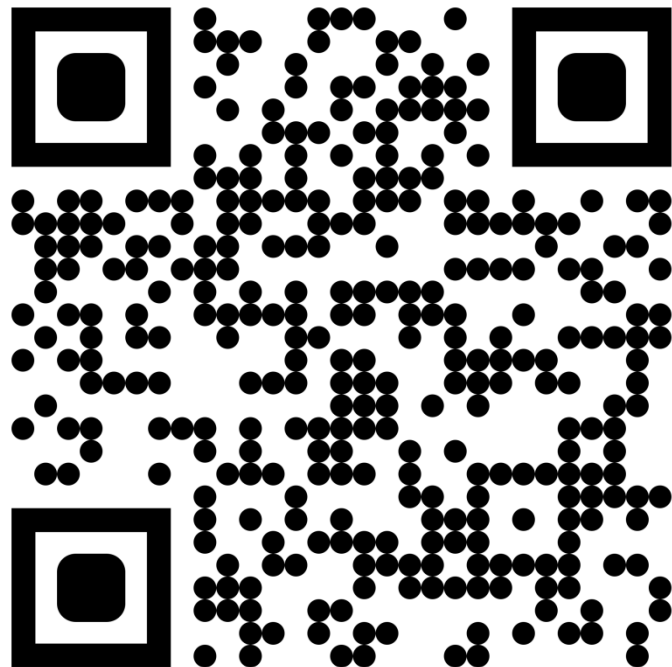
- Analysis of the data with predicted labels is expected to be relevant for our next steps as well as for linguistic insights into derivations.
- Semantic labels were included in the current version of DeriNet 2.0 and can be used for searching the data by the DeriSearch tool.

Semantic labels available in DeriNet 2.0

in LINDAT/CLARIAH CZ repository
under the **CC BY-NC-SA 3.0**

<http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-2995>

or ufal.cz/derinet



Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the Grant No. *GA19-14534S* of the Czech Science Foundation and by the Student Faculty Grant *UKMFF/160753/2018-2/SFG* of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University. It has been using language resources developed, stored, and distributed by the LINDAT/CLARIAH-CZ project (*LM2015071, LM2018101*).

References

- Agresti, A. (2002). *Categorical Data Analysis. 2nd edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons.*
- Bagasheva, A. (2017). Comparative semantic concepts in affixation. In *Competing Patterns in English Affixation*, 33–65, Bern: Peter Lang.
- Dokulil, M. (1962). *Tvoření slov v češtině: Teorie odvozování slov*. Prague: ČSAV.
- Dokulil, M. et al. (1986). *Mluvnice češtiny 1*. Prague: Academia.
- Hathout, N., Namer, F. (2014). Démonette, a French Derivational Morpho-Semantic Network. *Linguistic Issues in Language Technology*, 11, 125–162.
- Fellbaum, Ch., Osherson, A., Clark, P. E. (2007). Putting Semantics into WordNet's "Morphosemantic" Links. In *Language and Technology Conference*. Springer, 350–358.
- Filko, M., Šojat, K., Štefanec, V. (2019). Redesign of the Croatian derivational lexicon. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Resources and Tools for Derivational Morphology*, 71–80. Prague: Charles University.
- Hajič, J., Hlaváčová, J. (2013). *MorfFlex CZ. LINDAT/CLARIN digital library at ÚFAL MFF UK*, <http://hdl.handle.net/11858/00-097C-0000-0015-A780-9>.
- Haspelmath, M. (2010). Comparative concepts and descriptive categories in cross-linguistic studies. *Language*, 86(3), 663–687.
- Havránek, B. (ed.; 1960–1971). *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého*. Prague: Academia.
- Karlík, P. et al. (ed.; 2017). *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny*. Prague: NLN.
- Křen, M. et al. (2015). *SYN2015: reprezentativní korpus psané češtiny*. Prague: ÚČNK FF UK, <http://www.korpus.cz>.
- Lopatková M. et al. (2016). *VALLEX 3.0. LINDAT/CLARIN digital library at ÚFAL MFF UK*, <http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-2307>.
- Nekula, M. et al. (2012). *Příruční mluvnice češtiny. 2nd edition*. Prague: NLN.

- Pala, K., Šmerk, P. (2015). Derivancze – Derivational Analyzer of Czech. In International Conference on Text, Speech, and Dialogue, TSD 2015, 515–523, Berlin: Springer.
- Pedregosa, F. et al. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 12, 2825–2830.
- Straková et al. (2014). Open-source tools for morphology, lemmatization, POS tagging and named entity recognition. In *Proceedings of ACL 2014: System Demonstrations*, 13–18.
- Ševčíková, M., Žabokrtský, Z. (2014). Word-Formation Network for Czech. In *Proceedings of LREC 2014*, 1087–1093, Paris: ELRA.
- Šimandl, J. ed. (2016). *Slovník afixů užívaných v češtině*. Prague: Karolinum.
- Vidra, J. et al. (2018). *DeriNet 1.7*. Prague: ÚFAL MFF UK, <http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/derinet>.
- Vidra, J. et al. (2019). *DeriNet 2.0*. LINDAT/CLARIN digital library at ÚFAL MFF UK, <http://hdl.handle.net/11234/1-2995>.